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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged :—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control : 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries ; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis ; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist ; or, he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed :—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c. are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the class of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

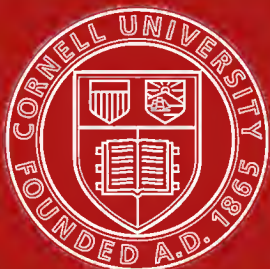
10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

* * Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

CALENDAR
OF
STATE PAPERS,
IRELAND.
JAMES I.
1615-1625.



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STATE PAPERS,
RELATING TO
IRELAND,
OF THE REIGN OF
JAMES I.
1615-1625.

PRESERVED IN
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, AND ELSEWHERE.

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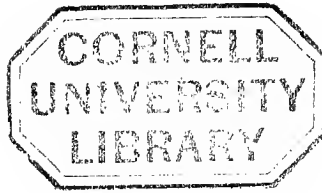
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P R E F A C E.

WITH this volume, containing the papers of the years 1615–1625, is concluded the Calendar of State Papers regarding Ireland of King James the First's reign. Its publication has been delayed by the said accident that befell my valued friend and fellow labourer the Very Reverend Dr. Russell, joint editor with me for so many years of these Calendars.¹

At the end of the first of these 10 years (December 1615) we part company with Chichester, who had acted as Lord Deputy from the commencement of the King's reign, but being made Lord Treasurer of Ireland, and one of the Council of War, there are some important papers from his pen. Three years afterwards, that is to say, in 1619, he was followed by his learned and lively Attorney-General, Sir John Davys, whose service commenced, as Sir John himself says, "in the first year of His Majesty's reign," but we miss here those graphic descriptions of Ireland which he poured forth during the earlier of those "sundry" "journeys and circuits through all the provinces of that" "kingdom," wherein he observed (he says), besides the "good temperature of the air, the fruitfulness of the soil, "and many other advantages, the minds and bodies of

¹ He was thrown from his horse near the gate of the College of Maynooth (of which he was President) on the 16th of May 1877. He recovered partially, and hopes were entertained that he might be able to resume his labours, but to the inexpressible grief of his friends these hopes were disappointed. He died 26th of February 1880.

“ its inhabitants endowed with extraordinary abilities of “ nature.” These journeys were now over, and instead of the life and adventure of a camp, such as he passed when journeying with the Deputy and Council through many a tour in Ulster, he was now reduced to the dull routine of his office.

Indeed he is threatened with a reprimand from the King for his indiscretion in misreporting his conversations with His Majesty, as if His Majesty had privately imputed to Lord Chichester and the Council Board the misgovernment and mismanagement of the kingdom of Ireland; though His Majesty admitted that he did express to the Attorney-General his surprise that the expenses were not more retrenched.¹

Chichester was succeeded by Sir Oliver St. John, who was appointed Deputy on 18th July 1616,² though he did not enter upon his office till 26th of August 1616,³ and continued Deputy for six years, *i.e.*, till 18th of April 1622, when he was recalled, and was succeeded by Henry Cary, Lord Falkland, who arrived in Ireland on the 10th of May 1622, and continued in office during the remaining three years of King James's reign.

In the last year of Chichester's office occurred the great northern plot for the capture of the forts in Ulster, for the surprise and burning of Derry and Coleraine, and the massacring of the new planters inhabiting those towns.

The object of the conspirators was to rescue Con. M'Gregy O'Neil,⁴ Tyrone's son, a boy of 10 or 11 years old, out of Charlemont fort, where he was under the care of Sir Toby Caulfeild, and to obtain the deliverance of the three Ulster knights, Sir Neale O'Donnell, Sir Donel

¹ Art. 197, p. 107.

² Art. 265, p. 129.

³ Art. 286, p. 134.

⁴ He is thus called in Teague O'Lennan's examination, p. 43. Sometimes Con ne Kreigy, (p. 80). He was also called "Con Ro," p. 77.

O'Cahan, and Sir Cormac M'Baron O'Neil, out of the Tower of London.

The conspirators expected to obtain the person of Con Gregy or M'Gregy through the aid of one Ned Drumane (probably Drummond), a person confided in by Sir Toby Caulfeild, whilst the deliverance of the Ulster knights from the Tower of London was to be obtained by sparing the lives of Mr. Beresford, Mr. Rowley, and Sir Richard Hansard from the general massacre in order to exchange them for the three imprisoned knights in the Tower.¹ In a despatch of the 18th of April 1615,² Chichester announces the discovery of the plot and the arrest of many of the conspirators. By a list he gives of 38 of the conspirators,³ it appears that two of Sir Neale O'Donnell's brothers were engaged, that is to say, Donnel and Hugh Boy,⁴ Bryan Crossagh O'Neale, a base son of Sir Cormac, and Rorie Oge O'Cahan, the eldest son of Sir Donel.⁵ Besides the Irish conspirators there were some of the old Scots of Ireland, namely, Alexander M'Donnell, a nephew of Sir Randal M'Donnell's (p. 52), and Lothar, a base brother of his (*ib.*). Alexander M'Donnell's motive seems to have been a quarrel with Sir Randal for not giving him some land he promised him,⁶ and for this he was ready to help an insurrection that would bring on a revolution or new settlement of property. The M'Donnells of the Scottish Islands were to be roused to join, and for this purpose Coll, son of Gillaspick M'Donnell, by an act of piracy at sea seized the vessel of Henry Robinson, a merchant of Londonderry, and went a voyage of 10 weeks among the Scottish Isles. The examination of Robert Williamson, a

Art. 71, p. 42. ² Art. 69, p. 38. ³ Art. 92, p. 52. ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 52.

⁵ Art. 92, p. 53.

⁶ Examination of Patrick Ballagh O'Murry, Art. 76, p. 46; and of Cahil O'Hara, Esq., Art. 106, p. 61.

servant of Mr. Robinson's on board the vessel when captured, describing his enforced voyage among the isles is curious.¹ The discovery of the plot affords some strange incidents.

Coll Duff M'Quillen, a constable, and his attendant, arrest one Tieg O'Lennan at night in a house. Next morning they are proceeding on their journey towards Sir Thomas Phillips, the prisoner being allowed to walk, secured by a rope tied to one leg, held by the constable's attendant, when the prisoner informs the constable that he has something to tell him if he will only take the rope into his own hand and send his attendant out of ear shot. He then tells the constable that he will disclose to Sir Thomas Phillips a great secret, being the greatest service for His Majesty that was done this 10 years. But on the way they were met by the Provost-Martial and his men, and were brought to Sir Thomas Phillips at Toome; but the Provost-Martial having some dislike to M'Quillen, the constable, Teig O'Lennan, perceiving a chance for himself, denies that he ever made any such declaration as the constable alleged, and producing the pass or certificate of character of Alexander M'Donnell gets the constable turned into the criminal instead of himself, and placed in the stocks, where he continued for two days and nights,² and Teig O'Lennan was allowed to go at liberty. But the Provost-Martial, suddenly remembering some information that he had formerly received of a design of Bryan Crossagh O'Neile's and Alexander M'Donnell's to steal away Con O'Neile, Tyrone's son, out of Charlemont, his suspicions were aroused by Alexander M'Donnell's certificate, who had just then been committed on suspicion, and he re-

¹ Art. 103, p. 57.

² Examination of Coll Duff M'Quillen, Art., 68, p. 36.

arrested Teig O'Lennan, who discloses the plot.¹ The examinations disclose occasionally some social traits. Many of the conspirators carried swords as part, seemingly, of their ordinary dress. Thus Rorie O'Cahan is mounted on a horse with a sword by his side, accompanied by six men on foot, one of them with a fowling piece.² Two of these men were "two Rymers of the sept of the Creeries."³ And, further, we have "Couconnagh O'Kennan, a rhymer or chronicler to Conn Rory Maguire, dwelling with Maguire, and brother to Teig O'Lennan that went with Tyrone, and died at Rome."⁴ Bryan Crossagh O'Neile and his wife sit on a bed of rushes in their house.⁵ Dermot Oge Dunne, to conciliate Bryan Crossagh O'Neile's favour, says, "if thou wilt give me a *bueing* to be thy friend, I will give thee a *bueing* to be my friend." And Bryan gives him a sword to be his friend.⁶ This seems to have been the Irish mode of making a binding engagement. "Cards," too, or sword-grinders, had employment, as appears at the close of Teigue O'Lennan's second examination.⁷

Bryan Crossagh gives a humorous account of his trial at Dungannon:—

"I was at the assizes the other day (he says), and Justice Aungier was ready to revile me like a churl, if I did but look awry; and the other *black judge* would lean his head upon one shoulder to see if he could espy any occasion to hang me. I will not, by my good will, ever come among them any more, and if thou wilt take my counsel" (he was speaking to Dermot Oge Dunne, and meant that he hoped he would join them in their plot) "I shall have no occasion to think my sword ill-bestowed."⁸

¹ Chichester's despatch, Art. 69, p. 38.

² Art. 75, p. 45. ³ Ibid. ⁴ Art. 115, p. 63. ⁵ Art. 60, p. 31.

⁶ Ibid., p. 30. ⁷ Art. 72, p. 44. ⁸ Art. 60, p. 31.

Justice Aungier was no doubt in his scarlet robes, as is customary with judges to this day, sitting in the Crown or "life and death" court as the Irish used to call it. The *black judge* was probably some serjeant or King's counsel named in the Commission.

But that incident which will probably strike some as the most strange and cruel is "The Voluntary Confession of "Couconnaght O'Kennan upon the rack," taken before Sir Thomas Phillips, Francis Annesley, Ralph Burchensha, and "George Sexten, who understands the Irish; Davie "O'Mullan, interpreter."¹ This application of torture to the poor rhymer or chronicler of the Maguires was done at the fort of Toome, in the county of Antrim probably, of which Sir Thomas Phillips had command.

Now the only strangeness to men of those times is the term "voluntary" to such a confession, for this practice was almost universal in Europe in that age. And when Bishop Rothe,² in his *Analecta*, complained of the cruelty and injustice of torturing those accused of this very treason, Dr. Ryves, in his published reply, entitled "*De Regiminis Anglicani in Hiberniâ Defensio*," states that only two were tortured, and that neither of these was put to the question before other conspirators had confessed all about themselves and the rest without torture, than which, he adds, "there can be nothing milder or more equitable "in judicial process; for just as to begin with torture is "rather the office of an executioner than a judge; so "after proofs obtained all laws and all rules allow the "application of all kinds of torture to arrive at the head "of the conspiracy."³

¹ Art. 144, p. 78.

² *Analecta Sacra Nova et Mira de Rebus Catholicorum in Hiberniâ pro fide et religione Gestis, divisa in tres partes.* 4to. Colonæ, 1617.

³ *Regiminis Anglicani in Hiberniâ defensio adversus Analecten, Libri Tres: Autore Tho. Ryves, Juris Consulto, Regis Advocato*, p. 55. Excuss. pro Johanne Bartlett. A.D. 1624. 4to.

This insane conspiracy (considering the forces of the conspirators) was the result of the Ulster Plantation, the great event of King James's reign and of Chichester's deputyship. The next plantation undertaken was that of the Murroughs, Kinshelas, and other territories in Wexford, fully described in the papers contained in the preceding volume of this Calendar; but so many were the protests of the natives and difficulties of the settlement that the completion of it was left to St. John.

The case of the native proprietors will be found stated (Art. 248, p. 124). In 1618 they obtained the favour of a new measurement of the escheated lands, when it was found that the planters had got double the quantity intended for them. They were, therefore, obliged to surrender their patents, and take out new ones with reduced quantities, and thus so many acres were cast back again to the natives, that there were by that means about four score of them made freeholders more than formerly were: for which unexpected good they seemed to be heartily thankful, wrote Sir Henry Docwra.¹ But this did not

Mr. Hill Burton, in his newly published history of the reign of Queen Anne, has the following: "The Act (of Union) contained a short clause that might be calculated to raise a sensation of shame in the most patriotic of Scotsmen. It simply made it law 'that no person accused of 'any capital offence or other crime in Scotland shall suffer or be liable to 'any torture,'" vol. ii., p. 36. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1880. In Lord Mountjoy's "Instructions," to Sir George Carew, as President of Munster, dated 7th March 1600: "The President and Council, or any three of them, the President to be always one, upon vehement suspicion of any great offence in any party committed against the Queen's Majesty, may put the party suspected to tortures as they shall think convenient." *Pacata Hibernia, or Ireland subdued, &c.*, pp. 12, 13. 4to. London, 1663. Of course the Deputy could not convey any power but what he had himself.

In 1642 Colonel Reade was racked by the Lords Justices, being a messenger from the Irish to the Queen.

¹ Sir Henry Docwra, Art. 399, p. 187.

content the whole; those who were left unprovided for contrived to send agents to the King and Council in England, and after their return their carriage was such that they stirred up almost 200 of the natives, and brought them to Dublin, assuring them that if they did but show themselves in numbers they should have land given them. "For this insolent and undutiful behaviour," continue the Deputy and Council, "it was thought meet they should be committed to prison, where they yet remain to terrify others from the like attempt. For it would be in vain to make any more plantations if for the clamour of a few obstinate natives who had no proportion, either through their own obstinacy or by mistake of the surveyors, so happy a plantation should be shaken."¹ St. John sent the Privy Council a letter also of his own, by which it appears that the Lords of the Council in England took similar measures with some of the petitioners in London, for he thanked them for restraining some of them to send to Virginia, and prayed them if any more of them should trouble the King or their Lordships to send them after their countrymen.²

But there were two other plantations that belonged exclusively to St. John, namely, those of Longford and Ely O'Carroll. His scheme for these plantations will be found in Arts. 508 and 509, pp. 230, 231.

The protest of the native proprietors of Longford alleged a title of 300 years, the composition made with Queen Elizabeth acknowledging their right, Lord Mountjoy's promise and the King's, and that their Chief served the Crown in Flanders, France, and Ireland, and that his son and heir was the King's ward. By this act he would

¹ St. John and Council to the Lords, Dec. 6th, 1620. Art. 710, pp. 303-304.

² Art. 712, p. 306.

lose the hearts of many to prefer a few servitors; that he would make them desperate, for being no tradesmen they must live by plunder; and they conclude by saying that all the north was discontented by the Ulster plantation, and that the eyes of all the nation were fixed upon this business of Longford and the usage of the natives that ever for the greatest part had been good subjects.¹

Troublesome as these plantations were, St. John was quite willing to go on with the labour.

In concluding the despatch of the Council concerning the Wexford plantation he requests the Lords to believe that as they had toiled and laboured through three plantations they were then ready to go on with a fourth.²

But now, instead of one more, six more were undertaken. On 20th January, 1620, St. John received the King's commission to undertake the plantations of the county of Leitrim in Connaught,³ and the several territories following in Leinster, that is to say, Delvin M'Coughlan's country in the King's county, Fercal or O'Molloy's country in the same, Iregan or O'Doyne's (or O'Dunne's) country in the Queen's county, O'Fox's country, and part of Clancolman in Westmeath. The chief inhabitants of all these territories were summoned up to Dublin to sign formal submissions.

The natives of Leitrim, above 201 in number, appeared at the day,⁴ and (according to the Report of the Deputy and Council) subscribed the instrument of submission, seeming glad to relinquish the old insolent and overgrown title of O'Rourke, and to make their dependence wholly and immediately upon the King. The others declined,

¹ Art. 200, p. 108.

² Ibid., p. 305.

³ Art. 724, p. 312.

⁴ St. John to Lords of Council, Dec. 31st, 1620. Art. 717, p. 310.

and were encouraged by others to stand out; but St. John was determined to go through with the work.

But he was so soon afterwards recalled that he left it to his successor Lord Falkland to finish.

It is easy to imagine what troubles awaited Lord Falkland by the following despatch written before his taking up his office. It is dated 22nd June 1622, and is from the Lords Justices and Council to the Lords of the Council in England. They inform them that the Lords and gentlemen of the countries to be planted had met in Great Assembly at Dublin, and so harrassed them daily with their importunities that they entreated Mr. Hadsor, "in regard of his knowledge of the language," to consider their complaints; but soon they are alarmed by hearing that the natives were preparing to come by multitudes out of all those parts. To prevent them the sheriffs were to order them rather to send a few agents. Their complaints were so well founded that the Lords Justices and said Council entreated speedy directions what answer to give them.¹

The only published protest and defence on behalf of the native Irish was the work already mentioned, namely, Rothe's *Analecta*. Being himself a native of Kilkenny, and therefore near neighbours of the Cavenaghs and Kinshelas, whose territories formed the field for the Wexford plantation, he felt deeply for their fate, and urged the cruelty of driving out the owners from their homes with charges of children, no property but a few herds of cows and garrans, no trade but tillage and pasturage, yet men of lofty spirit and vigorous frames; and the danger, being men who would rather hunger in their own land

¹ Lords Justices and Council to the Lords of the Council, 22nd June 1622. Art. 882, p. 356.

than feast in a foreign country, and would, perhaps (like the Scythians), retreat fighting till they reached the graves of their forefathers, and there make a stand and sink in their own blood.¹ Nor were these forecasts disappointed. In three years before 29th of September 1619, 300 had been killed or hanged, or cut off by their own countrymen paid for that purpose.² And still St. John (9th November 1619), advertises the Privy Council of "some desperate rogues" who inhabit the fast places in the counties of Wexford and Carlow that for three months had disturbed the country.³

This was "Morris M'Edmond Cavenagh, a bastard of "that ever-rebellious race of the Cavenaghs," who, with a crew of wicked rogues gathered out of the bordering parts, shortly after broke in upon the new plantation, surprised Sir James Carroll's and Mr. Marwood's houses, murdered their servants, burned their towns, for which most of them, adds St. John and the Council, had been since slain or executed.⁴

Similar bodies of desperate men were "out" in Tyrone and Londonderry and in other counties, and others "upon "their keeping, as we call it here," said Sir Francis Annesley, but that was a trifle to speak of in that kingdom where such courses had been frequent.⁵

The following year Falkland discovers a conspiracy spread through Southern Leinster, from Windgates in Wicklow to Ross in Wexford, about by the walls of Kilkenny to the "Townes End" of Carlow, among the

¹ *Analecta*, &c., pp. 260, 261.

² Art. 582, p. 262.

³ Art. 591, p. 267.

⁴ Deputy and Council to the Lords, 6th December 1620. Art. 710, p. 304.

⁵ Sir Francis to Sir Edward Conway, March 27th, 1624. Art. 1174, p. 474.

four nations, "as they term them," he adds, of the Butlers, the Byrnes, the Tooles, and Cavenaghs.¹

These men were all rendered desperate by the Wexford Plantation; and though John Butler, one of those arrested, being a brother of Sir Edward Butler's, had formerly hunted down and cut off the head of Murrogh Baccagh Cavenagh, and brought his accomplices to justice, he doubted his loyalty, and told Conway that Sir Edward Butler himself was not free from suspicion, for they (the Deputy and Council) supposed that Murrogh Baccagh had not lost his head but for fear his tongue should tell tales.²

But these six plantations thus on hand were not enough, and Falkland desired to signalize his deputyship with some plantations of his own.

His project was to make a plantation in the county of Wicklow, "not 20 miles from Dublin." He says, "the territories of Ranelagh, Imale, Glancapp, Cosha, part of the Byrne's county, Shillelagh, and the Duffry."³ Of course he found grievances to allege against the inhabitants, but he received a very unexpected check. The Committee of the Privy Council, to whom were referred all Irish matters (therefore called Commissioners for Irish Causes), objected to Falkland's proposal, considering that plantations had been much perverted by the private aims of particular men, and were causes of much discontent and exasperation to the people they concerned, and that as the late plantations were yet in their infancy and far from being well settled, they deemed it unseasonable to think of any more for the present.⁴

¹ Falkland to Secretary Conway, Art. 1388, p. 577.

² Ibid.

³ Falkland to the Privy Council, May 3rd, 1623. Art. 1019, p. 409.

⁴ Commissioners of Irish Causes (to the Privy Council), July 1623. Art. 1058, p. 427.

Next to the disturbances and crimes arising out of the new plantations in Leinster, the most signal feature of Falkland's administration of Ireland, was the fitful enforcing of the penal laws against the Catholics consequent upon the French or Spanish matches for Prince Charles, for which the King was so long negotiating. The religious liberty of the Catholics was a main demand of the Court of Madrid, and according as the King conceived himself to be near or distant from the object of his desires, he suspended or enforced the penal laws in Ireland. Thus on the 21st of January 1623 there was posted a proclamation of the Council renewing the orders for all titular bishops, all priests and regulars to depart the kingdom within 40 days.¹

On 20th of June 1623 the order was renewed, and the Statute of Elizabeth against any foreign ecclesiastical foreign jurisdiction was to be strictly enforced, and the oath of supremacy to be tendered to all officers in cities and towns corporate, and sentence of excommunication to be put in force against the aldermen and such as had relapsed.

All recusants were to be fined, and the ablest and most obstinate selected for penalties.² But on 26th of March 1623 the Prince and Buckingham, disguising themselves with false beards, secretly passed through France to Spain, and arriving at Madrid, secreted themselves at the Earl of Bristol's, the Ambassador's house, and carried on there the preliminaries for their meeting with the Catholic King and the Princess. Their public reception was so solemn

¹ Art. 980, p. 399.

² Art. 1034, p. 416. Orders for His Majesty conceived by the Commissioners concerning the state of the Church of Ireland. See Orders 32, 33, 34, and 37.

that the people thought that the Prince must have come to Madrid with the resolution of submitting to the Roman Catholic Church. Even the Earl of Bristol thought the same, and spoke to the Prince about it.¹

At this time orders came to Falkland to suspend the enforcing of these penal laws; the Irish, therefore, conceived hopes of the loftiest kind.

Captain Arthur Forbes found seven or eight priests passing through a town of his, who said they were going, as they did, to the Cavan, and had a warrant under His Majesty's Great Seal, and subscribed by the Council's hands, and especially with my Lord of Canterbury's; and next day they assembled at the Cavan to the number of 2,000 and 3,000 from divers parts, had their solemn masses and public preaching, heretofore never heard of; and next day had the like at Granard.

They also gave out they would come to his own (Captain Arthur Forbes's) parish church, and if they did (unless he knew it to be His Majesty's allowance) he should "make the antiphonie of their mass be sung with sound of musket."²

There is another account of the same meeting from Sir Hugh Culme, who says that 12 friars appeared there in their robes. At Kells fair (he continues) on Tuesday preceding, one Henry Dowdall, who had, he supposed, more wealth than wit, openly in the fair proclaimed that their Most Gracious Prince was married the 17th of August, and that the Right Honourable the Duke of

¹ Narrative of the Spanish Marriage Treaty by Brother Francisco de Jesus. Edited and translated by Samuel Rawson Gardiner for the Camden Society, 1869.

² A certificate touching assemblies in Ireland from Captain Arthur Forbes. Art. 1078, p. 433.

Buckingham carried the cross before the Prince. To the minister (Mr. Smith), who advised him to be more cautious, he answered, "It is Harry Dowdall that reports " it, and will make it good." ¹

The Roman Catholic Primate drew up a long and learned paper for the Pope and Cardinals concerning the liberties to be obtained.² On the Prince's return meetings were held at Dublin of the prime nobility and gentry of the Pale, of which the Earl of Westmeath and Sir William Talbot were the authors, to congratulate him on his return, and free themselves from some aspersions cast on them; and a general contribution agreed on to pay for the journey of their agents. It is Falkland gives this account,³ and sends the instrument subscribed for a contribution.⁴

But the King's orders to enforce the penal laws and to banish the clergy were renewed on the 16th of January 1624, to Falkland's very great comfort, as it was the very same course that was begun by him before his Highness's going into Spain.⁵

And it was high time indeed (he continued), so many falling away, that even their judgment seats were not free from the suspicion of having some of their "lumps" soured by the leaven of that corruption. The judges accordingly should (in his opinion) have the oath of

¹ A certificate from Sir Hugh Culme touching one Dowdall. Art. 1077, p. 432.

² Art. 1123, p. 451.

³ Lord Deputy to Mr. Secretary Conway, Dec. 14, 1623. Art. 1100, p. 440.

⁴ Instrument subscribed by the Irish Lords and others for the appointment of a general contribution towards a pretended agency into England. Art. 1101, p. 441.

⁵ Lord Deputy to Secretary Conway, January 24, 1624. Art. 1137, p. 458.

supremacy tendered to them. Friaries too were built, and collections making for building churches and materials produced.¹ But no sooner had he issued the proclamation and orders for enforcing the supremacy oath and other penal measures than he hears reports of another countermand, an irresolution which he declared would be most prejudicial to the peace of the kingdom.²

In explanation of these varying orders he is informed that in contemplation of the match with Spain His Majesty had resolved to deal graciously with the Roman Catholics, and he is again ordered to suspend the penal laws.³

On the breaking of the match the execution of the penal laws was renewed, and the discontented Irish conceived hopes of a war between England and Spain.⁴ Reports come that the King of Spain has doubled the Irish Regiment in the Low Countries;⁵ that his fleet was coming with Irish soldiers on board;⁶ that he would restore the fugitives to the lands of their ancestors; that young Tyrone was to head the army; and that the King of Spain was to employ all the Irish beyond the seas, excepting those of Poland, who were to bar the King of Denmark and Sweden from coming to the aid of the English.⁷

In the present Volume will be found a series of important papers concerning the Plantation of Ulster. That subject divides itself into two parts. First, the general

¹ Lord Deputy to Secretary Conway, January 24, 1264. Art. 1137, p. 458.

² Lord Deputy to Mr. Secretary Conway. January 25th, 1624. Art. 1140, p. 460.

³ Privy Council to the Lord Deputy. Art. 1151, p. 464.

⁴ Sir Francis Annesly to Conway, March 27th, 1624. Art. 1174, p. 473.

⁵ Art. 1197, p. 486.

⁶ Art. 1221, p. 498.

⁷ Art. 1230, p. 504.

plantation; secondly, the Londoners' plantation. The latter comprised the whole county of Londonderry; but the City of London divided the county into 12 proportions amongst the various city companies as being too much for the city to manage, keeping the city of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine for themselves.

For a general view of the Undertakers and their British tenants, the muster taken by Captain George Alleyne in 1618 will be found interesting, as giving in tabular form the names of the Undertakers, and the number of men, muskets, calivers, pikes, halberts, and swords that were mustered before him.¹

But another main point was the getting rid of the native Irish, and confining them to the lands of the bishops and servitors, or the increasing of the revenue by the fines payable for this default. These fines, being ten shillings for every householder found upon them contrary to proclamation, were farmed out by the King to Edward Wray on 6th April 1619, at 100*l.* a year.²

But the natives were found so necessary (as Chichester had foreseen from the very beginning) that the Undertakers were constantly remonstrating and offering to double the rent payable to the King if they might keep them.³ In 1621 the Committee of Council for Irish Affairs suggest that Undertakers be permitted to keep conformable Irish as tenants of one fourth of their lands, but not as menials, unless such single servants as should be conformable during their service; and of other Irish, two for every plough, and such masons, hedgers, and other day labourers as they might require.⁴

¹ Art. 501, pp. 220-226.

² Art. 534, p. 244.

³ Art. 382, p. 357.

⁴ Art. 734, p. 322. For the formal propositions of the Undertakers, *see* Art., 883, p. 358.

For the number of Irish natives dwelling or depasturing on the proportions of the several Undertakers and their tenants and farmers' land, some conception may be formed by the return made by Commissioners on 28th February 1624 for the county of Fermanagh.¹ These recurring proclamations for the banishing of the natives and the inquiries for breaches of the King's orders, and the covenants of the plantation kept the Undertakers in constant terror, well expressed in their general petition presented by Lord Balfour, Sir Francis Annesley, and Sir Archibald Acheson in July 1624.² And early in the following reign they had the relief demanded, thus doing away with one of the main objects of the plantation. In addition to these complaints against the Undertakers in general, the King and Council had special defaults to allege against the Corporation of London for their neglect in not banishing the natives, in not bringing over an adequate number of British inhabitants into Derry and Coleraine, of not properly fortifying these towns, and as regarded the general plantation of the country in neglecting to enforce upon the several companies, their tenants, the making of the proper numbers of freeholders and tenants, strong manor houses, and retaining of the natives.

These Calendars detail the many commissions of inspection sent over during the 15 years since the first plantation of Ulster.

Captain Nicholas Pynnar's is the best known,³ but the inquiry made by Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hadsor, in 1622, into the plantation of the county of Londonderry in especial is one of the most interesting, perhaps, ever made. For in it the state of every building, public and

¹ Art. 1157, p. 465.

² Art. 1252, p. 518.

³ Printed in Harris's *Hibernica*. Folio. Dublin, 1747.

private, is portrayed in colours, giving a picture of the liveliest kind. There are views of Londonderry and Coleraine, with all the houses in the streets and other buildings, the ramparts, &c. And on the proportions of the several London companies are drawn not only the several manor houses, but those of the freeholders and farmers, besides the cage-work houses in course of building, but unfinished. The original is in Lambeth Library, but a perfect fac-simile was made by Colonel Colby's orders when Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, at the suggestion of Captain Larcom, R.E., for the Ordnance Survey Office at the Phoenix Park in 1836, and is preserved there. This survey is calendared in the present volume, and some account of the drawings is attempted in order that a notion may be formed of the value of this curious and beautiful record.¹ By some good fortune Major Larcom secured at the same time a folio volume in manuscript, being a cotemporaneous copy of Sir Thomas Phillips's "Collection of the whole proceeding of the Londoners in their plantation since their first undertaking." It sets out in detail the neglects and defaults of the Londoners, with the evidence.

In 1624 Sir Thomas Phillips formally impeached the City of London for their neglects in a petition to the King, and on 6th of July 1624 Lords Grandison, Carew, and Chichester were ordered to hear his charges.² The result was that, on 24th September 1624, the City of London were ordered by the King in Council to speedily perform such things as were comprised in 23 articles framed by the Lords Grandison, Carew, and Chichester, and Sir Thomas Phillips was appointed to oversee their perform-

¹ Art. 916, pp. 364-378.

² Art. 1246, pp. 514, 515.

ance, and to be paid by the City of London a salary for it of 200*l.* a year, if nothing to the contrary could justly be alleged by the City.¹

The City having neglected to appear or answer or perform these requirements, the Privy Council, on 2nd September 1624, sequestered the rents and revenues of the City of London in Ulster to compel the performance of the 23 articles.² The City obtained a suspension of this sequestration, and from this time till the year 1628 there were frequent renewals of the sequestration and suspensions and other proceedings in England, all minutely detailed by Sir Thomas Phillips; but on the 22nd of August 1628 he obtained a new commission of inquiry into the conduct of the City of London directed into Ireland to Lord Falkland, to the Primate and the Bishop of Derry, to Sir John Vaughan, to Sir William Ryves and Edward Bolton, Attorney and Solicitor General, and others,³ and undertook to speed the inquiry and prove the City's defaults at his own charge, asking nothing else until he should have finished the business, but an arrear of 460*l.* due to him by the King, which the King on these conditions ordered Falkland to pay.⁴ The Commissioners found by their return that Sir Thomas Phillips's allegations were true. With this return Sir Thomas's collections end, except for his former impeachment of the City of London by his petition to the King in 1629, founded upon the contents of his book and forming the preface to it.

Next year (1630) the Attorney-General filed an information in the Star Chamber at Westminster, grounded on

¹ Art. 1277, pp. 527-530.

² Sir Thomas Phillips Memoir, p. 75.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 105.

⁴ Privy Seal. Dated 22nd August 1628. *Ibid.*, p. 104.

this report, and on the 21st of February judgment was given against the City, and a fine of 70,000*l.* imposed, and they were ordered to surrender their letters patent.¹

Such of the orders in Sir Thomas Phillips's Memoir as came within the period comprised in this Volume will be found calendared here. The rest will appear in due course among those of the reign of King Charles I.

There will be found also some interesting notices of Dublin Castle and of the King's House of the Phoenix in the park of Kilmainham.

In June 1618 was built a new Gatehouse to the Castle of Dublin.² On 3rd August 1620 St. John and the Council informed the Lords in London that lately part of the Castle and the roof of the Council Chamber, and several lodgings over it, had fallen to the ground,³ and they prayed for liberty to repair it. And for this purpose they were in December following ordered 200*l.*, though it would require, according to their estimates, 300*l.* to execute this and other repairs.⁴ But in four years after, fresh ruin was caused by the fall of one of the towers.

Falkland, who seems to have lived in the fear of constant plots, writes, on the 2nd of May 1624, that on May day in the morning, a day of great expectation of an universal massacre, one of the greatest towers of the castle fell down to the ground with the ordnance mounted upon it. The fall, he added, had shaken a great part of the wall, and that it would cost much to replace it.⁵ The money being delayed, he writes on 17th June 1624, that much more was like to fall on their heads.⁶ This was the

¹ Reports of this judgment are among the MSS. of Trin. Coll. Dub. F. 3. 17, and St. Patrick's Library, commonly called "Marsh's," the latter the fullest.

² Art. 445, p. 202. ³ Art. 668, p. 294. ⁴ Art. 717, p. 311.

⁵ Art. 1205, p. 489.

⁶ Art. 1229, p. 503.

northern tower towards Castle Street, and it was left to the Earl of Cork, while he was one of the Lords Justices, *i.e.*, between 26th of October 1629 and 25th July 1630, to repair, or rather rebuild it, at an expense of 1,200*l.* out of his own purse.¹

Until the end of the reign of King James I. the Deputies had no summer residence, unless the old dissolved Abbey of Kilmainham which was nearly in ruins, and Chichester was most desirous of some country retreat, for the continual residence in the Castle became hurtful. The courts or yards were thronged, as was the building itself. Though the law courts had been removed, because the old courts in the Castle where the judges had sate since the days of the First Conquest had been nearly ruined by the great blast of gunpowder in 1597, when 144 barrels of gunpowder intended for the Castle left along Wine Tavern Street (leading past Christ Church to Wood Quay) took fire, and blew down near 50 houses, killed between 300 and 400 of the inhabitants, and damaged several churches and the Castle ;² still the common jail was there ; there the Council sate and the Court of Star (or Castle) Chamber, and there was still kept the arms, munitions, and ordnance store. They were thence removed to the Hospital built on College Green, in 1603, by Sir George Carey (the site of the present Bank of Ireland), but Sir George Carey, in 1606, requiring the Hospital, the courts had to be removed thence. " To bring them back again, however, into the " Castle (said Chichester) were to draw them over the " store of munition, which was in danger to be blown up

¹ Autobiography of the Earl of Cork in MS. at Lismore Castle. *Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork*, by Charles Smith, M.D. Vol. II., p. 111. 2 vols. 8vo., Dublin, 1774.

² *History of the City of Dublin* by, Walter Harris, p. 321. *Annals of the Four Masters*, by J. O'Donovan, LL.D., at A.D. 1597.

“ by using fire for burning prisoners in the hand.”¹ He was urgent also, March 29, 1609, for the removal of the common jail out of the Castle, and if the State prison should still have to be kept there, he suggested that a wall should be built separating the prison from the Deputy’s lodgings.² On 13th July, in the same year, he was obliged, for the noisomeness of the place, to leave it.³ On these occasions he betook himself either to Sir Dudley Loftus’s Castle at Rathfarnham, or to Howth Castle as the guest of Lord Howth. All this time he was asking for only 1,000*l.* to repair Kilmainham. No Deputy had used it, he said, since Sir William Fitzwilliam’s time, unless as a granary.⁴ It was His Majesty’s only house in that kingdom (as he writes on 13th July 1609) fit for the Deputy to reside at, and unless repaired was likely to be blown down in the ensuing winter; the hall was so weak and the rest uncovered. It had been (he adds) a goodly vast building, and would then require 3,000*l.*, though half the money would have done it since his time.⁵

Just at this season he was distressed to find that Mr. Auditor Sutton had got a Privy Seal ordering him, the Deputy, to pass away to him all the remnant of land left to the house of Kilmainham on the north side of the river.⁶

¹ Calendar 1603–1606, Art. 713, p. 459. Culprits who prayed “the benefit of clergy” to escape hanging were thus branded to hinder them from obtaining it a second time.

² Calendar 1608–1610, Art. 315, p. 175.

³ *Ibid.*, Art. 427, p. 250.

⁴ Calendar 1603–1606, Art. 331, p. 195. *Ibid.*, Art. 621, p. 381. *Ibid.*, Art. 798, p. 524.

⁵ Calendar 1608–1610, Art. 427, p. 250. There is a rude sketch of it on the Down Survey made in 1654. It represents it in ruins, but there is a lofty square tower shown.

⁶ Calendar 1608–1610, Art. 549, p. 332.

It was His Majesty's chief and most convenient house, and necessary to be maintained, he said, and he had accordingly stayed Auditor Sutton's grant; for the house might be thought worth the keeping up for the Deputy to lie in, considering the noisomeness of continual residing in the Castle. Kilmainham would (he added) assuredly go to ruin, and the Deputies would be straitened up when these lands should be taken away without any place either of pleasure or help towards housekeeping, excepting one meadow and small piece of ground, and His Majesty might have to buy the land back again.¹

And this actually happened, for in spite of this protest of Chichester's the grant of the 400 acres on the north side of the Liffey was passed to Sir Richard Sutton, being that portion of the park where is now the Wellington Testimonial, the Magazine, and the Zoological Gardens. Sutton sold it to Sir Edward Fisher,² who took out a new patent in 1611,³ and Chichester accordingly had to give up all idea of repairing Kilmainham, and on 1st April 1610 suggested that the materials should be applied to beautifying the Castle, and the money intended for the repair of Kilmainham should be converted to the erecting of a house at Drogheda as a retreat for the Deputy.⁴

By memorandum on the margin of the enrolment of the grant to Sir Edward Fisher, it appears that Sir Edward on the 1st of September, in the 15th of King James the 1st, surrendered his patent and these lands to the King, for which he received 2,500*l.*, and the lands, with a house thereon newly built by Sir Edward, where by His

¹ Calendar, 1608-1610. Art. 549, p. 332.

² Privy Seal, 22 March 1611. Calendar 1611-1614, Art. 44, p. 22.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ Calendar 1608-1610, Art. 690, p. 428.

Majesty's special directions, dated 9th of July in the same year, converted to the use of the Chief Governor for the time being.¹ In the following year among the Concor-datums, 12th of February 1619, appears a payment to George Richards for money disbursed by him for repairs done upon His Majesty's house at Kilmainham called "The Phoenix."² And on 31st August in the same year the Deputy and Council date their letters "from the Phoenix, near Dublin."³ On 31st December 1620 there was an allowance of 300*l.* towards, among other things, the new house at Kilmainham.⁴

At this time and long after the park of Kilmainham consisted of two parts, divided by the Liffy. On the north side of the Liffy lay 400 acres, over which there were rights of common that rendered that part of little value to the Deputies.⁵ And about 50 acres on the south side of the river around the present Royal Hospital.⁶ The lands extended eastward beyond Swift's Hospital towards Dirty Lane. Swift's Hospital is built on what in earlier time was part of Kilmainham Park, but in after times was called part of the Phoenix Park.⁷

¹ Calendar 1608-1610, Art. 690, p. 428, and Roll 9^o Jac. 1, Part 2.

² See post, Art. 536, p. 246.

³ *Ibid.*, Art. 569, p. 258.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Art. 717, p. 311.

⁵ "The Abbey of Kilmainham is most ruinous, and yet the repairing thereof very chargeable to His Majesty. There is but 50 acres of land adjoining to it that yieldeth any profit to the Deputy, and 200 acres that lie upon the north side of the river in common that yields no profit at all, and for the house no Deputy hath used it since Sir William Fitz-William's time, but only as a garner to serve their grain." Calendar 1603-1606, Art. 331, p. 195. Memorial [by Chichester].

⁶ Calendar 1603-1606, Art. 331, p. 195.

⁷ Dec. 8, 1717. Dr. Stevens has left an estate of 600*l.* a year to erect and endow an hospital. The Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, reports in favour of Her Majesty giving a spot of ground in the Phoenix Park for that

The King's house called the Phoenix stood on the site of the present Magazine¹ and would seem to have given the name to the Park.² It stood on the verge of the western boundary of old Kilmainham Park.

It was by the purchase of the manor of Chapelizod from Sir Maurice Eustace, in 1662, that the great addition was made to the park, and a new summer residence obtained for the Lord Lieutenant. And in the present volume there are some interesting notices of Sir Maurice Eustace.

During the trying times of 1641-1660, King's Sergeant Eustace, was Ormonde's most trusted and faithful friend and counsellor. When Ormonde was compassed round with foes, his character, office, and even life endangered by Irish and English Puritans, by the Scots, by the English Parliament, by the Confederates, Serjeant Eustace was Ormonde's counsellor, and, upon the restoration of the Monarchy, he was through Ormonde's influence made Lord Chancellor of Ireland. From a paper of the 23rd of July 1623, it appears that he was at that date Master of Arts and Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and was then

purpose. Calendar of Treasury Papers, 1708-1714, No. CLX., 19 23rd May 1713. Duke of Ormonde to Lords Justices. "The Queen has signed a letter under Privy Seal granting ground, part of the Phoenix Park for the site of Stevens' Hospital." S. P. Carton. 6, No. 1922, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

¹ 8th October 1734. Duke of Dorset to Lords Justices. The ground where the old Phoenix House and stables now stand is fixed upon for erecting of a powder magazine. Carton. 6, No. 1922, Ibid.

² It was only after the restoration and the enlarging of the Park to more than double its former size, by the purchase from Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor, of his manor of Chapelizod and other lands (*see* Howard's History of the Exchequer, Vol. II., p. 261. 2 vols. 4to. Dublin, 1763) that it began to be called the Phoenix Park. There is no evidence of its derivation from "the Irish *Fion-uiske*, i.e., clear or fair water from the "Chalybeate Spring yet celebrated" (Dalton's History of the County of Dublin, p. 533) as commonly current.

a student at Lincoln's Inn. His father who had a pension of one shilling a day had just then died, and the Privy Council made an order that as the pension should not be continued, consistently with the present establishment, to his son, there should be 20*l.* a year allowed towards his maintenance at Lincoln's Inn for four or five years till he should be ready for practice. This order was made at the suggestion of the Commissioners for Irish Causes, to whom Eustace's petition was referred by the Lords of Council. The Commissioners, who praise highly Maurice Eustace's conduct both in College and at Lincoln's Inn, add, that it was usual for the King to allow exhibitions to some of those from Ireland studying the law in England.¹

In this Volume, too, are to be found orders which show that Ormonde's father, who perished by shipwreck, was drowned at Skerries off Holyhead, and not at Skerries near Dublin as has been sometimes supposed. For the Lady Thurles having sent her servant Thomas Tonery to Holyhead to look after the goods of her late husband, St. John the Deputy recommends the care of Lady Thurles's interests to the High Sheriff and Justices of Peace of Anglesey;² and Walter Earl of Ormonde, the Duke of Ormonde's grandfather, mentions in his application to the Lords of the Council that in the same shipwreck with his son and heir, the Viscount Thurles, Lord Dunboyne's son, had also perished.³

From a letter of Sir John Davys's one learns something of the history of Dr. Thomas Ryves, author of the answer

¹ Post, Art. 1054, p. 424.

² Lord Deputy of Ireland to the High Sheriff and Justices of Peace of Anglesey, Art. 605, p. 270.

³ Art. 606, p. 270.

to Rothe's *Analecta*, a work of great daring in those days, when to criticise the acts of government was a service of real danger. Ryves's work, "*Defensio Regiminis Anglicani in Hiberniâ contra Analecten*," is one of great merit, full of curious intelligence and written in excellent Latin. It appears from Sir John Davys's letter that Doctor Ryves, a Civil Law practitioner here, had left his former practice in England at the instance of Sir Thomas Lake, and having a grant of the office of Judge of the Prerogative in reversion after the death of Dr. Dunn, found his enjoyment of the office opposed by the Primate, who hoped to appoint his own nominee.

Sir John Davys says that Ryves was his wife's near kinsman, and that he was bred at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and had studied law in the best universities in France, and had extraordinary ability of wit, elocution, and all manner of learning, and that he had made good proof of them in the late Parliament in Ireland in the service of His Majesty. He had thus proved himself worthy of Sir Thomas Lake's recommendation, and he accordingly entreated Sir Thomas not to allow this his plant to be supplanted.¹ From Dr. Ryves's letter of the same date may be learned the succession of judges of this court, Dr. Dunn having preceded Dr. Ryves, Dr. Ford, Dr. Dunn, and Archbishop Loftus, Dr. Ford, but the office was executed by Adam Loftus, Bachelor of Law (then Sir Adam one of the Privy Council of Ireland). Before him was Dr. Acworth, and before him one Garvie, a Bachelor of Law.²

All lawyers as well as genealogists have daily proof of the inconvenience suffered in Ireland by want of a proper

¹ December 20, 1615. Sir J. Davy to Sir T. Lake, Art. 195, p. 105.

² Dr. Ryves to Sir Thomas Lake, Art. 383, p. 173.

registry of births, deaths, and marriages in early times, such as is now available in Ireland as well as England. Such an office was erected here 250 years ago, but lasted probably only a short time.

In 1616, Chichester, late Deputy, and Sir John Denham, Chief Justice both, joined in approving of the appointment of Sir John Keare (or Carr), one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's Privy Chamber, to keep such a public register because of the great inconvenience felt for want of such an office. And he was duly appointed for 21 years, with such fees as the referees should think fit.¹ And sixpence was appointed for each registration. But this was complained of as a grievance, inasmuch as the registers might be as well kept, it was alleged, by the parish ministers for the fees then taken without other charge, and the Deputy and Council being ordered to confer with the bishops the office probably was suspended.²

Lord Keeper Bacon's well known address to Sir William Jones on his being appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland will be found here.

"Ireland (says the Lord Keeper) is the last *ex filiis*
" *Europæ*, of the daughters of Europe, which hath come
" in and been reclaimed from desolation, and a desert (in
" many parts) to population and plantation, and from
" savage and barbarous customs to humanity and civility."
" The work 'he continues,' was not yet conducted into per-
" fection but was in fair advance; and this he could say
" confidently that if God blessed that kingdom with peace
" and justice, no usurer was so sure in the year's space to
" double his principal with interest upon interest, as that
" kingdom was within the same time to double the rest

¹ Privy Seal, dated 1 November 1616, Art. 299, p. 140.

² Privy Seal, May 18, 1620, Art. 632, p. 283.

“ and principal thereof. So as that kingdom which once
“ within twenty years wise men were wont to doubt
“ whether they should wish it to be in a pool was like
“ to become almost a garden and a younger sister to Great
“ Britain.”

He concludes as his last advice that the new Chief Justice should proceed resolutely and yet with due temperance and equality in matters of religion, “lest Ireland civilized be worse to us than Ireland savage.”¹

¹ Art. 366, p. 167.

I R E L A N D.

J A M E S I.

1615.

JANUARY.

1615.

Jan. 14.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 288.

1. The KING to LORD CHICHESTER.

Recommends to his notice Sir Robert Gordon, of Loughinbar, an undertaker in Ulster, being well known to him as a gentleman of quality, and able to do him (the King) service in the plantation there. He is to yield him all lawful favour. —Newmarket, 19 January, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

Jan. 17.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 194.

2. The LORD DEPUTY to the CHIEF REMEMBRANCER.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of the office of Amner (?) for 21 years to George Bredam, as was formerly granted to Isaac Waterhouse, deceased.—Dublin Castle, 17 Jan. 1614.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Jan. 19.

Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 290.

3. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Sir Dudley Norton, fearing that the grant of the reversion of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the death or surrender of that office by Sir Richard Cooke, already made on him, may not carry the same benefits by reason of the words of the grant as Sir Richard Cooke has enjoyed. Chichester is to accept Sir Dudley Norton's surrender, and make him a new grant with the same fees and benefits as Sir Richard Cooke, now Chancellor, has.—Newmarket, 19 January, in the 12th of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

Jan. 19.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 157.

4. CERTIFICATE BY CHIEF JUSTICE FR. AUNGIER.

“There was one Edmond Groome O'Donnell condemned the last assises in the county of Donagall for the felonious rescuing of one Hugh O'Mullerge from one John Fleming.

1615.

It appeared that Fleming did lay felony to the charge of O'Mullergy, whereupon we thought fit to reprove him."

With order by the Lord Deputy to insert the above-named person in the pardon granted *in forma pauperis*.

P. 1. *Signed at end. Endd.*

Jan. 19.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 292.

5. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Has already granted Sir Dudley Norton the reversion of the office of one of his Secretaries of State in Ireland, but now sends him thither to the present execution of that office, to be joined with Sir Richard Cooke who, in respect of his infirmity of body, is more willing than able to perform the painful part which that office requireth. He grants him 200*l.* a year out of the customs, and he is to be admitted to the office of one of the Secretaries of State there, with the keeping of the signet, and to have the accustomed fees. Immediately upon his arrival he is to be admitted to be of the Privy Council.—Newmarket, 19 January, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1. *Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.*

Jan. 20.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 391.

6. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

The time drawing near which was appointed for removal of the natives from the lands of the Londoners' plantation in Ulster, they (the Londoners) have again become suitors to this Board that in the transplantation of them such natives as will be conformable in religion, take the oath of supremacy and fashion themselves to the custom and habit of the English may be distinguished from the rest, and be permitted to continue still on the lands as tenants under such conditions as the Londoners shall think fit to retain them. The Lords think it were a favour well bestowed if by such a distinction of merit any of them may be gained to conformity; but they will submit to Chichester's judgment.

The Lords urge all expedition in preparing the Bill for Parliament for confirmation of their charter and liberties, as they (the Londoners) allege that the want of it prevents them from concluding with the several companies who bear the charge of the plantation.—Whitehall, 20 January 1614.

Signed: T. Suffolke, E. Worcester, Ralphe Winwood, Jul. Cæsar, Fulke Grevill.

P. 1. *Signed. Add. Endd.*

Jan. 23.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 157.

7. CERTIFICATE of JUDGES OF ASSIZE.

Certificate of reprove to Edmond Grome M^{ff}elomy O'Donell, signed by Fr. Aungier, Geo. Lowther, Feb. 19, 1614. With a note by Sir A. Chichester requiring the Attorney-General to insert the name in the pardon granted to other reprovied persons of the like nature *in forma pauperis*.—23 January 1614.

P. 1. *Orig. Endd.*

1615.

Jan. 23.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 294.

8. The KING to CHICHESTER.

The Bishop of Rapho having lapsed his proper time of presenting clerks to certain livings in his diocese, whereby the right has fallen to the King, yet he (the King) being informed that the Bishop has presented sufficient clerks to these lapsed livings, and that if he were now to present these clerks must be displaced, and much inconvenience happen, he (the King) restores to him his right to present giving him power to present in his (the King's) right at any time within this and August next.—Newmarket, 23 January, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

Jan. 24.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 296.

9. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Walter Earl of Ormond having petitioned for a renewal of the charter of the liberties of the county of Tipperary granted to his ancestors by King Edward III., with a clear explanation of the distinct rights and authorities thereof in more express terms than the charter contains them; and that the justice established there should be freed from some questions and uncertainties to which it is now subject; but as he (the King) does not fully know the extent of his desires, and how prejudicial the granting of them might prove to the subjects of Ireland and to the King's sovereign courts of justice there, he (Chichester) is to call to his assistance such of the Council and judges as he thinks fit, and to examine the several points of the Earl's petition, and to report thereupon and to return a true information of the present state of the freedom of Tipperary, as it now stands, how justice is administered there, and whether the public justice of the kingdom receive any maim or interruption thereby.—Newmarket, 24 January, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

Jan. 25.
Carte Papers,
vol. 61, No. 298.

10. SIR A. CHICHESTER to the KING'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Robert Master of the office of comptroller and collector of the Customs of Waterford and Rosse, upon surrender of the same by Nicholas Lee.—Dublin Castle, 25 January 1614.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head.

Jan. 24.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 298.

11. The KING to CHICHESTER.

To make to Edmond Midhop, gent., a lease in reversion for 60 years of lands, &c. belonging to the King, whether in charge or out of charge, without fine, reserving the present rent.—Newmarket, 24 January, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. ½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

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Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 160.

12. PETITION of MARTHA CROMPTON to the LORD DEPUTY.

Having "chavnced by casuall and vnpretended meanes to kill her husband," was "found guilty of manslaughter, and, by reason shée is a woman cannot have the benefitt of her clergie," and is "in dannger of her life for this casuall misfortune." She received a reprieve upon a former petition and now prays for her pardon, "which no friend or kinsman of her husband doth seek to crosse, but will rather further the same, knowing the casualltie of this miscarriage." With order by the Lord Deputy to the Judges of Assize to certify their knowledge and opinions of the case, whereupon further order may be taken.

Pp. 2. Orig. Signed at end by the Lord Deputy.

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——— And certificate of Chief Justice Dom. Sarsfield and order by the Lord Deputy to insert her name in a pardon.

Feb. 2.

Carte Papers,
vol. 61, No. 43.

13. PETITION of OWEN O'SULLIVAN to the LORD DEPUTY.

Owen O'Swillywan, of Beerehaven, co. Cork, Esq., has formerly complained of hard proceedings against him for sending Brian O'Kelly to gaol, and for refusing bail for the prisoner from some persons who had plotted his escape. Upon certificate of Sir Dom. Sarsfield order was made to take the indictment off the file, which indictment could not be found; but the record being transmitted into the King's Bench, the petitioner has been outlawed for the same. Prays to be relieved, and that all process on the indictment and outlawry be stayed.

With order by the Lord Deputy to the Attorney-General to admit the petitioner to prosecute a writ of errors for reversal of the outlawry, and to the clerk of the Crown to issue no further process on the indictment.

Pp. 2. Orig.

Feb. 4.

Carte Papers,
vol. 30, No. 59.

14. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY, the PRIMATE, and to the CHANCELLOR.

Has been moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the better settling of the University and College near Dublin according to the enclosed breviae of instructions. If they should approve of the instructions they were to give orders for the effectuating them, with such additions and limitations as they might deem fit.—Newmarket, 4 February, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1. Add. Endd. by Sir Arthur Chichester: "From the Kinges Ma^{tie} for the setling of the Universitie and Colledge neere Dublyn.—Re: the 28th Aprill." Enclosure,

Carte Papers,
vol. 30, No. 52.15. *For the setling of an Universitie as well as of the Colledge neere Dublin.*

His Majesty to be humbly entreated to direct his letters to the Lord Deputy, Chancellor and Primate, requiring them to

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furnish him with a scheme, wherein certain bounds may be set of an University which may contain within them such places as have, or in probability may have, learned men in them, within some certain small compass. That all these may concur to the election of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, to the making of statutes, granting degrees, and doing other solemn acts fit for an University and not those of the present College alone.

A body corporate to be made of a Chancellor and Masters, with power to make statutes. Also a capacity to receive lands to the value of one hundred a year, if God shall move any good men's hearts to bestow it; to have a common seal, and to elect public officers and servants.

To have also a fit meeting-place for public assemblies, and to give to the Chancellor or his Vice-Chancellor jurisdiction over the members of the University, so that it infringe not the jurisdiction of the city of Dublin or the Archbishop of Dublin.

A copy to be taken of the Acts of Parliament which founded the two Universities of England in the days of Queen Elizabeth, as also of the charter which defined the privileges of the University of Oxford, "which, as I think, is the charter of King Henry V., both of which I shall take care shall be obtained at Oxford."

2. The Lord Deputy, Chancellor, and Primate to be directed to draw a new foundation for the College of or near Dublin, standing in the University of Dublin, and this to mention His Majesty as a founder, together with Queen Elizabeth, as the College of Blessed Trinity, in the University of Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth and King James.

To make it a corporation, with power to hold unchallenged all such lands as it now hath; to have a common seal, and such powers as were contained in their former foundation. The Lord Deputy, Chancellor, and Primate to have power to confirm the statutes now in use, to add to or alter them, and particularly to quash the clause forbidding any to stay in the College longer than seven years after they become Masters of Arts. The number of Fellows and Scholars to be named, and the allowances for the Provost, Fellows, Scholars, readers, officers, and servants, as well for their diet as wages, liveries, and other necessities.

The present Provost and Fellows, and some of the present scholars, to be named in the Corporation instead of the rest.

These two drafts before they be sealed to be sent over into England to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that His Majesty may be acquainted with all before it be fully perfected.

Signed: G. Cant.

P. 1. Not add. or endd.

Feb. 4.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 30.

16. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY, the PRIMATE, and to the CHANCELLOR.

Copy of the papers Nos. 14 and 15.

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Feb. 7.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 1.

17. SIR OLIVER LAMBERT to LORD [SOMERSET].

Arrived the 14th December, in the sound that runs between Jura and Ilay. Coming to anchor, the inhabitants of Jura assured him that Sir John Campbell, His Majesty's lieutenant, for this service, after eight days' lodging in two small waste islands adjoining to Ila, returned home, dispersed his men, and that the castle of Dunnavegge was yielded up to one Grymes, employed thither by the Lord Chancellor and Council of Scotland, with instructions to work the liberty of the pledges and to make one of those traitors Constable of the Castle for His Majesty.

Finding neither word nor letter left by Sir John Campbell to direct him to whom only his instruction directed him, thought it not amiss to write to those of the castle to know from them the truth of these reports.

They answered that they held the house for His Majesty, if he doubted thereof he should send a servant of his own to read their warrant and take a copy of the same.

Sent Captain Parkins, as well to inform him of the offences and defences about the castle, as to peruse what they had to show for themselves.

He returned with a copy of instructions sent herewith,¹ supposed to be given by the Lord Chancellor to Grymes, signed with the hands of Agnus Ogge M'Donnell and Coll M'Donnell.

Found in them neither phrase nor matter likely to fall from the pen of the Lord Chancellor or from the consent of so grave a councillor.

In the time of this parley, a letter came from Sir John Campbell to entreat their stay and patience, that no sound sleep should close his eyes till he saw me.

For the ease of the soldiers, landed them close by the shore of Jura, where they suffered no less cold and wet than Captain Button, with His Majesty's ship fast by, endured storms and imminent danger—their anchors drawn home, their cables worn, and no six hours without a storm, the pilots from Scotland promised this harbour to be far better, and the best round about Ila.

As from time to time Sir John Campbell advertised his speedy repair to them, withheld through continual tempests, so with great patience His Majesty's ever willing commanders and obedient soldiers lightly esteeming the boisterous winds and snows, the worst of all weather ever heard of, attended from the 14th December till the 1st January, when Sir John Campbell arrived amongst them.

After conference resolved to march the 9th January and invest the castle of Dunnavegge till the hoy with the artillery and three other ships with provisions, with God's favour and good weather, might recover a harbour under the Isle of Taxa.

¹ Not forthcoming.

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The 13th January the hoy, with the rest, arrived safe in the road aforesaid, upon assurance from the pilots that the the Phoenix might securely ride in this road. Sent two of the pilots to advise with Captain Button hereof, who took the first advantage of a fair morning and came to them, without whose careful presence and assistance of men and tackle he despaired to land the cannon. No pilot undertook to know a place to lay the hoy aground, from whence they might conveniently unship the cannons. By good hap found a corner to bring in the hoy, somewhat subject to the shot of the castle.

Captain Button no sooner laid forth his anchors than he was encountered with a long and mighty storm in two days and a half—no way able to come on shore. At his coming, cried out on the road the ground was foul, his main and best anchor broken, his cables spoiled, no hope to stay in safety there; so they resolved to hazard His Majesty's ship no longer, and to dismiss Captain Button. It pleased Almighty God the 23rd January to give them fair weather and Captain Button leisure to discover fast by a land-locked harbour called the Lordume, to his heart's content and all our comforts.

The same day Capt. Button, with his own men, manned his long boat and another ship-boat, directing them to tow the hoy to the place appointed, whom the traitors neither spared nor harmed with their shot, which they plentifully poured in amongst them.

From the 23rd January to the 30th of the same laboured to unship and draw the cannon, and on the soldiers' shoulders to carry all their provisions of timber, delve boards, powder, and bullets to their cold camp, half a mile almost from the place they landed.

In drawing the cannon Capt. Crayford, a painful, a careful, and a worthy captain, unfortunately received a shot that brake the small of his leg all to shivers; after five or six days he was dismembered, which he endured manfully, and died within two hours after; at the same time with Capt. Crayford a Highlander was shot in the body, who lived not long, and an English soldier in the shoulder, in hope of recovery.

The last of January they finished their platform, and intrenched their soldiers in the next adjoining places to offend the castle.

The 1st February they began to batter a tower in which the rebels held a guard over the port that enters the outward bawne.

Then opened with the cannons a good part of the wall of the inward bawne, 30 feet high, raised for a blind to cover the whole front of the castle; this done the port of the castle lay open to their musketeers that played not far off.

Their next and best hopes were, as soon as they could beat down their fights above, and the spikes that most annoyed them, to lodge under the walls of the outward bawne, sheltered with such timber and provisions as we brought with them for

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that purpose, and to work with the pickaxe to the castle, the rocky ground affording no earth to help them withal, rather than to spend their magazine of powder (not exceeding a hundred barrels), too small a proportion to bring to the ground walls confidently warranted to be 30 feet thick. If the store of Ireland had afforded more powder he should not have wanted.

Beating the spikes and battlements about the castle that most offended them with a few shots, he easily perceived the wall feasible enough to be battered; then went roundly to work against the staircase and the wall that hung over the well, and continued the battery in that place till it was dark that night.

Early the 2nd Feb. plied the ordnance as the day before, in such sort that the wall fell down a pace. The traitors, about seven of the clock in the morning, sent forth a boy with a letter in a stick desiring conference, the lieutenant himself consented that Aggnus Oge M'Donnell in person should come before them into the camp, which he did after long delay and parley with those that met him, refusing till this day to stir from under the guard of the castle, on their word and safe conduct, protesting that he and the rest were subjects and held the house for His Majesty and the Council of Scotland. And if they might see any warrant to deliver the house to Sir John Campbell they would stay the same, with much other idle stuff and imagination infused into them by Grymes.

Told Aggnus there was no plain way for him and the rest to walk in, but by humble and simple submission to His Majesty's mercy, or to deliver up Coll M'Donnell and so many more as shall equal the number of those of his party; he desired remission, for this he alleged he was not able nor willing to bring to pass.

Then questioned whether he were of power to deliver the house or no? He said, yes! So they all might be remitted and not otherwise. Rebuked his folly, and bade him be packing. "Well, then," replied Aggnus, "If you both will stand for me to His Majesty I will come away, and bring as many with me as will submit themselves to His Majesty's mercy."

At this time did not perceive the ordnance had wrought so great effect as it afterward appeared, and finding no great substance in Aggnus other than Coll M'Donnell thrust into him, and willing to weaken the rest by drawing part from them, intended to do our best to His Majesty for Aggnus.

He departed, promising a speedy return. In this parley the cannons were silent two hours and a half. When Aggnus came to the castle wall he sent for whom out of the castle he pleased to advise with. After a little counsel he returned the gentleman sent to conduct him, with answer that he would come no more on those conditions; two that accompanied him into the camp quitted him and submitted themselves to his

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Majesty's mercy. His wife, that stayed behind him was by the lieutenant presently sent into the castle.

After this spared no powder, and in a small time the places battered yielded such abundance of ruins and rubbish [rubbish] that the inward bawne, the wells, and as high as the rock on which the bridge rest that they must pass in and out the castle, was choked up.

Once more there came a letter from Aggnus to send gentlemen to confer with him, the lieutenant sent for him (Sir Oliver) when they agreed to leave his letter unanswered; that his delays were hateful, and he might come when he list on his humble and simple submission and as many as would follow him, but the battery should not cease. Mr. Archibald Campbell, lest the boy should forget his message, wrote thus much to Aggnus, and subscribed the same with his own hand. At his (Sir Oliver's) return to the battery, we plainly viewed men, women, and children running out of the castle and with great difficulty recovered the outward bawn. Whereupon he caused the pieces to be turned on the outward bawn to enlarge a breach begun the day before, intending the same night between seven and eight of the clock to lodge therein, and force the bawne not possible to be defended with so few hands.

Not long after, some hour before night, Aggnus Oge's wife, Coll's wife, and some others left the castle; after he showed himself to the lieutenant, received word from the lieutenant to hold the ordnance till Aggnus, his nurses and children were come forth of the castle; did so, and withal sent to the lieutenant to continue his former care to watch their coming forth by water with their boats.

As the night before Capt. Button in person, with his long boat, to give the Highlanders example to do the like, rode to and fro all night long before the face of the castle. He returned word that he feared more the escape by land than by sea, the land being his (Sir Oliver's) charge to guard. In the interim of Agnus and his children's coming forth, Coll rigged up a boat, it was growing dark, left the battery, willing them, after a volley or two, to leave the pieces charged ready to shoot at all times into the bawne and rest for that night.

No sooner came to his lodging, as his meat was going to the table, than Archibald Campbell from the lieutenant reported that Aggnus assured him, Coll with the rest were ready to submit themselves to his Majesty's mercy; and Coll himself demanded only this condition, to be carried to Edenburrrough to answer for himself before the Council. He craved his (Sir Oliver's) opinion. Liked the notion well, wishing Mr. Archibald to return this answer to Coll, that he should remain where he was that night to avoid their own danger and confusion in issuing forth in the dark; they should be safe from the artillery and other harm, reserving themselves in the inward bawne;

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that he would hold his first purpose as soon as he had supped to lodge in the breach made in the outward bawn to prevent their passage both by sea and land. Before he could return to the lieutenant or send the message, Coll, with all his able men, made a fair escape to the sea, neither daunted with the shot that come from the Highlanders, lodged on a rock fast before the arch out of which their boat was launched into the sea. So they did as carelessly, having no other way to save their lives, pass under a rock where our musketeers lay fortified and shot freely at them.

Three boats well manned with Highlanders followed them. They could see them give fire on both sides. The rebels rowed themselves soon out of sight of them, and being clear of them stood back again, and landed some five miles from the castle in Ila.

Sunk their boat and marched away to Grist for their safety; they are good men and able to do mischief before they shall be suppressed. The lieutenant has sent to hunt them about the Island.

If Aggnus had meant honestly, the escape of these traitors had been prevented. Leaves the executions done and intended to be done to Sir John Campbell's own relation. Has written in a blunt soldier's style to His Majesty some few observances during his abode in this place as he has expressed the truth in the same phrase. Begs his Lordship's recommendation to his Majesty. — Camp of Dunavegge, 7 Feb. 1614.

Pp. 10. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 8.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 163.

18. JUDGES OF ASSIZE CERTIFICATE.

Certificate of the inquiry in the case of Martha Crompton [see No. 12] signed by the Judges, Dom. Sarsfield and Jo. Elyot, in which they recommend her to mercy, with a note by Sir A. Chichester to the Attorney-General, requiring him to insert her name in any pardon that passeth.—8 February 1614.

P. 1. Orig. Endd.

Feb. 8.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 193.

19. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to insert Thomas Hawtrey, gent., in the first pardon that passes.—Dublin, 8 February 1614.

P. 1. Signed at head. Orig. Endd.

Feb. 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 2.

20. The LIST of the ARMY and PENSIONERS payable out of the Treasure coming out of England, at per diem.

Officers, General.—The Lord Deputy, Sir Th. Ridgeway, Baronet, Treasurer-at-war; Sir Ri. Wingfield, Knt., Marshal; Sir Oliv. St. John*, Master of the Ordnance; Sir John Kinge,

* Thoby Cawfeld written above this name.

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Knt., Mustermaster-general; Sir Allen Apsley, Knt., Commissary in Mounster; Th. Smith, Commissary in Connaught; Edw. Lenton, Provost-marshal; Sir Josias Bodley, Knt., for overseeing the fortifications; Dr. Mettcalfe, Physician to the State; Edm. Cullon, Surgeon to the State; Sir Th. Dutton, Scoutmaster; Capt. John Pikeman, Corporal of the Field, by letters patent during life.

Officers, Provincial.—The Lord Danvers, Lord President of Mounster and Council; Sir Ri. Aldworth, Knt., Provost-marshal in Mounster; Earl of Clanrickard, Lord President of Connaght and Council; Capt. Charles Coote, Provost-marshal in Connaght; Sir Hen. Docwra, Knt., Governor of Loughfoile; Capt. Edm. Ellis, Provost-marshal there; Sir Hen. Folliott, Knt., Governor of Balleshannon; Lord Chichester, Governor of Carrigfergus, by letters patent, during life; Sir Hen. Power, Knt., Governor of Leix, by letters patent during life granted by his Majesty's letters; Earl of Thomond, Commander of the Forces in Thomonnde; Sir Edw. Blaney, Knt., Seneshall of Monaghan; Ro. Bowen, Provost-marshal of Leinster; Moyses Hill, Provost-marshal in Ulster during good behaviour; Sir Cha. Willmot, Knt., Governor of Kerry, by His Majesty's letters.

Horsemen.—Lord Deputy, Earl of Clanrickard, Lord Danvers, Capt. John Kingsmill, Sir Oliv. Lambert, Sir Gerrott Moore, Sir Ric. Wingfelde, Sir Hen. Folliott, Sir Ri. Aldworth, Capt. Cha. Coote, Sir Edw. Harbert, Knt.

Footmen.—Lord Deputy, Earl of Clanrickard, Earl of Thomond, Ld. Danvers, Ld. Crumwell, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Marshal, Sir Oliv. St. John, Sir Arth. Savage, Sir Hen. Power, Sir Ric. Morison, Sir Fran. Ruisshe, Sir Foulke Conway, Sir Hen. Folliott, Sir Edw. Blaney, Sir Toby Cawfield, Sir Fran. Roe, Sir Th. Roper, Sir Ric. Hansard, Sir Th. Rotherham, Sir Tho. Phillips, Sir Fran. Cooke, Capt. John Vaghan, Capt. Pat. Craford, Sir Wm. Stuart, Capt. Arth. Bassett, the town of Carrigfergus.

Warders.—Leinster: Rog. Davies, Constable of Dublin Castle; Sir Adam Loftus, Knt., Const. of Maryborough; Sir Gerrott Moore, Knt., Const. of Phillipstown; Sir Laur. Esmond, Knt., Const. of Doncannon; Sir Wm. Usher, Knt., for a porter for the Castle of Wickloe. Mounster: Sir George Cary, Knt., Const. of Dungarvan; Sir Th. Roper, Knt., Const. of Castlemaine; Sir Fran. Barekley, Knt., Const. of Limerick Castle; Capt. Hen. Skipwith, Const. of Castleparke; Sir Fran. Slingsby, Knt., Const. of Halbowling. Connaught: Earl of Clanrickard, Const. of Athlone Castle; Jasper Harberte, Const. of Borrishowle; Capt. Maurice Griffith, Const. of Dromruske; Capt. John St. Barbe, Const. of Ballenefadd. Ulster: Capt. Faithful Fortescue, Const. of Carrigfergus; Capt. Anth. Smith, Const. of the Castle of the Moyry; Fran. Anneslie, Const. of Mountnories; John Leigh, Const. of

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The Omev; Sir Th. Phillips, Knt., Const. of Toome; the Lord Chichester, Ld. Deputy for Greencastle in Enishowen, for three lives, by letters patent, in consideration of other things of good value which he departed withal to the Londoners towards the plantation at Derry and Colrane; Capt. John Samford, Const. of Doe Castle; Capt. Basill Brooke, Const. of Donegall; Capt. Wm. Cole, Const. of Eneskilling; Capt. Hugh Culme, Const. of Cloghoghter; Sir Foulke Conway, Knt., Const. of Enishlaughlin.

Pensioners of the list, viz.:—Edw. Southworth, Sir Ric. Bingley, Knt., Geo. Ridgeway, Th. Hibbotts, Capt. Rog. Hope, Wm. Long, Wm. Hamden, Capt. Marmaduke Nelson, Sir Geo. Greame, Knt., Capt. Fran. Yarde, John Strowde, Th. Parratt, Adrian Fitz Symon, Chr. Wackley, Edm. Leadbeater, Walt. Whyte, Ja. Delahoyde, Tristram Eccleston, Gerrat Birne, John Kelly, Mich. Pinnock, Mich. Newby, Morogh M'Teig Oge, Hen. Burrowes, John Gilliott, Walt. Brady, Wm. Putt, Ri. Mapowther, Chr. Graves, Dan. Burne, John Nelson, Wm. Hithrington, John Norton, Th. Marshall, Ro. Whitheade, Ro. Dixon, John Birkett, Quintene Rutledge, Wm. Casie, Edm. Bowen, Wm. Russell, John M'Sheary, Sim. Field.

Pensioners by letters patent of the old erection, viz.:—Owen Aphugh, Dowlin M'Brian, Anth. Fures, Th. Fleming, Manus M'Shehee, Capt. Marm. Nelson, Wm. Brereton, Gilduffe Smith.

Pensioners newly elected, viz.:—Donell Cavenagh, Laur. Mascu (?), Ric. Owen, Rory M'Quylie, Humph. Norton, Hen. O'Neale, Con. O'Neale, Lysagh O'Connor, the three ladies Jane FitzGerald, Ellen FitzGerald, and Ellice FitzGerald.

Pensioners by letters patent and the Lords' letters newly increased, viz.:—Ro. Cowell, John Dalway, Capt. Hen. Moyle, Capt. Rog. Hope, Brian M'Donagh, Ro. Savage, Pat. Fox.

Pensioners entered by an establishment begun 1 April 1606.—St. John Jepson, Sir Ri. Piercy, Sir Ra. Constable, Knt., Sir Ric. Trevor, Knt.

Pensioners entered by an establishment begun 1 Oct. 1608.—Donough Kelly, Dan. O'Carroll.

Pensions allowed servitors of Irish birth, viz.:—Tirlaugh M'Art O'Neale, Brian Modder O'Neale, Sir Molrowny O'Carroll, Owen M'Huigh, Edm. Groome O'Hanlon, Hen. O'Neale, Turlagh O'Gormley, Barth. Owen, Tady O'Ferall, John Reylie, Ric. Garter, Barnaby Greene.

Pensions allowed to Captains and Lieutenants of discharged companies and to constables of forts discharged.—Sir Oliv. Lambert, Knt.; Capt. Wm. Nuce, his lieutenant; Hen. Fisher, late Constable of Laughlinbridge; Geo. Trevillian, late Const. of Dongannon; Capt. Edw. Doddington, late Const. of Dongevan; Archie Moore, late Const. of Ballinecargie.

Almosemen.—Edm. Boy, Ri. Marsett, John FitzGerald, Denis Brady, John Brenon, Hen. Haw, John Daniell, Wm.

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Trevor, Edm. Kelly, Turlagh O'Galchor, Tady Ferrall, Edm. Ferrall, Th. Roofe.

Maimed soldiers.—Brian O'Dollan, Th. O'Mulchane, Wm. Birte, Ph. Brady, Laughlin O'Harraghan, Wm. O'Connor, Denis Kellie, Wm. Lorkan, Th. Purcell, Hen. Till, Wm. Pippes, Ri. Taafe, Walt. Nugent, Denis Purcell, Edm. Bowen, Laughlin Calman, John M'Can, Brian Gill.

Entertainments allowed for keeping of boats.—Wm. Cole, Capt. at Balleshanon, Hugh Clotworthy, Capt. at Lough Chichester, Ja. Williamson, Overseer at Athlone.

Officers of Musters.—Geo. Calvert, Clem. Edmondes, overseers; Ralph Birchensha, Comptroller; John Maynard and Geo. Cary, Commissaries.

Extraordinaries, viz.—Freights and transportations, carriage of letters, gifts and rewards, sea-service works, and buildings, diets and charges of keeping of prisoners, diets of justices of assize, and commissioners' riding and travelling charges, prests upon accounts, and all other payments by concordatums of the Lord Deputy and Council, not to be exceeded without urgent occasions, and the same certified to the Privy Council in England, 4,000*l.* English, making in harps, the sum of 5,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total of the charge contained in this list as aforesaid doth amount by the year, viz., to 59,875*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.*: ordinary, 54,541*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.*; extraordinary, 5,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, making English, 44,906*l.* 5*s.* 8¾*d.*

Pp. 14. *Endd.*

Feb. 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 3.

21. CHRISTOPHER [HAMPTON], Archbishop of Armagh, to WINWOOD.

Understands, by Sir Oliver St. John, how much he is beholden to him (Winwood), and thought it a duty to signify his thankfulness.

Hopes for the continuance of his favour, which will give him the more comfort and encouragement.—Dublin, 9 February 1614—[15].

P. 1. *Signed.* *Add.* *Endd.*

Feb. 11.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 4.

22. LORD DEPUTY CHICHESTER to WINWOOD.

This bearer, Mr. Blundell, came recommended from His Majesty and should have returned with the dispatch of their success in the last session of Parliament, as was directed, had not the Earl of Thomonde undertaken the carriage of it; he made all the haste that could be required to arrive with the bills of subsidy before the dissolving of the House, but could not command the winds. He is an honest and able gentleman, and should have found him (the Deputy) ready to give him all befitting employment, but his zeal and hopes of advancement near the well-head, have carried him thither; the next sitting in Parliament is the 18th of April, which draws on fast. Is assured his presence and the presence of all the honest members

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of that House will be necessary, but know not how to harrow him back and forth without allowance given for his travelling expenses:

Had laid for the apprehending of Meagh before the receipt of his (Winwood's) letters, having had advertisement from Padua of his intentions to be here this spring, then his (Winwood's) letters speak of autumn. A brother of his, named Peter, is to come in his company, by whom he (Chichester) hopes to light upon him the sooner; such caterpillars usually resort hither about this season of the year to abuse the people with false tales, and to pick their purses by pardons and indulgences, and they are hard to be gotten, and being gotten, they prove a charge to His Majesty who maintains them in prison, for to hang them by a jury is impossible.

Sir Humphrey Maye writes that he (Winwood) told him that the Lord Deputy denied the sending for Mr. Blundell to be here at the Parliament, relying upon what had been received from Mr. Blundell by letter after his coming hither. It is true that after he had delivered the letters, he (Chichester) demanded the cause of his coming over at that time, thinking indeed that some private cause of his had occasioned it, rather than his attendance in Parliament that session ended; he answered me that he (Chichester) sent for him, "Yea," quoth I, "as I did for other the members of that House; but whether I named you particularly I remember not, but if you came in my mind whilst I was writing, it is like enough I did so." This is the substance of what passed, for he (Chichester) aimed no more at Blundell's being here than that of others, neither does he keep a register of what passeth from him in that kind.

Their men and cannon employed for the taking in of the Castle of Denevegge in Ila in Scotland, under the command of Sir Oliver Lambeart, have performed that service, and are now returned. Have nothing else of moment to impart from hence, but that he has published a proclamation for free exportation of all native commodities (linen, yarn, and wool, and woollen yarn excepted), as directed by His Majesty's late letters, and that they are in extreme want of money.—Dublin, 11 February 1614–15.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 11.
S.P., Ireland.
vol. 233, 4.

23. LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND to WINWOOD.

Seeing it has pleased Almighty God, for virtues approved in the highest and most religious judgment upon earth, to advance him to that eminent place of honour and trust which he enjoys, he must give allowance to honest servitors who, by the like means, have attained to some preferments, both to desire his acquaintance, and to crave his favour upon their just occasions. Hence, after 40 years service in matters of government, both of this church and common weal, he presumes to solicit his good opinion, and to request that any

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information which happily may be sent from hence (which these people amongst whom he lives are very apt to prefer) may not work an impression of dislike against him, before he shall be admitted to answer the same, as he has ever hitherto, to his exceeding comfort, been permitted by that honourable table; and he will faithfully persevere in the course he holds in the service of God and His Majesty, during the continuance of his days, and the short time he has to live. So, &c.—St. Sepulchers, Dublin, 11 February 1614–15.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 12.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 6.

24. SIR JOSIAS BODLEY to WINWOOD.

If amidst the many important affairs which besiege him continually, a poor Irishman's tale may be heard, would humbly crave that, amongst the many have cast their dependence on him, it would please him also to accept him (Sir Josias) at his own hands as his true and faithful servant. Cannot commend him whom he recommends for any abilities worthy his embracing, that of his sincere affection only excepted, which he shall ever be ready and desirous to show whatsoever may concern his honour and service. Has imparted another suit to his good friend Mr. Blundel to solicit for him, wherein he beseeches his (Winwood's) helping hand, and will account himself as happy in compassing these his two suits, as whosoever in this begging age hath best attained his wished ends.—Dublin, 12 February 1614–15.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 13.
Dublin.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 185.

25. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to insert the name of Roger Passie, late pirate, in the next pardon.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

Feb. 17.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 178.

26. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to draw forth a fiant of the office of Master of His Maties Ordonnance, vnto Sr Tobye Caufield, Kt., then held by Sr Oliver St. John, with this note: "This is to passe uppon. & surrender to be made by Sr Oliver St. John, Kt., of the said office."—17 February 1614.

P. 1. Orig. Add. Endd.

Feb. 19.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 157.

27. CHICHESTER to ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Certificate of the reprieve of Edmond Groome M^cFelomy O'Donnell.—19 February 1614. With note by Sir A. Chichester requiring the Attorney-General to insert the above name in the pardon granted to other reprieved prisoners of the like nature *in formâ pauperis*.—Dated 23 January 1614.

P. 1. Orig. Endd.

Feb. 21.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 155.

28. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to make a fiant of leave of absence to Randoll Clayton for six months from the 1st of March.—21 February 1614.

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With the following note by Sir A. Chichester. [The Vice-President of Munster hath certified that he hath gotten a sufficient man to execute the office or place in his absence.]

P. 1. Orig. Add. Endd.

Feb. 25.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, No. 176.

29. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Are advertised that he has resolved on making an order suspending the payment of tithes in kind, which must principally regard the tithe of milk, contrary to the orders of the plantation, directing all tithes in kind to be paid to the clergy, on the ground of the inconveniences of such payment to the undertakers. Considering the prejudice of this course to the clergy they direct that, with the advice of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Primate, he shall consider of a connivency by the ministers, so as to avoid any settled or prejudiced order for the future; and that in the meantime such tithe of milk be paid as to their three Lordships may seem meet.

Or if he shall find it necessary to give some positive order, then to limit the nonpayment to some time certain (as three years and no more), by which time the plantation will be settled, and no just cause will be able to be alleged against such order.—Whitehall, 25 February 1614.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Suffolke, Lenox, E. Worcester, Fenton, Ralphe Winwood, E. Wotton, Jul. Caesar, Thos. Lake.

P. 3. Add. Endd.

[Feb. 25.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 223, 6a.

30. MR. SECRETARY WINWOOD to SIR JOSIAS BODLEY.

Francys Blundell has delivered his letters and reported his suit. If it had been within the compass of his own power would have at once complied, but being in the power of another, as this bearer can let him understand, can but promise to take his best commodity to move it for him with much earnestness, and if it has not success, begs him not to doubt his willingness to do him any good offices that he can, but to be assured that, as well in respect of their former friendship as his own worth and honest endeavours to do His Majesty service, he will ever be most willing, and prepared to give him his best assistance in anything, that may sort with his desires, and so I am.

P. 1. Endd. To Sir Josias Bodley.

[Feb. 25.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 223, 7.

31. MR. SECRETARY WINWOOD to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

His desire to hold good correspondence with all such worthy ministers as His Majesty employs in places of trust, made his Lordship's letters of the 11th of February very welcome. His request is so reasonable that he assures him that no unjust complaints or informations from thence shall have power to sway him from the good opinion which he holds of his Lordship's worth and ability to do His Majesty service. Will always be ready upon all occasions to solicit

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the rest of the Lords so far in his behalf that he shall not want that indifferent measure of justice which hath been afforded him from that table in former times.

P. 1. Endd. To the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Feb. 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 223, 8.

32. LORD DEPUTY to SOMERSET.

Desires to revive an humble suit he had theretofore made in behalf of bearer, his nephew, John Chichester, to be placed in the service of the Prince. He has importuned him to pray his Lordship to afford him his assistance, for which he will bind him over to serve and honour him, and make himself (Chichester) more and more bound unto him. Is so tied to the young gentleman by nature and affection, that he presumes further in importuning his Lordship herein than he would do for any other creature living.—Dublin, 28 February 1614–15.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

March 3.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 9.

33. SIR O. ST. JOHN to WINWOOD.

Is very doubtful that he (Winwood) will take it amiss, that he has passed away his place of the Ordnance here without acquainting him, having so great reason to depend upon his favour and advice in all things; but it fell out that it was effected, and the King's letter suddenly brought over, and sooner than he expected, else he might have had time to acquaint Winwood and other of his friends. Desired it a good while since, and was upon a certain determination with the gentleman he dealt with, for he found the account annexed to that office cumbersome and dangerous, and already by the ill carriage of some of his servants had endured the loss of almost 500*l.*, and saved his poor estate, still subject to the like hazard, whereas now he has given his mind much contentment, and brought himself to be less obnoxious to some here that are willing enough to do him shrewd turns whensoever they can espy occasion.

Since he wrote has remained in Connaught, where he finds all things peaceable, but the quality of his employment and associates, for that which concerns the civil part becomes almost unprofitable by reason of the evocation of all causes out of the province to the courts at Dublin, contrary to the rules of government heretofore practised, and by an extraordinary commission which the Lord Deputy, beyond the example of former times hath given to the justices of assize, whereby they deal in all those causes that are assigned to the President and Council of the province, either by their commission or instructions; and so they (the President and Council) are left without opinion or power to control these people, that were wont only to resort to them for justice to government. For that which concerns religion it is left to the Bishop, and they (unless it be the Bishop of Elphine, who hath drawn divers preachers into his diocese, and begins

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to have congregations) go on in the wonted path, and little hope there is of amendment, unless by the commission, which they have long expected.

Has herewith sent a description of Connaught not exact, because he wanted time, but such as it is he may be pleased to peruse it, to acquaint himself with some of the particularities of that place.

Has also sent him to peruse the alliances of the chief men in the province, how besides the cement of popery that joins them all, they have not omitted other links of combination that whatsoever shall fall out to concern one may pertain to all, this people being more curious of alliances than any in the world.—Dublin, 3 March 1614.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

March 14.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 304.

34. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Directs him to hear before himself and the Council the complaint of David Watson, minister of the gospel in Ireland, against Marmaduke Whitchurch, for withholding from him the glebe hand of the parsonage of Kilclere, and the tithes thereof, which he has recovered by decree of the Court Christian, and to restore him (if true) the quiet possession of the tithes, and to cause the said Marmaduke to make restitution of so much of the profits of the said parsonage of Kilclere as he unjustly detains; and if they find that the lands are part of the ancient glebe lands of Kilclere parsonage, to adjudge them to the said David Watson, and give him quiet possession of them.—Newmarket, 14 March, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

March 14.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 306.

35. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Thomas Butler, a supposed brother to Viscount Butler, deceased, having contemptuously disobeyed your order, issued pursuant to the directions of our Council here, to give possession to the Lady Elizabeth Butler, now wife of Richard Lord Dingwall, of the Castle of Cloughgrenan and the lordship of the Droughy, and all other lands of which he had unduly dispossessed the said Lady Elizabeth; he (Chichester) is without delay to re-establish her and Lord Dingwall in the quiet possession thereof, and to make the said Thomas pay the same mesne rates thereof since the Viscount's death.

And the present Earl of Ormonde being bound in his bond to discharge the debts of the late Earl, and Lord Dingwall and his said wife being engaged for most of the same debts, and likely to be troubled for the discharge thereof, he (Chichester) is to call upon the present Earl to stand to his engagement and discharge the same.

And he is to see that the said Lord Dingwall and his wife and their tenants be maintained in quiet possession till

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evicted by due course of law.—Newmarket, 14 March, in the 12th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

March 14.
Carte Papers,
vol. 30, No. 139.

36. The KING to the EARL OF ORMOND.

Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas late Earl of Ormond, having been married to Lord Dingwall, all questions likely to arise between her and his correspondent are to be submitted to arbitrators, who shall be chosen by the parties, and who shall meet in London to decide the controversies. Orders them to come there after the next session of Parliament.—15 March 1614.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.: "A copie of his Majesties letter to the Earle of Ormond of the 14th of March, the 12th year of his Majesties rayne of England, &c."

March 15.
Carte Papers,
No. 158.

37. The KING to [CAPT. THOMAS BUTLER].

Similar in terms to Art. **36.**

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

March 17.
Docquet Book,
March 17.

38. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Docquet of the foregoing letter.

March 17.
Philad. P.
vol. 2, p. 308.

39. THE KING to CHICHESTER.

Having released the Lord Danvers from the government of Munster, which he has held since the death of Sir Henry Brouncker, late President, he has appointed the Earl of Thomond to succeed him in that charge with like powers and emoluments.—Newmarket, 17 March, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

March 18.
S.P. Ireland,
vol. 233, 10.

40. LORD DEPUTY to WINWOOD.

Received his letters of 25th of February, mentioning Tyrone's intentions to remove from Rome, and that Crone and Connor are dispatched hither by him. Knows Shane Crone, he shall not be long here before he find him out if he go into his native country; but knows none of the Connors that depend on him. Has laid espials upon all the ports, but such forerunners of mischief are too well favoured for them to light on them at all times.

In a letter of his (Winwood's) of the 18th January, he sent an advertisement, made to Sir Dudley Carleton by one Nathaniel Brent, of the purpose of one James Meagh, a priest, to come hither. Received those the 15th of February. Had notice of that man's practice of coming hither in November last by letters from Padua, and that a brother of his named Peyrs or Peter was to come in his company. Laid the ports for them, being sure to light upon Peter, albeit he might miss the priest, and it

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is so fallen out, for about the beginning of this month he came to Corke, and was examined by Sir Dominick Sarsfeilde according to his (Chichester's) directions; but confesses no more of his brother, but that he was at Burdeaux with him, and went from thence to Paris, as will appear by the examination which is herewith sent. Believes that with him came the priest who is a dangerous fellow, and was employed by the recusants from hence about the beginning of the Parliament in May 1612 as he is credibly informed.

They are full of men of this priests' condition, practisers of sedition and insurrections, of which there is not a greater worker than Owen M'Mahonne the titular Archbishop of Dublin, son to Ever M'Cooly, who is still in the kingdom and often in this city of Dublin; albeit he (Lord Chichester) cannot get him nor any draught upon him though he has offered largely for it.

Foresees by the gathering of these clouds together that a storm is threatened, and surely they have some desperate practice in debate among them; the hearts of the natives are for the most part against them (the State). They are a handful of men, in entertainment here so ill paid that every one is discontented and out of heart, and themselves so discredited by borrowing and not repaying according to promise that they cannot take up a thousand pounds in twenty days if the safety of the kingdom lay upon it, and what service he can perform without men and money if occasion require it is easily conceived.

Does his best to discover their plots and to frustrate them but without more help will be soon wearied in a tempest when commands, law, and proclamations are of no use without the sword to make them obeyed.

Has not observed so many cruel murders, robberies, and outrages to have been committed in many years preceding, as within these six months, which assures him they are hopeful of invasion from foreign parts, of the return of the fugitives, or of some home insurrection. Writes this in discharge of his duty.—Dublin Castle, 18 March 1614—(15).

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd. Encloses,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 10 r.

41.

The Examination of Piers Myaghe taken the 2nd of March 1614—(15).

This William Meade had been Recorder of Cork, and became fugitive the second or third year of the King.

He saith that he hath been out of the kingdom this 14 years. About seven years past he served William Meade in Naples, from whom he parted because his said master was not then able to buy him clothes; but since then he heard that he grew rich, his means being increased and better paid than formerly. He afterwards served a gentleman of Padua, and for two years he waited on my Lord Nevill in his chamber, and lately he attended on my Lord Cromwell till now (being desirous to

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This brother of his is James Meagh, the priest, who (as is reported) is by the Pope made Bishop of Cork.

I have caused him to be re-examined, and to be committed for a time, albeit my letters from Padua say he is an honest man.

I have given order for these men's commitment likewise until they confess more.

return to his country) a pilgrim met him in Padua, and told him that he might meet his brother at Puglia, wayfaring from Rome, whither he accordingly travelled, and finding him there did accompany him down to Burdeux, and from thence his said brother went up to Paris, where this examinant saith his purpose is to study, and this examinant came over in this passage. He saith that he means to play the merchant, and seek to be some help to his elder brethren. He saith that he could not conceive that his said brother had any title or dignity from Rome, nor intended to come for Ireland, for ought he could guess by him.

David Mtell and George Morroghe, merchants, they being examined and sworn, say that they brought over no passengers out of Burdeux nor any other part, &c. other than the above Piers Myagh, who being their townsman they could not well deny him that courtesy. They say that they saw James Myagh, the priest, in Burdeux, and left him at their coming down to the Poll-hed. They never heard from him nor any other that he had the title of Bishop of Cork, for they were not desirous to have any traffic with him. They saw no other priest nor friar of their country there. They say that they neither brought any books nor letters over with them to any man whatsoever, nor message by word of mouth, for they knew the danger thereof.

For news, they say that Monsieur Serrelly, the Chancellor of Paris, his son, went through Burdeux, towards Spain, in ambassade, to present the King of Spain's daughter from his master, the King of France, with a carcanett, valued at three hundred thousand ducats, as a new year's gift. They say that within a fortnight after they saw another ambassador out of Spain come to Burdeux, and so going on to the French Court, with three fair white Naple's horses of a very great price, as a present to the French King. They say that the said marriage is concluded by general voice.

They say that the Duke Vandoma, coming out of Brittany to Paris upon the King's letter, was there really entertained by the King and the Queen Regent, and during his abode there, by direction sent down from the King, the great castle of Blenett and three other great forts in Brittany (where Vandoma was governor) were quite razed down to the ground, of which work they say there are many and several reports in France, &c.—*Ex. Dom. Sarsfelde.*

Pp. 2. Endd. : "The examination of Piers Myagh, and of two merchants of Cork, 1614."

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 10 II.

42. James Myagh to his brother Garrett Myagh.

Came hither upon the 7th of June from Loreto, and has done his business here to his own content and will depart, God willing, for home with all speed if he go not unto Napoles to pass away this heat until mid August, which he will know to-morrow of certain by Mr. Mead's letter from Napoles.

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His brother Pirris (Pierse) has made great suit to be received in the order of the Capucines, and wrote unto his colonel for a testimonial of his birth, but hears he is not received. If he be not, will, by God's grace, bring him unto Ireland. He is in Luca or Bologna. From Bologna he wrote his last letter, where he studies. He writes a fair hand. Has, God be thanked, effected by the favour of his good friends many business to his own credit and his brother's profit as much as he deserved, and leaves friends to effect one thing that is in his mind, which he hopes to obtain in time, and has another as good almost as that. Prays to be commended to Edm. Coppinger and Cat Brughis, Eleanor, and her daughters Christian, Cat, and Anne. Cat and Hanna Coppinger, and William Sersfeld, Thomas Sersfeld, John Coppinger, and John Welshe, his aunt Margaret Myaghe, Walter Coppinge, John Burgas, Donnel M'Art, Brien M'Owen, whose business I leave here, and will be effected by my letter out of Ireland to poor John Tober, unto whom now he will be able to do some content. To Claden (?) and his Mr., to Arthur Skiddy, Honest James Gould, and, above all, to Father William Farris. Is ready to depart, and will be with them in September or October, from Rome the 1st of July 1614.

Signed: Your loving brother. Commend me unto Mr. Thomas F. Gerold; commend me unto the felthers all, and to Robert Tyrry and his wife Eleanor and my uncles, and to Anne Sarsfeld, and to James Tyrry and Stephen.

P. 1. Add.: "To his loving brother, Mr. Garrett Myagh, merchant at Cork." Endd.

March 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 11.

43. LORD DEPUTY to WINWOOD.

Is advertised that James Meagh, the priest, is landed; he came, no doubt, in the same ship with his brother. He reports that Tyrone, with other fugitives, are preparing to come with forces into this kingdom to regain their lost patrimonies, and to gain to those of the Church of Rome the free exercise of their religion. This news is pleasing and welcome unto a people so discontented and unconstant. What effects it will produce they may better foresee than prevent. Will do his best to get him, and some others as bad as himself, apprehended, but they are so watchful and have so many friends that they will hardly light upon them. Doubts not but His Majesty has good espial upon these fugitives, and will either prevent their coming or enable the Government to encounter them upon their landing. Without such care much will be left to hazard.—Dublin, 21 March 1614–15.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

March 22.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 394.

44. CHICHESTER to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

In answer to their letters of 20th of last month, concerning an order he had shortly before made in favour of the British undertakers and other inhabitants of the escheated lands in Ulster, relieving them from the payment of certain

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tithe in kind, which some represented to their Lordships as done out of his want of affection towards the Church, he may truly say of himself that he has wished to have this poor church planted with ministers of the Gospel, and that he has always cherished their profession, and done more for them than for any other sort of men besides.

Confesses that when he first heard some of the Ulster prelates maintain it here that by the project of plantation the tithe-milk, among some other like innovations, was due and payable to the ministers there, he truly held it a position more zealous and sharp than moderate and cautious, and he will here trouble their Lordships with these few of his many reasons.

First, he knew that this manner of tithing was not general in all the King's dominions no more than it was ever heard of or at least exacted in this realm until now; besides, if their Lordships had a prospect of the country, they would easily see that it was never possible to be otherwise than it is at this day in parishes of great extent without any towns or certain habitations of people generally (more than some of the new planters have lately made for themselves), and those also so broken in sunder with rivers, bogs, woods, and mountains as are not easily passable.

Again, the ministers are non-residents for the most part as having few churches in repair nor houses to dwell in, nor do they endeavour to build them any; yet, nevertheless, intending their own profit most among the Irish (who first complained of this new tithing, and were animated by some of the undertakers, no doubt), they farmed their tithe-milk to certain kerne, bailiffs errant, and such like extortionate people, who took the same rudely, to the extreme displeasure of the poor people whose daily food and blood it is, and with like envy to the ministers of the Gospel and their profession.

When he first heard of this manner of tithing, before the people were persuaded to it and conformable, he doubted if it could be fitly called the planting of religion and advancement of the Church as many do; and sure he is that, whilst some of them strove to get those things into their hands inconsiderately, they foresaw not the peril in which they engaged themselves and others; for one minister was pitifully murdered, with 44 wounds about him, for that cause, and another lay person was slain in defence of a minister, his master.

Again, of later times, he has been advertised of sundry other outrages committed by priests and their abettors against the ministers in some other places also (so far has hatred increased against them), insomuch that there are six or seven score people so engaged already in these villainies that they hold no place safe for them, but the woods and mountains where they now stand upon their keeping in several parties.

On the other hand, seminary priests and Jesuits, waiting for doubtful changes and chances of time, are still ready to work

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upon the ill-affected multitude, incensing them to entrap and oppress the ministers, how they can, so that it is no longer safe for them, especially in Ulster, to stray much abroad without guards and convoys, if they have to travel.

Soon after the first noise of these things there came to him Captain Turlogh, the son of Sir Art O'Neil, and Con M'Turlogh O'Neil, two principal gentlemen of their sept, one of the county of Tyrone and the other of Armagh, expressly employed by the country to complain of grievances, and on their own behalf also, to show how one of them had been committed to prison, and many other men, by one Dawson and others, the Lord Primate's officers (but without his Lordship's knowledge) for light causes, to wring money out of them.

Appeals to their Lordships whether it was not high time for him to interfere and make provision for the favour of this cause, and for the safety of the whole ministry.

He encloses a copy of his order¹ to show that it is but temporary, and that however they shall be able hereafter to enjoy the benefit of this tithing, the church and clergy of Ulster is at this day far otherwise provided for than this kingdom has ever known before.

Prays their Lordships to believe that his act proceeded of a good intention.—Castle of Dublin, 22 March 1614.

Pp. 2½. Copy.

March 23.
Grant Book.

45. COMMISSION to LORD CHICHESTER.

Commission to Arthur Lord Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to file certain bills agreed upon in Parliament, held in Ireland. *Grant Book, p. 127.*

March 25.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 316.

46. THE KING to CHICHESTER.

Has changed his resolution concerning the dissolving of Parliament of next session. It shall depend upon the good or ill success of the bill of subsidy now transmitted. If by his good endeavours he (Chichester) shall procure the passing thereof, then the Parliament is to be prorogued to some day certain in the next winter quarter between Michaelmas and Easter, as Chichester shall appoint.

But if he should perceive that the subsidy bill is not likely to pass he is then to dissolve Parliament without any further prorogation or adjournment. And whereas, on the first summons of the Parliament, he (the King) had called by writ the Earl of Abercorn, Lord Audley, Lord Ochiltree, and Lord Burley to attend the Parliament, which they have neglected to do, Chichester is to inform them that the King dispenses with their services there if he (Chichester) should find any of them disposed to attend.—Westminster, 25 March 1615.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

¹ Not forthcoming.

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March 25.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 312.

47. The KING to CHICHESTER.

As Chichester has been unable to settle, pursuant to the commission given to him, the disputes for precedency which have arisen between the Viscounts Gormanston, Barry, and Roche, and betwixt the Barons of Slane, Courcy, Lixnaw, and others, through the late discontinuance of Parliament there, he is, with the aid of the Council, to qualify their disputes and settle the differences temporarily, so as that the business of Parliament be not interrupted, placing them as they find them placed on the Parliament roll in Sir John Perrott's government, or other rolls of the best credit there, without prejudice to their rights, and to let them know that the lords who shall not be satisfied with the present order shall be heard over there next Trinity or Michaelmas term, or other fit time as Chichester shall appoint, before the King's Commissioners' Marshal.—Westminster, 25 March, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1½. *Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.*

March 25.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 314.

48. THE KING to CHICHESTER.

Having for divers years past allowed the pay of a company of 100 soldiers, with a captain and officers, to be converted to the building of a wall about the town of Knockfergus, and after the finishing of that work directed that the pay of 50 of the said soldiers should be converted to raising of a company, to be under the command of Sir Arthur Savage, and the pay of the other 50 laid out in repairing the Castle Knockfergus, it is now his royal pleasure that the pay of the said last 50 be employed in raising another company of foot, to be under the command of Sir Charles Wilmot.—Westminster, 25 March, in the 12th year of the reign.

P. 1. *Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.*

March 25.
Carte Papers,
vol. 30, Nos. 64, 65.

49. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Acknowledges the care and industry of Sir Josias Bodley and his men in the accurate and orderly survey they have lately made of the Ulster plantation by his (the King's) command, and having "examined, viewed, and reviewed with our own eye every part thereof" he is discontented at the slow progress of that plantation; some few only of the servants and natives having as yet performed the conditions of the plantation; the rest (for the greater part) having either done nothing at all, or so little, or by reason of the slowness thereof to so little purpose, that the work seems rather to be forgotten by them, and to perish under their hand than to be advanced, some having begun to build and not planted, others begun to plant and not build, and all of them in general retaining the Irish style, the avoiding of which was with him (the King) the fundamental reason of that plantation. Has made a collection of the names of the defaulters, which he shall retain as a memorial, and they shall be sure to feel the effects of his displeasure as there shall be occasion.

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If he had been as overgreedy of his profit as some of them, he might have converted these large territories of escheated lands to the increase of his revenue; but he chose, rather for the safety of that country and for the civilizing of that people, to part with them at extreme under value, and to make a plantation of them. Consequently he may, without breach of justice, make bold with their rights who have neglected a service of so much importance to him, and reserve the lands of those who have neglected to perform the articles of plantation, and bestow them upon worthier men. And, though the time is long since expired for completing their contract, yet in his grace, and that they may be the more inexcusable if they fail in their duties thereafter, he assigns them a further time, to the last day of August come twelvemonths, 1616, which shall be final and peremptory to them, and when he is determined to seize into his hands the lands of any men whatsoever, without respect of persons, whether he be a British undertaker, servitor, or native, that shall be found defective in performing the articles of plantation. After that limit of time Sir Josias Bodley shall take a particular survey of the plantation as it then stands, and he (Chichester) shall seize into the King's hand the proportions of those by him certified as defaulters.

And that no man may pretend ignorance of what is expected of him, Sir Josias Bodley is to take a review of his last survey, and shall signify to the Londoners, and every undertaker, servitor, and native, their several defects and omissions, that they may be all reformed or performed against the next survey which he (the King) has appointed to be taken of the plantation there.—Westminster, 25 March, the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

At foot in large sprawling hand is the following:—

“My Lord in this service I expect that zeal and uprightness that you will spare no flesh, English or Scottish; for no private man's worth is able to counterbalance the perpetual safety of a kingdom, which this plantation being well accomplished will procure.”

March 25.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 310.

50. THE KING to CHICHESTER.

Copy of the foregoing letter.

Endd. by Chichester: “This postscript was written in the original with His Majesty's own hand, which I have left with the Lords Justices to be executed according to his princely directions.”

March 26.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 397.

51. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Will perceive that the King has thought fit to make stay altogether of the Act for the increase of trade and commerce, and to reduce the Act concerning the natives to another form than as it came from thence, although it be drawn upon the frame of the other bill, and therefore cannot be otherwise

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taken than as warranted by Poyning's Act. Upon consultation with those of His Majesty's servants here, who have been best acquainted with the government there in respect of the places they formerly held in that kingdom, held it unnecessary to have any new authority given for the erection of new ports and havens in Ireland, as well in respect of the number on all the coasts, and particularly in the north, and fitly enough situated and dispersed, so that the addition of the new would prejudice the old, as also, for the increased charge of officers, the revenue would be eaten out. If at any time it should be thought fit to erect a new port, there is no question but it may be done by His Majesty's prerogative without Act of Parliament. For another main point of that bill, which is the restraint of fishing by strangers upon the coasts of that kingdom, there are reasons of State that induce them to resolve that at this time it be forborne, especially as it is a thing His Majesty may do by his prerogative without Act of Parliament. So that these two being the principal and most important parts of that bill His Majesty has been pleased to make stay of the same.

For the second Act the chief reason of the alteration was that the repeal of statutes was general without reciting the statutes in particular, which in all cases of weight is no better than walking in the dark; so much more in this case, as they were informed that the printed book of Statutes of Ireland, which they have in that kingdom, is no perfect register of all the Acts there, but that there be many public Acts in the records there not printed in the book. His Majesty therefore directed that the Acts in the printed book should be considered, particularly such as import any disablement of the natives there. And if His Majesty, finding that the disabilities there were of two kinds, one concerning matters of commerce, conversation, marriage, fostering, and other kinds of like private actions of social life, and the other concerning the bearing of office, and that, but in a few particulars, and those for the most part on grounds of weight, he conceived that the former of these should in due time be repealed, being in effect merely hostile and no ways agreeable with that obedience and loyalty wherein he holdeth the whole body of his subjects there; but for the latter he reserves them for reasons of State unto a more fulness of time. Nevertheless, if he (Chichester) should find upon the records there any other acts of the former nature, and will transmit some Act for their repeal, His Majesty will graciously consider thereof.—Whitehall, 26 March 1626.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, Lenox, Nottingham, R. Somerset, Pembroke, Fenton, W. Knollys, Raphe Winwood, Fulk Grevyll, Jul. Cæsar, Thos. Parry, Thos. Lake.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "Of the 26 of March 1615, from the Lords of the Council of the bills of Parlyament returned by Mr. Sollicitor,"—Re. the 21st of Aprill.

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March 26.
Docquet Book,
March 26.

52. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Letter to the Lord Deputy that the pay of 50 soldiers lately employed to repair Knockfergus should be employed in raising a company of 50 foot, the commander thereof to be Sir Charles Wilmot.

Docquet.

March 28.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 190.

53. The LORD DEPUTY to the KING'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of Master Gunner, void by the death of William Williams, to Thomas Cave.—Dublin, March 28, 1615.

P. 1. Signed at head. Orig. Endd.

March 28.
Philad P.,
vol. 4, p. 399.

54. LORDS of the COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

His Majesty's extraordinary grace in mitigating the strictness of the first scheme for the plantation in Wexford deserved a more obedient conformity to the new settlement than the inhabitants of the Murroughs, and the other territories to be planted, as some of them have as it seems yet shown. But as it is now plain that they are carried with an obstinate pride and determination to oppose all orders that cross their own wilful appetites, and as it is not their clamour or perverseness that can divert His Majesty's resolution to have the last project precisely put in execution, grounded as it is both in justice and honour, so necessary for His Majesty's service and so favourable to them. And as it appears that Walter Synnot has been the principal author of this disobedience, whose impudence has been such as falsely to deny his submission here on behalf of himself and the rest to whatever His Majesty or this board should set down touching the plantation in question. And moreover has, with like shameless falsehood of set purpose, mis-reported his (Chichester's) speeches to his countrymen with an ill purpose, as by the sequel has appeared. He is to call the said Synnot before him and to commit him to prison until he see and acknowledge his fault. And for the rest, as Sir John King and Sir John Blennerhasset, the late commissioners there, have reported that divers of them are well inclined to submit to His Majesty's pleasure, their names are to be noticed, and favourable consideration had of them in distributing the lands. And as His Majesty's gracious attempt to content the inhabitants has rather bred in many of them an increased animosity than any conformity, he (Chichester) to send for the most factious and refractory, and to restrain them likewise of their liberty, as he shall do to Synnot for so audaciously presuming, contrary to their own warrant and authority given to their solicitor there, now to disclaim and refuse to perform that which, by their (the Lords) order, and His Majesty's command, so enjoined; with regard to the clause in their last instructions, that in case the natives should refuse to surrender His Majesty would adhere to his first project, and every man should stand on the strength of his own patent,

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and the rest of the lands for which there were no patent should be divided and passed by patent to those of British birth, and all sides left to the law, but in the meantime the possession to continue in the natives; they explain that by the possession (which Chichester understood to be meant only of those lands of which no patents were yet passed, and not that the patentees who had already gained possession should deliver the same up again to the natives as the other side do interpret) they meant that the natives who were in possession should be continued, and those who had lost it should be restored till evicted by due course of law.—Whitehall, 28 March 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., S. Suffolke, Lenox, Raphe Winwood, Fulk Grey, Tho. Parry, Jul. Cæsar, Tho. Lake.

Pp. 2½. *Add.* *Endd.*

April 1.
York House,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 320.

55. LORD (CHANCELLOR) ELLESMERE to SIR JOHN DAVIS.

Has received his letters, sends best wishes for his good speed in his parliament service.

P. 1. Orig. Add.

April 1.
Grant Book,
April 1.

56. COMMISSION TO RECEIVE ACCOUNTS.

Commission to the Lord Chancellor and others to receive the accounts of Sir Thomas Ridgway, Bart., concerning the treasurership of wars in Ireland.

Grant Book, p. 158.

April 3.
Grant Book,
April 3.

57. COMMISSION TO LEVY DEBTS TO THE CROWN.

Commission to ask Lord Chichester and others to gather in all debts as were due in Ireland to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and to James I., with power of instalment.

Grant Book, p. 157.

April 3.
Grant Book,
April 3.

58. COMMISSION FOR SALE OF LANDS.

Commission to the Lord Deputy of Ireland and others to sell entailed and concealed lands there, with certain exceptions.

Grant Book, p. 158.

April 3.
Grant Book,
April 3.

59. COMMISSION TO LEASE LANDS.

Commission to the Lord Deputy of Ireland and others to lease lands there for 21 years or under, to take surrenders, and to compound for wards and marriages.

Grant Book, p. 159.

April 3.
MSS. Trin. Coll.,
Dub., F. 3, 15.

60. EXAMINATION of DERMOT OGE M'DONNE taken before the Lord of Meath, Sir Toby Caufeild, Captain Doddington, and Francis Annesly, the 3rd of April 1615.

About a fortnight after the summer assizes held at Dunganon, A.D. 1614, deponent, with one Dermot M'Redmond

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Moyle in his company, came to the house of Art Oge M'Donnel O'Neil, chanceably a time when they were at mass. They found the door shut and two men keeping the door, called Hugh Moynagh M'Gilpatrick and Hugh Moynagh M'Art, who knows this deponent and his companion, and let them into the house, where they found the Friar O'Mullarky saying mass, who was lately come thither out of Tyrconnell. The hearers were Brian Crossagh O'Neile, Arte Oge O'Neile M'Donell, and his two brothers, Owen M'Phelomys, Sheely ny Hosye, wife to the said Arte, "Ould" Donel O'Neile, father to the said Arte, and the priest M'Murpheu.

Examine only stayed within to say his prayers, and came out of the house within a little while, and Cormac M'Redmond Moyle followed him soon after.

At this deponent's going out of the house, the priest M'Murpheu called him saying, "Dermot, you make very much haste out of the house?" Deponent answered him that he had some business without, and that he would stay no longer in the company.

"It is no matter," said the priest, "whether ever we see any of thy master's men or not," meaning the King's, as this deponent expounded it. "Then," said Brian Crossagh (which this deponent overheard) "we shall answer for this another day."

Then this examine went his way with Cormac M'Redmond Moyle towards the house of Brian Crossagh, and on the way met Owen M'Ferdoragh Ony Maguire, who, after some short communication, they telling him what they were doing at Art Oge's house, went along in their company towards the house of Brian Crossagh; but before they got to his house Brian himself overtook them, and said to this examine that "they did ill to flee from their God's service."

Examine answered, "they did not flee from God's service, but from the trouble of the world, which he had lately tasted of."

And said further to Brian, "if thou wilt give me a *bueing*¹ to be thy friend, I will give thee a *bueing* to be my friend."

Then Brian answered, "he would take no *bueing* of him," but presently gave him his sword, bidding him say, if he were asked how he came by it, that he got it at play; whereupon this deponent, taking the sword, said he would refuse nothing that came to him in God's name.

And so taking his leave, he, with Cormac M'Redmond Moyle and Owen M'Ferdoragh Boy, went to the house of one Brian Maguire, which was not far off, where they had not stayed long, but Brian O'Neile sent for them to come back again, and on their way this examine said to his companion, "I am afraid Brian will take the sword from me, and therefore I will hide it," and so left it in a farmer's house called

¹ *Bieng, Bying*,—a gift to conciliate favour, or to induce an engagement. See Vocabulary of Irish terms in State Papers of Henry VIII., vol. 3, p. 588, and the passages in the text there referred to.

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Gillenneffe M'Rogan, who can witness it, telling him he won it of Brian Crossagh at play.

At his return to Brian's house he found Brian and his wife on a bed of rushes, and Brian called to him and bade him sit down, which this examinee did, leaning his back to a *speere* or division of wattles made in the house, which, looking through, he might espy the Friar O'Mullarky on the other side of the said wall; and when Brian perceived that he had espied the friar, he said in jest to him, "Take heed, there is something will hurt thee," to which he answered he would "not willingly be hurt." Then the friar spake likewise in jest saying, "If I were a bull-beggar I would eat thee;" and then turning his speech into earnest said, "If I did not think thou would be of my counsel I would cut off thy head." Then Brian rose from his bed and said, "Tarry until I have talked with him;" and so went out of doors, taking this examinee with him, and said unto him, "Dermot, thou hast been a servitor for the King, and hast brought many men to great trouble and some to their deaths. Let me see what thou has got by it? If thou shouldest serve for five years more and cut off many more, thou shouldest have nothing, but in the end be hanged for thy labour. I was at the assizes the other day, and Justice Aungier was ready to revile me like a churl, if I did but look awry, and the other black judge would lean his head upon one shoulder to see if he could espy any occasion to hang me. I will not, by my good will, ever come among them any more, and if thou wilt take my counsel I shall have no occasion to think my sword ill bestowed."

Upon those speeches Art Oge O'Neile came out, and with him Owen M'Ferdorah Boy and Cormac M'Redmond Moyle, and then Brian said to this examinee and the rest that they had been servitors formerly, but now if they would take his counsel, he would bring them to better service; and if they would take his, he would take theirs.

And further said, "You are all gentlemen: I know if you gave me your word you will not break with [me]; and if you will be my counsel, we will get many more of our party, and for your better assurance Edward O'Mullarky shall make the order for your reward."

Then said this examinee, "Let me know first what you mean to do, and then, it may be, we would be of your counsel." Then said Owen M'Ferdoragh Boy, "I love my own Lord well" (meaning Conn Ro. Maguire), "yet I love thee far better; and I have cause to love thee because thou marriedst my lord's daughter. Therefore if thou canst work with these gentlemen, meaning this examinee and Cormac M'Redmond Moyle, thou mayest be sure of me."

Then said Art Oge O'Neile, "If I durst trust thee, I would quickly tell thee what we would have thee do. But I am afraid you would betray us," and with that he went

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into the house where the Friar Edward O'Mullarky was ; and the said Art, plucking out a little red box, wished all the men that were at the place from whence that box came were there betwixt that and the church well armed, which stood about half a mile off, called Tullyakteyne, and with that pulled out a large paper out of the box, saying, that if they knew what was written in that paper they would not be afraid to take their party in the business they went about ; " for," said he, " there is not a gentleman in this country, but his hand is set " to this paper to take our parts."

Then they drank *aqua vitæ* out of a little bottle which the friar had, of extraordinary *aqua vitæ*. Having drank, this examine with Owen M'Ferdoragh Boy and Cormac M'Redmond Moyle, asked what business was that they so earnestly demanded help in, and what aids or warrant they had to bring their matter to pass. Then said Brian Crossagh, " Is not Sir Toby's foster a good warrant ? " This examine replying asked, " What fosterer has Sir Toby ? " They answered it was " Conn Ro. M'O'Neil."

And Arte said further that how long soever Sir Toby had that fosterer he had much need of him.

Then this examine asked, " Why how do you think you can get Sir Toby's fosterer that he is so careful of."

Then Brian Crossagh answered he was sure to have him whensoever he listed ; and that he had a friend in Sir Toby's house that was most of his counsel, which had promised to deliver the boy unto us. Cormac asked who was that was so near Sir Toby so much your friend. Art Oge said it was Ned Drumane [Drummond?]. Then said Owen M'Ferdoragh Boy, it is true that if you have Ned Drumane to your friend you may [be] sure to have him, for Sir Toby trusts him as much as he doth any man about him. And Art Oge said that within a few days he would go to Charlemont to see how forward Sir Toby was to go to Dublin, meaning not to take away Conn until Sir Toby were gone to Parliament, and that Ned Drumane should bring him unto them, and they would keep him prisoner with them two days, and then send him back to Sir Toby as if he were in no fault. And further said, " If our fortunes be to speed well, you shall have good commands under us ; if not, we can all go to Spain with the boy and be welcome." Saying further, " Do not you see that William Steward, who married my sister, if he take our parts, he being of the best blood of the Scots, you may be sure that the best of the Scots will be with us, and we make no question of William Steward but he will join with us whensoever we shall call for him either in Ireland, or to get us a ship to convey us away."

Then this examine making a doubt that William Steward was not of their side, Brian Crossagh took a book and swore by it that William Steward had promised him. Art O'Neile took the book and swore the like, and so did Owen O'Neile,

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brother to the said Art, and that William Steward's hand was to the writing, further telling and assuring them that within one month they should hear of wars in Scotland, and that Alexander M'James M'Surly Boy had set his hand to the writing, and that those of Scotland should have begun the wars first.

Brian Crossagh said further that if it had not been for three of his friends that counselled him he had not been at the last assizes at Dungannon. Then this examine and his companions asked him how long it would be before they would put their plot into execution, and Brian answered that they would no longer stay than they received an answer of the letter which the Friar O'Mullarky was then writing to Alexander M'Surley Boy, which letter being written they all four signed it before their faces, viz. :—the Friar O'Mullarky, Brian Crossagh O'Neile, Art Oge O'Neile, and Owen O'Neil, brother to the said Art, and then Brian Crossagh put the letter in his pocket. By this it was supper time, and Brian Crossagh swore that he would eat no meat until the friar had made them friends with Art Oge, for there had been unkindness between them and Art Oge upon some matter they had discovered to the Bishop of Meath of that Art Oge's intention to take him prisoner.

Then Edmond O'Mullarky ordered that Brian Crossagh and Art Oge should give this examine and Owen M'Fardoragh Boy 5*l.* a-piece, and that they should both go to Sir Toby Caulfeild to deny the information they had given to the Lord Bishop of Meath. Owen M'Fardora Boy said he durst not go without a protection, so that Art Oge sent one Hugh Moynagh M'Art to the said Sir Toby for the said warrant and protection, promising they should discover some good service for His Majesty. As soon as Hugh Moynagh was returned with the protection and warrant, they both went to Dungannon where they found Sir Toby, and Owen Boy did then and there make his denial in writing before Sir Toby touching the taking of the Bishop of Meath.

But this examine being, as he says, moved in conscience, stole out of town and performed not the like as he had promised, for which Art Oge grew very much displeased, and devised to murder him or do him some other mischief as hereafter shall be shown.

About a fortnight afterwards examine was by the devices of Brian Crossagh O'Neile decoyed to the house of one Shane O'Dowey and Owen O'Dowey under false pretences, and having gone about a stone's cast within a wood near the house, being led by one Phelomy M'Gillrowney, one Patrick Oge O'Murpheu that was lying in wait for him fell upon him, and then this aforesaid Phellomy that enticed him into the wood took him by the leg and pulled him down to the ground, and instantly Art Oge came in with Mahown M'Gillegroom, Hugh Moynagh M'Art, Owen M'Ferdoragh Boy, and Owen

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O'Neile, brother to Art, all falling upon him. First they searched him and took away from him his ticket of his pardon, the warrant he had gotten from Sir Toby, and a warrant that the judge had given him for his safe coming to the assizes at Dungannon. Having taken those things from him Art Oge drew his *skyne* to have kilt him, but Patrick Oge M'Murpheu stayed him, wishing him not to draw his blood, but rather sew him up in his mantle and leave him there. So they tied him with withies and *stames*, and then fell to council whether they should kill him or not. And he thinketh they had killed him, but that his gossip Owen M'Fardoragh Boy dissuaded them, wishing them rather to send him to the jail and lay treason to his charge. At which course Art Oge was at the last contented, making full account Sir Toby would have hanged him as soon as he had brought him to him. And so this examine was sent to the jail and there remains.

Signed : George Midens, Thoby Caulfield, Fran. Annesley.
Pp. 5. *Copy.*

April 4.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 242.

61. LORD LENNOX to SIR JOHN DAVYS, KT.

Has written to the Lord Deputy concerning the alnage of Ireland, and sent him a certificate for Sir Henry Yelverton, Kt., and others, together with an ancient record from the Tower, proving that the subside and alnage of cloth is no new thing in Ireland, and requests his advice and assistance.—Whitehall, April 4, 1615.

P. 1. *Orig.* *Add.* *Endd.*

April 6.
S.P. Ireland,
vol. 233, 12.

62. WALTER EARL of ORMOND and OSSORY to the KING.

Has entertained His Majesty's recommendation for his reconciliation with Lord Dingewall, as touching the doubts growing upon the assurance made by his uncle to the Lord Walshe, Sir John Everard, and others, to the behoof of his cousin the Lady Dingewall, and although Lord Dingewall has not done justice to his endeavours for effecting his intermarriage with her (in performance of His Highness's pleasure) and although a good part of the land contained in the former assurance is subject to his just claim, yet he will notwithstanding yield that the differences of that estate shall be composed by arbitration of lawyers, or of indifferent friends who have judgment to determine of questions of this difficulty; but hopes the King will bind him to this, if Lord Dingewall shall stir new doubts and not rest satisfied. Professes his submission and loyalty.

Touching the settlement of his liberties, the judges are not yet returned from their circuit, so that the Lord Deputy might advise and resolve upon those particulars wherein His Highness required to be informed.—Caricke, 6 April 1615.

P. 1. *Signed.* *Add.* *Endd.*

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April 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 12.

63. SIR R. COOKE to SIR R. WINWOOD.

He counts his endeavours to form a plan for the reductions of His Majesty's charge has been hindered by the report of Tyrone's return. Refers to the intended reform of abuses in the Exchequer. Hears that Sir Dudley Norton is about coming out to Ireland.—Dublin, 6 April 1615.

P. I. Signed. Add. Endd.

April 12.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 318.

64. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Sir Richard Moryson long employed in the government of Munster, first as one of the Commissioners after the death of Sir Henry Brunckard, and afterwards as Vice-President under Lord Danvers, which he is now to leave by reason of Lord Danvers' retirement, and the Earl of Thomond's appointment in his stead, whereby he is without any manner of employment; he is to be restored to the government of Wexford for his present maintenance to hold during pleasure. He is also to have a pension of 10s. per day during pleasure, as from Ladyday last, and for the avoiding of any increase of charge the amount he is to be made by defalcation of so many pays out of wards as (Chichester) may deem suitable for that end, as being of the least use there, the fort of Castlemayne only excepted.—Westminster, 12 August, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

April 12.
Acta Regia,
P.R.O.,
Hibernica.

65. The KING to LORD CHICHESTER.

Finds no remedy for the barbarous manners of the mere Irish, which keeps out the knowledge of literature and of manual trades, to the lamentable impoverishment and, indeed, destruction of that people, so ready and feasible as, by first, by settling a firm estate in perpetuity to such of the present inhabitants as have the best disposition to civility, who have heretofore held them but temporarily, and subject to the extortions and tyranny of their usurped chieftains; and, secondly, by intermixing amongst them some of the British to serve for examples and teach them order, and settling them in places where by reason of the King's title he may place them without wronging any of his subjects there.

His own experience of Ulster, and the report of others of the civility induced in other parts by ancient plantations, proves how behoofful is this great work. And being given to understand of some titles he has, as well general as special, to all or part of the territories called the county of Longford, the county of Leitrim, and other Irish countries in Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, the unsettled state of which he (the King) never hears of without grief. He (Lord Chichester) is therefore by himself or his chosen Commissioners to inquire into the King's title, the present state, number, and condition of the inhabitants, the chiefries claimed by the chief pretended lords, and how these chiefries may best be reduced and settled; and to report his opinion in a business so much importing the

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welfare and safety of that kingdom, and the future ease of his (the King's) coffers, often heretofore burdened with repressing, the uncivil humours of that people.—Westminster, 12 April, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 3½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

[April 13.]
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 402.

66. PETITION of SIR RALPH SIDLY.

Prays a direction to the Lord Deputy and Council for their assistance in levying the rents due to him out of his lands in the county of Longford, in the receipt of which he was interrupted by the claims of Sir James Crichton, Sir James Temple, Sir James Hamilton, and others to certain pensions out of those lands, now set aside, the rather as the petitioner has already paid up large arrears of rents to His Majesty for such lands as he held in Ireland, although he had been a suitor for a release on the grounds of the lands being waste.

Endd.: "This petition ys to be sent to my Lord Deputy with a lettr., &c.—Raphe Winwood."

April 13.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 401.

67. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

As he is already acquainted with the ancient suit of Sir Raphe Sidly, they forbear from the details, but refer to him his enclosed petition for some settled course for the quiet possession and recovery of such rents and arrears as in right and equity belong to him, which they request him to favour, the rather as he has now made payment of such debts and arrears as were lately due to His Majesty for some lands he held in that kingdom.—Whitehall, 13 April 1615.

Signed: C. Cant., T. Suffolke, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood, Fulke Greagh, Jul. Caesar, Tho. Lake.

P. ½. Add. Endd.

April 15.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
H. 3., 15.

68. EXAMINATION of COLL DUFF M'QUILLEN, taken the 15th day of April 1615 before SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Says that on Tuesday the 4th of this instant month, he with others being employed by Sir Thos. Phillips, with Murtagh M'Tammany in his company, to apprehend certain malefactors, came to the house of one James M'Edmond Tarraugh, of [————],¹ where, hearing that one Teig O'Lennan was at a place called Dramocke, with a woman and a boy that was a fool in his company, went thither in the night, and said Murtagh entered the house and attached the said Teig O'Lennan.

Says that this fool had a good handsome coat of Irish frieze on his back, which the said Alexander M'Donnel had given him; but what after became of the said fool this examinee knows not; but having the said Teig in his custody, tied him with a rope to his leg, and caused the foresaid Murtagh M'Tamany to hold it; and when they had gone a small dis-

¹ Blank in the MS.

1615.

tance from the town the said Teig desired this deponent to take the rope in his hand, and not suffer the said Murtagh to come within the hearing of them; for that he had a matter of great importance to deliver for the King's service, which this examinee granted unto. And taking the rope the said Teig said that he was willing to go to Sir Thomas Phillips, to whom he would reveal the greatest service for His Majesty that was done in Ireland this 10 years; and that he would desire no more but to be sent in a handlock coupled to this examinee to the Lord Deputy, and that if he did not there prove all his sayings to be true he would be content to be hanged without any manner of favour to be shown him. After which speeches they had not gone far, but they met with Provost Marshal's men on the way (as they were going towards Sir Thos. Phillips), which bearing malice to this examinee took him and the said Teig and brought them before the Marshal, where this examinee says he was fast bound and very hardly used by the Marshal, and that within a very small time after the Provost Marshal had apprehended this examinee a soldier under Sir Thos. Phillips, whose name is Murtagh Mullan, being employed with this examinee about the King's service, appeared, and by chance absent when the said Teig was apprehended by this examinee, and, when they were both taken by the Marshal's men, hearing thereof hastened to Sir Thomas and acquainted him with all the proceedings aforesaid.

Upon which advertisement the said Sir Thomas sent to the Marshal to bring the said Teig O'Lennan and this examinee before him, which the Marshal performed. And being brought to Toome, where Sir Thomas was, the said Marshal, Ensign Thursby, and the rest in their company opposed themselves wholly against this deponent, and had procured by some information against this examinee to take away his life, and in all things gave credit and countenance to the said Teig, which he, the said Teig, well perceiving, denied that ever he promised to do any such service to His Majesty, and stood very stoutly in that denial before the said Sir Thomas and the rest that were present. He had Alexander McDonnell's pass. In regard thereof they gave credit to his words.

Upon which their favours towards the said Teig, the said Sir Thomas returned the said Teig to the Marshal to be disposed of, and committed this examinee to the stocks, where he continued two days and two nights; and until Sir Thomas received some advertisement from the Marshal of the reprehension of the said Teig (whom he had set at liberty).

And the said Sir Thomas finding no matter of substance to take away this examinee's life set him at liberty. But whatsoever after happened of the said Teig this deponent knows not, but that he saw him soon after that as prisoner with the said Sir Thos. Phillips at Toome aforesaid.

Signed: Thos. Phillips.

Pp. 3. Copy.

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April 18.
S.P. Ireland,
vol. 233, 14.

69. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The lawlessness of the people has made it necessary for a time to employ certain provost marshals itinerant into sundry counties, especially Ulster, with a few light forces, with commissions to execute martial law upon seditious persons and others, but with restraints, as it lay not in their own power to put any man to death without the consent and allowance of some justices of the peace, that should first take the common fame of the country and special examinations, also to condemn the party of a long continued and desperate ill demeanour. By these means there is a pack of dangerous conspirators discovered, as may appear by the examinations herewith sent. This motive of this discovery was this, the examinee was casually met by the provost marshal for Londonderry, who having notice of him to be a suspected person and ill inclined, apprehended him, and soon after carried him to Sir Thomas Phillipps, Kt., to be examined and to answer his accusers. He was there acquitted of all notorious crimes and finally dismissed out of the provost marshals hands. But whereas upon advertisement formerly given that Alexander M'Donell, the captain of this conspiracy, and Brian Crossagh O'Neile, another conspirator, had a purpose to steal away Con O'Neile Tyrone's son, out of the fort of Charlemont for some further bad design, as there was just cause to think, the Lord deputy sent out warrants to apprehend them both, and it so fell out that Alexander was apprehended about that time. When the examinee within named was brought before Sir Th. Phillips and acquitted as before said, and the news of it came to the provost marshal within an hour after he had let the examinee go, whereupon the provost marshal remembering himself that the examinee had the said Alexander's pass about him when he first took him, sent again in post after him and brought him back to be examined the second time; he told him of Alexander's late apprehension and imprisonment for matters of treason, and that undoubtedly he for his dependance and nearness unto him must needs be party or privy to all his counsels, and therefore persuaded him to reveal what he knew in that behalf, or else threatened to imprison or hang him without delay, whereupon he made these voluntary confessions. Their Lordships may be assured of this that these young men and inexperienced (for so is the chief and many others of them) could never entertain the thought of these desperate attempts, but either they condemn the paucity and poor estate of the soldiers and the weakness of the undertakers at this present time (as well they may), or else they are assuredly confirmed or abused with news from beyond the seas that makes them thus bold. The said Alexander and many of the rest are apprehended, and some are to be brought hither to His Majesty's castle. Will report the further proceedings.

The thing they affect most is to spoil the forts and garrison places, and especially the Derry, Coleraine, and Carrig-

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fergus. Coleraine is so wide and so slenderly inhabited that without some fitter and more assured defence, it will be lost at one time or other, to His Majesty's great offence and hazard of all the country thereabouts. At the Lord Deputy's being in England, he told the governor of the London plantation and the rest of the committees of this, and advised them to build a keep in a convenient place of the town to defend it from thence against a sudden surprise. They promised to give order for it, but it is not yet done nor perhaps since thought upon, though it imports them no less than the town and all their other charges is worth. Prays that the company of 50 foot may stand still until the works of Carrigfergus be finished. There is great scarcity of money.

The Parliament is assembled this day, but there are no bills yet come from England to hold them busied with, which is an exceeding great displeasure to them; for which cause and for the unseasonableness of this time which yields slender sustenance both for men and horses here, he would assuredly have prorogued it once more, were it not for the bills of subsidies which can abide no longer as they are now drawn.

Tyrone's son.

Having learnt that they had a purpose to steal away Con the son of Tirone from Charlemont as aforesaid, I caused him to be brought up to this town where he is at school. He has now attained the age of 14 or 15 years, and the eyes of the country are much fixed upon him, as his Lordship may believe, and so he is not safe here if His Majesty and he hold him in any estimation. Prays him, therefore, to consider what to have done with him whom the people are apt to make an idol of if they had occasion and means convenient.—Dublin Castle, 18 April 1615. (83.¹)

Pp. 4. Signed. Endd. Copy of a letter, &c. Encloses.

Feb. & March. 70.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 14 l.

The Examination of Dermot Oge Dun taken by Edmond Blomer, High Sheriff of the county of Tyrone, at several times in February and March, in the year 1614—[15].

Says that about a fortnight of All Saints' Day, he and Owyne M'Fardorogh Boy M'Guier were in a town of Bryan Roe M'Guier's, unto whom there came a boy of Bryan Crossagh O'Neale, called James O'Donell, and told examine that Bryan Crossagh sent for him by the same token that he gave him a sword, whereupon the examine and Owen Boy went to a place where Cormock M'Redmond, Moyle Maguyre, and Phellime Duff M'Guille Roe was; and conferring together awhile, the examine and Owen M'Fardarogh Boy went before them to Bryan Crossagh's house, being in Fermanagh, and there coming in they . . .² Bryan and his wife lying upon a bed a little after night, and Edmund O'Mullarky upon another bed in the next room, when Bryan saw them, he

¹ So numbered in the Copy.

² Obliterated,

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rose up and went forth with the examinant to a hedge hard by the house, and then Bryan willed this examinant to call forth Owyne M'Fardorogh Boye, and being together, Bryan asked the examinant whether he was doing service to the Englishmen upon the Irish, who answered, he did. Then Bryan asked what he had got by it; he said he had got his pardon; whereupon Bryan answered that it were better for him to do that which should do good both to his soul and body, and it would be more profitable to him than all that he should get by all the English; after which words Bryan caused a wench to call forth Arte Oge O'Neale and Owyne, his brother, which the examinant did not see before they came to Bryan without; then, after, when they were altogether, Cormock M'Redmond, Moyle Maguyre, and Phellime Duffe M'Guille Roe came towards them, asking what earnest business they had that they might not come to them. Bryan Crossagh said they were welcome, for he was looking for them. Cormack said, Bryan, you are a gentleman, and I will tell you a business in which, if you will join with us, God and the country will thank you, and if you will follow my counsel you shall have your share as well as I. Then said Cormack, what was that he would have him do. Then Bryan answered that he had a service in hand good both for soul and conscience. Whither will you go? said Cormack, who answered, Not out of the country. Then said Cormack to Arte Oge O'Neale, Are you there? I and Dermott and Owyne M'Fardorogh will hang you. I shall not be glad of that, said Arte, but I had rather we should join in this service and to be all friends. If you will follow my counsel, said Bryan, Edmond O'Mullarky is within, to whom we will go, and I will warrant you that you shall have your own saying, whereupon they all gave him their words. Bryan told them that Arte Oge and all the Clandonells would join with them, and so being in the house, they did drink uskebagh after such time as they had given their words. Further, Bryan did tell them that he was promised that Conne O'Neale should be brought to him by one that was very near to Sir Tobye. The examinant asked how he durst trust any of Sir Tobye's followers? Thou art a fool, said he. Then Arte Oge said, I will warrant you that he that did promise him will bring him; then said the examinant, it must be an Irishman, whereupon he asked what he was that he did trust to it. Bryan said that it was one that Sir Toby will never mistrust; well, said he, being you have begun it, let not the service fall. Then said Bryan, fear nothing, for it is Edmund Drumane that hath promised to bring Con unto me, and will go himself with us. The examinate asked how he would get him, who answered that when it was his turn to guard he would, after such time as the lieutenant was asleep, bring him forth to himself, and he would receive him and so ride away with him, and Edmund Drumane should return because nobody should mistrust him; and then upon their

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going forth he should come to him. The examinee asked whether he thought he would be true, whereon Arte Oge did answer that he need not fear that, for he had passed his promise to Bryan. I warrant you when we have Con Sir Toby will never be seen in Tyrone again; whereupon Arte Oge did take out of a painted box a writing, and showed it them, being a long piece of paper, wherein, as he said, there was the hands of many gentlemen put to it of all such as would assist them; then Cormock, seeing the box, said, that box is the box that Arte Oge M'Baron's son sent you out of Spain; then said Edmond Mullarky, I would to God here were as many as are from whence the box came. I would there were, said Bryan Crossagh, and with that leapt up. Now, said Edmund O'Mullarky, gentlemen, are you ready upon my counsel? Bryan, do you remember when O'Dougherty did send you a letter when you were in the Brayde; that letter did I write myself, and had O'Dougherty followed my counsel he had been a live man. Now, gentlemen, seeing you have undertook this service, go forward, and you shall not want for gold and silver to supply your wants; whereupon they all concluded to undertake this service, which should have been awhile after Sir Toby had been at Dublin. Further, Arte Oge O'Neale said that James M'Sorley Boy's son hath promised to give them help, and that there was a token betwixt them, and at what time soever the token was sent, that then they should rise up in arms in these parts, for they will begin first; and here is one William Stewart that did marry Bryan Crossagh's sister, that is of the best blood, and is a lusty young man, and he will join with us now; for not executing their intended service was because they heard not from James M'Sorley Boy's son, whose hand was to the writing that Arte did show them as he said; and further, the examinee said that Arte Oge did write a letter in his presence, and the other that were with him, and after he had written the letter the examinant and the rest did see Edmund O'Mullarkye put his hand to the letter, and Bryan Crossagh made a mark, and then Arte Oge did put his hand, and the letter had three seals, and was delivered by Arte to Bryan Crossagh, who promised to send it with all speed, but whither the examinee knew not then, but heard afterward it was to James M'Sorley Boy's son. They were in counsel three days about this business. Further, he saith that one Arnogh Kennay, follower to Bryan, did tell him after they had concluded that he knew there was a writing in a painted box to that effect.

Arte Oge O'Neale did send to the sub-sheriff to meet him in Fentonagh, where he would be worth to him ten pounds if so be he would tell him. [A line at end nearly obscured by wear of a fold.]

Pp. 3. *Endd.*: "A copy of the examination taken by Mr. Blomer, High Sheriff of the county of Tirone, of Dermot O'Dunne, touching the taking away of Con. Tyrone's son. The first examination, 1614-[15]."

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S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 14 II.

71. *The Examination of Teage O'Lennan taken by Thomas Foster, gent., Provost Marshal of the county of Londonderry, the 9th of April 1615.*

Confesses that Alexander M'Donell, Lothar M'Donell, Rorie Oge O'Cahan, Gorie M'Manus O'Cahan, Shane M'Manus O'Cahan, Sorley M'James Oge O'Donnell, Shane Oge M'Shane, M'Bryen O'Neale, Neale Oge M'Neale, M'Hugh O'Neale, Hugh Mergagh M'Neale, M'Hugh O'Neale, his brother, Hugh Oge M'Quinn, M'Brian O'Neale, Donell M'Con O'Donell, Hugh Boy M'Con O'Donell, his brother, did agree in certain places to go into rebellion as followeth:—

First, Alexander M'Donell, Lothar M'Donell, Sorlay M'James Oge M'Donell, of the Roote, with Rorie Oge O'Cahan, of O'Cahane's country, and Gorie M'Manus O'Cahan, and Shane M'Manus O'Cahan, of the barony of Coleraine, meeting at the house of one Gill, three miles from Coleraine, agreed that Alexander M'Donell should (as chief), with Lothar and Sorley, make themselves as strong as they could with men and arms from the Roote, Clandeboyes, and the Scottish islands, whereupon Alexander M'Donell went to O'Haries, and sent for the above-named Neal Oge M'Neale M'Hugh, and his brother, out of the Clandeboyes, who came to him to O'Haries town, and swore they would be at his command with all the forces they could make.

2. Rorie Oge O'Cahan, after this agreement at Gill's house, was to make his best strength from Glane Fyne, by his own means, and the force of Donell M'Conn O'Donell and Hugh Boy, his brother, of whom he told them he was assured, for that he brought letters to them from Sir Neale Garvie out of England.

3. Rorie and Shane, the sons of Manus M'Quivally, swore at the house of Gill aforesaid, to assist them with all the power they could make in the county of Londonderry or elsewhere.

This plot of treason they have been about ever since the coming of Rorie O'Cahan out of England, that is about two years, but not concluded upon till about Midsummer last at the house of the said Gill as aforesaid, and that then at the agreement, drew three conditions in writing, putting their hands to them. Also this examine confesses he saw the articles in writing with all their hands above named at them as, namely, these: That first they should go upon Coleraine, and that Rorie Oge (with some others he would procure) would be drinking there all the day, and that he by a friend could command the guard to betray the town, as by letting them in, and that then, being in, would burn the town and only take Mr. Berisforde and Mr. Rowley prisoners, and to burn and kill all the rest, and to take the spoil of the town, and so if they were able, to put all the Derry to death by fire and sword, and to spoil the town, and to go from thence to Lifforde, where they meant to do the like, except Sir Richard Hansard, and so to have gone forwards to Masserine, Carrickfergus, and Mountjoy, and elsewhere, for they thought out of

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Sir Richard, Mr. Berisforde, and Mr. Rowley, to have Sir Neale Garvie, O'Cahan, Sir Cormucke M'Baron, and Sir Neale Garvie's son, set at liberty, who now are in prison in England. This they encouraged themselves to do, for that they said they would not do as O'Doughertie did, but resolved they were able to hold out themselves until Lother M'Donell (who meant to go to Scotland for the assistance of Collo M'Gillaspicke and M'Cloud and Joyes's son, with whom Alexander M'Donell and Sorley M'James O'Donnell, being sent over to Raghlines to keep them from thence by Sir Randall M'Donnell and a great unknown to Sir Randall, that they should be ready upon any occasion when they sent for them, and that the said Lother should go from them to Spain to procure what strength he could from thence, for they assured themselves they would be here within a month after May, whether he went or no.

Further said that a servant of Rorie O'Donell's brought letters out of Spain to Sir Neale Garvie's brethren, which letters came to Lother M'Donell, and the said Lother sent for this examinant to read them, the one (being written in Irish), wherein was written that the said brethren of Sir Neale Garvie should be always ready to join with the said Alexander and his associates, and for the other letter, they told him it was written in English, so that he knoweth not the contents thereof. Also he affirmeth James Oge M'James M'Henry, within the liberties of Colraine, is a chief actor in all these businesses, and many others of the meaner sort who have undertaken to follow them whensoever they shall call for them.

72. *Additions upon a Second Examination of the above-named Teage O'Lennan taken by Sir Thomas Phillips, Kt., the 12th of April 1615.*

Confirms his former depositions to be true, and further says that they intended to take away Conn M'Grigie O'Neale, Tyrone's son, and Henry M'Cormacke M'Baron, and to keep them in their greatest fastness, they had till they were further strengthened; that Hugh M'Shane O'Neale did undertake to burn Mountjoy, and that he did read a letter which Bryen Crossagh wrote to Alexander M'Donell, assuring him thereby that he and his three brothers-in-law, Maguyre's sons, would be all in readiness with all forces they were able to make to join with them; and further saith that Neale M'Hughe's sons wrote a letter to Alexander M'Donell on Tuesday the 28th of March, and sent it to him by a fool, to which fool Alexander, upon receipt of the letter, gave his coat off his back, and sent letters by that fool to Bryan Crossagh O'Neale on Monday, the 3rd of this month, and to M'Shane, that they should be ready with all their friends and forces to put this treason in execution about the 10th of May next, when all the gentlemen of account would be at the Parliament, but he assured them that Sir

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Richard Hansard and the two mayors would be at home, and not go up to the Parliament, and as for Sir Thomas Phillips he would be at Dublin long before they should enter into the business so they assured themselves, so that they might without danger go through with their intended purpose. And further says that one Patrick Ballagh O'Murrey, a clerk that belongeth to Alexander M'Donell, doth ever write the letters that pass from Alexander M'Donell to those other gentlemen, and that he and Laughlin O'Levertie, a priest, Bryan O'Levertie, (that halteth), and Cormack Roe M'Esheale are Alexander M'Donell's counsellors in this practise. And further, being demanded what arms or weapons they have provided for this business, says that Lother bought six swords about three weeks past, and hath some 20 men well appointed with swords, and some with pieces that used to be about his house, and that Lother hath a card in Cormueke M'Quillyne's town that dresseth the weapons for them, and that Alexander M'Donell is no less provided than Lother for this attempt, and for the most part of their weapons they hide them in bogs and waters, but where he knoweth not; and for the other gentlemen, what weapons or furnitures they have he saith he knoweth not, and this is all he can say as he saith touching this business.

Signed: Thomas Phillips.

He says that the papers with the names of the conspirators and subscribers was in a box, and the box was in a trunk, at the house of Brian O'Leverty, near the Ban side, who is foster father to Alexander M'Donnell.

Pp. 3. Endd.

- April 18. **73.** EXAMINATION of WILLIAM ANDERSON, one of the soldiers under the command of Sir Thos. Phillips taken before the said Sir Thomas, the 18th of April 1615.

Was one of the sentinels to look to James Oge M'Henry and Rory O'Cahan. The said James Oge sought by all the devices that he could practise to procure his liberty in tempting this examinee to let him go.

Signed: Thomas Phillips.

- April 18. **74.** EXAMINATION of JOHN BEARE, another of the soldiers under the command of Sir Thos. Phillips, examined at the same time.

Was another of the sentinels appointed as William Anderson to look to the said James Oge and Rory O'Cahan.

Confirms Anderson's evidence.

Signed: Thomas Phillips.

P. ½. Copy.

April 20.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin.
F. 3., 15.

- 75.** EXAMINATION of DONNELL O'MOLLAN taken before Sir Thomas Phillips, the 20th of April 1615.

The last day of January last, being an holyday, this examinee having that day brought his wife home according to the use of the country, Rory Oge O'Cahan come to the house of

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this deponent's father with six men in his company on foot, he being mounted on a horse with a sword by his side, and one of those six carried a fowling-piece (his name is Rory O'Doherty, one of the O'Dohertys of Ennishowen) and had a powder bag with powder and a bag of bullets; the other five were Tirlagh O'Mullan M'James, Patrick O'Mullan M'Manus, Shane O'Mullan M'Connogher M'Shane, and two Rymers of the sept of the Creeries, their names he knows not. They being come into the house Rory O'Doherty standing in the house with his piece, hindered the people that they could not conveniently pass by them. This examine wished him either to go forth of the house, or else put the piece from him, which he said he would not do, nor yet depart until his master went forth, meaning Rory O'Cahan, to which this deponent replied that he and his master had good leave to depart. Then the said Rory O'Cahan said that he would not go forth of the house until he had drunk his fill, whether this examine would or not (if it were to be found in the house), and that this deponent made more account of the worst boy that came with Sir Thos. Phillip's soldiers than of him, and gave them better attendance; to which this examine replied, saying, that the people belonging to Sir Thomas were sent for, and that he came before he was sent for, and therefore had leave to go when he pleased. Whereupon the said Rory O'Cahan said that one day before it were long he would be able to do this examine as much good or ill in Limavaddy as Sir Thos. Phillips was then, and that he would find a day to be even with this deponent for that night, and many other things which he said he would remember. Whereupon this examine mistrusting that some mischief might be done, desired those men that belonged to Sir Thomas Phillips to help him to put the said Rory O'Cahan and his people forth of the house, which they performed, and being forth, the door was shut after them. Whereupon Rory O'Cahan drew his sword and ran at the door, thinking to come in again. Then this deponent gave his father's sword and his own rapier to Sir Thomas's men for their defence, and so kept him out of the house all that night. The next morning the said Rory O'Cahan came again to the house and desired this deponent to be friends with him and to forget what passed between them the night before, but this examine would not, but openly told him before the whole company that he would not be friends with him until he had acquainted Sir Thos. Phillips with his speeches.

Says that there were present that heard Rory O'Cahan utter all those speeches, Charles Fisher, Rice Jones, Richard Howdat, Tirlagh O'Quig, Manus Oge O'Donnoghie, Gilduff Mullan M'Gilliglas, Brian M'Shane Buy, with a great number more.

Signed: Thos. Phillips.

Pp. 3. Copy.

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April 20.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

- 76.** EXAMINATION of PATRICK BALLAGH O'MURRY taken the 21st of April 1615 before Sir Thos. Phillips, Tristram Berisford, and John Rowley.

That Alexander M'Donnel went to Londonderry in company of Sir Randal M'Donnel about March last was twelvemonth to Sir George Hamilton, where the said Alexander left Sir Randal and went thence into Tyrconnel to Donnel M' Connor M'Donnel, the said Alexander having in his company thither Rory M'Manus O'Cahan, Brian O'Levery, and divers others, where the said Alexander and the rest of his company stayed, after Sir Randal's return, 18 days.

That he has often found Alexander M'Donnel discontented that his uncle had his land and not himself, and that he lived in hope one day to be owner thereof, and so did say many times to this examine.

That Alexander sent to Sir Randal by Hugh M'Neile and John Oge Stewart, about Hallowtide last, to have a larger proportion of land given him, and that if Sir Randal refused, he would sell that he had to Mr. Rowley or Mr. Berisford, and go seek his fortune otherwise.

Denies any knowledge of a letter brought by the fool from Neale Oge and his brother Hugh Mergah, but agrees with Teig O'Lennan for the time of the fool's coming to Alexander (M'Donnel) in March last, and that Alexander gave the fool a coat at that time, and that Alexander gave his pass about a year since to Teig O'Lennan, which this examine saw in writing, to travel up and down as his servant where he thought fit.

Denies that he was employed to write for Alexander M'Donnel, but one Cormac O'Sheale was ever employed about those businesses.

Lastly demanded how long the said Teig O'Lennan was at Alexander M'Donnel's house, says that the said Teig was at Gorry M'Henner's house some eight days, and came from thence to Alexander's, where he continued as a stranger not above four days.

Signed: Thomas Phillips.

Pp. 2. Copy.

April 20.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 326.

- 77.** HUMPHREY MAY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Is glad to hear his innocency is justified against the information by Sir Richard Cooke. Has shown the King Sir John's letter, with which he was fully satisfied in the particular matter, and made an acknowledgment of Sir John's long service, "Rest satisfied that the success hath made you beholding to Sir Richard Cooke for the ill will he bare you."

P. 1. Hol. Add.

April 21.
Philad P.,
vol. 2, p. 324.

- 78.** The KING to CHICHESTER.

Directs that a pension of one hundred pounds, English, be granted to the Lady Maguire, second wife of Couconnagh

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Maguire, in lieu of her dower, out of one third of all the lands her said husband died seized of in Fermanagh, in order that the undertakers may not be troubled with suits at law. The pension to be paid out of the rents of Ulster, provided that she execute a release of her said dower.—Westminster, 21 April, in the 13th year of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

April 21.
Philad P.,
vol. 2, p. 322.

79. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Having had Sir Oliver Lambert's report of his successful proceedings in Ila, and having since had speech with Archibald Campbell, whom he (the King) had employed with instructions to him (Chichester), he now directs him to return his royal thanks as well to Sir Oliver Lambert as to Sir Oliver St. John, who was careful in all that was committed to his charge.

Understanding that Donald Gorme M'Connell, last son of James M'Connel, is lately gone to Ireland in the company of Lord Burley, he is presently to apprehend the said Donald to be sent in safe custody to Scotland to answer what shall be laid to his charge. He is also to direct Sir Randal M'Donnell not to proceed to the Isle of Ila upon any occasion until the 1st of July next, and if there be any duties there remaining unanswered to him, he may sue by due course of law in the courts at Edinburgh.—Westminster, 21 April, in the 13th year of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

April 21.
Philad P.,
vol. 2, p. 320.

80. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Authorizes him to make a grant of an annuity of 30*l.* a year, English, payable out of the rents of Ulster to the Lady O'Reilly, sometime wife to Sir John O'Reilly, long a traitor in England, in lieu of a jointure made her by her said husband of three poles of free lands in the barony of Loughtee, in the county of Cavan, now passed in the plantation of Ulster to undertakers by letters patent in England among other lands, to hold for her life, provided she gives an effectual release.—Westminster, 21 April, in the 13th year of the reign.

P. 1½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

April 22.
Philad P.,
vol. 2, p. 320.

81. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Has made choice of the Archbishop to distribute the lands reserved in the escheated counties for schools and glebes, in respect both of his fidelity and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and as being best able to inform himself of the fittest places to have grammar schools established, and what proportions of land are fit, according to the ability of the several churches there, to be assigned for glebes respectively.

The lands are accordingly to be conveyed by royal grant to the said Archbishop, to be by him distributed and allotted to

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the several schools and churches.—Westminster, 22 April, in the 13th year of the reign.

P. 1. Examined Copy. Add. Endd.

April 23.
Philad P.,
vol. 4, p. 405.

82. LORDS of the COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Hear that notwithstanding His Majesty's proclamations the timber of Ireland is daily cut and wasted, not only by the King's subjects, who for their own private gain convert it into pipestaves for export, but that divers strangers make provision there of the best and chiefest timber for shipbuilding; he is by way of edict or otherwise strictly to prohibit the export of timber either for pipestaves or shipbuilding, whether by His Majesty's subjects or others.—Whitehall, 23 April 1615.

Signed: G. Cantuar., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, Lenox, Pembroke, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood, Thos. Lake.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

April 24.
Whitehall,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 242.

83. LORD LENOX to SIR JOHN DAVIS.

Has sent the Lord Deputy a certificate from Sir H. Yelverton and Mr. John Walter, with a copy of an ancient record, from which it appears that the subsidy and alnage of cloth is no new thing in Ireland. Prays that the business may be settled, especially now in the time of the Parliament in Ireland; with a note, dated May 5, begging to be informed "what successe this business is likely to receive."

P. 1. Orig. Add.

April 24.

84. EXAMINATION of ANTHONY MAHUE, taken before Sir Thos. Phillips, the 24th of April 1615.

Says,—That this present day Honora ny Gilligan, wife to James M'Brian, came to this examine's house in Newtown Lymavaddy, and there desired to have some conference in secret with him; whereupon he called a maidservant of his who well speaks and understands the Irish, and willed her to tell him what the said Honora said. Then the said Honora (being this examine's gossip) desired him to speak to Sir Thomas Phillips on the behalf of her husband, and that he would give him a beef for his pains, and to Sir Thomas 20 beeves to be favourable to him, and that her husband was enticed by them (meaning the rest of the conspirators), as by the sequel appears, to enter into this action, and that she many times gave him counsel to the contrary; but they threatened him that if he would not consent thereto and keep their counsel they would kill him.

Signed: Thos. Phillips.

April 26.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Col., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

85. EXAMINATIONS.

The several examinations of James M'Gie and Anstace Corven, taken before Sir Thos. Phillips the day and year above written.

Confirm the statement of Anthony Mahue.

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April 26.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

86. EXAMINATION of ABSIE LOWE, gent., taken before Sir Thomas Phillips the 26th of April 1615.

That Teig O'Lennan kept the company of Alexander M'Donnel, and that the said Teig had a house in the said Alexander M'Donnel's town whose name is Mewe ny Gowgard.
Signed: Thomas Phillips.

April 28.
Acta Regia,
P.R.O.,
Hibernica.

87. CHRISTOPHER ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH to the KING.

Notifies to him that the prelates and clergy of his province, as well as the other prelates and clergy of the respective other province in synod or convocation, assembled by virtue of the King's writ at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on the 24th of May 1613, and from thence continued from day to day till the 25th of this instant month of April 1615, have voluntarily granted one subsidy to his Majesty. To which public instrument the said archbishop, at the request of the prelates and clergy, has affixed his seal, and, at his request, is further attested by the mark and signature of Doctor Thomas Rives, Doctor of Laws, a notary public.—Dated 28 April 1615.

April 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 15.

88. LORD DEPUTY to the KING.

Have re-continued the Parliament here on the 18th of this instant according to the prorogation. Upon their first meeting called the Lords and Commons together, and acquainted them with His Majesty's gracious acceptance of their dutiful conformity and discreet carriage in the former session, according to the contents of His Majesty's letter to him, which was very pleasing and comfortable to them all. Likewise imparted to them the plots and combination of treason in Ulster, and how necessary it was to return home the commanders and officers of that province (now members of the House) to attend the prosecution and further discovery of the traitors and treasons there, and therefore prayed them to read the bills of subsidy and to pass them, that he might prorogue the Parliament to a further day as (until that were done) he could not, because the days prescribed by the bill for issuing of the writs and for the taxes would expire if it should not pass at this assembly, and to send it thither with limitation of further days, he thought would be displeasing to His Majesty. The Lords caused those bills to be read the next day in their House, and on the 24th of this month they gave general allowance thereof with great cheerfulness and general applause, and when this was made known to the House of Commons, they fell to the reading thereof likewise, and by the major part of voices they gave order upon the second reading to have it engrossed, insomuch as there is no doubt of the passing of that bill. This ready loyalty is very gratifying, at this time especially when such rumours and reports are current of the speedy return of Tyrone and other fugitives, and of so many giddy young men prepared to entertain and adhere to them as occasion shall be presented. Will make further relation

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of the occurrents and passages of His Majesty's service here.—
Dublin Castle, 28 April 1615.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

April 26.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 16.

89. FRANCIS BLUNDELL to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Arrived here the 20th present, and found the Houses of Parliament assembled two days before. The next day the bill for the subsidy was first read in the Lower House, and yesterday, which was the 25th, a motion was allowed of that it might be read the second time. The House permitted him to speak first, though some others stood awhile in competition with him for it. Was seconded by many others, and order was given that it should be engrossed.

The Irish party were as ready as the English herein, and he urges the commendation of this work may be given to them only to whom they are justly due, and that it may not be thought that it is done by any of His Majesty's ministers here (which is a thing of which the House is jealous), but by the voluntary motion of the people themselves, whom no power in this kingdom can sway to anything, which they do not well like of; but if their hearts are answerable to their words His Majesty may rest more assured of their faith than any King of England ever could.

It has been lately propounded in the House, and he thinks not without some secret incitation of the Lord Deputy's, that his Lordship might be moved to prorogue the Parliament after the passing of the Acts now in question until Michaelmas term, in which vacation His Majesty may be requested from the House to license some new Acts (as they pretend) for the good of the country which have not as yet been thought upon. Doubts not but his Lordship will be easily drawn to grant it, if it be within his power, but thinks his commission is only to hold a Parliament during November sessions, and that consequently it must be dissolved at this.

Suggests that favour should be shown by the Government to the people, as well in requital of their conformity in this Parliament as to encourage them hereafter to do well, lest they should think that the subsidy and some other Acts for His Majesty's advantage being passed, there is little regard had of what they desire, and yet the great charge that this poor country is at, by giving allowance to such as give their attendance here should be also taken into consideration, that they may not be too much impoverished by the continuing of this Parliament over long.

But howsoever it shall please His Majesty or their Lordships there to direct, either for the dissolving or further proroguing of this Parliament; purposes (with their allowance) to return to England immediately upon the determining of this session, the Act of subsidy being first granted, which was the chiefest cause of his two journeys hither.

Their Lordships have been made acquainted by late letters

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from the Lord Deputy of a new rebellion intended in Ulster. Can give but doubtful advertisements because the examinations and other reports concerning that matter are so closely carried by the Lord Deputy, and others of the Marshal men, as if they desired that things should be suspected to be more dangerous than he supposes they are. As much as he knows for truth is this: There was a straggling fellow lately taken by the Provost Marshal of Coleraine, who being to be hanged as an idle person, offered (as the manner of this people is) to save his own life by confessing such things as might much concern His Majesty's service, and having redeemed his neck by that promise, presently upon examination, accused divers active young men of the ancient septs of the Irish in that province of having combined together to take by surprisal the towns of Coleraine, the Derry, and other places of moment there, and then to proceed to a rebellion. Thereupon some of the parties accused were apprehended, which was done in so ill a fashion, that others of the country, hearing that their neighbours were snatched up in that kind, betook themselves presently with some of their followers to the woods, and there they yet remain upon their keeping, as they call it here. Does not hear, however, of any outrageous act that they have since committed, which is a sign that they were not guilty men, but that they fled to the woods only to secure themselves, being fearful to be apprehended and imprisoned, as they saw their friends and neighbours were.—Dublin, 26 April 1615.

II. This former letter being written two days since, the winds continued so cross, that he could not rend it away, and now makes this addition. The bill of subsidy was this morning read the third time in the House, with so clear a passage there that nothing was ever granted in Parliament with a more full consent; all parties honestly contending who should most lively express his zeal to His Majesty by forwardness in granting that bill. It was then presented to the Upper House, and he thinks to-morrow will receive perfection there. Many of the Irish have assured him in private, and some of them have intimated as much in their speeches in the House, that if it had not been for the late losses they have sustained by the death of their cattle, which is the wealth of this country, they would have made an humble offer to His Majesty of another subsidy, and that they will be ready to grant it whensoever His Majesty shall be pleased hereafter to demand it of them. Thought it his duty to acquaint them with this, being sure that His Majesty will receive the report of these things with much contentment.—Dublin, 28 April 1615.

Pp. 6. Signed. Add. Endd.

April 28. 90
S.F., Ireland,
vol. 233, 17.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Reports the prosperous course of the subsidy. Refers to the conspiracy and rebellion intended in Ulster already men-

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tioned in other letters. The province of Connaught, however, remains quiet. The Earl of Clanricard is expected.—Dublin, 28 April 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

April 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 223, 18.

91. SIR ROBERT JACOB to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Arrived here the 20th, and delivered the Acts to the Lord Deputy, and since that time divers of those bills have been read in both Houses. The Parliament goes on quietly and orderly, and the bill of subsidy passed this day in the Lower House. Not one man spake against it in the conclusion, though at the beginning some of the natives opposed it. The Lords are as willing as the Commons, and had passed it first, but that they were informed that it was more proper to have it first pass the Lower House. They will go near to pass most of these bills by the end of the next week, and then (it is given out) they purpose to prorogue the Parliament until Allhallowtide. Sees no cause why they should put it off any longer, it is a great burthen to the country, and it were well it were ended. If these bills that are now transmitted into England be the cause of proroguing it, they should do better to adjourn it until the next term, and then to dissolve it.

Referring to the conspiracy, he says the conspirators were a company of young fellows, whereof four are taken, and some keep in the woods, but do no hurt, and would be glad to come in if they might have their pardons; so that it is a matter of no great importance, howsoever some men magnify it.—Dublin, 28 April 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

[April.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 19.

92. NAMES of the CONSPIRATORS.

The names of the conspirators in the plot to surprise Londonderry, Coleraine, and Carrickfergus (alluded to in the Lord Deputy's letter of the 18th April, and probably transmitted in some subsequent letter not now to be found):—

Alex. M'Donnell, eldest son of James M'Donnell, grandchild to Surly Boye, nephew to Sir Randall M'Donnell.

Lother M'Donnell, base brother to Sir Randall.

Rowry Oge O'Cahan, the eldest son of Sir Donnell O'Cahan, prisoner in the Tower.

Gorry M'Manus O'Cahan and Shane M'Manus O'Cahan, the sons of Manus M. Evally O'Cahan.

Surley M'James Oge O'Donell, brother to the above-named Alexander.

Shane Oge M'Shane, M'Brien O'Neile, a base son of Shane M'Brian O'Neale's, Neale Oge M'Neale, M'Hugh O'Neale, Hugh Mergagh M'Neale, M'Hugh O'Neale, the sons of Neale M'Hugh M'Phelomie O'Neale, whose father was killed in the late Queen's service. I have been at charge with the education and breeding of these three youths these 15 years, two of them are of the religion, and come to our churches daily.

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Hugh Oge M'Quinn M'Brian O'Neale, a nephew of Shane M'Brian O'Neales.

Donell M'Con O'Donell, Hugh Boy M'Con O'Donell, the two brethren of Sir Neale O'Donell, prisoner in the Tower.

Donell M'Owine, M'Donell O'Neale, of the Brade, a desperate kearne.

Gillipatrick M'Gorrie, M'Gillipat M'Henry, James M'Morris M'Henry, Mee M'Donnell Gorme, Donnough M'Bryan Modder O'Cahan, Brian O'Mollan, Golliduffe O'Mollan, and his two sons; these six are like to the former.

Bryan Crossagh O'Neale, the base son of Sir Cormock M'Baron O'Neale, prisoner in the Tower.

Hugh M'Shane O'Neale, a desperate fellow, dwelling on the Londoners' lands, and well able to raise store of men.

James Oge M'James M'Henry.

Patrick Ballogh O'Murrey, a clerk.

Langhline a Levertie, a priest.

Brian a Levertie, that halteth.

Cormock Roe M'Esheale.

Donell Oge M'Donell Boy.

Brian M'Henry and his two brothers.

Brian O'Levertie, of the Roote.

Arte Oge O'Neale M'Donell M'Shane, nemalaght.

Owen O'Neale, his brother.

Hugh O'Mergee.

Patrick Balagh O'Mergee.

Manus O'Mergee. Ordinary men apt for such dangerous attempts.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "A list of the conspirators' names."

May 3.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 407.

93. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Return him thanks for his care and vigilance exhibited by his letter of the 13th of April last, with the happy discovery of a dangerous practice tending to rebellion and the apprehension of those traitors and the further discovery of their treasons.

Upon receiving his letters they called before them the governor and some of the committees for the London plantation, and apprised them of his opinion of the danger and weakness both of Derry and Coleraine, and how necessary was the building of a keep in Coleraine; they promised to give immediate order for the strengthening of both those places, but prayed time to consider the building of such a fort because of its chargeableness.

His Majesty having seen his letter immediately called to mind the orders formerly given him for sending over the sons of divers noblemen and gentlemen of that kingdom at his (Chichester's) late being in England, and the slow performance thereof, it being conceived to be a point so necessary for the future safety and quiet of that kingdom. His Majesty, therefore, expects that he will forthwith take care for the sending

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over of these young gentlemen mentioned in the list or note which he has already received. Touching his wish for a direction concerning Tyrone's son, he is to take order for his being immediately sent over under safe convoy, where, upon his arrival, such further measures shall be taken as to His Majesty shall seem fit. Will give order to the Lord Treasurer for payment of the money he requires.—Whitehall, 3 May 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, E. Worcester, W. Knollys, Raphe Winwood, Fulk Grevyl, Edd. Coke, Jul. Cæsar.

Pp. 1½. *Add.* *Endd.*

May 7.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 328.

94. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Directs him to return his thanks to the Parliament for passing the bills of subsidy lately transmitted from England, which were at once passed by both Houses with so much speed and so universal and cheerful a consent that there seemed to arise an affectionate emulation amongst them which should express most love and forwardness to him. They are to be assured that he is better pleased with the free manner of this present than if they had given him ten times the sum he shall receive by it. He now clearly perceives that the difficult beginnings of the Parliament were occasioned only by ignorance and mistakes arising from the long disuse of Parliaments there, and therefore he has cancelled the memory of them, and is so well pleased with this dutiful conformity of theirs that he (Chichester) is to assure them that he holds his subjects of that kingdom in equal favour with those of his other kingdoms.—Westminster, 7 May, in the 13th year of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

May 10.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin.
F. 3., 15.

95. EXAMINATION of KNOGHER M'GILPATRICK O'MULLAN, of the age of 60 years or thereabouts, taken before Sir Thos. Phillips the 10th day of May 1615.

Says that being in company with Manus M'Manus, M'Gilrowe O'Mullan, James M'Knogher O'Mullan, Gilleduff O'Mullan, M'Gilleglass, Brian M'Shane Boy O'Mullan, James M'Shane Boy O'Mullan, and Art M'Tomlen O'Mullan, on Tuesday the 9th of this instant month, towards the evening, going from the town of Lymavady towards Ballyginn expecting there to meet Sir Thomas Phillips (who was then holden abroad), there fell a controversy and discord between Art M'Tomlen O'Mullan and Brian M'Shane O'Mullan, and so far they proceeded therein that the (they) grew to blows, and then the said Art uttered these speeches to the said Bryan, saying, "Thou art a churchwarden and yet dost not attend thy office according thy instructions. Thou had 16 masses said in thy house by Gillecome M'Teig, Abbot, to whom thou gavest a white cow

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for his service, and then relievedst the said Gillecome and harbourdest him in thy house as well as abroad. Neile M'Hugh M'Mortagh O'Neile was not at my house as he was at thine to plot the burning of Derry and Coleraine, and to betray the castle of Lymevady and to kill Sir Thomas Phillips, and thou and thy brother James M'Shane Boy were the means that Rory O'Cahan did send into the Clandeboys for Neal M'Hugh M'Murtagh to come to speak with the said Rory who came to Lymevady with some show of matter that he had to Sir Thos. Phillips about a year past; but at his going thither he lay at thy house a night, and when he returned thence he lay at thy brother James M'Shan Boy's house, but before that Neale came he was instructed to make (as the said Art said) some other errand into the country than to make known that he came to speak with the said Rory O'Cahan." And further said to the said Brian, "Thou and thy brother are as deeply in this practice lately discovered as Rory O'Cahan is." Of all which his speeches the said Art charged this deponent and the rest that were in his company above-named to remember his speeches, and to reveal them, which if they did not perform they should be held as guilty in the matter as Brian M'Shane and his brother were.

Says that Rory Oge O'Cahan forsook his freehold, and for the most part continued at the house of Shane Boy, which is in a remote place, and that the Mergees [or Macgees] that now are in prison in the Derry did resort to him thither.

And lastly says that in Lent last Edmond Groom M'Tomlen O'Mullan, being a constable, did say before deponent and Donagh O'Cahan that he hoped to get Mr. Babington shortly a perch length or two from his own house to cut off his head, and shortly to be at the sharing of those goods which he, the said Babington, had so unconscionably gotten of him and others. And that upon these speeches this examine advised Mr. Babington to leave his dwelling-house and to go live under Sir Thos. Phillips for his better safety.

May 10.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

96. ¹The several EXAMINATIONS of ART M'TOMLIN, O'MULLAN, JAMES M'SHANE BOY O'MULLAN, and BRYAN M'HUGH BOY O'MULLAN, taken as aforesaid, the day and year aforesaid.

Admit there was a falling out betwixt Art M'Tomlin O'Mullan and Brian M'Shane Boy, and that he uttered all those speeches which are alleged to be by him spoken, except that they deny that ever he spake anything concerning the plotting and burning of the Derry and to the places before spoken of in the examination of Knogher M'Gilpatrick.

Pp. 2. Copy.

¹ Some of the examinations in this group run on into the following month.

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May 10.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

97. EXAMINATION of RICE JONES, of the age of 22 years, taken as aforesaid, the day and year aforesaid.

Being at the house of Manus M'Gilrew O'Mullan, when Daniel M'Manus O'Mullan brought home his wife, there was a falling out betwixt Rory O'Cahan and the said Daniel O'Mullan about a boy then belonging to the said Rory, whereupon many speeches passed between them. And the said Rory O'Cahan said to the said Daniel in the English tongue thus: "Well, thou makest much of Sir Thomas Phillip's churls, and makest little of me and of my men; and albeit that Sir Thomas holdeth a castle of mine from me, which of right is my inheritance, I hope to have it again before long in despite of all men."

And further cannot depose.

P. ½. *Copy.*

May 10.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

98. EXAMINATION of CHARLES FISHER taken 10th day of May, anno 1615, before Sir Thomas Phillips.

That he was at M'Gillereu O'Mullan's house when Jones was there, when there was a great falling out between Rory O'Cahan and the son of Manus M'Gillereu, whose name is Daniel, and so far they proceeded therein that deponent was constrained to rise and to assist the people of the house to put forth those that were within of Rory O'Cahan's people, and being near the door he heard Rory Daniel M'Manus call this examinee by name, and desired him to bear witness that Rory O'Cahan had said that notwithstanding the said Daniel made much of Sir Thomas Phillip's churls, and made little of him and his men, that the said Sir Thomas held his castle from him, which was his own inheritance, yet he hoped to have it again in despite of all men; which words the said Daniel delivered with a loud voice in the hearing and presence of the said Rory, yet he, the said Rory, never gave answer thereunto, but held himself silent.

And further cannot depose.

P. 1. *Copy.*

May 10.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

99. The several EXAMINATIONS of JAMES M'KNOGHER and MANUS M'GILLEROWE O'MULLAN taken before Sir Thomas Phillips the 10th of May 1615.

Cannot depose to the speeches uttered by Edmund Groom O'Mullan.

May 10.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

100. EXAMINATION of GILLEDUFF M'GILLEGLASS O'MULLAN taken as aforesaid, the day and year aforesaid.

That all the former depositions, to the coming of Neil M'Hugh M'Murtagh into the country, being sent for by Rory O'Cahan, as the speeches with the forenamed Art M'Tomlin O'Mullan at their falling out imported are true, and further

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cannot depose, in that he took but little regard to their speeches.

P. 1. Copy.

- May 11. 101. The several EXAMINATIONS of JOHN CROMPE and JOHN STEARNE MSS.,
Trin. Col., Dublin.
F. 3., 15. BELL [taken before Sir Thomas Phillips, 11th of May 1615.

The week before James M'Brian O'Mullan was apprehended the said James lay lurking at Lymavady four or five days together, and had in his company one Fardorough M'Corbe (who has been on his keeping ever since) and some three or four others in his company.

P. 1. Copy.

- May 13. 102. COMMISSION to give ROYAL ASSENT to BILLS.
Grant Book.

Commission to the Lord Deputy of Ireland to declare the King's assent to certain Bills agreed upon in a Parliament in Ireland. *Grant Book*, p. 159.

- May 13. 103. EXAMINATION of ROBERT WILLIAMSON taken before Sir STEARNE MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin.
F. 3., 15. Thomas Phillips, 13th day of May 1615.

Being servant to Henry Robinson of Londonderry, was taken in a boat of his said master's by Collo M'Gillaspick,¹ with whom he by force has continued the space of 10 weeks now last past, and that this last night he made an escape from him from the Raughlins.

In the time he was with Collo he was a labourer, and wrought in the boat, and he with Collo was one day ashore at Laxsa, which is within a mile of the castle in Eyley [Islay], and Collo's men were one night in the Island of Eyley to confer with their friends there.

During examine's being with Collo M'Gillaspick he was in many islands with the said Collo, as namely Collernessy [Colonsay], which is within eight miles from Eyley, but went not ashore there. From thence to Mulley [Isle of Mull], some 40 miles from Collernessy, and there remained four days, but went not on shore; from thence to Canna² some 20 miles from Mulley, where they were about eight days; there they went ashore and feasted and drank with their friends, and chiefly with M'Callon O'Cahan's wife (her husband being in Scotland); from there they sailed to Ewest [Uist], which is 40 miles from Canna, and there Coll went ashore and lay on land with two of his men in his company one night. The boat stayed there eight days; from thence they sailed to the Isle Art [Hirta], which is from Eross² 100 miles, whereof Maylon (?) is commander. There they landed and took great store of barley, and some 30 sheep for their provision. This island is in length two miles or thereabouts, and

¹ i.e., Coll M'Donnell son of Gillaspick M'Donnell.

² Still so called.

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there were but 10 men and 10 women inhabiting therein. There they remained a month. From Art they sailed to another island called Burribaugh (?), which is six miles from Art, of some half a mile in compass. There is no dwelling therein, but only is a solky [spot]; there Coll had a purpose to keep himself, for it is of such strength as not to be gained but by famine. And from thence they returned back the same way they went thither, and touched at every place as formerly they had done on their voyage outward; and they came to the Raughlins and landed there, taking the principal men of the island, and having them bound all night, and loosed them in the daytime, and they broke all the boats they found at the island to prevent their going to the main to give intelligence of his being there.

Coll M'Gillaspie, with two of his men in his company, went from the Raughlins in a fisher boat of his, and landed at Port Britas¹ called Bonavargie [Bun-na-Margie],² the 10th of this month being Wednesday, and sent the boat back to the Raughlins, and they took a fisherman's boat of some five or six tons which was laden with oats for Scotland.

Coll M'Gillaspie after he was put on shore at Bonavargie, which was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, they [went] as far as Lough Chichester [Lough Neagh], and returned not until Friday the 7th of this month, but with whom or in what places about the Lough they were, knows not.

When Coll and his company returned they made a fire on a hill in sight of the boat which lay at Raughlins, being a token between them, that on sight thereof he should bring the boat for him, which was accordingly done, and in their way towards the Raughlins they took a boat which was bound for Loughfoyle with salt, which they gave chase to, and in the chase, with a shot of a caliver, they killed one of the Scots' mariners, and then took the boat, being about the burthen of 12 tons.

There was in her besides salt, five hogsheads of wine, eight hogshead of beare (beer), and three score Scots gallons of *aqua vite*, and some money to pay the fishermen for their labour besides other necessities for fishing.

The boat came to the shore and fetched them about 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

There came from the shore with Coll M'Gillaspie, one Sorley M'James M'Donnell and six men in his company, the names of two of them he heard called, the one Alexander M'Donnell, the other Rory Oge O'Cahan, but for the other four he never heard them called by their names.

He did oftimes hear Coll M'Gillaspie say he would disperse his company and live himself in the Island of Eyley and

¹ British port, the little landing place at the head of Ballycastle Bay, co Antrim.

² Now Ballycastle.

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Kenilier (?) in secret manner among his friends, and would have a small boat that should carry him away upon all occasions if he should by any means be discovered, and that this was his full resolution when he went into the county of Antrim from Raughlins as aforesaid; but it should seem that he was otherwise advised when he was among his friends about Lough Chichester aforesaid, for that at his return with Surly M'James M'Donnel he vowed to pillage and rifle all those that he could overcome without sparing of any, and he heard those in the company of Coll say that Sorly M'James was the first that entered aboard the Glascoe boat, and that the Scotchmen that lost that boat did confirm the same to be true.

After Coll M'Gillaspie did return with Sorley M'James M'Donnel to the Raughlins he heard Coll say that he would make himself as strong as he might with all speed, and would attempt the regaining of the castle in Eyley, and having effected the same, he would put the Scotts that should be there found to death without sparing of any living creature of them.

At the time examine came from Coll M'Gillaspie as aforesaid with the small boat of five or six ton formerly taken, he had in his company some 30 men and boys, mariners, and had among them 14 calivers, 24 swords, 17 targets, and every one a long *skiene*, and every one of them that had calivers, had some 20 shot of powder and not any more.

On Saturday the 6th of May, Coll M'Gillaspie went ashore at the Isle of Collumkelle [Iona], and there did drink *aqua vitæ* with Laughlin M'Gleane [Maclean], M'Gleane's brother, and stayed there about two hours, and there bought some five or six pounds of powder, and as much lead, but of whom he knows not, because he was not suffered to go ashore. This island was called Collown (?), and is about a quarter of a mile from the Isle of Mull.

Lastly he came not in the boat with Coll M'Gillaspie when he landed in the county of Antrim, but he came in the boat to fetch him aboard, which was near the place where the quarry of freestone is, and it was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and in that place he was likewise put ashore.

Signed: Thos. Phillips.

Pp. 5. *Copy.*

May 17. 104.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 409.

LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

The fishermen of England having complained to His Majesty that having time out of mind been accustomed to fish upon the coasts of Ireland without any tax or imposition, they have last year been interrupted by one Davies under a lease made by your Lordships of certain fines imposed by a statute of 5th Edward IV. on all strangers fishing on that coast, by which he claimed and exacted 13s. 4d. of every vessel of six tons burden, and 2s. of every boat under that size; but

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that, having repaired for relief to him (Chichester), he has suspended the levy.

As they cannot conceive that the meaning of the Act was to apply to any of His Majesty's subjects, and as he considers fishing to be a necessary of seamen, they request him to give order that the tax be no more levied, and that the bonds taken of the fishermen last year be cancelled; and notwithstanding that Davies should stand upon his right and title under his said lease, he is still to suppress the same, and refer him for further trial to England.—Whitehall, 17 May 1615.

Signed: G. Cantuar., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, Exeter, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood, Fulk Grevyll, Edd. Coke, Jul. Cæsar.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

May 20.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 330.

105. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Is surprised that he has not put in execution the commands he gave by his former letters, requiring him to put Lord Dingwall and the lady his wife into possession of Cloughgrennan from which they were "expulsed" by Thomas Butler, a supposed son of the late Viscount Butler. He is to receive his former letters and the several points in them, and put them in execution; "for besides that we hold the cause to be just and lawful, we profess to favour the welfare of this lady both because she is of the religion, the professors whereof in that kingdom conscience and policy do require us to cherish, and that solely by our mediation the marriage she has made has been contracted, which we wish may be both fortunate to her and prosperous to her posterity."—Westminster, 20 May, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 1½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

May 20.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

106. The EXAMINATION of CAHIL O'HARA, ESQ., taken before Sir Thomas Phillips.

Says that Alexander M'Donnel was at his house a short time after Christmas last (the day certain he remembers not, but says it was the first day of the snow), and stayed there three naughts, having in his company Gilpatrick Ballagh O'Rory, Brian O'Levery, Dermot O'Gillowne, Edward O'Murry, M'Patrick Ballagh, and from thence went to Ever M'Quillin's house, where they continued one night, and from thence went home to his own house.

That Teige O'Lennan was, as it were, one of Alexander M'Donnel's household people, and that wheresoever he the said Alexander went the said Teig went with him, and that he was as inward with him as might be for the time he was with him.

That upon the death of Reece M'Donnel Sir Randal promised to give Alexander four townlands to augment his proportion, to effect which he caused this examinee to go with him to Cross Carnaghie, where they met with the said Sir

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Randal, and there the said Alexander demanded the lands. Sir Randal told him (oft) he would give it him the Hallowtide following, or the value thereof in rent, whereat the said Alexander seemed to be discontented; whereupon this examine went to the said Sir Randal and told him that it was for this deponent's sake that he would not give him the land according to his promise presently. Whereupon the said Sir Randal answered and protested to this examine that he would give it accordingly for this deponent's father's sake.

Being demanded whether he knew of the landing of Collo M'Gillaspick in the Glyns shortly after his escape from the Isle of Kyle, says that he came into the haven called Porte Rolack, being waste land where Sir Randal M'Donnel's stood (stud?) is. There he was two or three days, but in what company or in what place he was succoured or relieved knows not.

Being demanded whether he knew the said Daniel Oge M'Donnel Boy did resort to Hugh M'Neil's, he says he did, but the same was in the time of his being in protection (as is alleged).

Signed: Thomas Phillips.

Pp. 2. Copy.

May 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 21.

107. The KING to the EARL OF ORMOND.

Thanks him for his letter of April 6th. Requires him to come to court at the end of the session of Parliament, with all papers concerning the differences between him and Lord Dingwell.—Greenwich, 20 May 1615.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Sealed. Add. Endd.

May 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 20.

108. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Directs that Lord and Lady Dingwall be put into possession of Cloughgrenan, their marriage having taken place by the King's own mediation.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "20 May 1615. His Majesty's letter to the Lord Deputy touching the Lord Dingwell and his lady, Greenwich."

May 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 21.

109. The KING to the EARL OF ORMOND.

In answer to his Lordship's letter of 6 April, commands him to repair to London with all his papers relative to the cause between him and Lord and Lady Dingwall.

P. 1. Endd.: "May 21, 1615. His Majesty's letter to the Earl of Ormond in the behalf of the Lord Dingwell and his lady. From Greenwich."

May 23.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 204.

110. The LORD DEPUTY to the KING'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Sir Richard Morrison of the government of the county of Wexford, Shilela, and the borders of the said county and of the King's towns, ports, and garrisons therein.—Dublin Castle, 23 May 1615.

P. 1. Signed at head. Orig. Endd.

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May 24.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 203.**111. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JO. DAVYS.**

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the offices of clerk of the Crown in Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, upon surrender of the same by William Bradley and Nicholas Bisford to the said William Bradley and to John Weldon.—Dublin Castle, 24 May 1615.

P. 1. Signed at head.

May 27.

Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.**112. The several EXAMINATIONS of TEIG O'LENNAN, DONAGH CAVENAGH, and THOS. WILLIAMS, taken before SIR TOBY CAULFEILD, SIR J. BLENNERHASSET, MR. JUSTICE LOWTHER, and MR. JUSTICE SPARKE.**

Say that yesternight, after that Brian Crossagh returned from before us, as he went by the door where this examinee was inkeeping, he spoke, in Irish, to this examinee, willing him that he should not say that he read the letter himself to Alexander, but that he heard that another did read it; and in requital thereof, if he were freed, he and his would make him requital.

And if he died for this offence he would leave behind him that would be revenged on him.

P. ½. Copy.

May 28.

Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.**113. EXAMINATION of SHANE BOY M'GILLDUFFE OGE O'MULLON, taken at Lymeavaddie the 28th of May 1615.**

Says that Rory Oge O'Cahan was purposed this present month of May to go among the chief gentlemen of the north of the Irish birth, as namely, to Brian Crosse and all the rest, to get help of them of horses and arms in regard that he would be provided, for that he hoped to have the Castle of Lymwaddy before it were long by force; and that the said Rory did hate Sir Thomas Phillips for taking of his father.

And that Rory Oge O'Cahan bought a long piece of Ensign Lawrence, and sought to have bought a sword of one Shane M'Davy, and that Alexander Carrough M'Donnel gave Rory O'Cahan a target when they were drinking at Enishlockan as a help or beginning towards his gathering of arms.

And that he saw Alexander M'Donnel and Rory O'Cahan three several times together at Enishlockan within this year and a few months; and when they would use conference together they would separate themselves from other company and not suffer any to come to them to hear what they said.

His cause of knowledge is for that he attended the said Rory Oge O'Cahan as his servant.

Says that he heard James M'Brian O'Mullon say at the time he was to be examined at Londonderry these words, viz.: "They in Carrickfergus and we (meaning himself and the rest of his fellow-prisoners) must be all in one tale." His cause of knowledge was because he was shackled to the said James.

Signed: Thomas Phillips.

P. 1. Copy.

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May 29. Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

114. EXAMINATION of EDMOND M'GILPATRICK BALLAGH O'MURRAY, taken the day and year aforesaid.

Says that he never told Teig O'Lennon that Neil Oge M'Neile, M'Hugh O'Neile, or his brother, Hugh Mergagh, were joined with Alexander M'Donnel in any plot, or that ever they met at O'Harries to his knowledge, or that they wrote to Alexander at any time to his knowledge, and further cannot depose.

Signed : Thos. Phillips.

P. ½. Copy.

May 29. Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

115. EXAMINATION of LODDER M'DONNEL the 29th of May.

He says he saw Couconnagh O'Kernan, a rhymer or chronicler to Conn Rory Maguire, at Ballymoney, between Hollantide and Christmas last, and that he told this examinee that he dwelt with Maguire, and that he thinks he was brother to Teig Oge O'Kennan that went with Tyrone and died at Roome.

He denies that ever Couconnagh brought him any letters or had anything to do with him, but he demanded a help of this deponent.

He denies that Teig O'Lennan did read any letter which came to him from any man (except it were from this examinee's tenants), but confesses that the said Teig was a month at his house. For answer to any such letter he says he made none, in that he received not any.

Denies he ever subscribed to any paper with Alexander M'Donnel, and therefore neither knew the contents nor where it was left.

Or that ever he received any message from Brian Crossagh O'Neale, Hugh M'Shane O'Neale, or any other, of the taking away of Conn Tyrone's son from Sir Tobie Caulfeild, or of any insurrection or other attempt.

Pp. 1½. Copy.

May 31. Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

116. The CONFESSION of BRIAN CROSSAGH O'NEIL, the last of May 1615, which he confessed unto TEIG O'LENNAN in my hearing.

First, he should have the said Teig to deny the accusation which he did accuse him of; and that he should say that there was a great envy between both their fathers, and that it is of mere malice that he did accuse him, and that he should be glad to have any just cause to accuse him with.

Secondly, he said that he had very good friends in Dundalk, and that he had letters there in his keeping which he received from beyond seas from Tyrone; and further said that if he were at liberty he would go straightways beyond seas, and that he would bring the said Teig O'Lennan with him.

Thirdly, he desired the said Teig that when Dermot Oge O'Dunne and he should be brought to be examined, he

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should tell the said Dermod, in his ear, that he should accuse John Cornwall and Francis ——¹, saying that they were to deliver Conn O'Neil to Brian Crossagh O'Neile, and that upon his accusation he the said Brian should be acquitted by reason that neither the Lord Deputy nor Sir Toby Caulfield will believe that either of them were consenting to such a matter.

Signed: Sam. Davys.

P. 1. Copy.

May 31.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 411.

117. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Enclose the petition of John Butler, of Cork, complaining that having bought 800*l.* worth of wool for export, and paid one half of the purchase-money, he now finds the export prohibited. And that having offered to put in security there not to export to any place but England, which they conceive to be consistent with His Majesty's intention, and the orders formerly given, they pray that on his giving such security he may be allowed to export it.—Whitehall, 31 May 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, E. Worcester, Pembroke, Fenton, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood.

P. ½. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

May 31.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 413.

118. *Petition of John Butler, of Cork, to the Lords of the Council.*

[This petition is in the terms of the foregoing letters.]

May.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 176.

119. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the offices of clerk of the Crown in cos. Wicklow, Louth, and town of Drogheda, to William Bradley and Robert Dixon, as the same were formerly granted to Nicholas Bisford.—Dublin Castle, May —, 1615.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

May.
Chichester House,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 196.

120. The LORD DEPUTY to HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of Surveyor and Comptroller of the Ordnance in Ireland to George Chambers, with the fee of 18*l.* 5*s.*

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

June 8.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 332.

121. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Directs him to afford his best assistance to Capt. Raphe Manuffield, an ancient servant, who has given testimony of his zeal to the King's service, and as an undertaker in Ulster has shown much forwardness beyond most of the other undertakers, and has performed all the conditions of the plantation

¹ Blank in the MSS.

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By some error in the survey or other mischance part of his proportion is kept from him.—Westminster, June 8, in the thirteenth year of the reign.

P. 1. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

June 10. 122.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 22.

SIR ROBERT JACOB to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Although this gentleman, Mr. Blundell, can inform him more particularly of the passages of the Parliament than he (Sir Robert), having been of the House of Commons, which, consisting of two several factions, must needs produce extraordinary effects, while Sir Robert attended in the House of the Lords, where most of the Bills passed without any disputation, still he cannot be altogether silent, though, peradventure, he may relate but the same things. After the end of this term, is to ride a circuit into the province of Ulster, where besides their commission as justices of assize, they are made commissioners for the taxing of all the bishoprics and other spiritual livings in that province. That service will advance the King's revenue to a good value, and for his part will raise it as high as he can; in regard the King is to have but the twentieth part thereof by the year, and His Majesty within these five years gave them almost all those lands freely out of his own inheritance. At his return will certify him (Winwood) of the true state of that country.—Dublin, 10 June 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 10. 123.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 23.

SIR R. COOKE and SIR J. KINGE to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Have delivered some collections and briefs to Mr. Blundell for the reduction of the King's charge. Gives an account of the disorder of the Exchequer. Report that if Henry Bourcher be a suitor for debts due to his father, the late Sir Geo. Bourcher, Sir John Bourcher has already received them.—Dublin, 10 June 1615.

Pp. 3. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 12. 124.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 416.

LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Have received his letter of the 29th of May from himself alone, and the other of 2nd June signed by him and the Council. The first gives account of the Bills passed in the last session, and others that are not passed and are to await the next session; also an account of divers proceedings in Parliament.

His Majesty accepts the loyal emulation (mentioned in his letters) between the Upper and Lower Houses in the ready granting of the subsidy, and their grave and moderate proceedings in the rest of that service, and is glad to find that the meanest burgess among them does now perceive that the Parliament which was at first so much opposed, tended only to the public weal of that kingdom and the good of every

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man; particular which was His Majesty's end in calling them together.

The House of Commons having made suit for license for some persons whom they have chosen to come over to solicit some propositions which they desire to be considered of, His Majesty grants their desire, but requests that the Speaker may be sent over in advance to apprise him of such things as may be necessary for his information before hearing their suit.

The King begins his progress about the 20th of next month, so that they should be there in convenient time to have their demands heard; otherwise they must await his return, which will not be until September. His Majesty requests that there be no procrastination in sending over the noblemen's sons commanded to come over, to be brought up in England for a time, and is pleased to hear that he (Chichester) has fixed a day for the performance of that direction.

They are glad to hear of the good education of the Lord Lixnow's son, and others of quality are receiving in the College of Dublin, which they pray may be continued according to instructions formerly given him both as to religion and manners. As also that Tyrone's son may be (as he Chichester has already proposed) sent over to be disposed of as may be thought fit.

Concerning the controversy for precedency between the different viscounts and barons and the appeal they have made to him (Chichester) to have it determined in England, he is to send them over for that purpose; but they should come furnished with such records and proofs as they can procure to support their claims, and one of the heralds of that country should attend the hearing of that cause and inform the King of all things requisite, that upon their coming it may be despatched with as much expedition as may be.—Whitehall, 12 June 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, Pembroke, E. Worcester, Fenton, E. Zouch, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood, Fulke Greville, Jul. Cæsar, Tho. Parry, Tho. Lake.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

June 12.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 24.

125. CHR. HAMPTON, Archbishop of Armagh, to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Received his letter by the bearer, and since that time has understood how nobly all the lords there were pleased to join in a letter for the comfort of their poor ministers in Ulster in the matter of their tithes, which will redound also to the King's profit yearly, for the more they have the more they will be able to repay to His Majesty out of their benefices. Thanks Winwood in both respects, as well for his particular favour to himself as for the encouragement of his poor brethren of the clergy.—Dublin, 12 June 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

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June 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 25.

- 126.** SIR J. DENHAM (Chief Justice of King's Bench) to SIR R. WINWOOD.

By reason of his indisposition of health during the last session of Parliament, has been unable to give information of such passages as happened in the Higher House; leaves the same to the report of the hearer.

Is assured that the matters therein arising have been well tempered and allayed, and if it be His Majesty's pleasure to put an end to "that great affair," it may prevent all occasions of disagreement which may happen through the continuance thereof.

Touching the civil government, confesses that by reason of the privileges of Parliament, the extent whereof can hardly be limited, the courts of justice have small resort unto them, yet they have been the principal means of continuing the happy peace they now possess.

The granting of large liberties in the kingdom occasions greater dependency upon the subject than is fit, for to give land is of less consequence than to grant the services of subjects, whereby they become followers, and then reject all obedience to law and magistracy.

The state of His Majesty's revenue is not yet reduced to such certainty as is requisite, but requires the whole employment of persons to that service.

The regal visitation of the Archbishops of Dublin, Armagh, and Tuam, is appointed to the province of Leinster, Munster, and a part of Connaught, after Trinity term, for the reformation of churches and church government. It is hoped the success thereof will conduce greatly to the honour of God and the good of the kingdom.

Commissioners are assigned for the advancement of His Majesty's revenue, and the bishoprick and church livings within the province of Ulster are to be taxed.

If the bishops and undertakers in Ulster be called upon to make freeholders according to the article of the plantation, the King and commonwealth will be well served thereby, otherwise His Majesty and the subjects which are of the religion shall not find indifference in their courses of trial.—
Dublin, 13 June 1615.

Pp. 2. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

June 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 26.

- 127.** [SIR EDW. CONWAY] to SIR RIC. COOKE.

Reports the intended mission of Sir Dudley Norton to Ireland to Sir Richard Cooke.

P. 1. Endd.

June 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 26A.

- 128.** SIR R. COOKE to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Has hitherto heartily endeavoured to have the King well served here, and this his people well used; but observing since his last return hither that the Exchequer is grown worse than he left it and the Council table nothing at all amended,

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is with all his heart glad that Sir Dudley Norton's coming is resolved on, that he may be tied to less attendance where he takes so little comfort or contentment. If he deserve the great increase of charge that he puts His Majesty unto by his increase of entertainment, confesses it is more than he can hope ; but howsoever what need he be grieved thereat, having thereby neither loss nor prejudice ? Before this course was thus resolved on, remembers what he promised in discharge of his duty to him (Sir Ralph), whereof he takes himself now to be discharged ; yet, lest he might conceive that he intended no better payment, had given to his nephew such notes as he has collected, assisted by a friend faithfully affected to His Majesty's service and of good judgment and great experience, having spent many years in this kingdom. Thinks this a very fit time to give an end to this Parliament, and finds divers councillors here of that opinion, though pretences will not be wanting for the continuance thereof, and, if that course be resolved on, it is high time then to remove the Deputy.

Things here are exceedingly out of order, and cannot in his time be amended, nor hardly in the time of any Deputy, for every Deputy seeks by all means to bear up the profit and credit of the place with very much disadvantage to the King, to prevent which the best way were to make a justice or two, in whose time things might be better settled, the wards and grants of the King's lands committed to certain commissioners, and the revenue and casualties better looked to, and not given away by concordatum as now they are. If some better course be not taken, and that speedily, all things here will grow to a greater confusion than hath been seen by any man now living here. Cannot, with any patience, think how much His Majesty is abused here, and yet it is dangerous to descend to any particular, as his nephew can explain.—Dublin, 13 June 1615.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 13. **129.** Copy of No. 143.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 27.

June 14. **130.** ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN and LORD CHANCELLOR to SIR
R. WINWOOD.

Received by this gentleman his (Sir R.'s) reply to his letter, which brought him great comfort. Returns his very humble thanks for it. Has likewise seen his letter written by His Majesty's direction to the Lord Deputy, directing him to send them, the archbishop and others, abroad to visit the several dioceses of this kingdom. They are resolved with God's good favour to begin their journey on the 3rd of this next month, and in the said business to bestow two months' travel, hoping

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upon their return to yield His Majesty an honest account of their service.—St. Sepulchre's, 14 June 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 14.
Grant Book.

131. COMMISSIONS for ORDERING COMPOSITION MONEY.

Commission to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for ordering composition money and cessing soldiers, carriages, &c. in Ireland.—*Grant Book*, p. 159.

June 15.
Grant Book.

132. GRANT of COLLECTOR of COMPOSITIONS.

Grant to Walter Archer of the office of collector of the compositions in Ireland for life.—*Grant Book*, p. 154.

June 15.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 29.

133. LORD DEPUTY to SIR R. WINWOOD.

In former letters to him and the lords has given an account of the Parliament passages and other particulars in answer of letters received, and of the state and condition of the kingdom and His Majesty's affairs here. In these he returns answer to the material points contained in several of his (Winwood's) letters.

His letters of the 18th of January refer to an advertisement come unto him (Winwood) from Padua that one James Meagh, a priest, born in Cork, was to return into this kingdom, who (as was thought) had some news to spread among this people tending to sedition and coming from Rome, the fountain of such doctrine. It was probable and it is most true this spring has brought hither many priests, Jesuits, and friars, all discoursers of wars and innovation, to which most of this people are so apt to give credit, and it is so welcome news unto them that they presently fall a plotting of mischief and making of parties beforehand, in hope to gain credit with Tyrone and other fugitives when they shall land, which they constantly expect this summer; but that belief will break some of their necks, he doubts not, for he has some store of them in the prisons at this time.

That Meagh was landed about the beginning of March upon the cliffs betwixt Youghall and Cork, so that he could by no means light upon him; for now every house is his sanctuary, such is the affection of this people to men of his profession. Got his brother Peter, and two other merchants, who were imprisoned and kept apart, and strictly examined several times. Caused the ship in which they came to be arrested, and the master and some of the company to be imprisoned, but all he learned from them was that James Meagh parted from them at Burdeaux, with an intention to go to Paris, but it is certain he came over about one time with them, and is now in Munster titular Vicar-General of Cork. By his (Winwood's) letters of the 25th of February, was acquainted with an advertisement from Rome of Tyrone's intentions to pass through France, and of his sending of two of his principal confederates into this kingdom before him, Crone and Conon; the

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first of these was a follower of O'Dougherty's, born in Enishowen, and went over with Tyrone in expectation of a bishopric. He wrote over to him (Lord Chichester) from Rome, praying him to admit of his return and to be tenant to him of the lands whereon he was born, to which letter he never made him answer. Has laid so good watch upon his landing in this kingdom that he cannot come without his speedy notice thereof. A merchant brought an Irish letter out of Scotland directed to this Shane Crone's wife, which was seized on at the Derrie. Sends it herewith translated into English, and have given order for the stay of the Scottish merchant that had the letter from him in Burdeaux (for so far he travelled from Rome, but durst not adventure over). If he reveal any matter worthy his (Winwood's) knowledge when he shall arrive, will acquaint him therewith. The other party Conor was a priest and Tyrone's Irish confessor. He grew sick at Rome, and came into this kingdom for his health. He landed about Tredagh before he (Lord Chichester) received Winwood's letters, and died about Armagh in his travels towards Coleraine, where he was born.

The commissioners for the regal visitation will enter into that business immediately after this term. They intend this summer to visit the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and will melde (*sic*) with Ulster at some other time. If they shall reform the other three and prepare them to receive a preaching and reading ministry this summer they shall do a great work and worthy of reward. They travel on the King's charge, which has made him to add none to those His Majesty hath named to be of the quorum but the Lord President and Privy Council, who will meet them and sit with them in the several counties where they dwell without charge to His Majesty. Hopes they will make His Majesty a good return of their employments in this kind about Michaelmas next. He has well observed the negligence of the Court of Exchequer here in most causes appertaining to His Majesty's profit, of which he (Lord Chichester) has often told them, and now upon receipt of his letters in the behalf of Mr. Blundell, in the cause betwixt him and Nicholas Neleroyle, he called for the barons and acquainted them with the notice he (Winwood) took thereof. This has wrought more with them than his former admonitions, and albeit they seem to be aggrieved with the advertisement made to him, yet such quickenings are available for the furtherance of His Majesty's service, especially when they come from a personage so near his Highness.

Mr. Blundell's occasions have detained him here beyond the time he limited to himself when he came, so that it has not been possible to return by him the Parliament passages without detaining them longer than was fitting.

Is assured Shane Crone's wife can do no harm on the other side of the sea. Here she may be an espial for him at all

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times. If it be His Majesty's pleasure will send her and the wives and children of other fugitives unto their husbands and fathers on that side to make them the more burthensome and chargeable to those masters who receive and support them, in which he prays for His Majesty's directions.—Dublin, [] of June 1615.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.: 15 June 1615. From the Lord Deputy. Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 232, 29.

134. *Shean Cron M'Davij to his wife.*

Finola give credit to this bearer, Thomas Sanntey, in any thing that he will let you understand concerning your coming hither if you obtained my Lord Deputy's leave to come with speed; and if you cannot bring with you my daughter, if you have anything there leave it with her. I do rather wish you to bring her and the rest of our children at once with yourself. If you have not gotten license to come, this bearer, if it so please you, will conduct you unknown to any where I am, and if you refuse to come, let the blame lie upon yourselves before God and the world, because I can do no more than to use my best endeavours to draw you to me. He that reads this letter unto you must be discreet and trusty, although none can hurt you for this my writing, admitting I were an offender, as I am not. I beseech you let not your goods (if you have any) nor our children stay your coming. If you please to come with this bearer privately you may easily go before him to Rym na Kearna cayle,¹ or about the Leirg or the Loghe. Bring with you, besides your children, a woman and a boy if you wish this course, as likely you will not. Bestow some part of my goods upon Captain Waghan or some other gentleman that may deal with my Lord Deputy for procuring you license; and if you have nothing to give, as I am a Christian I will send what you promise by the merchants that will bring you hither to be delivered to the party with whom you agreed, so that the sum do not exceed 30l. This honourable Scot will let you know where now I remain, yet he cannot relate unto you how far upon sea and land I travelled for the space of these five months in putting my life to hazard to come towards you, 20th of Feb. 1615. Your son Neill is at Rome in good health, attending his book. To Fynola ny Docharty at Buncranncha or where else she is.

Pp. 2. Signed. Endd.: "Of the 25th of February 1614. An Irish letter of Shane Crone M'David's Englished."

June 15.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 30.

135. *SIR JOSIAS BODLEY to the LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.*

Apologises for pressing an humble suit upon him. Has served above three continued prenticeships in the wars, and for his last refuge has betaken himself to the practise of

¹ In margin.—Carroncoyle.

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fortification, wherein it has pleased his Majesty to make use of his skill in this country with the entertainment of 20s. Irish by the day, besides which, from other employments at other times, not unknown (as he supposes) to his Lordship, somewhat accrues to him out of His Majesty's gracious bounty, these only being the means of his maintenance. Now it often happens then, when to his great charge he has made painful journeys in His Majesty's service, for which some allowance by concordatum is granted him from the State here, there are such delays of payment as to throw him into extreme want. It being now about a twelvemonth past since he received any penny of His Majesty's treasure, beseeches his Lordship, in commiseration of his poor estate, to grant his warrant, either to the undertakers of the Customs or masters of the imposts in this country, to pay me for the time past and from henceforward such moneys as he shall make appear to be due to him from His Majesty.—Dublin, 15 June 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 15.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 31.

136. SIR JOSIAS BODLEY to WINWOOD.

The bearer, Mr. Blundell, will certify his entertainment. He has received His Majesty's thanks for his services. He desires to be assured of his pay.—Dublin, 15 June 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 16.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

137. EXAMINATION of DONAGH CAVANAGH, of the age of 18 years, taken upon oath the 16th of June 1615.

That after Brian Crossagh O'Neile returned from my Lord Deputy from examination, he heard him call to Teig O'Lennan (being then in the Castle) through the door of the prison where Teig and he were kept, and said in this manner, "Why did you do me hurt, and yourself no good?" Whereupon the deponent asked the said Teig whether he did charge Brian. He said he did; and then Brian spoke again and said: "Teig, you might have said that you heard that my hand was to the paper, and that you did not see it; and so you should have done well and cleared me."

Teig answered that if he did deny what he confessed to the Lord Deputy he should be held for a false man, and should be hanged, or at least kept in prison all the days of his life for his debt. "No," said Brian, "if you do any good you shall not be kept here for debt, for I have Maguire's letter to receive money here, and you shall have 20% of it to discharge your debts before you shall lie so long." And 'this was the purport of the first confession between Brian and Teig O'Lennan, the first day.

This deponent says that the second conference he had was to this effect, viz., that Couconnagh O'Kenna, who was now brought to the Castle, was like to disclose all things against Brian, which he perceived by the favour he found by playing in a good character, and his liberty beyond him. "If he do,"

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says Brian, "I have enough to lay against him that will hang a better man than he,"

"What is it?" says Teig. So the said Brian told him that he should claim mares, and sold them, and other such matters, which the deponent remembers not.

All this concerning the accused examinee delivered openly at council table.

Signed: Arthur Chichester, Domk. Sarsfield, Gerrott Lowther, Jo. Denham.

Pp. 2. Copy.

June 21. 138.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

EXAMINATION of CORMAC M'REDMOND MOYLE MAGUIRE, taken before Sir Toby Caulfeild, at Charlemont, the 21st of June 1615.

Says that in Lent last, when the Commissioners were at Enniskillen he was coming from the house of Lord Burley to Enniskillen aforesaid, and that he lay at the house of one Edmond Oge M'Brian, a foster brother to Maguire, who, after this examinee's coming to his house, did busy him with persuasions that he should be ruled by the gentry of the county, and not go to Enniskillen to make party against any of them; but he replied that his own and his followers' examinations were taken before Lord Burley, and therefore he might not do so.

(Five folios, making 10 pages, are wanting here in this manuscript volume.)

June 21. 139.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

The VOLUNTARY CONFESSION of GORRIE M'MANUS O'CAHAN.

Says that about May last was twelvemonth, Rory O'Cahan, Alexander M'Donnel, James Oge M'Henry, Lodder M'Donnel, Sorley M'Donnel, Rice M'Donnel, Gorey Gilpatrick M'Gorey M'Henry, James M'Brien O'Mullane, Shane M'Gilleduff Oge O'Mullane, Art M'James O'Mullan, and this deponent, were all together at one Gill's house, and after they had drunk beer they went out to the top of the hill, when Rory O'Cahan Alexander, Lodder, James Oge M'Henry, James M'Brien, and himself closed together, and then Alexander and Rory brake out in this manner, and declared unto the rest their discontent and how their lands were disposed of to others, and themselves left to trust to small portions, and to mend their estate. They then determined to surprise Derry, Coleraine, Lifford, Culmore, and Limavaddy, and would burn the towns and kill and spoil the inhabitants, and Rory O'Cahan said that he would take off Sir Thomas Phillips' head, and affirmed they would gather all the men they could together, and would go into rebellion, and would kill and spoil all such as would not assist them, and take those parts. And this being done, they called all the fore-named company that were in Gill's house, and acquainted them with the plot, who consented thereto willingly, and took every one an oath of secrecy in the same place by Rory O'Cahan, who took a book out of his pocket

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for that purpose. The plot should have been put in execution about August next, and in the meantime they intended to furnish and prepare men and arms towards that time. They then plotted that when they went to burn and surprise Coleraine they would send for Collo M'Gillenaspick into Scotland, who was sure to Alexander and his kinsmen, to assist them in this action.

Alexander undertook to furnish himself and the force he would make with arms and munitions and the Roote ; and the rest did likewise undertake to furnish themselves according to their ability, and doubted not to get good store of arms and munition out of the towns they proposed to spoil. He says that before the company aforesaid broke they caused articles of agreement of this plot, which was done by Shane M'Gilleduff Oge O'Mullan, unto which they did all subscribe, and when it was done the articles were delivered into the custody of Alexander M'Donnel.

He says that all that time before their departure they consulted and agreed upon a letter to be written under some of the principal conspirators' hands to be sent to Brian Crossagh O'Neile, Arte Oge O'Neile M'Donell, M'Shane ne Mallaght, Owyne M'Donnel M'Shane's brother, Hugh M'Shane, M'Owyne and his sons, and Phelim Oge M'Toole, importing that they had plotted the burning and spoiling of the said towns, and their whole purpose, and wished them to give them their assistance on their side, and to surprise and spoil Mountjoy and Charlemont and Dungannon, and to take away Con O'Neile, Tyrone's son, out of Charlemont, which letter was written by the said Shane M'Gilleduff O'Mullan, who was their secretary, and it was sent to the said parties by a dwarf called Dalton Duffe, who returned to the said Alexander and Rory again with a letter written in English by Arte Oge O'Neile in answer, which contained that they would not fail to join with them in the plot, and take away the said Con O'Neile, and surprise the said towns.

He says that the prisoners and himself did all agree to deny this plot, and to be all upon one tale, being in the gaol of Derry before he was sent up hither.

Says that Rory Oge O'Cahan was determined this summer to go about Ulster to beg helps of the gentlemen of sort, and to take such as they could give him whatsoever.

Taken before us: Arthur Chichester, Henry Sarsfield Davie Mulhall, William Methwold; George Sexton, interpreter.

Pp. 3. Copy.

June 22. 140.
Asta Regia,
P.R.O.
Hibernica.

A COMMISSION to the LORD CHANCELLOR and others for a GENERAL VISITATION throughout the KINGDOM of IRELAND.

Thomas Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, Christopher Archbishop of Armagh, Primate, William Arch-

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bishop of Tuam, Donote Earl of Thomond, President of Munster, and George Bishop of Meath and Clogher, Henry Lord Brian, Baron of Ibrackan, and Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Baronet, Vice-Treasurer at War, Sir John Denham, Chief Justice of the chief place, Sir Arthur Savage, Sir Oliver Lambert, Sir Henry Power, Sir Francis Ruske, Sir Francis Barkley, Sir Robert Digby, Sir Richard Morison, Sir Richard Boyle, Sir Richard Cooke, Sir John Jepson, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir John King, Sir Thomas Colclough, Sir Dudley Loftus, Sir Parr Lane, Sir Richard Ayleward, Sir Thomas Rotheram, Sir Edmund Fettieplace, Sir Thomas Ashe, Sir Lawrence Esmonde, Sir Robert Nugent, Sir Robert Pigott, Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Oliver Shortall, Sir Robert Dillon, Sir Edward Harris, Chief Justice of Connaught, and Alexander Barrington and David Sirmont, Esquires, are appointed commissioners, with power (the said Archbishops of Dublin and Armagh and Tuam, and the Bishop of Meath, or any two or more of them, being always present) to make a visitation of all dioceses, deaneries, archdeaconries, prebendaries, parsonages, vicarages, churches, chapels, and all other spiritual livings and dignities whatsoever, and of all the archbishops, bishops, deans, &c., and all other ecclesiastical persons whatsoever in Ireland, and for them, or any other of them, to inquire by the oaths of good and lawful men, and all other ways, how the cathedral churches and other churches, dignities, and spiritual livings in every diocese are supplied with meet incumbents. And what number of able preachers are in every diocese; and of the ability and sufficiency of all the clergy. And whether any archbishoprics, bishoprics, deaneries, or any other spiritual livings or dignities, are conferred upon any lay persons, or popish priests, or are held by them under colour of sequestration, or otherwise, and by whom, and how long held by them, and the yearly value. And whether any archbishop, bishop, &c., or any other person, holds any spiritual living in his own hands by colour of sequestration, and how many any of them hold or enjoy, and by what title or colour; and of the yearly value of every living. And the state of repairs of all churches, and whether furnished with tables, seats, pulpits, books, and other ornaments. And the state of repairs of the see houses, and the houses of the parsons, and other spiritual persons. And of all other things in the instructions to the commission annexed. With power to call before them, or any three or more of them as aforesaid, every such spiritual person detected of any notorious offence, determinable in any ecclesiastical or spiritual court, and to punish and correct by the censures of the Church, and to deprive or remove them from their livings and dignities, and to sequester all ecclesiastical livings, churches, and rectories, as well inappropriate as not inappropriate, as all persons who, as of right, ought to build and repair any churches, chancels, or chapels, until they be built or repaired. And after the commission executed to return a true and particular certificate of

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their proceedings.—Dated at Dublin, 22nd of June in the 13th year of the reign.

“Per breve de Privato Sigillo.”

Pp. 7. Copy.

June 23.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 418.

141. The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Have received his letter of 24th May by Captain Thomas Butler, concerning the controversy between him and Lord Dingwall and Lady Elizabeth his wife, for the possession of the castle and town of Cloughgrennan, and the lordship of Dloaghen, which were in possession of Viscount Butler at the time of his death. They have also considered the petitions as well of Lord Dingwall as of Captain Butler, and heard the learned counsel of both sides. They regret that the case was not heard in Ireland, where the circumstances could be better known than they can here, but since it has come before them they require him to put Lord Dingwall and the lady his wife into possession, which they thought from his (Chichester's) letter had been done already, but Lord Dingwall showed a copy of the return of the sheriff of the county dated 26th May, two days after the date of his letter, pretending that he could not execute it because of resistance. They now again require him (Chichester) to give order for settling Lord Dingwall in possession, and they concur with Chichester in opinion that a trial by due course of law be had without delay to ascertain the right. And the Earl of Ormonde is to be required to produce and deliver in all deeds and evidences in any way may concern the land.—Whitehall, 23rd of June 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., Lenox, E. Worcester, Pembroke, Zouche, W. Knollys, Raphe Winwood, Thomas Lake.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 24.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 205.

142. The LORD DEPUTY to HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of supervisor of the customs of the port of Dublin and Drogheda, to John Stoughton, on surrender of the same by Thomas Muschampe and Anthony Stoughton, John Stoughton, and George Grymsditch, formerly holders of it, and in as large manner as Christopher Heskett held it.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

June 24.
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Col., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

143. The VOLUNTARY CONFESSION of BRIAN CROSSAGH O'NEALE, taken 24th June 1615.

About May twelvemonth at his house of Carragh in Tarraght received a letter from Alexander M'Donnell, brought by Daltin Duff, informing him of the conspiracy, and naming to him Rory Oge O'Cahan, Lodder M'Donnell, Surley M'Donnell, with some others, who prayed his aid. This letter was read to him by Mulmeaty Duff. He answered by word of mouth that O'Dogherty had lately failed, and until he

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could perceive a better prospect of success he should not take part with them. Mulmurry Duff is a Carrough, and lives in the Rout as he thinks.

About August last another letter was brought him from Alexander M'Donnell by Couconnaght O'Kennan, with a list of the conspirators. They were to meet Rory Oge O'Cahan, Lodder M'Donnell, Surley M'Donnell, James M'Henry, Gilpatrick M'Henry, Gorrie M'Manus O'Cahan, Donel and Hugh Boy O'Quin, Hugh Mac Shane, Phelim Oge O'Neal, Arte Oge O'Neale, and his brother Owni Mac Art Oge M'Phelim M'Tirlogh, and Cormac Mac Shane Boy and his brother Cullo, who is since then hanged.

He answered by cautioning them of the danger, without they had made strength, but said he would join if they had assistance from Scotland.

About Candlemas last received another letter at his house by the hand of Owyne O'Donell alias Dugoe Senaghara, from Alexander M'Donnell, in the name of the conspirators, urging him to come to Magher Rath; he assured him they would have aid out of Scotland. The messenger had another letter to Arte O'Neale as he told him. But Bryan (O'Neale) being in Charlemont upon his (the messenger's) return from Arte, he went away to Alexander M'Donnell without any answer from him for that time.

"This letter contained a direction unto him and the rest of such as would partake with him, to take Mountjoy and Charlemont, and to take Con Ro, Tyrone's son, out of Charlemont."

2. A little after Michaelmas last, Arte Oge O'Neale and he met near Kilternan, when he (Brian Crossach) acquainted him with the plot, and asked him whether he knew anything of it. He said he did, and had promised to join the conspirators. He (Brian Crossach) likewise spoke Hugh M'Shane, who said that though he was loth to meddle with any of the O'Cahans, he yet had promised to join.

Last harvest Dermot Oge O'Duyre came to him with a letter from Philip Oge O'Reilly and Brian M'Phillip, urging him to join, when Dermot told him they gave him a gearkin (jerkin) and two shillings and sixpence in money. Says Hugh M'Bryan read this letter. He sent answer by word of mouth to those gentlemen that he was ready. Says that Callo M'Arte Oge M'Arte Moyle and his brother did kill an Englishman at Lisshandra in Fermanagh two years of the last spring, and that Dermot Oge O'Duyre can testify this.

"Taken before me, Arthur Chichester."

Asked if he had ever revealed what Alexander had imparted to him. Said he told Hugh M'Shane, Arte Oge O'Neale, and as he thinks Shane O'Donnelly; but Shane O'Donnelly was drunk, and so was Shane (Hugh M'Shane?) likewise, and therefore knows not whether he remembers it or not.

Pp. 3. Copy.

1615.

June 26. 144.
 Stearne MSS.,
 Trin. Coll., Dublin,
 F. 3., 15.

The VOLUNTARY CONFESSION of COWCONNAGHT O'KEN-
 NAN upon the rack, taken before us the 26th of June
 1615, by virtue of the Lord Deputy's Commission.

Says that about Lammas last, Alexander M'Donnell with Lodder, being at his own house in the Noyghan, they caused this examinant to write a letter to Brian Crossagh O'Neale, and another to Brian Ro. Maguire and Cowconnaght's brother, Connor Ro. Maguire's sons, in effect that they should prepare themselves to take Charlemont and Lisnaskeagh, the Lord Burley's town, and that they on the other side would take Coleraine, and so enter into a war on both sides, both which letters they signed, and himself carried them to Brian Crossagh, and delivered them unto him at his own house in the Tarragher, when he read both the said letters unto him, and two days after Brian went to Fermanagh to Maguire's sons, and returned a week after into his own house (where this examinant stayed his coming), and brought letters from Maguire's sons directed to Alexander and Lodder M'Donnell, importing that they did agree together to proceed in that plot. To which letters Brian Crossagh also subscribed, and shewed them to this examinant and said "he would send them by a messenger of his own." This examinant going from thence into Fermanagh, he says that Brian Crossach told him that Rory O'Cahan, Arte Oge O'Neale, and Gorry O'Cahan were consenting to this plot, and that Rory O'Cahan's reason to go into this action was principally because he would take Lemavaddy.

He says that when he was at Lodder M'Donnell's bedside about Candlemas last at his house, he discovered unto him the whole plot.

Being asked why Lodder did so, he said out of the truth and confidence he reposed in him, having likewise sworn him to secrecy. He says that before Alexander discovered the plot to him, or employed him to write the letters, he took his oath upon a book to keep secret the whole of the aforesaid plot, which he promised to do, and determined to perform the same to his death.

Says that Alexander M'Donnell told him at his house at Lammas last, that he and the rest of those gentlemen were plotting of the business two years, and so much Brian Crossach told him at his house, and they both told him that Art O'Neale, Maguire's sons, and Gorry O'Cahan were near consenting to the plot.

Says that Laughlin O'Laverty the priest was in the house when he wrote the letters, but was not acquainted with them to his knowledge, and he heard Alexander say that the cause of his discontent was because Sir Randal would give him no greater proportion of land, and that therefore he intended to gain the county by force.

Says that he heard Brian Crossagh say that his cause of

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discontent was because his father's son had no greater proportion of land given him.

Says that he had no conference with any about this plot, because Alexander Lodder and Brian Crossach enjoined him not to speak thereof to any but themselves.

Says that some days since Arte Oge O'Neale being in the chamber over the place where this examinant lay in prison, called to him by his name, and bade him to stand strong in the truth (?), for within three days they should be quit of the law, or some other course would be taken with them.

Signed: Thomas Phillips, Francis Annesley, Ralph Burchensha, George Sexten, who understand the Irish; Davie O'Mullan, interpreter.

Pp. 3. Copy.

June 26.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 420.

145. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

On further consideration His Majesty revokes the licence he has given to a committee from the House of Commons to come over with certain propositions which they desired might be considered of there; nevertheless they are to deliver these propositions to him (Chichester), who is to transmit them thither, to be considered of before the next session of Parliament.

And if Mr. Speaker have any occasion of his own to draw him thither, it is not meant to hinder him from following the same.

Lord Lixnaw has arrived there and attends the coming of such other barons as are in competition with him for precedence. Chichester is therefore to hasten the coming over of the others according to their (the Lords') directions contained in their letters of the 12th of this instant month.—Whitehall, 26 June 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, E. Worcester, R. Somerset, Pembroke, E. Zouche, H. Knollys, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood, Jul. Cæsar, Tho. Lake.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

June 26.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 180.

146. CHICHESTER to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of a free pardon, with the exceptions of John Osborne, to Abraham Lucas, Donogh M'Geroghty, Margery Harrison, Bryan Oge O'Cahan, Jane Andrewes, Richard Rose, Fitzwalter Butler, Gilbert Butler, and 32 others.—Chichester House.

Pp. 2. Signed at head. Endd.

June 27. **147.**

CONFESSION of CORMACK M'REDMOND MOYLE MAGUIRE, taken before Sir Toby Caulfield, at Charlemont, the 27th June 1615.

Says that in harvest last, he being bailiff receiver to Captain Atkinson, the High Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh, having in his company Dermot Oge O'Donne and Lowen

1615.

M'Fardorough Boy Maguire, being up and down the country about the execution of his office in that part, which borders on the county of Tyrone, Brian Crossagh sent unto them by one Arnay M'Kennan to come unto him, and so they went with the said messenger to the house of one Dermot O'Hagan, where they found Arte Oge's wife, and Evelyn ny Neil, his sister, and Brian Crossagh's wife, daughter to Maguire, and the friar O'Mullarkey; and here they stayed all that day, and at the evening Brian Crossagh O'Neil, Art Oge O'Neil, and his brother Brian O'Neile, with one Phelim M'Daniel, servant to Brian Crossagh, came to that house to this examine and the rest. Within a little while after they were met, the friar began to speak to this examine, saying that he had forgiveness to bestow on him, which should carry his soul to heaven.

And that evening they spent the time in eating and drinking, and in making friendship between this examine and Art Oge about an offence which Arte Oge conceived against him for abusing him about the taking of the Bishop of Meath. In the morning Brian Crossagh and Arte Oge O'Neile called this examine and Dermot Oge O'Neile to them, and Brian Crossagh said to them that they had good service to do for God, the Pope, and O'Neile, which they should better perform if they might have their assistance. And then this examine and Dermot Oge O'Dunn asked what the service was? And Brian Crossagh said that it was to take away Conn ne Kreigy O'Neile, son to the Earl of Tyrone, from Charlemont, of whose delivery unto them they rested assured. For that they had a friend very near Sir Toby, in trust, that had promised to do it; declared further, that when they had the boy they intended to go upon their keeping, and do what mischief they could upon the country by burning, spoiling, and killing. This examine and Dermot Oge asked what warrants they were to do such a matter. Then Brian answered that a great many of the best of the country would join with them, naming Alexander M'James M'Sowerly Boy, Lowther M'Sowerly, James Oge M'James M'Sowerly, Rory O'Cahan, Manus M'Quillvally O'Cahan, Gorry O'Cahan, son to the said James M'Manus, Hugh Boy M'Quin O'Donnell and Donnel M'Quin O'Donnell, both brothers to Sir Neal O'Donnell, Neil Barnaugh M'Synedoe (M'Swynynedoe), and Mulmurry M'Swiny, Donoughmore M'Swiny, son to the knight, Donogh M'Swiny Banagh, chief of his name, Caffry M'Donnell M'Hugh Duff, with many others whose names he does not remember, but that those would be able to answer for the whole country to join with them.

Also he says that Brian Crossagh named William Stewart, that married Sir Cormac's daughter, and that he was acquainted with the plot. And then Arte Oge called to them one Cormac O'Quin, a servant to William Stewart who was newly come to Brian Crossagh with some message from

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William Stewart to the hearing of his speech concerning his master, who were silent until they had all spoken, and then he did conclude this conference saying that William Stewart his master, would take part with Brian Crossagh in any thing he would have him to do.

Also he says that about the middle of this conference the friar Mullarky came out unto them and said to this examine, "I charge the, be upon Brian Crossagh and Art Oge's counsel, and though thou should die in this service thy soul shall be sure to go to heaven; and as many men as shall be killed in this service all their souls shall go to heaven. And further says, that all those that were killed in O'Doherty's war were in heaven." And Art Oge said that O'Doherty was a good gentleman and died a good death, and wished he (O'Doherty) had had as good help in the enterprise he took in hand as they were like to have in this of their's. This examine, with Dermot Oge O'Dunn, asked them when they would put this in execution? They said that as soon as Sir Toby and the rest of the commanders were gone to the Parliament they would take Conn away, and then declare themselves.

Also, he says, that some one amongst them put in a doubt that a great number of Scotts would come out of Scotland as soon as they should enter into action. And then Art Oge said by way of answer that that was not to be feared, for a few of the Clandannels that were out in Scotland did give that kingdom trouble enough.

They did also, in their communication agree to spare the Scots, hoping to draw many of them to their party by the means of William Stewart.

And further he remembers that Brian Crossagh and Art Oge said that they were in hope to get such good prisoners as should redeem Sir Cormac M'Baron, Sir Neale O'Donnell, and Sir Donel O'Cahan out of the Tower.

And Owen O'Neile, brother to Art Oge, replied that if they did not meet such good prisoners as were likely to redeem them out of the Tower, they would spare no man's life.

Also says that when Brian Crossagh was apprehended at Dungannon lately, he sent him a message by one Edmond Maguire and Daniel Maguire that he should in no cause come to Dungannon, nor to any other place, to make party against him. And afterwards Maguire himself spoke to him to the same effect. And after that again sent him in company with his son into Tyrconnel to have him out of the way.

Signed: Toby Caulfield.

Interpreters, John Cornewall, Thos. Walle.

Pp. 3. *Copy.*

June 28. 148.

Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 3., 15.

The VOLUNTARY CONFESSION of PATRICK BALLAGH O'MURREY, taken 28th June 1615.

That the next day after Alexander M'Donnel was taken at Dunluce, this examine, purposing to go over the Ban to his

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own house, went to Brian O'Levery's town, where he found him and Dermot M'Henry, his son-in-law, drinking of a pint of *aqua vite* at Edward Grigett's, an Englishman's house; and when Brian saw this examine he asked of him the cause why Alexander was taken, who told him that he heard John M'Naughten tell that the reason was for that he was charged to have combined with Brian Crossagh O'Neile, Art Oge O'Neile, and Maguire's sons to take Sir Toby Caulfeild prisoner, and to take away Tyrone's son into Spain; whereupon Brian O'Levery said he heard of such a matter two years ago, and told his son-in-law that he and Owen O'Levery were with Alexander in Fermanagh, and if they knew of any hurt or ill action they would all smart for it; but his son-in-law held his peace, and made him no answer to that speech.

And more than this the examine knows not of the plot of treason wherewith Alexander M'Donnel and the rest are charged withal.

Signed: Geo. Sexten.

Interpreter, Patricius Ballagh O'Murrey.

P. 1. *Copy.*

June 30.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 422.

149. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Enclose him the petition of the Countess of Kildare, praying for a commission to find an office for the young Earl, her son, of such lands as were granted by His Majesty in fee-farm to the late Earl, deceased, lying in the county of Sligo, of which Daniel O'Connor Sligo seeks to disinherit the young Earl. They request him to show the Countess all favour, and to give order for such a commission, unless he sees reason to the contrary.—Whitehall, the last of June 1615.

Signed: R. Somerset, Paulet, E. Zouche, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood.

P. 1. *Add. Endd. Encloses,*

Ibid., p. 423.

150. *Petition of Elizabeth Countess of Kildare, late wife of Gerald Earl of Kildare, deceased, in behalf of her son Gerald, now Earl of Kildare, an infant under the age of four years, and His Majesty's ward.*

That His now Majesty by letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, among other things, granted to the late deceased Earl certain parcels of land in the county of Sligo, in fee-farm, viz., four quarters of land called Ballynehany, parcel of the late dissolved monastery Aghrish, alias Kilmullen, and four other quarters of land, parcel of Culca, or other the late gavelkind inheritance of Fardaragh M'Donogh, and his sept, and escheated to His Majesty upon the attainder of the said Fardaragh and his whole sept, who were all slain in the late open rebellion, or otherwise died without lawful issue. Notwithstanding His Majesty's said grant the petitioner could not obtain an office after the death of the said Earl to find the young Earl's title to the said eight quarters of

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land, under the pretence that an office after the death of Daniel O'Connor, Sligo had already found that the said Daniel had died seized of them, and that Callough, alias Charles O'Connor, was, in fact, His Majesty's ward, was thereby found his son and heir, to the disinheritation of the young Earl, being not much above four years of age, and His Majesty's ward, the said Daniel O'Connor being an intruder on His Majesty's right. Prays, therefore, a commission for finding His Majesty's title as well to those lands as all other lands held by the late Earl of His Majesty.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

June 30. 151. PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to the LORD DEPUTY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 31A.

Informs him that the traitor Sir James M'Conel and some of the rebels of the Isles have surprized the castle of Dunaveig. Request that Captain Burton may be employed against them.—Edinburgh, the last of June 1615.

Signed: Dunfermeline, Cancell, Binning, Jo. Prestoun, Pickburne, Alex. Hay, J. S. Drummond, S. Murray.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: From the Lord Chancellor and Council of Scotland, of Sir James M'Connell's taking of the Castle of Donnavege, and of the recourse of rebels thither from Ireland, &c.—Received the 7th of July.

[June.] 152. LIST of the NOBLEMEN'S SONS to be brought into England for their education.¹

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 32.

To be brought into England.

The Lord Barrie's grandchild, 13 years old.

The Lord Viscount Gormanston's eldest son of 10 years old.

The Lord Coursie's two sons.

The Lord of Delvin's son and heir, 13 years old.

The Lord of Trimblestone's son and heir, 18 years old.

The Lord of Dunboyne's grandchild, 13 years old.

The Lord of Cahyr's nephew, which is son unto his brother Thomas Butler.

The Lord Power himself, 15 years old.

The Lord of Brimingham's grandchild, 14 years old, to be brought up at the free school in Dublin.

P. 1.

July 1. 153. LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 32 A.

Upon passing of the Act of attainder of Tyrone and others in the first session of this Parliament, the House of Commons petitioned them (in regard there was no saving in the Act) to provide for the safety of the estate of one John Bathe in a parcel of land within five miles of this city called Balgriffin, which the said Bathe's father long since purchased of the said late Earl of Tyrone, to which they consented for the more

¹ In July in that year, Lord Power and the heir of Lord Mountgarret, were ordered to be sent to England for their education.—Conc. Reg. p. 109.

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speedy and easy passage of the Act, and in His Majesty's name promised that he should have the said Balgriffyn passed unto him from His Majesty. Send here inclosed the minute of a letter perused by the Lord Chief Justice and Master of the Rolls here, that the same may be written and signed, and sent hither for warrant to pass the said land unto him according to their promise.—Dublin Castle, 1 July 1615.

Arth. Chichester, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Th. Ridgeway, Jo. Denham, Willm. Methwold.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

July 6.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 426.

154. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

In answer to his letter of 15th June last,—1st, as to Conn O'Neil, Tyrone's son, His Majesty has disposed of him, and sent him to Eton College.

Concerning the export of wool, the prohibition was intended to apply to foreign parts and not to export to England, whither it may be sent till the manufacture of cloth be better settled in Ireland.

They have seen the several answers of the Countess of Ormonde, the Lords of Delvin and Trimleston for sending over their children or pupils to be educated in England. The reasons of Delvin and Trimleston are modest, and His Majesty will consider of them further, but for the Lord Barry's grandchild the answer that is made gives no satisfaction, for since the Countess of Ormonde put it over to the mother a letter should have been written to the mother also, and her reason demanded whether the child should be disposed of here, according to His Majesty's directions.

Sir Dominic Sarsfield to be sent over in all speed with his patent, by which he claims the Chief Justice's place of the Common Pleas.—Whitehall, 6 July 1615.

Signed: T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, Gilb. Shrewsbury, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood, Fulke Grevyll.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

July 12.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 33.

155. LORD DEPUTY to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Has sent orders to the captain of the "Moon" to repair to Ireland to be ready to go with the other ship to the coast of Scotland. Is now about to go to Ely O'Carroll, Longford, and Leitrim. Entreats supplies of money.—From the Nous, 12 July 1615.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

July 21. **156.**

Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 334.

The KING to CHICHESTER.

Grants to be made by letters patent to every freeholder in Connaught and Clare of their lands, as was intended at the making of the composition in Queen Elizabeth's reign confirming their estates to them and their heirs, reserving the amount of composition royal then assessed upon every

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quarter, subject to the ancient rent, to be held by knight's service in capite as of the king's castle of Athlone. Pardons to be made of all fines for alienations without licence, &c., provided they pay severally one fourth of such fines.—Westminster, 21 July, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd. Enrol.

July 28. **157.** The KING to CHICHESTER.

Philad. P.
vol. 2, p. 336.

Is to accept a surrender from the Earl of Abercorn and from any of the undertakers in the barony of Strabane of all their lands in the barony, to be regranted with all concealments, together with all such liberties as have been granted by any letters patent to you our Deputy of your lands of Inishowen and Belfast, reserving the former rents, provided that nothing be done herein contrary to the articles of plantation. And as many of the inhabitants of Scotland daily repair into Ireland and purchase lands he is to grant them letters of denization.—Salisbury, 28 July, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 1½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

Aug. 7. **158.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 34.

SIR THOMAS RIDGEWAY to SIR R. WINWOOD.

As soon as the Act of subsidy was printed, and the commissions for assessment and levying thereof in every several county engrossed and sealed, the Lord Deputy and he agreed upon certain letters and instructions to be sent unto the principal commissioners of every county.

This being a new matter, and never granted by Parliament, much less put in execution in Ireland, these instructions, commissions, and seven or eight books of subsidy for every county, were accordingly sent into all parts of the country, and the work is now in operation everywhere, as it ought. The commissioners began in the city of Dublin and in the foreign county of Dublin. Also before his (Ridgeway's) coming away, and he had given the charge they fell to assessing first of the commissioners themselves, and next of those who we set down for raters and assessors, in the rating of all whom, even to the number of 400 or 500, he avers not one was set down against his free and full consent, yet every one of them far above the rates of assessment in England. The Lord Deputy also, before his departure from Dublin, with two or three whom the statute authoriseth, set down the rates upon all the nobility of the land and all the Council of State there. The earls (besides some countesses dowagers who have present estates out of their lands) being rated at 533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish in land, or thereabouts, a piece, the viscounts and barons about 200*l.* in land, one with the other, and each privy councillor there at 100 marks Irish in land, one or two at 100*l.*, and himself (Ridgeway) at 200 marks in land, so that the first beginning has been made of the taxing of the first payment of the subsidy generally, and the best means used to

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improve it for His Majesty's advantage. The half miracle was in the manner of granting it at last, when, after hammering on it at committees and in the House also, it was put to the question without one public noe or private murmur. The House being compounded of three several nations, besides a fourth, consisting of old English Irelandised (who are not numbered amongst the mere Irish or new English) and of two several blessed religions (whatsoever more), besides the ignorance of almost all (they being at first more afraid than hurt) concerning the name, nature, and sum of a subsidy. As for the matter or sum itself leviable, no man can as yet total it but at random, the kingdom being most poor and penurious; some forespeak it about the sum of 10,000*l.*, some 20,000*l.*, some rove at more. Is confident it will amount in the whole two payments to 30,000*l.* sterling at least in money and cows, and yet at one tenth part less than it would in respect of the last winter's loss of cattle, wherein the country's only chief riches consisteth, one fifth part by common computation having perished by the snow and frost. His reason is briefly this amongst other: There are 33 several counties, which one with another should and may at least yield a 1,000*l.* in subsidy, and wherein some of the last and poorest may be defective. The nobility and Council, the judges and feed-men of all sorts, the cities and principal towns, as also the clergy, will (no doubt) fill up the same rateably, and the assessment of the noblemen and Council of the State only amounted to 6,000*l.* Irish in land, which in payment to His Majesty will come to 1,200*l.* harps, making English money 900*l.*—Carlyle House in Lambeth Marsh, 7 August 1615.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Aug. 8.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 338.

159. The KING to CHICHESTER.

He is to make a grant by letters patent to Nicholas Barham of one moiety of all such first fruits of ecclesiastical livings as he shall discover to have been withheld and concealed by any archbishop, bishop, dean, parson, or other ecclesiastical person promoted since the beginning of the King's reign. And to agree and compound with them for their moiety of the arrears.—Cranbourne, 8 August, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 1½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd. Enrol.

Aug. 8.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 340.

160. The KING to CHICHESTER.

To make letters patent of a pension of 100*l.* per annum to the King's well-beloved subject Henry Leey, in consideration of the many faithful services theretofore performed by his father in that kingdom, to be payable out of the cheques of the army there.—Cranbourne, 8 August, in the 13th year of the reign.

P. ½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd. Enrol.

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Aug. 8.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 342.

161. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Sir Roger Jones, son and heir to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, having purchased from Donnel Spaniagh a pension of 10s. English per diem, created on 22nd August 1603, and the King having promised the said Sir Roger the first pension that fell vacant, he (Chichester) is to accept Donnel Spaniagh's surrender, and to grant a pension of like amount to the said Sir Roger Jones, to hold for his life.—Cranbourn, 8 August, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 1½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd. Enrol.

Aug. 19.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 207.

162. The KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN and the CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

Warrant to pass and confirm by letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland to Sir Ffowlke Conway, all castles, manors, lands, tenements, &c. in Down and Antrim now held by his tenants and assigns; with power of free warren, and to impark. No mention is to be made of the surrender, if any be, nor of this letter, lest any mis-recital might make our grant defective.—Holdenby. ["Exd. p. Jacob Newman."]

P. 1. Copy. Add. Endd.

Aug. 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 35.

163. SIR R. WINWOOD to the LORD DEPUTY.

Order had been taken for sending over a supply of money for the public service before the court left London to commence the progress. It is strange that the money has not yet arrived. Recommends the bearer, Mr. John Carpenter, to his Lordship's favour.—Beaulieu, 21 August 1615.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Aug. 22.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 344.

164. The KING to CHICHESTER.

The long continuance of the Parliament causes interruption to the ordinary course of justice there, and being burdensome as well to the persons elected as to those of the meaner sort who have been charged with great sums of money for the payment of the daily wages due to the knights and burgesses for their attendance, he (the King) has changed his purpose of holding another session in October next, and is resolved to dissolve the Parliament, and this he (Chichester) is to do as soon as convenient.—Bewly, 22 August, in the 13th year of the reign.

P. ½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd.

Aug.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 36 A.

165. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

As the wages of the knights and burgesses of the Parliament there have been exceeding burthensome to the subjects of that kingdom, His Majesty is resolved that there shall be no more sessions held, and directs a proclamation to be published to that effect, that it is his pleasure that the Parliament should be now dissolved. Desires his Lordship to let the

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people of that kingdom know that their dutiful obedience to him, wherein he has been more happy than his predecessors, their late conformity in Parliament according to his commandments, and their free gift of a subsidy, are things so acceptable to him that he will ever hold them in the same degree of favour as he does the rest of his subjects here, and they shall by good experience find how seriously he will intend the welfare of them and that kingdom.

P. 1. Endd.: "August 1615. To the Lord Deputy for the dissolving of the Parliament from the King."

[Aug.]
S.J., Ireland,
vol. 233, 36.

166. OFFICE of VICE-TREASURER and TREASURER-AT-WAR.

Reasons for continuance of the office of Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer-at-War in one man's hands.

1. *Common Justice*.—The Treasurer enjoys both those offices jointly by letters patent under the Great Seal of England.

2. *Use, Custom, and Precedent*.—They have by ancient custom continued so, as in Sir Henry Sidney's time, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam's, Sir Edw. Fitton, Sir Hen. Wallop, Sir Geo. Cary, and the present Treasurer for nine years space, in which nine years, he confidently avers, that there was never more done in Ireland for the King's honour and profit and stability of the kingdom, with so little money out of England, than in the same time.

3. *Matter of Necessity, at leastwise conveniency for His Majesty's service*.—One in times of sudden and dangerous attempts (usual in that kingdom) can with both powers (using them where most need is) for the present do more good and better service than two having either authorities and means diminished as upon the departure of the fugitive earls, the breaking out of prison of the Lord of Delvin, the actual rebellion of O'Doghertie and all his adherents, many summers sudden journeys of survey and other commissions with the Lord Deputy and the army, the sending of soldiers into Sweden, the last winter's expedition to the Isles of Scotland, and extraordinary charges concerning the Parliament, for all which and the like services the now Treasurer hath (partly by means of his power over the revenue, when as the occasions could not attend the commission of treasure out of England) borrowed 150,000*l.* at least in his time, to the no small advantage of His Majesty's service.

4. *Case of Charge to His Majesty*.—It would in short time, howsoever any present competitor may at first (till he be invested in it) seem contented with the single fee belonging to the same single part of the office, bring a new increase of charge upon His Majesty to have two several officers to supply those offices.

5, 6. *Means of Profit to His Majesty*.—By having both offices he can defalk from those of the army such rents and composition, &c. as they owe out of their entertainments,

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which is no small furtherance to His Majesty's service, much of the King's revenues being in marshalmen's hands.

7. *Improvement of the Revenue in those nine years.*—The revenue in these nine years is increased to double the sum it was in the average of nine years before (besides the subsidy wherein he was no mean and ordinary worker), and in lieu of some part of which revenue, himself and officers took in divers bills and bare assumpsits, many of which lie yet upon his hands.

8. *Honourable commisseration and keeping off of undeserved disgrace.*—By that place, and not as Treasurer-at-war, he is of the Council there, and of several commissions, as Star Chamber, &c., whereof to deprive him he hopes it is no man's meaning.

Or if these considerations were not, he humbly prayeth their Lordships to consider the—

Disgrace and imputation for a Treasurer (so employed hither as now he was with divers Bills of Parliament and other matters of importance for the service of His Majesty and that kingdom) to be now returned as a maimed soldier, with one of his two arms or one of his two legs, the maim whereof how sensibly every magistrate or servant of His Majesty in England would be in the like case as well as in Ireland.

9. *The late and new settled Orders concerning the Revenue.*—It pleased His Majesty about a year since to send instructions and orders to the Lord Deputy for the ordering of the receipts. If those orders be not punctually performed then they may separate the offices and make the time of probation as short or as long as they please.

Pp. 4. Endd.: "Concerning Mr. Treasurer of Ireland."

Sept. 7. 167.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 37.

GEORGE WHITE (or THOMAS DOYNE) to MR. JOHN BURKE.

Mr. Kelly wrote from in Rome to him with the post of Paris. Now I have to write more at large, for he was as near to Mr. Patrik and Mrs. Joan [Tyron and his wife] for the space of two months daily as any that was in the palace. It was his fortune that she was sick at his coming into the town and Doctor Barnardin, their doctor, could do her no good, but as soon as she heard of his coming into the palace, she sent for him, told him of her disease. Owing to what he did unto her she begun to be better and better; when George [Tyron] saw that, he was very familiar with him, and had him to lodge in his palace. He goeth often to the Cardinal's [Spanish ambassador's] house; he is well beloved from the cap. Pope + in and from all those that are under him, and specially he that thinks to be cap. + [Pope] after the death of this man. Last Easter he sent Redmond [Tyron] a present, and desired him to be of good courage, and that God keepeth him for to have some comfort in his country hereafter, though a man would think that he is an old man, by sight; yet he is lusty and strong, and well able

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to travel: for a month ago, at evening, his friar and his gentlemen were all with him. They were talking of *Callis* [England] and of *Savoy* [Ireland]; he drew out his sword and said "*the Emperor* [his Majesty] thinks that I am not strong. I would he that hates me most in *Pampalona* [England] were with me to see whether I am strong or no. He would we were with 40 thousand pounds of money in *Frankfort* [Ireland] to see what we should do. If I be not in *Milan* [Ireland] within these two years, I will never desire no more to look for it." This is the discourse *Peter* [Tyrone] and his companions had.

Posts every Thursday with letters from *Naples* [Spain], from *Secilia* [Flanders] every Friday. Many pensioners goes to *Savoy* [Ireland], but for no goodness, for if the *Cardinal* [King of Spain] can do anything there, they will take his part before any other. There comes from *Ligornus* letters from a lord of *Pampalona* [England] which is a general of the galleys there unto *Mr. Peter* [Tyrone]. *Mr. Weston* is dead the chiefest we had; he wrote unto his cousin into *Secily* [son in Flanders] in the behalf of me for to have me to serve in his company.—Your servant, George White.

Mrs. Joan [Tyrone's wife], she is young and fair, and the lord primer of *Savoy* [Ireland], and his five or six Flemings, Sir Robert Lombart, his uncle, had one part of the palace of (?) *Savoy* this seven years, but now, because that he and *Peter* [Tyrone] could not agree, he is removed into another palace, but some say that this Robert is the causer of that. Knows not but he departed out of the city a great while ago. Her foster'sister is gone for *Milan* [Ireland]; her husband came out of *Savoy* [Ireland] against her and brought all the news and secrets that he could unto *Patrick* [Tyrone] and brought with him such secrets as *Redmond* [Tyrone] could afford him withal; his name his Nicholas Hollawood, dwelling three miles *Viceroy of Frankfort* [of Dublin] his city. There is another politic fellow called *Jhean Crone M'Divved* (Mac Devitt); he went to the city of *Burdens* (Bordeaux) and parted from thence unto *Naples* [Spain] and wrote unto *Patrick* [Tyrone] all the news he had from *Savoy* [Ireland]. The archbishop in *Naples* [Spain], and the friars in *Secily* [Flanders] receives letters every three months from *Frankfort* [Ireland]. There is but few done in the court of *Savoy* [Ireland] let it be ever so secret, but it will be heard, or else seek it out by them, for the Jesuits and the friars of *Frankfort* [Ireland] have such good friends about the court which brings them news, and the doings of the said court wherewith all your (?) enormity. Assures him as he is a true servant unto honor, that if he do not take some other course, for all his policy and wisdom he will be deceived. *Mr. George* sent for his cousin into *Milan* [Tyrone sent for his son in, Ireland]. Those that promised, and that would perform it if they could do it, shall be very well considered for their pains, but there came news unto them that

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he was brought into *Calais* [England] some two months past, the which news grieved them. At Venice, the 17th of September 1615 past, 16 ounces of blood he took out of *Mr. Patrick's* [Tyrone] legs drawn by boxinge glasses, the which for the space 13 days he would have him (Doyne) come unto him, unto his bedstead, afore he will get out of his bed, to confer and talk with him, and to see how he did.—Your humble servant, Thomas Doyne.

Pp. 2. Add: "To my very loving friend Mr. John Burke at Whitehall in London this be deld. London." *Endd.:* "From Th. Doyne."

Sept. 24.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 428.

168. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Referring to their letter of April last prohibiting the export of timber, they now (by His Majesty's directions) intimate that he (Chichester) shall allow the merchants trading to the East Indies to transport into England the provision of timber they have made in Ireland to be employed for making shipping and casks to be used on their voyages to the East Indies.—Greenwich, 24 September 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, Lenox, Pembroke, R. Somerset, E. Worcester, Fenton, E. Zouche, W. Knollys, Raphe Winwood.

P. ¼. Add. Endd.

Sept. 30.
Grant Book.

169. The KING to CHICHESTER.

License to the London Society and Governors of the new plantation in Ulster, and others of the Society of Londonderry, to procure or sell their land.

Grant Book, p. 177.

[Sept.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 37A.

170. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Great distress has been occasioned by the burning of Limerick. Directs a new charter to be passed to the city, with extension of liberties and privileges.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Oct. 3.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 38.

171. [SIR R. WINWOOD] to the LORD DEPUTY.

Writes in behalf of the bearer, Captain Preston, brother of Viscount Gormanston, at the suit of Mr. Trumbull, His Majesty's agent with the Archduke.

P. 1. Endd.

Oct. 7.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 39.

172. [SIR R. WINWOOD] to the LORD DEPUTY.

By letters out of Italy, one Nicholas Holliwood, of the Holliwoods, by Dublin, has been with Tyrone at Rome, and made large reports to him of the affairs of Ireland and of the secretest things that are handled there by his Lordship and the rest; whereof they that are beyond boast that they have

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often notice by such as are in near place about the Lord Deputy. How true this is he (the Deputy) will be best able to judge. Doubts not that he will be careful to look into a business of so great consequence as this. Heard this Holliwood married Tyrone's wife's foster-sister, and is returned into that kingdom with her. Knows his Lordship will be mindful to inquire after him. He will probably gather from him many of Tyrone's secretest intents, for with such stuff he hath freighted him thither. Will be glad to hear from him concerning this business or anything else that he shall think fit to impart for His Majesty's service.

P. 1. Endd.: "7 Oct. 1615. To the Lord Deputy."

Oct. 17. 173. Carte Papers,
vol. 30, No. 67, 8.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

In accordance with Lord Audley's petition, patents are to be made out to Lord Audley and Lady Elizabeth his wife, and also to Sir Mervin Tuchet, Sir Ferdinando Tuchet, Sir John Davys, and Edward Blount, all parcels of land lying within the limits of their several grants formerly made.—Westminster, 17 October 1615.

Pp. 3. Orig. Signed at head. Add. Endd.

Oct. 17. 174. Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 346.

The KING to CHICHESTER.

The King, calling to mind that upon the first publishing of his intention to plant the escheated lands in Ulster with British undertakers, and that when no man seemed willing to engage himself in that plantation upon the conditions propounded, Lord Audley, accepting willingly those conditions, offered to undertake the planting of 100,000 acres, and to bind land to a competent value in England for his due performance of the articles of plantation; and he (the King) approving of his forwardness to advance so good a work, promised him extraordinary respect in the distribution of the escheated lands. And therefore, when it was afterwards thought fit that no undertakers should have more than 3,000 acres or have above one proportion for himself, and when for the distribution of the proportions of the several precincts, certain Lords of the Council were appointed to order every precinct and to nominate fit persons to undertake the same, Lord Audley had special favour done him to be joined with the said Lords in that particular, so that the ordering of the precinct of the Omev in the county of Tyrone was allotted to him, which precinct, being divided into five proportions only, he assigned the same in this manner: one only to himself, and the other four to Sir Mervyn Tuchet and Sir Ferdinando Tuchet, his sons, and to Sir John Davys and Sir Edward Blount, his sons-in-law, to every of them one proportion, with a purpose that they all should join in their endeavours and purses together in planting of that precinct. But that precinct of the Omev falling out to be the most barren and rough land in all that country, so that it was almost impossible to draw

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British undertakers thither, Lord Audley, in order that the plantation of his precinct should not fail, himself in person took the main charge of planting that barren precinct, as well for the rest as himself. And having been continually resident thereupon for divers years past, and by letting those lands at very low rates without fine, has (as the King is informed) drawn thither so many English and Scottish tenants as exceed the numbers required by the articles of plantation, and has, besides a great stock of English cattle brought thither, bestowed in buildings upon the same 2,000*l.* at least, and intends to bestow as much more in the like structures.

The King for these respects, and as Lord Audley is a nobleman who has spent much time and lost much blood in the wars there, directs that all concealed lands discovered within his precinct shall be granted to him and the other undertakers in the precinct at rents proportionable to the rents of the lands originally granted, those to be passed to the Lord Audley to be passed to him and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, who is joint patentee with him in the original grant, and the said Ferdinando Tuchet, Sir John Davys, and Edward Blount for such estates and rents, covenants and conditions as in their former grants.—Westminster, 17 October, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Copy.

Oct. 17. 175.

Acta Regia,
P.R.O., Ireland.

The KING to CHICHESTER.

Has received his advertisement announcing that the Commons by their Speaker had besought him that the Parliament might sit for another session to pass certain Bills transmitted under the Great Seal, instead of being dissolved. But he (the King) having viewed the Bills, does not conceive them to be such as necessarily require the continuance of the Parliament, as the most important matters therein contained may be as well provided for in a course of prerogative either by Act of Council or by Proclamation; and, if necessary, they can be afterwards confirmed in a future Parliament. He (Chichester) accordingly may proceed in this manner touching these particular points:—

- 1^o. Concerning the moderating of the fees presented to him (Chichester) by the House of Commons in the last session of Parliament, of which, when reduced, he is to make tables to be hung up in all the King's courts.
- 2^o. Pending the trial of the quo warranto against the claims of the Trinity guild of merchants to prohibit merchant strangers from selling in gross or by retail within the city of Dublin or its suburbs, he is on the ground of such a custom being unlawful and unreasonable, in the meantime and until judgment, to issue a Proclamation enabling the said strangers freely to sell.

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- 3^o. He is to issue another Proclamation continuing the dispensation already granted to all his subjects of Ireland to export all prohibited commodities except wool, which is not to be exported beyond the King's dominions; yet, if there be such a quantity of wool there as cannot well be draped in that kingdom, it may be transported into England.
- 4^o. If he should find on perusal of the Bill against the takers of excessive mortuaries complained of by the House of Commons, that such are exacted he and the Council are by Act of State to reduce and moderate them, as he (the King) is informed he has reduced some other kinds of church dues exacted in Ulster to the good contentment of the people of that province.
- 5^o. The statute against tanning of leather which the Commons wished to be repealed, because the licensing of places for tanning was given only to Sir Henry Sydney for life and determined by his death, he (the King) authorises him and every other Deputy for the time being to appoint fit places and persons for tanning of leather, with a clause of Non-obstante the said statute.

Lastly. By a several Proclamation he shall declare his (the King's) pleasure that the old and obsolete statutes of Kilkenny, and some other laws of later times prohibiting commerce between the English and Irish, shall not from henceforth be put in use by any of the judges or ministry until the next Parliament, when they may be utterly repealed.

The effect of these Acts and Ordinances of State added to the statutes passed in these last two sessions, including the Act for the attainder of Tyrone and his accomplices, which tend to the perpetual peace of that kingdom, and the Act for a general pardon, which, being larger than any pardon that ever was granted in Ireland, has brought great comfort and security to all, will bring such benefit to the commonwealth that the people shall have cause to acknowledge that as this the King's first Parliament has been the most solemn, formal, and general assembly of the estates of that realm that ever was seen there, so has it proved the most profitable and beneficial for the common subject that was ever held in that kingdom.—Westminster, 17 October, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 7. Copy.

Oct. 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 40,

176. SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Returns thanks for his remembrance concerning the office of the Tower. Desires the respite of two days to look about him.—29 October 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

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Oct. 31.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 41.

177. LORD DEPUTY to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Received his letters sent by Mr. Carpenter on the 16th of the last month, in which were inclosed His Majesty's letters declaring his pleasure for dissolving the Parliament here. This has long since been done; but not without a general regret and distaste to this people. His purpose was to have acknowledged the receipt of the letter by the same party whose return he looked for long since; but finding him disinclined to return by the way of Munster, will not delay further.

Was much comforted by the assurance promised of some treasure for the supply of their pinching wants and necessities. Thinks the subsidy will hardly be brought into the receipt in coin unless it come from thence to pay His Majesty's servitors, and by them to be paid over to the parties to whom they are long indebted, who will soon disperse it over the whole kingdom.

Requests an answer to some points of his former letters as well as those now written. Prays them to think of this poor kingdom, and how unable His Majesty's servants and officers here are to support the honour of the State and to perform the good works which are needful for reformation of what is yet amiss, without countenance, comfort, and relief from thence according to the custom of former times.—Dublin, last of October 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add.: "To the Right Honorable my very worthy friend Sir Ralfe Wynwood, Knt., principal secretary to His Majesty." *Endd.*

Nov. 11.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 183.

178. The LORD DEPUTY to the KING'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of the office of clerk of the Lower House of Parliament, to Edmond Midhopp, as was formerly granted to William Bradley.—Chichester House, 11 November 1615.

P. 1. Signed at head. Orig. Endd.

Nov. 20.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 175.

179. The LORD DEPUTY to any of the KING'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of Marshal of the Court of Castlechamber, vacant by the surrender of Samuel Mullenay, to Richard Pemberton.—Dublin, 20 November 1615.

P. 1. Signed at head. Orig. Endd.

Nov. 22.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 42.

180. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Sir John Davys came on the 17th with letters, one of the 7th of October, mentioning one Nich. Hollywood, who came lately hither from Rome, the other of the 30th of that month, directing him to send over Sir John Everard, Rob. Roth, and Walt. Lawless, to attend further directions there. Sir John Everard was then in town. Imparted to him what he had received, and sent a commandment to the other two. They

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will hasten over, albeit unwillingly, for that they know not by whom their charges shall be borne.

Holliwood is a young man, and was at Rome about the time the traitor Tyrone came thither; resorting to his house he fell in love with a young wench that waited on his lady, and married her unknown to them; and returning into this kingdom he (Chichester) sent for him, and restrained him until he got good bonds for his loyalty and appearance. His father dwells within two miles of this town, and is a gentleman of an ancient house, and of a reasonable estate here. This is his eldest son.

In December last he brought letters from Sir Humphry May, which were his (Chichester's) warrant for admitting him to bring his wife into this kingdom, as he has done; and of his petition preferred to His Majesty he sends the copies. He went hence towards Rome about Easter last, and returned in September. He landed at Galway, and came soon after to him (Chichester), when he questioned him in many particulars concerning Tyrone and the fugitives on that side, but could learn no other but that Tyrone was in health, and lived in plenty; and yet wished himself again in Ireland, of which he and the rest despair, unless there be a breach of the peace betwixt the King, our master, and the King of Spain; and of this he (Chichester) is ascertained by men of more observation and judgment than he.

Tyrone intended, whilst he was at Rome, to have lodged for a time in a town within the dominion of the Duke of Florence, but having sent his stuff before him it was returned by reason the Duke denied him residence there. He names the town to be Muntipulsany (Monte Pulciano). He says he never spake with Jesuit or fugitive priest whilst he was there of anything concerning the state of this kingdom, nor was he questioned therein by any man but by Sir Anthony Standon, who moved some such questions unto him; but he could say nothing but of the passages in the Parliament as it was discovered of here, which was better known to them on that side than unto him; and he says he feared to speak with Sir Anthony lest he would bring him into trouble, being held a dangerous man on that side.

Sent for him again since the receipt of his (Winwood's) letters, and could get nothing more from him than he formerly delivered,¹ and thinks he knows no more of the state of matters here other than is vulgarly spoken of, for he is a young man and truly disposed.

Knows he (Winwood) heard that one Sir James M'Connel was in rebellion in Kentyre, and the out isles of Scotland, after his breaking out of the castle of Edenborough; and being prosecuted by the Earl of Argyle he scattered his broken forces,

¹ *Note in margin.*—Tyrone gave him 200 crowns to bear his and his wife's charges.

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whereof some fled by such boats as they could get on that side into this kingdom, and it is said that Sir James himself was one of them. Has made diligent search and inquiry after him in all places to which he was most likely to resort, but can hear no more of him as yet, but that he with his base son and another man were withdrawn from the rest, and went disguised in hope to get passage in some port town of this kingdom for Spain or France. Has given it in charge to all the officers to look that he escape not.

There were amongst those rebels in Scotland a brother of Alexander M'Donnell's, nephew to Sir Randall M'Donnell, who was accused for one of the principals in the late Ulster conspiracy, who carried with him 24 or 25 of the idle loose men of Sir Randall's country, who are lately returned back, and threatening to burn and spoil his tenants and the new plantators in those parts. He endeavoured to get them protected for a time, and hears he has obtained this from some of the officers there, but as soon as the nights grow shorter he intends to revoke their protection, and to make them a terror to others to run the like courses. Sir Randall might easily apprehend or kill them if he be thereto disposed when they are out of protection. Has written to him to that effect, and two lines from His Majesty will quicken him therein.

They have no money to set any service forward, the subsidy cannot be paid in coin unless it come from thence, and this is the miserable estate they are in, which God amend.—Dublin, 22 November 1615.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.

Nov. 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 43.

181. WALTER EARL OF ORMOND to SIR RALPH WINWOOD.

Notifies his attendance at Newmarket in the matter of Lord Dingwell.—Newmarket, 24 November 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Nov. 25.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 44.

182. SIR JAMES PERROTT to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Hearing there is some consultation as well to lessen His Majesty's charges as to increase his revenue in Ireland, offers some suggestions which may further His Majesty's intended service in that behalf.

First, will not meddle with the abatement of the army and forces. But believes there are many churches and livings in that kingdom, some as impropriations belonging to His Majesty, others as parsonages, vicarages, and the like, held either by laymen that have no right at all unto them, but have gotten the custodiam of them and hold them by strong hand, or else possessed by sundry priests and others of the Romish religion. If a commission were granted to some worthy and religious gentlemen, to be joined with the bishops in the several provinces and dioceses of that realm, to inquire the state of those livings, promotions, and dignities, by what right they are holden, of what value they are, and by what

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manner of men possessed, doubts not but there is much of His Majesty's right and revenue detained, which may be either better employed for His Majesty's benefit, or else for the maintenance of ministers and the advancing of true religion, and not for the support of priests and recusants there, or of their children beyond the seas in seminaries, as they are for the most part now-a-days used.

There are other courses whereby he supposes His Majesty's revenue and service may be farthered in that State, but not knowing how far the commissioners have proceeded therein, he will not now presume to anticipate their advice, but at his return will acquaint you with what he conceives herein.—London, 25 November 1615.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Nov. 28.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 348.

183. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Considering the many years wherein he has sustained the painful place of his (the King's) Deputy with so much wisdom, and being unwilling to wear out his good subjects in his service, especially when that country is reduced to so good a form (in which he acknowledges his services), he now gives him leave to retire himself from that charge, and to repose himself either in his government in the north, or if more agreeable to him to repair hither to kiss his hands. He is to deliver the sword to the Archbishop of Dublin being Lord Chancellor, and to Sir John Denham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to be Lords Justices.—Newmarket, 29 November 1615.

Pp. 2. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd. Enrol.

Nov. 28.
Philad. P.,
vol. 2, p. 348.

184. The KING to CHICHESTER.

Forasmuch as there are some persons so ill-affected to this gentleman, Sir Dominic Sarsfield, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, because he has held a contrary course to them for the good of the King's service there, as in their discourses to fasten some speeches upon him concerning his repair unto this kingdom (of England), which might (if he the King should not wipe them away by his testimony) turn to his disgrace, by this present the King signifies that the said Sir Dominic was not called over for any objection or exception that had been conveyed either against his person or his parts, but only to question him about the form of his patent being granted in reversion, which a place of judicature would not admit, and so in itself was void in law. And because he has showed himself since his coming over worthy of his former character, and is highly capable of the office he holds, as also because of his conformity in religion, all which were the first grounds of his promotion, he (Chichester) is to accept a surrender of his present patent to be cancelled, and make him a new patent of the place of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

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And because his (the King's) princely care of the natives of that kingdom for their advancement is no less than of his other subjects, he (Chichester) is to let them know that if they shew themselves equally sufficient in their profession, and conformable in religion, they will find him (the King) as graciously inclined to promote them.—Westminster, 28 November, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 2½. Sign manual at head. Add. Endd. Enrol.

Nov. 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 45.

185. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Directs that Garrat FitzRichard Geraldine and Thomas FitzGerald, his son, be admitted to a summary hearing of their title to the lands of M'Thomas in Munster, before some of the judges.—Newmarket.

P. 1. Endd.

Nov.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 45.

186. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Authorises him to pass a grant under the Great Seal of Ireland to John Bath of the manor or town of Balgriffin, in the county of Dublin.—Newmarket, November 1615.

At the end is a note, "May it please your Lordship we have examined this with the patent, and do find it to agree therewith verbatim."

Signed: Jo. Denham, Fr. Aungier.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Nov. 27.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 48.

187. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Commends him highly for the zeal and success in the discharge of his office of Deputy, and his wisdom and long experience in that government. But taking into account the many years that he has held that painful place, and being unwilling to wear out his good subjects in his service, especially when the things are reduced into so good a form, wherein he acknowledges his (Lord Chichester's) endeavours, His Majesty is pleased to disburthen him of that charge, and to give him leave to retire from that public duty, and to follow his own private affairs, and to repose after his travel, either in his government in the north or otherwise, as it shall seem good to himself, or, if this shall be more agreeable to his desires, to repair hither to kiss His Majesty's hand. In any event will expect him to continue his care and watchfulness for the good of that kingdom. He may rest assured that he leaves that place with the King's very good grace and acceptation of his services, that if occasion offer he will not be unmindful of his former pains. Has made choice of the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor, and Sir John Denham, Knt., the Chief Justice of the King's Bench in that kingdom, as justices to supply his room. And requires him to deliver up the sword with such ceremonies as are accustomed.—Given at Newmarket, 27 November 1615.

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Nov. 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 49.

188. The KING to the LORD CHANCELLOR and SIR JOHN DENHAM.

Appointing them Lord Justices on the revocation of the Lord Deputy Chichester, with allowance each of 1,000*l* English per annum, with all such port coin and beeves, towards the keeping of their tables, as are now paid in kind, to be equally divided betwixt them.—Newmarket, 29 November 1615.

P. 1. Endd.

Dec. 1.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 172.

189. CHICHESTER to any of the KING'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to William Marwood, Esq., of a weekly market on Saturday in Moneseede, co. Wexford, or any other place within the manor of Marwood; and also of a fair in the said town on St. Luke's day, with court of pie powder to the said fair and all accustomed rights and duties.—Dublin, 1 December 1615.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

Dec. 8.
Carte Papers,
vol. 30, No. 163.

190. The KING to [].

Since disputes have arisen between the Earl of Ormond and Lady Dingwell, and as Lady Dingwell acknowledges the King as her father under God, the King's correspondent is required to call unto him Sir James Fullerton and the King's counsel, and by their advice to inform himself so as to be able to advise the King what course is to be taken. The lady hath no further jointure with her husband than the King's favour, as for that only respect she married him.—Newmarket, 8 December 1615.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Dec. 9.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 432.

191. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

He is to make stay of the grant in fee-farm now in progress for conveying to the townsmen of Athlone of all the lands belonging to the castle there, except the meadow, and to observe the same stay as regards all other grants in fee, until further order.—Whitehall, 9 December 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, Lenox, Pembroke, Exeter, Fenton, Thomas Winton, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, Raphe Winwood, Fulk Grevyll.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

Dec. 14.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 432.

192. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Sir James Hamilton's presence is desired. And he (Chichester) is to forbear any further treaty with him concerning a sale to His Majesty of his customs in the North.—Whitehall, 14 December 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Suffolke, Lenox, E. Worcester, Pembroke, Fenton, W. Knollys, Raphe Winwood, Fulk Grevyll, Tho. Lake, Jul. Cæsar.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

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[Dec. 19.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 50.**193.** [SIR RALPH WINWOOD] to the LORDS JUSTICES.

By the letters which they, Archbishop of Dublin and Sir John Denham, will receive from His Majesty, they will understand the trust and confidence His Majesty reposes not only in their practice and experience of those countries, but also in their integrity, duty, and loyal affection to the honour and advancement of his service. Is assured they will not fail by their industrious endeavours in the performance of that charge to justify this good opinion.

The defects of the instructions which accompanied the letters they will be pleased out of their care and discretion to supply, with their better judgments and knowledge of those countries; for these are sent rather for form and fashion sake, than to direct or instruct their judgments, who having lived so long in those parts best can determine what for the good of His Majesty's service ought to be either continued or reformed and amended. Will only say that he wishes them both jointly and severally all happiness and prosperous success in the execution of that great charge which they are to undertake. They will aim first at the establishment of religion, next, at the security and welfare of that kingdom, in both which they may reckon on his ready assistance. What other alterations shall hereafter be made for the government of the State they shall hereafter understand.

Pp. 2. Endd.

[Dec. 19.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 51.**194.** INSTRUCTIONS from the KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

They will understand by his letters directed to the Lord Chichester, that for the good opinion he has of their wisdom and experience in the affairs of that kingdom of Ireland he has made choice of them to have the government thereof, as his justices, committed to their care, which charge that they may be the better enabled to undergo he gives them joint power and authority to keep the peace, the laws and customs of the said kingdom, to govern all his people there, to chastise and correct offenders, and to encourage according to their discretions such as shall endeavour to do well.

And although it is less necessary for them than it would be for other deputies sent from hence, to whom the kingdom is not so well known, yet he thinks it not amiss, according to former customs, to prescribe to them such things as he holds necessary for them to observe in their government for his service there.

First, therefore, they shall deliver their letters of appointment to the now Lord Deputy and Council in the place where then they shall be, and they shall take order for the sword of that realm as the instrument of his supreme authority to be delivered unto them, and they shall bind themselves by oath to observe such things as properly belong to that office, after which ceremonies duly performed, they shall take their

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places above all others as his justices and chief governors there.

And forasmuch as the principal foundation of all good success in all our actions rests upon the true service of God, they must above all things else endeavour to reduce that people from their errors in religion, for which end they are to continue the repairing and building of churches throughout that kingdom, and not only to supply the spiritual livings as they shall become void with apt and able persons, being men of good report and credit, and such as may reside upon their livings if the same are competent, but to persuade all others who have the advowsons of any such livings to do the like, eschewing all manner of corruption in the bestowing of the same. He requires them to have special care that the provisions appointed for the livings of the clergy in the instructions for the plantation of the signories in Munster, and those tithes and lands in the north parts granted or assigned for the ministry be employed accordingly; and that the lands and provisions given for the maintenance of free schools, and the other means provided by the laws, that for provision of the said schools be truly employed for the maintenance of schoolmasters which shall attend those schools; and that they shall endeavour to win the people to send their children to be educated in the college near Dublin, for whose good the same was chiefly erected.

They shall often seriously advise with the Council there about the state of the affairs of that kingdom, and not spend the time of their assemblies in idle and petty businesses, such as are unfit to be brought to that board, but are to be referred to such of the ordinary courts of justice as the same shall properly belong to, or to the judges in their circuits.

They and the Council there are from time to time to report what may be amiss and fit to be amended and prevented by further directions; in all such things His Majesty will gladly hearken to their advices and opinions.

And whereas orders, letters, and instructions formerly sent from hence have not been in all cases duly imparted by the Deputies to the members of the Council, he directs that these and all other instructions, letters, or advices which they shall receive from the King or the Lords of his Council here needful to be imparted shall with all diligence be imparted unto them, or some of the principal of them, and that once every quarter all letters and directions from hence concerning our service needful to be read shall be read at the Council table by one of the King's secretaries in the presence of you, the Lords Justices, or other governors, and the Council there, except they shall be otherwise directed by his said letters.

They cannot be ignorant what an infinite mass of treasure that kingdom has consumed in the time of war, and how chargeable it is yet in this time of peace; they will therefore do an acceptable service in advertising His Majesty

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from time to time how unnecessary charges may be diminished and the King's revenue there increased, and in the meantime they shall with all carefulness observe these directions following with such others as are or shall be sent unto you:—

That no fee-farm or lease of any lands not in charge be granted under the Great Seal nor any custodiam under the seal of the Exchequer before an office be found, a record entered, an indifferent valuation made of the lands, and the same put in charge with the auditor, and that every man to whom such grant is to be made shall, before his patent or grant do pass any of the seals, put in good sureties to answer the rents and perform such conditions and covenants as are reserved. That they and the commissioners for that purpose do not demise any of the King's lands by lease without a reasonable fine answered for the same, and such increase of rents as they shall think fit upon consideration of the nature of the lands to be demised. The like course to be observed in all grants upon surrenders and defective titles, with special care to preserve the tenures.

That in the survey of escheated or concealed lands a better valuation for the King be made than heretofore hath been set down, and that the surveyors certify no value or particular without view of the land or inquisition first taken.

His Majesty is advertised that the judges in their circuits, by what warrant he knows not, convert the petty fines under 40s. to their own private uses.

Now forasmuch as he thinks that the allowance made to them for their said journeys are sufficient, his pleasure is, that the said fines shall be duly extreated into our Exchequer, and levied as carefully as any other revenue of that Crown; and to that end he absolutely forbids the giving away of any of the said fines or other casualties by concordatums, as namely, the remitting of first fruits to bishops and churchmen, the fines in the Star Chamber, the fines for liveries, wardships, intrusions, alienations or pardons of them, recognizances, nor any greenwax books, that it may appear how much his casualties amount unto.

And because the said casualties, if they be carefully looked into, will add much to the revenue there, his pleasure is, that at the end of every term in the year there be true and perfect extreats of all the said casualties and profits of every court of what kind soever severally made and engrossed in parchment, and brought by one of the judges or principal officers of the same court to the Lords Justices or other governor and the Council at the table, where a note of them being taken by the clerks of the Council, they are from that table to be delivered to the officers of the Exchequer, to be called for with expedition.

The like course he would have likewise taken by the judges of assize and gaol delivery, and by all other officers and commissioners, who are every half year, viz., in the terms of Michaelmas and Easter, to present their extreats to the

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Lords Justices and the Council in parchment to be disposed of as aforesaid. Directs them to call twice every year at the least upon the officers to whom the said extreats shall be delivered, and to take notice what care they have taken for the calling of them in to our use; and where they find any remissness or wilful connivance in any of them, immediately to remove him from his place and bestow it upon another. The money brought in of these casualties is to be paid to the general receiver, who is to be charged therewith upon his account.

They may remember that His Majesty formerly gave directions that neither the Treasurer nor his deputy should receive any of the King's moneys of what kind soever but in the presence of our Chamberlain, or some other officer appointed for that service. This order he requires them to put in due execution, that the charge against the Treasurer may the better appear to the commissioners of his accounts, unless he shall give you further directions herein; and that the Treasurer may the better understand what he has to do in his place, and what is due to the King from his subjects there, they shall command the auditor (with the advice of such others as best know the state of the revenue) to deliver a rental unto him of all such rents as ought to be paid to the King in that kingdom.

Upon the determining of the late war it was requisite that many men who had done good service, and others for other respects of State, should have pensions bestowed upon them during their lives, which His Majesty had no purpose should be continued after their deaths, as he finds they are to his excessive charge. His pleasure, therefore, is for redress of that inconvenience hereafter, that as any pensioner of what quality soever shall die, his pension shall die with him, and not be bestowed upon any other.

In considering the excessive charge of that kingdom, he finds nothing more worthy reformation than the extraordinary allowances that are made by concordatums; in granting whereof the Deputy and Council have taken too great a liberty; and, therefore, to reduce that expense hereafter to a narrower scope, he directs that no concordatums be granted but upon very good consideration of the service done or to be performed, and then that the said concordatums be signed at the Council table when the Council are present, that every man may deliver his opinion of it; in granting whereof they shall limit themselves to the sum of 1,000 pounds English per annum over and above the allowances of the judges in their circuits, and their robes, which we are pleased shall be henceforward paid out of the revenues there by concordatum and not out of the wars, which, as the times now are, he thinks it a very good proportion for all expenses of that kind, and will not have them exceed it without his special warrant; and to the end that they may confine themselves within that compass,

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they shall do well, quarterly, or more often as they see cause, to command the clerk of the Council to deliver them a brief of what sums they have formerly bestowed, and for what purpose.

The multiplicity of pardons has multiplied offenders. No pardons, therefore, for any offenders hereafter shall be granted but such as shall first be propounded at the Council table by one of the King's secretaries, that both the qualities of the persons, their crimes and merits may be freely debated there; and when any such pardons are granted in full Council, then that reasonable fines be reserved upon them for the King's use, and not given away by concordatums as heretofore.

Does not mean that they should so strictly tie themselves to the observation of these instructions, that they should not likewise be guided by any others formerly sent thither, but as the occasion of the service shall require, so he would have them to apply themselves to all others that are not repugnant to these, whereon he thinks that none can be of greater consequence than such as the late Deputy, the Lord Chichester, has received, whereunto he wishes them to have recourse.

And now having directed them what he would have them do, he will, for conclusion, acquaint them with what he would not have them do, and wherein he altogether restrains their power, and that in these three things: The first is, that they shall not meddle in granting any wardships of bodies or lands, any intrusions, pardons of intrusions, or such like, but leave the same to such as he shall specially appoint and instruct for that service.

The other, that they do not give the order of knighthood to any of what merit, degree, or condition soever, unless His Majesty shall enlarge their power in that kind, which he the rather restrains in them because former Deputies have taken to themselves such liberty as to confer that honour upon needy and unworthy persons, and thereby have done the King's authority and that calling too much wrong.

And lastly, that they do not grant any judicial place nor any principal office in any of the courts of justice there, nor admit any to be of the King's learned Council without his special direction first had and obtained.

Pp. 8. Endd.: "Instructions for the Lords Justices."

Dec. 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 54.

195. SIR JOHN DAVYS to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

Is entreated by Mr. Doctor Rives, who is his wife's near kinsman, and who well deserves the love of his friends, to write somewhat to him touching a business which concerns his whole estate in this kingdom, and a little concerns both Sir Thomas Lake and him (Davys).

He states that he (Lake) has procured His Majesty's letter for a grant to be made to him in reversion of the office of Judge of the Faculties and of the Prerogative Court in this kingdom, and he (Davys) upon that letter drew the letters patent

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whereby that office was granted in reversion unto him. He expected the fall of this reversion divers years, and while he stood in expectation of that poor fortune here, he lost the opportunity of a better preferment in England. Speaks this of his own knowledge.

Now this office being fallen unto him by the death of one Doctor Doyn, an Irish doctor of the law, against whom no exception was taken that he (Davys) ever heard of while he held that office, some of the great prelates here do protest against Doctor Rives, as able a man, even by their own confession, as any doctor that held the place here before him, and whose patent has the same form and words *mutatis mutandis*, as are contained in the former letters patent granted to his predecessors in that place; alledging that they do not conceive that it was or is His Majesty's pleasure that Doctor Rives should have power over the whole clergy of this kingdom in granting or examining of all faculties and dispensations, &c.

Now the truth is, that the power of granting faculties and dispensations having been for the most part usurped by the Pope, was restored and settled in the Crown by the statute of 21 Henry VIII. in England, and by that Act the power of granting faculties in the King's name is given to the Archbishop of Canterbury in England. But the same Act being sent over to be enacted in this kingdom anno 28 Henry VIII., the wisdom of the King and Council in England, who transmitted the Act hither, and the wisdom of the Parliament which did enact the same here, did not then think it meet to give that authority to any archbishop or bishop of this realm, but left the same to be executed by such special commissioners as should from time to time be appointed by the King.

The copy of that branch of the Act he sends here inclosed. Accordingly this authority has been executed from time to time by His Majesty's special commissioners, all learned in the canon law, yet few of them so well qualified as this gentleman, who was bred in Winchester, New College in Oxford, and has studied the law in the best universities in France, and has extraordinary ability of wit, elocution, and all manner of learning, whereof he made good demonstration in the last Parliament here, when he did His Majesty very good service. So as he has approved himself every way worthy of that recommendation which he (Sir Thomas) gave him when he obtained this place for him: prays him therefore not to suffer his own plant (which is like to prosper so well) to be supplanted so long as he behaves himself well and worthily in his place. Leaves it to his consultation whether in reason of state, and for the manifestation of His Majesty's distinct prerogative in this case, it be not more meet that His Majesty (?) refer this power to be committed from time to time to some special person of meaner rank than an archbishop, whose

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successors will still expect the like same commission to be granted unto them.

Knows it belongs to his (Lake's) place as a duty or tribute (as my Lord of Salisbury was wont to say) to receive advertisements from His Majesty's servants abroad; therefore from henceforth he (Davys) will not omit that duty as occurments shall arise here worthy of his knowledge, and fit too for him (Davys) in his place to advertise. At this time the only business is their proceeding against Waterford for the resumption of their liberties, which is now almost come to a period, for they have obtained a rule in the Chancery here for a seizure to be awarded if they make not a voluntary surrender under the seal of their corporation before the first of January next.—Dublin, 20 December 1615.

Pp. 3. Signed. Add.: To the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Lake, Knt., His Majesty's principal secretary at the court, give these. *Endd.*

Dec. 24. 196.
Philad. P.,
vol. 4, p. 434.

LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to CHICHESTER.

Recommend Sir Dominic Sarsfield to his favour, now on his return to Ireland as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He has shown himself worthy of those recommendations they (the Lords) had received from them (Chichester and the Council).—Whitehall, 24 December 1615.

Signed: G. Cant., T. Ellesmere, Canc., T. Suffolke, Lenox, E. Worcester, W. Knollys, Raphe Winwood, Jul. Cæsar, Tho. Lake.

P. ¼. Add. Endd.

[? Dec.] 197.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 52.

LORDS of the COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL.

Having imparted to His Majesty their letters of the 22nd of November last, wherein they declared their grievance for the relation which Sir John Davys, His Majesty's attorney, has made (as they write) both in private to the Lord Deputy and in public to the body of the Council, and that, as he pretends, from His Majesty's mouth, whereby they hold your honours and reputations grievously wounded for those heavy imputations which are laid upon them for their misgovernment in the administration of the affairs of that kingdom; His Majesty has commanded them (the Lords) to return them this answer: that Sir John Davys has failed both in duty and discretion, whereof when time shall be convenient he is to render an account for making his report, with whom at no time he has had any such language which might tend to the disreputation of any person of quality, neither gave him direction to deliver any such message, holding now charge in that realm, or to the disgrace of the present Government. Only in general His Majesty was pleased thus far to pen himself, that after so loving a peace so securely established, some unnecessary expences might seasonably be retrenched,

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and the revenue of that Crown be both better husbanded and more largely increased.

To the other parts of their letter wherein they so highly justify the carriage and proceeding both of the martial discipline and civil policy in that kingdom, this is all that they have for the present to say: that when His Majesty shall be pleased to take into his consideration the constitution of that State, if what they now write they shall then make good, His Majesty shall have cause to commend their painful and faithful endeavours, which they may be assured he will bountifully reward to their honour and contentment.

¹They cannot conceive them (the Lords) to be ignorant how things stand there, whereof in convenient time they shall understand His Majesty's pleasure.

Pp. 2. Endd.: Minute, Lord Deputy and Council.

[Dec.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 53.

198. LORDS of the COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL.

Fair draft of the above, to which is added a note in the King's own hand.

"Because I know not what particular errors the Council hath found in the present government of Ireland, I can the less judge of the deserts of those that govern there, but I must plainly say that either this last clause in the letter may be forborne, or else it were good to lay their faults particularly to their charge and punish them for it, for to discourage men and not accuse or punish them may hinder my service and yet breed no good example. The like I say of not trusting the Treasurer, but a muster-master, with the money that is now to be sent over."

Pp. 2. Endd.

[Dec.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 53.

199. Copy of the last paper.

[*There is no date to the above. Lord Chichester wrote on the 22nd of Nov. 1615, on the return of Sir John Davys to Ireland, but the Council's letter of that date has not been found.*]

[1615.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 59.

200. SETTLEMENT of LONGFORD.

Motives to prove that it is more for His Majesty's honour, profit, and service to confer the lands in the county of Longford upon the natives than to dispose thereof by way of plantation.

First, for his honour :—

1. It will be grievous that a title of 300 years ago should be now discovered to take away any man's lands.
2. The composition made in the 13th year of Her late Majesty's reign with the said natives, that, in con-

¹ In a different hand and cancelled by drawing the pen over the words.

1615.

sideration of 400 marks to be yearly paid to her and her successors, the said county should be passed by letters patent to them and their heirs by this plantation, will be violated. The like covenants were made with all the rest of the subjects of the said realm and performed to them, and to seclude only Longford were most injurious.

And for better proof of this assertion His Majesty in July last sent his letters to the Lord Deputy to pass to all his subjects of Connaught and Thomond all their lands by letters patent according to the like indentures of composition, signifying by his said letters that he was bound by law and in honour to perform with them and by the like reason with Longford.

3. The Earl of Devonshire's word, being then Lord Deputy, given to the natives for their lives and lands will be by the disposal of a plantation not performed. Now, the meanest under-governor's word in the kingdom heretofore has been inviolably kept, and if this be now broken it must be a precedent to make others distrustful and a touch of dishonour.
4. They claim the benefit of the King's letters admitting that he was bound to convey it unto them, drawn by Sir Tho. Lake, Sir Rob. Gardiner, and Sir Roj. Wilbraham, by direction of the Lords, after full debate.
5. James O'Ferrall, one of the chiefest men in the country and that hath great possessions there, served the Crown in Flanders, France, and Ireland, died; his son is very young and His Majesty's ward, and in his protection, and derives his estate by letters patent of His Majesty, who in honour cannot dispose of his land during his minority.

Secondly, to confer the land upon the natives is most for His Majesty's profit:—

1. His Majesty is to get by the plantation not 100*l.* per annum, which also must be taxed upon the natives, as new aggravation.
2. Lands (as the Lord Chichester projects) must be taken from the natives to buy the rent beeves of Granard, being 120 beeves per annum, to be given nominally to the assigns of Sir Francis Shane; but this land is, in truth, intended for Sir James Hamilton, who ought not to have it, and His Majesty will lose the inheritance of the manor of Granard and the said rent by this plantation.

It will be objected that Sir Francis had His Majesty's letter to have the fee-farm; but it never took effect, and if it did pass, Sir Francis's heir ought to have it to whom it is not intended, neither do they sue for,

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it or know thereof, but Sir James Hamilton must have all.

3. Land (according to the project) must be taken from the natives and given to Malby to buy 200*l.* rent per annum. But it shall be proved that about the sixth year of the King's reign this rent was sold to His Majesty and surrendered in his Chancery in England, for which His Highness gave valuable consideration, yet never received the rent, and, if those that sold it had no estate, they abused His Majesty and ought to restore the recompence.
4. The Lord of Delvin surrendered the letters patent granted him by His Majesty of lands in the said county, and His Majesty gave him Crown land rent in lieu of them which he enjoys; and these were granted to him in order to restore the lands contained in the former patent to the natives, and now to demand them again is most strange. Abbey lands he has there by letters patent, which he ought to enjoy.
5. 500 acres of ground shall be discovered to lie in His Majesty's grant lately accrued, that shall not offend any of the natives, which may be granted to satisfy the project of his service.
6. Lord Chichester's project to take great possessions from the natives to buy up this rent is fully satisfied by the observations aforesaid, for as there was no rent there is no land needed to buy it; and also his project to have land for service is supplied. Thus His Majesty's word and letters, and all things else, are performed to the natives to their full settlement and content, and His Majesty's revenues will be increased 300*l.* per annum (which was the old intended rents) by reserving so much upon the new patents to the natives.

Thirdly, that it is most for His Majesty's service to confer the lands upon the natives:—

1. By giving the lands to undertakers His Majesty prefers but few servitors, and loseth the love and hearts of many of his poor subjects.
2. By taking their lands from those that served him truly all the last rebellion, and not performing covenant and promise with them, will make them desperate.
3. If their lands be taken from them (they being no tradesmen or having other means to live) they will commit all manner of villanies.
4. It is thought that all the natives of the north are discontented for the last plantation amongst them, and much to be feared that upon the least occasion and advantage they will do mischief. It were not convenient, therefore, that they of the west should be also discontented, and the eyes of all that nation are fixed

1615.

upon this business of Longford and of the usage of the natives, that ever for the greatest part have been good subjects.

Pp. 3. Endd.

1615.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 110.

201. CHICHESTER to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of the office of Contrroller of the Ordnance to George Chambers, with an annual fee of 18*l.* 5*s.*—Chichester House, (no day of month) 1615.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

1615.
[Dec.]
Dublin.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 172.

202. CHICHESTER to any of HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant under the Great Seal to William Marwood, of one weekly market in Moneseead, and of one fair to be kept yearly in the same town, on payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the King on St. Luke's feast.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

[1615.]
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 181,
n.d.

203. ROBERT BYSSE to SIR JOHN DAVYS, Knight.

Letter concerning the tenure of the manor of Nobbir, co. Meath, with the following note:—[I find none of my Lord Prymat's lands to be in chardg in my office.—Ja. Ware.] No date.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

[1615.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 56.

204. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Directs them to re-grant to the late Deputy Chichester the fee of 4*s.* 2*d.* per diem, and 9*s.* for nine horse for life, by new letters patent.

Pp. 2. Endd.

[1615.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 57.

205. SIR RICHARD TREVOR to the KING.

Sends a memorandum of certain points, in favour of which he desires His Majesty's letters to the Lord Deputy.

P. 1. Signed. Endd.

[1615.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 58.

206. MONOPOLY of SALT.

Dyrricke Hubbeart's proposition to have the grant of a monopoly of salt in Ireland for 21 years.

[*Qy.* enclosed in one of Lord Deputy Chichester's letters.]

Pp. 2. Endd.

[1615.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 59A.

207. WILLIAM FITZGARRETT to the KING.

Praying to be restored to his inheritance Kilderry, in co. Limerick, of which he had been unjustly deprived by the attainder of John Cahissy, who only held it on lease.

P. 1.

1615.
[1615, probably.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 59B.
- 208.** MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF DUBLIN to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
Petition praying to be discharged from the customs of poundage, and on other small wares, the proviso to that effect having been accidentally omitted in the late Act of Parliament. Pray also for renewal of former charters.
P. 1. Endd.
- [1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 60.
- 209.** SUIT of SIR ROBERT and LADY DIGBY with the EARL OF KILDARE.
State of the case between Sir Robert Digby and Lady Lettice Digby against the Earl of Kildare for Portlester Woodstock, and Athy.
Pp. 3.
- [1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 61.
- 210.** DIGBY *v.* EARL OF KILDARE.
State of the case of Sir Robert Digby and Lady Lettice Digby against the Earl of Kildare for Geshell, in the King's county, with exceptions to the evidence of the witnesses for the defendant.
Pp. 3.
- [1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 62.
- 211.** LADY GERALD'S CAUSE.
A brief of the Lady Gerald's cause for Mr. Walter, the Prince's attorney; *before the first reference from the King.*
P. 1.
- [1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 63.
- 212.** DIGBY *v.* EARL OF KILDARE.
Particulars of the case depending between Sir Robert Digby and the Lady Lettice, his wife, plaintiffs, against Gerald Earl of Kildare, defendant. With the matter which Sir Robert Digby will offer upon this second reference from the King.
P. 1.
- [1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 64.
- 213.** SERJEANT HARRISON'S OPINION on LORD KILDARE'S TITLE to GESHELL
Serjeant Thomas Harries's opinion in favour of the Earl of Kildare's claim to Geshell.
Pp. 2. Endd.
- [1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 65.
- 214.** SERJEANT HARRISON'S OPINION on the EARL'S TITLE to PORTLESTER.
Serjeant Thomas Harries's opinion in favour of the Earl of Kildare's title to Portlester.
P. 1. Endd.
- [1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 66.
- 215.** The EARL OF KILDARE'S TITLE to GESHILL.
The last matters propounded for Geshill, besides what hath been formerly urged for the Earl of Kildare.
Pp. 4.

1615.

[1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 67.

216. ABSTRACT of DEEDS produced in the SUIT between
KILDARE and DIGBY.

Abstract of such deeds, offices, and other writings as are produced to prove the validity of the feoffment of 8° Eliz., in the cause between Kildare and Digby.

Pp. 5. Endd.

[1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 67A.

217. SUIT of the EARL OF KILDARE against LADY MABEL
and others.

Proofs of the collusion in the case wherein the Earl of Kildare is plaintiff against the Lady Mabel Countess of Kildare, Sir Robert Digby, the lady his wife, John Bradley, priest, and Peter Benet.

P. 1. Endd.

[1615 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 68.

218. NOTE of the LANDS of the EARLDOM of KILDARE.

A note of all the lands of the earldom of Kildare as they be limited by the feoffment of 8° Eliz., and what parcels did remain to the heir over and above portions and jointures.

1. Parcels of the Lady Mabel's jointure.—The manor and lordship of Maynowth, during her viduety paying towards the debts and children's portions 120*l.* per annum; the manor and lordship of Kilkey, the manor of Dullardston, the manor of Graine, during her viduity; the manor and lordship of Portlester, the manor of Rathhanyon, the manor of Kildare, the manor of Kildalkie.

Lands and tenements assigned by the said feoffment for children's portions:—

2. Lands assigned for portions.—The manor of Moylagh, Ballechogh, and Killmore, with all the lands in Westmeath; the manor of Geashell, the manor of Woodstock and Athie, the manor of Castle Dermote.

Lands and tenements assigned by the said feoffment to Henry, then the said Earl's second son:—

3. Lands for his second son.—The manor and lordship of Crom, the manor and lordship of Adare, the manor of Corbin, with all the Earl's lands in the counties of Cork and Limerick.

Lands and tenements over and above the foresaid jointures and portions of the said Earl's ancient inheritance, which was to descend to the said Earl's eldest son and heir, viz:—

4. The manor and lordship of Ardglasse, the manor and lordship of Strangford, the manor of Roskeagh and Dungowly, manor of Rathbeygan, manor of Sligo, with all the lands in Connaght; lordship of Clonmahoune in the Breine, manor of Cotterlagh, manor of Tymock and Moyrett and Fernekellie, manor and lordship of Ley, manor of Dipps, manor of Sowe, town of Downehame, village of Killcoral and Redenagh, with divers other lands in the county Wexford; castle and village of Cloughwoyan, the great Anaghs and little Anaghs, Balinward and Ballibearine, in county Wicklow; manor of Isker-

1615.

cashlane Banchar, with several chiefties upon Adoine and M'Coghlane, and others in the King and Queen's County; Priorton Cnockbleane, a castle, and certain lands in Atherdie, with other parcels in the county Louth; certain houses in Drogheda and Dublin; Toppsland, with a mill in Skaine; the Newton of Moyagh; Glashelie and Fassagheneearlie; Milletston; Clan Hodgoston and Balraines; castle and town of Eglis; castle and town of Dowrish; castle and town of Dowchill; the Droine and Balle M'Killie, with other lands in the King's County and Foxe's county; lands in county Longford; Drishoke and Derlangane; Knockodder; eight villages in the Fassagh of Balle M'Glassane.

Lands granted by Queen Mary to the said Earl and his said lady and to the heirs males of their bodies:—

5. The abbey, precinct, and monastery, with the town and temporal lands of Downe; abbey of Saule with all the lands belonging; manor Dondrome with divers other lands in county Downe, now in the possession of the Lord Cromwell, and are worth per annum 700*l.*; manor of Rathwier; abbey of Balboggane; manor of Dounsinke; the two Belgrees Ballintcarnan with many other parcels belonging to the abbey of Lessmullen; all which reverted to the Crown for lack of heir males of the said Earl, and are in the hands now of several persons.

Pp. 3. Endd.

16
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 69.

219. SIR ROBERT DIGBY against the EARL OF KILDARE.

The last matters propounded for Portlester, Woodstock, and Athy, touching the estate during the Lady Katharine's life, consisting of eight articles.

P. 1. Endd.

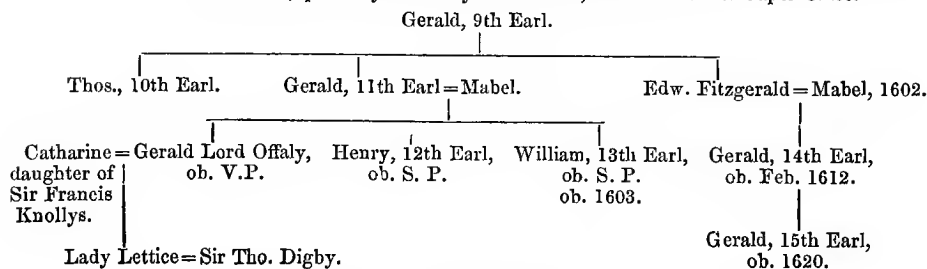
16
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 233, 70.

220. ANSWERS to the ABOVE ARTICLES.

Answers to the above articles concerning Portlester, Woodstock, and Athy.¹

P. 1.

¹ It is difficult to assign dates to these papers relating to the case between the house of Kildare and Sir Rob. Digby. They are after the death of Gerald the 14th Earl, and during the minority of his son Gerald the 15th Earl, and before the King's letter of 18th July 1616 alluded to in Digby's petition, 22nd October 1616. They are collected, for convenience, at the close of the volume for 1615, and with the same object is appended the following pedigree for the purposes of this suit; probably drawn by Mr. Lemon, late of the State Paper Office.



1616.

1616.
Jan. 1.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 1.

221. [SIR RALPH WINWOOD] to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Letters from the Lords, together with the treasure now sent, with directions for its distribution.

Directs that Sir Oliver St. John and Sir Ric. Morrison may be paid their full entertainments, notwithstanding their absence in England.

P. 1. Draft. Endd.: "1 Jan. 1615-[16]. To the Justices of Ireland for the behalf of, &c."

Jan. 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 2.

222. [SIR R. WINWOOD] to the LORDS JUSTICES.

These enclosed petitions, directed to His Majesty, were delivered by the bearer, Robert Lombard, whom they concern. Being a native of that country, and having been long in Italy, he is the better enabled to do His Majesty service in that kingdom, to which he now returns. Recommends him to favour, upon testimony of His Majesty's ministers in foreign parts, for matters in the petitions as business belonging to their Lordships, and to afford him countenance in all other just occasions.

P. 1. Draft. Endd.: "Robert Lombard, 9 Jan. 1615-[16]. To the Lords Justices."

Jan. 12.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 314.

223. CHICHESTER to LORD ELLESMERE.

Letter mentioning a previous letter expressing regret at their Lordships' ill opinion of the Government. Thanks him for past favours, and desires to be judged by his actions rather than by vague reports and malicious detractors. Requests Sir John Davys, the bearer, to present his humble service, who tells him he stands well in his Lordship's opinion. Will deliver up the sword of office to his successors with gladness, and hopes in peace.—Dublin, 12 Jan. 1615-16.

Pp. 22. Hol. Add. Endd.

Jan. 16.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 213.

224. CHICHESTER to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant for making the town and harbour of Donaghdie the only port and haven within the barony of the Ardes. Capt. Edw. Treavor and Tho. Rand, commissioners.

Pp. 3. Signed at head. Mutilated. Endd.

Jan. 19.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 3.

225. [SIR R. WINWOOD] to SIR THO. RIDGEWAY.

Directs that Sir Josias Bodley may be paid all his arrears either out of the subsidy or revenue of Ireland.

P. 1. Draft. Endd.: "19 Jan. 1615-[16]. To Sir Tho. Ridgeway in the behalf of Sir Josias Bodley."

1616.
Jan. 27. Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 238.

226. CHICHESTER to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of pardon to 16 persons, under-named, only excepting treason, coynyn of money, and wilfull murder.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

Feb. 6. **227.** LORDS JUSTICES THOMAS ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, and Chancellor of Ireland, and SIR JOHN DENHAM, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Have received His Majesty's and their Lordships' directions to the Lord Deputy and the Treasurer-at-war, with the sum of 1,000*l.* for growing charges to be distributed by their particular order, with a further signification of His Highness's pleasure for their advancement to the government of this kingdom. The letters bear date 29th of November, but did not arrive till the last of January. In performance of these directions the Lord Deputy has appointed to deliver to them His Majesty's sword on Sunday next the 11th instant, a matter whereof they never dreamed, contenting themselves with the places they hold, and acknowledging the unworthiness of so high and so eminent an honour; but yet upon their knees most humbly submitting whatsoever abilities of body or mind rest in them to perform the best services they can in any employment committed to their trust, which they faithfully promise according to the duties of honest servants truly to discharge. Think it right to advertise him of this delay, lest any blame might fall upon them that His Highness's directions have not sooner been put in execution, foreseeing great hindrance to the soldiers and wards (who by the establishment are to be discharged) from the 1st of January last, by reason they were continued in pay until they might receive notice of their discharge. But for the establishment of His Majesty's forces now sent over and newly delivered to them, they pawn both their duties and credits to His Majesty, that without respect to any living creature they will precisely observe the directions they have received, thanking him for his advice and his promise of that correspondence in His Highness's services, which from time to time they shall need and must depend upon.—Dublin, 6 February 1615—[16].

Pp. 2. Signed Add.: "To the Right Honorable Sir Ralph Wynwood, Knt., His Majesty's principal secretary at the court." *Endd.*

Feb. 10. S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 5.

228. SIR DUDLEY NORTON to SIR R. WINWOOD.

These letters herewith sent, the one to himself (Sir R.), the other to his Grace of Canterbury, are committed to his conveyance. It was the 30th of the last 'ere Mr. Treasurer arrived here with the 10,000*l.* assigned for the comfort of many that long had languished in attendance for it. The

1616.

next day Mr. Birchanshaw also landed and brought His Majesty's order for the alteration of the government, and such instructions as, if obeyed and well observed, will ease the coffers of England by advancing the revenue here beyond expectation, as will well appear 'ere a year go about, for he knows the Lords Justices will do their parts, and His Majesty has other servants here that will not neglect their's.

To-morrow the Lord Deputy surrenders the sword. Afterwards he (Sir R.) shall be advertised according to the occasion. These are only for a cover to the enclosed, and to satisfy him that the secret assemblies of my Lord Montgarrett's brothers whereof he formerly wrote, and of the other suspicious persons, tended to no other end than the surprise of the Lady of Ormonde for marriage to one of these brothers. — Dublin, 10 February 1615-[16].

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 10.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

229. LETTERS PATENT appointing LORDS JUSTICES.

Out of regard for Lord Chichester's meritorious services as Lord Deputy of Ireland during eleven years, and in order that he may attend to his own affairs, he removes him for the present, and appoints the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Sir John Denham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to be Lords Justices.—Dublin, 10 February, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 4. Copy.

Feb. 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 6.

230. LORDS JUSTICES to the KING.

His Majesty was pleased by letters of the 29th of November to signify his pleasure for their advancement to the government of this kingdom (a thing far exceeding both their abilities and their desires); but in regard this greatest honour is laid upon them, they are the more deeply obliged to use all endeavours which become loyal subjects and dutiful servants. For the present they presume to present unto His sacred Majesty these three petitions:—

1. First, that if it shall fall out that any of these wavering and inconstant people, out of their uncertain dispositions, shall commit any public breaches, which perhaps will require a speedy redress before His Majesty's pleasure can be signified, His Highness will be pleased to direct them a course to be observed upon such like accidents.

2. Secondly, that if any complaints shall be made against them to His Highness (as these people are still too apt to complain) many times without just cause, he will be pleased to suspend giving of credit to any such complaints before the receipt of their answer to the same.

3. And lastly, as one of them is a mere stranger to all the Lords of His Highness's Privy Council, and matters of great moment may happily occur to be advertised to His Highness,

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that he will be pleased to send his gracious direction to what particular person they shall address these advertisements, to be imparted to him and their Lordships.—Dublin Castle, 14 February 1615-[16].

Pp. 2. Signed. Add.: "To the King's most excellent Majesty." *Endd.*

Feb. 17.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 244, 8.

231. WALTER EARL OF ORMOND to the KING.

Has continually attended the Lord Chancellor, who has not been yet ready for him. Requests Sir John Everard and Mr. Roth may be examined.—St. Martin's Lane, 17 February 1615-[6].

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

March 1.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 9.

232. [SIR R. WINWOOD] to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Presented their letters of the 14th of Feb., to His Majesty at this town of Newmarket, where now he is. To the three petitions are returned these answers: To the first, His Majesty made choice of them out of the confidence he had of their sufficiencies, so he does not limit their power in government to so narrow a compass, but that if any sudden rupture of the peace should be made, they may by their own authority seek to appease the same by such means as may seem best. To the second, His Majesty cannot but be as just to them as to all other ministers, having an ear as well for the accused as them that shall accuse, and if complaints be made against them, he will be so far from censuring before their answer, that he will rather offend *in tutiorem partem*, being always graciously inclined to make a mild interpretation of all such reports against any of those men he employs much more of what he shall hear of them, who under him hold so prime a place. To the last, His Majesty directs them to address all the dispatches which they design for the Lords, either to Sir Tho. Lake or to himself, and those immediately intended for His Majesty, to himself (Winwood), because it is likely that he will more usually attend his person than his colleague.

Returns thanks for what they sent him. Commends His Majesty's choice of two who will seriously intend the good of that kingdom.

Pp. 2. Endd.

March 3.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 10.

233. LORD CLANRICKARD'S REQUEST for the GOVERNORSHIP of GALWAY.

Earl of Clanrickarde's request to have the marshal government of town and county of Galway as amply as the President himself holds it.

To be by proviso in the governor's patent exempted from his personal command there.

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To be chief in commission with the justices of assize.

To proceed with the civil justice as occasion may arise between party and party in the meantime, with the assistance of the Chief Justice and the Council of the province at such time as it shall be thought fit by him and the governor that shall be, and no otherwise.

To have power to nominate one or two in his absence to execute his authority in the said town and county, and to hold all these but during pleasure.

Further to have 10s. per diem out of the entertainment of the Governor of Connaught for his own life and his son's, and to hold the company of 50 foot so long as any such company shall stand in Ireland, excepting the Lord Deputy's or governors' of provinces.

His Majesty's pleasure is that Mr. Secretary Winwood and Mr. Secretary Lake should consider of these propositions of the Earl of Clanrickard, and certify their opinions of them.—Newmarket, 3 March 1615.

Humfrey May.

P. 1. Endd.

II. Certificate of Winwood and Lake addressed to His Majesty touching the Earl of Clanrickard, recommending it to be granted.

P. 1. Signed.

March 19. **234.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 11.

Directs them to accept surrender of the government of Thomond from the Earl of Thomond, and to grant it to his son Henry Baron of Ibracan, the Earl continuing President of Munster.

P. 1. Endd.: 19 Mar. 1616. To make the Lord Bryan Governor of Thomond.

March 19. **235.** The KING to the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN and SIR
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.
JOHN DENHAM, Lords Justices.

Empowers them to accept the surrender of the governorship of Thomond from Donogh Earl of Thomond, heretofore granted to him for his life, which he desires to assign over to his son, Henry Lord Baron of Ibrackan, in order to apply himself to execute the duties of the office of Lord President of Munster. And as the Lord Ibrackan possesses a good place in his (the King's) opinion, as well for his honesty and ability, as for his soundness in religion, they (the Lords Justices), upon the Earl of Thomond's surrender, are to grant the said Lord Ibrackan the said government of Thomond for life, with all the benefits as enjoyed by the said Earl of Thomond.—Whitehall, 19 March, in the 13th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Copy.

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March 21. **236.**
 Carte Papers,
 vol. 30, No. 61.

PAPERS delivered to CHICHESTER when leaving the Government.

Docket of letters and copies of letters and other instructions concerning the King's service, delivered over to the justices of the late Lord Deputy at his going for England, the 21st day of March 1615.

Offices and fees to be continued.—June 1606.

General instructions for the government of Ireland.—25 June 1606.

Concerning the difference between Lord Bourke and his nephew.—26 July 1609.

King's letter about the dissolving the school lands in Ulster.—30 Jan. 1613.

Warrant to impress money for victualling forts.—20 Sept. 1614.

The King's letter concerning the difference between Lord Dingwall and Capt. Tho. Butler, &c.—14 March 1614.

The King's letter for settling the university and college near Dublin.—4 Feb. 1614.

The King's letter in behalf of the Earl of Ormond concerning the liberties of Tipperary.—24 Jan. 1614.

The King's letter concerning the plantation in Ulster.—25 March 1615.

The King's letter for the settlement of the school lands in Ulster.—21 April 1615.

The Earl of Ormond's demands concerning the liberties of Tipperary.—7 June 1615.

The judge's certificate in that behalf.—2 July 1615.

The like certificate by the King's serjeant and attorney.—July 1615.

The King's letter concerning Lord Dudley.—17 Oct. 1615.

March 25.
 S.P., Ireland,
 vol. 234, 12.

237. LORDS JUSTICES to Mr. Secretary SIR R. WINWOOD.

Have received his of the 1st inst. with His Highness's gracious answers to petitions. Have sent several packets of letters to that table and put him in remembrance of sending over such commissions as here are needful for His Majesty's several services, for which with their other directions for their government upon all occasions, and their promise and undertaking to answer their occasions, they are thankful.—Dublin Castle, 25 March 1616.

P. 1. Signed. Add.: To the Rt. Honble. Sir Ralph Winwood, Knt., His Majesty's principal secretary. *Endd.*

May 28.
 Acta Regia
 Hibernica,
 P.R.O.,
 Ireland.

238. The KING to the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN and SIR JOHN DENHAM, Lords Justices.

The city of London having disbursed large sums of money upon the plantation in Ireland, have made choice of Alderman

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Peter Proby, and of Mathias Springham, "a chief commoner," to take a survey of their said plantation and the works belonging to it, and that they may be the better able to perform their trust, he (the King) requires the Lords Justices to issue forth a commission under the Great Seal to the said Peter Proby and Mathias Springham, authorizing them to call before them, and examine upon oath, all their ministers and agents employed about the plantation or the works, and about the disbursing of the monies employed in the plantation, and into all errors and deceits. And for the avoiding of all future questions they are to issue forth to them another commission and to such other persons as they (the Lords Justices) shall think fit to join with the said Peter Proby and Mathias Springham, to inquire into and set forth the certain bounds of the several lands granted by him (the King) to his city of London.—Greenwich, 28 May, in the 14th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Copy. Certificate of its being enrolled on 7th June 1616, at the request of Clement Mop of London.

April 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 14.

239.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and MR. SECRETARY [Winwood] to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Their letters of the 13th and last of March, together with the several pieces concerning the Moores and others, the Irish septs banished out of the Queen's county, are come safely to hand, and although their return thither again in that manner as they did might, if longer suffered, have been very prejudicial to the inhabitants of those parts, if not have bred a general rebellion in that kingdom, yet their Lordships' provident care of the quiet thereof has so timely prevented it, that they cannot but commend so good a service so wisely carried out. Have forborne to acquaint either His Majesty or the rest of the Lords with it, not that they are willing to silence anything which may strengthen the good opinion which is conceived of them here, but because they think that the course taken in that business cannot for the present be bettered by any directions from hence, and because they are unwilling to bring the Earl of Thomond to any public censure for this error committed by him, which (they hope) he has or will with all diligence reform. These inclosed to his Lordship are only to second what they (the Lords Justices) had formerly advised him to do, the copy whereof they will receive herewith; and although they hold his honour very precious because he is a peer of that realm and a man of eminent place, yet if he shall not perform what is required of him, but prefer his own profit before the public good of that kingdom, they must for His Majesty's service set aside all respects to him, and let him know that they can wish him well no longer than he shall continue a good patriot of his country, and a faithful servant of His Majesty in the place he holds. Begs to be promptly informed of the success of this business, and they

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promise to give on all occasions, public or private, their best assistance and advice.

Pp. 3. Endd.: 9 April 1616. To the Lords Justices from the Lord of Canterbury and Mr. Secretary.

April 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 15.

240. MR. SECRETARY [Winwood] to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Need not add anything to the letter of his Grace of Canterbury and himself, concerning the Mores and other Irish septs. They need not hesitate to lay any burden upon him which may tend either to the advancement of His Majesty's service or the good of that kingdom.

The Lord Chichester is arrived, and within this day or two is to go to His Majesty at Newmarket, who will remain there till about St. George's day.

Sir John Digby, late ambassador in Spain, is returned, and has been made a privy councillor and vice-chamberlain of His Majesty's household.

It is expected that the great personages in the Tower will be arraigned about the beginning of the term.

P. 1. Endd.

April 25.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 16.

241. LORDS JUSTICES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

By their Lordships' letters of the 28th of January which arrived on the 8th of March, they were directed to call in the assistance of His Majesty's judges of this kingdom to consider of the state of the county palatine of Tipperary and of the title pretended to the same by the Earl of Ormond, and to send to His Majesty an exact certificate of their opinions whether the said county palatine be fallen to His Majesty's disposition since the death of the late Earl. As the judges were already gone to their several circuits, could not comply before their return with these directions. But now upon their serious consideration of that business they send them their certificates enclosed for His Majesty's satisfaction, having formerly by letters signified their own opinions how inconvenient and prejudicial a thing to His Majesty's service they regard the continuance of that liberty to be for the reasons expressed in that letter.

On Wednesday the 24th instant (being a day for causes depending in His Majesty's Court of Castle Chamber) called the Lord of Incequyn before themselves, and sundry privy councillors of this State, and most of the judges, and laid to his charge the breach and contempt of His Majesty's three proclamations published against the receiving and relieving of Jesuits, &c. by his entertainment of one Nicholas Nugent, a Jesuit, in his house in September last, hearing of his masses and wilful retaining of him for 20 days, and finding that neither his former restraint nor continuance upon bonds in all this time past, has wrought in him any repentance or acknowledgment of his offence, censured his contempt, and

imposed upon him a fine of 500*l.* Irish, and ordered him to be committed to His Majesty's castle of Dublin.

Have likewise called hither the sheriff of the county of Tipperary and the mayors of some cities and principal officers of other corporate towns in Munster and Leinster, for taking upon them the exercise of their offices and magistracy before they took the oath of His Majesty's supremacy (a course of proceeding) as by them generally conceived to be most necessary in these times for His Majesty's service, so warranted in the opinion of all the judges of this kingdom in regard of the public contempt of the statute of 2^o Eliz., and of His Highness's authority, for exercising their offices before the taking of that oath. Against such persons they intend (with God's favour) to proceed on Friday next to their fining and restraint, unless they publicly submit themselves to receive the said oath.

Have also (by virtue of one branch of His Majesty's instructions given to the late Lord Deputy, and by him delivered over to them) sent for some few of the electors of recusant magistrates in some cities and corporate towns, in contempt of His Majesty's admonitions sent to them to forbear the choosing of unconformable officers or contemptible persons, holding it very necessary that some examples be made of the punishment of their contempts by some fines to be imposed upon them (to be entirely reserved to His Majesty) in regard neither advices nor admonitions can prevail amongst them. Hoping this course (too long neglected), and now carried in a moderate fashion, will work some good effect, according to His Majesty's pleasure, which in our duties we are careful to perform.—Dublin Castle, 25 April 1616.

P.S.—Upon the complaints of His Majesty's judges and patents which have been too much neglected in the former distribution of His Majesty's revenue, have conferred with Sir John Kinge, and merely for the relief of their necessities have presumed to order that he shall pay the judges their fees and entertainments due for the two half years, ended at Michaelmas and Easter last past, and their concordatums for their circuits in this Lent now past, and the sum of 2,000*l.* and 500*l.* due by debentures to the Lord Chichester without touching or meddling with any part of His Majesty's subsidy, either in arrear or in expectance, until His Majesty's or their Lordships' pleasure shall be expressly signified to them how and in what manner the same subsidy money shall be distributed.

Pp. 3. Signed. Add. Endd. Encloses,

April 25. 242.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 161.

Regalities and Palatinate of the County of Tipperary. Reference of the Lords Justices, and opinion of the Irish judges on the claim of the Earl of Ormond to the county palatine of Tipperary, deciding that he has no just claim to it.—25 April 1616.

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Signed : Tho. Dublin, Canc., Jo. Denham, Dom. Sarsfelde, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Christopher Sebthorp, J. Blennerhaysett, Ger. Lowther.

Pp. 2. *Endd.* : "Papers concerning the county palatine of Tipperary in Ireland, 1616, as to the claims of the Lord Ormond."

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 16II.

243. *Earl of Ormond's Royalties.*

Letters patent from Philip and Mary to Thomas Earl of Ormond, granting to him certain royalties in Tipperary, and the prize wines of all Ireland.—Westminster, 11 March 1557.

P. 1, *large.* *Endd.* [*Attested copy.*]

April 25.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 17.

244. Copy of the above reference and opinion.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

April 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 17A.

245. LORDS JUSTICES and COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the LORD WARDEN ZOUCHE.

In behalf of John Blackney, Patrick Baldy, and Robert Fleminge, merchants of Droughada [Drogheda]. Request his Lordship to restore to the owners so much of the cargo of the Phœnix [Phoenix], as may have fallen into the hands of his officers. Being freighted to go for Middleborough in Zealand, was at her return (being laden with wines, hops, alum, maddar, archell, &c.) cast away upon the Goodwin Sands near the Downs.—Dublin Castle, 28 April 1616.

Signed : Tho. Dublin, Canc., Jo. Denham, Dom. Sarsfeld, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, Rich. Morisin, Arth. Savage.

P. 1. *Add.* : "To our very good Lord the Lord Zouche, one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council of England, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. *Endd.*

April 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 17B.

246. ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH to LORD ZOUCHE.

To the same effect as foregoing.—Drogheda, 29 April 1616.

P. 1. *Signed.* *Sealed.* *Add.* *Endd.*

[April ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 18.

247. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Directs them to enquire of and certify the state of the reckonings between the Treasurer Ridgeway and the captains. [*Minute.*]

P. 1. *Endd.*

May ?
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 18A.

248. PETITION OF REDMOND M'DAMORE, and others, freeholders of M'DAMORE'S COUNTY, WEXFORD, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Petitioners, according to commission of defective titles, His Highness's proclamation thereupon, and the Lords Justices of

1616.

Assize publication thereof at the general assizes in that county, holden to order of the late Lord Deputy and other commissioners of the 8th February 1609, did in anno 1609 surrender their lands to His Majesty, assuring themselves of re-grants by letters patent. Sir Edw. Fisher, Knight, William Parsons, surveyor, and others (having obtained letters patent as undertakers of the petitioner's said lands) set on foot an ancient pretended title derived from the Lord Viscount Beomont, not before heard of within man's memory; and thereupon, suddenly in term time, petitioners then being destitute of counsel, procured a commission to certain commissioners, some of them being undertakers, for finding of an office at the town of Wexford, to entitle His Majesty to the premises by colour of the said supposed title, for the effecting whereof there was impanelled a jury of the gentlemen and freeholders of the said county, some of them being near of kin and allied to Sir Lawrence Esmond, Knight, being a principal undertaker of other lands in the said county upon the same title, to inquire of the said pretended title. Yet after full evidence given the said jury would not find for His Majesty. Whereupon the said jurors in the winter vacation were adjourned to the Exchequer at Dublin, and there urged to inquire further of the said title; and the said jury, insisting upon their first verdict, were thereupon examined by the poll, and some of them for their intractability were then presently committed to the Marshalsea, and often censured in the Star Chamber, without allowance of counsel; and some others, whereof one was an undertaker, and another who was employed in the said commission, were joined with the other yielding jurors, who found the said long-slept title for His Majesty to the said lands. And whereas heretofore, upon petition and complaint made to their Lordships of the said proceedings, they directed that if the patentees and the natives did not conform themselves to their directions, that then all parties should be left to be tried by the due course of the common law, and that the possession in the meantime should be left in the natives until eviction.

Yet notwithstanding that, the said Sir Edw. Fisher, Wm. Parsons, and others, in Michaelmas term last, preferred an English bill in the Exchequer against the petitioners, setting forth no other title but that the King's Majesty that now is was lawfully seized in the right of his Crown of all the towns and villages in the bill mentioned, without showing of what estate the King was seized, and granted the same by letters patent dated the 17th February, in the ninth year of his reign, to the said Sir Edw. Fisher and his heirs, yielding 8*l*. (Irish) per annum, where the petitioners paid yearly 10*l*. (English) for the same, suggested that by reason the petitioners held the same by force, he could not make his entry into the said lands to enable him to have an action at the

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common law, unto which they made answer that they held their lands by descent for many hundred years together, and that they were ready to answer the plaintiff at common law; and in the said term a Latin information was exhibited in the same Court of Exchequer against petitioners for the same cause; and before they answered the said information the said Sir Edw. Fisher obtained an injunction to dispossess the petitioners of their said lands which they and their ancestors held by descent time out of mind, which was executed accordingly in March last, in most rigorous manner, by soldiers with force and arms, to the great amazement and utter ruin of the petitioners, their wives and families, being many thousand souls, if their Lordships do not yield them speedy relief therein.

Petitioners beseech their Lordships to tender their poor estates, being utterly ruined and impoverished by the courses aforesaid; and as they held their said lands by course of descent, and not by tanistry (as was informed), they entreat that His Majesty be pleased to direct his letters to the Lords Justices of the said realm of Ireland, requiring them thereby to grant by letters patent to the said petitioners and their heirs, their said several lands surrendered as aforesaid according to said commission, proclamation, and order, in that behalf, under such rents, tenures, and services as to His Majesty shall be thought fit; and also that order may be taken for the enlargement of such of the petitioners as remain in prison upon attachment by reason of suits concerning their said lands. And they shall, &c.

P. 1. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 18B.

249. STATE of the COUNTY of LONGFORD.¹

Relation of the state of the county of Longford, being a petition from the freeholders to the King to have re-grants of their lands which they had surrendered on faith of the representations of the late Lord Deputy.

P. 1. Endd.

[June 6.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 18C.

250. JOHN BLACKNEY'S PETITION.

Petition of John Blackney, of Drogheda, merchant, to Lord Zouch, for restitution of the goods cast away on the Goodwin Sands.

P. 1. Endd.

June 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 18D.

251. JOHN BLACKNEY'S DECLARATION.

Declaration of John Blackney, of Tredah, merchant, in reference to the above, with the marks used upon the merchan-

¹ The date of this paper seems very uncertain. It is repeated verbatim in vol. 236, under date May 1622.

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dize, likewise decree in handwriting of Lord Zouch, "Whereupon I have decreed a warrant for delivery of so much of the goods aforesaid as do remain within the liberty of the Cinque Ports; the duties due unto all the saviors and officers first paid."

Signed : E. Zouch.

Pp. 2.

[June.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 18e.

252. RETURN of FINES.

A brief extract of the fines, &c. in the last Lent circuits before the justices of assize, together with the fines, &c. of the four courts, Star Chamber, respites of homage, &c., within the said time of half a year, which by their several titles, being for every city and county reduced into one total sum, are by the Lords Justices' order appointed to be levied and taken up by special collectors :—

Charles Coote, collector : counties Mayo, 89*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Gallogway, 446*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* ; Leotrim, 318*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* ; Sligoe, 131*l.* 14*s.* ; Roscoman, 142*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* ; county town of Gallway, 46*s.* 8*d.*

Edward Treavour, collector : county Down, 541*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

George Chambers, collector : county Tirone, 525*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Thomas Parkines, collector : county Donnagall, 310*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

George Carye, collector : county Londonderry, 99*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Hugh Clotworthie, collector : county Antrim, 452*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Rowland Delahoid, collector : county Clare, 38*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

Arche Moore, collector : county Cavan, 262*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

William Cole, collector : county Fermannagh, 94*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Marmaduke Whitchurch, collector : county Ardmaghe, 185*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Sir Richard Aldworth, Knight, collector : counties Waterford, 103*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Tipperary, 299*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* ; county liberty Tipperary, 635*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* ; counties Limerick, 92*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* ; Cork, 234*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* ; county city Cork, 45*s.* ; county Kerry, 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Sir Edward Blaney, Knight, collector : county Monaghan, 231*l.*

Tristram Egleston, collector : county Lowthe, 113*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* ; county town of Drogheda, 54*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

William Lyons, collector : counties Longford, 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* ; Westmeath, 117*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

Robert Leister, collector : county King's, 36*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

Alexander Barrington, collector : county Queen's, 977*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Sir Henry Bealinge, Knight, collector : counties Wickloe, 248*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* ; Kildare, 283*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Ciprian Horsefall, collector : county Kilkenny, 138*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

A. FitzSymons, collector : county Catherlaghe, 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Roger Manwaringe, collector : county Wexfoud, 89*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Richard Parkines, collector : county Meath, 245*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Edward Leuton, collector : county Dublin, 268*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* ; county city Dublin, 96*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Sum total.	-	-	8,168 13 9 (Irish).

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Fines of the Star Chamber, whereof a good part is paid into the receipt, 807*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*

£ s. d.

Making in all - - 8,975 17 9 (Irish).

Fines of wardships, leases, alienations, intrusions, livery, &c. are not mentioned here, for there is no commission for them.

First fruits, fines of pardons, &c. are not mentioned besides, and these will raise a good sum.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

[June ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 18*r.*

253. PETITION of CONNOR BOY O'NAUGHTON to the KING.

Humbly prays that His Majesty would recommend his cause against Nugent and Chr. Jones, for certain lands of his inheritance, to the examination of the Lords Justices.

P. 1.

July 2.
Grant Book.

254. SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN appointed DEPUTY.

Commission to Sir Oliver St. John to be Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Grant Book, p. 169.

July 2.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

255. PATENT for SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN to be Deputy.

Grant of the office in common form at Westminster under writ of privy seal, 2 July, in the 14th year of the reign.

July 11.

256. LORD CHICHESTER'S COMMISSION as LORD TREASURER.

Commission to Arthur Lord Chichester as Lord Treasurer of Ireland.

Sign manual. Vol. VI., No. 26.

[July 11.]

257. Entry of the above.

Warrant Book, p. 1, No. 213.

July 13.
Grant Book.

258. LORD CHICHESTER appointed LORD TREASURER.

Grant to Arthur Lord Chichester of the office of Lord Treasurer of Ireland during pleasure.

Grant Book, p. 197.

July 14.

259. GRANT to SIR JAMES HAMILTON.

Grant to Sir James Hamilton, Knt., of 1,300*l.* out of the rent of the customs of Ireland, in consideration of the surrender of the customs in the ports of Loughcoyne and bay of Knockfergus, Theobalds.

Sign manual. Vol. VI., No. 35.

July 14.

260. SIR H. DOCWRA'S COMMISSION as TREASURER-AT-WAR.

Commission to Sir Henry Docwra as Treasurer-at-War in Ireland during pleasure.—Theobalds.

Sign manual. Vol. VI., No. 40.

[July 14.]

261. Entry of the above.

Warrant Book, I., No. 213.

1616.

July 16.
Grant Book.**262.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Grant to Sir Henry Docwra of the office of Treasurer of War in Ireland, during pleasure.

Grant Book, p. 209.

July 16.

263. SIR A. SAVAGE'S GRANT of SUB-TREASURERSHIP OF WAR.Grant to Sir Arthur Savage of the office of Sub-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland during pleasure. Fee 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish.—Westminster.*Sign manual. Vol. VI., No. 44.*

[July 16.]

264. Entry of the above.*Warrant Book, I., No. 215.*

July 18.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.**265.** The KING to the Lords Justices the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN and SIR JOHN DENHAM, Chief Justice.

Directs them to deliver up the sword to Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy.—Theobalds, 15 July, in the 14th year of the reign.

July 18.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.**266.** The KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, Deputy.

John Rider, Bishop of Killaloe, having exposed to him (the King) the decayed state of his diocese, and the King having referred it to the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh to consider of a remedy, he (the King) directs accordingly that a commission to the same commissioners with the like powers as in the following entry concerning the Bishop and bishopric of Down and Connor.—Theobalds, 18 July, in the 14th year of the reign.

Pp. 6. Copy. Entry of enrolment.

July 18.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.**267.** The KING to ST. JOHN, Lord Deputy.

Robert Echlin, Bishop of Down, having exposed to him the decayed state of his diocese, and he (the King) having referred it to the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh to consider of a remedy, directs him accordingly with the aid of the Chancellor, Primate, and Bishop of Meath, to examine into the state of the lands and profits of the diocese of Down, and to restore the bishop of said diocese to all lands detained from the said bishopric, or fraudulently granted away, to be done in a summary way, with power to call persons before them and examine into their titles, and if found to be the right of the bishop, to restore him presently. And where lands are held under letters patent granted upon fraudulent surrenders in which the bishop's lands have been surrendered, mixed with the surrenderer's, the bishop to have liberty to traverse any office

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thereof provided it concerns not any plantation where the Crown is concerned. And divers persons having gained in the past rebellion most of the lands of the bishopric, the commissioners are to inform themselves by the speediest course possible into the bishop's wrongs; the bishop to have liberty to compound with the wrongdoers for an increase of rent, and to have power to grant those in possession leases for 60 years, on surrender of their present holdings, and if they refuse, then to lease the lands to others for like term of years, on an increase of rent.

The commissioners are also to inquire into alleged impropriations, and if they cannot be proved to be true impropriations, that they be restored as presentations to the church; and if any be uncomformable to such reasonable conditions as the commissioners shall propound in the bishop's behalf, their names are to be certified to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that some further course be taken with them.—Theobalds, 18 July, in the 14th year of the reign.

Pp. 6. Copy.

July 18.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

268. THE KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, Deputy.

At the humble suit of the prelates and clergy of Ulster, commands that the inquisition taken before juries of the value of the bishoprics and benefices of Ulster be not certified into the Exchequer, the values being so much higher than the King has limited the bishops to let their lands in and by their several patents, that if the prelates and clergy in that province were to pay subsidies, first fruits, and twentieths after that high rate they would be utterly overthrown.

One or more supersedeases are therefore to issue, and the King dispenses with the strictness of the statute made for the increase of his revenues and to limit the taxation of the bishoprics of Ulster at the rates ensuing: archbishopric of Armagh to be rated at 400*l.* per annum; bishopric of Clogher at 350*l.*; bishopric of Derry at 250*l.*; bishopric of Raphoe at 200*l.*; bishopric of Kilmore and Ardagh at 100*l.*; bishopric of Down and Connor at 50*l.*; bishopric of Dromore at 50*l.* A commission to issue to him (St. John the Deputy), the Archbishop of Armagh, Bishop of Meath, Lord Chichester, and Sir Francis Aungier, Master of the Rolls, that these values be found by the jury, and recorded in the Exchequer. And for the taxation of the deaneries, archdeaconries, prebends, parsonages, and vicarages, and other inferior ecclesiastical benefices and promotions in Ulster, and likewise of the deanery of Christ Church in Dublin, and of the prebend of Geshill in the county of Kildare, the said commissioners to have power to set like moderate and proportionable taxation upon them, to be found by the jury, and returned to the Exchequer, to be there recorded.—Theobalds, 13 July, in the 14th year of the reign.

Pp. 5. Copy.

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[July 18.] **269.** COMMISSION OF WARDS, IDIOTS, AND LUNATICS.
Commission to Chief Justice Denham, the Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Muster-Master General for surveying wards, idiots, and lunatics, licenses, pardons of alienations, &c., in Ireland.
Sign manual. Vol. VI., No. 51.
- July 18. **270.** Instructions annexed to the above commission concerning wards and tenures in Ireland.
Sign manual. Vol. VI., No. 52.
- July 20 &
Feb. 5.
Grant Book. **271.** COMMISSION of WARDS, IDIOTS, and LUNATICS.
Commission to Sir John Denham, &c. for disposing of wards, idiots, and lunatics in Ireland.
Grant Book, p. 200.
- July 22. **272.** EXPORT of WOOL.
Add. P., Ireland,
P.R.O. Opinion of the Attorney-General on the certificate of Lord Chichester, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Alderman Cockayne, and George Lowe concerning the exportation of wools.
Signed: Fra. Bacon.
Examined with the original: George Calvert and Chr. Troughton.
Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.: Mr. Attorney's Certificatt.
- July 22. **273.** EXPORT of WOOL:
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19. Opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Bacon relative to restraint of exportation of wools, woollen yarn, &c. from Ireland into foreign parts; privileges of the staple towns in England, and of the staple towns in Ireland. New charter to be granted.
Pp. 2. Signed. Endd.: Mr. Attorney's Certificate touching the wools of Ireland.
- July 25. **274.** MR. SECRETARY [Winwood] to the LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19A. Announcing the appointment of Lord Chichester as Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, with order to deliver him a white staff, as the mark of honour of that office.
P. 1. Endd.
- July 29. **275.** MARCHING MONEY for IRELAND.
Add. P., Ireland. Warrant for payment of coat and conduct money for 300 soldiers to be sent to Ireland.
Sign manual. Vol. VI., No. 81.
- July 29. **276.** TREASURER'S WARRANT.
Warrant to the Treasurer, &c. of the Exchequer, to issue money for the coats and conduct of 300 men appointed to be levied and sent by Bristol and Chester into Ireland.
Sign manual. Vol. VI., No. 81.

1616.
[July.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19B.

277. PETITION of ROBERT BELL to the KING.

Complaint of being robbed by the pirates Easton, Peeters, and Miagh, who had been surprised at Crookhaven by Lambert Fleurick, a Dutchman, and carried into Holland. Prays for a letter to the Legier Ambassador to procure restitution of his goods.

P. 1. Endd.

Aug. 1.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 20.

278. JOHN O'CONLON'S EXAMINATION.

Examination of John O'Conlon taken before me, Sir Fulke Conway, Knt., Lieutenant Governor of Carrickfergus, this first of August 1616. Details the piracies and murders committed by Sorley M'Donnell off the coast of Ireland and the Scottish Isles.

Pp. 3. Endd.

Aug. 4.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 20.

279. WILLIAM POWER'S EXAMINATION.

Examination of William Power as to the capture of a bark belonging to Sir Thomas Phillips by Sorley M'Donnell; list of the goods taken; other piracies.

Pp. 4. Endd.

Aug. 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 22.

280. SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN to WINWOOD.

Since his return has spoken with some of the farmers of the customs in Ireland, and has conferred with Sir Francis Bacon touching His Majesty's purpose that the rent of those customs should be paid into the Exchequer there, for the more ready discharge of so much of His Majesty's extraordinary charge in that kingdom, which otherwise must lie upon the Exchequer in England. Sir Francis Bacon is of opinion that a new grant should be made to the farmers in such manner as is here set down in the enclosed note, and desires that if His Majesty's pleasure is so, he will make a warrant to that effect.—London, 6 August 1616.

P. 1. Signed. Add.: "To the Right Hon. Sir Ralphe Winwood, Knt., principal secretary to His Majesty and of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, &c." *Endd.*

Aug. 7.
Grant Book.

281. LEVY of KING'S DEBTS.

Commission to Sir Oliver St. John for levying debts in Ireland.

Grant Book, p. 169.

Aug. 7.

282. COMMISSION to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

Commission to Sir Oliver St. John to make leases and accept surrender of lands in Ireland.

Grant Book, p. 168.

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Aug. 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 23.

283. LORDS JUSTICES to WINWOOD.

Since their last advertisements have received two several intelligencies, concurring in a manner together, concerning the pirate and rebel Sowrley M'Donnell. The first is upon an examination taken before them of one John Power, born in this country, who was pilot to Sir Thomas Phillips' ship, to conduct it from Dublin into the river of Loughfoyle, and upon the surprise of that ship at Olderfleete was taken prisoner, and used by Sorley as a pilot about all the islands of Kintyre and other the out islands of Scotland, and afterwards to the Low Countries as far as Donkerk.

The other declaration was taken from one that was imprisoned and sent to them from Sir Foulk Conweye. As both agree that Sowrley and his consorts were imprisoned in Donkerk, they pray him to use means that he and the rest of the pirates of his consort may be brought into Ireland, to receive the punishment they have deserved, for vindication of the King's honour and for public example. Also as the ship and pinnace sent for the prosecution of Sorley and his consorts happened to fall into the hands of the Hollanders, they likewise pray him to urge the restitution of the said ship and pinnace, otherwise they fear His Majesty will be charged to answer for the loss of them to his great charge. Pray him to acquaint His Majesty with the treachery of the islanders of Kinteere.—Dublin Castle, 14 August 1616.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Aug. 19.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, No. 207.

284. The KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, LORD DEPUTY, and the CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

In compliance with the suit of Sir Fowke Conway, Kt., and in order to strengthen his estate, all castles, manors, lands, &c. are to be passed and confirmed to him by letters patent under the Great Seal.—Holdenby, 19 August 1616.

P. 1. Copy. Add. Endd.

Aug. 24.
Add. P., Ireland,
P.R.O.

285. HENRY SKIPWITH to SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

Thanks him for his kindness to Edward Carleton, his cousin, and is glad to find his Lordship (Carleton) desires his service in England. He would not have omitted the opportunity which fell out at the re-delivery of the *cautionary* towns if he had not found (by his cousin Mr. Knightbey's purchase) that the companies were at too high a rate, especially himself, being disabled in the sale of his fort in Ireland by the alteration of the wards there. Hopes soon to be able to attend his Lordship. In the meantime cannot choose but to give (Carleton) notice of his knowledge in a cause now going on in Ireland on behalf of one Boothley, prosecuted by one Grimes, wherein course may be taken for his (Carleton's) profit. Boothley about three years since, pretending a loss sustained by one

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Peters, a pirate, petitioned the Lords for a pardon for him, upon condition of his own satisfaction. Their Lordships gave way, and Grimes was dispatched into Ireland. At which time Peters was slain, in one of whose ships one Miagh came in, who was surprised by Lambert, as he (Carleton) already knows. Grimes, willing to make use of the pardon intended for Peters, contracted with Miagh in like manner, and satisfied him with a protection from the Lord Deputy, whereby he got full satisfaction as he (Skipwith) has heard, only wanting some gratuity promised to himself, which was the occasion of Lambert's finding him aboard at the surprisal. Since which time, they, hoping that the pirate's death had fully hid their satisfaction received, have made new suit for recovering their loss from Lambert.

Does not think it reasonable that they should so carry it. There are two of the pirates yet living to whom all this is known, who intend to be suitors against Grimes, but he (Skipwith) will stay them until he hears from him (Carleton).

Their request was recommended by Chichester, and they depend upon his (Skipwith's) advice by his Lordship's direction.—Chertsey, 24 August 1616.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Endd. Add: "To Sir Dudley Carleton, Knight, Lord Ambassador for His Majesty in the United Provinces."

Aug. 26.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

286. RECEPTION of SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, Deputy.

Memorandum that on Monday 26th of August 1616, Sir Oliver St. John arrived at Skerries, and on the Friday following, the 30th of August, after a learned sermon made by Dr. Usher in the cathedral of St. Patrick's by Dublin, the Lords Justices came from their seats with the King's sword carried before them to the communion table in the choir of the said church, after whom followed the said Sir Oliver St. John, the Lord Chichester, Lord High Treasurer; the Bishop of Meath, Lord Brabazon, Lord Moor, with divers others of the Privy Council.

Sir Oliver St. John having delivered them the letters patent of his appointment, they handed them to Francis Edgeworth, Esq., Clerk of the Crown of Chancery (the Master of the Rolls being absent), to be publicly read.

And Sir Oliver St. John having taken the oath of supremacy and of the office of Deputy, administered to him, on his knees, by the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Oliver delivered to the Lords Justices the King's letter, under his privy signet, and the same being opened and read by Sir Dudley Norton, Secretary of State, it directed them to deliver His Majesty's sword to Sir Oliver St. John; and thereupon they both taking the sword in their hands delivered the same to the Lord Deputy. Whereupon the Lord Deputy was

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instantly by the Lord Chichester presented with a letter under His Majesty's privy signet, addressed to the Lord Deputy, which being publicly read by Sir Dudley Norton, imported that the King had bestowed the office of Lord High Treasurer of this kingdom on the Lord Chichester, whereupon the Lord Deputy, according to the directions contained in the said letter, taking in his hand a white staff, after a few words spoken to the Lord Chichester, kissed the staff and delivered it to him, who received it with all humility upon his knees. Afterwards the Lord Deputy having given the honour of knighthood to Captain Thomas Button, captain of the King's ship, his Lordship delivered the sword to Lord Brabazon to be by him carried that day.

And so they departed from St. Patrick's Church to the castle of Dublin, with such solemnities of state as have been used, the two late Justices for that day, taking place next to the Lord Deputy before any other lords.

Pp. 3. Copy.

Aug. 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 25.

287. SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN to WINWOOD.

Received his letters at Beaumareis the 14th of August. The commissions came to his hands within two hours after he wrote. The Lord Treasurer should be acquainted with his motion to His Majesty for the payment of the rent of the customs of Ireland into the Exchequer here. Thinks it very expedient that what he did was for the speedy dispatch of the business, it being indeed honourable and profitable for His Majesty's service that the revenue generally of this kingdom should be paid here, that they might not seem more burthensome to the Exchequer in England than they really are. Beseeches him, therefore, to make use of his power for the effecting of so necessary a business; for himself, he has no other end in it but the direct service of His Majesty. Thanks him for transmitting unto him such advertisements as come to his hands, for by such favour he will be the better enabled to go on in that weighty charge laid upon him. Has perused the particulars, and for M'Mahon and Kelly they have been these three years in the kingdom. O'Hanlon is in England, the rest he will hearken after. The retiring of Sowrley and the late pirates upon the north of this kingdom into the Archduke's dominions was an affair known to him (Winwood) before his coming from thence; a port called Tirconaght (Eyre Connaught) there is near; and east is a large country near Galway, where there are two or three ports very capable. Will warn the Lord Clanricarde in whose government it lies. Arrived with much contrary wind 12 miles from this town the 26th of this month; came hither yesterday. The Lords Justices tell him that within two days more they will deliver His Majesty's sword to him, when he will write again. Beseeches him to

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be favourable to the affairs of the poor State, and to himself, who will be ever thankful.—Dublin, 28 August 1616.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Aug. 31.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 208.

288. The LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the state and dignity of a baron to Sir Richard Boyle of Youghall.

Pp. 2. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Aug.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 224, 24.

289. LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to [WINWOOD].

At his coming to Chester, finding the companies generally full of unsufficient men and divers run away before the musters, he refused those whom he thought unfit, and caused the conductors to supply sundry of them with better, till the wind being fair and the danger great of losing of a great part of them, together with the commissioners, he called over the rolls again and caused the serviceable men to be embarked, at which embarking one of the companies, being of Caernarvon, fell in mutiny, and refused to go aboard, and offered to assault him, whereby he was driven to remain with them, and could not return to Chester to join with the commissioners in certificate of those that were run away, or were otherwise insufficient, but required to have one of the sheriffs of Chester to stay during the embarking, who with himself made a note of all the insufficient men and runaways, and prayed the Mayor of Chester with the commissioners to certify the same unto the lords, which he hoped they had long since performed.

P. 1. Signed. Endd: "Sir Oliver St. John's report of the companies transported from Chester."

Sept. 14.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

290. The KING to ST. JOHN, Lord Deputy.

The Earl of Argyle having chased Sorly M^cJames and divers other traitors who rose in rebellion in Scotland about 10 months since, into the northern part of Ireland, where they were discovered by Sir Fulk Conway, privy councillor, and others of the justices of peace residing in those parts, who forced them to enter into recognizances for their good behaviour, now forfeited by their disloyalty. Considering that it was by the valour of the Earl of Argyle that they were chased out of Scotland, he bestows upon him the benefit of the said forfeited recognizances in recompence for his services.—Windsor, 9 September, in the 14th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Copy. Entry of enrolment.

Sept. 20.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

291. SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, Lord Deputy, to CAPTAIN EDWARD TREVOR, MASTER MARMADUKE WHITECHURCH, LIEUTENANT WEST, and THOMAS RAUDE.

Sir Hugh Montgomery being desirous to change the keeping of the weekly market, and a yearly fair for three days, now

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held in Gray Abbey, to the abbey of Cumber, they (the commissioners above named) are to ascertain if any prejudice might ensue from the said change. And His Majesty being informed that it would be of use both to his service and for the general good of the whole country, and of the plantation there, to have some one place appointed for a ferry or passage from the Ardes to the Rynnes of Galloway or Portpatrick in Scotland, and to have certain landing places established where notice may be taken and books kept by officers of the persons and goods passing and repassing; and that the town of Donaghadee is a fit place; they are to view the harbour and town of Donaghadee, and to see if it be the only fittest place in those parts for the purpose; and if so; what number of passenger boats should be kept, and their proper size. And to certify their opinion.—Castle of Dublin, 29 September 1616.

Pp. 2. Copy. Entitled: "A commission to enquire for a fitt place to establish a ferrye between the north of Ireland and Scotland."

292. The RETURN upon the said COMMISSION.

1st. They (the commissioners) find that there would be no prejudice in the change, but on the contrary that His Majesty's service and the county would be profited, for the Grey Abbey being seated between the market towns of Newtown, Portferry, and Bangor, and the county being but a narrow sleeve, scarce sufficient to replenish one market, and that Comber is situated upon a straight between the woodland county and the plains, which being well planted and induced with immunities would strengthen those parts.

And for the other part of their commission, they have viewed Bangor and Donaghadee and other creeks along the coast in the Ardes, and though they cannot commend any one of them for the safety of boats, yet they hold Donaghadee to be the only fittest place for that purpose between the river of Strangford and the river of Carrickfergus, both for the safety of boats, the good and easy outgoing, the ability and building of the town for entertainment of passengers, and what is more, that Sir Hugh Montgomery will erect a pier for defence of the harbour, as he intends. They think 16 good boats between 8 and 10 tons sufficient, and name the tolls that should be taken for goods and passengers, and suggest regulations.—Dated at Donaghadee, 22 October 1616.

Signed: Edward Trevor, Mar. Whitechurch, Thos. Raude, Richard West.

Pp. 6. Copy.

Sept. 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 26.

293. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Directs his Lordship to pass a new patent to Thomas Lord Cromwell of all lands which he holds in possession or reversion.

P. 1. Endd.

1616.
 Sept. 24.
 Acta Regia
 Hibernica,
 P.R.O.,
 Ireland.

294. COMMISSION for completing the PLANTATION of ULSTER.

Empowers Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy, Thomas Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor, Christopher Archbishop of Armagh, Arthur Lord Chichester of Belfast, George Bishop of Meath and Clogher, Andrew Bishop of Rapho, Sir Arthur Savage, Sir Richard Wingfield, Sir Henry Docwra, Sir John Denham, Sir Francis Aungier, Sir Toby Caulfeild, Sir Edward Blaney, Sir Fulk Conway, Sir John King, and Sir Dudley Norton, according to the tenor of the King's letters duly enrolled in the Chancery of Ireland, dated at Theobalds the 15th of July, in the 14th year of the reign, or any six or more of them, the Deputy to be always one, to give warrants to the Attorney-General to draw several books as fiants of grants of the several proportions and parcels of the late escheated lands in Ulster to such British undertakers as are named in the several tables of assignation, the true copies whereof were transmitted over unto Sir Arthur Chichester, now Lord Chichester of Belfast, the King's late Deputy, under the hands of the Privy Council of England now enrolled among the Rolls of Chancery of Ireland, the said fiants to be warrants for the Chancellor to pass the said grant under the Great Seal of this realm, and that such grants shall be as available as if passed by his (the King's) warrant, signed with his own hand or sign manual.

And in like manner to pass patents unto such of the servitors of such proportions as they (the commissioners) shall think fit within the precincts assigned for servitors and natives. And in like manner to natives such proportions as they shall think fit within the precincts assigned for servitors and natives. And to settle differences and limit boundaries in the precincts of the British undertakers, servitors, and natives and of the bishop's lands. And to appoint in every proportion of land lying near the highway places for seats for the undertakers to build upon for the safety and succour of the passengers and for the security of the country. To assign to every proportion of every undertaker so much wood as may be conveniently assigned, respect being had to other adjacent proportions. To make bounds of parishes. To alter sites of churches. To assign new places for incumbents with glebes of 60 acres for every 1,000 acres within the parishes, and to give each glebe a certain name, and by the patents to forbid alienation thereof longer than the incumbency of the several incumbents. To allot proportions for towns. To hear and determine disputes about any of the escheated lands. To ascertain what cathedral sites, and sites of residences of bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries or persons, have been unguardedly passed in patents under pretence of monastery lands, and to consider of some course for restoring them to the Church, with consideration to be given to the present holders. To nominate, join, or sever lands which are not known to belong to any determinate division or district, and

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to assign them to such county, parish, &c. as they shall think fit. And to do whatever else they shall deem fit towards the perfecting and finishing of the plantation.

Witness the said Deputy-General of Ireland at Dublin, 24 September, in the 14th year of the reign.

Pp. 10. Copy.

[Sept.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 27.

295. IMPOST on WINE imported in SCOTCH SHIPS.

Note showing what impost was paid for wines brought into Ireland in Scottish bottoms for one year ending Mich. 1616 more than is paid for the like quantity imported in English or Irish bottoms.—Signed by Wm. Massam and John Pitt.

Oct. 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 28.

296. HUMPHRY MAY to the LORD DEPUTY.

By command of the King sends the enclosed petition of Sir Robert Digby with his pleasure therein. His Majesty remembers well that when upon the solicitation of both parties he took into his own hands the final determination of the great controversy betwixt the house of Kildare and Sir Robert Digby, he sent direction to the Lord Deputy there that stay should be made of all proceedings therein till he should declare his definitive sentence, and for his letter of the 18th of July last mentioned in the petition commanding that a third part of the possessions of the earldom should be assured to the Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Kildare, contrary to the scope of his former directions, His Majesty says that he doth not well remember it, and that his meaning was not thereby to alter any whit his former directions. He is, therefore, to make no assignation of lands to the said Countess by virtue of his said letters of the 18th of July till the King shall signify his further pleasure therein.—22 October 1616. Humphry May, copia ex. p. Hen. Holcroft.

P. 1. Endd. Encloses,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 28 r.

297. *Petition of Sir Robt. Digby to the King remonstrating against his letter of 18th July ordering a third part of the lands in question to be passed and assured to the Lady Kildare.*

P. 1. Endd.

Oct. 25.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 29.

298. LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Has not often written because nothing occurred since his last to the Lords worthy the advertisement. Wrote in his last of a pirate that lay between Holyhead and Dublin: He took a Chester bark with some merchants' goods of Dublin coming from the fair of Chester, and with her returned directly to the bay of Carrigfergus from whence he came, and was there treating for a protection, till the King's pinnace chased him from thence, and for aught he hears out of those parts, he left his poor prize behind him and most of the goods.

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Finds by the examinations of some of his company that pirates have many relievers in the remote havens. Has sent for some of them and will proceed severely against them. Within the land things stand well without appearance of trouble or danger. A few outlaws there are in the north who, he hopes, will be scattered without any great labour. The towns are most out of order by reason of the multitude of recusants which makes them continue their wonted shifts; in election of their magistrates, some have reformed, and hopes to make the rest more obedient than heretofore. The King's revenue increases well, yet the poor army wants money. Urges that money may be speedily sent. This bearer, Captain Stocke, has well discharged himself in the conduction of the supplies and delivered his number, good men and well armed. —Dublin, 25 October 1616.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Nov. 1.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

299. The KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

Lord Chichester, late Deputy, and Sir John Denham, Chief Justice, to whom he referred the consideration of the petition of Sir John Keare, one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's privy chamber, praying to be appointed to the office of public register of births, deaths, and marriages and burials, on the ground of the great public inconvenience for the want of such an office, and they having returned their opinions according to the copies of them inclosed for his (St. John's) better information, the King now authorises him by letters patent to grant the said George Keare the office of public register of the entries and enrolments of all births, baptisms, marriages, and burials in Ireland, with such fees as were thought reasonable by the said referees. To hold for 21 years, paying a rent of 10*l.* yearly to the King.—Westminster, 1 November, in the 14th year of the reign.

Pp. 3. Copy. Entitled: "Lris dne Regis p. Keare Milit."
Enrol.: 10 January 1616.

Nov. 17.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

300. The KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

Directs on the application of John Gibson, Dean of Down, that a commission shall be issued to find the several rectories and vicarages, with their glebe lands and appurtenances, which anciently belonged to the deanery of Down, or which have been lately granted by the King in augmentation of the maintenance of the said dean, and after the return of the said commission to give warrant for the settlement of the possession of the now dean of whatsoever shall found rightly to belong to the said deanery.—Westminster, 17 November, in the 14th year of the reign.

Pp. 3. Enrol.: 8 May 1617.

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Nov. 27.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 212.

301. The LORD DEPUTY to any of H.M. COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant to Daniel O'Dowde to keep a fair yearly at Roslie, co. Sligo, on October 18 for two days, reserving a rent of 6s. 8d.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Nov. 29.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 211.

302. The LORD DEPUTY to any of H.M. COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Walter Earl of Ormond of two fairs yearly, and two markets weekly, the fairs at Aghrim and Thurles on July 22 and August 10 respectively, to continue for two days. The market at Aghrim to be on Tuesday, and at Thurles on Saturday.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Nov. 30.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

303. COMPOSITION of SLIGO and MAYO.

Commission to Donnel Earl of Thomond, President of Munster, Sir Charles Wilmot, President of Connaught, William Archbishop of Tuam, Sir John King, Sir Thomas Rotheram, Jeffrie Osbaldeston, Esq., Chief Justice of Connaught, Sir Charles Coote, Provost-Martial of the same, Maurice Griffith, Esq., Dannon (Damian ?) Peck, King's Attorney of the same, Malby Brabazon, Deputy Escheator of the same, John St. Barbe, Esq., William Maye, Esq., Roger Jones, Esq., Robert Cressy, Esq., John Tristeene, Esq., Clerk of the Council of the same, Thomas Lestrangle, Esq., William Harrison, Esq., Christopher Delahoid, gent., Gerrald Dillon, gent., Walter Lester, gent., to inquire what lands are chargeable in the counties of Sligo and Mayo with composition. Witness the Deputy-General of Ireland.—Dublin, last day of November, in the 14th year of the reign.

Then follows the return of the commissioners finding that 40s. composition should be paid out of every quarter of land by all tenants in capite except Sir John King, Sir William Taafe, Sir Theobald Bourke, Sir Christopher Dillon, Sir Thomas Bourke, and others the persons following, who should pay at the rates following per quarter: Sir John King, Bryan M'Donogh of Coolwony, Esq., Henry Linch of Galway, Esq., Richard Blake of the same, merchant, who should pay 5s.; and the said Sir William Taafe, Sir Theobald Bourke, Sir Thomas Bourke, and David O'Dowda of Kilglas, Esq., Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe, Esq., Oliverus Bourke, Fitz-Edmund of Ropagh, Esq., Walter Bourke of Turlagh, gent., John Bourke, Fitz-William of Cloghan's, gent., Christopher Garvy of Lehinch, Esq., Andrew Crean of Annagh, Ferrall O'Gara of Moggara, gent., John Moore of Bries, Esq., and Christopher Delahoid of Darhan, gent., should pay 20s., 10s., and 5s.

Signed: Cha. Coote, Peter Delahoid.

Pp. 8. The return is headed "The execution of this com-

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mission appeareth in certain inquisitions, certain deeds of surrender, and a certain schedule hereunto annexed, and soe we humbly certifie your most Excellent Majestie."

Signed: Peter Delahoid, Robt. Cressy, Roger Jones, Willm. Maye, Gir. Dillon, Jos. Brooke.

[Dec. 28.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 30.

304. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

His Majesty, although entitled by the common law and by several statutes in force in Ireland to have aid of his tenants as well for the making of the prince, his eldest son, a knight, as for marrying the princess, his daughter, has deferred the levying thereof until they were settled in their estates. But now, they being in quiet and having received many bounties from him in confirming their estates, by several commissions as well of defective titles and surrenders as bargains and sales, he thinks it fit to levy the said several aids for making Prince Charles a knight (which were not formerly levied in the time of his dear deceased son Prince Henry), and for the marrying of the Princess Elizabeth; and has appointed William Dyneley for the execution of it. Directs them to issue forth several commissions to inquire and assess the said aids, and with all convenient speed to perform all acts that are expedient and necessary for the purpose.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Dec. 31.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 30A.

305. LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR R. WINWOOD.

As directed by his letters of the 2nd instant, has written to the Earl of Ormond to repair forthwith to His Majesty. Gratefully acknowledges the favourable judgment passed on his conduct, and the command given to Mr. Blundell sometimes to solace his accession in this remote part of the world with the knowledge of the great affairs of foreign princes and States.

His Majesty's general affairs here prosper in all things, saving in that strong combination of recusancy wherein the well or ill doing of this State does much depend. His Majesty's laws in force in this kingdom, if extended to them with convenient moderation, will work alteration in many of the most obstinate. Has often been worthily begun heretofore, but the people must not find them abandoning the ground they get, for they will soon invade upon them. It behoves them to be doing somewhat, and to be doing always, and that legally, moderately, and constantly; otherwise they will but spin and unspin, and never produce any worthy or profitable effect. Particularly the actions of the towns; they grow daily in disobedience, refusing in divers of them to elect any chief magistrate, because they that should supply the places are all recusants; the consequence whereof, if there be not severe correction, will prove very hurtful. Has expected

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directions from the Lords concerning Waterford, that late contained divers monsters, without mayor, or recorder, or any form of government. The speedy proceeding against that corporation by seizure of their liberties, will make the rest of the corporations to be better advised. That course to be taken with them is just, and, for ought he can imagine, will be safe. They only attend the resolution of the Lords.

Urges for an answer touching that business of Waterford and concerning the escheated lands in Wexford, for they are at a stay how to proceed further therein. Has received His Majesty's direction for the sealing of Sir Thomas Ridgwaye's patent for his creation, and to send it to him, which he has caused to be done, and now he is a lord.—Dublin, ultimo December 1616.

Pp. 2. Add. Signed. Endd.

[1616, 306. CAPTAIN JOHN BOURCHIER'S SEIGNORY.

probably.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 31.

Certificate of the Lord President of Munster and others of the yearly value of the seignory held by Captain John Bouchier in Munster, that the rent does not exceed 150*l.* sterling, whereof is reserved to His Majesty 109*l.* sterling.—Thomond, Geo. Sexten, Torg. Brien, Dom. Roche.

P. 1. Endd.

Add. P., Ireland, 307. EXPORT of WOOL.

P.R.O.

Certificate of the Commissioners relative to the restraint on the exportation of wool, woollen yarn, lamb skins, &c. of Ireland into foreign parts.

Signed: Arthur Chichester, Oliver St. John, Lionell Craufeld, Willm. Cokayne, George Lowe.

Examined with the original: Chr. Troughton.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

1616 ? 308. PAYMENT for ORDNANCE.

Warrant Book.

Warrant to the Treasurer and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer for payment to Sir Richard Morrison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Ordnance, the sum of 960*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, for providing powder, match, and other munition of war for better furnishing the store at Dublin.

Warrant Book, I.

[About 1616.] 309. PETITION of the CORPORATION of WATERFORD by their Agent, SALOMON STRANGE.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 32.

Prays that, in a petition now these 10 months pending for reformation of the excess rates imposed upon the commodities of Ireland, which a certificate from the Lord Deputy shows to be enormous, and which was referred to the Lord Treasurer's

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consideration, some present order may be taken for reviewing and amendment of the book of rates by different commissioners to be appointed in Ireland for that purpose, where the said commodities are best known.

P. 1. Add.: "To the Right Honble. Sir Raph Wynwood, Knt., principal secretary to the King's Matie."

[1616.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 33.

310. The KING to the [LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN].

Directs that the bearer, Sir John Davys, Attorney-General of Ireland, to have countenance and encouragement in rectifying certain disorders there.

Pp. 2.

[1616.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 34.

311. LICENSE for the SOLE MAKING of PIPE STAVES, &c.

Proposition for grant of a license for the sole making and exportation of clapboards, pipe staves, and hogshead staves in Ireland, with the advantages that would result from it.

P. 1.

[1616.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 35.

312. LORD POWER'S LEAVE to go to IRELAND.

Archbishop of Canterbury's opinion that the Lord Powre might have leave to go into Ireland, to return again between this and Allhallowtide, the rather because none other of the noblemen's sons are yet sent out of Ireland, notwithstanding His Majesty's express commandment.

P. 1. Endd.

[1616.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 26.

313. PROCLAMATION for publishing the BOOK "GOD AND THE KING."

A proclamation by the King for the universal publishing and teaching within the realm of Ireland of a certain book compiled by authority entitled "God and the King."

As the oath of allegiance devised by our Parliament and defended by the royal pen, has been impugned, His Majesty has thought good that there should be compiled a brief and perspicuous book or treatise intituled "God and the King," and he demands that the said book shall be universally received, dispersed, and taught within the realm of Ireland, and requires and commands all parents and masters of families and every teacher or teachers, as well men as women, private or public, teaching, either in the English or Latin tongues, within the realm of Ireland, to take special care that all their youth and scholars generally and respectively may forthwith receive and be taught the said book either in English or Latin. And he further requires the Lord Deputy of Ireland for the time being, and all other authorities, in their several jurisdictions, to take order that the said books be read, taught, and

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exercised of all youth whatsoever under the age of 21 years. Further requires the patentees and their deputies to provide and have in readiness in Dublin such sufficient number of the said books in English and Latin as may serve to furnish the said realm from time to time; and that they do not presume to take above the rate of 6*d.* the book.—Ex. per H. Yelverton.

Followed by a petition, signed H. Yelverton, for the publication of this proclamation in the kingdom of Ireland, “where there is great need of teaching and training up of youth in their duty and allegiance to His Majesty.”

1 *sheet, vellum.* *Endd.*: “A Proclamation, &c.”

[1616 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 37.

314. SIR MOLRONY O’CARROLL to [].

Requests a speedy reference into Ireland, and favourable letters. Offers to become his tenant, whatever recovery he [the writer] may have against the Earl of Ormond.

P. 1:

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Jan. 3.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 299.

315. The LORD DEPUTY to H. M. COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Edward Bishop of Elphin and his successors of a weekly market to be held on Monday in Elphin, and two fairs yearly on St. George and St. Andrew, upon suit of the said bishop for the same, reserving a rent of

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Jan. 5.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 292.

316. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to insert a clause in a fiant for the creation of a manor of the lands of Christopher Delahoyde, in co. Sligo, to be called the manor of Tullaghuaglogge, in the barony of Leyney, with a court leet and court baron, and of all his lands in co. Roscommon, into a manor to be called the manor of Tulske, in the barony of Roscommon, together with a court leet and court baron, a weekly market on Saturday, and a yearly fair on the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, for two days, reserving to His Majesty the yearly rent of

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Add. Endd.

Jan. 11.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 293.

317. PETITION of CHARLES O'CONNOR.

Petition to the Lord Deputy from Charles O'Connor to insert in the general fiant a clause for the saving of all chief rents as are due unto him from the freeholders and inhabitants in the barony of Roscommon; with an order from the Lord Deputy to the Attorney-General, requiring him to insert the said clause.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Add. Endd.

Jan. 11.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 1.

318. LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR R. WINWOOD.

Yesterday word was brought to him of the killing of Revelyn M'Conor O'Neale, the ringleader of the wood kerne that infested the plantation in the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry. His confederates were well worn away before by a continual persecution which has consumed of them in all the parts of Ulster this winter above 40, either slain or executed by marshal law, so that he hopes those parts will be in more quiet. This Revelyn was slain by certain of the Irishry employed by Sir Francis Cooke. Mentions this to the end that his industry and care of His Majesty's service may be had in remembrance for his good, being a young gentleman that is

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like to do His Majesty greater service hereafter.—Dublin, 11 January 1617.

P. 1. Signed. Add: "To the Right Hon. Sir Raphe Wynwood, Knt., principal secretary to His Majesty." *Endd.*

Jan. 15.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 303.

319. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVIS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of the office of Register or Clarke of the Facultyes in Ireland to Robert Kenedy, as held by Nicholas Carmicke.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Jan. 23.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 298.

320. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant containing a grant to Lady Mary Shane of the castle, towne, and lands of Bushoppstowne, in the co. of Westmeath, for the term of 14 years, by reason of a *fugam fecit* found and returned against Bryan M'Goghegen, gent., the late possessor, the said 14 years being the residue of the lease granted to him, and also to insert a pardon of all profits, &c. of the said premises, leaving a blank for a fine and rent to the King, and a yearly rent to the Bishop of Meath.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Add. Endd.

Jan. 27.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 301.

321. The LORD DEPUTY to HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of letters patents to create Montjoye Blount Lord Montjoye Baron of Montjoye, in co. Tyrone, with a place, a voice in Parliament here, and all other privileges incident to the degree of a baron of this realm, and to his lawful heires males, according to His Majesty's letters of 2nd January 1617.

Pp. 2. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Feb. 4.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 2.

322. PROJECT for CLOTHING and DRAPERY in IRELAND.

Sir Tho. Wilson's project for setting up of clothing and new drapery in the kingdom of Ireland. Details when and how it began, how far it proceeded, whereupon it stopped, and what is to be done for the renewing and establishing thereof. —4 February 1617.

Begs that this discourse may be returned, having no other copy, and what good is to be done upon the project. "If you please you shall be a partner, and it will be a pleasing thing to His Majesty, if you will make any mention of this business when you have occasion to speak with him."

Pp. 7. Signed. Endd.: A discourse, &c. for the Lords.

Feb. 10.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 289.

323. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant containing a grant to Theobald Burgh of the title of Lord Burgh Baron of Brittas, co. Limerick, in consideration of his conformity to the established religion and his faithfull services during the troubles.

Pp. 2. Orig. Signed at head. Add. Endd.

1617.

Feb. 10. 324.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 287.

The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to draw up a fiant of a grant to Edward Hatton of a market every Saturday, and two fairs on Whit Tuesday and St. Matthew's day, to be kept in the manor of Clonkarne, co. Farmannaghe.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Feb. 12. 325.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 288.

The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to draw up a fiant of a grant to Thomas Hibbotts of the office of Chancellor of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, upon the surrender of the same by Henry Holcrofte.

Pp. 2. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Feb. 16. 326.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, pp. 248-51.

LETTER from the LORD PRESIDENT and COUNCIL OF MUNSTER to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

Concerning [a sitting and gaol delivery together with a quarter sessions held at Cork Jan. 10-22, find great abuse in the sheriffs' bayliffs in serving of the capias against recusants, especially John Brenagh, whom they ordered to be nayled on the pillory and imprisoned; they also find abuse in the ministers in making their presentments of recusants, especially one Owens from the town of Kinsale, whose case they have referred to the bishop of [his diocese. They have required the bishops to give a schedule of all the ministers and parishes within their dioceses, of all the leading recusants, as well English as Irish, and suggest that in the cities and corporate towns the clerk of the Crown for the county be commanded to keep the capias and returns until the capias pluries be returned, and then to transmit them to the King's Bench. They have enquired into the want of sheriffs in Cork, and reject those afterwards selected for office, and order the mayor to empanell a jury to enquire into the navigation of the river of Cork. They also enquire into the state of Waterford, and find no mayor, and only one sheriff, and explain the reason, and enclose the byelaws of the city. They issue a proclamation for the suppressing of superstitious customs, and a commission to divers justices of the peace for the suppression of ale-houses, &c. along the western coast of the province where pirates might obtain provisions, and prohibit any one from relieving them. They return a commission received for the tryall of pirates, and suggest an alteration in it, with instructions to the bearer to give their further opinion.

Pp. 7. Signed at end. Endd.

Feb. 19 & 25. 327.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, pp. 245, 6.

SCANDAL against the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The examination of John Welshe before the Bishop of Kilmore, in which he reports that Richard Dillon, of Proudstowne, in the parish of Trim, did say that the Archbishop of Canterbury was committed in England for two articles of

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treason in the hearing of Oliver Welsh and himself; also a report of the re-examination of John Welsh on the 25th February before the Lord Deputy and others, and the deposition upon oath of Oliver Welsh, 25th February.

Pp. 3. Signed at end. Endd.

Feb. 20. 328. THOMAS BISHOP OF KILMORE to the ARCHBISHOP OF
Kilmore,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 244.

DUBLIN.

Letter saying he has sent to him John Welshe, who hath made a strange report concerning the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mentions his care to stay the further spreading of it. Also that Alexander Welsh, brother of the above, has undertaken to present him, having given bonds to the amount of four score pounds to do so, and asks for his immediate return.

P. 1. Signed at end. Endd.

Feb. 20. 329. The KING'S WARRANT for a GRANT to SIR PAT.
Westminster,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 237.

MAULE.

On request made in behalf of the freeholders of the Byrnes' country, co. Wicklow, the surrenders of their lands have been accepted and grants made in fee-farm (notwithstanding the royal title to many parcels of the land). As the inhabitants "pleasinge themselves with their barbarous customs of tanestry and gavelkind," and their petty cavells, impede the reducing of that country to that civility which other parts of that kingdom have embraced, "Wee have thought good to quicken them to passe their lands by demanding our right to their intrusions, concealed wardships, fines for alienations without licence, meane proffitts, releefs, somms of money for respite of homage." Sir Patrick Maule having offered "to discover divers things of that nature in Byrne's country, and in Clancap in the O'Toole's country," and to make the title of them good to us, "three parts of fowre all the benefit that shall be made thereof," is bestowed on him.

Orders a grant of this to be made out to Sir P. Maule. and warrant to be given to the Lord Chancellor to issue commissions to enquire of the premisses in the said territories, and to command the barons of the Exchequer to enquire thereof at the Exchequer bar. His Majesty's counsel and all other officers and ministers are to assist Sir P. Maule; and before any letters patents be passed of any lands in the said territories, the composition shall be first made by the possessors for their intrusions, &c., after which the discharges may be given to the inhabitants.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

Feb. 24. 330. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 286.

Warrant to draw up a fiant of a pardon unto Art O'Kieffe, of Dyshert, co. Cork, and five others under-named.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

1617.
Feb. 27. **331.** The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 285.
Warrant to draw up a fiant of a grant unto Ensign Thos. Webb of a pension of 4s. Irish per diem, being the pension of Capt. Rich. Owen, deceased.
P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.
- Feb. 27. **332.** REPORT on the WOOL TRADE in IRELAND.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 3.
Report of Sir James Ley and Mr. Hadsor touching the wools of Ireland, and the erection and government of staple towns.—27 February 1617.
According to their reference of the 18th of this instant February, have considered of the certificate of the Lord Chichester, the now Lord Deputy, and others upon a reference made to them the 27th of January last.
And first touching the appointment of cities and towns of the staple in England and Ireland, they are of opinion that such of them as are not warranted by the ancient statutes may be enabled by letters patent. Conceive it likewise fit that the charters for government of the staple in Ireland, be the same as they were in England in anno 11 of King Henry VII. with such cautions and provisions as are added by His Majesty's Attorney-General.
Also think it fit that such ancient and new staple towns as are appointed in Ireland shall by mediation of the Lord Deputy and Council be induced to relinquish all such customs and forfeitures as are given to them by the statute of 11 Eliz. cap. 10, and the statute of 13 Eliz. cap. 4.
We think it also convenient that the like provisions and instructions be had for the exportation of flocks as is of wools.
And as touching transporting of wools out of Ireland into England in great quantities, leave the consideration both of the cause itself, and of the sequel and event thereof, unto their Lordships' wisdom.
P. 1. Signed. Endd.
- March 1. **333.** The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 231.
Warrant to insert a clause in a generall fiant for the creation of the lands of Henry Bourk, of Cloghne Killebeg, into one entire manor, to be called the manor of Cloghne Killebeg, in the barony of Bellamoe, with a court baron there, and a weekly market every Monday, and one fair yearly on the 22nd of July, if not Saturday or Sunday, and then to begin on the Monday following for two days after, reserving for the same the sum of xxs. Irish.
P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.
- March 1. **334.** PETITION of SIR RICHD. MASTERSON to the LORD DEPUTY.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 210.
Prays that order may be given to Mr. Attorney to leave certain parcels of land out of his surrender, notwithstanding

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they are inserted among the lands given him in exchange on the plantations. The said parcells are Farren Cavanagh, Ballisgullon, of the demesnes of Fernes, and Ballikeig and Ballenekillebey of the demesnes of Baronscourt.

With order by the Lord Deputy for the exception of the lands mentioned, being ancient Crown lands.

March 2.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 215.

335. PETITION of SIR RICH. MASTERSON to the LORD DEPUTY.

Prays him to order Mr. Attorney to leave out of the surrender of the lands gotten upon the plantation the Clones in the Murroughes, co. Wexford.

With order by the Lord Deputy in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

P. 1. Orig.

March 3.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 217.

336. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the King's pardon to 28 persons ; treason, coining, and murder to be excepted.

Art. Moyle, M'Art Oge, M'Mahone, &c.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

March 4.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 284.

337. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to draw up a fiant of a grant to Roger Davys and Robert Branthwaite of the office of Constable of Dublin Castle with the yearly fee of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish, upon the surrender of the same by Roger Davys.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

March 6.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 206.

338. The LORD DEPUTY (Sir O. St. John) to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of Treasurer's Remembrancer and Second Remembrancer of the Exchequer to Thomas Carewe, upon surrender of the same by Robert and William Bysse ; with such fees and profit as have been received by John Danett, John Quatermus, John Symcote, John Dongan, and others.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

March 6.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 216.

339. The LORD DEPUTY to H.M. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Thomas Rand of the office of Comptroller of H.M. Customs in the port of Drogheda, with the yearly fee of 20*l.*, on surrender of the same by John Challoner.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

March 8.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 241.

340. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of Almoner of Ireland unto the Lord Primate of Armagh, together with a grant of all deodands and of all goods of ffellones de se, with 12*l.* in the pound of all fines imposed, and also

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the fines of recusants, to be distributed as the statute expresses, with a grant to the said Almoner of a fee of 100*l.* per annum.

Pp. 2. Signed at head and end. Endd.

March 10. **341.**
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 218.

The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant in reversion to Robt. Gall of the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Peace in the counties lying in the English pale and province of Leinster, except the co. of Wexford.

Pp. 2. Signed at head. Endd.

March 13. **342.**
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 220.

SA. SMITH and GEO. RICHARDS to the LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN.

Tho. Gould having agreed with the undersigned, agents for James Lord Haye and Sir Henry Yelverton, Knt., for a wine license in Cork and an aqua vitæ license in [Cargydrachie, and all other towns and villages in] the barony of Muskree [except Killcrea], for the lives of his son and daughter; and Henry Wright and John Finch having made similar agreements, the agents pray his Lordship to have the licenses passed under the Great Seal, with a certain proviso in case of the nonpayment of the yearly fines and rents.

Pp. 2. Orig. Endd.

March 13. **343.**
Grant Book,
vol. 7, No. 46.

GRANT to JOHN MELDRUM.

Grant to John Meldrum of three proportions of land called Aghalagha, Dristernan, and Dirryanny, in the county of Fermanagh. The two first were granted to James Trayll and Thomas Monypenny, the third was intended for George Smelhouse.

Sign manual.

March 14. **344.**
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 219.

LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of licenses for selling and retailing wines and making and selling aqua vitæ to Tho. Gould, of Cork, Henry Wright, of Carriglass, co. Cork, and John Finch, of Dublin.

P. 1. Signed at head.

March 14. **345.**
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 294.

LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to create into a manor all the lands of Walter FitzStevens, gent., of Corran, in co. Mayo, to be called the manor of Corran, it being formerly a manor, but afterwards discontinued.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Add. Endd.

March 17. **346.**
Grant Book,
vol. 7, No. 57

PENSION to LADY MARGARET O'NEALE.

Grant for life of a pension of 100*l.* per annum to the Lady Margaret O'Neale, wife to Sir Con Mac O'Neale (Qy. Corimac O'Neale. See 1621-2, March 3).

Sign manual.

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March 18. 347. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 221.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of Provost-marshal of the several counties of Ulster to Sir Moses Hill, Knt.

P. 1. *Signed at head. . Endd.*

March 26. 348.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 243.TRACKS¹ in the COUNTY of DOWN.

The opinion of the justices of the peace and gentlemen of the county of Down for the use, prosecution, and levying of tracks.

Approve of the Act of State for this purpose, and as the county now stands, being so subject to stealths.

1. The manner of undertaking the tracks:

They subscribe to the 'ould Act,² viz., that the track shall be undertaken within 24 hours after the goods have been stolen, and not continue the prosecution above four or five days, and that the track shall remain upon a place where the track was left 12 hours, that the inhabitants of that place may have time to put the track forward.

And they think that if the track be brought to any place late in the evening, that the trackers shall remain upon the track six hours the next day after it be daylight, notwithstanding they have required the inhabitants to put off the track over night, and that also, if any known trackers be upon the track, the same tracker upon the reasonable hire of the several towns, shall follow the track unto the end.

2. For the manner of levying of the track. They are of opinion that if the same should be laid upon the barony and the parishes, some of them being spacious, there would light a burthen upon some whose service had not been required to put off the track, nor could within those hours be informed of any such track, and withal would be the means to slack the quick and ready preservation [prosecution] of tracks for the burden being generally laid, those upon whose lands the tracks were left, bearing but equal share, would be the more careless to put the same from their lands, who haply might be the thieves, and enrich themselves upon the baronies, if that the barony should bear the track in general, these thieves may make a practice, and therefore they hold it very reasonable, that the track should be answered and satisfied the full and true value of the goods lost out of that townland where the track should be left, as is before set down.

But in regard that a late proclamation and instructions came from the Lord Deputy for composing scattered houses into town reeds, and to be so planted, if convenience will afford, that two or three towns may build together upon the

¹ "Where the track faileth, there the goods stolen to be satisfied." 6th of Edward VI. Table of the Red Council Book. 24th Hen. VIII to 6th Edward VI. MSS. Trin. Coll., Dub., F. 3., 17.

² Within 12 hours or before 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to the next day after the goods stolen, if they be taken in the night.

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meares and meeting of their several town reeds, which being established, they think it fit, that if a track be brought to any part of those lands belonging to that town reed, that the whole town reed should bear their share alike, which will be a cause of society betwixt them to help one another, and will induce them to be the more willing to draw themselves together into town reeds.

Lastly, they hold likewise that where a track shall be foiled by the cattle of any town negligently that then the whole town be charged with that track, but if foiled wilfully by the means of any particular man, that the party so foiling the track shall answer the track if he be of ability, if not, the town to answer the track, and the party to be well punished.

Endd.: "Tracks."

March 27. 349. PAPERS relating to FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 3A.

Abstract of things found in the office of His Majesty's papers for business of state, concerning the actions and proceedings of Florence M'Carte.

First, it appears by the 16th book of the business of Ireland, anno 1594, fol. 99, under Sir William Fitzwilliam's hand, being Lord Deputy of Ireland, Sir Tho. Norreys, upon the confession of one David Buttevant, that the said Florence M'Carte had near correspondency with Sir William Stanley, and one Jaques who sent over hither Patrick Cullin to kill the Queen and was executed for the same, and was the only servant of the said Florence; it also appears thereby that the said Florence and Jaques were sworn brothers.

By a letter written from Sir Nich. Browne the 4th December 1594, it is thus written: "I know him to be suspicious and subtle, a great briber to his power, friended by some great men of Ireland, who have procured him favourable countenance with some of great calling in England, an importunate suitor, and indeed the only dangerous man in Munster, having been brought up with and in league with James Fitzmorris, Dr. Saunders, Sir Wm. Stanley, and Jaques."

By a letter of Sir Geffery Fenton's, anno 1595, he sets him out to be the fittest head of a faction when time should serve for it, and that being always Spanish, he sold all his patrimony to purchase the old head of Kinsale so greatly desired of the Spaniards for a landing place, and in divers other letters from Sir Geffery Fenton in 1596 there are very earnest advices given to lay hold of him, and to keep him in safeguard for being so dangerous a man and so wholly Spanish.

There are divers letters directed unto him, whereof the originals (as it seems) remain with my Lord Carew, for the copies are here found under my Lord Carew's hand, directed to Florence M'Carte from the Earl of Tyrone and O'Donel and divers other rebels, the tenure whereof are these as follows:

"Our commendations unto you M'Cartie Moore I send unto you according to our trust of you that you will do a stout

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and hopeful thing against the pajan bears, and thereupon our army is to go into Munster, and with the will of God we consent unto you not to believe any word from us for ever before we write again to you, that you shall see trouble enough upon Englishmen in England itself, so as there shall be easiness of suffering their wars at May next, in respect of that it is now, and since this course of Munster under God was left to yourself, let no weakness or imbecility be left in you, and the time of help is near you and all the rest.—From Dongannon, 6 February 1601, O'Neil."

Ill^{mo} Sennor, Dios nro Sr es muy buen testigo como despues que llege a Irlanda y touve noticia de la persona valor y prendes de y sa he deseado en extremo vetine con v. sa. y comunicar y trata lan principal y importance persona no ha sido permitido por el peligro del camino y assi aora parte a Espanna con mucho senetimiento de no haber dado una justa e estaspler espero consuma brevidad dar la buelta.

It appears by a letter written from his agent M'Donagh, addressed to the King of Spain by his direction, that he made proffer of his service to the said King. The letter is dated in January 1609.

Signed : Tho. Shelton.

Testified by my Lord Carew.

It appears by other papers that are collections of his actions and intentions that he was combined with Desmond in his rebellion, and had prepared forces to have served with that party in that action. That immediately before the Spanish pretended invasion he departed into Ireland, married the daughter of the Earl of Clincart, and by that means got from that Earl and from Sir Owen M'Carte some places of the greatest strength in Munster, and most bending upon Spain.

That there passed couriers betwixt him and Jaques that notable traitor, and that Patrick Cullin, who should have killed Queen Elizabeth, went betwixt them.

That he pretends to come lineally from the Kings of Munster, who were expelled upon the conquest of Ireland, and to be both M'Carte More and M'Carte Reo, and so to have command upon all the lordships that lie one upon another above three score miles together westward next toward Spain.

(*In margin*). This that follows is since His Majesty's coming to this Crown.

It appears by a long relation made by one Teag Hurley, a servant to Florence M'Carte, that when he would have gone into Ireland, he intreated him to stay, and promised he would employ him into Spain in the third year of His Majesty's reign.

That at the same time, he, being in the Marshalsea, a seminary priest coming out of Spain had continual recourse to him in the habit of a poor Frenchman, and had secret con-

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ference with him from morning to night a long time together, and sent the said priest unto Spain for money, and another of his servants to Brussels. The said Teag heard him design how he would escape (upon the receipt of the money which he hoped for) out at a window in an upper chamber in the Marshalsea.

That upon his sending to Brussels there came over to him one Francisco, brother to the traitor Jaques, to help Florence to money, and upon some other treacherous intentions which were known only to Florence and his men as Teag Hurley saith, and which the said Francisco was so afraid to have discovered, that meeting with Captain Newce, who knew him, invited him to a banquet and poisoned him, for the which he was committed to the Tower. That Jaques being prisoner in the Tower, he did write letters in cyphers to Jaques, and sent them by this Teagh, whereof he knew not the contents.

That about a year and a half since he employed one man into Spain, and another into the Low Countries.

This information, upon the oath and under the hand of Teagh Hurley, was set down the 27th March 1617.

Pp. 4. Endd.: "1594. An abstract of Florence McCarty's treasons and intrusions from 1594 till 1617."

A blank leaf intervenes between the above and the leaf containing the endorsement, upon which is written: "Anno che re possa haver speranze per incaminare mei modesti desiderij."

March 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 4.

350. A RELATION of divers CRIMINAL ARTICLES against FLORENCE M'CARTY, alleged by Tieg Hurly, of the county of Carbury (sometime the said Florence's servant), and confirmed by his oath on the 28th of March 1617.

The said Tiege affirms that about 27 years past he, being a native of Carbury by the father's side and his mother of Barrye's country, and entreated by the said Florence M'Carty to his service, went with him as his foot boy into England, and stayed with him no longer than one quarter of a year. From thence went to travel into Spain and Germany, and so from one kingdom to another for the space of 16 years, and then arrived back in England, being in the service of one Sir Tho. Beadle, whom he followed in France and in Italy for two years, and coming into London he found Flor. M'Carty in the Marshalsea, whom he often visited whensoever he came into the city, being his old master. The said Florence, upon his visiting of him, would be very inquisitive of the state, strength, and wealth, of the Spaniards, and how he heard them converse and talk of him or of his imprisonment, or, if he could attain his liberty in being in Spain, whether the King of Spain or the Spaniards would make much of him or be glad of his enlargement.

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The said Teig, seeing his own time spent but in travel and that to be no means for his future good, and likewise conceiting that the old proverb might be verified in him, viz., a young servingman, an old beggar, resolved to repair into his own native country, with which intent, coming to take his leave of his restrained master Florence, the said Florence entreated his stay with a great deal of earnestness, telling him that in his service he should not want means which he himself daily expected, and that he would employ him into Spain, being the third year of His Majesty's reign of England. To which promise the said Teig gave credit and stayed well near a twelvemonth, expecting both means and employment from him; but in the meantime the said Florence did change his resolution in employing the said Teig as aforesaid into Spain.

About a quarter of a year before the said Teige's coming into Florence's service, one Rickard O'Connell, a seminary priest, by birth of Ivrahagh in Desmonde (his ancestors being constables of Ballicarbry, the principal seat of M'Carty More), came out of Spain into France, and from thence into England, where he, disguised like a Frenchman, did lodge with Florence's men, Cornelius, *alias* Cnoghor O'Rorke, and Dermond M'Finn O'Hangelin, in the house over against the Marshalsea door, being the sign of the Crown, at one Mr. Goodchilde's, and every day for the space of a fortnight or three weeks came in that habit of a poor Frenchman into the Marshalsea to Florence, where he would continue sometimes from morning to night in private conference. His cause of knowledge of the said Rickards being so disguised and of his frequenting the company of Florence was his own confession in his often telling the said Teige that he would send him after the aforesaid Ricard into Spain, and also the confession of both of his men, and of the goodman of the house, who knew him not to be priest, but took him for a Frenchman. But the said Florence would often tell Teige that he expected his quick return of Spain with money, and for his hastening would send the said Teige after him, yet after altered his mind and sent him not, but sent another of his men called Dermod M'Fynn O'Hangelin into Spain, and sent his other man Cornelius O'Rourke into Brussels, to confer with Lieutenant Jaques, who was his great friend.

The said Dermod being in Spain for a quarter of a year, returned into Ireland, missing his expected purpose of getting money from O'Sullivan Beare, and the priest likewise who went over for the same purpose failing thereof, the said Dermond came to Florence into England, by whose message from the priest he was put in hope daily to be relieved with money, the want whereof only detained him from flying into Spain. To which purpose his plot for his escape was, that after the money being received he should obtain (to effect his intent) a more convenient chamber from the Under Marshal, Mr.

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Richardson, being the highest in the house, and looking eastward upon the garden, where he thought to make his escape out of a window, his four men, Cornelius O'Rourke, Tho. Hanloane, Dermond M'Fynn, and Tieg Hurly, being ready without to receive him.

His other man Cornelius, that went to Jaques, after a month's time spent in Brussels returned unto Dover, being the harbour from whence he took shipping, and so came back to Florence without interruption, and brought him as a present from Jaques a sword, which, as the said Tieg says, was disguised with a broken and rusty hilt, but was in fashion between a sword and a rapier with a back, and of a good length. This Cornelius had told and assured his master Florence that Tho. Francesco (who was brother to the forenamed Jaques) would be with him within a month after and obtain money for him in London, which the said Tho. Francesco performed partly in coming privately to London, and before the month's end. Every day Cornelius O'Rourke would duly watch at the Spanish Ambassador's house, expecting news from Francesco, who the second or third night after his coming to town late in the evening, walking as private in the street and in as disguised a manner as he could, it was his fortune to meet with one Captain Newce, who formerly had been of his acquaintance in the Low Countries, and being exceeding fearful that he should be discovered had to shift to prevent his discovery; but bid him to a banquet in his chamber, to whom the said Captain Newce went, and there received such a poisoned entertainment that all his hair and his nails fell off, and thereof complained to the Council; whereupon Tho. Francesco was apprehended and put into the Tower, where remaining for the space of half a year and no matter proved against him (none knowing his intent but Florence and his men), upon the earnest suit of his wife to the Council for his liberty he was enlarged, and, not daring to go into the Marshalsea, he and his wife went over into the Low Countries.

The said Tieg moreover affirms that M'Gwyre, coming out of Ireland in a disguised manner, came into London, Florence being then in the Marshalsea, and having through the favour of the keeper the liberty to go abroad with his keeper one Rich. Lawson, and hearing by one of M'Gwyre's men that one would speak with him, the said Florence going with him into the King's Arns, a tavern, and this Tieg Hurley with him, he found the aforesaid M'Gwyre in merchant's attire with two men more in his company, and talking privately together he craved Florence's advice how he might with security safely get out of England, who gave him all the council he could, which was to go to Dover and carry his horses with him to avoid suspicion, which conference the aforesaid Tieg overheard. And they after meeting twice or thrice, and M'Gwyre staying in London two days went to Dover and there left his horses, assuring that within one month they

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would return, praying their horses to be well looked to, as the said Tiege afterwards did hear.

Who likewise affirms that the same year, about the spring time, there came out of Spain one Owen M'Tiege Merigeh, who having been a notorious rebel in Ireland, and despairing of pardon fled over into Spain with O'Sullivan Beare, where, being entertained into the King of Spain's service, he was made his pensioner. This Owen M'Tiege came into London, and two or three times visited the said Florence in the Marshalsea, and kept continually with his men, and after he had stayed there for the space of a sevensnight or thereabouts, having placed a son of his (whom he had brought with him out of Spain) with Florence, by the means and procurement of Cornelius O'Rourke he obtained out of the Custom-house a pass, and went for the Low Countries, being accompanied by the said Cornelius to Gravesend. The aforesaid Tiege's cause of knowledge was that during the time of the said Owen's abode at London, he kept him daily company, as the rest of his fellows did, and as concerning the said Owen's son, whom he left with Florence, about a quarter of a year after he died of the plague at the fore-named Goodchilde's house.

The foresaid Tieg likewise affirms that expecting means and employment from Florence after the sending away of his men aforesaid, and half a year after Jaques, his brother's enlargement, but then finding Florence's word to be no payment, and his expected hopes failing him, he was fain to come back again and prostrate his service in a poor habit and penniless to his former kind master, Sir Tho. Beadle, whom he served for a whole year afterwards, and when voluntaries were going to serve in the Low Countries out of England after the year's end, the said Tiege went into Flanders, but before his going took leave of Florence, who was removed from the Marshalsea to the Tower, to whom he could not have access because he was close prisoner. But hearing by one of his men that the said Tieg was going away, sent by his man Dermond M'Finn a script about the breadth of two or three fingers to him, to be delivered to Colonel Jaques in Brussels, written in characters; the contents were unknown to the said Tiege, but after the delivery of the letter to Jaques he examined the bearer what countryman he was, and after he told it him, he asked whether he would live there as a soldier. The said Tieg answering his intent was to serve in the wars he told him he would be a means to enter him into the King's list, and should be in pay, which he performed.

Then the said Tieg, serving for four years together in Captain Driscoll's company, under the King's colours, forsook the place and came back again to London, and found his old master, Florence, in the Marshalsea, whom he visited and told for any thing he could find he was not the better used in the Low Countries for his sake, upon which the said Florence grew strange towards him, and he finding his unkindness sup-

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posed it might proceed out of a suspicion of him; then he became servant to the Lord Courcy, who was then in London, and in suit with Florence, who hearing thereof imagined he should be discovered in his plots, the Lord Courcy, being his adversary, and spake in the presence of divers, and namely of one Donogh M'Donell M'Carthy, that he was sorry that he had not better rewarded his old servant, Tieg Hurly, and said he would give him the office of serjeantship or overseer of his lands, Cariggenassy. Upon which report the said Donogh coming where the Lord Courcy and the said Tieg, his man, were, told the Lord Courcy, in his ear, that he ought not to trust him, for Florence meant to do him good in conferring that place upon him. The cause why Donogh bore him, the said Tieg, malice was one Valentine Browne, son to Sir Nich. Browne, then being in England, following his suit for abatement of part of His Majesty's rent, the said Tieg used to come to him; and one day, being in his chamber, the foresaid Donogh, in great want, came to borrow some money of him. Tieg, knowing his intent, and the ill-affection he bore the said Valentine and the Lord Barry in Ireland, to whom he did some wrong, rounded Mr. Brown in the ear, and warned him not to lend him any at all. The said Valentine having a boy Donogh M'Fynnym Carthy, a near kinsman to the aforesaid Donogh M'Donnell, who overheard the said Tieg's warning, revealed the same to his cousin. In revenge whereof he thought to put the Lord Courcy in suspicion with him; but the Lord Courcy, hearing of Florence's proffer, told the said Tieg he should be preferred into a great office by Florence, to which the said Tieg replied, My Lord, there is an old proverb in the Spanish (*Palabras y plumas el viento los lioyen*), as much as to say, as the wind bloweth away words and feathers, knowing that Florence would perform no more to him in that promise than formerly he had done in divers others. Afterwards hearing the said Tieg resolved absolutely to serve the Lord Courcie or the said Valentine Browne spake to him himself, entreating him not to do it, and to stay with him in London, which Tieg denied, and so came over with the Lord Courcie, after which service for a time, hearing that Valentine Browne came over into Ireland, prostrated his service to the said Valentine, where he served for the space of four years and a half. In which time having a scruple in his conscience of the grounds of his religion, perceiving it rather founded on policy than on the word of God, he was converted from papacy to the true service of God, wherein continuing, and desiring to match with one of the same belief, he married an Englishwoman without the knowledge or advice of the said Valentine Browne, whose purpose it was to have preferred him to a better match, whereupon the said Valentine being sorry and displeased that he had so cast himself away on one that brought him not any means, and himself likewise having none, would give no countenance to the said Tieg, upon which dis-

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like he went away to Carbry, and there lived with his brethren for two months, and upon his wife's friends entreaty, both by word of mouth and letter, to come to them, he went into England, and stayed about a fortnight in Wiltshire.

After which time the said Tieg going into London to see Florence, hearing he was enlarged, the said Florence, estranging himself, told him he had a quarrel to him for doing to him many injuries, and especially for altering his religion, to which the said Tieg answered, For any cause of injury, I have assuredly done you none, but for my religion, I think, master, if you were not so old in your error, you would be of my religion too, as well as I. These and a great many other speeches passing at that time, and this was in August last past 1616.

But frequenting the said Florence's house and lying in one bed with one of his men called Thomas O'Hanloane for the space of three weeks, for some two or three days in that time the said Tieg, as his former custom was, came to Florence's chamber to visit him and still found him and his men absent, which he wondered at, but conceived not the cause until one day coming thither early he found one John O'Voleghane, Cnogher O'Voleghane, and Tieg M'Cormock, all three Desmond men born, and one of them brother to the Franciscan friar Tieg O'Voleghane, all being new comers out of Ireland. The said Tieg Hurly bad them welcome and was inquisitive of news out of Ireland, and asked them when they came into London, to which they answered some two days since. That very night coming into his lodging where the aforesaid Thomas came late to his lodging about 11 o'clock at night, where Tieg Hurly asked him where he had been so late, and he answered with his master, and after other discourse he made relation to him of some friends of his that were two or three days in town and were bound for beyond sea. What friends of mine, said Tieg, that have been poor so long and would not acquaint me with their being in town? What! dare they not walk the streets, or are they friars or men ashamed of any their actions? John Entlea one of them, quoth Thomas. Then, quoth Tieg, what a devil should John here? He is here, and Tieg O'Voleghane, the Franciscan friar, with him, said Thomas. Oh! is it so? I know, said Tieg, it was to keep them company Florence was missing this two or three days out of his chamber. It is true, said Thomas, although I was not with them; they did all five that come over dine at the Boar's Head within Ludgate, and Florence with them there, and they think no man can better procure them a pass from the four ministers of the Custom-house than yourself, in regard you are acquainted there. I assure you there is nothing I can do for them but I will do it, said Tieg; but yet, believe me, it is hard for me to undergo such danger, and how may I effect it? Nothing, said Thomas, but instead of Tieg O'Voleghane, let your name serve for the friar, and it will prejudice you

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nothing. And then after many persuasions to that purpose, the said Tieg, Thomas, and John Entlea went to the Custom-house, where there was got one pass in the name of Tieg Hurly and John Entlea. This Franciscan friar the said Tieg saw in Ireland before this time, and knew him to have been collecting of monies within the counties of Cork and Kerry under pretence of mending an abbey within the county of Kerry, called the abbey of Ireelagh, under colour of which work the said Tieg saw him going up and down the country and levying of monies, having some masons working of a few stones only to colour his intent and blind the people with a seeming zeal of mending a work so charitable, and thereupon through the devotion of many well-minded men he obtained a good purse of money, wherewith he took his journey into England and from thence beyond seas.

After the receipt of the pass out of the Custom-house, they went to the friar's lodgings in Thames Street as he takes it, being the sign of the Sugar Loaf, where he saw the friar with Donell and Cormock, Florence's two sons, the friar's brother called John O'Voleghane, and Cnogher O'Voleghane, his kinsman, with whom the said Tieg there broke his fast and warned the friar to make as much haste as he could away, and being so far engaged for him hastened him still. And after that, the very self-same day, the said Tieg and John Entlea went to Billingsgate to provide a tiltboat to go down to Gravesend, and the said Tieg procured the boat, but the tide serving not till nigh in the evening, went the friar, Tieg Hurly, and John Entlea into the boat, till at last landing at Gravesend they took a chamber. The next morning the said Tieg and John Entlea went to inquire what ships were going for the Low Countries, and hearing certainly that there were in the harbour two barks ready to go, the one bound for Dunkirk the other for Flushing, the said Tieg and John came back to the friar and told him of those two ships that were immediately departing and wished him pack away, the friar answering, I will go in the ship to Dunkirk; but Tieg told him it was unlikely he should have allowance to go in that ship, having in his pass but to arrive in Damme in Flanders, and that it were convenient for him to go into Flushing. But the friar's inclination being towards the Spanish shore still resolved to go in the ship of Dunkirk, and with that resolution they went to the water's side. A boat then being ready with passengers to go to the Dunkirk bark, the friar stepped into it; the searcher standing on shore asked him whither he was going or where his passport was, he answering, Here it is, delivered him the same, which the searcher reading,—This bark, quoth he, goeth to Dunkirk, and your pass is to Damme in Flanders; with that they cried, Come ashore, you shall not go there, whereupon the searcher grew very angry, and told that the State was much abused by such dealing, and presently carried him to a justice of the peace, and was

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there examined what the reason was that he intended to go contrary to the effect intended in his pass. He made answer that he was unacquainted either with Damme or Dunkirk, but his business being to the Low Countries, he desired to arrive there in any place, and that he was desirous not to lose his passage. You shall not then go into Dunkirk, said the justice of the peace, and with that cold comfort they parted and came to their chamber, whereupon they consulted what was best to be done, and then the friar more dismayedly than he had any cause given, bewraying his guiltiness by his outward changing of colour, began to suspect the searcher would follow and search what he had about him, which Tieg perceiving, advised him, if he had anything that might endanger him, he should do well to hide it in the chamber, who told him he had his book and two letters that were folded like wrapt sheets of paper, without sealing or superscription, which they put between the hanging and the wall, being formerly sewed up in John Entlea's doublet, which being done, the said Tieg went upon the key, where he met with the former justice of the peace, who demanded of him where his company was, and he answered they were in their chamber taking a pipe of tobacco, for getting no leave to go, it behoved them not to walk on the key. One of the standers-by said that there was another bark going for Flushing, whereupon the said Tieg came back and told the friar thereof, advising him to look boldly and to entreat the justice to let him have his pass back again to London if he would not let him go; upon which admonition he went out and met the justice, whom he entreated with a great deal of fear (his heart failing him to look aright on the justice), whereupon he, looking on him, said, I know not what to think of you, but I have nothing to say to you, after which words he took boat and went to the ship, and this about mid-August 1616.

About a sennight before the departure of the friar one John Meogh, being son to Meogh the pirate, was employed into the Low Countries to Captain Cnogher O'Driscoll, upon whose coming to him the said captain went into Spain.

And ever since the said Florence doth run into the score, having his three sons with him in England, not allowing them breeding, learning, or education, ready upon the receipt of means to be gone, having in his company as his servant one Donogh-ne-buille, a man of his own country of Carbry, and a very good linguist; also one Donogh M'Tieg Duffe is gone into Spain, about a year and a half since, from him, and is a Carbry man, and also Cormock M'Calloghane, being a Desmond man, served him for a quarter of a year, and was by him then employed into the Low Countries.

All these before-mentioned allegations the said Tieg hath sworn by the Holy Evangelist to be true, and in witness thereof hath hereunto set his hand the day and year first above mentioned.—Teag Hurly.

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A note of all Florence M'Cartie's men employed by him: Aline O'Faloy, Tieg M'Connock Carty, Cormock M'Calloghane, Desmond men; Donogh-ne-buly, a Carbry man; Thomas O'Hanloane, of Meath; John Meogh, of Kinsall.

Pp. 7. *Endd.*: Against Flor. M'Carty.

March.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 4A.

351. PAYMENTS to the TREASURER-AT-WAR.

Note for certificate of monies issued to Sir Thomas Ridgway, Treasurer-at-War in Ireland, from his first entrance, Michaelmas 1606, till Easter 1616-7.

1606, Michaelmas, 12,160*l.* 1607, Easter, 14,520*l.*; Michaelmas, 35,366*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; 100*l.* to be paid Jonas Rodley. 1608, Easter, 23,977*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and reparation of fortifications, 5,066*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 29,043*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Michaelmas, anno 5°, 32,399*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* 1609, Easter, 29,231*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Michaelmas, 26,293*l.* 4*s.* 1610, Easter, 28,266*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Michaelmas, 27,293*l.* 4*s.* 1611, Easter, 22,293*l.* 4*s.*; Michaelmas, 34,656*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* 1612, Easter, 26,015*l.* 4*s.*; Michaelmas, 14,700*l.* 12*s.* 1613, Easter, 11,507*l.* 12*s.*; Michaelmas, over 2,000*l.* for victuals pro exercitu, 26,215*l.* 4*s.* 1614, Easter, 29,700*l.*; Michaelmas, 7,600*l.* 1615, Easter, 4,800*l.*; Michaelmas, 19,955*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* 1616, Easter, 5,856*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

April 10.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 5.

352. PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

Give order for the examination of Florence M'Carty's complaint concerning divers lands detained from him.—Whitehall, 10 April 1617.

Signed: George Canterbury, William Wallingforde, Thomas Suffolke, Edward Worcester, Thomas Edmondes, George Carewe, James Hay, Ralph Wynwood, Julius Cæsar.

P. 1. *Endd.*

May 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 6A.

353. LORD KEEPER BACON to DR. GEORGE DOWNHAM, BISHOP OF Derry.

Gives him notice, as is customary to persons of his rank, that the attendance of himself and his wife will be required in the Court of Chancery on the 12th inst., at the suit of Dame Elizabeth Killigrew, widow.—Dorsett House, 8 May 1617.

P. 1. *Signed.* *Add.*: To the Right Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of Dirrhaye in Ireland. *Endd.*

May 17.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 6B.

354. INCORPORATION of YOUGHAL as a STAPLE TOWN.

Particulars of the charter of incorporation of Youghall by which it was created a staple town.

P. 1. *Endd.*: Youghall a staple town in Ireland.

May 19.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 7.

355. MR. RICHARD HADSOR to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

Has learned from some gentlemen lately come to Ireland that it would be acceptable to the recusants of that realm that His Majesty should receive of them the penalty imposed by the positive laws there for not going to church, they being

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freed of the money which they are driven to pay to inferior officers, without warrant as they conceive, which being accepted would increase His Majesty's revenue there to a great value yearly. has moved the Lord and Lady Aubigny touching his lands held by Lester's wife, and find them very willing to content him, seeing there is a mistake in the office formerly taken touching the same. Has offered to my lady to find His Majesty's title thereunto with little charge if he (Sir Thomas) so think fit. The Lord Dingwall, with whom he is of counsel, procured His Majesty's warrant for a buck for him, without mentioning any but the bearer thereof. Begs him to get for him a warrant from His Majesty for a buck or more in his own name. Will think himself much bound thereby, and will undergo with alacrity the service lately imposed by the Lord Keeper upon him, without fee, in attending Mr. Attorney for the dispatch of His Majesty's commission for leasing his lands, and other legal services for Ireland, wherewith Mr. Attorney is well pleased.—Middle Temple, London, 19 May 1617.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add.: To the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Lake, Knt., principal secretary, &c. *Endd.*

May 27. **356.**
Chichester House,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 300.

The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to insert in the letters patents of the general grant of the county Mayo, a clause for the creation of a manor on the lands of Edward O'Malley of Cahirnamort, to be called Carowmorecastle, with a court leet and a court baron, and all accustomed privileges.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 28. **357.**
Chichester House,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 222.

The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Daniel M'Namara to keep two fairs yearly at Quynhy on St. Luke's day (18 October), and St. Peter's day (1 August), to continue for two days, with a yearly rent of 26s. 8d. Irish.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

May 29. **358.**
Chichester House,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 296.

The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to insert a clause in a fiant for the creation of a manor upon the lands of Callow M'Jordan alias M'Jordan in co. Mayo, the manor to be called Tuogmore.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Add. Endd.

May 31. **359.**
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 252.

The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to create a manor with a court baron upon the lands of John Bourk of Castleleackan, to be called the manor of Castleleackan.

P. 1. Signed at head and end. Endd.

May 31. **360.**
Chichester House,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 252.

The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to insert in a fiant a clause for the creation of a manor of all the lands of Tibbott Oge M'Gibbon Bourk, to be called by the name of Knoppaghmore.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at end. Add. Endd.

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June 2.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 223.

361. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Sir Charles Coote to keep two fairs yearly at Ffewertie, co. Roscommon, on July 25 and November 11, to continue three days, with a rent of 20s. Irish.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

June 4.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 226.

362. The LORD DEPUTY to any of HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Lord Boyle of two fairs to be held yearly at the manor of Old Castleton in the parish of Kynneagh, co. Cork, on May day and St. Bartholomew, and a market on Tuesday weekly.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

June 10.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 224.

363. The LORD DEPUTY to any of HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of Master of the Ordnance and Munition with the pay of 6s. 8d. daily, and the conduct of 18 horsemen, one lieutenant, and a guydon to Sir Toby Caulfield, on the surrender by him of the letters patent of the said office, dated 13 March 1616.

Pp. 2. Signed at head.

June 12.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 225.

364. The LORD DEPUTY to any of HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant in reversion to Sir Foulke Conway, of the office of Master of the Ordnance and Munition in this kingdom on the death or other avoidance of Sir Toby Caulfield.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

June 14.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 227.

365. The LORD DEPUTY to HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of license to Lord Chichester of Belfast, to repair to Great Britain as often as his occasions shall require, according to the King's letters of 18 July 1616.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

[About
June 19.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 7A.

366. LORD KEEPER'S ADDRESS to SIR WILLIAM JONES on his being appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The King has called him to serve him as his Chief Justice of his King's Bench in Ireland.

This place has been fortunate to be well served in four successions before him. He need do but take to him the constancy and integrity of Sir Robert Gardner; the gravity, temper, and discretion of Sir James Lea; the quickness, industry, and dispatch of Sir Humphrey Winch; the care and affection to the commonwealth, and the prudent and politic administration of Sir John Denham; and he will need no other lessons. They were all Lincoln's Inn men as he is.

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But as he is to be there not only Chief Justice, but a Councillor of Estate, he will put him in mind of the great work now in hand.

Ireland is the last *ex filiis Europæ*, of the daughters of Europe, which hath come in and been reclaimed from desolation and a desert (in many parts) to population and plantation, and from savage and barbarous custom to humanity and civility. This is the King's work in chief. It is his *Garland* of *Heroicall* virtue and felicity denied to his progenitors, and referred to his times. The work is not yet conducted unto perfection, but it is in fair advance, and this he will say confidently, that if God bless that kingdom with peace and justice, no usurer is so sure in the year's space to double his principal with interest, and interest upon interest, as that kingdom is within the same time to double the rest and principal thereof, yea, and perhaps to treble it; so as that kingdom which once within the 20 years wise men were wont to doubt whether they should wish it to be in a pool, is like now to become almost a garden, and a younger sister to Great Britain. And therefore he must sit down with himself, to be not only a just governor and a good chief justice, as if it were in England, but under the King and the Deputy he is to be a master builder and a master painter and reducer of Ireland. To which end he troubles him at this time but with three directions.

The first is that he shall have special care of the three plantations; that of the north, which is in part acted, that of Wexford, which is now in distribution, and that of Longford and Letrim, which is now in survey, and let him take this from him, that the bane of a plantation is when the undertakers or planters make such haste to a little mechanical present profit, and disturb the whole frame and nobleness of work for times to come. He must therefore hold them to their covenants, and the true ordinances of plantation.

The second is that he be careful of the King's revenue, and by little and little constitute him a good demesne which hitherto is little or none, and the King's case will be hard if, when every man's land shall be improved in value, with increase manifold, the King shall be tied to his dry rent.

His last direction (though first in weight) is, that he shall endeavour to proceed resolutely and constantly (and yet with due temperance and equality) in matters of religion, "lest Ireland civil be worse to us than Ireland savage."

After Sir William Johnes' speech he added, I had forgot one thing, that he may take exceeding great comfort in having to serve with such a Deputy, one that he thinks a man ordained of God to do great good to that kingdom; and he thinks good to say to him that the true temper of a chief justice towards a Deputy is neither servilely to second him nor factiously to oppose him.

Pp. 2. Endd.

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July 16. **367.** The LORD DEPUTY to any of HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 228.
Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of a pardon to Shane M'Hughe O'Mullone and 11 others under-named.
P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.
- July 27. **368.** The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 229.
Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to be made to John Merik, of the office of Feodary-General of the province of Connaught and county of Clare, with a yearly stipend of 25s., on surrender of the same by Anthony Perse.
P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.
- Aug. 5. **369.** The LORD DEPUTY to HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 230.
Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to the Lord Archbishop of Armagh of the office of His Majesty's Almoner in Ireland, with all usual perquisites, fines, and profits, committing to the care of the Almoner all fines and penalties due by reason of recusancy, according to the Statute 2nd Elizabeth, and a grant to the Lord Archbishop for his pains and travail in the execution of the said office of the fee of 100*l.* English per annum.
Pp. 2. Signed at head.
- Aug. 21. **370.** LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 7 B.
They state the case between Lord Dingwall and Captain Butler as to the lands of Cloughgrenan and Droughy. A verdict is found for Captain Butler. Other lands are claimed by him.—Dublin, 21 Aug. 1617.
Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., H. Power, Thomond, Cha. Wilmot, J. Kinge, Ed. Blayney, Fran. Ruishe.
Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland concerning the controversy between the Lord Dingwell and Captain Butler to the Lords."
- Aug. 26. **371.** LORD DEPUTY to SIR THOMAS LAKE.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 8.
Yesterday received his letters with His Majesty's commandments, in two parts; the first concerning the erecting of ports and ferries between Ireland and Scotland, the other about iron ordnance. For the first, Sir Hugh Mountgomery had a grant ready for the seal for a sole port at Donaghadee, but upon advice he staid it long since in the Hanipier, and will now take it from thence according to His Majesty's commandments. Sir James Hamilton has His Majesty's warrant for another port at Bangor, the proceeding whereof he will stay. The second point, concerning the making of iron ordnance in this kingdom, with liberty to transport, His Majesty has referred to deliberations, and after consultation with some of the Council about it, he will return answer to him (Sir Thomas Lake).—Dublin, 26 August 1617.
P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

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[Aug.]
Carte Papers,
vol. 61, p. 44.

372. REPORT on the CASE of the LORD BARON OF BRITTAS.

That he is not to have the lands to farm which are found by office upon the *que plura* for the Lord Baron of Castleconnell, &c. Details of feoffments from Ellice and Honora Bourke, daughters and co-heirs to David Bourke, to himself, dated Feb. 24, 1608, and other lands. For Cassowerahine Rathdronyn, Derrye and Cammos, Garranyky, Gortscrevan, Garrygynly, Porterosly, and the fishing of Clone Callencurragh, Lackaghshannon, Ruskyoragh, and Ellane Carrye.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*: "Lord Bourk."

Oct. 11.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 9.

373. LORD DEPUTY to WINWOOD.

Yesterday Ja. Ca. was with him with his (Sir R. Winwood's) letters. Have seen his papers, and spoken with him, and he presently goes on with his business, and if he (the Lord Deputy) hear any more of him before his return he will report it. All that he can say of the man is, that he has known him in this town heretofore, and that they esteem him an idle and unconstant fellow, yet he may carry the business he has well, for he (the Lord Deputy) will have an eye after him.

Yesterday the commissioners for the business of Waterford sent him the verdict of the county, which they found even as the King's counsel drew it, so that if the citizens do not find the same, which he hopes they will do, their day being on Tuesday next, yet that which the county has done will be sufficient, according to the judges, to find a forfeiture of their liberties. Of the citizens' surrender he hears no more yet, and the reason of it he partly understands. Will expect them awhile.—Dublin, 11 October 1617

P. 1. *Signed.* *Add.* *Endd.*

Oct. 23.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 10.

374. LORD DEPUTY to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

Received his letters of the 27th Sept., specially concerning a course propounded to His Majesty for the reformation of the excessive taking of usury, which is grown to so great a mischief in this kingdom. He has thoroughly considered thereof, with the advice and assistance of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice, as His Majesty directed, and they have propounded their opinions, as is set down in this enclosed note, which he returns, and wishes, if it stand with His Majesty's royal pleasure, that some speedy course may be taken for the restraining of such caterpillars as these usurers are.—Dublin, 23 October 1617.

P. 1. *Signed.* *Add.* *Endd.*: "Del. 25 Oct. 1617, but staid at Dublin by contrary winds till 1 Nov."

Oct. 25.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 11.

375. PROCLAMATION against HARBOURING JESUITS.

"Coppie veritable et mot a mot fidelement extraicte du dernier edict baillé par le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, et

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imprimé dans la ville de Dublin au Royaume d'Hibernie le 25 Octobre 1617.

Signed: Tho. Abp. Dublin, Canc.; Arth. Savage, Receiver; Hen. Docrea, Treasurer; Will. Jones, Chief Judge; Wm. Methwold, Councillor of State; Dudley Norton, Sect. of State; Fran. Augier, Master of the Rolls; Hen. Power, John King, and Fran. Ansly, Councillors.

Pp. 5. *French translation*; *printed* 1617.

Nov. 10. **376.** The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 302.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to James Bishop of the offices of Collector of His Majesty's revenues within the province of Ulster (lately reduced to civility) and county of Cavan, according to the King's letters of 25 Nov. 1616.

P. 1. *Signed at head.*

Nov. 20. **377.** The LORD DEPUTY to any of HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 280.

Warrant to prepare a fiant containing five licenses for retailing wines and making and selling aqua vitæ to Barnaby and Mary Bryan, in the town of Cotteslaugh; to Sir William Cole and Susan his wife, in Enniskillen, and three miles round; to Anthony Atkinson in Philipstowne, and other places in King's County, Eastmeath, and Westmeath; to Edward and Eliz. Weiden, in Waterford and other places in that county, and in Wexford; to Richard and John Audley in Ferres, Ballinapart, and two miles round, with the petition of Geo. Richards and the other agents for the Lord Deputy's signature.

P. 1. *Signed at head Endd.*

Nov. 20. **378.** The LORD DEPUTY to any of HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 304.

Warrant to prepare a fiant containing six several licenses for the retailing wines and making and selling aqua vitæ or usquebaugh by Matthew and Edward Davies in Enniskillen; by Thomas and Jane Pepys, in Dinganlacoush, Tralie, Ballyskillip, and Castlemaine, co. Kerry-Desmond; by Connor and Terence O'Sherridan in Balliconell, and other places in the half-barony of Tullagha, co. Cavan; by Jane and Frances Hamilton, in all places in the half-barony of Tullaughoncho (or Tullachoncho), co. Cavan; by John and William Hamilton, in Corynery, in the barony of Clanchic, co. Cavan; by Emanuell Ley and Richard Waltham, in Aughar, in the barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, and in the manor of Largry, commonly called the three Ballybetaughs, according to the six covenants now remaining in the office of Composition for Licenses.

P. 1. *Signed at head. Endd.*: "With petition of the agents whose names are inserted in the margin opposite the several covenants, viz., Samuel Smith and Geo. Richards, Tho. Vaughan and Tho. Peyton, Sam. Smith and Geo. Richards, Geo. Richards only, Sam. Smith and Tho. Peyton, Tho. Peyton and Daniel Dene."

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Nov. 26.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 236.

379. RE-GRANT upon SURRENDER under COMMISSION.

Order that the surrender of the patent formerly granted to Sir Hugh O'Connor Dun be accepted, and a new grant made of his estates, with a yearly rent of 35*l.* to the King.

Pp. 2. Signed at head. Endd.

Dec. 2.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 281.

380. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to draw up a fiant of a grant of the office of Feodary of the province of Munster to John Southwell.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Dec. 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 12.

381. COMMISSIONERS OF WARDS in IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Since the establishment of this commission for disposing and ordering His Majesty's wards and liveries, &c. in this kingdom, all diligence has been used. This enclosed list will show what has formerly been done in the execution of that commission, and therein they beg them not to measure the future profit that may be raised hereafter out of this court by the exilitie of this last year's revenue, which could not be great, considering the infancy of this establishment and the difficulties which they have encountered to preserve the same in its due strength. The course they take invites the subjects more and more every day to be in love with the form of proceeding which in former ages was unusual and strange to them, but the obstacles which they find to cross His Majesty's intention and their own labours in this service are of several kinds, whereof they offer some few particulars.

In a letter of His Majesty sent into this kingdom to pass all the province of Connaught to the several proprietors thereof in fee with a certain tenure of His Highness according to the purpose of the last composition made with the inhabitants of that province in the late Queen's time, there is contained a free pardon and remission of all intrusions, alienations, mean profits and fines whatsoever heretofore accrued to His Majesty in that province, so that though they can discern that by the said letters patent His Majesty has settled the estates and tenures hereafter of the unsteady and variable multitude of that province, yet the absolute remittal of all former titles of wardships, intrusions, meane profits and fines accrued to His Highness in that province at any time heretofore was a great hindrance to the purpose of their commission, both in His Highness' profit and in that main matter of conformity in religion which those that ought to sue livery must have tied themselves unto by the laws and statutes of this kingdom before restitution of their possessions should be made to them. There are also some other letters of that kind brought over lately by some heirs of great territories, who, under pretence of surrendering their lands and possessions to His Majesty, and taking the same back again by letters patent from His Highness, have got into the said letters a clause for

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a free remittal to them of all titles of intrusions, alienations, mean profits, and suits of liveries due to His Highness upon the descent of the said possessions to them from their ancestors, which course has also much straitened that profit His Majesty might raise by the said commission of the wards, takes away the hopes of such heir's conformity, which His Highness is known to affect above all matter of revenue whatsoever; and lastly, proves to be a precedent which many in this kingdom will importunately labour to solicit His Majesty for, in other particulars of that nature.

And as they found divers heirs, now of full age, formerly in ward to His Majesty, backward in the prosecution of their liveries out of His Highness's hand on purpose to avoid the taking of the oath of supremacy upon taking out their letters patent according to the statutes of this kingdom, they have made divers leases of their lands to good protestants, in imitation of the course of England, until the said heirs shall duly and legally sue out their said liveries according to law, upon which leases His Majesty is to have a good yearly rent by reservation and fines upon the passing thereof; and by this manner of our proceedings they have gained some obstinate heirs to conform themselves in religion, and raised a profit to His Highness out of the rest that wilfully stand out against their obedience to the laws in that case. The last interruption they find to make this court of wards unprofitable to His Majesty and not pleasing to the subjects, is from the several escheators, who, by their letters patent, have also a grant of the feodaries' places unto them with limitations of *Quam diu se bene gesserint*; the instructions of the commission not admitting the compatibility of those places in one person, nor allowing the quantity of the interest to endure longer than His Majesty's pleasure, in both which points they find those officers headstrong and unwilling to divide those places, as being their right by letters patent, as they pretend, without which division of the offices into several hands they (the commissioners) cannot discharge their duties according to their instructions, nor make the court so advantageable to His Majesty as they conceive it; and because their patents were under the Great Seal, and the patentees numerous, they could not fairly take any course with them without some further strength and direction from their Lordships in that behalf.—Dublin, 6 December 1617.

Signed: Will. Jones, Dom. Sarsfelde, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, J. Kinge, Dud. Norton.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

Dec. 11. 382.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 291.

The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to insert in a fiant a clause for the creation of a manor of the lands of Charles O'Connor Roe, to be called the manor of Bealanafadda, with a court leet and a court in the

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nature of a court baron, and a weekly market on Tuesday, and yearly fair on St. Barnard's day to be kept at Beallana-fadda, reserving to His Majesty the yearly rent of [].

P. 1. Orig. Signed at end. Add. Endd.

Dec. 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 13.

383. DR. T. RYVES to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

As he holds his poor place of office in this kingdom through him (Sir T. Lake), he is forced in a difficulty which has befallen him to ask his succour. Has had the bad hap to fall of late into the displeasure of the Archbishop of Ardmagh and the Bishop of Meath, men whom he never offended in word or deed. Knows not what the matter is, but they complain that their authority is encountered by the King's patent granted to him, and he is every day charged with encroaching upon their jurisdiction for exercising that authority. They have of late preferred many grievous accusations against him, by petition at the Council table here, and he hears that they have secretly sent informations against him to the King in England. Fearing what impression such informations coming from two such men may make in the mind of His Majesty, whom they all know to be so tenderly affected to the Church, which they say he (Ryves) seeks by all means to vex and impoverish for his private gains, he has asked leave to go and justify himself against their accusations. But the Lord Deputy and Council, for reasons best known to themselves, think it not fit to let him go as yet, and therefore he most humbly begs him to beseech His Majesty in his behalf that he would be pleased to reserve one ear for his defence, and not to decree anything against him or to cast him out of his service in part or in whole until his cause be heard.

Is embarrassed in making his defence, as their Lordships have altered their ground of opposition against him, for whereas formerly they took exception against the patent as infringing their authority, they now allege that it is not fit that the King should bestow it upon Dr. Ryves, being but a doctor of the law, but upon some prelate under whom Dr. Ryves, being a very worthy and sufficient man, may execute the place and not under the King; not considering that in England, where these prerogatives are in the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury as here they are in the King, this office is executed by a doctor of the civil law, as here it has always been; for before him (Ryves) was Dr. Dunn, before him Dr. Ford, before him was indeed Archbishop Loftus, but he executed the place by Mr. Loftus, a Batchelor of the Law, (now Sir Adam Loftus one of his Majesty's Privy Council here;) before him was Dr. Acworth, and before him one Garvie, a Batchelor of the Law, and who before him he knows not, neither can the place be discharged by a man of any other profession.

But it is sufficiently come to light here what their drift and

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purpose is, namely, to strip him of his office, and to invest the Lord Primate in it, who has received much already of the bounty of the King (God send him joy thereof), but yet is still desirous to have more, no doubt with a good intent and of purpose to bestow it in good deeds when he is dead. As for my Lord of Meath, he has two great and wealthy bishoprics, which no man envies him; but so well ordered that his Lordship is not willing that any man should look into them but his assured friends.

And whereas their Lordships have complained to the King that all the archbishops and bishops of this kingdom are subject unto him (Ryves) (for so much my Lord of Meath has acknowledged at the Council table), yet he begs him, for justice sake and the King's service, to signify to His Majesty that this complaint hath sundry times been made at his Council table here and ever received answer that there is no such matter, as he, Sir Thomas, may learn from the papers sent by the bearer. The Bishop of Meath cavils at a petty discrepancy between the King's letter and his (Ryves') patent. But he (Ryves) is content to undergo any further trial.—Dublin, 20 December 1617.

Pp. 3. Add. Signed. Endd.: "From D. Ryves concerning the opposition made by some bishops there to his office of the Facultys." *Sealed.*

Dec. 22.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 290.

384. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to William Bourne of a pension of 12*d.* a day, being half of the pension granted to Capt. Barnaby Riche and Owen ap Hughe, the former being dead, and upon the death of the latter the other half to be granted to him, commencing Nov. 10, 1617.

P. 1. Orig. Add. Endd.

Dec. 23.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 14.

385. SIR HENRY DOCWRA, Treasurer-at-War, to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

Professes his desire to give him (Sir T. Lake) information as to the state of affairs, &c. Knows he has and ever may have far better advertisements if he please than any he is able to give, yet in two things only he will make bold to inform him.

The King's surveyor is now lately with a full and perfect review of the measure of those lands in Wexford, whereunto there have been formerly so great exceptions taken. Has not seen his particular report, but the Lord Deputy has told him there is little advantage gained by it.

And for the town of Waterford, they had once drawn an absolute form of submission and surrender of their charters to the King's mercy, but because it was not full to those intents the King's Council thought good to require at their hands, it was refused, and another more perfect sent to them

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to sign. Whereat they have made a stop and given occasion to many to think assuredly they had nothing less in their intentions than to make good their offer. Knows, however, that the Lord Deputy has had speech with some of the best of them since, and as they have promised fair, he is persuaded they will yield to anything required from them. The day prefixed is the last of this month, when the final issue will be seen; and if they fail, their dissimulation and falsehood has been such as deserves no favour.

Will not trouble him with the wants they are in for mone that should have come out of England. They are yet in hope of a supply.—Dublin, 23 December 1617.

Pp. 2. Add. Signed. Endd. Sealed.

Dec. 24.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 297.

386. PETITION of SIR EDWARD FISHER.

Petition of Sir Edward Fisher, Knt., to the Lord Deputy to prevent the passing of the village Monglasse, being his property, to Edward Butler, he having become possessed of it through being his tenant and refusing to pay rent, and now intends to pass it as his own lands, with the following order by the Attorney-General:—

The King's learned Council are required to take notice hereof, and not to suffer the parcells above mentioned to be passed unto any person whatsoever until they shall give us notice thereof, and shall receive our further direction in that behalf.

Copy. Signed at head. Endd. Add.

[1617.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 15.

387. SIR THOMAS RIDGEWAY'S PAYMENTS for PUBLIC SERVICE.

A brief collection of several sums of money paid by the late Treasurer Ridgeway, with other demands not allowed in his last account ending June 1616, to be considered and recovered.¹

Sir John Kingesmill, Sir Tirlagh M'Arte, O'Neale, Thady O'Ferrall, Sir Tho. Phillipps, Sir Barie Brookes.

Money overpaid by Sir John Bingley to Sir Josias Bodley. Also charged upon him by Sir John Bingley, in respect of a bond of the Lord of Howthes.

The heirs and executors of Sir Tho. Bourke, Knt.

Dirricke Garritson, skipper of a hoy employed to the Isle of Ila in Scotland.

John Browne, master of a bark.

To Wm. Hughes, assignee to Theodore Tomlinson, His Majesty's fleacher.

Nich. Bevans, keeper of the Council Chamber in Ireland.

John Franckton, printer.

Rog. Downton, clerk of the Pipe Office in Ireland.

Sir Jasper Harbert, Knt., constable of Burrishowle.

Sir Geo. Beverley, Knt., pensioner.

¹ The several amounts are omitted, as being of no historical interest.

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Sir Rich. Bingley.

Mich. Hall, deputy-victualler at Waterford, under Sir Allen Apsley, Knt., late commissary of victuals in Mounster, for money paid to Jas. Sherlocke, of Gracedieu.

Geo. Chambers, chief chamberlain of the Exchequer in Ireland.

The heirs or executors of Sir Tho. Chichester, Knt.

The heirs or executors of Sir John Bourehier, Knt.

The heirs or executors of Tho. Young, late collector of rents and revenues in Mounster.

Sir Ja. Carroll, Knt., late Deputy Treasurer-at-War.

Wm. Browne, late deputy receiver of rents and revenues in Ireland.

Ric. Linche, late paymaster in the camp.

Rob. Cartwright, lieutenant of the horse troop under the command of Sir John Kingesmill.

Pet. Hone, late lieutenant to the Lord of Howth.

The heirs or executors of Captain Sam. Harrison.

Captain Anth. Huggins, Provost Marshal of Tyrone and Fermannagh, and Edw. Bacon, employed in victualling the forces for the Isle of Ila.

Damian Peck, attorney of the province of Connaught.

Charles Waterhouse.

Sum, 4,855*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* halfpenny farthing (English).

Other demands of the said Lord Ridgeway respectuated, and to be recommended, and left by the Lords Commissioners to be considered and certified by the said Lord Deputy and State.

That thereupon the said Lord Ridgeway may be relieved accordingly, viz. :—

What the Lord Deputy and State shall think fit to be allowed by His Majesty unto the said late Treasurer in respect of his personal service and assistance by himself and his troop of horse under his leading in the expedition against the traitor Sir Cahir O'Daughertie and his adherents, and like assistance by him and his said troop towards the taking in of the said rebels' several castles to His Majesty's use, and releasing of the Lord Bishop of Derry's wife, Captain Henry Vaughan, Sir Basill Brookes' young son, and other English prisoners and good subjects from their former captivity in the said castles, when they were in the enemies' custody, for which he demands upon the shutting up of his final account by the sum of 168*l.* 18*s.*, though he avers it cost him thrice as much, besides the often adventure of his person, followers, and retinue.

Money detained by Wm. Browne, late this petitioner's deputy receiver of the revenues of Ireland, and paid to himself for the fee of collectorship of the impost, 372*l.* 10*s.* The said Brown's offer to have the patent of the said office of collectorship and the fee of 70*l.* per annum, to be surrendered to His

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Majesty's use for 210*l.* (according to the rate set down for surrenders of patents as it is alleged) in part payment.

Also demanded by the said late Treasurer for his entertainment, 230*l.* 13*s.*

Sum, 1,082*l.* 0*s.* 12*d.* (English).

Sum total, 5,937*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* halfpenny farthing (English).

Signed: Fra. Gofton, Ri. Sutton. Copia vera.

Pp. 4.

[1617?] 388.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 17.

NEALLE KING to [].

Relation of the causes of his coming to London to petition the King for recompense for services to the late Queen and His present Majesty.

First, meeting with a packet of letters sent out of Spain to the Cardinal [Archduke Albert], intercepted and sent them by Richard Golborne to the last Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as Mr. Rob. Leslor can testify, and also the said Richard, now dwelling in Dublin, and a rich credible person.

Secondly, advertised the late Earl of Devonshire of the last Spanish army's coming into Ireland, as appears by letters of the said Earl directed to the now Lord Deputy.

Thirdly, advertised Colonel Dorp, in Ostend, of the strength of the Cardinal's camp, whereby he did great and good service against the Spaniards.

Fourthly, made known to the said Earl that the Earl of Tyrconnell, and also Maguire, had conferred with the Spanish Ambassador a purpose to leave England and revolt against England, the said ambassador lying then in Westminster, the time being the 16th April 1605.

Fifthly, gave notice to Sir Geo. Paulett, Knt., of divers bad members that were plotting all the means they could to rebel, and do great hurt in the country, the which fell out accordingly, as Lady Paulet can testify. Was the first man that came out of the country to Captain John Vaughaine the day that the Derry was burned, and the Governor slain, and brought with him sundry young gentlemen. Caused them to enter into the King's service, which they performed loyally, although they were first otherwise addicted, but by his procurement, as the said captain wrote to the Lord Deputy and Council, affirming it to be so the same day, being the 21st May 1608, of which many of the Council and the said captain can witness.

Sixthly, went from the camp to Dublin with letters and news to the Lord Deputy how all stood with the enemy, his journey being coming and going 200 miles from Elagh to Dublin, and carried not only letters to all the officers in the camp, but led and conducted many victuallers from Dounnannoy [Dungannon] to the army, which brought with them both bread, beer, aqua vitæ, and wine, good store for the relief

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of the army. Sir Tho. Rochway [Ridgeway], Knt., and Solipher St. Johnes, Knt. [Sir Oliver St. John], may and can affirm.

Seventhly, went very often, as well in night as in daytime, from Lighford [Lifford] to Colrane and Anagh to the English and Schottes [Scots] men, to succour them as well with comfortable news that the army was coming and at hand, as also took great pains to carry arms and ammunition in night time to Manus O'Cahaine and the Scotsmen of Anagh, whereby, indeed, they have done good service in killing and wounding many of the enemies out of the old castle of Anagh.

To the no small comfort of those that were loyal subjects, as the said Sir Tho. Ridgeway, Knt., Capt. Jo. Vaughane, and the inhabitants of Anagh can yet testify, has also, with the advice and counsel of the said Sir Thomas, laid such a good plot that a great many of the enemies were both slain and taken and so hanged, which, if the said knight will, he can very well tell if he be demanded the question. Likewise, to advance the glory of God and continue his former godly course of life, took orders upon him by the advice of the Lord Deputy, whereby he might do great good among his countrymen in reading and teaching the Word of God in Irish unto them, if he were maintained and succoured; and although he had many referments from the now Lord Deputy to be well placed, yet the covetous kept away his right, and so being constrained to petition the King's Majesty, Sir Humfrey May took no more pity on him, but only if the Lord Bishop of Derry shall think fit to bestow some church living upon him, which, being but a cold and succourless answer, he was forced to go home comfortless but of God only, to whom he commits the mitigation of all. Sir Humfrey May, at his first coming to him, told him flatly that he would do nothing for him, and blamed him for coming from the Lord Deputy over out of Ireland; but, at Sir Oliver St. John's entreaty, he gave him a manner of reference, which is but to a comfortless end, as it may appear at large hereafter.

Moreover he procured two gentlemen of the county of Colraine, now called Londonderry, in the first month of Odoghartie's rebellion, to render not only twelve horses of the King's troop with all their furnitures, but also animated them to service to the King; where indeed they did good service, entering into Captain Manus O'Cahaine's company. Their names are Richard Nakilley, MacDermott O'Chahaine, and Brian Oge, idem, his brother, of which the said Captain John Vaughan, Capt. Manus O'Cahaine, and Cornet Cartwrite can well testify, the rather because the said cornet received the horses and furniture from them and him about the 1st of June 1608, and the foresaid officers know very well if God and he had not been that they would go to help O'Doghartie.

Pp. 4. Signed.

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[1617 ?] 389.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 17.

NEALE KINGE'S INFORMATION against EDMUND OGE O'DONNELLY.

Information given by Neale Kinge relative to the suspicious practices of Edmund Oge O'Donnelly, who, after having served the Earl of Tyrone in Spain five years, returned three years ago at Michaelmas, and repaired to Mr. Hen. Peirce, secretary to the new Lord Deputy, who entertained him into his service.

This informer saith that there is one Edmond Oge O'Donnelly, an Irishman, whose father was a principal dealer for the Earl of Tyrone, and himself did follow the last Earl of Tyrconnell, and was a chief agent between Tyrone and Tyrconnell for some time before their flying out of Ireland, and with them went into Spain, and there remained servant to the Earl. The said Oge O'Donnelly returned into Ireland, and, upon his first arrival there, he repaired to Mr. Hen. Peirce, secretary to the now Lord Deputy, who forthwith entertained him into his service, and whom he still retains. About the latter end of August last the said Oge O'Donnelly came to London, pretending to petition the King's Majesty for a portion of land either in the county of Tyrone or Fermanagh, which land the said Oge O'Donnelly told this informer he was possessed of before his coming into England; neither did he give any other colourable reason for his coming or stay at London, where he yet is, and told this informer if his master at the Lord Deputy's coming over did not employ him back to Ireland, he would stay till May day before he returned. He likewise says that the said Oge O'Donnelly very often repairs into the Tower to confer with the Irish knights that are prisoners there, namely, Sir Cormack MacBaron, Sir Neale O'Donnell, and Sir Donald Occaan [O'Cahan]; which he thinks can be for no good intent to the Crown of England, for that the said Oge O'Donnelly ever heretofore followed those that were traitors to this Crown from his infancy, and is still himself a papist. Saith that he observed some things that were suspicious between [Mr. Pierce] and Oge O'Donnelly: first, that this informer, having occasion some times to go to Mr. Peirce within this two years past, sundry times found them privately in Mr. Peirce's chamber having papers in Spanish lying before them, which this informer understanding the Spanish tongue, did the better know. The next cause of suspicion was that the informer, having occasion very often to be at Dublin and sometimes long together by reason of his suits to the Lord Deputy, perceived that the said Oge O'Donnelly, at the first arrivals of any from Spain, the Archduke's country, or Italy, always repaired to them, and conversed with them, and was their means in any their occasions to the said Mr. Peirce. Thirdly, the said Oge O'Donnell, within the space of these three years past, has been the only means to Mr. Peirce to procure license from my Lord Deputy for very many kinsfolk (both men and

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women) to the late . . . ¹ out of Ireland for their coming into England, pretending here some suits to His Majesty; whereby they, having no such end, from hence have transported themselves to beyond the seas to effect their pretended purposes, as, namely, for Graina neme Donnell, daughter to Sir Neele O'Donnell, with her servants, Cormich O'Mullane, who is now returned into Ireland, and Hugh Dorrrough O'Dougane, with others her followers, whose names he knows not, who, going out of England into the Archduke's country, were there at their arrival well entertained, which the informer had credibly heard from divers who have been since with the aforesaid lady's mother, which old lady is still remaining there, and likewise for Rowry O'Doherty, brother to Sir Cary O'Doherty, who is now with the Archduke and divers others. He likewise saith that the said Oge O'Donnell procured means for Rose ny Galhore [Gallagher], daughter to Towle Mack a de Ganny Ogallhore, principal follower to the late Earl of Tirconnell, after her return out of Spain, whereto she went with the aforesaid Earl and continued there beyond the seas till within these three years last, and since liveth in Tyrconnell, a papist and a great supporter of Jesuits and priests, securely and plentifully. He likewise says, that within or about half a year since, Degra O'Dugan, secretary to the late Tirlogh Magwire, returned from Spain into Ireland, where he now is. He knoweth not certainly whether the said Oge O'Donnell had any carriage or hand in his return or no. The informer says he being in London the last term, saw divers times the said Oge O'Donnell going to the Tower; and that one time upon a Sunday, in the morning, the informer followed the said Oge O'Donnell, and one Garret Sutton, an Irishman, servant to the Duke of Lenox (by whose means and one Shane O'Caan [O'Cahan], servant to the aforesaid Lord Duke, the said Oge O'Donnell has his access to the prisoners aforesaid) to the Tower, where they got access without stop; but he was letted to speak with them, notwithstanding that Brian Cary, footman to the late prince, went with him of purpose to help him to see the prisoners. This informer says that one Henry Guin, an Irishman, born near Dublin, has been a servant continual with a very many of the greatest rebels and fugitives of Ireland, as first, with one Hugh Ro O'Donnell that broke forth of Dublin Castle, and afterwards made great wars in Ireland against the Queen, and in the end fled into Spain, and at his departure the said Guin became servant to his brother, the last traitorous Earl of Tyrconnell, and continued in his service till he went into Spain, and then became servant to Sir Donnald Occaan [O'Cahan], now prisoner in the Tower at London. Upon whose first commitment in Dublin the said Guin went to serve Sir Cary O'Doherty, the late rebel, which Sir Cary being

¹ Obliterated.

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at that time suspected to be entering into rebellious practices, as being discovered by Sir George Paulet, late Governor of the Derry, in an island near the Derry, with about 100 armed men in his company, about Martinmas time before the said O'Dogherty's open rebellion, which attempt being discovered, the said Sir Cary and Filon Renje [Felomy Reagh], his coadjutor, immediately went to Lifford to Sir Richard Hansard, the Governor there, and procured his safe-conduct to Dublin, where he obtained a pardon and sent Guin with letters from Dublin to London; which Guin at his return into Ireland was stayed and committed to prison at West Chester, but was soon released by some extraordinary means, as the informer verily thinks; for he has heard that the principal letters that Guin brought back were conveyed away before his apprehension, and that at Guin's return into Ireland from his enlargement, Sir Cary, his master, being in open rebellion, he returned to Sir Randal Mac [Donnell]. . . .¹ The said Guin within these three years has been employed into England, and now has been these . . .¹ since Lammas last to no good intents, as this informer thinks will be proved if he be thoroughly sifted, he being a very dangerous papist and an only dealer for the Jesuits in the north of Ireland. This is the true information of, witness his own hand, Neale Kinge.

Pp. 3. Signed.

[1617 ?] 390.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, p. 18.

ANSWER of the JUDGES of the CASES propounded by the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

Question, whether lands late of the Earl of Desmond and divers others attainted of treason by Act of Parliament, and their lands vested and settled in the Crown in actual possession, by inquest of jurors; and the lands found by inquisition to be granted by patent in fee-farm to divers undertakers, whereof many parcels are withholden from the patentees or their assigns. What action or remedy by the law ought to be allowed to such pretenders to try their titles, whether only petition of right or whether such inquisitions are traversable? The judges make answer that, inasmuch as the statute of 2 Edw. 6, that allows traverse in like cases, is not (as they understand) in force in Ireland, the patentee ought to hold and continue the possession, and he that pretends title must sue by petition and not otherwise, as if the lands were still in the King's hands with a *scire facias*,¹ thereupon against the patentee.

Signed: John Doddridge, Henry Hobarte, Fr. Bacon.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "Cases wherein the Chief Baron of Ireland did ask advice."

[1617.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 6.

391. PETITION of FLORENCE M'CARTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

That where the late Earl of Clancarty at his being in England mortgaged to their Lordship's suppliant about 30 years

¹ Obliterated.

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past, before he married his daughter, for 190*l.* a place and certain lands called Twoh Irilagh and Dromhumfrey, afterwards mortgaged to Mr. Harbert Pelham, by whose tenants it was holden, and after petitioner was committed and sent hither, the Earl of Tyrone caused these lands and place to be delivered to one of that country called Dónnell, that untruly alleges himself to be the late Earl of Clancartie's bastard, who thereupon brought to Tyrone out of that country as many men as he could with whom he was at Kinsale when he was overthrown, and being afterwards pardoned holds ever since those lands that was not demanded nor sued for by any, by reason of petitioner's restraint. And where also certain small parcels of petitioner's lands which is worth but about 30*l.* a year, called Anagh rilly Lahharde, Culenoe or Ballyahir Eaglais, Ballytrasty, Turpin Fahagh, and Ceapagh, were, during petitioner's restraint, possessed by certain farmers and tenants of that country for mortgages made, as they allege, by petitioner's ante-predecessor, the late Earl of Clancarty, which land is still holden by them or by others of that country, people unto whom they passed their mortgage.

Petitioner prays therefore that, as since his trouble he was driven to satisfy Mr. Herbert Pelham, he himself being dispossessed of that land, and never paid nor satisfied of his money that he disbursed for it, and being ready to pay what mortgage shall appear to be due upon those other small parcels, their Lordships would grant him letters to the Lord President of Mounster that he and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas that dwells there, and the Chief Justice of Monster, or either of them, shall hear and examine this matter and certify to their Lordships the state thereof, they may thereafter take order to restore petitioner to his right.

P. 1. Endd.

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Jan. 1.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 1.

392. The LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

Desires that he may have a speedy answer to his propositions to the Lords for settling the plantation of Wexford. He has restored Robert Wells to his pension of 8s. a day, which had by some means been struck off. They have not yet seen the end of the business of Waterford. The corporation must soon either surrender their liberties or have judgment against them.—Dublin, 1 January 1618.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 2.

393. The LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

Has been deceived by the corporation of Waterford, for after long expectation of a surrender of their liberties voluntarily offered, when it came to the day prefixed, declined, so that a judgment shall presently be for the seizure by law, for the accomplishing whereof desires the commission which Mr. Attorney has.

The aid is now on foot, with a good beginning in some counties. Wicklow, an Irish county, and the poorest in Ireland, gives 300*l.*; three other counties have paid together, and the amount will be above 2,000*l.* Of the rest hopes to have the like or better.

A report runs among the people that the King had already given away the aid. Knows not whence it may come, but from the malicious inventions of priests. Has satisfied some, and has written and will write to the principal gentlemen abroad to satisfy the people that there is no such thing.

Has received his letters for dogs, &c. for the Spanish Ambassador. Sir Edward Fisher has had favour in Wexford; he is cunning and false.—Dublin, 22 January 1617.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 3.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 3.

394. The LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

Defers proclamation for establishing an equality of the customs of Scotland, England, and Ireland. Lord Hay and others are expecting a defalcation in their rents in consequence. Making of iron ordnance in Ireland.

The last letter puts him in mind of former letters received out of Scotland, requiring him to give his opinion concerning the making and transporting of iron ordnance. Understands that there are some iron works in this kingdom where ordnance may be made if they be converted to nothing else; but the transporting of them into foreign countries is a consideration of state wherein he dares not presume to opine.

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The men of Waterford have failed to make their surrender, and now by judgment in the Chancery their liberties are forfeited. Awaits His Majesty's and his Lordship's directions for their farther proceeding.—Dublin, 3 February 1617.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 11.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 234.

395. The LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to insert a clause in the general fiant for the county of Galway for the creation of the lands of Sir William Bourke, Knt., in the barony of Longford, into an entire manor, to be called the manor of Kilcowan, with a court baron and a weekly market every Thursday, and one fair yearly on the 28th of August for two days; with a rent to the King of 20 shillings Irish.

P. 1. Signed at head and end. Endd.

Feb. 17.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 4.

396. The LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to SIR T. LAKE.

Has written asking his advice as to a proclamation to be published regarding equality of customs between England and Scotland, and will be glad to have his answer. Has received His Majesty's three letters, viz., that regarding Wexford, that on the devastations of church livings, and on the sowing of hemp. The patents of escheated lands in Wexford has been dispatched. Grants upon general surrenders in Connaught ready to be passed. The bearer has a patent for Mountjoy Blount to be Lord of Mountjoy in Ireland. Sir O. Lambert and Sir T. Bourke this day have been made barons.—Dublin, 17 February 1617.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 5.

397. SIR FRANCIS ANNESLEY to SIR T. LAKE.

Received his letters of the 20th Jan. the 15th of this month, and is much encouraged with his favourable acceptance of his addresses, for it is the life of the endeavours of His Majesty's servants here to have patronage and supportation. The farmers' officers of the customs have not yet brought in their accounts. They shall have no allowance but according to the letter of their grants.

Of the increase of exports over imports will shortly send an abstract of the several commodities shipped from every port this last year; the general of quantity, being live beeves, hides, tallow, corn, yarn, barreled beef and fish, and from some of the Mounster ports great proportions of woollen commodities, as caddowes, rugges, wool, mantles, Irish frize, and the like.

Of deceits concerning the ingress of commodities little or no mention is made in the book of entries of any gold or silver, or of any kinds of silk. Will give directions to the officers of the ports to incite them to better inspection.

Is glad His Majesty has not absolutely farmed the customs, and that course which he writes of His Majesty's intention to grant away the moiety of the profits accruing above the old

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rent will be the less disprofitable if no defalcations be allowed out of the 6,000*l.* certain rent, but out of the increasing profit, and if the moiety be only granted after such defalcation.

Since his opinion is asked touching the proposition of farming the 12*d.* on the Sunday due by recusants for 10,000*l.* by the year, will express himself clearly that he absolutely dissents from that course upon any conditions whatever, and though he could fortify his opinion with many strong reasons, will only enforce this one, that he conceives it can never accord with policy of state to commit so general a penalty to the power of any particular persons, especially considering that the bulk of this kingdom consists of recusants, insomuch that he dares confidentially affirm that if that penalty were exactly taken upon all who are liable to it by law, it would amount to a far greater sum than 100,000*l.* by the year, and he would never desire to see it in the power of any subjects to prosecute the extent of that statute for their own advantage; for then he fears that desire of gain would transport them beyond moderation, and thereby hazard a general revolt, which, or a general reformation, must instantly ensue if that penalty were prosecuted to the uttermost. If the propositions were in England, where the protestant party far exceeds the recusants, would subscribe to it, as being without danger, but as things stand here, there is no one affair in this kingdom the well managing whereof requires more grand consideration for the matter, and temperate execution in the manner of levying that penalty.

Upon this occasion will assume liberty to intimate to him that as he conceives it to be dangerous to let that penalty to farm, so he is of opinion that it would be more pleasing to the recusants that such moneys as are levied in this case should be converted to His Majesty's own use or be disposed by his princely appointment, or by public authority of this State, rather than to be at the disposition of any particular person whosoever, as now it is of the Bishop Almoner.¹ Speaks not this for any diminution of that most reverend personage who is therewith entrusted by His Majesty, for he esteems him to be a most pious sincere man, and his conscience witnesses with him that he will religiously distribute what comes to his hands, according to the great confidence reposed in him; but as he was inwardly against that particle of his grant since his first notion of it, so he is still of belief that better effects in the execution of that statute would have been derived from the authority of the Deputy and Council here through all parts of this kingdom, and the many persons to be necessarily used in collection of those moneys would have been more fitly chosen, and enjoined to render just accounts of their several employments to a public state than can possibly occur by the endeavours of any one person, how industrious and judicial

¹ Thomas Jones, Primate and Lord Chancellor, King's Almoner.

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soever. As the matter is now handled, no man knows what moneys come to the Bishop Almoner's hands but himself only. He makes substitutes in all places, and they account to him, and albeit he (Sir Francis) is confident of his Lordship's integrity, yet he thinks it possible that some of his substitutes may be unjust, and therefore thinks it necessary that some course were pursued that all such as are authorised by his Lordship to collect those moneys should give an acknowledgment of the receipt thereof under their hands to every churchwarden or other particular officer in every parish from whom they received the same, and that those notes may at every public assizes be brought to the judges of assize, to the end they may deliver the same to the Lord Deputy and Council, whereby it may appear what is the total, and whether the Bishop Almoner's substitutes truly account to him, whereas otherwise it is in their own election to detain what they please.

Gave Sir John King a remembrance to procure some direction from thence touching the point, as a thing very material for public satisfaction, for when His Majesty may know certainly what money is levied in this kind he may examine or direct the disposal of it as he please, and if the levy be so great as is voiced, it will be a matter worthy His Majesty and my Lord's consideration how to dispose most aptly thereof; and to that end he could wish that some commandment might come from hence, requiring the Bishop Almoner to send over half-yearly certificates to His Majesty or my Lords of his receipts and disbursements, for all the Council here are absolute strangers to the particularities thereof, as indeed they are to many other businesses of great consequence, wherein he thinks their advice and endeavours would give much advantage to His Majesty's profit and service.

Will only add that the taking of 12*d.* on the Sunday upon 4,000 persons, in the year makes 10,000*l.*, and that number is not great, being moderately selected through all parts of this kingdom, by which he concludes against the farm with this further demonstration, that if His Majesty will be pleased to appoint the sum which he will have raised by that penalty, the number of persons are to be proportioned accordingly, and he should think that this State might manage that business by His Majesty's commandment with more indifferency and general contentment than any particular person whosever; for it is the condition of multitudes to oppose and repine at particular men's actions, when they will condescend and submit to the public directions of a Prince or State.

Knows well that he varies in opinion with some chief persons here touching this business, which perhaps they desire should continue in the course now in practice, and their knowledge of his freedom herein will bring dislike upon him; but he, who is reserved enough otherwise, has delivered his opinion

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faithfully to him, as he will ever do in whatsoever he shall please to require it of him.—Dublin, 22 February 1617.

Pp. 4. Signed. Endd.

Feb. 26.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 270.

398. The LORD DEPUTY to HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Henry Baron of Ibreckan of the government of Thomond, with the fee of 10s. a day, his father, Donagh Earl of Thomond, being desirous to assign the same to him.

Pp. 2. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

Mar. 3.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 6.

399. SIR HENRY DOCWRA to [].

Thanks him for acceptance of his services by a letter in his own hand.

The affairs of this kingdom worthy of being advertised he takes to be are the business of Wexford, Waterford, and the levying of the aid.

For that of Wexford it is now thought fully accomplished, and the new measuring of those lands has now discovered that half the country was before distributed under the name of a quarter only, so that the proportions reduced to the true intention of His Majesty, a fourth part is cast back again to the natives, whereof there are by that means now about four score made freeholders more than formerly were; for which unexpected good befallen them they seem to be heartily thankful to the King, and such undertakers as had patents full and completely passed unto them and surrendered them in their obedience to the King have taken them out anew, and hold themselves satisfied, as they seem, with that allowance that is given them by a true and exact measure. The rest of the patents not perfected but intended only and left in the Hanaper, are utterly frustrated; only the Bishop of Waterford has got by the bargain 1,000 acres, and Sir Francis Blundell 500, which His Majesty lately expressed his pleasure they should have given them. The King's rent is raised on the whole about 300*l.* a year, and the charge of the work defrayed by the country.

For them of Waterford, their carriage has been strange. Many a fair show of promise have they made of freely surrendering their charters, and for that purpose have even given power to certain attorneys to do it, but so very defectively that His Majesty's counsel-at-law thought fit to propound it unto them in a more full and perfect form, which they disliked not of, but craved time to go home and propound it anew in their town assembly, with certain promises to return by a day (which, as he remembers, was the last of the holidays at the furthest). But they have neither come nor sent, and frequent advertisements have been brought from amongst them, which imply that they have no intention of fulfilling their professions. The judgment is thereupon denounced in the Chancery for seizing their liberties, and by

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virtue of that commission lately come from England, the Lord Chief Justice is gone to put it in execution, and about this time they make account the Lord President of that province and he are met about it; how they will take the matter when they see themselves reduced to the state of private men, and their town, of whose antiquity and fidelity they were wont to brag, to be a mere disfranchised village, shall he hopes to hear very shortly.

For the aid, there are 10 shires already accounting the cities of Dublin, Drogheda, and Kilkenny that have freely yielded to charge themselves with a contribution, some of 200*l.*, some of 250*l.*, and some of 300*l.* apiece, which amounts to in all about 2,500*l.*, and when the rest for the whole kingdom shall come in, which they make no doubt will follow these examples, it is estimated to come to a matter of 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*, which they desire may be gathered at two payments, one in May next and the other about Michaelmas following.

The treating of this business makes the Lord Deputy tender for imposing any charge on the country for relief of the soldiers, whose wants notwithstanding are brought unto him, to be grown to the highest extremity. Wishes they may be considered of in England. It behoves him to speak in that business, but what to say more therein than he has already he cannot imagine, and could justly complain of the jealousies and the slanders he incurs by it are great and undeserved, but he knows well the state of the time. Must attend with patience. Beseeches him not to withdraw his hand from procuring them some redress at least with the greatest conveniency and speed that may be. The plantation of Longford is prepared for by the Lord Deputy. Thinks he looks daily for some directions from the King. Will say nothing of it, but prays God His Majesty be not urged by importunate suitors to give away more than all the escheated lands will bear.—Dublin, 3 March 1617.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.

April 1. **400.** The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS or SIR ROBERT JACOB, KNT.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 283.

Warrant to draw up a fiant of a grant unto Edward Elliott of the office of searcher, packer, and guadger in the ports of Waterford, New Rosse, and the creeks belonging, with a yearly fee of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* English, upon the surrender of the same by Thos. Pulford.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

April 21. **401.** The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 275.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Patrick Maule, one of the King's bedchamber, of three parts of four of the benefit of all intrusions, concealed wardships, fines for aliena-

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tion without license, *meane* profits, &c. according to His Majesty's letters of 28 February last, the fourth part to be reserved to the King.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

April 22. 402.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 7.

WOOL and WOOLFELLS.

Note of the bonds taken by the customer of Drogheda for wools and woolfells shipped at the said port.

P. 1. Endd.

April 28. 403.

Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 282.

The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to forbear to insert certain lands and houses in the town and fields of Clayne, co. Kildare, to pass unto Mr. Wm. Crowe, upon the Lord Roche's grant, until after consideration of the claim of Anthony St. Leger, Esq., to the said property.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

April. 404.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 7A.

MINUTE of LETTER from [] to the LORD DEPUTY.

To assist Sir J. King and Mr. Burchenshaw in taking the musters.

To require the Master and Fellows of Dublin College to keep the weekly lecture in Christchurch either upon Fridays or Tuesdays, as he shall appoint, without the former allowance of 40*l.* per annum, which they had for it, in regard His Majesty has dealt very graciously and bountifully with them and the college, otherwise the Lords to give allowance that the said Lord Deputy appoint so many several collectors of the fines and casualties as he and the vice-treasurer shall think fit, and to give them in consideration of their pains 2*s.* sterling out of every 20*s.* that they shall collect and bring in. And likewise for such part of the said fines and casualties as the aforesaid collectors shall not receive, but return *nihil*s after twice writing for, to appoint new collectors, and to allow them 5*s.* in the pound for their pains and service therein.

That his lordship be required to command the commissioners of the wards to call for all such as be in ward, and take a sure course with their guardians for their bringing up and education in Dublin, and when they shall be fit for it, in the college, and to compel their guardians and such as have the profits of their livings, to allow the said wards competent maintenance respectively.

And lastly, that his Lordship be required to observe His Majesty's directions now sent, and all others formerly sent, or hereafter to be sent, either from His Majesty or the Lords, by way of instruction, and to acquaint the Council therewith from time to time, and in all haste his secretaries to record them, and read them twice a year at the Council board, for the better informing of his Lordship and the Council there.

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That he please to take notice of the want of money to pay the army, which the Lord Treasurer promiseth shall be sent half-yearly henceforward, and that the arrears shall be paid as soon as money comes into the Exchequer here.

His Lordship to be required to take care for the putting in execution of his own instructions, concerning the spiritual livings and lands appointed for the said schools in Ulster.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*: April 1618. A minute of a letter concerning Sir John Kinge and others.

[April 1618 ?] 405.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 7B.

THE KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

To permit the Earl of Thomond to come into England.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "E. of Thomond. Never seen or signed."

[April.] 406.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 247.

THE LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Could not write sooner in answer to his Lordship's letter concerning Waterford, because "many of us, by reason of His Majesty's journeys abroad we are dispersed," and because the directions formerly given concerning Kilkenny and Limerick on like "undutifull proceedings in the election of their magistrates might give his Lordship some light of His Majesty's intention" to reduce them to obedience. Therefore in the case of Waterford they signify in the King's name that legal proceedings are to be taken, either by *quo warranto* or *scire facias* as His Majesty's counsel shall advise. And when by the course of the laws the liberties of this city, or of other towns, shall be in His Majesty's hands, they shall then rest in the nature of villages, without authority or power of government; a provisional form of rule being established until the King sees fit to reincorporate them on reasonable terms.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

April. 407.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 7C.

PETITION of JAMES SPENSER and other English Inhabitants of a Plantation in Carbrie, county Cork, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas Sir John Skinner, Knt., deceased, Tho. Crook, and John Winthrop, Tho. Notte, and Jas. Salmon, gent., and many other English gentlemen, about ten years since purchased several parcels of land lying in the barony of Carbrie in county Cork, with resolution at their great charge to erect several English towns, plant several colonies of English people, and settle God's true religion, and due subjection to His Majesty in those parts; divers Irish recusants have combined themselves to oppose the said plantation, amongst whom one Walter Coppinger, of Cloghan, gent., was and is the principal. In pursuit of which design they have for these ten years last past sought by manifold unlawful means to banish all the English people out of those parts, and by their continual corrupt and violent courses have undone many, and extremely dampnified others of the

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said English inhabitants. Whereof divers former complaints having been made to their Lordships by several petitions of multitudes of Englishmen, and seconded by reports in writing from the Lord President and council of the province of Munster, they were pleased to give orders at sundry times for prevention of the said practices to the Lord Deputy and the Lord President. Whereupon the said Coppinger and divers of his confederates have been censured in the Star Chamber there, for procuring multitudes of indictments of treasons, felonies, riots, and other crimes to be found against the said English inhabitants upon some feigned surmises and corrupt oaths, with practices by popish juries, and for committing bloody riots upon them to weary them from those parts. Notwithstanding all which discoveries and punishments, the said Coppinger, continuing his malicious and covetous desire to supplant the said plantationers and get their possessions, has by very many forgeries, champerties, maintainers, and other like corrupt and unlawful courses, (for which he is yet uncensured,) gotten several pretended titles to all their lands; under colour whereof he continues these unjust vexations to their excessive damage, and many of their utter undoings, unless their Lordships shall afford them relief in their accustomed justice and wisdom. For redress whereof and for the full discovery of the said popish conspiracy against the planting of English protestants in those parts, and for the prevention thereof, and for the discovery of many other practices of the said Coppinger's, whereby he has unlawfully gotten into the possession of many lands of very great value belonging of right to His Majesty, to the Church, and to many of His Highness's subjects in those parts, and for the restoring thereof as of right they ought, and that the said English inhabitants, upon full discovery of the premises, may have the benefit of their Lordships' former orders for their protection against future oppression.

Pray them to grant a commission to some understanding commissioners in those parts to examine such witnesses as shall be nominated unto them upon the articles hereunto annexed, and to return their depositions to them, and also to require the Lord Deputy of Ireland or the Lord President of Munster, without delay, to send the said Coppinger before their Lordships to answer to the premises.

P. 1.

May 2.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 279.

408. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Richard Eyton of the office of Clerk of the Market in all Leinster, and the counties of East and West Meath, with the annual fee of 10*l*. English. Vacant by the forfeiture of the office by the absence, without warrant, of Edw. Brookes.

P. 1. *Orig. Signed at head. Endd.*

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May 5.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 274.

409. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a license to Donnogh Earl of Thomond to go to England, and remain there four months, according to His Majesty's letters of January 12 last.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 6.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 267.

410. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL or SIR ROBERT JACOB, KNT., His Majesty's Solicitor.

Warrant to draw forth a fiant of a grant of the office of Printer-General for Ireland unto Felix Kingston, Mathew Lownes, and Bartholomew Downes, citizens and stationers of London, being recommended by the Company of Stationers, for the term of 21 years after the expiration, surrender, forfeiture, or other avoidance whatsoever of the patent heretofore granted to John Frankton, now printer here, with this proviso, that the grant shall not be in anywise repugnant or contrary to any grant heretofore made to Robt. Barker, His Majesty's printer in England, or to Bonham Norton, or any others.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head.

May 6.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 273.

411. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Elizabeth widow of Ralph Birchensha, of an annuity of 100*l.* English, according to His Majesty's letters of April 3 last.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 6.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 278.

412. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Neile Karny of the King's free pardon for killing Tobbye Sheyagh.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 6.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 271.

413. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Adam Birchensha of an annuity of 50*l.* on the decease of his father Ralph, according to His Majesty's letters of April 3 last.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 7.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 277.

414. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant of the office of one of His Majesty's Secretaries of Ireland, with all rights belonging to it, as Sir Dudley Norton enjoyed it in the lifetime of Sir Rd. Cooke, according to His Majesty's letters of Oct. 31, in the 14th of his reign.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 8.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 272.

415. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a license to John Kennedy, second Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to remain in England for six months, with a grant of a pardon for his absence hitherto.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

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May 8.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 276.

416. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Sir Francis Annesley of all fees, profits, &c., as Sir Dudley Norton hath for the execution of the office of Principal Secretary in Ireland, without making mention therein of Sir Francis' surrender of the grant made to him of the offices of Mustermaster-General and Clerk of the Cheque, the said Sir Francis having hitherto discharged the duties of one of the principal secretaries without fee.

Pp. 2. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 8.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 269.

417. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVIS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Robert King of the offices and place of Mustermaster-General and Clerk of the Cheque of Ireland, according to His Majesty's letters of April 14 last, on surrender of the same by Sir Francis Annesley.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 8.

418. LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The bearer of these letters is the Earl of Thomond. Were unwilling at this time to admit his departure considering the importance of his residence within the province of Munster, and especially at Waterford, where his presence and judicious carriage has produced general obedience of those people to the provincial government since their disfranchisement. The Lord of Ibrackan and Sir Thomas Browne supply his government during his absence.—Dublin Castle, 14 May.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., J. Armaghe, Arth. Chichester, Geo. Miden, &c.; Garrett Moore, Cha. Wilmot, Arthur Savage, Hen. Docwra, Dom. Sarsfelde, William Methwold, Will. Jones, Ad. Loftus, Toby Caulfield, Fr. Aungier, Hugh Montgomerie, J. Kinge, James Hamilton, Fra. Annesley.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

May 15.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 255.

419. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Laurence Esmond (without fine) of the wardship and custody of the body of Edmond Lord Burgh of Castle Connell, of the benefit of his marriage, and profit of his lands during his minority.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

May 15.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 264.

420. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to draw up a fiant containing a grant to Sir Barnard Greeneville, Kt., of a court leet and a court baron to be holden at Fermoy, co. Cork, and another for the segniorie of Kynalmeky in the same county, two fairs yearly at Fermoy aforesaid on St. Barnabas day and St. Simon and St. Jude, and a weekly market every Friday, and also two fairs yearly at Nucestowne in the segniorie of Kinalmeky, one on May-day and the other upon St. Francis'

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day, and a weekly market to be kept there every Thursday. Reserving to the King for the said fairs and markets the yearly rent of 3*l.* Irish.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 16.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 9.

421. PASSPORT from the LORD DEPUTY for CHRISTOPHER NEWGENT.

The King's license to Christopher Newgent of Corbetston, Esq., to make his repair to the Spa in Germany, and there to remain by the space of six months next ensuing the date hereof for the better recovery of his health. Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 16 May 1618.

Add.: "To all governors, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and others His Majesty's officers, ministers, and subjects to whom it may appertain, and to every of them."

Signed and countersigned: He. Holcroft.

P. 1. Endd.

May 18.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 11.

422. LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have licensed the inhabitants of Waterford to send agents over. As to the affairs of Waterford and their proceedings therein, they refer to the relation of the President of Munster, who is in his repair to their Lordships.—Dublin Castle, 18 May 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Geor. Miden, Hen. Docwra, Will. Jones, Willm. Methwold, Hugh Montgomerie, Laurence Esmonde, J. Kinge, James Hamiltone.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

May 18.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 10.

423. LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Sir John Kinge has arrived with letters and the two new establishments. Money is to be sent for the relief of the soldiers, some of whom had been starved to death.—Dublin Castle, 18 May 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Arth. Chichester, Geo. Miden, Cha. Wilmot, Arthur Savage, Will. Jones, Will. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, H. Power, Fran. Kingston, Laurence Esmonde, J. Kinge, Fra. Annesley.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd. Enclosing.

May 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 10i.

424. Certificate of Monies received and Arrears due.

Certificate of all monies received from 1 July 1616 to 31 March 1618, and also the amount of arrears due to the army till that time.

Signed by Docwra.

Pp. 2. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 10ii.

425. LIST of CONCORDATUMS.

A list of concordatums as have to be paid out of the treasure and revenue between 1 October 1617 and 31 March 1618. 12 October 1617, to Ric. Morgan, for charges of repair

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to England to show His Majesty some of the silver mines discovered in this kingdom. 18 October 1617, to Mr. Harry Holcrofte, one of the Lord Deputy's secretaries. 22 October 1617, to Capt. Hugh Clatworthy. 29 November 1617, 10*l*. English to Cormocke O'Hagan, for killing of one Revelyn M'Colloe M'Donnell O'Neile, a notable and proclaimed traitor, and paid out of the treasure. 9 December 1617, to Matt. Bentlie, pursuivant, for employment into remote parts, having lost a horse therein price 5*l*. sterling. 7 December 1617, to Sir Wm. Usher, Kt., clerk of His Majesty's Privy Council, for his pains taken in keeping an exact book of all the sums of the estreats, fines, &c. taken at general and quarter sessions for three years according to His Majesty's special directions. 20 January 1617, Eleanor Walshe, widow of one Nich. Bennett, late pursuivant. January 1617, to Capt. Hugh Culme, for his entertainment as provost-marshal of counties Cavan and Monaghan for 245 days ended 31 December 1617. 4 February 1617, to Garrett M'Lisaughe, for apprehending one Teige Reaghe O'Connor, a notable rebel; *eodem* to Sir Tho. Rotherhame, Knt., for viewing castles and forts of Monaghan, Moyerie Mountjoie, and Charlemount wherein he abided 20 days. 7 February 1617, to Rob. Pepper, owner of the post bark, towards a late loss sustained at sea coming over with packets and other expeditions, the master of his bark being cast away, &c. 12 February 1617, to Wm. Kinge, gent., for his travel, charges, and carriage into England, with Brian O'Rorcke, His Majesty's ward, whose delivery there the Lords of the Privy Council have certified, wishing the said William Kinge to be recompensed for the trust. February 1617, to Dan. Mullyneuxe, Ulster King-of-arms, for attendance and publication of His Majesty's style eight festival days. 10 March 1617, to Capt. Nich. Pynnar, for employment into the province of Ulster and Connaught to view the forts, &c. 8 March 1617, to Sir Ja. Ward, Knt., His Majesty's auditor, for his extraordinary pains taken in trying and casting the several subsidy rolls for both payments and for paper and parchment about the accounts, being in number 260. October 1617, to John Steere, late chaplain to the Lord President of Munster, for three half years entertainment; he was usually paid in the province by the clerk of the fines there, but the fines being all paid into the Exchequer, sued to be paid out of revenue. 13 November 1617, to Th. Lloyd, chaplain to the Lord President and state of Munster. 12 November 1617, to Nich. Beavans, keeper of the Council Chamber. 1 December 1617, to Sir Rob. Jacob, Knt., His Majesty's solicitor, for his journey to Waterford. 20 December 1617, to Greg. Holton, pursuivant for the Council Chamber; *eodem* to Sir Beverley Newcomen, Knt., in consideration of his surrendering of the letters patent of the office of keeper of Kilmainham House. 25 March 1618, to Ann Barnuppe, widow, for

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the relief of herself and children, being the wife of an ancient soldier who was executed as was alleged upon the false accusation of some ill-affected to him. February 1617, to Edw. Haries, chief justice of the province of Munster, as a reward for the many extraordinary services by him performed at his place these 10 years past.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Brabazon, Arthur Savage, Will. Jones, Dom. Sarsfelde, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, H. Power, Fran. Kingslie, Laurence Esmonde, J. Kinge, Fra. Annesley.

23 February 1617. A concordatum of 929*l.* 11*s.* English, granted to Humphry Farname, Esq., as so much formerly by him disbursed for the new building of the gate house of the Castle of Dublin and other reparations within the same, by virtue of His Majesty's special directions contained in the 25th article of instructions to the Deputy.

Note in margin.—The account of this money was taken upon oath by Sir John Kinge and Sir Fran. Annesley.

Signed as above.

Pp. 7. Endd.

May 18.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 12.

426. LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend to their Lordships the bearer, Sir Adam Loftus.—Dublin Castle, 18 May 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., J. Armaghe, Arthur Chichester, Geor. Miden, Garrett Moore, Arthur Savage, Cha. Wilmot, Thomond, Will. Jones, Dom. Sarsfelde, Henry Docwra, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Toby Field, J. Kinge, Sir Adam Loftus.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

May 21.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 260.

427. PETITION of SIR JOHN MOOR.

Petition of Sir John Moor, of Croghan, to the Lord Deputy, praying that a warrant may be granted for a license of alienation to enable him to convey certain lands to ffafees [feoffees] to the use of his son and his sons. With warrant by the Lord Deputy to Sir John Davis to prepare a fiant in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at end. Endd.

May 23.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 268.

428. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to draw up a fiant of pardon unto Sir Thomas Phillips, George Carey, Esq., and John Meeke, Esq., leaving a blank for the fines, and inserting therein a proviso that it shall not extend to pardon any that are defendants in the court of Castlechamber, nor to pardon any intrusions, fines, alienations, arrerages, debts, or accompts, due or answerable to His Majesty.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

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May 25.
Dublin,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 266.

429. The LORD DEPUTY to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Warrant to draw up a fiant containing a grant of a license from the King unto Richard FitzSymons, merchant, during his life for the erection of one tanhouse and for tanning of hides and leather at Gortneyhanemagh, the town where the Castle of Lyme vadie stands in the barony of Kennagh, co. Londonderry; and also a grant unto Michael Taffe, merchant, during his life for the erection of a tanhouse and to tan hides and leather at the Newtowne of Lyme vadie, in the aforesaid barony and co., in which grant is to be inserted a clause of *Non obstante* of the statute prohibiting all persons to tan hides except such as were licensed by Sir Henry Sidney, Knt., and also an inhibition to all others to set up or keep any tanhouses within the said barony, other than such as have licenses from the said Sir Henry Sidney or Sir Arthur Chichester.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

May 25.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 13.

430. The LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Grant the wardship of Edmond Lord Burk, of Castle Connell, and his marriage, to Sir L. Esmond. Comment upon the perverse carriage of Theobald Burk, Baron of the Brittas, in claiming the honour and lands of Castleconnell contrary to His Majesty's intention, when he was graciously pleased to dignify him with a new title. They have not delivered him the house of Castle Connell.—Dublin Castle, 25 May 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Geor. Miden, Thos. Dublin, Canc., Brabazon, Cha. Wilmot, Henry Docwra, Will. Jones, Willm. Methwold, Toby Caulfield, H. Power, Fra. Annesley, James Hamilton.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

[May.]
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 239.

431. RETURN of the COMMISSIONERS at WATERFORD, by Sir John Blennerhasset.

Zabulon Beirge and William Phillips appeared before them on April 25, and refused to make any return of any jury, saying that it would be a breach of their liberties to do so. They find that from July 1616, when the office of mayor was void because Alex. Cuffe refused to take the oath of supremacy, until April 1, 1617, at which time Walter Cleer was elected, there was no mayor sworn nor none that executed the office. Since the death of Chief Justice Sir Nicholas Walshe some years ago, there has been no recorder elected, nor sheriffs sworn since July 1616, when Patrick Meilor and Patrick Whyte refused to take the oath of supremacy, until Z. Beirge was elected on October 28, and Wm. Phillips in the January following. Also that in April 23, 1616, a gaol delivery was held by the then mayor and sheriffs, Richard Wadding assisting them, since which time there has been no gaol delivery until April 17, 1617, when Cleer, Beirge, and

Missing Page

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[June 28.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 15A.

441. THOMAS POWER to the LORDS OF COUNCIL.

Petition of Thomas Power, son of the late Lord Power, to the Privy Council, for letters to the Treasurer-at-war or Receiver of Ireland for payment of the arrears of his pension. Order in Council thereon.

P. 1. Endd.: "You may inform the Lords that I have perused the establishment, and find no such man as this upon it."

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 15 B.

442. SIR H. DOCWRA'S CERTIFICATE.

Also Sir Henry Docwra's certificate that there is no such man on the establishment.

Pp. 2.

June 29.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 257.

443. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Randall Povey of the office of one of the pursuivants of Ireland, with the salary of 12*d.* a day vacant by the death of Thady Farrall, to be held with all such other profits as have been enjoyed by his predecessor and by John Linch and Giles Stanley.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

June 29.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 253.

444. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Order to prepare two fiant of grants to Lodowik Duke of Lenox, for the several terms of 56 years, to begin March 25 last past, of the office of aulnegeor and collector of the subsidy and alnage, and of the farm of the same and moiety of the forfeitures, fees, and profits thereto belonging of all vendible cloths, kersies, frizes, rugs, mantles, fustians, stuffs, &c. in Ireland, paying to the King a rent of 20*l.*

Pp. 2. Signed at head. Endd.

June 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 16.

445. The LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Having received their directions by letters of the 10th of June, caused Verdon, the priest, to be called into the Castle-chamber, where, on his knees, he acknowledged his wicked error, and the justice of his censure, and seemed to express much sorrow for it. The next morning sent the sheriffs of Dublin to him and made known His Majesty's and their Lordships' merciful favour, who were pleased that the part of his censure that concerned his ears should be remitted, but that he must prepare himself to endure the execution of the rest, and thence the sheriffs carried him to the pillory, it being a market day, and set him thereon for the space of one hour, and so brought him back to the Castle again, where he shall remain.

By their letters of the last of March, brought by Sir John King, their pleasure was, that he should inquire and certify the state of the lands allotted by His Majesty in the plantation of Ulster for the maintenance of free schools. Has

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directed commissions to inquire thereof; likewise for the stay of the pension of 40*l.* per annum to the college near Dublin for the maintenance of a weekly lecture in Christchurch, and to require the college to undertake the continuance of that lecture themselves hereafter. Caused the provost and fellows to come before him at the Council table, and acquainted them with His Majesty's pleasure. Those of the fellows that came with the provost, being the best of their society, they found to be young men and none of them able, as was said, to undertake that lecture, unless it were one or two that were beneficed, and had cures of souls within this city; so that it appeared to them that, albeit they should receive His Majesty's former bounty, yet of themselves they were not able to continue the lecture without employing some other. Then moved them, as a part of thankfulness for His Majesty's extraordinary bounty and liberal grants of great scopes of lands and a large pension, that they should out of their own means entertain one or more able preachers to discharge that service, whereunto they pretended want of means to furnish such an extraordinary charge without the lessening of their society, so that upon their failing the lecture has since ceased, and will henceforward, unless they be quickened by an absolute commandment to undertake it, whereof he thought it meet to advertise their Lordships.

Received other letters of the same date requiring particular defaults of the undertakers in the late plantation in Ulster. The overseers appointed must spend a good part of this summer in measuring the escheated lands in Longford, &c., but what certificates he can get at in the meantime he will transmit to their Lordships. All the British passed their lands in England, and few of their grants are yet transmitted to the Rolls here, and all their bonds expressing their conditions for building and otherwise were taken in England and Scotland and never sent hither, so that they have no ground to judge of the breach of such conditions as they stand bound to perform. And therefore order might be given for the sending over of a transcript of their several letters patent remaining in His Majesty's records in England and of such bonds as remain in Scotland, otherwise it is not possible to certify them of breaches of their covenants, neither can His Majesty's officers of his Exchequer here set down the certainty of their rents and reservations. His Majesty's surveyor-general and escheator of Munster have attended the Lord of Thomond and other special commissioners authorised to inquire of such lands and rents, &c. as escheated by the forfeiture of the city and liberties of Waterford. The office is not yet made ready to be returned into the Chancery, but understands that the revenues are very good and profitable, and the better opinion is, that His Majesty has title to most of the houses in the city.

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The new gatehouse of the castle of Dublin nearly finished. Has caused three brass cannons with their furniture to be put on a Dutch hoy, and has bargained with them for taking one more out of the fort of Duncannon and one other at Corke, and for the transporting of all five to the Tower of London. Desires that the culverins and demi-culverins ordered to be sent in their places may be transported hither with speed.—Dublin, 29 June 1618.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.

June.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 16 A.

446. PETITION of THOMAS and CHRISTOPHER WILSON.

Petition of Sir Thomas Wilson, clerk of papers and records, and Christopher Wilson, his brother, praying His Majesty would grant 2,000 acres of land in Ireland to Sir Thomas and 1,000 acres to his brother, which they would undertake to plant and inhabit with English subjects, with the King's answer thereto.

"His Majesty commanded me to put him in mind of the petitioner when distribution should be made of the land intended to be planted, and then he would be pleased to have a favourable regard unto him.—Humfrey May."

P. 1. Endd.

July 1.
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 256.

447. The LORD DEPUTY to any of HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Warrant to prepare an affidavit containing four several licenses for the retailing of wines and making and selling of aqua vitæ or usquebaugh by John Coman, of Athlone, in Loghreagh, co. Galloway, and other towns in the said county, except Athenry, the town of Galway, and the barony of Kilconnel in the county of Galway, and in the towns of Birrosowle, and in other towns and places within the five baronies, of Morisk, Birrosoule, Irris, Castlereagh, and Gallen, co. Mayo, in Athlone, Sligo, Roscommon; by the said John Coman in Ballintober and all places in co. Roscommon (except the town of Roscommon, the baronies of Athlone and Boyle, the towns of Tulske, Elphin, and Ardkearne) and in Ballynott; and by Tho. Wapoth and the said J. Coman within Athlone and a mile and a half circle round it; and by Tho. Nolan of Balinsche in Callowe and all places in the barony of Kilconnell, with the petition of the agent, Geo. Richards.

Pp. 2. Orig. Signed at head.

July 1.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

448. SURRENDER to the KING of their COURT BARON of KILMACRENAN, COUNTY of DONEGAL, by the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin.

The King, by letters patent of 9th of August, in the 8th year of his reign, having granted to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, near Dublin, the territory of Tooaghie, in the county of Armagh, and Slutmutrone, in Fermanagh, and also the dissolved abbey of Kilmacrenan, in

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the county of Donegal, and the lands thereto belonging, and erected the same lands into the manor of Kilmacrenan, with power to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars to hold a Court Baron there before their seneschal and the free tenants of the said manor, the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, now for ever release to the King their Court Baron, in order that it shall be for ever extinguished.—Sealed, and delivered by the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, 1st of July 1618. Acknowledged and taken before Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor.

Pp. 4. Copy.

- July 2. **449.** LETTER of ATTORNEY by the Provost, Fellows, and
Ibid. Scholars of Trinity College, Dublin, to FRANCIS EDGEWORTH.

Empowering him to acknowledge before the Chancellor or Master of the Rolls, or any of the Masters of the Court of Chancery their release above mentioned.—Dated and sealed 2nd of July 1618.

Pp. 3. Copy.

- July 13. **450.** The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.
Dublin Castle, Carte Papers, vol. 62, p. 261.
Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to Francis Edgeworth of an annuity of 20*l.* English, on surrender of the same by Edward Carye.

P. 1. Orig. Signed at head. Endd.

- July 15. **[451.]** COMMISSIONERS OF WARDS in IRELAND to the PRIVY
S.P., Ireland, vol. 234, 17. COUNCIL.

Send their Lordships a "view" of these our last year's labours in the execution of this commission. Met with great difficulties in the performance of that service by the escheator's claims to both offices of escheator and feodary, but have reduced them to conformity. Are sending the wards to school.—Dublin, 15 July 1618.

Signed: Will. Jones, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, J. Kinge, Dud. Norton.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd. Sealed. Enclosing,

- S.P., Ireland, vol. 234, 171. **452.** *View of the Compositions made by the Commissioners for Wards from Michaelmas 1617 to the 10th July 1618.*

Term Michaelmas 1617:—

*A lease of the lands of David Mellan to Sir Roger O'Shaghnes (O'Shaughnessy), Knt., during the minority of lands in co. Clare, (sic.) 20*l.* per annum.*

*A lease to Sir J. Bourk of the lands of Walter Oge M^r Norris, a ward, in co. Mayo, 8*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.**

*For the arrerages of the same land, 17*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.**

*Sir Oliver Shortall, for his relief, 10*l.**

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Seely Fleming, for her assignment of dower of lands of Th. Reogh Brenagh, in co. Mayo, 5s.

Sara Brenagh, for lands of Reogh Brenagh in comitatu prædicto, 5s.

The wardship of Teig O'Hara in co. Sligo, to Sir Charles Coote, Knt., for 266l. 13s. 4d.

A lease of the land during the minority for the rent, 26l. 13s. 4d.

Sum for the term, fines and arrears, 295l. 18s. 10d.; rents, 55l. 2s. 2d.

Signed: Will. Jones, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Dud. Norton, J. Kinge, Ri. Percivale, Clerk to Commissioners of Wards in Chancery.

Pp. 2. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 1711.

453. Revenue from Wards.

Statement of the average revenue arising on grants of wards, fines on grants of wards, liveries, intrusions, and alienations for seven years ending Michaelmas 1615.

Pp. 2. Endd.

July 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 18.

454. LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend the bearer, Sir R. Jacob, His Majesty's solicitor for twelve years.—Chichester House, near Dublin, 20 July 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Will. Jones, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, J. Kinge, Fr. Annesley.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

July 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19.

455. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The young Lord Barry has now gone to attend his Lordship's commandment, and desires to present himself before them, accompanied by (his) the Lord Deputy's letters, wherein will make bold to recommend him to their favour. Prays them to excuse his long stay, which has been caused by some accidents unexpected, otherwise he was most willing to wait upon them according to your directions.—Dublin, 28 July 1618.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

July 29.
Chichester House,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 232.

456. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to insert a clause in the general fiant for the passing of lands in co. Galway, containing a grant to John Bourk of Dunsandle of a weekly market to be kept every Monday at Eskerroe, near, Killesoba, and a yearly fair on August 29, reserving a rent of 20s.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

July 31.
Chichester House,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 254.

457. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to insert in the general grant of the lands in the county of Galway a clause that Sir John Bourke shall have all such privileges, courts, jurisdictions, and immunities in the

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parishes of Tuoghtobber *alias* Killconly, Liskenvagh, and Kilkerrine, as he is to have in his other lands.

Note by the Lord Deputy: "Soe those landes be not in Clanricarde, and within his Lordship's limits, that they be, then an exception in his other graunte."

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

[July 1618 ?] **458.** EARL OF THOMOND to SIR CLEMENT EDMONDS.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19B.

Sends the letters of the Lord Deputy and his nephew Patrick. Has drawn a letter himself.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Sealed.

July.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19C.

459. PETITION of the CITIZENS of WATERFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL concerning the restoration of their PRIVILEGES.

The now most miserable and distressed citizens of Waterford, being very ancient and always loyal, having exhibited petition to your honourable Lordships of the confusion and contempt whereunto they are fallen, do most humbly beseech your honours that you would be pleased out of your accustomed clemency so far to commiserate their calamities and infinite grief, as to vouchsafe to mediate for them to His Sacred Majesty, the fountains of whose mercy and gracious favours were never shut nor utterly denied to his very enemies, upon their true and humble submission, they may be remitted to His Majesty's grace and good favour, without which they desire not to live, and to be held worthy by his bounty of their former state, privileges, and rights, which they would enjoy only to be enabled to do him service. And they shall pray.

P. 1. Endd.

July.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19D.

460. CAPTAIN BUTLER'S PETITION.

Petition of Captain Thomas Butler to the Privy Council. Complains of being dispossessed of the lands of Cloughgrenan and Dloughie. Prays them to intercede with His Majesty to favour him.

P. 1.

July.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19E.

461. THOMAS POWER'S PETITION.

Petition of Thomas Power, fourth son to John late Lord Power and Corraghmore, to the Privy Council to be restored to his pension, which had been stopped in the abatements, and unpaid for five years.

For services to the Crown, in which he lost an eye, maimed of one of his legs, and received many wounds in his body, it pleased the late Queen to grant him 40*l.* Irish yearly for life, by letters patent.

P. 1.

July.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19F.

462. PETITION of FLORENCE M'CARTHY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has purchased the remainder of a lease from Mr. Herbert Pelham of Carigenas and Rinroin, which Captain Skipwith

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detained. Prays for letters to the Lord Deputy to establish him in possession.

P. 1.

July.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 196.

463. PETITION of SIR THOMAS SOMERSET, KNT., and the COUNTESS OF ORMOND his Wife, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

For letters to the Lord Deputy and Court of Wards in Ireland, for settling the wardship of the Lord Barry.

P. 1.

July.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19H.

464. PETITION of PATRICK O'DORAN, of Owlort ne Banock, in the County of Wexford, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Prays that he may be allowed his own land, deducting a reasonable proportion for the plantation.

P. 1.

July.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 19I.

465. LADY LAMBERT'S ANSWER to SIR R. SIDLEY'S PETITION. Declares that neither Lady Sidley nor Sir Ralph had any just cause of complaint respecting the wardship of George Malby.

P. 1. Endd.

Aug. 7.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 20.

466. PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY.

Sir Henry Docwra, his Majesty's Treasurer-at-war in that kingdom, being now upon his return thither, we thought it not fit to suffer a servitor of his place and quality to go hence without some note of favour and recommendation to you as well for the satisfaction he has given here in those things whereof they desire information as likewise his care and endeavour in discharge of this his employment hither. Brings with him 20,000*l.* in specie towards the payment of the army, and is part of the monies due upon the former establishment ending the last of March 1618, which being distributed as is requisite, will, in a reasonable measure, answer the necessity and expectation of the soldiers to their good content. For the rest of that arrear his Lordship is likewise to understand that care be taken to satisfy and clear the same with as much expedition as may stand with His Majesty's other high occasions, and they hope the time will not be long. Concerning such payments to arise upon the new establishment beginning the 1st April last, they remember the promise made by the board to Sir John King and Sir Raph Birchensha, for due and orderly payment from time to time, as the same shall grow due, and they again assure his Lordship that His Majesty's pleasure and resolution is, to settle a constant and certain course for the transmitting of 10,000*l.* thither every half year, which is all that is to come from hence towards the payment of the establishment, and which may with assurance accordingly be expected. In the meantime, forasmuch as it may fall out that some extraordinary occasions of state may

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require a present supply of treasure, and cannot well attend those set times of payment which are to bring moneys from hence, they have thought it meet and so hereby pray and require him that if any such pressing or urgent occasions shall happen tending to prejudice and disservice, if it be not assisted with present supply, then that he, either by himself or such as he may appoint, shall take up the sum of 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* to furnish the occasions, as shall be to the best advantage of His Majesty's service. And the same upon advertisement shall be repaid here out of such moneys as shall grow due upon the establishment by way of defalcation, His Majesty no way meaning to undergo any extraordinary charge, but expecting rather an abatement and diminution as the kingdom by this happy peace grows in commerce and civility than any further addition or increase in that kind.—7 August 1618.

Subscribed by: Duke of Leonox, Marquis Hamilton, Lord Chamberlain, Lo. of Arundel, Lo. of Doncaster, Lo. Fenton, Sir John Digby, Sir Thomas Edmondes, Mr. Secretary Naunton.

P. 1. Endd.

Aug. 7.
Westminster,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 235.

467. THE KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

Litteræ clausæ of a regrant of all castles, manors, lands, and hereditaments to Patrick Lord Baron of Donsany, on his surrender of the same. No mention of these letters or of the said surrender is to be made in the grant.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Aug. 11.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 21.

468. COLLEGE OF DUBLIN'S LEASES of their LANDS in ULSTER.

Upon a letter from the Lords dated "Whitehall, 2nd Nov. 1617," signifying His Majesty's pleasure, there was an Act made by the Lord Deputy and Council binding the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, not to renew, either upon surrender nor any other way that may be devised, those leases of the Ulster lands that are now in being till three terms are fully expired, for divers reasons in the letter and Act expressed.—Trinity College, near Dublin, 11 August 1618.

Signed: Rob. Usher, Vice-Provost; John Pikeman, Rob. Jones, Chr. Tayler, John Binnes, Ant. Wainwright, Mar. Pagett, Mawr. Eustace, Josua Hoyle, Rich. Jennings, Rob. Maxwell, John Namoy O'Kellie, scholar; John Brodelie, scholar; John Floyd, scholar.

P. 1. Endd.: "A copy of the Act passed by us to hinder our further leasing of lands."

Aug. 11.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 22.

469. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Perceives by their letters of the 26th of July their displeasure at his disposal of one of the Lord Lambert's pensions,

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claimed by Capt. Oliver St. John, by virtue of a letter of His Majesty, dated the 10th of December 1616. Makes known the reasons that drew him into it. Confesses that the letter Capt. St. John brought to him was dated before the bringing over of the establishment by Sir John King. He observed that the two pensions of the Lord Lambert were marked to cease upon death. Perused the first article in the perclose of the establishment, wherein His Majesty's express pleasure was signified that no payments noted to cease upon death should be continued, but with this clause subverted (without express warrant under His Majesty's hand). Hereupon was earnestly solicited by a kinsman, whose necessities he knew to be great, to give him the benefit of His Majesty's grant, which he urged to be warrantable. His answer was that he was doubtful of it, and that it was behoveful to him to procure a further allowance from His Majesty before his grant could be made effectual; and although he told him he would pass his grant to satisfy his importunity, yet he kept it from the seal and it was not passed at all. For the writing to His Majesty to confirm the grant, assures their Lordships he never did it, only at Capt. St. John's request wrote letters in his behalf to some nobles near His Majesty, who had formerly recommended him in that particular when he brought His Majesty's letters. At Capt. St. John's being at court, he sent a new warrant from His Majesty of the 17th of July expressly for the granting of the Lord Lambert's pension to him. Shortly after received their letters of the 26th commanding the stay of that pension, so that now it is *res integra*, and nothing yet done to His Majesty's prejudice, and if the desire he had to advantage a poor kinsman, and to avoid the unkindness of a whole family, whereof he is a part, have drawn him to proceed otherwise in this matter than was agreeable to their intentions, he beseeches them to pardon it, and to believe that it was an error in judgment without any purpose willingly to disobey their commandments, and for the poor gentleman he prays their Lordships will have a favourable consideration of his estate, who has long attended the benefit of His Majesty's princely bounty, which His Majesty has been inclined to extend to him, in consideration of services in war here.

For not sending my Lord Barry so soon as was expected and they commanded, the place of his abode is far remote from hence, but he always called upon him, and those about him, by sundry letters and messengers to repair to their Lordships. Wrote to my Lord Boyle and the Lord Saresfeld who live near to hasten him away, and still received assurances that he would be gone, till he was forced almost to use threats; he then came to him, who hopes by this time he has rendered himself before them. The other noblemen written for will send as soon as he can, and will hardly admit of excuses of their friends, though he expects they will propound as many difficulties as they can devise.

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Concerning Sir John Ferne and Captain Pennington, whom their Lordships understand to have been heretofore bound by him to appear before them, does not remember that ever he gave any such advertisement. It is true that upon their earnest request he gave them leave to carry their ships out of the harbour of Kinsale, so as they gave good caution to carry them into some port in England; but before their going, received His Majesty's commandment to make stay of their ships and goods, which was done. Since, Pennington is gone into England, and this day Sir John Ferne also. Has sent express order to attach them and to bind them in bonds with sureties to appear before them.

Has received from their Lordships a black box sealed, containing the bonds of the undertakers in Ulster. By having them will be discerned who have failed in their conditions, and if their Lordships continue their purpose of transcribing their patents remaining in the Rolls in England, and of procuring the bonds taken in Scotland to be sent hither, they will be better enabled to give their Lordships an account of the state of that plantation.—Dublin, 22 August 1618.

Pp. 3. Signed. Add. Endd.

August 20. **470.** A LICENCE for ELLEN DANIEL to BEG.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

The King understanding by certificate under the hand of the Mayor of Youghal, as also by the petition of Ellen Daniel, wife of Richard Daniel, late master of a barque in Youghal, that the said Richard Daniel, a man of good reputation, travelling at sea about four years since with other his company, was not only in his voyage surprised by pirates, and of his goods despoiled, but also sold to the Turks, where they remain bond-slaves, without hope of redemption, without payment of a ransom, grants to the said Ellen Daniel and her deputies license for two years ensuing this date to gather the charitable benevolence of all the King's loving subjects in Ireland for the relief of herself and five small children, as also for the redemption of her said distressed husband.—Witness, Sir Oliver St. John, Deputy at Dublin, 20th of August in the 16th year of the reign.

Pp. 3. Copy. Endd.: "Virtute Litterarum Domini Regis ab Angliâ missas et a manu suâ propriâ signatas."

Sept. 2. **471.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 23.

The COUNTESS OF KILDARE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Having received directions from the Lord Deputy for sending her son, the young Earl of Kildare, thither into England to be disposed for his education as by His Majesty and their Lordships shall be thought meet, she signified to his Lordship of the child's tenderness and indisposition of body; and how inconvenient and dangerous it would be for one of his age (being but six years and a little more) to undergo such travel and remove, until his health and "streighenthe"

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(strength) might better enable him, besides other dangers whereof she is continually in fear, though he be now hourly in her sight, considering he is the only child of his father, and not as yet of that discretion to avoid such mischievous practices as by those that pretend succession of his estate might be wrought; with other motives which she persuaded herself would have given his Lordship satisfaction. But in regard that this direction came from their Lordships, his Honour still pressed the same so earnestly that (although in other things for her child's good, she has always found his Lordship's just favour) yet had she some difficulty to obtain that his Lordship would be pleased by his letters to advertise them of the child's estate, and that in the mean, until their further pleasure were signified, the child might remain here. For her own part, must hold it a great happiness that His Highness and their Lordships do so carefully regard her child, and howsoever her affection makes her loth to part with him, yet as soon as they shall think his years and capacity fit, she will be ready with all her heart to present him to His Majesty and their Lordships. But most humbly beseeches them that for some few years yet, whilst he has more need of a nurse than of any learning or breeding, he may be left to her care, and she hopes to yield a good account for him. Will see him instructed here insomuch as for that time he is capable of, and if they shall so think fit, the right honourable the Lord Primate of this kingdom during that time may have an oversight of him, whose good affection to the child is such, that she dares presume his Lordship will not refuse to take in hand that charge. Beseeches them to consider of this her suit as proceeding from a necessary care of the child's safety, and not from any other respects.—Killkey, 2 September 1618.

P. 1. Signed. Add.: "To the right honourable my very good lords, the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council in England there."

Endd.: 2 September 1618 "Countess of Kildare excusing the not sending over of her son the Earl of Kildare to the lords."

Sept. 3.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 24.

472. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

According to the letters of the 26th of July last, he required the Countess of Kildare to send over to them the young Earl of Kildare, her son, to be disposed of there, for his education, as His Majesty in his princely wisdom should think fit. The reasons that her ladyship alleges to excuse her for not performing presently His Majesty's pleasure, and their directions in that point being chiefly grounded upon the tenderness of her son's years and the indisposition of his health, she has set down in this enclosed, which, at her much entreaty, he has made bold to present herewith, humbly recommending the same to their honourable consideration, who are best able in their great wisdom to judge thereof, and to weigh the

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excuses and the humble offers, which the Countess of Kildare therein propounds. For himself, beseeches them to pardon him if he has not been able to give them the satisfaction herein, which he has endeavoured with his uttermost power to do, having urged as much as he could the speedy execution of their commandments. Has written to those other noblemen to send over their sons according to their direction in their said letters, but has not yet received answers from them all; which, when he has, he will advertise them thereof, without delay, and will give them an account of all at once, which he hopes will be very shortly.—Dublin, 3 September 1618.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Sept.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 25.

473. LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to the EARL OF THOMOND.

Hopes his Lordship, by this time, has given so good a despatch to his business that they shall have the comfort of his return shortly among them. Thinks it good to acquaint him with a mournful complaint he received from his nephew, Patrick Fitzmorris, of some strict usage he receives from his father. The 150*l.* a year appointed for his wife's jointure is not yet laid out for him, nor he well answered of the rent. He desires to supply him with means to draw himself from living with his wife's mother, being desirous to have his wife from thence, so to furnish him to pay his debts according to former promises, which makes his case miserable; his confidence is wholly in his Lordship, and he (the Deputy) prays his Lordship seriously to consider of it, for want and extremity may compel him to quit the profession he attends, which would be a great loss to this kingdom. He is desirous to go over to his Lordship to make his case known to the King and the Lords. Advises him to stay till he shall receive his (Lord Thomond's) opinion thereof; his case requires present remedy, and it will be a noble part to relieve him as best he may.—Dublin, September 1618.

P. 1. Signed. Add.: "The Earl of Thomond, Lord President of Munster."

Sept. 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 26.

474. PATRICK FITZMORRIS to his Uncle, the EARL OF THOMOND.

Wrote to him some months since, and has longed for his instructions how to remedy his ill fortunes, but wearied out with the life he leads, and seeing evident tokens that they who by ungodly courses have robbed him of his father, he is forced to press for his speedy resolution and directions. When he wrote before he likewise wrote to the Lord Deputy how hard his usage was from his father, who answered that he had written to him, and that, if necessary, he would acquaint the King therewith.—Yoghall, 13 September 1618.

P. 1. Signed. Add.

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Sept. 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 27.

475. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The archbishops and bishops of this kingdom having had experience of His Majesty's large bounty and most pious inclination to the prosperity of this poor decayed church, apprehend some reason (once more) to have recourse to his princely grace and power for their better and more easy enablement to recover the rights detained from them; and having received much comfort and benefit by the former solicitation and industry of the Lord Bishop of Meath and Clogher, they have the rather made choice of him now to repair thither to lay their desires at His Majesty's feet, and from time to time to acquaint their Lordships with them, whose affections to advance the cause of the Church, though they know them to be so ardent that they need not become suitors therein, yet being moved with the like zeal, they cannot leave the same unrecommended to them, humbly and earnestly beseeching them to take it into their religious care and furtherance, so far as may best agree with their great wisdom in an affair of such extraordinary consequence.

The Lord of Meath himself is so well known to them all that they need say little of him, only, being a member of this table, they cannot let him pass without yielding him this true testimony, that he is a worthy and reverend prelate, and a well deserving of His Majesty.—Dublin Castle, 21 September 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Armaghe, Henry Docwra, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Dud. Norton.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

Sept. 30.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 28.

476. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

According to their commandment by letters of the 26th of July, signifying His Majesty's pleasure to the Countess of Kildare for the sending over of the young earl, her son, and to the Viscounts of Gormanston and Dunluce, and the Lords of Delvyn and Brittas, for the sending likewise of their eldest sons to be disposed of, for their breeding and education as His Majesty, in his princely wisdom, should think meet. Concerning the Earl of Kildare, has already signified to them the answer of the Countess, his mother, which he did at the earnest request of her ladyship, by his letters of this 3rd of this present September, send by her own servant. The Viscount of Gormanston repaired hither and complained to him of the weakness of his estate, being left much in debt by his father, which made him unable to give his son such maintenance as was fit for one of his quality. He alleged likewise the young years of his son, being yet but ten years of age, and prayed that he might be excused for a time to the end he might be better enabled in his estate to give him maintenance, and in the meantime his son might be grown stronger to undertake a journey so far from him. The

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Viscount of Dunluce wrote to him that his son was but eight years old, and therefore, now the time of the year growing unseasonable, to commit him to the sea, he humbly desired to be excused for this winter, and offered that at the next spring his son should be sent at His Majesty's commandment. The Lord of Delvyn came to him and complained much of the weakness of his estate, alleging that he was in debt 3,000*l.*, for which he paid interest, and that his son was sickly and unfit to take a journey by sea, but assures him that the next spring he will not fail to send him over to be disposed of by His Majesty. To the Lord of Brittas he wrote long since of their pleasure as he was directed, but as yet has received no answer. Has written to him again and expects every day to hear from him. The stay of his answer has made him thus long defer his writing to their Lordships.—Dublin, 30 September 1618.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

[Sept. 1618.] **477.** RICHARD MILNER'S PETITION.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 28 A.

Petition of Richard Milner, prisoner in the Marshalsea, charged with others for the arrest of the Earl of Thomond at the suit of Mrs. Bradshaw and son for debt, who denies being concerned in the same, and praying to be released.

P. 1.

Oct. 3.
Carew Papers,
vol. 613, p. 31.

478. The AWARD which HIS MAJESTY made between the EARL OF ORMOND and the LADY DINGWELL by Indenture Tripartite of Award.¹

Whereas controversies have arisen between Sir Walter Butler, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, of the one part, and Sir Richard Preston, Lord Dingwell, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, sole daughter and heir of Thomas late Earl of Ormonde, touching the late Earl's lands in Ireland, the said lady claiming them by title of inheritance (and Lord Dingwell in her right) and the now Earl as heir male by entail.

Whereas also they are in controversy about the lands settled by the deceased Earl on the marriage of Theobald Butler, late Viscount Butler of Tulleophelim, and about others now in the present Earl's possession by pretence of conveyances from the late Earl; also about certain debts of the late Lord Tulleophelim which the now Earl stands engaged to pay by articles of agreement made between the late Earl, the now Earl, and the Lady Elizabeth in her widowhood, and concerning the title deeds of the several lands. The controversy and the title being considered by the King's learned counsel, who having waited on him and let him know the difficulties, he referred it to three of his principal judges to report their opinions to him after hearing both parties and their learned counsel at as great length as if publicly heard at

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603–1624, p. 375.

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the bar ; and they having by their report declared the main question so disputable that some of them hold that Lady Dingwell's right to five of the manors, contained within the fines and recoveries levied in the late Earl's time, viz., the manors of Carrick, Thurles, Kilkenny, Callan, and Grenaugh, to be clear, while others of them doubted, yet all agreed that the question was so perplexed that none of them could tell what would be the event if it had been proposed to all the judges.

The King, considering then that Queen Elizabeth in 1602 commanded the late Earl Thomas to settle 800*l.* a year upon the Lady Elizabeth, commencing from his death, and that the late Earl conveyed 400*l.* per annum, part thereof, in his lifetime, before the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth with the late Viscount Tulleophelim, her first husband, whereof the Lord Dingwell and the Lady Elizabeth have been quietly possessed both before and since the late Earl's death, he (the King) awards that the now Earl of Ormond do make up the estate of the Lady Elizabeth to the value of 800*l.* per annum, and do settle lands to her and the heirs male of her body to that amount (and the King specifies the particular lands). And as the now Earl, by articles dated 4th January 1613, had by his bond in 6,000*l.* dated 1st January following, engaged himself to pay the debts of the Viscount Tulleophelim, deceased, the King awards that he shall pay them within three years next ensuing. He also awards that the title deeds, which include lands promiscuously belonging to both parties, be lodged for security in the Chancery of Ireland. And because he has given two years for the perfecting of the assurances, he awards that both parties may enter into the lands respectively decreed to them. And at the next Parliament to be held in Ireland this award shall be confirmed by an enactment, the cost to be borne by the parties equally. The award meantime to be entered as an Act of State before the Deputy and Council.—Witness ourselves at Westminster, 3rd of October 1618.

Signed: Young & Pye. Exd. per H. Yelverton.

Pp. 26.

Oct. 12.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

479. The KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.

Notwithstanding His Majesty's letters from Salisbury, dated the 5th of August last, for Sir William Alexander as an officer of trust to present applications to him (the King), and deliver the King's directions to him (Sir Oliver St. John), concerning the British undertakers of Ulster, he now finds since the time of those, his letters, that he is not so much importuned with their complaints, as to require a particular man to be designed for that particular purpose ; and he leaves that charge to Sir Francis Blundell, of whose ability and honesty he is fully assured.—Westminster, 9 October 1618.

Pp. 5. *Copy. Enrolled:* "12th December 1618, at suit of Thomas Stockdale, Gent."

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Oct. 13.
Grant Book.

- 480.** AWARD between LORDS DINGWELL and ORMOND.
Award between Lord Dingwell and his lady, and the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, concerning lands in Ireland.

Oct. 13.
Carew Papers,
vol. 635, p .

- 481.** CUCHORGEERYE O'DUINNGEANAN'S REPORT of the HISTORY of the CANTREDS of the GLYNNEs of ANTRIM from the Life of St. Columb.¹

The glens were called Dalriada, one of the glens containing the island of Rathlin. A controversy arising between the inhabitants of the glens and the Scots of Dalriada in Scotland, the Scots affirming that they were descended of the same king as the gentry of Dalriada in Ireland, and that the King of Ireland ought not to contend with them, because they were of the same house, while the men of Ireland affirmed that the glens were their's, and that they must deliver them the seignories and chiefries of their land. Saint Columb was requested to decide, but he declined, as he had prophesied when he was going eastward, that Columbanus should pass judgment. Columban accordingly decreed that the rents, duties, and rising out to service should belong to the men of Ireland, and ordained that whenever any Scottish regiment or great troops of poets and antiquaries came out of Scotland to Ireland, that Dalriada should give them meat, and should send them back at their cost to Scotland if they found no other means. This judgment was passed by Columban betwixt Hugh King of Ireland and Heughan King of Scotland before St. Columb and the men of Ireland at the assembly of Drom Ceatt, in the year of Our Lord 563.

From Dann Linusi the 13th of October 1618.

Cuchorgceryhe O'Duinngewan hath drawn this judgment out of the of "Life St. Columb."

P. 1.

[On the same page is the pedigree of Randall Viscount of Dunluce by Flaha O'Guinn.]

Oct. 15.
Carew Papers,
vol. 616, p. 131.

- 482.** PETITION of the MAYOR, SHERIFFS, and COMMONALTY of CORK to the LORDS OF COUNCIL.²

King Henry III. granted them the city in fee-farm at a rent of 80 marks yearly. King Edward IV., considering that the city had 11 parish churches and large suburbs at the time of the grant, which were afterwards burnt and destroyed by the rebels, did *anno 2^{ndo}* pardon the said rent, which since that time has never been paid, and in lieu thereof agreed to accept 20 lbs. of wax, which ever since have been accepted by the King's progenitors, whose charters have been, in the sixth year of the King, confirmed and enlarged.

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 374.

² *Ib.* p. 385.

1618.

Upon some suggestion that the 80 marks was due, the King by his letters in February last, required the Deputy to see that 40 marks of the said rent should be put in charge and the other 40 should be granted to Sir Dominic Sarsfield Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and his heirs.

As this rent was pardoned, and as the city is so decayed as that it now consists only of two parishes, and that the now King *anno 6to*, had resumed the custom of the city, they pray that the rent may be discharged as well against the King as Sir Dominic Sarsfield, and the 20 lbs. of wax received in lieu.

27 Sept. 1618.—The Lords refer the claim to the Lord Chief Justice of England, and others calling to their assistance the Attorney and Solicitor General.

15 Oct. 1618.—They report that the rent is discharged and the 20 lbs. of wax to be accepted in lieu thereof.

Signed: H. Montague, H. Hobart, H. Winche, Jo. Denham, C. Edmonds.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Oct. 21.
Grant Book.

483. COMMISSION to the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, &c.

To take an account of Thomas Lord Ridgway, Treasurer-at-war in Ireland.

Oct. 21.
Carew Papers,
vol. 607, p. 211.

484. CERTIFICATE from GEORGE LORD CAREW, Baron of Clopton, Captain and Governor of the Isle of Guernsey, &c., &c.¹

In favour of the loyalty of Don Pedro de Henedia of Cuacola, one of the Spanish garrison of Kinsale in 1602, employed by the Spaniards then besieged by Carew's forces to carry their terms of surrender, but suspected by the King of Spain of being treacherous in that affair, and long confined on that account by the King of Spain in prison at Ghent.—London, 21 October 1618.

Pp. 3. In Spanish. Copy. Endd.

Oct. 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 29.

485. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY and CHANCELLOR.

Directs them to regrant to the Lord Barry, Lord Viscount Buttevant, all his estates; of Buttevant, Castlelyons, Barry Court, Shandon, Tymolagge, Rathbarry, Inishonan, Drerry Ilawne, Iveliehan, Gorromliehan.

Pp. 4. Endd.

Oct. 28.
Carew Calendar,
vol. 607, p. 211.

486. The EARL OF THOMOND, Lord President of Munster, to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.²

Desires to know what course should be taken to for furnishing the churches in Munster with readers and interpreters of English and Irish, for the instruction of the inhabitants of

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603–1624, p. 375.

² *Ib.* p. 376.

1618.

Munster, forced by civil and ecclesiastical censures to repair to their churches, who are, for the most part, ignorant of the English tongue.

What course to take with the cities and towns within the province who are obstinately determined to elect recusant officers, resting themselves on the letter of the law.

What to do with English recusants daily repairing to that province.

Whether to repair the forts of Halbowline, Limerick, and Castle Park, and by what means.

How to compel the planters of seignories to perform their covenants to plant with English, and to furnish their proportions of men and armour.

Whether the fines of recusants might not well be employed, after repairing the churches, upon houses of correction and some stocks to compel the natives, for the most part given to idleness, the root of all disorders.

How to recover the means of hospitals and other almshouses disinherited by the preceding head thereof.

That court houses and jails be built, and some of those built be repaired for the honour of that service and jails.

That the King's pleasure be known about the liberty of Tipperary, which is the usual rendezvous of priests and Jesuits and other ill-affected persons.

That order be made for recalling the children of the lords and merchants and gentry from foreign schools and universities, where they are instructed in the Romish religion, and for sending those that are at home to their own universities.

Star Chamber on Wednesday 28th of October 1618.

The above is referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Arundel, the Lord Carew, and Mr. Secretary Nanton upon their report.

Signed: Clement Edmonds.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

[Oct.]
Carew Papers,
vol. 613, p. 89, etc.

487. The LORDS COMMISSIONERS REPORT concerning the Plantation of Longford and O'Carroll's Country.¹

They (the subscribed) to whom the business of Longford and O'Carroll's Country was referred, with the advice and approbation of the rest of the Privy Council, offer the propositions following to be observed in the plantation there to be made.

Then follow 30 articles, which comprise the suggestions of Sir Oliver St. John,² with these additions:—

(28.) None of them (undertakers) to have power to aliene their lands to one another without license, for so all may in time be drawn into the hands of some few of the undertakers, and the plantation come to nothing.

(29.) None to be admitted to any lands, but such as will in person dwell upon them, build, and plant.

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603–1624, p. 378.

² Post, p. 230.

1618.

(30.) No man to be admitted as undertaker in this plantation that has any lands in any other plantation.

Signed: G. Cant., G. Carew, P. Arundell, Robert Naunton.

Pp. 6. *Copy.*

Nov. 22.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.
Ireland.

488. The KING'S LETTERS for SIR RICHARD CALVELY and NICHOLAS BARHAM, Esq.

The King, finding that some of his judges and officers here who had formerly served as judges in Ireland concur in opinion with the principal judges of Ireland that the profits of all benefices with cure, appertain to him during vacancy by force of a Statute enacted there, commits it to his (St. John's) care to order that the Council and the Presidents of the provinces of Munster and Connaught, the Barons of the Exchequer, and all other judges and officers, may yield their best furtherance and assistance to Sir Richard Calvely, Knt., and Nicholas Barham, Esq., for the speedy levying of the said issues and profits according to the intent of the King's letters patent granted to them, which he (the King) will not have to be further questioned, being warranted by so good and grave advice of the judges in his several kingdoms, grounded upon the said Act of Parliament.—To Sir Oliver St. John, Deputy, Westminster, 22nd November, in the 16th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. *Copy.*

Nov. 30.
Carew Calendar,
vol. 613, p. 87.

489. COUNTY OF LONGFORD. A brief Certificate of the number of Acres and their quality in the county of Longford, and territories of Ely and O'Carroll, as the same are found by late measure made by Sir Thomas Rotheram, W. Parsons, Surveyor-General, and Nicholas Pynnar.¹

Gives the quantities of arable and pasture land, profitable and unprofitable wood and bog, unprofitable mountain, of land formerly granted by patents, of land now held by patents; abbey lands held by patent; glebe of new endowment, in the several baronies of the county, viz., in Ardagh, Shrowle, Rathclyne, Moydowe, Longford.

In Ely O'Carroll (King's County) the like. A note is added at the end of the certificate: "It is to be observed in this certificate of the quantities above written that only the two kinds, viz., arable, pasture, and profitable wood are to pass as valuable; all the rest are of very little value."

Pp. 4. *Copy.*

[Nov. 1618.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 29 A.

490. PETITION of PATRICK FITZMORRIS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Complains against his father, Baron of Kerry and Lixnau, who refuses to execute an assurance of 150*l.* per annum according

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 381.

1618.

to agreement. Prays that the final order by the Lord Deputy and Council therein may be enforced.

P. 1.

[Nov. 1618.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 29 B.

491. SAMUEL DAVIS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Petition of Samuel Davis to the Privy Council for letters to the Lord Deputy to discharge the arrears of custom on fishing vessels alleged to be due by Davis.

P. 1.

Dec. 2.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 30.

492. THEOBALD LORD BURKE OF BRITTAS.

Instrument of release tendered to Theobald Lord Burke of Brittas renouncing his claim to the title and lands of Castle Connel.

P. 1.

Dec. 4.
Dublin Castle,
Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 233.

493. The LORD DEPUTY to SIR JOHN DAVYS.

Warrant to prepare a fiant of a grant to John M'Keogh, James M'Edmond Bourke, Honora ny Dermot O'Mulryan, Henry Shakespeare, James M'Owen, Gerrott M'Walter, Galti Cavenagh, Nicholas Turnor, William Talbot, Ferdoragh Savage.

P. 1. Signed at head. Endd.

Dec. 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 30 A.

494. LADY HESTER LAMBERT.

Order in Council that the Lady Hester Lambert should give present satisfaction to John Paulett, gent., and Sarah, his wife, for forbearance of a debt of 300*l.* owing to them by Henry Malby, deceased, elder brother of George Malby, whose wardship she holds.—Whitehall, Sunday, 6 December 1618.

Signed: Lo. Abp. of Canterbury, Lo. Mar. Hamilton, Lo. Digbie, Lo. Vi. Doncaster, Lo. Bininge, Lo. M. Fenton, Lo. Bp. of Ely, Lo. Zouch, Lo. Carew, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretary Naunton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Pembroke, Geo. Carew.

P. 1.

Dec. 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 31.

495. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have called upon Lord Burke of Brittas to disclaim his pretence to the barony of Castle Connell, which he has refused and has promised to repair to England.—Dublin Castle, 14 December 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Henry Docwra Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, Will. Jones, Willm. Methwold Dud. Norton, Fran. Kingslee, Fran. Conway, Ed. Blayney, Ad. Loftus, Fr. Annesley.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd. Enclosed.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 31 I.

496. Instrument of release tendered to Lord Bourk of Brittas on the 3rd of December—2 December 1618.

P. 1. Parchment. Not executed. Endorsed to the above effect, which is signed by the Lord Deputy.

1618.
Dec. 16. **497.** LORD CASTLECONNELL'S LANDS.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 32.
Order of court requiring an injunction for the present possession of lands, &c. for the Lord of Castle Connell.—16 December 1618.
P. 1.
- Dec. 23. **498.** LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 234, 33.
Has thought it his duty at this time to put them in mind of the great necessity of His Majesty's army here, that they may be pleased to give order for their supply. Has not written hitherto because Mr. Treasurer assured him that his agent would receive the payment for one half year this last Michaelmas term; and as he cannot understand now that any moneys are issued there according to Mr. Treasurer's hopes, he prays them to think of the extremity this poor army endures for want of their entertainments, many poor men being brought to so hard terms for lack of their payments that in his pity of them he cannot but importune for their relief. They are now unpaid for one whole year, saving such payments as have been made by assignment out of His Majesty's revenues here. Beseeches them to give order that they may have treasure sent over to them so soon as it may possibly stand with the convenience of His Majesty's affairs.
Has received copies of the undertaker's patents of Ulster passed in England, and the bonds of the Scottish undertakers entered in Scotland, which enforces him to pray them to procure some speedy course of transmitting the same into this kingdom, that His Majesty's service may receive no prejudice by the want of them.—Dublin, 23 December 1618.
P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.
- Dec. 29. **499.** CERTIFICATE by SIMON RICHARDSON.
Add. P., Ireland,
P.R.O.
Of the moneys paid and rents assigned to Tirlagh oge O'Laurie. Amongst other things Con O'Streit paid four hens, value two shillings, &c., &c.
P. 1.
- Dec. 29. **500.** A RENTAL of MOYRAGH, ANNO. 1618.
Add. P., Ireland.
Brian O'Laurie in rent 3*l.*, 3 days' work 2*s.* and one barrel of barley 6*s.* 8*d.*, &c., &c.
Pp. 2. Endd.: "A rental of Moyragh and Tirlough oge O'Lauries reckonings for the year 1618."
- British Museum, **501.** A MUSTER BOOK of all the UNDERTAKERS, SERVITORS,
Add. MS.,
No. 18,735.
and NATIVES of ULSTER.¹
A true certificate of the numbers of men and their arms, which I find upon the several proportions of the undertakers in the plantation of the six escheated counties in the province of Ulster, mustered by me, George Alleyne. Anno Domini, 1618.

¹ A volume in small folio, in Venetian hand, and elegant white vellum binding, gilt, containing 29 pages. It was probably Captain George Alleyne's own property, as there are inserted at the end copies of the several warrants concerning his appointment and powers as Muster-Master of Leinster and Ulster.

1618.

The MUSTER ROLL of the County of ARMAGH.

NOTE.—That all these with an asterisk in the margin appeared not, either with men or arms, upon their summons.

—	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
BARONY DE ONELAND:—							
Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy.	1,000	16	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir Antony Cope -	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Francis Sacheverell -	2,000	48	5	4	15	2	10
Mr. Rowlestone -	1,000	18	1	6	5	—	6
*Mr. Stanhoe -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Michael Obbins -	2,000	16	4	2	8	—	7
Mr. Hyeron -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Dillon -	1,500	12	2	3	5	—	3
Mr. Brownlow -	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARONY DE FUES:—							
Mr. John Hamilton -	2,500	56	7	11	32	—	40
Mr. Archball Acheson -	2,000	48	4	14	17	—	40
Mr. Henry Acheson -	1,000	24	2	8	10	—	18
Total -	22,000	238	25	48	92	2	124

The MUSTER ROLL of the County of TYRONE.

—	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
BARONY DE DONGANNAN:—							
The Lord Oucheltree -	3,000	31	5	6	21	3	17
Sir Robert Heyburne -	1,500	23	1	3	10	1	8
Captain Saunderson -	1,000	23	8	4	10	—	16
Mr. Lindsey -	1,000	21	5	3	10	2	20
Mr. Alexander Richardson -	1,000	19	3	5	8	—	9
Mr. David Kinnideth -	1,000	17	1	1	5	—	7
Mr. Andrew Steward -	1,000	16	2	5	6	—	14
BARONY DE OMAGHE:—							
*The Earl of Castle Haven -	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*The Countess of Castle Haven.	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir John Davys -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARONY DE CLOUGHAR:—							
The Lord Ridgway -	2,000	48	6	10	7	3	28
*Sir Gerrard Lother -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir William Steward -	2,000	24	1	3	15	—	22
*Sir William Cope -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir George Ridgway -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain John Leigh -	2,000	22	3	10	9	1	16
Mr. William Parsons -	1,500	27	—	3	1	—	5
Mr. Hugh Michell -	1,500	21	1	2	5	1	3
BARONY DE STRABANE:—							
*The Earl of Albemarle -	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir Claud Hamilton's heirs -	2,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Robert Newcomen -	2,750	43	2	7	20	5	37
Sir John Droomat -	1,000	21	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir George Hamilton -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. James Steward -	1,000	21	3	2	10	—	20
Total -	46,500	393	42	65	143	17	229

1618.

The MUSTER ROLL of the County of LONDONDERRY.

	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
Mr. Russell, chief tenant to the Drapers.	3,000	23	2	10	1	—	3
Mr. John Freeman, chief tenant to the Goldsmiths.	3,000	49	4	2	3	—	13
Mr. Richard Vernon, chief tenant to the Mercers.	3,000	17	4	4	1	—	6
Mr. Baptist Jones, chief tenant to the Vintners.	3,000	42	1	15	8	2	18
The Lady Dorrington, chief tenant to the Skinners.	3,000	28	12	8	8	4	22
Mrs. Roue, chief tenant to the Grocers.	3,000	42	—	7	6	—	15
Mr. George Downing, chief tenant to the Fishmongers.	3,000	31	1	6	4	—	7
Mr. George Canning, chief tenant to the Ironmongers.	3,000	56	3	4	2	4	10
Sir Robert McLellan, chief tenant to the Clothworkers.	3,000	17	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Robert McLellan, chief tenant to the Haberdashers.	3,000	20	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Sawyer, chief tenant to the Salters.	3,000	16	12	—	—	4	—
Mr. Valentine Hartopp, chief tenant to the Merchant Tailors.	3,000	49	—	19	22	8	32
The city of Londonderry -	—	100	13	50	50	7	80
The town of Coleraine -	—	100	30	30	50	—	103
Total -	36,000	610	82	145	155	29	312

The MUSTER ROLL of the County of CAVAN.

	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
BARONY DE LOUGHTIE :—							
Mr. Thomas Waldron -	2,000	67	10	18	24	12	47
Sir Stephen Butler -	2,000	87	3	22	50	10	62
Mr. John Fishe -	2,000	49	8	13	6	4	32
Captain Hugh Culme -	1,500	16	4	7	5	—	8
Mr. Taylor -	1,500	32	2	7	14	2	4
Sir George Mannering -	2,000	14	3	4	6	3	7
Mr. Adwicke -	1,500	12	4	3	4	—	6
BARONY DE TULLEKNOUGH :—							
Sir James Cragge -	2,000	45	7	6	24	2	37
Mr. Hamilton -	3,000	62	2	9	32	3	42
Mr. Archball Acheson -	1,000	24	1	3	14	—	22
BARONY DE CLANKYE :—							
Sir James Hamilton -	3,000	61	3	1	22	—	48
Mr. John Hamilton -	1,000	24	3	7	12	—	24
Mr. William Hamilton -	1,000	24	1	3	14	—	15
Mr. William Bayly -	1,000	24	4	6	8	—	18
Total -	24,500	539	55	118	235	36	387

1618.

The MUSTER ROLL of the County of Fermanagh.

—	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
BARONY DE MAGHEREBOYE:—							
*Sir John Home -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. John Dunbare -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir William Cole -	1,000	24	6	8	10	—	22
*Mr. James Hamilton -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Malcolm Hamilton -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Flower -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Geo. Home -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARONY DE LURGH:—							
Mr. John Archdale -	1,000	24	7	5	8	2	17
*Mr. Huning -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir Gerrard Lowther -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Thos. Blenerhasset -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Francis Blenerhasset -	1,500	12	3	4	—	—	—
*Mr. Flowerdewe -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
HALF BARONY DE COOLE:—							
Sir Stephen Butler -	4,000	24	2	3	6	—	3
BARONY DE CLANKELLYE:—							
The Lord Burleigh -	1,000	5	2	3	—	—	5
Mr. Flowerdewe -	1,000	6	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Sidborough -	1,000	13	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Hugh Wirrell -	1,000	6	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Calvert -	1,000	13	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Hatton -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
HALF BARONY DE KNOCK-NINNY:—							
The Lord Burleigh -	2,000	57	6	18	15	4	4
*Sir Stephen Butler -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Captain Creaton -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	31,000	134	26	41	39	6	87

The MUSTER ROLL of the County of DONEGAL.

—	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
BARONY DE ROSOE:—							
*Sir Rafe Bingley -	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. William Wilson -	2,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Robert Davis -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir John Kinsnell -	2,250	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir Thomas Coach -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Captain Mansfield -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Peter Benson -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir John Steward -	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*The Lady of Luce -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Alexander Steward -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. James Kinningham -	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*The Lord of Dondoffe -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. James Kinningham -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—

1618.

The MUSTER ROLL of the County of DONEGAL—*cont.*

—	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
BARONY DE BOYLAGH ET							
BANAGHE:—							
*Captain Thomas Dutton -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*The Lord Broughton -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. William Steward -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sir Patrick M'Kee -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Alexander Kinningham.	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. John Murrey -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mr. Patrick Vause -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Alexander Dunbarre -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	37,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
There be in the six escheated counties	197,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
There appeared in all -	—	1,964	230	417	664	90	1,141
There ought to have appeared according to the proportion, or rate of 24 men to every 1,000 acres within these six escheated counties, viz. :—	—	4,728	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh -	528	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone -	1,116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry -	864	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan -	588	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh -	744	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal -	888	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUMMA PATET							

TRUE CERTIFICATE of the Servitor's Lands in the Six Escheated Counties in the Province of Ulster, which ought to have a competent store of arms in readiness, as the former (foregoing) Undertakers; all which said Servitors appeared not either with men or arms.

Co. Fermanagh.

—	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
BARONY DE CLINAWLY:—							
Captain Harrison -	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. John Davis -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARONY DE TIRKINNIDY:—							
Mr. Henry Folliott -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. William Cole -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain Paul Goore -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain Roger Atkinson -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	6,500	—	—	—	—	—	—

1618.

Co. Donegal.

	Aeres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberts.	Swords.
BARONY DE KILMEGRENAN :—							
Mr. John Vaughan -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain Dutton -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Richard Hansard -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain Sanford -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Thomas Chichester -	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. John Wray -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir George Marbury -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir John Kingsmill -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Arthur Terry -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. William Luine -	400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Thomas Perkins -	172	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Nathaniel Rowley -	900	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	11,972	—	—	—	—	—	—

Co. Armagh.

Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy.	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Lord Moore -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain Antony Smith -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Henry Boucher -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Marmaduke Whitechurch -	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Earl of Castlehaven -	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	8,120	—	—	—	—	—	—

Co. Cavan.

BARONY DE CASTLEHAVEN :—							
Mr. Thomas Elliott -	400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Thomas Ashe -	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain Hugh Culme -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Edmund Doudall -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARONY DE TULLEKNOUGH :—							
Sir George Greames -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Richard Greames -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Walter Talbutte -	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARONY DE CLANMAGHON :—							
The Lord Lambert -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain Lyons -	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Russell -	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Archball Moore -	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
BARONY DE TULLEGARVY :—							
Captain Culme -	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Thomas Ashe -	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Archball Moore -	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. John Ashe -	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain Ferrell -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	15,850	—	—	—	—	—	—

1618

Co. Tyrone.

	Acres.	Men.	Muskets.	Calivers.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Swords.
BARONY DE DUNGANNON:—							
The Lord Chichester -	1,380	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Lord Ridgway -	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Toby Caulfield -	1,240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Richard Wingfield -	2,120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sir Francis Roe -	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. William Parsons -	890	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	8,630	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entire total -	51,720	—	—	—	—	—	—

There ought to be of arms in these counties after the rate of 24 for every 1,000 acres, 1,226.

The RISING OUT OF M'MAHON'S COUNTRY, now the county of Monahan upon the new Division.¹

	Footmen.	Horsemen.	Kerne.
Bryen M'Hugh Ogc M'Mahon -	—	4	8
Rosse Bone M'Mahon -	—	3	6
Patrick M'Arte Moyle M'Mahon -	—	2	4
Ever M'Cooley M'Mahon -	—	4	8
Patrick Duff M' Collyc M'Mahon -	—	1	2
Bryan Ogc M'Mahon -	—	1	2
Patrick M'Kenua -	—	2	4
Total horsemen -	—	17	—
„ kerne -	—	—	34

A LIST of the RISING OUT within the County of Antrim.

The Lord of Donlucc -	120	24	—
Henry O'Neale -	11	5	—
Rory Ogc M'Quillin -	6	2	—
Shale O'Harae -	3	1	—
Neale Ogc M'Hughe -	6	2	—
Total footmen -	146	—	—
„ horsemen -	—	34	—

A LIST of the RISING OUT within the County of Down.

Rowland Savadge, of Portaferry -	14	4	—
Sir James Hamilton -	20	10	—
Sir Hugh Montgomery -	—	—	—

¹ The rising out of these three not escheated counties of Ulster is preceded by the rising out of the several counties of Leinster “as ordered to assemble for the generall hostings, and to meete on y^e 24 of August 1576,” in the several counties at appointed places. But the detail is too great to insert.

1618.

To the foregoing Muster Book of Captain George Alleyne, the following Documents are annexed by way of Appendix.

502. *The King to St. John.*

Having been informed of the great mischiefs that have followed, especially in the time of the late rebellion, for want of the proper numbers of horse and foot, with sufficient arms, which ought to be maintained for the use of the Crown and defence of the realm, as well by the undertakers in the several plantations as by other persons and towns in the other parts of that kingdom commonly known by the name of the outrising of the country, has thought fit, according to his (St. John's) advice, that yearly, at certain times, the undertakers in the several plantations and the outrising of the country should be mustered, viewed, and trained to the use of their arms by muster-masters, who are to receive for their travail and expenses out of the several places and countries chargeable, after the manner of England, such yearly entertainment as may be suitable, he (the King) accordingly appoints Captain George Alleyne and Captain Nicholas Pinner to be employed as muster-masters, the one in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster, the other in Munster and Connaught, with liberty to Captain George Alleyne to take his choice. The deputy is to grant them commissions by letters patent during good behaviour to muster, view, and train, according to instructions to be given them by the deputy, as well the undertakers in the several plantations as the outrisings of the countries. They are to certify to the deputy all defects they may find there. He (St. John) is to deal with the inhabitants of the several countries chargeable with the maintenance of the said forces of horse and foot for a reasonable allowance for the muster-masters out of the several parishes and townships.

P. 1. Copy. No date.

503. *St. John, Lord Deputy, to the Justices of the Peace of the County.*

Warrant informing them of the King's appointment of Captain George Alleyne to be made muster-master of Leinster and Ulster, and of his repair to the county, and requiring them to give present notice to all the undertakers and out rising of their county, and to prefer a time and place for them to make their appearance, with their arms, to be mustered and trained by their said muster-master.—Chichester House, near Dublin, 10th of July 1618.

1618.

504. *St. John to Captain George Alleyne.*

Warrant authorising and directing him to repair to the several counties within his commission as muster-master of such places and times as shall be appointed by the respective justices of the peace to muster, view, and train to the use of their arms, as well the undertakers as the rising out of the counties not under plantation rule, and to make report of what defects he may find.—Chichester House, near Dublin, 18th July 1618.

505. *A note of the Defects found by Captain George Alleyne in the office of his Muster-Mastership in Leinster and Ulster.*

That there are no fines exacted for non-appearance at muster.

That he should be aided at muster by two justices of peace of the county; that men may be fined who appear with any other man's men and arms than their own, "for let me muster in one county (as it were) to-day, to-morrow the most of those men and their arms do meet me in the next county to muster again. Thus they defraud your Majesty."

That it might be set down what arms and of what quality every undertaker of 1,000 acres should have, for in the Book of Plantation it is not expressed.

"That I may have power to take a general muster of all English and Scottish that be upon the undertakers' lands from the age of 18 to 50 years, so that I shall be able to inform Your Majesty of your strength to a man."

That the clergy may find men and arms, and to be rated and set down by their bishops, and to pay him rateably as the undertakers, as customably in England.

That he may make substitutes to aid him.

Thus it stands with the three counties that are not escheated, namely, with the counties of Down, Monahan, and Antrim. As for Down and Antrim, finds them to be better planted with English and Scottish than some of the escheated counties of Ulster.

506. *The Defects of the Province of Leinster.*

That the risings out in Leinster within the English pale in the three counties of Ulster not escheated, namely, Down, Monahan, and Antrim, are bound by their tenures to serve His Majesty when his deputy in person takes the field for one month, more or less, at their own cost; but, through their defects of men, horses, and arms, they never were able to defend their own borders in time of rebellion, but often suffer themselves to be despoiled to the very gates of Dublin.

They refuse to muster except when the Deputy takes the field.

They are decayed in their estate and their lands sold to others, so that there is no knowing at whose hands to demand the service.

1618.

Four or six justices of peace in the three not escheated counties of Ulster should be appointed Commissioners of Muster to applot the rising out rateably according to the tenants' abilities.

All Leinster, and the counties of Londonderry and Down in Ulster, refuse to pay him any means, an example that has so animated the counties of Tyrone, Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, Donegall, Antrim, and Monahan, that they refuse to give him that entertainment which they promised under their hands, which is sixpence out of every townland in Tyrone, and so rateably all the other counties.

That he may be confirmed in the above-mentioned entertainment by an Act of State during his life.

And for prevention of abuses by under sheriffs and bailiffs, &c., who in levying six pence for him extort twelve pence for themselves, that every landlord pay for himself and all his tenants and recover against them.

Prays that he may have a yearly entertainment out of the fines to be imposed for defaults.

- 507.** *Articles concluded upon between Sir Toby Caulfield, Kt., Master of the Ordnance, and one of the Privy Counsel in Ireland, and the rest of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Tyrone of the one part, and Captain George Alleine, recommended by His Majesty as muster-master of the plantation and rising out in Leinster and Ulster, of the other part.*

That the said Captain George Alleine shall muster and train the British undertakers, and all other rising out in the said county of Tyrone, three times yearly; twice by a sufficient deputy, and once in person.

The mustering and training to be performed about Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas yearly, and within three months after the mustering and training of Armagh.

His entertainment to be payable at the days of mustering. The places of mustering are Tullagh Oge for the undertakers in the precinct of Mountjoy, Ballidonnelly for the servitors in the barony of Dungannon, Agher for the barony of Clogher, Omagh for the barony of Omagh, and Newtown for the undertakers in the barony of Strabane, to begin at Easter next.

And he shall bring with him one drum and two serjeants to assist in training.

The captains appointed over the said musters are Captain Saunderson for the undertakers in the precinct of Mountjoy, Mr. Hamlet Moore for the servitors in the barony of Dungannon, Fenton Parsons, Esq., for the barony of Clogher, Mr. Bastard for the barony of Omagh, and Captain Calvine for the barony of Strabane; or their sufficient deputies.

He is to have his entertainment sixpence a balliboe throughout the whole county of English money.

1618.

This contract to be in force for one year, and longer from time to time till dissolved by the vote of the majority of the justices of peace for the county assembled at quarter sessions.

Signed: Arthur Chichester, Armagh; Geo. Derriens; Richard Wingfield; Castlehaven; Toby Caulfield, Thomas Ridgway, William Caulfield, Francis Ansley, John Meeke, Robert Newcomen, John Leigh, Alexander Saunderson, George Chambers, Daniell Leigh, William Bastard, Fenton Parsons, Emanuall Ley, John Williams, Edward Blomer, Hamlett Moore, James Steward.

Pp. 1½. Copy. Endd.: "This is the forme of the agreement betwixt Captayne Alleine and the rest of the Counties."

[]
Carew Papers,
vol. 618, p. 88.

508. ST. JOHN to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL, with project for the Plantation of Longford.¹

Is of opinion that Longford should be settled this year, and if possible, O'Carroll's country, the county of Leitrim, M'Coghlan's country, and O'Mulloy's country to be left for the work of next year.

The whole county consists of 50,000 acres, charged with a rent of 200*l.* to the heirs of Sir Nicholas Malby, and with 120 beeves payable [to Sir Francis Shane at] the castle of Granard, which must be compounded for by lands taken out of the whole county, in order that the undertakers may not be liable to distresses of other men. Land must also be taken to better church livings, as in the Wexford plantation, and for the support of a corporate town and a free school. There will then remain for division amongst the undertakers, say 12,000 acres, being a fourth part of the whole. Of these 12,000 acres a moiety should be disposed of to servitors who have had no lands, not in great scopes, as in Ulster, and lately in Wexford, but lots of 200, 300, 400 acres, none to exceed 1,000 acres. Thus the planters and their buildings will be more numerous.

For the residue to be bestowed on British undertakers, their portions should be in like manner smaller than in Ulster and Wexford, "for now Irish land is more valuable," and Longford is nearer the English Pale. In Ulster a sufficient number of buildings have not been made, nor British brought over to inhabit those great scopes, nor freeholders enough made, and such as have been made are rendered poor and weak by too high rents. This manner of planting by smaller portions "was the ancient manner of planting Irish countries, as may appear by the multitude of castles in the English Pale, and in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Kilkenny, and all the countries where the Old English do yet keep their footing," and that course was held in the later plantation of Leix and Ophaly, where many English undertakers had small freeholds given them. Suggests that the undertakers be placed in the wildest parts, as towards the counties of Leitrim, Cavan, and Roscommon,

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 367, and *supra*, p. 217.

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and the natives nearest to the Pale, where their ancient borders still remain ; and the rather for that the natives now inhabiting that part are reasonably reclaimed by civil education, and many of them have built good stone houses, where they dwell.

Estates to be made in fee farm, the natives paying 2*d.* sterling for every acre of 21 feet to the perch ; the undertakers, 1½*d.* in respect of the charge of his building.

Every native and undertaker of 1,000 acres and upwards to build a castle 30 feet long, 20 broad, and 25 high, of stone or brick, with a bawn of 200 feet in compass.

Those of 600, and so to 1,000, a strong house of stone or brick, with a bawn of 200 feet compass ; those below 600 acres a good house.

“The natives of these two last proportions to be left to themselves.”

Grants to be made of six market towns.

No native to have a less portion than 100 acres, except a few, &c. upon good consideration, and none under 60 acres.

Every native, to be now made a freeholder, to part with at least a fourth of his former holding, besides a rateable contribution of land towards the compounding of the two rents to Sir Nicholas Malby's heirs and Sir Francis Shane.

Every undertaker and native to build in town reedes. The natives to forfeit if they aliene to any of the Irish or grant them longer leases than for 41 years “lest the old lords should grow great again.”

The natives unprovided with land to be set down as tenants under principal natives or undertakers for threelives or 31 years.

Every native and undertaker to sow yearly a fixed quantity of hemp.

A corporate town to be established with 100 acres for the burgesses.

The natives not to take upon them, under pain of forfeiture, the name of O'Farrell, “nor to maintain that name by giving of rent, cutting or service,” nor to divide their lands by gavel-kind.

The whole charge of admeasuring the county and other costs of plantation to be borne by the undertakers and natives in equal contributions.

Pp. 6. Copy.

[] 509. Carew Papers,
vol. 613, p. 39.

ST. JOHN'S SECOND ADVICE concerning the Plantations of Longford and Ely O'Carroll's Country.¹

If the estates are to be granted in fee-farm according to the course of other plantations, he requests them (the Lords) to peruse his former project of last summer, and upon notice of the exact quantities of land, subject to division now sent over, that His Majesty would declare how much he would

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 382.

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have to be divided amongst undertakers, servitors, and natives.

1. But if all the lands are to be granted only in lease, then there should be set out—

1. Enough land to satisfy the rent of 200*l.* due to Malby's heirs, and the six score beeves due to the Castle of Granard.

2. Next it should be declared how much shall be leased to natives and how much to British undertakers and servitors.

3. "Of the position to be appointed to natives, whether it will not be fit to grant every principal native his dwelling-house, and a reasonable demesne thereto in fee-farm, and the residue in lease, without which all buildings now being an omission will decay, and none will be added; and the same course to be held for British undertakers and servitors."

4. What quantities to lease to the several persons, and therein consideration to be had of his former advices, for it will be ill to lease much to any.

5. To appoint where the plantation of British shall be in each county, whether towards the English pale or towards the Irish, and whether it will not be fit to continue some of the principal men in the castles which themselves have built.

6. It is to be observed that on the certificate of the quantities now sent over that only two quantities of land, viz., arable and pasture, and profitable woods, are to pass as valuable lands. All the rest are of little value, and to pass at smaller rates.

In conclusion, asks for directions concerning the measuring of the county of Leitrim, M'Coghlan's, and O'Mulloy's Countries, and the rest of the escheated lands, and when it shall begin.

Pp. 2. Copy.

[]
Carew Papers,
vol. 619, p. 160.

510. KNIGHTS made in Ireland since the KING's coming to the CROWN, anno 1602.¹

Gives a list of 140 knights, by what Deputy knighted, and generally the place where the honour was conferred, as, for instance:—

"By Sir George Carey, Lord Deputy; Sir Ralph Bingley on St. James's Day.

"Sir Thomas Williams, Christchurch, before the sermon; Sir Edmond Fetteplace, Sir Tobie Caulfeild, Sir John Terrell, Mayor of Dublin, Christchurch, after the sermon.

"Sir Thomas Coats, Sir Fernando Frecleton, Sir George Grymes, Sir Mahoney O'Carroll, Sir Thomas Ashe, Sir William Usher, Sir Richard Boyle, Castle of Dublin, same day.

"Sir Laurence Esmonde, after supper; same day, Sir

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 383.

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Richard Wilbraham, 4 September, Christchurch, Sir W. Windsor, 18 September, Christchurch."

Pp. 6. Copy.

[
Carew Papers,
vol. 600, p. 199.

511. The TITLE of the LORD POWER to the Lord Barrye's honours and lands.¹

[This controversy is like that between the Lady Dingwell and the Earl of Ormonde. It is the claim of Lord Power to the honours and lands of the Lord Barry of Buttevant, derived through Cateline, only daughter and heir general of of James Fitz John Barry Lord Viscount Buttevant, who married Richard Lord Power, deceased, against Lord Viscount Barry of Buttevant, as collateral heir in feetail to James Fitz John Barry, derived through James son of Richard Barry.]

P. 1. Copy.

Carew Papers,
vol. 607, p. 179.

512. The now EARL OF ORMONDE'S TITLE to the possessions of the late Earl of Ormonde, and to the possessions of Theobald, late Lord Viscount Tully.²

[This is a long and critical legal review by the Lady Dingwell's counsel of the Earl's several titles to the various lands claimed by her as heir general against the Earl claiming as heir male in entail. The Earl's title to each group of manors is first set forth, and then the Lady's ground of claim overthrowing his pretensions is given. It was probably the case submitted on her behalf to the King, and by him referred to the three judges for their opinions, and by them pronounced so perplexed and difficult that they could not say how the result would be if tried at law.] See p. 213 *supra*, Art. 478.

Carew Papers,
vol. 607, p. 209.

513. AN OPINION touching the taking possession of such lands and castles as were by His Majesty awarded to the Lord Dingwell, 1618.³

Although the King has dealt graciously with the Earl of Ormonde in leaving him a larger extent of land and revenue than to the Lady Dingwell, yet it is conceived he takes it to heart, and it may be doubted that in delivering possession of the lands and manors awarded to Lady Dingwell, the stubbornness of the Earl's followers (though the Earl himself be faultless) may produce great mischief. [The question is then discussed whether it would be better to command the Earl to see to the quiet delivery, or require his attendance in England.] If he stays in Ireland it may prove prejudicial, yet if he comes hither his wardens may pretend ignorance of his will and make resistance.

The present state of Ireland makes it a question of importance, for though all make a fair show of quiet, yet the hearts of the people are now (as ever heretofore) alienated from the

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 391.

² *Ib.* p. 388.

³ *Ib.* p. 386.

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Crown of England. The priests, and the Plantations have stirred the natives, and left discontented humours in them.

“ But that which is past and settled is of least danger. The plantations of the counties of Longford and Leitrim, &c. in expectation, is most to be doubted, it being a usual Irish policy (when they have a purpose to give impediment to any good design) to raise a combustion, hoping by winning time to frustrate the intention.

“ Some of the gentlemen of his name or the constables of his castles may be disobedient, and through rashness may slay some one, which in Ireland is treason, into which when they are plunged they grow desperate, and treasons like unto snowballs *crescunt eundo*.”

Pp. 3. Copy. Endorsed by Carew.

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Jan. 8. **514.** COMMISSION with INSTRUCTIONS to WILLIAM LORD
Grant Book. KNOWLES and Others, for disposing of Wards in
Ireland, &c.
- Jan. 8. **515.** COMMISSION to SIR WILLIAM JONES to dispose of Wards
Grant Book. in Ireland.
- Jan. 14. **516.** LICENSE to WILLIAM IRVINGE to recover money upon
Grant Book, recognizances forfeited by Alehouse Keepers for 21
years.
- Jan. 15. **517.** LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS FOR
S.P., Ireland, IRISH CHURCH AFFAIRS.
vol. 235, 1.

At Whitehall on Friday in the afternoon the 15th of January 1618. Present: the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Arundell, Lord Bishop of Ely, Elect of Winton.

The Bishop of Meath, in the name of the prelates and clergy of Ireland, having presented a petition to His Majesty representing the weak state of the church, and the small ability and means it has by the ordinary course of justice, either for recovering that patrimony which they have lost, or from being spoiled of that whereof they are already possessed, and imploring the King's aid; as also for "erecting of the estate of the church in the [other] provinces of Ireland," as His Majesty has done in the new plantation of Ulster. His Majesty referred divers parts of the petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Arundel, the Bishop of Winchester, and to Mr. Secretary Naunton, or any four of them. Accordingly the above-mentioned lords have met this day and taken the same into consultation. They have thought fit to require the advice of Mr. Justice Winch, Mr. Baron Denham, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Sir James Ley, Kt., the King's attorney in the Court of Wards, touching so much of the said petition as was referred to their Lordships, and first to certify their opinions in writing to the said lords, and afterwards to attend their Lordships themselves for their better satisfaction.

Concord cum Reg. Geo. Calvert.

P. 1. *Copy.*

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S P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 2.

518. *Answer of the Judges to the Lords.*

According to their Lordships directions they have met several times and advised of the petition exhibited to His Majesty by the Lord Bishop of Meath, and find that they dare not advise the commission, there being no precedent in force in England to warrant the same.

"They conceive that the commission granted upon the new plantation of Ulster is no precedent for warranting the commission now demanded."

"Touching the third point they think it fit that in all grants from His Majesty provision be made for saving the right and titles of the church, according to His Majesty's pleasure subscribed to the petition."

Signed: H. Winche, Jo. Denham, Thomas Coventrye, James Ley.

P. 1. Original Document. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 3.

519. *SAME to SAME.*

Copy of the above documents.

Pp. 3. Endd.

Jan. 18.
vol. 235, 4.

520. *LORD DEPUTY OLIVER ST. JOHN to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.*

Has received their letter of the 17th of December with the King's pleasure how to proceed with the Viscount Thurles's friends and followers, in case he should find the information brought to him true, of his purpose to victual and fortify those houses which were by His Majesty's award adjudged to the Lady Dingwell, whereof he (St. John) gave a private notice to Sir Francis Blundell upon the first bruit thereof. Had since written two letters, one to some of their Lordships the other to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a letter enclosed in one of them from Sir John Everard, wherein he (St. John) made known what advertisements he had received from those parts concerning the carriage and actions of that lord and others, because he understood that things were otherwise than at first reported. Since which time, upon the morrow after twelfth day, the Lord Viscount himself came voluntarily hither to him, and desired he might purge himself of those aspersions that had been unjustly laid upon him. "I told him what I had heard and what I misliked in him, that he had put men into the Castle of Kilkenny, that he had dealt with the gentlemen that were farmers of Neynagh, Roscreagh, and other houses, to keep their possessions; that he rode accompanied with many gentlemen up and down the country, and that sundry idle persons resorted to his house." To all which he answered in very humble fashion, confessing that to prevent any extraordinary course of gaining possession for the Lord Dingwell, he put two men into the Castle of Kilkenny to assist the housekeeper there, being an old man and weak, because all the evidences of the house of Ormond

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remained in that castle, and that he was given to understand (and he affirmed the same to be true) that some of the Lord Dingwell's servants had taken lodgings near the castle gate in places where they were not accustomed to lodge before, and that he dealt with the tenants of Neynagh and other houses and took their assurances not to deliver the voluntary possession of those places until they were required to do it. For his riding with company in the country, he assured him it was not with any extraordinary number, or in other sort than he has used in former times when he journeyed in the country, and that, he (St. John) understands was very true. For the repair of idle men unto his house, his answer was, that for his own servants he would be always answerable; for strangers that resorted to his house, though he would very gladly, yet the customs of the country considered, he knew not how he could deny them meat and drink, but for any purpose in the least sort he had to gainsay His Majesty's authority, or to arm himself against the King, he prayed it might never be believed, though it were to lose much more than the lands awarded to the Lord Dingwell, but that he would be for his own part always ready to obey whatever His Majesty should command. He (St. John) sent him to the Lord Chancellor, where he made the like protestation. He then called him to the council table, where he did the same, and received sundry admonitions to forbear all courses that might move the state to conceive jealousy of him. That he should not think of strengthening his houses, or prevent the gaining of possessions, the purpose of the state being to proceed according to the King's commandments. That he should forbear to ride with needless troops, or to suffer the repair of idle people near him, considering the times to be peaceable, and that it was fit the King's inferior subjects should employ themselves in lawful trades, and not in wandering about the country, unto all which he willingly hearkened and promised conformity. Understanding the countries were quiet they dismissed him home, rather than detain him at Dublin.—Dublin, 18th Jan. 1618.

Pp. 3. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 23.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 5.

521. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to MR. SECRETARY.

They report upon the case between Phelim McFeagh Byrne and his son and heir, and Sir Richard Greame, Knt., for the Ranelagh and other lands in the county of Wicklow. Commission for inquiry into the titles, pleadings, and depositions sent.—Dublin Castle, 23 January 1618.

Signed only by the Lord Deputy, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, and the Master of the Rolls.

Copia vera.—Will. Usher. Sent to Sir Francis Blundell, Knt.

Pp. 3. Copy. Endd. Enclosing,¹

¹ They are both copied in the same hand.

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S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 6.

522. *Answer of Sir Richard Greame to the petition of Phelim M'Feagh Byrne and Bryan, his son and heir, alluded to in the above report, and probably transmitted with it.*
Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

[.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 7.

523. A BRIEF of the REPORT of the LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND of the Matter in Controversy between Phelim M'Feagh and Brian his son, and Sir Richard Greame, Knt.

Queen Elizabeth by her letters in September 1598 to the then Lords Justices and Council directed them to make to the said Phelim and his heirs a sufficient grant under the Great Seal of Ireland of such lands as he was possessed of, or pretended to be his right.

The King in September 1603 gave instructions to the Lord Deputy and Council for passing the country by letters patent unto the said Phelim.

Sir Richard Greame, Knt., petitioned the then Lord Deputy and Council, intimating that he would labour to entitle His Majesty to the lands in question, and desired a lease for 21 years thereof at a rent of 5*l.* per annum, which the then Lord Deputy and Council answered, "We cannot dispose thereof before an office be taken to entitle the King." Thereupon Sir Richard took a commission to inquire of the King's title to these lands, and an office was taken the 4th July 1616, finding that King Henry II. was seized of the lands in question in right of his crown of England, into which lands divers of the ancestors of the said Phelim did successively enter and died seized *prout lex postulat*, and that his father being seized in fee was slain in rebellion, after whose death the said Phelim entered into the said lands, and so continued seized thereof.

The same office was filed the 14th of January following.

In December before, the said Phelim delivered to the Deputy His Majesty's letter dated 4th November 1616, requiring him (St. John) to accept a surrender from the said Phelim and Brian his son of the lands of Ranalagh and of all other lands whereof they were then seized, in the county of Wickloe, and to regrant the same to them and their heirs. Before and after this Sir Richard had pressed the Deputy for a lease of those lands at the rent of 5*l.* per annum; and further offered that if the Deputy would permit him to pass some of those lands upon His Majesty's warrants or books then lying in this kingdom, he would give the King 10*l.* per annum, besides 5*l.* payable after the death of Sir William Harrington, and would endow incumbents of two parish churches lying near the lands with 100 acres as glebe, and would build a strong castle. To this the Deputy agreed, and permitted him to pass the lands upon these reservations.

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The 1st February Sir Richard petitioned the Deputy to allow a seizure of those lands, and a seizure was awarded out of Chancery, and all those lands thereupon seized into the King's hands.

The 24th February 1616, Sir Richard's patent was sealed and bears the same date, whereupon the sheriff delivered possession of those lands to Sir Richard.

Afterwards Phelim obtained a commission directed to Sir Laurence Esmond, Knight, and others, to inquire of what lands Phelim or Brian, or either of them, were seized of the 4th November 1616, whereupon inquiry was made at Wickloe by the said commissioners the 18th December 1617, who found that Phelim was the said 4th November seized of right of inheritance of all those lands in question.

The Deputy received a letter, together with Phelim and Bryan's petition, upon receipt whereof Sir Richard made answer; Phelim replied, Sir Richard rejoined, and upon view of all the pleadings, finding that Sir Richard constantly affirmed that the lands in question were not truly the inheritance of Phelim, but belonged to divers freeholders slain in actual rebellion, whereof no office was yet found to entitle His Majesty, which being in substance contrary to the office pursued by Phelim and to the office pursued by Sir Richard, they thought best to issue a commission to some of His Majesty's judges and others to examine witnesses for clearing that point, who have examined nine witnesses on the part of Phelim and eight on the part of Sir Richard, which they send with the said depositions.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Feb. 7.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 8.

524. SIR JAMES WARE'S CERTIFICATE touching SIR THOMAS BUTTON'S PENSIONS.

By patent dated at Westminster the 28th of March 1604, a pension of 6s. per diem was granted to Sir Thomas Button, Knt., out of the revenues of Ireland, and to begin after the death of Robert Jennison, who then enjoyed the same, over and above 6s. 8d. sterling granted to Sir Thomas by the afore-said letters patent payable out of the exchequer of England, and to continue till he should enjoy the former pension of 6s. the day. Finds that by a patent dated Westminster, 28th April 1612, a pension of 6s. 8d. sterling per diem was granted to the said Sir Thomas's wife, with a proviso that the former, pension of 6s. 8d. should cease. Notwithstanding, upon some scruple made in the time of Lord Chichester's government, the consideration of both patents being referred to the then Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, and His Majesty's serjeant, they returned the following certificate: "That upon consideration of both the patents they considered that the 6s. per diem granted to Captain Button after the death of Captain Jennison was absolutely

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granted unto him, and not countermanded by the patent to Captain Button's wife of 6s. 8d. per diem, &c.

Signed: John Denham, Fra. Aungier, John Beare.

Whereupon the Lord Deputy directed the King's warrant unto Ware, dated 15th February 1615, to make forth debentures to the said Sir Thomas of the 6s. sterling per diem from the death of Captain Jemyson (*sic*), who died 20th January 1607. According to which warrant debentures have been issued and payment made for it until Michaelmas 1618. Exam. 7^o Febr. 1618, per Ja. Ware, Auditorem Generall.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "The opinion of my Lord Chief Justice, &c. for Sir Tho. Button."

Feb. 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 9.

525. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Although they may truly affirm that God has blessed His Majesty with a more universal peace and given him a more powerful hand over this people than any of his predecessors, yet of late they receive from all parts frequent reports and complaints of stealths, robberies, and outrageous acts far exceeding those committed during former years. Impute them to an aptness in the looser sort to believe idle reports spread by malicious persons, who give out that there is strong and strange preparations in Spain to unknown purposes. Though they despise these rumours they presume to make them known unto their Lordships.

Beg money "for this poor army which is so long behind," and that they will hasten such proportions of munition and carriages as have been written for, and to command such captains as are in England, and not detained upon extraordinary occasions, to return to their several commands here, where some of them are much wanting, &c.—Dublin Castle, 13 February 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Brabazon, Chs. Wilmot, Arthur Savage, Henry Doewra, Will. Jones, Ad. Loftus, Fr. Aungier, J. Kinge, Toby Caulfield, Dud. Norton.

Pp. 2. Add Endd.

Feb. 26.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 10.

526. LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Understanding by their letters of the 30th November the King's intention concerning the town of Waterford, he and the Council will consider of it seriously. By some mischance the original charter has not been brought to him, but upon its arrival he and the Council will deliberate upon it, and will send their opinions with all possible speed. In the meantime, he finds by conference with the Earl of Thomond that the inhabitants of that place are not able to yield any more men of worth, fit to bear the charge of magistracy in such a corporation, and therefore their Lordships' proposition of sending merchants

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out of England will be of good moment for establishing a good corporation in that place.

He (St. John) has already received the bonds entered in England by some British undertakers of Ulster, and mentioned in their Lordships' letters, with copies of such patents as were granted to the said undertakers, but he has not received the bonds entered by Scottish undertakers in Scotland, and prays that they may be sent.

By another letter from their Lordships, dated 31st January, he perceives they have been informed that there are divers concealed lands in Munster, and they require him to bring those lands into charge, but on advice with the Lord President and Chief Justice of that province, and with the Surveyor-General, has received no light from them of any such concealments.

Will carefully observe their directions concerning the Lord Bourke of Brittas, and has sent a pursuivant to bring him to Dublin, and when he arrives will send him a prisoner to England to answer his insolent contempt against His Majesty, their Lordships, and the State.

Begs to remind them that the inland forts in Ulster and Connaught are in want of repair; also the forts of Galway and Liffer must be seen to at once; beseeches them to give order for repairing them "that they may be ready and fit against any danger of surprise."

Prays their Lordships to cause the Auditor Gofton to make search for those bonds by which the captains of forts and castles undertook to keep them provisioned, as it is likely Lord Ridgeway left with him the bonds upon making up his accounts. And if he has not got them, to command Lord Ridgeway to bring them to their Lordships, that they may be sent hither to remain with the Treasurer-at-war, and that use may be made of them in calling upon those whom they concern to perform their conditions.

Has not had any direction from their Lordships concerning the plantation of Longford, and those other countries whereof surveys have been sent to them. The time of year is now fit for measuring Leytrim and the rest of the escheated countries. Requests their Lordships' pleasure on that behalf. Is a suitor to their Lordships on behalf of the poor surveyors "who took great pains in measuring Longford, and now complain that they cannot get the money due to them." They were to be paid out of the revenues by the vice-treasurer, the same to be returned to His Majesty by the undertakers and natives that have the lands passed to them. Prays that they may be paid, otherwise they will not be able to get any to finish the work in Leytrim.—Dublin, 26 February 1618.

Pp. 4. Signed. Endd.

March 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 11.

527. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Pursuant to their Lordships' letters of the 31st January last they sent a special messenger to Lord Brittas. He ap-

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peared before them accordingly on the 8th of March, and after their Lordships' pleasure was made known to him, was restrained to the house of Sir James Ware in Dublin, until wind and weather served for his passage. They have sent him over in the charge of Sir Beverly Newcomen.—Dublin Castle, 8 March 1618.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Tho. Dublin, Canc., Henry Docwra, Toby Caulfield, J. King, Dud. Morton, Wilmot.

P. 1. Add. Endd. Sealed.

March 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 13.

528. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

They gave their Lordships "a taste of their observations of the loose people in the kingdom" on the 13th of February. They continually receive advertisement of the increase of their outrageous acts from all parts, and have intelligence that the most practising priests "have transported themselves to the parts beyond the seas" and many people who served abroad and came to settle in Ireland have gone back again. Also that the most suspected people of Ulster betake themselves to their swords more than they used to do, "and do much harken" after the Duke of Argile; and that the Redshankes of Scotland (by the ports under Sir Hugh Mountgomery and Sir James Hamilton) more frequently convey themselves to-and-fro than they were wont.

They cannot let these things pass unobserved. They understand that "those" of Londonderry and Colrane have not set up their gates, nor otherwise prepared themselves. The Deputy has written to them, and it may please their Lordships and those who have interest in those plantations to do the like.—Dublin, 9 March 1608.

Signed: Tho. Dublin, Canc., Ol. St. John, Chr. Wilmot, Hen. Docwra, Toby Caulfield, J. Kinge, Dudley Norton.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

March 10.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 14.

529. SIR H. DOCWRA to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, Lord High Admiral of England.

In order to make it appear that he serves the King honestly, and to stop the mouths of those who are led to judge men more by malice than by true knowledge, he has caused a summary declaration of his payments to be drawn up. Recommends the bearer Mr. Parker.—Dublin, 10 March 1618.

P. 1. Hol. Endd. Add. "To the right honorable the Lord Marquis of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of England."

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 15.

530. INSTRUCTIONS for the COMMISSIONERS OF WARDS.

Directions for His Majesty's better service in the commission for his wards in Ireland, perused and considered of by Sir H. Hobart, Knight and Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Sir Henry Yelverton, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney-General, and Sir James Ley, Knight, His

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Majesty's Attorney of the Wards according to an order made by the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council the 24th of September last past.

Signed: Henry Hobart, H. Yelverton, James Ley.

Pp. 6. *Endd.*

March 19.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 16.

531. LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Has received their letter of the 28th October last, with a petition enclosed to the mayor and commonalty of Cork concerning a rent of 80 marks claimed to be due to the King from the said city. That question was heretofore debated at the council table at Dublin in the presence of the agent of the city of Cork, and was conceived to be a due rent to His Majesty, whereupon 40 marks was ordered to be put in charge of the Exchequer, and the other 40 marks were granted by letters patent to Sir Dominick Sarsfeild, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Has, according to directions, acquainted Sir Dominick with the opinion of the judges of England, to whom it appeared that the said city was not to be charged with the 80 marks, and wished him to consider and inform their Lordships what further ground he had to prove the said charge to be due and payable to His Majesty, which he has undertaken to do.—Dublin, 19 March 1618.

P. 1. *Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.*

March 28.
Carew Papers,
vol. 643, p. 93,
also,
Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 1., 19.

532. A BOOK of the PLANTATION of ULSTER.

A brief view and survey made in several places in the counties within named between 1st December 1618 and 28th March 1619 by me Nichollas Pynnar, &c. by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal of Ireland, dated 28th November 1618.

Herein are set forth the names of the British undertakers, servitors, and principal natives, with their proportions, and the undertakers of towns in the several counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Donegall, Cavan, and Fermanagh. How they have performed their buildings and plantations, and other matters answerable to articles in the said commission annexed, together with the works performed by the city of London and city and county of Londonderry.¹

April 3.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 17.

533. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

The bearer, the Lord Bishop of Ossory, begs them to signify to the Lords that since his instalment in that bishopric

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603–1624, p. 392. This interesting and detailed survey was first printed from the Stearne MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, in Harris's *Hibernia*, p. 131, 8vo., Dublin, 1777. A specimen of it will be given in connexion with Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hudson's survey of the Plantation of the city and county of Londonderry and town of Coleraine on 10 August 1622, to be found in this Calendar at that date.

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he has had a suit with some of the O'Carrols for a parcel of land in O'Carrol's country called the manor of Sierekeran, whereunto His Majesty is entitled by office.

Recommend him to their Lordships' favour.—Dublin Castle, 3 April 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Chr. Wilmot, Dud. Norton, Will. Jones, Hen. Docwra.

Pp. 2. Sealed. Add. Endd.

April 6.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

534. To the LORD DEPUTY, the Treasurer, Chancellor, Vice-Treasurer, Chamberlains, and Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland, and to all others to whom it may appertain.

By a late proclamation for the better settling of the British plantation in Ulster, he (the King) commanded that all Irish natives should by or before the times mentioned in the said proclamation remove themselves from the lands of British undertakers upon pain that every householder that should be found inhabiting upon any of those lands contrary to the said Proclamation should pay for his contempt a fine of 10s.; and being informed that if the fines be not duly levied his said proclamation will take little effect, and so his intention in settling the said plantation will be frustrated, as hitherto it has been, notwithstanding his care thereof, he now grants to his well-beloved servant, Edward Wray, Esq., one of the grooms of his bedchamber, all fines and forfeitures for the next seven years payable under any of the articles in the said proclamation or any other proclamation or Act of State for removing of the said Irish natives from dwelling upon any of the lands of the British undertakers, the said Edward Wray yielding a rent therefor of 100*l.* a year.—Westminster, 6 April in the 17th year of the reign.

Pp. 10. Copy.

April 10.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 18.

535. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

The Archbishop of Dublin died this morning at 5 of the clock. They pray the Lords to acquaint His Majesty therewith, and beg him to hasten to Ireland the person he resolves upon to supply the archbishop's place as Chancellor, "which is a place of great importance."

The Deputy took order that the King's Great Seal should be brought to him, whereupon he immediately assembled the Council, and it was concluded that it should be given into the custody of the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, and the Master of the Rolls, and they or any two of them to affix the seal as occasion requires.—Dublin Castle, 10 April 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Chr. Wilmot, Arthur Savage, Will. Jones, Henry Docwra, Will. Methwold, Toby Caulfield, James Hamiltone, Fr. Aungier, J. King, Dud. Norton.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1619.
April 16. S.F., Ireland,
vol. 235, 19.

536. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

Sending a list of the year's concordatums, and promising to avoid all superfluous charges to His Majesty.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Hen. Docwra, Will. Jones, Don. Sarsfield, Wm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, J. King, Dud. Norton.

P. 1. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 19 r.

A list containing a brief entry of all concordations as have passed for one whole year since the last of March 1618 until the first of April 1619.

- April 4. 1618. *James Eustace, Gent., for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of co. Wicklow and Wexford from 6th January 1615 to 31 March 1617.*
- May 6. " *Henry Holcroft, for money disbursed by him to messengers for six months, from 1st October 1617 to 31st March 1618.*
- May 21. " *Earl of Thomond, Lord President of Munster, for allowance of house rent for 1½ years ended 31st March 1618.*
- June 3. " *John Franckton, for printing 500 proclamations for the banishing of seminary priests.*
- June 4. " *James Eustace, Provost Marshal of the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, from 1st April 1617 to September following.*
- July 6. " *Giles Stanley, in full satisfaction of all such services and losses which he pretended to have done and sustained in the late wars to Her Majesty.*
- July 7. " *Henry Gosnold, second justice of the province of Munster, for his long and painful service and for his chargeable attendance about the service of Waterford for the space of six months.*
- July 8. " *Robert Kinsman, in consideration of the customs of Ballashanan, which customs have been taken from him by His Majesty's farmers, without giving him any composition for the same, they being worth 45l. per annum.*
- Aug. 22. " *To Edward Gessell, the Foreign Opposer, and Richard Williams, clerk of the estreats, for the loss of their fees for two years.*
- Aug. 29. " *Edward Horton, the keeper of Newgate, for his charge in keeping the prisoners during the time the gatehouse of the Castle of Dublin was in building.*
- Oct. 4. " *Andrew Galway and Stephen White, in consideration of the use of a house of theirs in Cork, used for keeping His Majesty's store of munition.*
- Oct. 8. " *Sir Par Lane, for sundry services performed since he was a Privy Councillor in Mounster, and for his trouble about the resumption of the liberty of the city of Waterford.*

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 Nov. 11. 1618. *Robert Donchon, a preaching friar, who conformed and has taken the oath of supremacy, and purposes henceforth to serve in the church.*
- Nov. 11. „ *Frauncis Cave, for special service known only to the Lord Deputy, Lord Chancellor, and some few more of the Council.*
- Dec. 1. „ *Gregory Hoalton, for his attendance as messenger of the Council Chamber for one year, ending Michaelmas 1618.*
- Dec. 7. „ *Captain Anthony Huguen, in consideration of money due unto him as Provost Marshal of co. Fermanagh, wherein he continued three years, ending March 1617.*
- Dec. 8. „ *Nicholas Beabaws, (sic.) for monies disbursed by him for provision of wood, coals, and candles, for the Council Chamber for one year ending Michaelmas 1617.*
- Dec. 14. „ *Captain John Perkins, in full consideration of entertainments due to him for the execution of martial law in cos. Armagh and Tyrone.*
- Dec. 21. „ *Henry Holcroft, for monies disbursed, for bringing packets, payment of messengers, carrying letters, &c. between 1st April 1617 and 30th September 1617.*
- Jan. 1. 1619. *Sir Henry Bealing, Kt., for services by him performed, and bringing to execution upwards of fourscore rebels.*
- Jan. 10. „ *Danniell Molineaux, Ulster, king-of-arms, for his attendance and publication of His Majesty's style, eight several days, viz.: the King's Coronation Day, Easter Day, Whitsun Day, All Saints', the delivery of the Gunpowder Treason, Christmas Day, and Twelfth Day.*
- Jan. 11. „ *Thomas Rande, sheriff of the county of Down, being employed in bringing hither divers prisoners from co. Cavan, Antrim and Downe, and for keeping them at his own charge for a time.*
- Feb. 6. „ *Sir William Usher, Clerk of the Council, for monies disbursed, to buy a carpet and other necessities for the Council Chamber after the fire lately happened there.*
- Feb. 11. „ *Captain Hugh Culme, Provost-Marshal of Cavan and Monaghan, for his entertainment.*
- Feb. 12. „ *George Richards, for money disbursed by him for repairs done upon the Castle of Dublin and the stables there, His Majesty's house at Kilmaynham, called the Phoenix, and the little house near Killmaynam Bridge.*
- Feb. 25. „ *Derrick Harrison, for losses sustained by him in staying here nine weeks with his hoy and men, to carry to London certain ordnance belonging to the King, the coast being then pestered with pirates, and for staying five weeks in England before the ordnance was landed at his own charge.*

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Feb. 25. 1619. *Edward Keating, Comptroller of the Pipe, and second engrosser of the exchequer, in lieu of the 9d. payable to him by the table of fees for every casualty for which he writes process to the collectors, which he cannot now receive as there are special collectors in each county.*
- March 15. „ *Mathew Bently and Randall Povey, pursuivants for the delivery of sundry war proclamations and letters sent to divers parts of the kingdom.*
- March 16. „ *William Nesbitt, for losing his bark, being employed to carry Captain Crafford and 50 soldiers to the Isle of Ila in Scotland.*
Total, 1,519l. 1s. 3d.
Signed: Ol. St. John, Brabazon, James Moore, Will. Jones, Willm. Methwold, Frs. Aungier, H. Power, Dud. Norton.
Pp. 12. Endd.
- April 25. 537. PETITION of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Comonalty of the
S.P., Ireland, city of Cork.
vol. 235, 20.
Pray that the ancient fee-farm rent of 80 marks per annum may be put out of charge, which had been recently granted to Sir Dominick Sarsfield, with reference of same to the Commissioners, and their return that Sarsfield should surrender that grant.—Dated 10 June 1619.
The return is signed by: J. Mountagu, H. Winch, and John Denham.
P. 1.
- April 29. 538. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland, Since their Lordships' letters of the 20th of January the
vol. 235, 20A. provost, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College have appeared before them, and have signed an instrument, and are perfectly conformable to the Act of State concerning their college lands. The instrument is now perfected, and is in the custody of the Clerk of the Council, to be kept safely in the Council Chamber.—Dublin, 29 April 1619.
Signed: Ol. St. John, Garrett Moore, Henry Docura, Will. Jones, Dan. Sarsfelde, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, H. Power, Fran. Ruish, A. T. Loftus, J. Kinge, Dud. Norton.
P. 1. Add. Endd.
- May 7. 539. LORD DEPUTY to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland, Was not able to send an account of the re-survey of the
vol. 235, 21. plantation of Ulster before, because the surveyor was employed all the summer in measuring Longford. Sends a book in which the names of the several undertakers, servitors, and natives in each county of that plantation are set down, the buildings they have made, the numbers of the freeholders, leaseholders for life, leaseholders for years, and cottagers in each proportion of the British undertakers, what tillage they have begun, how many families are settled upon their lands,

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how many have taken the oath of supremacy, and what Irish remain among them, and, lastly, the number of bodies English and Scotch armed for their defence, whereby their Lordships may perceive what progress the plantation has made hitherto. Purposes to call to question some that remain in England, and prays that they may be either sent or sufficient agents, authorised to perform their covenants of building and plantation, for some have done little or nothing at all. If their Lordships would punish those who are faulty it would quicken them all to finish that they are bound to do.

Has been moved by Captain Nicholas Pynnar to be a suitor to their Lordships that he may be recompensed for his labour and charge in this work in the winter time.—Dublin, 7 May 1619.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

May 10.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 21A.

540. SECRETARY SIR GEORGE CALVERT to certain of the COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

Lately signified His Majesty's pleasure to them that the conveyance which the Earl of Ormond is to make by the King's award unto Lord Dingwell and Lady Elizabeth his wife, being now ready to be sealed, should be tendered unto him [Ormond] in their Lordships' presence, and that their Lordships should send for Mr. Attorney and Sir Francis Blundell to be there likewise, because their service has been used about this award, that if the conveyance is not agreeable thereunto they may be able to rectify it or to justify it if it be consonant and right, in which case the King thinks it fit that their Lordships' charge the Earl in his name to perform the same, and if he refuse to certify His Majesty. Any two or three of their Lordships will be sufficient so long as Mr. Attorney and Sir Francis Blundell be there.—Theobalds, 10 May 1619.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.: "To the right honourable the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Carew, Master of the Ordnance, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench."

May 20.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

541. The KING'S LETTERS for the BIRNES.

For the better settling of the reputed freeholders and inhabitants of the Birnes country and Clancapp, in the county of Wicklow, in their estates in English tenure, the King directs Sir Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy, to accept surrenders and make regrants to the said freeholders and inhabitants of their lands to Sir Laurence Esmond, or to such other his heirs and assigns as the said freeholders and inhabitants shall appoint, the said Sir Laurence having purchased from his (the King's) servant Patrick Maule, one of his bedchamber, his grant ordered by the King's letters of 20th February in the 15th year of the King's reign, reserving such rents as were to be

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reserved to the King by warrant of his letters of 26th of June, in the 9th year of his reign, and afterwards declared by an Act or agreement of State thereupon made by the late Deputy and Council, with other rents of the lands reserved in former patents, the intent being that the said freeholders and inhabitants re-stated in their lands in such manner as now they stand. They are to be pardoned all mesne rates accrued by reason of any intrusions, and any forfeitures accrued thereby.—Greenwich, 20 May, in the 17th year of the reign.

Add.: To Sir Oliver St. John and the Chancellor.

Pp. 5. *Copy. Enrol.*: At suit of William Browne, gentleman, on 16 December 1619.

June 2. **542.** The LORD BARON of BRITTAS'S CLAIM to the Barony of CASTLECONNELL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 22.

Order of the Privy Council referring the case of the Lord Baron of Brittas (who claims the title of Lord Baron of Castle Connell, with the lands belonging thereto) to Sir Henry Yelverton and Sir Thomas Coventry, Attorney and Solicitor General, with Mr. Hadsor, one of the King's Council for Ireland.—At Star Chamber, 2 June 1619.

Present: Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Arundell, Lord Zouch, Lord Digbie, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretary Naunton, Mr. Secretary Calvert, Master of the Rolls, Sir Edward Coke.

P. 1. *Copy. Ex. p.*: C. Edmondes. *Endd.*

June 10. **543.** LORD DEPUTY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 23.

Is entreated by Sir Arthur Magennis to move his Lordship that his eldest son may have leave to come over to Ireland, about a match with one of Lord Slane's sisters. Promises when he comes to Ireland he shall remain at Dublin and attend the state, and not go into his country without leave.—Dublin, 10 June 1619.

P. 1. *Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.*

June 12. **544.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 24.

By the certificate they send every half year to inform their Lordships of the expense of concordatums, they may have observed that they have fallen short of the proportion assigned for that purpose. Think they could have done the King more service if their means to be liberal had been larger. Pray that to the present allowance of 1,500*l.* they may have 500*l.* added. The army is now behind fully a year and a quarter. Pray their Lordships to have compassion upon the soldiers, and to send speedy relief.—Dublin Castle, 12 June 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Arthur Chichester, Hen. Docwra, Will. Jones, Dom. Sarsffelde, Willm.

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Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, Laurence Esmonde,
Dud. Norton, J. Kinge.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

June 16.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 25.

545. LORD DEPUTY to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Has forborne hitherto to inform their Lordships of sundry disorderly persons gone into rebellion in divers parts of the kingdom, and especially in Low Leinster and the farther parts of the county of Tyrone, because he did not wish to trouble their Lordships, and because their companies were small, and no chief persons among them. He directed some of the King's soldiers to go into the fastness where they haunted, and took course to draw some of the malefactors themselves to betray their fellows, and set the principal local gentlemen inhabiting those countries to destroy them, by which means there have been some 20 men slain or executed by martial law, and the gaols are full for the justices of assize now ready to go to their circuits. Has been careful to inquire why so many idle fellows of no ability of their own, and having no chief men to lead them on, should dare in this time of general peace to provoke the State, and finds that it grew out of an opinion generally conceived amongst those people last spring, that they were preparing in Spain to invade this kingdom, upon which conceit the priests of the country wrought so strongly, that if there had been the least certainty of any such intention there would have been plenty of desperate people to join themselves with them.

Begs their Lordships to send a supply of money for the army, which is in arrear 15 months, that munition may be sent for furnishing the stores of the kingdom, and that some money may be sent for the reparation of forts. Has received the bonds for victualling His Majesty's garrisons, and finds that warrant was issued by Lord Chichester for the issuing of 1,282*l.* for victualling 31 garrisons. The bonds amount but to 844*l.* for the victualling of 19 garrisons, so that 12 of them remain without victuals, which will be supplied with 400*l.* more. Begs their Lordships that that sum may be imprested to the several commanders of the garrisons.—Dublin, 18 June 1619.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

June 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 25A.

546. FLORENCE M'CARTHY to the LORD ZOUCHE, Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Is much bound to his Lordship for his dealing with Secretary Naunton for him. Is moved to acquaint his Lordship with the matter pretended against him: "About three years past a Mr. Brown (who holds the best part of my lands), being here, met a friar and a householder or farmer of that country, and when he told them he was with me, they wished that they also had seen me, which Mr. Brown's man told me, who (suspecting that Mr. Brown employed that friar to make some

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matter against me) assured his man that if any friar or priest came to me I would bring him in question." About a fortnight after, Mr. Browne, getting an information made that he (Florence) had had intercourse with the priest, thereby persuaded Mr. Secretary Naunton (unto whom he, Florence, and his cause was unknown) to commit him.

Mr. Browne had endeavoured, but failed, to move the Lord Deputy and Council to take action against him, and though he (Florence) had intelligence for two years of this charge contriving against him, he took no care of it, judging he should not be committed again upon an information of his adversary that held his lands, after being by the King and the Council upon the Lord Deputy of Ireland's certificate, and upon bonds of the Earls of Thomond and Clanricard, the Viscount of Down, Liffey, the Lord Delvin, Sir Daniell O'Brien, Sir Patrick Barnewell, and divers others (enlarged from the Tower), and confined about this city, where he has lived in great want, being abridged of 3*l*. a week for diet, and 20*s*. a week for clothes that His Majesty allowed him, and by divers of that country dispossessed of his lands in his long and close restraint, whereof they took advantage. And being (for he had no means) advised to sue for some of his lands, he petitioned the Lords, who referred it to the Earl of Thomond, the Lord Carew, and Baron Denham, who certified his right to above 500*l*. lands a year, purchased by his father, whereof he could have no benefit, being a few days after committed hither, where he has remained above seven months without means to maintain him and his children, when by his carriage and trial these five years past upon those sureties, he expected more liberty after 13 years endurance, without being ever called to answer or charged with anything.

Protests that he never saw or spoke to any priest or friar. Is now restrained at the request of another, who is desirous to have in this prison his life, that he has already worn in prisons. It should seem that Mr. Secretary Naunton, of himself, was indifferently inclined to discharge him, for to a friend who, at the entreaty of Sir Thomas Roper, dealt with him, he said that "if the Lord Chancellor that joined to commit me would join with him, he would be contented to enlarge me." Now to his petition he says that, for reasons to him known, he may not in his duty discharge him, but will further him the means that he had at His Majesty's charge; and because he sees no reason why His Majesty should be put to unnecessary charges for him and his children, and he by his restraint hindered of those means of his own, that is (as aforesaid) certified for him, and himself without any cause kept here to shorten his days, after the trial that has been had of him these five years past, upon these sureties' bonds, which the Clerk of the Council keeps.

Requests his Lordship to be a means that he may enjoy that little liberty that the King and Council granted him

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upon these sureties, and to deal effectually with Sir Robert Nauntton, for by the Lord Chancellor's answer to a petition of his, he gathers that all stands in Sir Robert.—24 June 1619.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 30.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 26.

547. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

The Lord President and Council of Munster sent a letter to the Lord Deputy, expressing much exception against the staple of wools in this kingdom. He acquainted the Council therewith. They now enclose the letter, and accompany it with their opinion "that howsoever fair the face of this staple appeared at the first, the proceeding has discovered it to be full of fraud and inconvenience, producing no part of the good that it promised, but working contrary effects to the hindrance and discouragement of numbers, that prospered in a fair and rich trade now in danger to be overthrown." Beg their Lordships to provide such remedy as is fit in a case of such importance.—Dublin Castle, 30 June 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Brabazon, Arthur Chichester, Hen. Docwra, Will. Jones, Dom. Sarsffelde, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, J. King, Laurence Esmonde, Dud. Norton.

P. 1. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

May 25.
Carew Papers,
vol. 619, p. 198.¹

548. Lord President and Council of Munster to the Lord Deputy, representing the many Evils arising from the new Staple erected for Wool.

1. *The end aimed at was to bring people over from England to set up manufacture here ; but, on the contrary, Walter Whyte, factor of the staplers, has set up no manufacture, but engrosses the wool, and transports it to England and foreign parts for his own gain, and thereby overthrows a great number of English and natives here employed in making frieze mantles, caddowes,² and other woollen commodities. Wool is so dear in the staple town, and that town so remote, as they were (not) able to get a living out of them.*

2. *That he draws bills upon the King's customs, which are thus lost to the Irish merchants, and money straitened.*

3. *When there was free export to England the tenants and farmers paid their rents by wool.*

4. *The English undertakers, instead of stocking themselves with English sheep, take now such distaste of the staplers freedom (none of whom reside here as members of this kingdom) and their own restraint, that they begin to let their lands to the Irish to be tilled at the fourth sheaf, to the loss of good husbandry.*

And the King's customs suffer by the loss of trade in wool to England, for as well the export duties are lost as the

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 425.

² Rugs, coverlets.

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customs of those goods brought out of England into Ireland in exchange.

Now they shun the ports and eloign their wools and skins to private creeks and corners, and so run the hazard of loss rather than be abridged of their liberty by Walter Whyte and the staplers ; and so the King's customs are much diminished.
—*Limerick, 25 May 1619.*

Signed : Thomond, Jo. Cork, Cloyne and Ross, Richd. Boyle, Ed. Harris, Fras. Slingsby, Rich. Aldworth, Tho. Standish, Tho. Browne.

Pp. 3. Copy.

May 25.
Carew Paper,
vol. 235, 260.

549. *Lord President and Council of Munster to the Lord Deputy.*

The original of the foregoing letter.

June 30.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 27.

550. SIR THEOBALD BURKE, Lord Baron Brittas, to SIR CLEMENT EDMONDES.

Is informed by the bearer of Edmondes' favour towards him, which he will requite when he is set free. Wishes to know whether the request in his petition will be granted. If the Lords of the Council delay, he must appeal to the King.—Fleet, 30 June 1619.

P. 1. Signed : "Theobald Burke. Add. Endd.

July 2.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 28.

551. FRANCES GOFTON to SIR CLEMENT EDMONDES.

*Is entreated by Sir Frances Annesley to write concerning the petition of Thomas Kennedie, chief chamberlain of the Exchequer of Ireland, wherein he truly informs the Lords that the sum of the liberties is more by 5*l.* than the particulars make, which grows by the omission of his name, which makes the sum perfect.—2 July 1619.*

P.S.—By granting the petition there is nothing to be added to the sum already allowed.

P. 1. Signed, Sealed. Add. Endd.

July 6.
Sign Manual,
vol. x., 11.

552. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

*Dispensation to James Heygate, M.A., to hold with the Archdeaconry of Clogher the rectories of Derryvoylan and Tedannaugh, with the chapels and churches annexed in plurality. Also to Edward Hatton, M.A., to hold with the Archdeaconry of Ardagh the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of St. Maghartin of Clogher, the rectory of Gallowrie, and the vicarages of Monaghan, *alias* Raveckmaleys, and Castletowne Delvyn in plurality. These two only are left alive of the 19 painful preachers licensed 14 years past to go over with George Montgomerie, then Bishop of Derry, Clogher, and Raphoe, for planting the churches in those northern parts.—Westminster, 6 July 1619.*

1619.
July 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 29.

553. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

The present wants of the army being so great, they have determined to make use of a clause in their Lordships' letters sent by Sir H. Docwra, the Treasurer-at-wars, for borrowing 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* to supply the occasion. They found the merchants fearful of the breach of their credit if their moneys be not repaid them in due time. They determined only to borrow so much as would give some satisfaction to those who suffered greatest wants, and understanding that the bearer, George Davenishe, a merchant of Dublin, was to make over 600*l.* English to discharge his credit in London, persuaded him to deliver that sum to Sir H. Docwra, which he has done, upon promise of payment six days after sight hereof. Pray their Lordships to give order that he may be paid.—Dublin Castle, 3 July 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus. Canc., Hen. Docwra, Fr. Aungier, H. Power, J. Kinge, Dud. Norton.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

July 12.
Sign Manual,
vol. x, 36.

554. FARM of the CUSTOMS of IRELAND.

Warrant for the payment of 6,000*l.* and upwards yearly, rent reserved, on the farm of the customs in Ireland, and the King's moiety of the surplus into the Exchequer at Dublin, instead of that of London, to be used in payments for Ireland, and to avoid the inconvenience of transport of money.—Westminster, 12 July 1619.

July 16.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

555. GRANT to the PROVOST, FELLOWS, and SCHOLARS of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

After setting forth the various subdenominations of Tooaghie, in the county of Armagh, and of Slutmulrone, in the county of Fermanagh, and of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, which had been granted to the provost, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Dublin, by letters patent of the 29th of August, in the eighth year of the King's reign, all erected into one manor called the manor of Kilmacrenan, with a court baron to be held before the seneschal, and reciting their surrender of this court baron, and the King's letters of 27th June 1614, he (the King) now erects the lands into three separate manors, the lands of Tooaghie, in the county of Armagh, to be made the manor of Tooaghie; those of Slutmulrone to be made the manor of Slutmulrone, those of Kilmacrenan to be the manor of Kilmacrenan, each with a court baron. Witness the Deputy.

Pp. 25. Copy.

July 16.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 30.

556. LORD BOURKE OF BRITTAS to the KING.

Prays for his liberty on giving security not to depart from England, that he may receive his rents from Ireland, and that

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he may have an impartial examination of the right between him and his nephew.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

July 16. 557.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 31.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

In favour of the bearer Walter Archer, one of His Majesty's council-at-law.—Dublin Castle, 16 July 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Hen. Docwra, Fr. Aungier, H. Power, J. Kinge, Dud. Norton.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

July 17. 558.
Carew Papers,
vol. 619, p. 202.

The KING to SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN.¹

Recites the bond of Sir Walter Butler, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, of 14th May 1617 to Sir Richard Preston, Lord Dingwall, and Elizabeth his wife, heir of Thomas Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, in 100,000*l.* concerning lands in dispute between them. And he (the King) having made his award, which the Earl refuses to accomplish, and Lord Dingwall and his wife having assigned the bond and penalty to him (the King) he directs that the lands shall be extended. And he (St. John) is to call Viscount Thurles before him, and make known to him the contempt he has committed in receiving and detaining the rents of the lands awarded to Lord Dingwall.—Theobalds, 17 July 1619.

Pp. 3. Copy. Endd. †

July 20. 559.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 32.

REPORT of LORD CAREW and MR. ATTORNEY YELVERTON on Captain Thady Doyne's petition.

Recommend that letters be written to the Lord Deputy and Council to review his case, and that the Lord Deputy should make stay of passing Barnaby Dunne's patent till the final ending of this cause.

Signed: G. Carew, H. Yelverton.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "A draft of the report of the Lord Carew and Mr. Attorney for Captain Thady Doyne."

July 21. 560.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 33.

LORD BOURKE OF BRITTAS to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The King having recommended his case to their Lordships, desires that they will allow him to go abroad with his keeper to attend to his case.—Fleete, 21 July 1619.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add.

July 24. 561.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 34.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY, Bishop of Meath, to the LORD ZOUCHE, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Prays that the bearer, Balthazar Nugent (a man living within the diocese of Meath), having occasion to go to France, his Lordship will be pleased to grant him leave to pass over.—London, 24 July 1619.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 426.

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July 29.
Add. P., Ireland,
P.R.O.

- 562.** DIRECTIONS to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland relative to the customs for exporting and importing goods at a lower rate than it ought to be.—Westminster, 29 July 1619.

Pp. 2. Copy.

July 30.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

- 563.** The KING'S LETTER for erecting a certain number of Baronets in Ireland, Sir Dominic Sarsfield to be the first.

We have a purpose to make a certain number of baronets in Ireland, according to the course in England so much approved of. And intending it as a reward for virtue it shall be our care to advance such men only to that dignity as have well deserved of our Crown either in war or peace, to the end that a title of such honour descending to their posterity may invite them to imitate the work of their ancestors upon whom for their merits by our good grace and favour it was worthily conferred.

Amongst the rest, and before all others in that kingdom, as a singular mark of our favour towards him, we have made choice of our trusty and right well-beloved Sir Dominic Sarsfield, Knight, Chief Justice of our Court of Common Pleas, and send you a Bill to be passed under the Great Seal of that kingdom for making him a Knight Baronet, signed, for his better grace and honour with our royal hand, which we require you to see performed; and to let him understand that finding him so faithful and industrious a servant to us and so useful to the commonwealth in the place he holds, we have bestowed this honour upon him without any suit of his.

Given under our signet at Apthorpe the 13th of July in the 17th year of the reign.

To Sir Oliver St. John, Deputy, and to our Chancellor there, and to our Deputies and Chancellors from time to time for the time being.

Pp. 2. Copy. Enrolled on 16th of December 1619 at suit of Robert Dixon, Gentleman.

August 4.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 35.

- 564.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

The reason why their Lordships have not heard from them concerning the affairs of Waterford was the long delay of the original charter, which was committed to the conveyance of the Earl of Thomond, and has only just arrived, besides they have observed little diligence of any in Waterford, insomuch that one Patricke Sherlock (being sent there in order to inform them how many conformable persons there were fit for magistracy) has not only not returned but he has not even sent an answer, albeit it is now five weeks since he departed.

They have not failed in the meantime to consult and consider their charters, resolving upon such qualifications and retrenchments as are fit for His Majesty's service.

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For His Majesty's purpose to transport merchants there out of England, they are of opinion that the conference thereof will be great, and that it will be a work of glory to His Majesty. They wish for some 30 with their wives and families, most of whom to bring a stock of 1,000*l.*, and the others 500*l.* at the least, but special care to be had in their choice that they may be persons of good temper and condition, not violent or turbulent, but such as may be fit to take government upon them, and to exercise in their turns the offices of magistracy, and to partake of such privileges as may entertain them with a comfortable welcome in their first beginning. And for their reception they will find houses and convenient places at reasonable rates, and there is some waste ground belonging to the town without the walls; and also within, there are the sites of two ruined abbeys near the river which may serve to build upon. And if the demands of those that have the interest prove exorbitant, they (the Council) will interpose and reduce them to reason.—Dublin, 4 August 1619.

Signed : Ol. St. John, Arthur Chichester, Brabazon, Garrett, Moore, Ch. Wilmot, Hen. Docwra, Toby Caulfield, Will. Jones, J. Kinge, Dud. Norton.

Pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*

Aug. 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 36.

565. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

Have received their Lordships' letters of the 11th February last in behalf of John Paulett and Sarah his wife, concerning a debt of 300*l.* owing unto them by their brother, Henry Malby, deceased. Before the receipt of their letters, they (the Council) had taken that case into consideration, but in regard of His Majesty's grant of the wardship of George Malby to the late Lord Lambert and his assigns, who by virtue of that grant receive all the profits of the ward's lands, they (the Council) see no means how they can raise the debt of 300*l.* out of the ward's estate, who has but a mean allowance for his present maintenance. And how the patentee of the wardship may be charged with that debt, contrary to the King's letters patent, they leave to their Lordships, the Lord Lambert's lady being in England, where she may be best dealt with.—Dublin Castle, 20 August 1619.

Signed : Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Hen. Docwra, Willm. Methwold, Roger Jones, J. King, Dud. Norton.

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

Aug. 26.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 36 A.

566. REPORT on the claims of the LORDS CASTLECONNELL and BRITTAS.

Report of the King's learned counsel in references of the Lords of June 2 and July 6, stating their opinion in the case of the Lords of Castleconnell and Brittas, with a draft of a release to be perfected by Brittas to Castleconnell.—Star Chamber, 26 August 1619.

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Signed: Henry Yelverton, Thomas Coventry, and Richard Hadsor.

Pp. 2. *Endd.* "Certificate from the King's counsel concerning the Baron of Brittas, 1619."

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 36B.

567. Attested copy of the above report without the draft release. *Vera copia.*—C. Edmondson.

P. 1.

Aug. 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 37.

568. LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to SIR GEORGE CALVERT.

Letter in favour of Captain Butler, who has spent some time in the service of the King of Poland, and who is now going over again, taking with him nine young men of Irish birth.—Dublin, 28 August 1619.

P. 1. *Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.*

Aug. 31.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 38.

569. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

In favour of the bearer, Sir John Blenerhasset, one of the barons of His Majesty's Exchequer, who is now on his journey to England.—From the Phoenix near Dublin, 31 August 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Hen. Docwra, Willm. Methwold, H. Power, J. King.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

Sept. 16.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

570. LETTERS PATENT for erecting the Order of Baronets in Ireland.

Amongst his (the King's) continual cares of empire, not the least, nor of the least moment, is the care of the plantation of the kingdom of Ireland, and in especial of Ulster, which he has happily reduced by his auspices and arms, and now labours to establish, that so great a province may be rendered more and more flourishing, not only by the true practice of religion, civility, and morality, but also by the influx of wealth, and all that may bless and adorn a State, "a work, truly, which none of our progenitors were able to perform though they frequently attempted it at a great expense of treasure and blood." In this work his royal care ought not only to watch over the advancement of this plantation, that towns be built, fortresses and houses erected, the lands tilled, but also that all these accompaniments of civilization be secured from danger of foreign war or intestine rebellion, by wards and garrisons.

And whereas upon former intimation certain of his faithful subjects of England were most forward to advance this royal undertaking, as well by their persons as their fortunes, the King in regard of so holy and salutary a work, and recognition of such generous affections of loyalty and duty, and being persuaded that virtue and industry is in no way better promoted than by honours and dignities conferred by the King, has thought it fit to recompense new merits by new and distinguished dignities, and by his power and authority has created a certain dignity in England by the name and title of

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a baronet, and by his several letters patent has advanced various of his subjects of England, who gave him aid towards the defence of his kingdom, and especially towards the security of the province of Ulster, to the rank of baronets. Now the King in gratitude for the faithful service done as well to himself as to his late dear sister Queen Elizabeth, by many of his subjects of Ireland, at the expense of their blood and labour, and considering their alacrity and perseverance in bringing his kingdom of Ireland to its happy state, and not only in continuing it, but in every day increasing it; and deeming it just to reward such merits and services, and using his royal care to bring his kingdom of Ireland to the same laws, manners, religion, and honours as the kingdom of England, and to the same flourishing condition, he has created and erected the degree, style, and title of baronets in Ireland; to be reputed an hereditary title and dignity, intermediate between the degree of baron and knight, and has, moreover, raised, and by these his letters, raises Sir Dominic Sarsfield, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, to the rank of a baronet of Ireland, to be held by him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten for ever. And further grants that the said Dominic Sarsfield, and the heirs male of his body, may enjoy place and precedency by virtue of the dignity of baronet next and immediately after the younger sons of viscounts and barons of Ireland, and before all Knights of the Bath and knights bachelors, and all knights bannerets already created or hereafter to be created, those knights bannerets only excepted created under the royal standard displayed in open war in the field, the King being personally present, or the King's beloved son Charles Prince of Wales, and for the term of their lives only, and not otherwise. Except also all Knights of the Garter, Privy Councillors of England and Ireland, sub-treasurers of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and all judges and justices of both Benches, and barons of the Exchequer in Ireland, for the time being. And that the wife of the said Dominic Sarsfield, and those of his heirs males, by virtue of the dignity of their husbands, shall enjoy a place as well during the life of their husbands as after their decease, during the natural life of the said wives, next and immediately after the younger daughters of viscounts and barons.

And the King further grants that the said Dominic Sarsfield be called and known by the name of Dominic Sarsfield, Baronet, and that the wife of the said Dominic Sarsfield may use and enjoy the appellation in English of Lady, Madame, and Dame. And that the said Dominic Sarsfield and his heirs males and their descendants may bear in a canton, in their coat of arms, or in an escutcheon, at their choice, the arms of Ulster, viz., a hand gules in a field argent. And that the said Dominic Sarsfield and his heirs males may have place in his army, and that of his successors, in the troop near his royal

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standard for its defence, which is an intermediate place (*proportio media est*) between barons and knights. And that the said Dominic Sarsfield and his heirs males may have two assistants of the body to assist the pall, and one, a principal mourner, and four assistants at his funeral. And further grants to him and his heirs males apparent of his body begotten, and every of them, as soon as he has attained the age of 21 years, although in the life of his father or grandfather, upon notice thereof being given to the Deputy or Chamberlain, or Vice-Chamberlain, of his court, or that of his heirs or successors for the time being, or in their absence, to any (*alicui*) other officer or minister attending his (the King's) person, or that of his successors, he will create him a knight. And further by the said letters grants for himself and his successors, to the said Dominic Sarsfield and his heirs males, that the number of baronets in Ireland shall never henceforth at any one time exceed the number of 100, and the said baronets from time to time for the future shall have place and precedence amongst themselves, every one according to the seniority of their creation as baronets. And grants further to the said Dominic Sarsfield and his heirs males, that neither he (the King) nor his successors will create within the kingdom of Ireland any other degree, rank, name, dignity, place, or pre-eminence under the degree of barons of Parliament, which shall be reputed higher or equal to the degree or rank of baronets. Nor that any one below the degree of baron (except as already excepted), by colour of any rank or dignity or office, custom or use, shall have any place or precedence before baronets; saving always to the King and his heirs and successors full power and authority of restoring to any one from time to time such place and precedence as shall for the future be due to him, which by any chance shall hereafter be changed. He further declares, for himself and his heirs and successors, that when he has filled up the number of 100 baronets, and any of them die without heirs male of his body, that neither he (the King) nor his successors will create any one to be a baronet, but that the number of baronets shall be thereby from time to time diminished.

Witness, &c., Thomas Coventry.

It may please Your most Excellent Majesty,

"This Bill conteyneth Your Majestie's erection of the dignity of baronett within your realme of Ireland, which for precedence is guided by your commission and later instructions for the baronetts of England. And graunteth the said dignity of a baronett in Ireland to Sir Dominic Sarsfield, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas there, entayling the same upon him and the heires males of his body.

"Signified to be Your Majestie's pleasure by Sir Fraunces Blundell."—Thomas Coventry.

Pp. 14. Latin. Memorandum of its being enrolled 16th September 1619, at request of Robert Dixon, gentleman.

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Sept. 22. **571.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. Robt. Cogan, who was admitted partner with the late farmers of the Customs in Ireland, is to restore unto them certain sums of money.
- Sept. 22. **572.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. A free pardon to be made to Owen O'Maddyn and others, if he find them not guilty of a felony committed by Connor O'Kelly.
- Sept. 22. **573.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. For relief of Arthur and Ever Magennes, from whom their inheritances (as they pretend) are wrongfully withholden and conferred upon the base son of a popish priest.
- [Sept. 27.] **574.** WOOL STAPLE OF IRELAND.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 235, 39. Order from the Council of England (present, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Arundell, Earl of Southampton, Earl of Kellie, Lord Bishop of Winton, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretary Naunton, Mr. Secretary Calvert, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls, Sir Edward Coke,) referring the business of the newly-erected staple of wool in Ireland to the Lord Carew, Mr. Treasurer of His Majesty's household, Mr. Secretary Calvert, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Master of the Rolls.
P. 1. Exd. by C. Edmondcs. Endd.
- Sept. 28. **575.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. Sir Charles Wilmot to be licensed to repair into England for four months.
- Sept. 28. **576.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. Approves of the behaviour of Sir Richard Bolton when the award between the Earl of Ormond and Desmond was published at the Council Table.
- Sept. 28. **577.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. A pardon to be granted to Richard Dillon for killing Pierce Dillon, his near kinsman.
- Sept. 28. **578.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To erect an office of auditor of the Court of Wards and Liveries in Ireland, and to confer the same on Humfrey Reynolds.
- Sept. 28. **579.** The KING to the COMMISSIONERS of the COURT OF WARDS.
Docquet Book. Letter to the Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Council for the Court of Wards in Ireland for appointing Edward Middhop and Thos. Stockdale to be attornies to that court.

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Sept. 28.
Docquet Book.**580.** The KING to ST. JOHN.

Recommends John Carroll, Esq., who has voluntarily surrendered all his lands, as a man fit to be cherished in the plantation of the country of Ely O'Carroll.

Sept. 28.
Docquet Book.**581.** The KING to ST. JOHN.

A grant to be made to the Archbishop of Dublin to the prebend of Castleknock, and as many other church dignities as are or shall be valued at 100*l.* per annum, to be held in commendam.

Sept. 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 40.**582.** LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

"I make bold upon the occasion of a letter from Mr. Secretary Calvert concerning Captain James Butler, who desired a letter from me to favour his pass, together with some others of his nation, to Poland, to give you account how I proceed upon occasions with such idle people and wood kern as have infested some parts of the kingdom since my government.

I cannot say that at any time we have been quite free from some that have kept the woods and executed sundry mischiefs, specially in the fastnesses between Tyrone and Londonderry, near the plantations of those countries and in the woods of Low Leinster, near the plantation of Wexford. I have omitted no time, when I heard of them, to make protestation against them, wherein besides the King's soldiers and commanders I have employed the natives themselves to cut them off at the charge of the country, with the least charge to the King's purse and without increase of garrisons. I found good success, as what by the hands of the natives, soldiers, and execution of some of them by Provost-Marshal, with such as have been sent to the gaols to receive their trials by law, within these three years 300 have been killed; yet it is true that when one sort is cut off others arise in their places, for the countries are so full of the younger sons of gentlemen who have no means of living, and will not work, that when they are sought for to be punished for disorders they commit in their idleness they go to the woods to maintain themselves by the spoil of the quiet subjects, for I have not heard of any man of quality or that has anything of his own amongst them. If their numbers are 10 or 12 they can hardly be hurt by any prosecution which might be pursued if their numbers were larger, and their haunts would be more certainly known and found out. I therefore gave order to prosecute them as long as the weather was fit, but when the nights grew longer and winter came on, lest they should take the opportunity of increasing their number, I have been contented to hearken to motions for drawing them from their unlawful courses; either to extend the King's pardon to some of the principal and their companions, or by permitting some of them to depart the kingdom. In both cases they giving their ablest friends to be bound in good sums, the first sort for their future loyalties, the other,

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not to return again or abide in any part of the kingdom without special leave of the State. No one of those suffered to depart or pardoned has gone into rebellion again. By these courses they have been kept from doing any outrageous mischief; and I have endeavoured to suppress such growing evils by the forces and means we have without giving alarms of danger before I have grounds for it. At this time there are 12 or 14 gone out of the borders of Wexford, Wicklow, and Catherlagh, and as many more in the barony of Strabane, that have been together longer, against whom I have given order for a set persecution; yet, considering the drawing near of the long winter nights, I think I shall not do amiss to hearken to their offers which they continually make, so as their submission be humble and the security fit to be accepted. And out of these considerations, finding Captain Butler a civil gentleman, and bringing good recommendation from the Prince he served, I was contented to let him carry over some of those idle gentlemen with him, amongst whom Donogh M'Shane, Fr. Patricke, John O'Felan, and Edward Morrys have been, the former part of this year, upon their keeping in the county of Tipperary, but I have not heard any greater hurt they have done than to steal victuals to fill their bellies; and, if I might have an opinion, I think it would be an ease to the kingdom if some foreign Prince were to draw 10,000 of them to a war abroad. His Majesty's charge at this time much depends upon the receipt of his revenues in this kingdom, and I understand the arrears grow great, wherein Sir Arthur Savage, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer, is a principal, and in effect the only useful officer. I pray you to hasten him over."—Dublin, 29 September 1619.

Pp. 4. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Sept. 30.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

583.

COMMISSION for the PLANTATION of the County of LONGFORD and ELY O'CARROLL.

The King's commission to Sir Oliver St. John, Deputy; Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor; Christopher, Lord Primate of Armagh; Richard Lord Chichester of Belfast, High Treasurer; Richard Lord Viscount Powerscourt, Marshal of the Army; George Bishop of Meath; Andrew Bishop of Raphoe; Sir Arthur Savage, Vice-Treasurer; Sir Henry Docwra, Treasurer-at-Wars; Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Sir Dominic Sarsfield, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir William Methwold, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; the Master of the Rolls and Master of the Ordnance for the time to be; Sir James Balfour, Sir James Hamilton, Hugh Montgomery, Sir John King, Muster-Master General, Sir Dudley Norton, and Sir Francis Annesley, Principal Secretaries of Ireland; Sir Thomas Hibbotts, Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whereas he finds himself entitled to the county of Longford and territory of Ely O'Carroll, he is resolved, as well in regard of his zeal to Almighty God, which, in the course of his govern-

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ment, has been his chiefest care, as well as his tender respect to Ireland, where he desires that civility and goodness should be known and embraced by those that are as yet ignorant thereof, to confer a fourth part of the said lands upon such British undertakers as shall be conformable to the religion established in the churches of his other kingdoms. Yet has he not for those pretences how fair soever any purpose to leave his other subjects, the ancient inhabitants of those parts, destitute of sufficient means to support them according to their qualities and degrees, as will appear in his instructions for that plantation. He appoints those named above as commissioners for the plantation of Longford and Ely O'Carroll; the first five of them to be always of the quorum, with power to make grants to the natives and British undertakers, according to the tenor of his letters of the 8th of August last, and the instructions therewith sent to the Deputy, signed with his own hand of the same date, or as they or any seven or more of them shall think fit, and according to the several assignments to such undertakers as he (the King) has made choice of, with power to hear and determine controversies; and that no trial be had by course of law or equity, to the prejudice of the intended plantation, but only before them the commissioners, or any seven of them as aforesaid. And they are to give order to the escheators that no offices be returned of any lands in the said county of Longford and Ely O'Carroll, which might impeach the credit of any office already found thereof. —Dublin, the last of September, in the 17th year of the reign.

Pp. 8. Endd.: "Virtute Litterarum Domini Regis ab Anglia missarum et sua manu propria signatarum."

Sept.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 41.

584. THE LORDS BRITTAS and CASTLECONNELL.

Draft of a bond of recognizance of the Baron Bourke of Brittas to enter into a statute staple in Ireland to Lord Castleconnell, not to claim the manor or castle of Castleconnell.

P. 1. Endd.

Sept.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 41A.

585. *Petition of Bryan O'Rourke to the King.*

To the King's most Excellent Majesty, the humble petition of Brian O'Rourke.

"O ! in light thy hart with a sakred fier,
Glorius great King, grant but my desier,
O doe but grant that most gracious faver
Now in my misery to prove my savor.
Libertie sweet Sir is that I crave,
O grant but that, and then my life you have :
In the mean time I am bound to pray
For thee my sovrayne long to beare sway,
And from your enemis may you always bee
Garded by heavens greatest polisie."

P. 1.

1619.

Note by Mr. Lemon.

On the 8th of Oct. 1619, the Privy Council wrote to the Lord Chief Justice that Bryan O'Rourke being brought over hither "to be brought up in religion, and to have that education as is meet for a gentleman of his fashion and means," was in the first instance sent to the university, and from thence removed and admitted into the Middle Temple, where he continued until it happened on St. Patrick's day last, coming from supper with some of his countrymen, "he fell into a brabble wherein some were hurt, and O'Rourke thereupon committed to the gatehouse." He was then indicted and removed to the King's Bench, and is there detained unless he can pay 300l. for the charges and damages "about a broken pate." Desiring his Lordship to take order for his release.

It seems the above letter was ineffectual, for on the 28th Nov. they wrote again to the Lord Chief Justice to release Brian O'Rourke from the imprisonment he had so long endured, as the parties had since procured a verdict against him for 280l., and praying and requiring his Lordship to give order for stay of execution of that verdict, "and to mediate some reasonable and indifferent composition between the parties."

It is not improbable that the subjoined rude verses interested the King in his favour, and caused the interference of the Privy Council in his behalf.

He appears, however, to have been a very troublesome fellow, for on the 24th Jan. 1621, the Privy Council themselves committed him to the Marshalsea, for what offence is not stated.

Oct. 10.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 42.

586. ABUSES in the WOOL STAPLE.

The committee of the Council to the Lords. Their report in answer to the order of reference from the Privy Council of Sept. 27, concerning abuses in the newly-erected wool staple of Ireland.

Signed: G. Carew, F. Edmondes, Jul. Cæsar, George Calvert, Fulke Grevill.

Pp. 4. Endd.

Oct. 16.
Grant Book,
p. 287

587. CREATION of the VISCOUNTY of DUNGARVAN.

Sir Richard Boyle raised to the rank of Viscount Dungarvan in Ireland.

Oct. 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 43.

588. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

[This letter is in substance a mere repetition of St. John's letter of September 29, 1619 to the Privy Council, *supra*, Art. 583.]

Nov. 7.
Sign Manuals,
vol. xi. No. 11.

589. APPOINTMENT to be ONE of HIS MAJESTY'S LEARNED COUNSEL at LARGE.

Grant to Walter Archer, Esq., of the place of one of His Majesty's learned counsel at Large in Ireland during pleasure, and to assist in finding offices, and soliciting His Majesty's causes before the Commissioners for Wards, according to certain instructions annexed.—Westminster, 6 November 1619.

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Nov. 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 44.**590.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

Have been delayed in their proceedings for the intended plantation of Longford and Ely O'Carroll, partly through want of a sufficient number of the principal commissioners, who were absent during the late time of vacation, and specially because the chief men of those parts were finishing their harvest, which in this country is seldom done until "Allhowlontide." But upon summons they have presented themselves, and the 28th of last month those of Longford submitted by an instrument under their hands, and some few days after they of Ely did the like.

The O'Ferralls (of Longford) objected not so much to the deduction of a fourth part of their lands, as being the King's full resolution, but because the remaining three parts were not only subject to the whole composition for the 120 beeves belonging to the manor of Granard, and 200*l.* a year claimed by Malby, but that persons of quality pretending to lands in that country might procure favour and exemption from bearing with them.

In the end they yielded, and cheerfully, but not without promise from the Council that they would become suitors for them to the King and their Lordships that no other charge might be laid upon them, nor land taken from them, than is directed in His Majesty's instructions. But several letters are now come to the Lord Deputy for passing lands to some specially favoured, not only freed from the deduction of a fourth, but with direction that the undertakers shall be still fully provided for and supplied out of the natives' three parts, which will become the more grievous unto them. This has hitherto been concealed from the people, and the truth is, that as the letters precede the instructions in date, His Majesty is yet at liberty to do as he pleases, and they beseech him to mention their engagement to the natives to His Majesty, and to vouchsafe them his pleasure therein. As for Ely O'Carroll, the same is not liable to such charge as Longford is, being free from any compositions or burden more than the deduction of a fourth part, and the assignment of glebes, allowance for admeasurement, and the necessary expense for settlement of the plantation; in all which the undertakers are to contribute with them.

Suggest the erection of a corporation there as well as in Longford, with the same privileges and assignments of 100 acres of land, the place to be at Ballenedorragh, which is a narrow passage that opens out of that part of Leinster into Ormond and Tipperary, parts of such evil haunts as it has been found necessary to lay a garrison at the said Ballenedorragh, which has been for these two years commanded by Francis Acland, the lieutenant of Sir Henry Docwra, who is an active man, and so fortunate in his employment that he has abated the number of malefactors in those parts, having cut off some and forced many into the hands of justice. If

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this scheme for a corporation be approved, they would wish it was countenanced by the residence of some commander with a company, to be placed in a small strong castle there already, which might be maintained without charge to His Majesty, if 300 acres of land be laid to it, and a lease granted (at the undertaker's rate) to the commander of the forces for 21 years, if he live so long. They will now proceed to compound for the 120 beeves and the 200*l.* rentcharge. The one they shall soon do, but the other is encumbered with difficulty, by reason of young Malby's nonage and his mother, the Lady Sidley's absence in England, who has an estate for life in the said rent. Find it difficult to ascertain the truth of the composition said to be made by His Majesty, because it was in England, and the several pensions given in lieu thereof are paid out of the Exchequer there (as they hear) to Sir James Creighton, Sir James Hamilton, and Sir James Simpill, who are now in England.

In the meantime they have resolved to set apart a portion of land equivalent to the redemption of this 200*l.* per annum, which may hereafter be disposed of according to the occasion.—Dublin Castle, 8 November 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Powerscourte, Hen. Docwra, Will. Jones, Dom. Sarsfelde, Willm. Methwold, J. King, Dud. Norton, Fr. Annesley.

Pp. 4.

Nov. 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 45.

591. LORD DEPUTY to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Thought it his duty to advertise their Lordships of some desperate rogues who inhabit the fast places of the counties of Wexford, Wicklow, and Catherlagh. They are 16 or 20 in number, and have continued their disorders for the last three months, and still increase in number, and have lately made an attempt upon a house in the town of Eniskorthy. Has sent soldiers against them, but they are so cunning that the soldiers cannot find them without some of the country to act as guides. If this continues he must send more soldiers, and cause them to camp in the country, and make a "main prosecution against them."

Has made trial of the disposition of the inhabitants of Waterford, and finds that none of them of any quality will conform themselves in religion, not even in show, for the saving of their charter, "but will sit still and attend whatever course the King directs." If the King intends to have a corporation there, new inhabitants must be sent thither to supply the places of magistracy, and to govern the multitude, and that the ancient inhabitants may continue their former residence, and trade there, wherewith he (Deputy) thinks they will be contented.—Dublin, 9 November 1619.

Pp. 2. *Signed.* *Add.* *Endd.*

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Nov. 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 471.

592. LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to the CHIEF BARON.

To affirm under his hand how the state of the chief rents of Kierrycurrachie, in county Corke, affirmed to be due to the King by the attainder of the late Earl of Desmond, stand in court. How many terms it depends there, and whether my Lord Sarsfield laboured the putting thereof in charge or not, or whether he or any for him did call thereupon to the end to have the moiety *plussed* (*sic*) to himself and his heirs, as was informed.—Dublin, 22 November 1619. Ol. St. John.

Nov. 25. **593. *The Chief Baron's Return.***

It appears by the enclosed certificate of the Clerk of the Pipe that the rents above mentioned were not put in charge, nor did my Lord Sarsfield ever move or propound for the same.—William Methwold.

P. 1. Signed. Endd.: "Kierrycurrachie." Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 471.

594. Certificate of Ro. Downton, Clerk of the Pipe.

That no part of the rents of Kyerricurrechie, in county Cork, has been put in charge in his office, except some small parcells in Ballineloskye, alias Burntowne and Gortmornane, granted to Francis Blundell, Esq., 10^o Mar. 10^o Jac. for 21 years, at the rent of 12s. per annum, nor has there been any order to his knowledge given for the same.

P. 1. Signed.

Nov. 25.
Sign Manuals,
vol. ix. No. 32.

595. AMBASSADOR'S OUTFIT.

Warrant for payment of imprest and allowances to Sir Walter Aston, Bart., Ambassador to the King of Spain, to commence from the 11th November, at the rate of 6*l.* per diem, with extraordinaries.

Nov. 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 46.

596. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

Find that the enclosed petition of Walter Coppinger, in behalf of some of the freeholders of the barony of Kierrychurchie, co. Cork, complains that Sir Dominick Sarsfeild, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, had procured the rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* out of every 15 ploughlands in the said barony (which by the indentures of composition in 31^o Eliz. was included in a rent of 15*s.* for each ploughland) to be again put in charge in the Exchequer here, the one moiety thereof to be paid to His Majesty, and the other to Sir Dom. Sarsfeild and his heirs by virtue of a letter obtained from His Majesty. Explain that it was only an act of duty of the King's officers. And that Sir Dominick Sarsfeild has been wrongfully traduced by that complaint, which they think was maliciously conceived against him. And they beseech them to take into consideration the wrong done unto him, and to send them their directions for punishment of the complainer.—Dublin Castle, 29 November 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Thomond, Powers-

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court, Wm. Jones, R. Boyle, Hen. Docwra, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, J. King, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley.

Pp. 2. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Nov. 30.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 48.

597. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

Being required to report upon the petition of the officers of Customs against the reduction of their fees granted them by patent, they approve of their services, and recommend their cases to the Lords' favour.—Dublin Castle, 30 November 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Cane., Powerscourte, Balfoure, Th. Ridgeway, Hen. Docwra, Will. Jones, Dom. Sarsfelde, Willm. Methwold, Fr. Aungier, Fr. Annesley, J. King, Dud. Norton.

P. 1. Add. Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 48 I.

598. Petition of the officers of His Majesty's Customs to have the fees granted by their patents, and not to be subjected to the late reduction. Giving a table of fees according to both, viz., Dublin customer, 40*l.* fee by patent; 7*l.* fee by reduction, &c., &c.

Pp. 2.

[Nov.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 49.

599. PETITION of FLORENCE M'CARTY to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Shows that after many years' restraint he petitioned the King for his liberty, which was granted him upon the bonds of the Earls of Thomond and Clanricard, and the Lord Delvin and Down, and other knights and gentlemen to confine him about this city, where he has ever since lived in great want. Beseeches more liberty in respect of his good conduct for the last four or five years, and as he is ill with an ague, and has nothing wherewith to support his children.

P. 1.

[Nov.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 49 A.

600. PETITION of WILLIAM BURRELL to the KING.

Seeks redress against the violent conduct of Peregrine Bannister, sheriff of Cork, and the vexatious indictments against his iron and shipbuilding works, near the castle of Dowdaner.

P. 1.

[Nov.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 49 B.

601. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

To protect and assist William Burrell and his partners in his ironworks and shipbuilding at Dundaner, and to take special order for restraining Peregrine Bannister and others from attempting anything against the said works.

Pp. 2. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 50.

602. REWARD for ROBBERS slain in LEINSTER.

Copy of concordatum of 100*l.* granted to Hugh M'Phelim Birne, one of the sons of Phelim M'Feagh Birne, Esq., for the

1619.

apprehension of Patrick Kelley, and for killing Cahir M'William Cavanagh and Daniel Duff M'Murtagh (who had committed robberies in divers parts of Leinster), and other notable malefactors.

Signed : Ol. St. John, Adam Loftus, Canc., Thomond, Powerscourt, William Methwold, Toby Caulfield, Fra. Aungier.

P. 1. Copy.

Dec. 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 51, 52.

603. PETITION of THEOBALD LORD BOURKE, LORD BARON OF BRITTAS, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has now endured seven months' imprisonment : is willing to release his claim to the title of honour of Castleconnell, and to the castle and manor thereof, and all lands thereto belonging, and also of any lands and hereditaments whereof Sir William Bourke, Richard Bourke, and Thomas Bourke, late Lords of Castleconnell, died lawfully seized of any estate of inheritance.

Prays that he may not be enjoined to resign his right to any other lands.

With a reference, dated 21st December 1619, to the effect that upon the above petition being read to the Lords, they desired the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Mr. Hadsor.

Signed : C. Edmondes.

P. 1.

Dec. 23.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 53.

604. *Answer of Yelverton, Coventry, and Hadsor to the Lords' above reference. Send draft of a release to be perfected by Baron Castleconnell, Lord Bourke of Brittas, to enter into a bond of 3,000l. to perform his covenants.*

P. 1. Signed.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 54.

605. LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to the HIGH SHERIFF and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF ANGLESEA.

Upon the first report of the late wreck at Holyhead, in which the eldest son of the Earl of Ormond, Viscount Thurles, was cast away,¹ he wrote that the goods that were in that ship were to be searched for, and kept for those to whom they belong. The bearer, Thomas Tonery, servant to Lady Thurles, is now sent to look after the goods, &c. belonging to the said viscount. Prays them to give him aid.—Dublin, 29 December 1619.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Endd. Add. : "To my very worthy friends the high sheriff and justices of the peace of Anglesea, and to the Vice-Admiral in those parts, and to all others whom it may concern."

Dec.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 54 A.

606. PETITION of WALTER EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSERIE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Begs for their order to the high sheriff and justices of peace of Anglesea, and to the Vice-Admiral of those parts, for a strict

¹ This was the father of James Duke of Ormonde.

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examination of all persons brought before them by Thomas Tonery for the discovery of the goods lost in the shipwreck of the Viscount Thurles' and Lord Dunboyne's son.

P. 1.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 55.

607. PETITION of TERENCE BRIEN (now at school at Eton) to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Prays for orders to the high sheriff and others of North Wales to search for 60*l.* and some other things intrusted for petitioner's use to Mortagh Hogan, who was shipwrecked with the Viscount Thurles.

P. 1.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 57.

608. QUERIES of SIR EDWARD VILLIERS relative to the ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION in Ireland.

Copies to be procured, first, of the Lord High Admiral's letters patent, whereby it may appear what pertains to him, either in point of jurisdiction or of comodity, and what places and offices are in his grant, and whether for his life only.

Amongst others, What offices are in his grant? That he may have a copy of his Lordship's grant to the Lord Deputy, whereby his counsel may be instructed what interest he has, what account he is to render, and what officers he has power to appoint, and for how long?

Pp. 2. Endd. : "Villiers' queries concerning the Admiralty."

1619 ?
Add. P., Ireland.
P.R.O.

609. GUNNERS' ACCOUNT for Salutes fired.

The gunners' account of the spending of 3½ pounds of powder on several occasions, as the 18th of August, when they set my Lord Thurles ashore; the 4th of October, when their captain came aboard at Youghal, &c.

P. 1. Endd. : "Gonners Accompt."

1620.

1620.
Jan. 8.
Grant Book.

610. GRANT in reversion of VICE-TREASURERSHIP.

Commission in reversion to Sir Fras. Blundell, Bart., to be Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, during pleasure.

Jan. 12.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 1.

611. LORD BOYLE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Acknowledges the receipt of their letters of the 25th of October and the 27th of December, concerning the complaint of William Burrell, touching some ironworks in which Mr. Burrell unjustly pretends to have an interest. Prays that the difference may be settled in Ireland.—Youghall, 12 January 1619–20.

Pp. 3. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.: “12th Jan. 1619. Lord Boyle to the Lords concerning the complaint of Mr. Burrell against him, referred to the Earl of Arundell, Lo. Carew, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Wards.—“Ironworks.”

[1620 ?]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 2.

612. PETITION of JOHN PAULET and SARAH his Wife to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Sir Oliver Lambert, having been ordered during the time he held the wardship of their brother, George Malby, to pay them 30*l.* per annum, in consideration of a debt of 300*l.* owing them by the elder brother Henry Malby deceased :

Lady Lambert, after Sir Oliver's death, was ordered by their Lordships to continue the payment, which she did to Lady-day last past, and then declined, alleging an agreement she had made with their brother, George Malby, for his wardship, he being then in Ireland, and the same to be paid by him, but he has come over to England and refuses so to do.

Petitioners being destitute of all other means, desire that Lady Lambert may be required to pay not only the 15*l.* due Lady-day last, but to continue the payment during the time of their brother's minority.

P. 1.

Jan. 26.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 3.

613. LADY LAMBERT'S REASONS in MR. PAULETT'S BUSINESS, upon which she did and does insist.

1. The King's grant [of the wardship of George Malby] to her husband is absolute, upon which she principally insists, it being against law, as she is informed, that a committee of a wardship ought to pay debts.

2. The order in Ireland was made by consent, from which Mr. Paulett ought not to recede.

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Her accounts are as follow: First, her disbursement since the death of her late husband for and concerning Henry Malbie and the wardship.

[There is nothing of interest in the account except, perhaps, "To the ward, 130*l.* per annum." "Entertainment of the judges (at Roscommon), the last summer, 10*l.*" "To Lord Lambert's funeral at, 330*l.*" "To two Dutchmen in Ireland, 67*l.*" "Total of all disbursements, 2,000*l.*"]

P. 1. Endd.

Jan. 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 4.

614.

ANSWER and exceptions of John Paulett to the Lady Lambert's account concerning the Wardship of George Malby.

Pp. 3. Endd.

Jan. 31.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 5.

615.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF BRISTOL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have received their Lordships' letters, dated Whitehall, 29th December last, touching the King's purpose to grant a charter of corporation *de novo* unto Waterford in Ireland, with such privileges as shall be expedient and meet for his services, and to make a mixture of English and Irish, and to transport some members hence who may be useful for perfecting that body. Have made the contents of these letters known to the several companies in this city, and have imparted unto them the King's pleasure therein, and have also dealt and treated with divers of them for disposing themselves and their families to inhabit Waterford, and to be fellow citizens of that new corporation, and to partake of the privileges there as the letters import. But cannot find any one in this city who is willing to remove from hence to Waterford and to inhabit there, which they leave to their Lordships consideration.—Bristoll, this last of January 1619.

Signed: Thomas Parker, Mayor, John Whitston, Mathew Haviland, John Butcher, Abel Kitchen, Robert Aldworth, Aldermen.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 6.

616.

WOOL STAPLE ABUSES.

The answer of the Company of Staplers in Ireland to the charge contained in the report made by the Lords Committees upon the complaint of the inhabitants of the province of Munster.

1. That a staple is not a thing newly erected. It appears by the statute 27 Ed. III. there were created four staple towns in Ireland, viz., Dublin, Waterford, Corke, and Drogheda, with all orders and directions for shipping of wool as are in England, which was mentioned by the now Lord Chancellor, His Majesty's Attorney-General, when this business was in treaty, who in his certificate desires a uniform course may be held by the old staple towns, and those that are now newly added.

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2. To the suggestion that the consideration of the patent was for setting up a manufacture in Ireland, and that there is no increase of manufacture, and that such wool as grows there comes not to the markets, as well by reason of the remoteness of Youghall, the only staple town as yet settled, as also because of the small prices given by the staplers.

The staplers answer that the consideration of the patent was to hinder exports of wools to foreign parts, and that they did not undertake to manufacture, but it was allowed as a consequence, that if wools were not exported they would be draped, and since the staplers began the trade, the French and Dutch merchants, instead of exporting wools, now carry away coarse cloths and pieces. To show the increase of the making of cloth they appeal to the customers' books, assert that some of them have embarked large capitals in the manufacture, and have made some quantities of cloth, with which they have furnished the Lord Deputy himself and others, and if the works had not been interrupted by complaints and oppositions, the inhabitants of those parts might have had benefit by it.

3. To the objection that the commodity of the wool grounds is decayed by reason that the markets are not frequented as before, they answer that by the staplers' customers wool is not only brought into the market, but is also bought at their own houses, and thus the poor are eased of that charge. So that neither the remonstrances of Youghal can be of any impediment, when other towns have the same privileges, nor can they want just prices, when there are so many traders and buyers of wool besides the staplers.

4. As to the charge that Walter Unit, the factor of staplers of England, has engrossed much wool, and shipped the greater part to foreign parts, Unit and the other staplers pray to have that matter examined, for it is felony by law, and, if it is not punished, will overthrow the staple of Ireland.

Pp. 5.

Jan. 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 6A.

617. PETITION of BRIAN O'ROURKE, prisoner in the King's Bench, to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Prays that he may write to the Earl of Clanrickard to furnish him with such sums of money as may purchase his freedom, which sums he will faithfully repay on attaining his majority.
—Jan. 1619.

P. 1.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 6 B.

618. PETITION of BRYAN O'ROURKE, FRANCIS COUGHTON, and CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPSON to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Pray to be heard in defence of the accusations brought against them by Aquila Weekes, keeper of the gatehouse of Westminster, of divers misdemeanors committed by them against him and his servants.

P. 1. *No date.*

1620.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 6c.

- 619.** PETITION of BRYAN O'ROURKE, prisoner in the Tower of London, to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Not having received a penny for the last four years, he had been forced to go naked, had he not used the credit of some poor friends for his clothes. Prays for letters to be written to the Lord Treasurer, for present payment of the four years arrearages of his allowance. "It being a pitiful thing that a man whose estate is detained should thus starve in prison."

P. 1. No date.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 6c.

- 620.** REPORT concerning PHELM M'FEAGH BYRNE, and BRYAN his son, against SIR RICHARD GREAME.

Report of the Commissioners for Irish causes on the Privy Council's letter of the 9th of February on the controversy between Phelim M'Feagh Byrne, and Bryan his son, on the one part, and Sir Richard Greame on the other. They have commanded Sir Richard Greame, or some one sufficiently instructed in his cause, to repair into England by the first day of Easter term to attend their Lordships for hearing and determining this cause, and he is to bring with him all such letters patent as conduce to the title in question, and all other writings and evidences concerning the same.

Signed: James Ley, J. Denham, Will Jones.

P. 1. No date. Endd.: "Report concerning Sir Richard Greame and Phelim M'Feagh Birne."

Feb. 26.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

- 621.** The KING to ST. JOHN.

Having found by experience that plantations in that kingdom are the only ordinary means to reduce the people to civility and religion, he (the King) is the more desirous to see them proceeded in with due diligence and care; and having signified his pleasure concerning Longford and Ely O'Carroll, he forthwith expects an account from him of Leitrim and the other escheated lands. And he directs him to send over the survey of those countries by the hands of William Parsons, the Surveyor-General, being well experienced in the whole course thereof, and of whose judgment the King has already had good proof. He (St. John) is to proceed, and he shall receive no prejudice by his absence.—Westminster, 26 February, in the 17th year of the reign.

Pp. 2.

Memorandum of its being enrolled on the 5th of June 1620, at the request of Robert Kennedy.

Feb. 26.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

- 622.** The KING to ST. JOHN.

On the petition of the Bishop of Meath in behalf of the prelacy and clergy of Ireland, and after consultations with the Archbishop of Canterbury and others of the Privy Council, by their advice gives the following directions:—

1st. In the plantation of Longford and Ely O'Carroll and all future plantations the same courses shall be taken

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as were taken in Ulster for restoring to the church all lands out of which church dignitaries in former times received rents, refectations, or other duties, and that a competent glebe be provided for every incumbent near his residence, and a competent portion of land for the maintenance of a free school in every county. And particularly that the Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh be restored to all lands already found by office or to be found hereafter, out of which in former times the bishops of those sees have had their rent, refectations, or other services, and that a commission of inquiry be issued for this end in the county of Cavan. No proportions to be laid out for natives or undertakers before the bishoprics, churches, and schools be first provided for. In all future grants an express reservation to be made that the grants shall be void so far as they prejudice the church, and no further.

In the rest of the country outside the plantations the church being in most places ruined, "so as the prelates and clergy in those places live rather in the ruins than true being of a church," he (St. John) is to take care that they have the full benefit of the King's letters, and that the bishops be continued in the possession of what they now hold or shall hereafter recover by the said letters, without trial at common law; but if of necessity there be a jury, then no recusant to be admitted on the jury, nor any professor of the established religion claiming the inheritance of the church.

As the bishopric of Killaloe is much impaired, he (St. John) is to make a grant to the now Bishop of Killaloe and his successors of 21 quarters of land in the county of Clare known as Termon I'Grady, alias Tomgrany.

And the prelates in former times, as he (the King) is informed, having made not only long leases in possession, but longer leases or fee-farms in reversion, he is to call before himself, and the council, all possessors of such unconscionable reversions as the bishops shall point out, and require them to surrender them, and if they refuse, to inform them that the King will take a course for the relief of his prelates and clergy.

As the farmers of impropriations very unwillingly yield a competent maintenance to the lawful minister, he (St. John) is to call upon the King's learned counsel and judges to find some means to compel them.

"And because we understand that the simple natives of that our kingdom (who by long experience we hear are found to be far more tractable amongst the rude Irish than amongst the unconformable English) are kept in darkness, and apt and ready thereby to be misled into error, superstition, and disobedience by the Popish priests, who abuse their simplicity and ignorance, which

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proceedeth from want of ministers who could speak their own language, whom they may understand." And because the college of Dublin was first founded by Queen Elizabeth, and has been since plentifully endowed by him principally for breeding up the natives of Ireland in civility, learning, and religion, and he thinks that by this time good numbers of the natives should have been trained up and been employed as teachers of the ignorant among the Irish if the governors of that house had not neglected their trust, and employed the revenues otherwise, he requires the visitors of that university to take care of that point, and directs that "some competent number of towardly young men already fitted with the knowledge of the Irish tongue be placed in the university, and maintained there for two or three years till they have learned the grounds of religion, and be able to catechise the simple natives, and deliver unto them so much as themselves have learned." These men to be thought of before others when any small livings fall vacant among the "meere Irish," or to be maintained by other ministers to be interpreters to them, their maintenance at College to be provided for partly by ministers possessed of many livings among the Irish, partly by help out of the fines of recusants. This he thinks will be a principal means to retain the poor ignorant people, "if our former proclamations, especially the last for banishing Popish priests and Jesuits, be strictly put in execution."

Finally, as excommunication is the highest penal measure of ecclesiastical magistrates, yet is little respected unless further strengthened, he (St. John) is with the assistance of the Chancellor or Primate, and some other prelates, to consider of an ecclesiastical commission to be extended throughout that whole kingdom (but to be executed at Dublin by some persons of special trust), with power to punish by fine and imprisonment, with such instructions and limitations "for the repressing those superstitions and enormities and yet stand with the peace and good government of that kingdom."—Westminster, 26 February, in the 17th year of the reign.

Pp. 13.

Memorandum of its being enrolled on 5th day of May at the request of Thomas Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh.

March 8. 623.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 7.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The King by his letters of the 7th of May last declared his intention to let the casual revenues of this kingdom to farm at a certain rent according to the manner of England, if it might stand with his service. And they were required to certify

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to him what sums have been answered into the Exchequer here for post fines, fines for offences imposed at assizes, gaol deliveries, quarter and other private sessions before any justices or commissioners, or for recognizances taken in His Majesty's name, or for his use, and forfeited since the first year of his reign. They find, that by reason of the broken [troubled] times at the beginning of his reign, until eight or nine years since, little or no profit came to him by any manner of casualty, and through the negligence or ignorance of officers in those times, as few records are extant of any casualties that were then paid, but the last seven years they send inclosed a certificate¹ under the Foreign Apposer's hand, showing that the casualties, besides the fines and recognizances remitted and reduced by the Lord Deputy and Council in those seven years amounted to 7,939*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, whereof in the four first years but 1,254*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and in the three last years 6,620*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, so that the three last years have almost doubled the former four years. They have taken courses to secure a further increase.

There is one part of the casualties, viz., the fines of jurors, &c., which was heretofore leased by one Nicholas Weston, an alderman of this city, for 100*l.* rent per annum: but the inconvenience and loss through this grant being made known to His Majesty, he gave order to the late Lords Justices to compound for the grant, in order that those fines might be improved to his advantage, but he (Weston) declined all composition. Nevertheless, the fines have ever since His Majesty's directions been levied to His Majesty's use, and it will appear to them by the title of "non apparence" in the enclosed certificate, which is part of Weston's grant, that the fines are advanced to a good yearly value. As they are daily importuned to yield composition to the grantee for his grant taken from him, they pray to receive direction therein. Next touching the post fines. Lastly, touching the forfeited recognizances, which appear to have yielded but a small yearly profit. Such is the general poverty of the ordinary sort of this people, upon whom such forfeitures for the most part happen, that they are in commiseration led to reduce them to very small rates, and yet they will try to advance the benefit of them, yet with such moderation as not to oppress the subject. But if they were let to farm, it were to let the King's mercy to farm. So they conclude that if the farmer should gain by his farming by any of the premises, it must be so much to His Majesty's loss, and if he should lose thereby, the King would be continually troubled with petitions for deductions, &c.

For these reasons they are against letting the casualties of this kingdom to farm, until by process of time they may be reduced to better certainty, as by long continuance of peace they are in England. Conclude by suggesting that the officers of the Exchequer of England should send over prece-

¹ Not forthcoming.

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dents and instructions to quicken the intelligence and industry of the Irish officers.—Dublin Castle, 8 March 1619.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., J. King, Fra. Annesley.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

March 23. 624.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 8.

WARRANT for SIR THOMAS DUTTON.

Attested copy of His Majesty's warrant to Sir Henry Docwra, Treasurer-at-War, for the payment of Sir Thomas Dutton out of the surplus revenue of Ireland.—Westminster, 23 March 1619. *Ex. per Galle.*

P. 1. Endd.

March 1620? 625.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 9.

PETITION of all the OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS in IRELAND to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Showing that whereas they hold their places under the Great Seal of Ireland, and not under the Chequer Seal as in England, than which they know no more certain grant, the greatest of their several stipends not exceeding 20%, and now reduced to far less rates, so they cannot obtain their debentures from the auditors according to their patents, which makes them so poor that they are held in contempt by the merchants, and are by want compelled to take mean courses to live. Referring to their misfortunes with their agent the Customer of Dublin, who was sent over with letters to their Lordships, and unfortunately perished at sea, pray to be restored to their stipends, as they have not been guilty of any fault.

P. 1.

April 4. 626.

Conway Papers,
P.R.O.

BOND to secure PERFORMANCE.

Bond of Richard Baron Delvin, Sir Christopher Plunket, and William Dungan, Esq., Recorder of Dublin, promising payment of 1,000% to John Burne, Esq., in six months after the King shall give a final order for the abolishing the grievances complained of.—4 April 1620.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.: "Grievances complained on to the King."

April 4. 627.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

LETTERS PATENT with grant of a LOTTERY to HENRY SOUTHEY.

Forasmuch as the keeping of a lottery in Ireland may greatly tend to the increase of civility (by the nourishment of a friendly concourse and amity), as also the honest delight of the King's Irish subjects. And as Henry Southey, Esq., his (the King's) serjeant-at-arms of Ireland, has offered to give 500% for keeping the said lottery, to be applied towards the repairing of the cathedral of Christ Church, to which the Deputy and Council of Ireland usually resort to hear divine services, which is (as the King is informed) grown very ruinous, he (the King) in consideration of the 500% so to be employed (pursuant to his letters of 16th October, in the 17th year of his reign) grants the said Henry Southey liberty to

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erect one or more lotteries in Dublin, or any other town corporate, to endure for three years. For prevention of frauds and abuses, the mayors or other chief officers of any place where the lottery is held are empowered to minister an oath to that end to every person employed by the said Henry Southey in dealing with the said lottery. All other persons are forbidden to erect a lottery except the said Henry Southey. —Dublin, 4 April, in the 18th year of the reign.

Pp. 7.

April 10.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

628. COMMISSION for Settling the PLANTATION in the County of LONGFORD.

To Sir Francis Aungier, Master of the Rolls, Sir Christopher Sibthorpe, one of the justices of the chief place, Sir Christopher Nugent, Henry Crofton, Esq., high sheriff of the county of Longford, Maurice Fitzgerald Dillon, of Caveston, Edmund Nugent, Edward Doudall, Andrew Nugent, Thomas Nugent, of Coolamber, George Griffith, and Henry Piers, Esquires, made commissioners for the more quiet settlement of Longford, and to see such former possessors as could not be made freeholders in the plantation provided for, and placed as tenants under the undertakers and principal natives who have proportions of land in the plantation. And to hear and decide all controversies concerning boundaries, and all else according to the instructions annexed, and such others as they may receive from the commissioners authorised for the disposing of the said county of Longford.

Instructions to be observed by the commissioners appointed for settling the plantation in the county of Longford, as follows:—

1. They are to survey the list of those having under 100 acres after the deduction of one fourth, who by His Majesty's instructions were not to be made freeholders.
2. To see to placing them as tenants under the principal natives (former patentees excepted) or undertakers, taking care that a demesne of 300 acres be left to the principal native or undertaker lying near his house.
3. The estates to be made to the lessees for three lives, or 41 years or under, as the commissioners shall see cause.
4. The quantities of land to be in respect of their late holdings and present ability to manure and stock the lands, none to be respected but such as have been of honest behaviour, and householders.
5. Rent to be at the discretion of the commissioners.
6. Boundaries to be decided by the commissioners, but the old meares not to be questioned, and each man's proportion to stand according to the number of acres now assigned to him, "and according as the same was lately measured together as the meares thereof were showed to the measurers, and by them trodden with the chain according to His Majesty's directions."

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7. The commissioners to settle any differences that may arise about glebes when the measurers come down to lay them out, but to take care that they be laid most conveniently to the several churches.
8. The commissioners are also to appoint the places where the several undertakers shall build, which are to be either near "the straites," or as shall be best for the security of the country.
9. When the measurers shall come down to set out and measure the particular portions of towns and villages assigned to any undertakers or natives for filling up the number of acres, if any difference arise the commissioners are to order the same according to the intent of the several patents, and as most convenient to each, and this as well for arable land, profits of rivers, as for bog and wood.

Pp. 7.

May 13. **629.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 10.

In favour of the bearer, Mr. Secretary Norton, who is now going to England after five years of continual service. Have commanded him to make known their want of money and to solicit a supply.—Dublin Castle, 13 May 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt, Edward Brabazon, Ch. Wilmot, Arthur Savage, Hen. Docwra, Dom. Sarsfelde, Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, Blenerhaysett, Roger Jones, Ed. Blayney, J. King, Fra. Annesley, Ad. Loftus.

P. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

May 15. **630.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 11.

In favour of the bearer, Christopher Wacklie (who lost his eyes by the shot of a Scottish arrow), and obtained a pension of 2s. 8d. per diem from Her late Majesty, which he received for a long time, but which has been reduced to 2s. 8d. Irish. Pray for relief for him.—Dublin Castle, 15 May 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Armaghe, Ri. Powerscourte, Arthur Savage, Hen. Docwra, Dom. Sarsfelde, Blenerhaysett, H. Power, Fran. Kinslee, Ed. Blaney, Laurence Esmonde.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

May 16. **631.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 12.

Upon the receipt of their letters concerning the cause between the Lord Bourke of Castle Connell and his uncle the Lord of Brittas, they sent for the Lord of Castle Connell's father-in-law, Sir Thomas Browne. The particular exceptions he takes against their scheme for accommodating the difference between the two lords (at the request of the Lord of Brittas'

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agent) they caused Sir Thomas Browne to express, in writing, and send them here enclosed.¹ And because it so nearly touches the young nobleman, he and his friends have thought fit that he repair over in person, as well upon this occasion (as having never been in England) that he may present himself to His Majesty and your Lordships. We have great hope of him, being of Protestant religion, and bred in the college here.—Dublin Castle, 16 May 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Armaghe, Arthur Savage, Hen. Docwra, Dom. Sarsfelde, Blenerhaysett, Toby Caulfield, Fran. Kinslee, Edw. Blayney, Roger Jones, Dud. Norton, Fras. Annesley, Laurence Esmonde.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

May 18.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

632. The KING to ST. JOHN.

The matters complained of by his subjects of Ireland were presented to him by the Lord of Delvin, Sir Christopher Plunkett, and M'Dongan, Recorder of Dublin, with much modesty, humility, and discretion, and he (the King) declares that he will not hereafter impose any new thing upon his subjects there that shall be any way grievous to them. The grievances were five, viz., the grant of the alehouses, registering of marriages, christenings, and burials, licensing of making and selling of *aqua vitæ*, fines for ploughing with horses by the tail, and the registering of horses to be shipped from thence.

1. As to alehouses, that which made the grant of licensing them distasteful to the people was the person employed as register, and the money to be paid for every licence. As to the person employed, nothing has lessened his good opinion of him, yet at the request of a kingdom, and to do his subjects a pleasure, he has removed him, and taking the office into his own hands will convert the profits to his own use. As to the price of the licences, he will reduce it from ten shillings yearly to three shillings and sixpence. For this sum he will not only free them from all compositions to be made with Sir Thomas Roper's interest in the former grant, but will discharge them from all other payments for licences. He (St. John) and the Council with the advice of the agents sent to him (the King) are to consider of the number of alehouses to be licensed, the places where they should be kept, and the persons fittest to be licensed, and by whom, whether by the judges on their circuits or the justices of the peace at their quarter sessions. The reduction of the sum for licences to three shillings and sixpence is to be suspended for three months after the date of the present letter.

¹ Not forthcoming.

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2. The registering of marriages, christenings, and burials according to the manner of the King's other kingdoms is so useful both to him and his subjects that no man can say anything against the practice of it in Ireland. But the question before him was whether these registers might not be as well kept by the parish ministers for the fees now taken without other charge, as by the public register at Dublin, who is paid sixpence for every registration, being the grievance complained of. Of this matter he desires to be resolved by him (the Deputy) and Council after conference with the bishops being members of the Council, or some others of the bishops.
3. Has referred the lawfulness of the grant for licensing of *aqua vitæ* to his judges of England.
4. The fine of ten shillings for the barbarous custom used in the northern parts for ploughing with horses by the tails, was intended to put an end to it within a few years: but now he finds that the agents employed under his (the King's) patentee have contracted with the offenders, and reduced the fine to be taken of every plough to two shillings and sixpence, "and so by lessening the punishment opened the way for that rude and hateful custom to spread itself." If the case is so, he (the King) will upon notice call in the said grant, and take some sharper course for reducing the offenders to better form.
5. The registering of horses exported was to increase the Customs, and to prevent stealths. He sees no reason to recall the patent, and hereby confirms it.—Westminster, 18 May, in the 18th year of the reign.

Pp. 10.

Memorandum of its being enrolled on the 9th June 1620 at the request of Thomas Stockdale.

May 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 13.

633.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Upon receipt of their letters of the 18th of March last, and the proposition there enclosed, presented to His Majesty by Sir Thomas Dutton, concerning the granting in fee-farm the inland forts of this kingdom to the several commanders now holding them, they debated the matter, and now enclose a relation how and by whom the several forts mentioned in their letters are now enjoyed with their opinions subscribed; with this addition to their opinions, that if it be thought fit to grant the fee-farm of those forts and lands to any persons, there can be found none more worthy of them than the servitors who have the present and largest interest in them by grant from His Majesty. For the conditions, are of opinion

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that they should be such as may be best for His Majesty's service, and the reasonable demands of those who shall pass them, having respect to the conditions and covenants formally provided in the like grants of forts in Ulster heretofore granted by His Majesty, an abstract whereof they send herewith under the hands of His Majesty's learned counsel.—Dublin Castle, 20 May 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Garret Moore, Ch. Wilmot, Arthur Savage, Hen. Docwra, Blenerhaysett, Toby Caulfield, Fr. Aungier, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley.

P. 1. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 131.

634. *A Relation of the Condition of the several Castles and Forts under mentioned.*

Mountnorris, co. Ardmagh.—The interest in this fort is in Sir F. Annesley, by inheritance. The ward is discharged, and a pension of 6s. 8d. harps, per diem, granted to him by letters patent during life, as a discharged constable of that fort.

Moyrie, co. Ardmagh.—This castle and certain lands belong to Capt. Anthony Smith, by lease for 21 years, for the yearly rent of 20s. Irish; and he is bound to keep the castle in repair. The entertainment allowed this fort by the establishment is 4s. harps for a constable, 7d. harps for a porter, and 8d. harps for eight warders per diem.

Charlemount, co. Ardmagh.—Sir Toby Caulfield holds this fort and certain lands by lease for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 20s. harps; he is not tied to reparation because he had not a castle built, neither is there any yet; his company lodge there.

Enishlaghlin, co. Down.—This fort is Sir Foulke Conway's inheritance. The ward is discharged, and he has 5s. 4d. harps per diem as a discharged constable of that fort.

Cloughowter, in co. Cavan.—Capt. Hugh Culme holds this castle and the island, and certain lands, being 250 acres, by lease for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 20s. harps for the first 13 years, and 40s. harps afterwards; by his lease he is tied to reparation.

The ward is discharged, and he has an entertainment of 3s. harps per diem as a discharged constable.

This fort was made choice of for keeping priests, and 200l. sterling allowed for reparation and fitting the lodging there, which money is disbursed and the place ready to be employed.

Toome, co. Antrim.—This fort and lands are the inheritance of Sir Claude Hamilton, who has entertainment of 8s. harps per diem as constable, and 8d. harps le pece for six warders by letters patents during his life. We think it a fit place to continue a ward.

Monaghan, co. Monaghan.—This castle and one ballebetagh of land is granted to Sir Edward Blaney by lease for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 20s. harps. By his lease he is tied to

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keep the castle in repair. His company lodge there, and we think it a fit place to continue a fort. The most part of the freeholders of Monaghan hold their lands in soccage of this castle, whose tenures may be preserved if the castle be granted away in fee-farm.

Inniskillen, co. Farnmannagh.—The castle and island of Inniskillen, with the appurtenances (except a third part of the island situate on the north side), containing 40 acres of land, more or less, together with two other small islands adjoining thereto, is granted to Sir William Cole, by lease for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 5s. harps. He is to keep the castle in repair. He has for entertainment 3s. harps per diem as constable, and 8d. harps le pece for four warders. We think it fit to continue a ward there.

Mountjoy, co. Tyrone.—This castle and lands, and the office of constable, are passed in fee-farm to the Lord Mountjoy, in Ireland, at the yearly rent of 20s. Irish. Sir Francis Roe's company of foot is lodged there, and we think it a fit place to continue a garrison.

Omagh, co. Tyrone.—This fort is the inheritance of John Leigh and Daniel Leigh, brothers. The entertainment of the constable is 4s. harps, and 8d. harps per diem for six warders, granted them by letters patent during their lives. We think it a fit place to continue a ward.

Liffer, co. Donegal.—This fort and 100 acres of land is granted to Capt. Roger Hope, by lease for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 40s. Irish. He is tied to reparation.

This is not an inland fort, but lies upon the river of Loughfoyle, 10 miles from Londonderry. Capt. Garnold's company is placed there, and it is a fit place for a garrison to continue.

Donegal, co. Donegal.—This castle and 100 acres is granted to Sir Basil Brook, by lease for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 20s. Irish. He is tied to keep the castle in repair. This fort stands upon the sea; the ward is discharged, and he has an entertainment of 5s. 4d. harps per diem as a discharged constable of that place.

Ballynefadd, co. Sligo.—This castle is built upon the Archbishop of Tuam's lands in Curlewes, co. Sligo. Capt. St. Barbe is constable at 3s. harps, and 8d. harps for 10 wardens per diem. It is a very fit place to continue a ward.

*Carraghdrumrusk.*¹—This castle and lands is granted to Sir Maurice Griffith for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 40s. Irish, and he is tied to keep the castle in repair.

He is allowed by the establishment 3s. harps for a constable, and 8d. harps le pece per diem for nine warders. It is a fit place to continue a ward.

¹ Carrick on Shannon.

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The reversion of this castle and lands with the above entertainment, is granted to Capt. George St. George during his life, by letters patent.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Garrett Moore, Ch. Wilmot, Arthur Savage, Hen. Docwra, Dom. Sarsfelde, Blenerhaysett, Fr. Aungier, Toby Caulfield, Dud. Norton Fra. Annesley.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "State of forts in Ireland."

May 30.
Grant Book.

635. CREATION of the BARONY OF MAYNARD in COUNTY of WICKLOW.

Sir William Maynard, Bart., to be raised to the rank of Baron Maynard of Wicklow.

Grant Book, p. 331.

[May.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 13A.

636. PETITION of LORD BOURKE OF CASTLE CONNEL to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Prays for a further hearing of the case between him and Baron Brittas, on the ground that some other causes were not fully opened before the Lords' referees, whose certificate therein was much to his prejudice.

P. 1. Endd.: "Mr. Solicitor Sir James Ley."

June 2.
Docquet Book.

637. IRONWORKS.

Letter to the Lord Deputy for stay of all proceedings in a matter concerning ironworks in Ireland, and in any other cause whatever concerning Wm. Burrell, which will be determined by the Council in England.

June 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 14.

638. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The bearer, Sir Thomas Rotheram, has now sought leave to present himself to His Majesty and your Lordships as a suitor for some portion of the lands now intended to be planted.

Recommend him to their Lordships as having deserved well in the wars, and especially at Kinsale, and having given good judgment in his distribution of civil justice as a commissioner and councillor of the province of Connaught.—Dublin Castle, 6 June 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Hen. Docwra, Blenerhayset, Fr. Aungier, J. King, Fra. Annesley.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

June 7.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 15.

639. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In favour of the bearer, Sir William Parsons, His Majesty's Surveyor-General of Ireland, who by reason of his long service will be able to give a good account, as well of the passages of all

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former plantations, as of those countries now about to be planted.

Signed : Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Hen. Docwra, Fr. Aungier, Blenerhayset, J. Kinge, Fra. Annesley.

P. I. Add. Endd.

June 7. **640.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book.

Requires him carefully to observe and put in execution certain points by way of articles for the better ordering of the plantation in Ulster.

June 9. **641.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book.

He is to make stay of all letters for grants, surrenders, or confirmations of lands whatsoever, until His Majesty's rents and tenures be sufficiently known.

June 9. **642.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book.

In behalf of Sir Patrick Murray, that he may enjoy the full benefit of former letters patent, and to examine the grievances which he pretends.

June 9. **643.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book.

In favour of a petition of Manus O'Keefe, and to report to His Majesty on the same.

June 9. **644.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book.

To grant to Walsingham Cooke, son and heir of Sir Richard Cooke, Secretary, deceased, 100 marks a year in fee-farm.

June 9. **645.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book.

To pass letters patent to Robert Digbie, Esq., of the honour and dignity of Lord Digbie of Geshell in that kingdom. }

June 9. **646.** LICENSE to pass GILT and SILVER PLATE.
Docquet Book.

Warrant to the Customer of Chester to suffer the Lord of Delvin to transport into Ireland 200*l.* worth of gilt and silver plate for his own use.

June 12. **647.** The KING to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.
Docquet Book.

To induce Sir Jo. Everard and Sir Robt. Roth, feoffees of the lands of the late Earl of Ormond, either by will or otherwise, to perform the King's award concerning the settlement of the lands betwixt the Earl of Ormond and the Countess of Desmond.

June 12. **648.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book.

In behalf of Donagh Maguire, to procure him some competent allowance from his father, Sir Conor Maguire.

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June 16.
Doequet Book.**649.** The KING to ST. JOHN.

To exhibit a *quo warranto* to ascertain by what warrant the Earl of Ormond doth claim and use certain royal liberties within the country of Tipperary.

June 18.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 16.**650.** ST. JOHN to CAPTAIN HUGH BYRNE.

Having received intelligence of the great spoils and robberies committed by Morrys M'Edmond Cavanagh and his consorts and other rebels in those parts, requires him to take for his assistance 20 footmen and four horsemen to pursue him and all other rebels in those parts, giving him authority to parley with and protect any rebels for three days, in which time he is to advertise him (St. John) of his doings and to receive directions therein; commanding all His Majesty's officers, ministers, and subjects to see him furnished in all places with competent meat and drink and other necessaries, and to assist him as occasion shall require.—Dublin Castle, 18 June 1610,

P. 1. Copy. Add.: "To our loving friend Hugh Byrne, Esq."

June 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 17.**651.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

This bearer, Sir Richard Greame, Knight, is now by their Lordships special directions to attend them for the hearing of the cause betwixt him and Phelim M'Feaghe. Concerning the controversy betwixt them, they can say no more but that they have sent to Sir Francis Blundell all the pleadings and examinations of witnesses in that cause, together with their certificate of what appeared unto them in that business. Give this gentleman testimony that during all the time of the last rebellion and many years before, he has shown himself to be an active and worthy servitor, and has in his own person performed many acceptable services to the Crown. Pray their Lordships to yield him their favour for his comfort, with this addition, that since the plantation in the county of Wexford is now by all possible means to be maintained and upheld, they may not conceal from them that the plantation of the territory of Cossha, now in controversy, and the strengthening of it by the castle now well-nigh finished upon it; and that the presence of such a good servitor, will tend as much to the preservation and good of that plantation as anything they know, otherwise that plantation must upon that side always be open to many inconveniences and dangers.—Dublin, 20 June 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt, Arthur Savage, Hen. Docwra, Dom. Sarsfelde, Fr. Aungier, Roger Jones, Blenerhaysett, Ad. Loftus.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

[June 1620.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 17A.**652.** PETITION of SIR RICHARD GREAME to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Showing that he has been sent for at the suit of Phelim M'Feagh Byrne in Ireland, and Brian his son. Praying their

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Lordships to refer the further proceedings to the Lords Justices of Ireland.

P. 1.

June 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 18.

654. PETITION of WALTER UNIT to SIR WILLIAM METHWOLD, Lord Chief Baron of His Majesty's Exchequer, and the rest of the Barons.

Shows that Edmond Hunt, the King's Customer for the port and harbour of Cork, and the members thereto belonging has of late committed divers abuses and misdemeanors, against His Majesty, and grievous exactions against his subjects and merchants trading thither, contrary to law and equity. Prays them to give order that a commission may issue out of the Court of Exchequer to inquire into these abuses.—Examined, pro Will. Marwood.

24 April 1619, with an order to direct a commission unto Sir Par. Lane, Sir Fras. Slingsby, Henry Pyne, Esq., Edmond Terry, and David Terry, of Cork, Aldermen, and Daniel Gookin, gent., to examine into the misdemeanors of the said Hunt, &c. &c.

Pp. 7. Copy.

[June.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 19.

655. PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY.

By the complaint of Patrick Morris, son and heir to the Lord of Kerry, and by divers letters from hence, it appears that the said Lord's father had engaged himself formerly unto his said son to allow him fit maintenance for his education, as also to assure a competent jointure to his wife at his marriage, in all which he utterly fails, to the great disgrace and discontent of his said son, being a toward gentleman, and of very good hope hereafter, which they the more dislike in the said Lord, because not long since certain favours were bestowed upon him by His Majesty upon a special suggestion that he was at extraordinary charges with the education and maintenance of his said son. He is therefore to send for the Lord of Kerry and to expostulate with him, and in case he shall not comply, then to take good assurance of him to put in his appearance here before His Majesty, prepared to answer for himself, &c.

P. 1.

[July.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 20.

656. INFORMATION of WALTER ARCHER.

Upon the 3rd day of July, being in the Fleete very late in the evening, and the Earl of Ormond having had private conference with him, among sundry other matters which he then delivered uttered these words, or words which did import as much, viz., "The Earl of Desmond prevailed against me through the King's favour, and I know that the King cannot live long, but must die one day, and I hope to see a King who will favour me and my cause as much as the Earl of Desmond is now favoured by the King, and will help me to that estate which I lost by His Majesty's award, and I will

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wait for that time until I perform the King's award, or perfect any estate accordingly." Which words importing some dangerous construction, he (Archer) thought fit, according to his bounden duty, to make known under his hand.—Walter Archer.

P. 1. Hol.

[July.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 21.

657. WALTER ARCHER to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

"A brief remembrance of the several times when I, Walter Archer, had conference with the Earl of Ormond, since my last coming into England, set down according to their Lordships' direction in that behalf."

First visited the Earl about Michaelmas 1619, at his chamber in the Fleet, at which time he took him aside to the leads, where they conferred together a full hour or more; one of his servants called Harry Comerford standing by almost the whole time; he (Archer) having laid open sundry motives to persuade his Lordship to perform His Majesty's award. Remembers that he then told him that His Majesty had sent orders to the Attorney-General to call his Lordship in question in the Star Chamber for taxing His Majesty with injustice in making the award betwixt his Lordship and the Earl of Desmond and his Countess, thereby hoping to withdraw him from his obstinacy. After his servant Comerford was departed, his Lordship said, amongst other things, that he was sure that the King's award would stand in force so long as the King lived, but that he was in good hope upon the coming of another King that his Lordship or his heir should avoid that award. He (Archer) answered that his Lordship ought not to harbour such a thought. The conference being ended they came down to the chamber of Sir Francis Inglefield, and he, moved by his (Archer's) discourse concerning the validity of the award, alleged that it could not bind the right of any lands longer than his Lordship or His Majesty lived, and said that his Lordship were better to endure imprisonment than to perform that award, which might overthrow his house and posterity, or words to that effect.

After this, in Michaelmas term 1619, he went to the Fleet to speak to Sir John Bingley, and his Lordship standing in the bowling alley, called him in and caused him to sit down by him, and discoursing of the King's award, seemed resolved to stand by the advice of his learned counsel, that the award was void, and that he had not broken the conditions of the bond for the performance thereof, and he (Archer) urging that the award would still be made good, his Lordship said, that he doubted not but that it should stand during the King's life, and Sir Francis drawing near and encouraging his Lordship with his former persuasion, he (Archer) took leave and departed.

After this repaired to the Fleet upon a note left in his chamber to that end, and found his Lordship in bed. He made him sit beside his bed, and then propounded some

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agreement concerning the performance of the award which his Lordship desired him to make known to his kinswoman the Countess of Desmond.

After this accompanied the Earl of Desmond and his Countess to the Fleet, when they last of all tendered a deed to the Earl of Ormond to be perfected according to the award.

After this upon the second of July 1620, his Lordship's servant, called Fynim Roe, came to his chamber late at night, as he was going to bed, and desired him to come and speak to his Lordship. Next day repaired to the Fleet late in the evening, and his Lordship meeting him by the bowling alley and leaning on the outside of the rails, desired him to deliver a message from him to the Countess of Desmond to give her satisfaction concerning some words reported of him, which he promised to do if his Lordship would wish it, but not otherwise; and thereupon he put him in mind how that the extent was issued for His Majesty upon the bond for the performance of the award, though his learned counsel would persuade him that it was void. And besought his Lordship to be no more led into errors by such opinions, and told him he was to blame to stand out the hazard of so great a danger as to incur the loss of 100,000*l.*, which by this extent was charged upon his whole estate, and besought him that he would persist no longer in obstinacy, whereat he seemed to be a little moved and said, "Well, well, you must think I have as good counsel as you to advise me, but the Earl of Desmond has prevailed against me through the King's favour, and I know that the King cannot live long, but must die one day, and I hope to see a King that will favour me and my cause as much as the Earl of Desmond is now favoured by the King, and will help me to that estate which I lost by His Majesty's award, and I will wait for that time before I perform the King's award or perfect any estate accordingly." And with that he (Archer) took leave, and presently wrote down the words of this last conference, and the next day advertised His Majesty thereof under his hand.

Signed: Walter Archer.

Pp. 3. Endd.

July 12. 658.
Sigu Manual,
vol. xi., No. 69.

SIR EDWARD GORGES created BARON OF DUNDALK.

Patent of creation of Sir Edward Gorges, Kt., and baronet, as Baron Gorges of Dundalke in Ireland.—Westminster, 12 July 1620.

July 18. 659.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

The KING to ST. JOHN.

Understands through his (St. John's) information to the Lords of the Council that none of the eight towns nominated by the King to be staple towns for the export of wools and woollfells there growing, have taken out their charters, pretending the

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expense of coming thither. To take away that excuse he now authorises him (St. John) to make out patents to the several cities and towns of Dublin and Drogheda, Cork and Limerick, Galway and Knockfergus, and Londonderry, in the same form as the patent to Youghal, and if one of them be perverse to select others.—Westminster, 18 July, in the 18th year of the reign.

Pp. 3. Enrolled the 26th of January 1621, at the request of Thomas Stockdale.

July 18.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

660. The KING to ST. JOHN.

Sir Thomas Dutton, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, having suggested to him that by granting the inland castles or forts of Ireland in Ulster and Connaught to the present possessors, he (the King) would save the cost of repairs without prejudice to his service, he approves of the suggestion, and authorises him (St. John) to make grants in fee of the Moyry Castle and Charlemont in the county of Armagh, of Cloghoater in Cavan, Toome in Antrim, Monaghan in the county of Monaghan, Inishkillen in Fermanagh, and Carrickdrumrusk¹ in Leitrim, and all other inland forts in either Ulster or Connaught not formerly granted in fee-farm or fee-tail, and of all the lands theretofore laid to them, to the several persons having interest in them by demise or otherwise. And because these grants are conferred at the instance of Sir Thomas Dutton, if the several possessors, within one year after his (St. John) receipt of this letter, shall not agree with Sir Thomas Dutton, he (the said Sir Thomas) duly tendering them the benefit of this letter, then after the expiration of the year, he (the King) authorises him (St. John) to grant the castles or forts not compounded for to Sir Thomas Dutton in fee. And he (St. John) and the Council having certified that the forts of Donegal and Lifford are not inland forts, but that the one stands upon the sea and the other upon the river of Loughfoyle, he is to further examine their situations, and if found to be inland forts, he is to pursue the same course as with the others.—Westminster, 29 October, in the 18th year of the reign.

Pp. 6. Endd.

“Orders and instructions for granting and disposing of the inland forts and castles of Ulster and Connaught.”

July 19.
Sign Manual,
vol. xii., No. 8.

661. ORDNANCE for CULMORE CASTLE near LONDONDERRY.

Warrant for license to the citizens of London to transport ten pieces of iron ordnance, and other munition, for the defence of Culmore Castle.—Westminster, 19 July.

¹ Carrick on Shannon.

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July 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 22.

662. NOTE from SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL to the LORDS.

M^cRedmond or M^cEdmond, of Templeshannon, co. Wexford, came to him to his house upon Sunday morning last, and asked him to give him some money to drink. Answered he would; he then said he would drink it and go into Ireland, and then he would first burn his own house, and then he would help to burn his (Blundell's).

There are many of the people of that country now here, called hither as he hears by one Patrick Doran to exclaim to His Majesty and their Lordships against the plantation of Wexford. Desires they may be heard and dismissed, and Doran punished and sent away.

This poor man M^cEdmond is his tenant, given much to drink, and idle brained, and thinks he was not well when he used those words unto him.

P. 1. *Signed.*

July 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 23.

663. EXPORT of WOOL from IRELAND.

Commissioners for Irish causes report to the Privy Council concerning the business of the transportation of wools out of Ireland, in answer to a reference from the Council.

Signed: Humfrey May, James Ley, Fra. Blundell.

P. 1. *Endd.*

July 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 24.

664. REASONS moving the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL against granting the FORTS of IRELAND in perpetuity.

That it will be no saving to the King, for that the saving must be either in repairs or in discontinuing the wards. For the first, those that have them in lease are always tied in covenants for reparation; and for the latter, it is advised that the wards be continued.

2. The proportions of land that lie to the forts is not certified, which may be of very good value, and so the King knows not what he grants.

3. The Lord Deputy and Council, notwithstanding they were expressly required by the Lords, avoid to give opinion touching the main point, whether fit to be granted or no, but only speak of the condition.

4. The King has often shown his dislike of granting reversions, and this is much more, to grant these forts in perpetuity.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

[July.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 25.

665. EXTRACT from the INSTRUCTIONS of SIR THOMAS BUTTON, Captain of the Phoenix, serving as Admiral on the coast of Ireland, 30 July 1620.

Advertisement has been received from the Lord Deputy of Ireland, that one Burke, an Irishman, and notorious pirate, having taken a ship laden with a great quantity of wine, and manned himself with divers malefactors of that county, ranges

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up and down those coasts, and especially about Beerehaven and other places of the west of Ireland, where he takes, robs, and spoils all he can meet, both passengers and merchants. Sir Thomas Button is to make present repair unto the "Phoenix," near the port of Bristol, manned with 60 men, &c., and sail to the coast of Ireland, to protect the lives of merchants and others the King's subjects.

He is not to suffer his ship to lie in the same place, but to ply sometimes on the coast of Ireland, sometimes in the Severn, sometimes between England and Ireland.

All pirates he apprehends he is to keep or to send to some gaol to await their trial.

Has special order to protect the merchants who return from the fair of Bristol, either in the Severn or on the coast of Ireland.

He is to keep safe the ships and goods he takes, and to spike down their hatches if the lading is of any value.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "Sir Tho. Button for the Phoenix."

July 30.
Sign Manuals,
vol. xii. No. 24.

666. CREATION of SIR WILLIAM HERVEY, Knight and Baronet, as BARON HERVY OF ROSS, in the COUNTY of WEXFORD.

This patent entails the barony upon William Hervy, his son and issue male, and for want of such upon the issue male of Sir William. Sir William has entered into recognizances to purchase lands in Ireland.

Aug. 8.
Grant Book,
p. 321.

667. SAME as Art. 666.
Minute of the foregoing grant.

Aug. 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 25A.

668. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Apprise them that of late part of this castle, and the roof of the Council Chamber and several lodgings over it, have fallen to the ground. The accident fortunately happened at such a time as no bodily hurt was done thereby. Upon former notice of the ruin and decay of the said castle His Majesty required the Deputy to take order for its repair, the money to be disbursed by the Receiver of the King's Revenues, but by the last establishment no concordatums are to be paid out of the revenues, since which time they ceased those works.

Pray that under the King's former directions they may make the necessary repairs, and that the money may be paid by the Receiver of the Revenues, upon warrant from the Deputy and six of the Council.—Dublin Castle, 13 August 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, Hen. Docwra, H. Power, Fr. Annesley, Roger Jones, J. King.

Pp. 2. Sealed. Add. Endd.

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Aug. 17. **669.** EMANUEL GIFFORD made MASTER OF THE ROLLS in
Docquet Book. reversion.
Grant of the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland to Emanuel Giffard, Esq., during pleasure, after Sir Francis Aungier, who now holds the same.
- Aug. 22. **670.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. A grant to be made to Henry Moryson, son and heir of Sir Richard Moryson, of an annuity of 20s. per diem during life, from the death of his father.
- Aug. 23. **671.** The KING to SIR ARTHUR SAVAGE, Vice-Treasurer of
Docquet Book. Ireland.
To deliver to Sir Robert Hay, of His Majesty's bedchamber, the sum of 3,000*l.* English out of the fines of the escheated lands of Longford and Ely O'Carroll.
- Aug. 23. **672.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. For Sir Richard Boyle, Dean of Waterford, to be Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Roscarbery, with all rents, &c.
- Aug. 23. **673.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To direct a commission to inquire whether the King have title to certain lands now holden by Sir MulMurry M'Swiny in Ulster, and if so to grant them to Thos. Knox, the Lord Bishop of the Isles within Scotland.
- Aug. 23. **674.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To accept from Andrew Knox, Bishop of Raphoe, a surrender of all lands formerly granted to the said bishop and his successors, and to re-grant the same.
- Aug. 25. **675.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS OF THE
S.P., Ireland, COUNCIL.
vol. 235, 26. Recommend the bearer, Sir John M'Coghlan, Knight, in regard of his fidelity during the time of the late rebellion, &c.—Dublin Castle, 25 August 1620.
Signed : Ol. St. John, Hen. Doewra, H. Power, J. King, Ad. Loftus.
P. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.
- Aug. 30. **676.** ST. JOHN to LORD ZOUCHE.
S.P., Ireland, Received his Lordship's letters [by his old servant Ferdinando Plunkett, and will be ready to express by his care of him how much he values recommendation. At the time of his coming to him, St. John¹ was here, and was glad to hear of his (Lordship's) health. He has told how much he is bound to him for favours received, and desired him to return his thanks. He has given him comfort by his visit, and prays he may have a safe journey back.—Dublin, 30 August 1620.
vol. 235, 27. *P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.*

¹ A kinsman of the Deputy's.

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Aug. 30. **677.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. For Sir Francis Blundell to be made a baronet of Ireland.
- Sept. 9. **678.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To administer to Sir William Parsons, Surveyor-General of Ireland, the oath of a Privy Councillor of that realm.
- Sept. 9. **679.** The KING to SIR ARTHUR SAVAGE.
Docquet Book. To make payment to Sir Will. Alexander of the sum of 2,000*l.* sterling for his serving.
- Sept. 9. **680.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
Docquet Book. To take a surrender from Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny, and his son Robt. Dillon, of divers manors, lands, &c. possessed by them, and to make new grants of the same to them.
- Sept. 14. **681.** The KING to SIR ARTHUR SAVAGE.
Docquet Book. To pay to Captain David Boswell, in reward for services performed against the rebels in the islands of Scotland, the sum of 1,000*l.* sterling.
- Sept. 14. **682.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To admit Sir John Vaughan to be one of the Privy Council.
- Sept. 21. **683.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. The office of Faculties in Ireland granted to the Primate of Armagh and his successors, with a grant also of the office of Prerogative for proving wills and granting administrations.
- Sept. 21. **684.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To make a grant in due form to Sir Wm. Fenton and Laurence Parsons, Esq., of the wardship, &c. of Richard Boyle, son and heir apparent of Lord Boyle.
- Sept. 21. **685.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To confirm to Roger Langford, son of Captain Roger Langford, of Muckmaire, co. Antrim, the late dissolved priory of Muckmaire, to be held by such tenure as is mentioned in the letters patent granted to Sir James Hamilton. Also to confirm to Captain Hercules Langford the towns or villages of Ballygartgassy, Ballycromeriffe, Ballyviolane, and Ballyshan-nagell.
- Sept. 21. **686.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. For a grant to be made to Sir Patrick Barnewall in fee-farm of the preceptory of Kilmainhambeg, and the presentations to the vicarages thereunto belonging.
- Sept. 21. **687.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To accept of a lease from Jacob Newman of a place in the port of Dublin, which is found to be convenient for erecting a crane and making a wharf, and in lieu thereof to grant him for the term of 90 years the sum of 50*l.* sterling per annum.

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Sept. 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 28.

688. CERTIFICATE of WILLIAM TEMPLE, Master in Chancery.

That pursuant to the direction from the Lord Deputy and Council, bearing date the 20th Sept. 1620, to take a recognizance of the Lord Baron of Kerry and Lixnawe in the sum of 2,000*l.* English for his appearance before the Lords of the Council in England, 31st October next, that he, one of the Masters of Chancery in Ireland, has taken recognizance of the said Lord Baron of Kerry for his appearance as required.—
College near Dublin, 21 September 1620.

P. 1. Signed. Endd.

Sept. 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 29.

689. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Thank them for money received for the army, and for 2,000*l.* to the Lord Admiral, and 500*l.* to the Bishop of Meath to be paid out of this allotment. Before the arrival of this money they had taken up 2,000*l.* of one Mr. Parckhurst, a merchant of London, to be repaid in London. Mr. Treasurer now sends back that amount of money to discharge the engagement of this table.

Ask for a new supply, the money now sent not fully paying the army to the last of March 1619. To the last of this month there will be full three half years due.

Sir Henry Docwra, Treasurer-at-Wars, will shortly send over a servant of his with the true state of his account.—
Dublin Castle, 22 September 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, La. Dublin, Hen. Docwra, W. Shurley, Blennerhassett, Fra. Anesley, H. Power, Ad. Loftus.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Oct. 5.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 30.

690. EXAMINATION of MILES BOURKE, son of SIR TIBBOT BOURKE, of Kinturke, co. Mayo, in Ireland, before Sir Randall Crew and Sir Francis Blundell, Knts., Lords of the Council.

He says that he knew a Scottish ship laden with wines, of which one Robert [], a Scotsman, was owner, but knows not his name to be Lookup, which came into the bay of Burrishowle in the West of Ireland in Lent last. Says that he and his wife were invited on board to make merry, and that there went with him Moyler Fitz Davy, Ulick M'Davy, Ulick Fitz Riccard, Walter Boy Low, Neene Riccard, Lara Jonin, men and women of his own household, and all his own servants, and no other of the country people, but he met on the ship the *subshrift's* (sub-sheriff's) wife of the county, and divers others with her. He says his father was not on board the said ship, but that he met the said Robert [] in an island near the ship, whither he came in a boat to buy commodities, if that had been a merchant ship. Being asked what speeches passed between his father and the said Robert [] at that time concerning the murdering of a brother of the said Robert about 16 years past in that place, he says, he heard not any-

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thing thereof, until his return to his own house, where one of the company, whose name he remembers not, told him that Robert did ask his father whether his brother was slain there or no, and that his father answered that he knew not whether he was his brother or no, but that a Scotch ship was taken there about that time.

Says that Robert and his company came often to his house, and he staid there many times to dinner and supper. Says that David Bourke, his cousin german, was aboard the same ship in his company, and that the said David, with one Owen O'Flaherty, Rory M'Cormack, Tibbot Duff, Alexander Oge, and Moyler Oge, did surprise the ship and murder the mariners, and that there were in their company two others, Richard M'Gilleduff and Murtagh Roe, one of this examinant's servants, who fled from the ship when they saw the murder committed. And being asked how he came to know of the said murder, he says that Murtagh Roe came into his chamber in his own house (he being then not well), and looking fearfully upon him, he asked him the cause of his strange looks, and thereupon Murtagh told him what was done at the ship, whereupon he apprehended the said Murtagh and sent him to the Judge of Assize, being then in the county, and he was afterwards committed to gaol; then he (examinant) sought to have taken Richard M'Gilleduffe, but he fled back into the ship and escaped. He says that the same day that Robert and his company were with him at his house, the ship was surprised by David Bourke and his company, and that Owen O'Flaherty and Tibbot Duff, being two of the company that surprised the ship, were at his house with the said Robert [] all the night, and went away in the morning about the time of Robert [] going, but whether they went with him or not to his ship he knows not.

He says further that David Bourke was not then at his house, nor had he been there for several days before, neither had he any message at that time from him. Denies that he was out of his house that morning, and that he stood where he might see the ship and the company, and afterwards returned to his house. Declares that his coming into England was about a lease from the Earl of Ormond, and not for fear of being questioned about the murder.

Signed: M. Bourke, Ralphe Crew, Fra. Blundell.

Pp. 3. Endd.

- Oct. 6. **691.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
 Docquet Book. To give leave of absence for Sir Charles Wilmot to continue in England for six months.
- Oct. 6. **692.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
 Docquet Book. For a grant to Arthur Kavanagh and Robert Hanna of lands to the yearly value of 50*l.* English.

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Oct. 6. **693.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To take surrender from Sir Jas. Blunt of 100*l.* Irish by the year, and from Ric. Tirrell, Esq. of 200*l.* English, and to make a grant to Sir Jas. Blunt of one annuity of 200*l.* sterling.
- Oct. 6. **694.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To grant to Sir William Parsons the manor of Tassagard, co. Dublin, and of so many other lands as shall amount to the value of 100*l.* yearly.
- Oct. 6. **695.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. To forbid Sir Roger Jones to sit any more at the Council table until he shall submit himself for his disrespectful carriage towards the Lord Deputy.
- Oct. 6. **696.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. For a grant to Theobald Lord Bourke of Brittas of so many castles, lands, &c. as shall amount to the yearly value of 30*l.*
- Oct. 6. **697.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. For a grant to Bernard Adams, Bishop of Limerick, and his successors, in fee-farm, of so many lordships, &c. as shall amount to the yearly value of 100*l.* English.
- Oct. 6. **698.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. That in disposing of the territory of Delvin M'Coghlan, co. Kildare (*sic*), he take care for the settling Sir John M'Coghlan's estate to his contentment.
- Oct. **699.** PETITION of WALTER ARCHER to the LORDS OF THE
S.P., Ireland, COUNCIL.
vol. 235, 31. To cause certain records in the Tower relative to the Court of Wards in Ireland to be exemplified under the Great Seal, and transmitted to Ireland, and for a letter in his favour to the Lord Deputy.
P. 1.
- Oct. 27. **700.** LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to ST. JOHN.
S.P., Ireland, Recommend to his favour the bearer, Walter Archer.
vol. 235, 31A. *Signed*: Lord Cant., Lord Chancellor, Steward, Pembroke, Arundel, Winton, Edmonds, Calvert, Cæsar, Cranfield.
P. 1. Copy. Endd.
- Oct. 29. **701.** The KING to ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT GRANDISON.
Chancery Roll, Is pleased at the advance of his Customs within these few
19 James I., part 1. years. Has heard of the impediment to farther progress partly by reason that divers English statutes are not in force in Ireland, and partly because the book of rates was made here and was more properly framed for this kingdom than for that, and some things therein are exceedingly under valued, as hops and sheepskins. Other things are altogether omitted, of which Thomas Cave will deliver him (St. John) a schedule.

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The Council there are to give him (the King) their advice therein. And as he is informed that the places where ships ride at anchor in the harbour of Dublin, at first coming in, is so far from his Custom House that goods may be conveyed from the ships without the knowledge of the Customs officers, which might be prevented if a house were built for an officer to dwell in at a place called the Ring's End, he (St. John) is to compound with the owner of a spot fit for the site, and thereupon give order for the erecting of such a house, and to give a lease thereof for life to Thomas Cave, as the proposition was first made by him, and he has been diligent in improving the Customs, and he has made use in getting intelligence of what things should be put in the book of rates.—Westminster, 29 October, in the 18th year of the reign.

Oct. 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 32.

702. THE KING to the LORD DEPUTY AND CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

Warrant to grant inland forts in Ulster and Connaught in free and common soccage to the persons now in possession of them, at the suit of Sir Thomas Dutton, gentleman of the privy chamber.—Westminster, 29 October 1620.

P. 3. Copy.

[Oct.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 32r.

703. INSTRUCTIONS to the LORD DEPUTY in the granting the Inland Forts in Ulster and Connaught.

1. The captains and others now interested, to have the same in fee-farm, to pay the present rents, and to hold in free and common soccage.

2. They shall enter into recognizances with good security to build castles within three years, each to consist of 40 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high, within a bawne of 200 ft. about, of brick or stone and lime, where there are no castles already built, or to add bawnes where there are none but castles, except Cloughouter, where there is not ground for it.

3. They are not to alien any of them nor the lands annexed, to men not conformable to the established religion of England, nor any part of the lands at all from the houses, to any. If any of their heirs shall not be conformable, the Lord Deputy to put the custody of the castle into the hands of some person until their conformity, yielding the profits of the land to whom it belongs.

4. They are not to alien without license from the King or his Deputy, and five of the Privy Council of Ireland, nor at all to the Irish, nor to demise any part of the lands to the Irish for above 21 years.

5. In times of wars or rebellion the King to put such garrisons into any of them as thought fit by the Deputy.

6. If any of them shall fall to an infant or widow, the Deputy to have power to commit the custody thereof to some able kinsman of his to his use, until the child be fit to take

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care of it himself, or the widow to be married to some fit man to take the charge upon him.

Pp. 2.

[Oct.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 32A.

704. DUPLICATE COPY of the above with additional article relating to MONAGHAN, viz.:

The castle of Monaghan is to be passed in fee-farm at the present rent, with condition only not to alien it to Irish, nor demise the lands to them above 21 years. But the patentee before his patent is passed is to build another castle with 100 acres in fee simple annexed in some fit place; the castle and lands to be subject to the covenants and conditions above set down for the rest of the forts; and a proviso only that the castle of Monaghan shall not be sold or leased to Irish.

Pp. 2.

Oct.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 32B.

705. PETITION of JAMES RAYMOND, prisoner in the Gatehouse, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Prays that his case may be referred to Sir Francis Blundell or Sir Clement Edmonds.

P. 1.

Nov. 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 33.

706. PETITION of REDMOND BARRY of LISGRIFFEN to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Prays that the sheriffs in each county may be commanded not to issue general summonses for attendance at the sheriff's turns or courts, and that the conduct of the Marshal's followers may be inquired into.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*: "Order from the Lords referring this petition to Sir H. Winche, Sir John Denham, Sir James Ley, Sir John Davys, and Will. Jones."

Nov. 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 33A.

707. REPORT of the above to the LORDS.

Can receive no other proofs of the complaints in the petition but the information of the agent in this business, and the information of some others in that country who affirm the same. Yet their experience of the demeanor of those officers in that country causes them to think it necessary to afford the poor people relief.

Suggest limitations to the summonses to sheriff's "Turns."

Touching the Provost Marshal's followers, they say they observed in their several services in Ireland many complaints made of their oppressions and divers indicted for those offences. Think these oppressions should be prohibited by a public proclamation in the country.

Signed: H. Winche, Jo. Denham, James Ley, J. Davys, Will. Jones.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1620.
Nov. 23.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 34.

708. IRONWORKS. SIR RICHARD MORYSON¹ to [].

Being commanded by the Lord Treasurer to attend to the Lord Deputy's directions in his (Moryson's) proceedings concerning the ironworks, excuses his delay in providing three ploughlands for the work as directed by the Lord Deputy, however loth he is to seem negligent, being the first service the Lord Treasurer has used him in; but he desires (being a business out of his element) to have all parts of his propositions concerning the land he has already engaged first considered, of which he has yet heard nothing from the Lord Deputy. Sends by the bearer the copy of his agreement for three forges, which are cheap, if the place be fit. Will only add to his former opinion in this matter, that if it be undertaken orderly and by honest agents, it promises good hope "both of great gain and planting this idle country with industrious people, which is the only way both to enrich it and secure the people to His Majesty's obedience in time." Returns the bearer, Mr. Tookfield, to the Lord Deputy again, and from thence into England for the preparation of many things necessary before these works begin. Many particulars he has left to the relation of the bearer, unfit to write.

The Lords of Scotland having forwarded certain examinations to His Majesty concerning the relief and commerce with pirates in the west of this province [of Munster], he (Moryson) says it is impossible to help it as long as contrary commissions are issued daily; for when he intends to prosecute these pirates, others at the same time have authority to parley and protect them. Nor is the captain that commands His Majesty's ships upon the coast addressed unto him and the Council of Munster now. And yet an account is demanded at their hands of abuses committed by those officers. Has lately surprised one Gabriell, a captain of that crew, whom he has sent to the Lord Deputy, to be sent into England. There is a commission (as they call themselves) now come over (as they give out) to take in all the pirates, one of them called M'Ratcliffs. If not carefully proceeded in, the very report may much prejudice the King's service and honour.

Thanks him for his exertions about the reversion he was a suitor for unto his Lord [Treasurer], and promises that after it shall be effected the 500*l.* shall be ready for his disposal.—Muggelli [Mogeely], 23 November 1620.

Pp. 3. *Hol. Endd.*: "Mr. Tookfield, Sir R. Moryson.

Dec. 1.
Grant Book.

709. CREATION of the BARONY OF LIFFORD.

Wm. Fitzwilliam raised to the rank of Baron Lifford in Ireland.

¹ At this time President of Munster.

1620.
Dec. 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 35.

710. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.

The territories of the Morroghes and Kinselaghies, in the county of Wexford, were recovered by His Majesty by verdict and judgment in the Exchequer, and the natives found intruders. This title was discovered and prosecuted by divers English gentlemen at their own charge, and in this respect His Majesty had more freedom to dispose those lands than in any succeeding plantation.

And thereupon His Majesty resolved to plant those territories with British undertakers, to whom was to be allotted a fourth part of the whole, and the three fourths remaining disposed to such of the natives as were found to be most inclinable to civility, all which is done as follows :

First. The great chiefries in rent and other services belonging to the castle of Fearnies possessed by Sir Richard Master-son, and another by Walter Synnot in the Murroghs, and by Art M'Dermot in the Kinselaghies have been compounded for, and a compensation of lands to be given them out of the three parts remaining out of the whole territories, that the plantation should be freed of their oppressions and the planters and natives pay their rents and hold their lands immediately of the Crown.

To the bishopric of Waterford 500 acres is granted, and lands allotted to the incumbents of each parish church within the plantation, and lands laid to the new erected corporation of Newborough in the said territory.

To Connor Brady, the Queen's footman, 600 acres is granted, and 200 acres to Sir F. Blundell above his former proportion, and the like to Sir Laurence Esmond and Sir Edward Fisher, whereby the full three fourths could not be given to those natives, all this being done as well by warrant of His Majesty's letter of the 6th August 1614, as according to the true intent of many former warrants.

The remainder of the land was exactly distributed to the natives, making choice of the chief of every sept and others found by the general office to have been proprietors, freeholders of less than 80 or 100 acres not being included in the distribution as not good for themselves ; and as the necessity of the service required, the better and most understanding of the natives being granted larger proportions than in just accounts were due unto them, that by their example the inferior sort might be drawn to embrace the plantation, which most of them in former times had resisted.

In this way there were appointed 150 freeholders of the natives, who are well contented, and this number was rather too many ; for a jury of the best of those territories could not find many above threescore fit to be made freeholders.

If for the clamour of a few obstinate natives who have had no proportion either through their own obstinacy or by mistake of the surveyors, so happy a plantation should be shaken, it will be in vain to make any more plantations, for some tumult-

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tuous spirits will still object against whatsoever shall be done, though never so justifiable, especially seeing that on the complaints of these natives His Majesty caused the lands to be remeasured, and many undertakers to yield up their patents, and a new distribution to be made, which the inhabitants could not except against, and many of the undertakers much abridged thereby for the benefit of the natives.

It is manifest that those complainants that were in England went over of their own heads without authority from the other inhabitants, and were set on work by Popish priests and other ill-disposed neighbours out of a desire to raise sedition and rebellion, as well appeared by this, "that even in the time of the going over of those complainants, Morris McEdmond Cavernaghe, a bastard of that ever rebellious race of the Cavenaghes, with a crew of wicked rogues gathered out of the bordering parts, entered into the plantation, surprised Sir James Carrol and Mr. Marwood's houses, murdered their servants, burned their towns, and committed many outrages in those parts, in all likelihood upon a conspiracy among themselves to disturb the settlement of those countries. For which outrage most of the malefactors have been since slain, or executed by law."

What cause these complainants had to trouble His Majesty with their false and impudent complaints may appear by the certificate sent herewith,¹ they being heard and their case truly set down, and Patrick Doran's pretences (who was committed here) likewise fully examined.

Yet their carriage after their return was such as they stirred up almost 200 of the natives, men of like condition to themselves, as well such as never had land as the old pretenders not thought fit to be made freeholders, and brought them to Dublin; men that had as small reason of complaint as themselves, and such as these three years past have never opened their mouth or pretended the least grievance, assuring them that if they did but show themselves in numbers they should have land given them, for which insolent and undutiful behaviour, it was thought meet they should be committed to prison, where they yet remain to terrify others from the like attempt.

It is shown by that certificate that no one of them were by the general office found possessed of competent land to be made a freeholder, the rule being that none should be freeholders under 60 acres, and few under 100 acres. And for their own particular there was not one of them that was not a voluntary rebel in the last rebellion, and such as followed and relieved Daniell Spaniagh and the Cavenaghes in all their mischiefs, which was the use that the evil-disposed Cavenaghes from time to time made of these territories till the plantation was settled and castles built.

¹ Not forthcoming.

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And whereas they assume to themselves that their predecessors were the first that brought the English conquest into Ireland, that is a false presumption; for when they were at their best they were the poorest and basest sept of all Leinster, and never esteemed by the principal lords among them. But it is most true that the bastard race of the Cavenaghes (whose followers they and their followers ever were) were the chief of the Irishry that made rebellion against the English and made themselves kings of Leinster, and fought with Ric. II. in person with his army in those countries, and have ever continued the worst and most dangerous rebels to the Crown, and have in all ages been the greatest shedders of English blood and overthrowers of the old plantation, of any the Irishry in the kingdom.

On the other side, when it shall be considered how those countries since the division have continued these three years in peace and quiet, no discontent appearing, no complaints of wrong or partiality ever made, the undertakers and many of the natives having erected upon their allotments many strong and good buildings, wherein they have already disbursed 8,000*l.* or 9,000*l.*, have advanced to His Majesty a good rent of 500*l.* per annum, and have drawn many families of English and civil men as well out of England as out of the Pale here, who dwell enclosed, and manure these lands in such sort that it is now the best settled part (for so much land) in all Ireland, and envied and misliked by none but such idle and poor people as those complainants; then the King will easily judge of the unworthiness of their complaints, and inflict severe punishment upon them or any the like that shall go about with unjust clamours to disturb his best and noblest works, tending so much to the reducement and happiness of this poor kingdom.

In conclusion they beseech their Lordships to believe that as they have toiled and laboured through three plantations, and are now ready to go on with a fourth, their proceedings have been and shall be so faithful and sincere that the most malicious shall never be able justly to tax them with partiality or corruption, although such important works cannot be finished without some omissions and mistakes.—
Dublin Castle, 6 December 1620.

Signed: Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Hen. Docwra, W. Shurley, Blenerhaysett, Fra. Annesley, Fr. Aungier, Wm. Parsons, Fran. Ruishe, Ed. Blaney, Tho. Roper, Law. Esmonde.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

[December.] 711. *The Wexford Plantation.*
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 351.

The escheated lands in the county of Wexford were measured by the line by the King's special directions, by which each freeholder's number of acres was known, his portion in each village being formerly found by a general inquiry, the course used in all other plantations.

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It was thus the division was made, and by the general rules of the plantations none were to hold under 100 acres except some few, and none under 60 acres.

The quantities of the persons under named appear as follows :

Green M'Cahir Cavanagh, in part of one village, 28 acres ; in part of another 5 acres, out of which, deducting the fourth part for undertakers, and his portions of the lands taken for composition of the chief rents, and for glebes, burgage lands, and other special grants, his share remained but 23 acres.

Yet the Lord Deputy, as he had many children, assigned him a village of 54 acres, but he refusing to take out his patent, it was afterwards granted to another native, that the King might be answered.

Gerald Redmond.—No land found for him in the inquisition.

Donald M'Inir.—In parts of two villages, 120 acres. For deductions as aforesaid, there remains to him 85 acres.

This man's three brothers have land assigned them in the division ; it is not usual to give land to so many of one sept. He came not at the division, being obstinate, and so the lands were granted to others.

Callough M'Murrough.—In five different villages, 60 acres ; deductions as aforesaid, there remain 40 acres.

Owen Duff M'Davy.—In two villages, 56 acres ; deductions as aforesaid, there remain 35 acres.

James M'Bran.—In two villages, 35 acres, deductions as aforesaid, there remain 23 acres.

Murtagh O'Dorane.—In two villages, 49 acres ; deductions as aforesaid, there remain 32 acres.

Patrick O'Dorane.—In two villages, 84 acres ; deductions as aforesaid, there remain 53 acres.

Signed : Ol. St. John, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Blenerhaysett, Fr. Aungier, G. Shurley, Fr. Aungier, W. Parsons.

Pp. 3.

Dec. 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 36.

712. ST. JOHN to the LORDS.

Has had before him at the Council table the men of the escheated countries of Wexford, who have lately vexed their Lordships with clamours against the distribution of the land there. Heard them patiently and examined their pretences, and has sent a general despatch from the Board to their Lordships with an account of the proceedings in the plantation. Their Lordships will perceive how false their complaints have been, and the good reason they have to inflict punishment on them by committing them to prison in order to terrify others. Acknowledges with thanks their Lordships' proceedings in restraining some of them to send to Virginia. Prays their Lordships if any more of them trouble the King or their Lordships to send them after their countrymen.—Dublin, 8 December 1620.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

1620.

Dec. 12.
Grant Book,
pp. 302, 315.

713. CREATION of the EARLDOM of ANTRIM.

Sir Ralph Macdonnell, Viscount Dunluce, raised to the rank of Earl of Antrim in the province of Ulster in Ireland.

Dec. 22.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

714. LETTERS PATENT creating SIR TOBY CAULFEILD LORD CAULFEILD, Baron of Charlemont.

There are few things that conduce more to success in public life, or that more distinguish a public character, than sagacity in council, steadiness of mind, and a spirit full of resources and schooled in the discipline of war. Such (as he is informed by men of the most approved fidelity, judgment, and magnanimity) is the King's well-beloved and faithful Sir Toby Caulfeild, Baronet, now Governor of the counties of Tyrone and Armagh, Master of the Ordnance, and one of the Privy Council of Ireland, sprung from an ancient and worthy stock, and actively employed from his youth up in military service.

He signalised the opening of his military career by serving under that most distinguished leader, Martin Frobisher, in those distant and dangerous expeditions towards the Azores Isles, and there gave very many proofs of courage and commanding genius most acceptable to this great captain in the many perils of their long voyage, and in their attack of the Spanish fleet remarkable for the number and size of the ships and for its armament of guns and men.

After the successful close of this expedition, being resolved still to pursue the career of arms, he was next engaged in a bloody action under General Lord Thomas Howard, now Earl of Suffolk, against a numerous force of well armed and powerful ships of the Irish off the coast of Spain, with similar success.

Not long afterwards, under Sir Thomas Burrowes, a most distinguished naval commander, he became conspicuous among his daring comrades as a brave and dashing officer, and on nearly the same coast, against a body of Spaniards confident of victory, and ran like hazards as in the former expedition, this expedition being followed by a similar glorious result.

Having thus distinguished himself at sea, he next resolved to signalise his courage by land, and proceeded to France under the orders of Sir Thomas Williams, and thence went into the Low Countries, under that celebrated soldier Sir Francis Vere; and in the civil wars in those countries he distinguished himself in many an action by singular courage of mind and body, in long sieges, and at the taking of many a town, and more especially at the assault of Dreux, in France, where he entered, undauntedly, through the breach with the storming party, and was there severely wounded in the head. Distinguished by these public services he fell under the notice of the King's late dear sister Queen Elizabeth and her faithful councilors, and, obtaining her favour, was made captain of a regiment of infantry in the expedition under the late Robert Earl of Essex against Cadiz, and at the taking of that strongly fortified and opulent city proved himself worthy of the rank of commander.

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Raised thus step by step to fame, and brought, as it were, upon the stage of the world, he was thenceforth constantly and industriously employed in the weightiest affairs of war and peace. For, in command of a regiment of soldiers, he passed over from England into Ireland, at that time exposed to the most atrocious insults of rebels and desperados, especially of Hugh Earl of Tyrone, and nearly ruined by their incursions and ravages.

There he obtained the highest praises of two Viceroy, Thomas Earl of Essex, and Charles Lord Mountjoy, afterwards Earl of Devonshire (a most active yet prudent general), for his discipline in camp and conduct in action. At one time, stationed on the borders of Ulster, the post of greatest danger, the whole country round being up in arms, he not only bravely bore their attacks, but repelled and dispersed them, sallying out sometimes at the head of a thousand men, oftener with a smaller number. At other times making successful marches into the enemies' territories, bringing away many preys and spoils, and large numbers of prisoners.

Again, he was at the siege of Kinsale, a well fortified sea port in Munster, then in the possession of a body of some thousands of Spaniards, while all Ulster, a great part of Munster, and part of Connaught fell off, and the late Earl of Tyrone, with nearly the whole force of the Irish rebels, marched thither with an immense army fully confident of destroying the said Viceroy, Lord Mountjoy, and his besieging forces, and subjugating Ireland. Here, if ever, fortune provided a theatre or arena for the combatants to fight in, and to display their qualities; on one side true loyalty, unfailing constancy, and indefatigable labour, and the virtues of men devoted to their Prince; on the other, the unappeasable hate, the craft, the fierce obstinacy, and the other passions of irritable and irritated enemies and rebels, miscalled virtues by obstinate, perfidious, and barbarous men.

Upon this stage or field, in these battles and perils, Sir Toby Caulfeild was present, and in command as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel of a large regiment of soldiers; and showed the courage and endurance of a common man and the skill and caution of a commander.

Upon this defeat the traitor, Hugh Earl of Tyrone, gathering up his routed forces, retreated to his fastnesses in Ulster. Sir Toby Caulfeild, by the selection of Lord Mountjoy, being appointed to the command of Charlemont fort and its large garrison, then lately erected by that Viceroy for the purpose of confining the enemy within his own bounds, and hindering him from ravaging the county of Armagh; Sir Toby, by sometimes leading out his forces in a body, at other times sallying out with small bands, so dispersed the traitor's forces, so anticipated and defeated their crafty designs, so troubled them in their fastnesses, prevented their depredations, repressed their insults, destroyed their

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towns, made preys of their cattle, and cut down their woods, that he struck them with terror and obtained great renown.

At length Hugh Earl of Tyrone and his supporters, reduced by the wonted skill and courage of the Viceroy, laid down their arms and humbly craved pardon from their most merciful sovereign.

The troubles of war being thus allayed rather than finished, the kingdom and people of Ireland, by the favour of the Almighty came almost immediately afterwards under the King's rule and government; and the remaining forces of the rebels, neither few nor weak, surrendered, induced partly by terror or respect of his (the King's) great name, partly by his auspices and arms; and the whole of Ireland, which had been famous, or rather infamous, during so many years for continual slaughters, attacks of towns, burning of houses, famine, fury, barbarity, and poverty, became peaceful through his rule, and (what is more surprising) seemed in an instant to rise and flourish in agriculture, fisheries, and mines; to be filled with markets, traders, and merchandise, with imports of foreign commodities, and exports of native products.

Determined in his munificence to encourage his worthy Sir Toby, as he may truly call him, known as he is to him, and recommended by merits such as these, he has already made him Governor of Charlemont Fort, has admitted him to his Privy Council of Ireland, has appointed him Governor of his counties of Armagh and Tyrone, also Master of his Ordnance, and has found him by his management of the affairs already committed to his charge worthy of greater.

He has found how much he has strengthened and improved a great part of Ulster by his just and firm discharge of the duties of a justice of the peace, by advancing and enlarging the plantation formed by his (the King's) direction, to be the model, the salvation, the very life of that province, by propagating true religion, by uprooting the barbarous manners and customs of a rude and savage race; for he has brought many (and amongst them some of the higher ranks) to civility, and they have so continued. In recognition of these services he has thought fit to ennoble Sir Toby Caulfeild and his posterity by raising him to higher rank and title; and amongst his posterity, particularly his nephew, Sir William Caulfeild, Baronet, his brother's son, "a man of distinguished talent and character, a strenuous imitator of his uncle's military and other virtues." Accordingly he has raised him to the peerage of Ireland, by creating him Sir Toby, Lord Caulfeild, Baron of Charlemont, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, remainder to his nephew Sir William Caulfeild and his issue male.—Dated at Dublin, 22 December 1620.

Pp. 5. Latin.

Dec. 23.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 37.

715. ST. JOHN to the LORDS.

Received their letters of the 11th of April last, commanding him, upon conference with Sir John King and Sir Raphe

1620.

Birchensha, who attended them at the settling of the last establishment of the 1st April 1618, to certify them upon what reasons Daniel O'Carroll, an ancient soldier of this kingdom, was omitted for a pension of 18*d.* Irish per diem, given him 14 years since for his service against the rebels, and the hurts he received in the same.

Refers them to Sir John King, now in England, Sir Raphe Birchensha being ignorant, as appears by his certificate. Knows the gentleman was esteemed a good servitor in the time of war, and is now extremely poor.—Dublin, 23 December 1620.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

Dec. 11.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 371.

716. *Certificate from Mr. R. Birchensha to the Lord Deputy.*

Shows that D. O'Carroll was a pensioner until the establishment of 1618, but that he does not know the reason he was left out of that.—11. December 1620.

P. 1. Signed..

Dec. 31.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 39.

717. ST. JOHN to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Has received His Majesty's warrant and instructions for the distributing and settling the plantation of Leytrim, and some other territories in Leinster, a work consisting of sundry parts as well concerning the Church as the undertakers and natives, and requiring time; but it shall be hastened. Their first step was to send for all the freeholders of Leytrim, and to require them to submit their interests into the King's hands.

They appeared at the day, above 201 in number, and being required, readily and freely set their hands to an instrument of submission and a renunciation of all their rights into His Majesty's hands. Hopes they shall give them contentment.

Has sent for the freeholders of Fereall and the other escheated countries, and is persuaded they will submit.

If only the undertakers come and inhabit their lands, they will hope for success in this and the former plantations; but in the last plantation of Longford and Ely, after more than a year spent, more than one of the undertakers have neither passed their patents nor come to their lands. Of this he has made a particular certificate. Begs them to consider how much it imports the King's service and good of the kingdom that the undertakers should take to their lands, and not content themselves with the rents and benefits of them, but withal should build and inhabit as His Majesty has directed; that the people may depend upon them and learn civility; otherwise they will long after the Irish again, and endeavour to fly their protection and defence.

Reminds them of some of the forts, the inland forts being all granted away but Donegall and Liffer.

In Leinster, Maryborough, and Phillipstown; and in Munster, Halebowling, Castleparke, and Castlemaine, though the wards are reduced to a few men, yet the buildings need repair.

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The fort of Gallway in Conaght also is decayed, and needs repair. Prays for a supply of treasure for the army, now unpaid for one year and three-quarters.

Thanks them for the allowance of 200*l.* for rebuilding the Council Chamber, (although the expense will amount to almost 300*l.*), and for other necessary repairs and new buildings in the castle, and the new house at Kilmainham. Begs for their warrant for disbursing such sums as may be necessary.

Pp. 3. Sealed. Add. Endd. Signed.

Dec. ?
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 38.

718. COLLECTION by CHRISTOPHER BYSS, Second Remembrancer, showing what leases and property belong to Sir Garrett Moore.

1. Sir G. Moore has 168 years upon the site and house of the late abbey of Mellyfont, beginning 8th of February 1608.

2. He has 97 years upon the lordship of Mellyfont, beginning 8th February 1608.

3. He has 82 years upon the cells of Colpe and Duleek, beginning from 14th December 1609.

4. He has 84 years upon the monastery of Gallyne, beginning 31st January 1608.

5. He has 72 years upon lands in King's County called Castellbarnagh, &c., beginning 19th January 1608.

6. He has 82 years upon the Hospital of St. John of Athirdie (Ardee), and the possessions thereof, beginning Michaelmas 1609.

7. He has 101 years in reversion upon the rectories of Julianston, Molingar, and other parcels, to begin the 14th of December 1620.—Christofer Byss, Secundar. Rememorat.

P. 1. Endd. : " Sir Garrett Moore."

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 40.

719. COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND to [LORDS OF THE COUNCIL].

Certificate from the Commissioners for Ireland about uniting the counties of Wicklow and Catherlough.

Hearing of a motion made for uniting Wicklow and Catherlough into one county, they observe that dividing some great counties has heretofore been found to have begotten a free passage to His Majesty's justice, and has civilized the county by enabling the native freeholders to do His Majesty service upon juries and inquests; and they instance the county of Dublin, formerly severed from that of Wicklow. They therefore beg them to send letters to the Lord Deputy and Council not to suffer the uniting of this or any others until the matter is farther debated, and to advise them to consider rather whether the dividing of great ones, such as Cork and Meath, will not produce better effects than the uniting of those which are less.

Signed: Humfrey May, W. Jones, James Ley, Na. Riche, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton, Hen. Holcroft.

P. 1. Endd. Not addressed.

1621.

1621.
Jan. 3.
Grant Book,
p. 305.

720.

CREATION of the BARONY OF GRANDISON of Limerick.
Sir Oliver St. John raised to the rank of Viscount Grandison of Limerick.

Jan. 4.
Grant Book,
p. 307.

721.

CREATION of the BARONY OF WILMOTT of Athlone.
Sir Chas. Wilmott raised to the rank of Viscount Wilmott of Athlone.

[Jan. 10.]
S.P., Ireland.
vol. 236, 1.

722.

[JAMES TOBIN] to [the LORD CAREWE].

Does not sign for fear of miscarriage. If he sends he will come over and let him know the prince in this kingdom, who promised to give 5,000*l.* to buy arms; also the most part of the provision which was given to the King of Spain and their friends in Rome, with many other matters of great importance. Some which are suitors of the ancient Irish seeking to get their pardons of His Majesty or his Deputy in Ireland are unfit, for certain reasons, to have them granted. One Kife, a very and proper man, born in Moskrey [Muskerry] sent over []¹ who speaks good French, Spanish, and Italian, who is daily expected in this kingdom.

Pp. 2.

Jan. 18.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 1A.

723.

The LORD CHANCELLOR and the MASTER OF THE ROLLS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend that a commission be awarded to the President of Munster to examine and try the cause between Edmund Hunt, Customer of Cork, and W. Unit.—The Rolls, 18 January 1620.

Pp. 2. *Signed.* *Endd.*

Jan. 20.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

724.

LETTERS PATENT for making GRANTS to the NATIVES and UNDERTAKERS in the PLANTATIONS in LEITRIM, KING's and QUEEN's COUNTIES, and WESTMEATH.

Authorises St. John to make grants in his (the King's) name to such of the several persons, as well natives and pretended possessors as undertakers in the intended plantation of the county of Leitrim and territories of Fercall, Delvin McCoughlan, and Kilcoursie, in the King's County, Iregan, in the Queen's County, and part of Clancolman, in Westmeath, according to the effect of his (the King's) letter of 12th of October last, and his instructions sent therewith, dated at Theobalds, the 2nd of October last, as he shall think fit,

¹ Blank in original.

1621.

and especially to the several British undertakers named and assigned by him (the King) under his royal signature, under such conditions as appointed by the instruction. Authorises him to settle differences.—Dated at Dublin, 20 January, in the 18th year of the reign.

Pp. 6.

Jan. 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 1B.

725. JAMES TOBIN to the LORD CAREWE.

His intimacy with Derby M'Kalighan. Suit of the Irish to the King of Spain to create an Earl of Desmond. His letter sent by John Gibb of Leith in Scotland. Desires that he may have His Majesty's pardon sent to Rouen by the 10th of March, and 50*l.* to pay such debts as he owes in France. His suit for the King's letters to the Lord Deputy for the creation of one lord and three knights in Ireland.—Rochelle, 28 January 1620.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

Jan. 28.
Add. P., Ireland.

726. THE KING to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

Concerning the recall of the Deputy of Ireland. It was never His Majesty's custom to disgrace any ancient minister unheard.—Newmarket, 28 January 1621.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

[Jan.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 2.

727. PETITION of JAMES REYMOND.

Petition of James Reymond to the Privy Council that his case may be referred to the consideration of Sir G. Calvert or Sir Clement Edmondes.

Feb. 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 2A.

728. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

As soon as His Majesty's instructions for the plantation and settlement of the county of Leytrim and the other territories in Leinster, arrived here, directing that a general submission should be first required, they sent first for the natives of Leytrim, being an entire county, who came hither to them before Christmas, and generally and freely submitted themselves, readily subscribing to the instrument of submission and seeming glad to relinquish the old insolent and overgrown title of O'Rourke, and to make their dependency immediately and wholly upon the King.

They then sent for the inhabitants of the other territories in Leinster, that is to say, Sir John M'Coghlan and the inhabitants of Delvin M'Coghlan, Cahir O'Molloy *alias* O'Molloy, and the inhabitants of Fercall *alias* O'Molloye's country, Teige O'Doyne *alias* Odoyne, and the inhabitants of Iregan *alias* O'Doyne's country, Brasill Fox *alias* O'Fox and the inhabitants of Foxe's country, and the inhabitants of O'Melaghlin's country, which for the most part came hither the day after Twelfth day, and some of them after.

They spent many days in delusive dallying, and asking to see His Majesty's instructions, they showed them so much as required their submission; but declined to show them the rest

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until they had submitted. In conclusion, the chieftains and the multitude in general refused to submit as yet, except only Brasill Fox, an inferior chieftain, and some inhabitants in every other of the said territories.

Then entering into some question with them, they seem grieved at the measurement as too exact and not equal, yet it was done by their own assistance, they showing the meares to skilled and sworn measurers. "Indeed the exact measure by the line reduces to an even and certain proportion the excessive scopes, which they formerly termed acres, but we allow the acre to be 21 feet to the perch, which is above an acre and a half of English measure, and the truth is, that the number of acres do grow most in bog and unprofitable land, which the instructions do warrant to pass at small or no rent."

Some of them offered to submit for the fourth part only, but would not yield to glebes, or that land for the school, fort, and corporate town should be taken out of their three-fourths, which deductions they in a petition call their only grievance.

But under these pretences their main labour is underhand to oppose the coming of British among them.

The opposition of these natives seems less strange on account of the difference between these and the other plantations now settled, by reason of the chief lords, who are the idols of the people.

Wexford had no chieftains at all, and Longford had none then in being. The pretending chieftain of Ely O'Carroll, was in England at the time of the submission, and the pretender of Leytrim was likewise in England. But those territories have chieftains now holding the reputation of chief lords, who stand out and take the matter upon them, partly in vain glory for dependency, and partly led by the priests and some others of civil education, who make use of their ignorance. And the inferiors will not submit themselves without them, though the better sort of them desire it, and declare this to be the best course as well for the country as the King. So inclined is this people to be carried by their Irish lords, and to stick together under the conduct of a head; partly by the power of ill custom, but chiefly for ill ends of strengthening themselves.

Hence may be seen the wisdom of those of latter times who laboured to dissolve the Irish captainships and commands of chief lords. Where those lords are, there is no submission, and where they are not, the people freely submitted, and by all men's acknowledgment the natives of those countries which submitted and are planted grow better for the plantations. Yet it is now seen that inferiors who lately stood in flat opposition to the chieftains for their exactions at the Council table and in other courts, now concur with them against the general cause. For they see that these plantations tend to bring in law and order, to banish Irish customs, to disappoint foreign expectations, to assure the better sort to the Crown

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by valuable estates, which they will not now willingly risk, to furnish the kingdom with officers and ministers for legal executions, and therefore they begin to renew the late decayed power of their lords, and thereby to maintain the Irish usage and keep out English. But if they (the Lords) will only consider how plantation has gained most part of Munster and all Ulster to such order and obedience as never was yielded to the Crown of England these 200 years, they will concur with them that it is the only way to reduce this people without blood or chargeable war.

The Irish territories of Leinster are at this day the most dangerous and worst disposed of Ireland; part of them they have now in hand, and the rest doubting the like do strongly encourage these to stand out. But it is fit to go through with the work, for should these men make any benefit of their undutifulness, those of Leitrim have reason to grow disheartened, and will think themselves much mistaken.

Accordingly they intend to proceed to lay out the land for the fort, the school, and corporate town, and to settle the undertakers, observing that such resolution used by the late Lord Deputy in Ulster, when some in the beginning of that great plantation stood off, prevailed much for the effecting of the whole work in a worse time than now.

Request that they may be strengthened by the King's second commands to proceed, and by leaving a power, if the natives still stand out, to grant a full third part of their country to British, besides the glebe, fort, school, and corporate town.

They will then be brought into order. Sir John M'Coghlan, the most eminent amongst them, willingly yielded to the plantation in England, and sundry of the inhabitants of these territories were jurors at the finding of the office, showed the meares to the measurers, and till now never expressed any disassent. It may be the news of the foreign affairs has somewhat emboldened them to stand off, or they expect by some clamour to give a stop in England.

The lands now to be planted will yield His Majesty a yearly rent of at least 1,500*l.* in perpetuity, whereas His Majesty could no otherwise make profit of¹ nor well shun danger by them besides the reducing a numerous people to English laws and tenures. Lastly, the King has disbursed above 1,000*l.* by way of loan, to pay the measurers and other necessary charges, which is to be reimbursed upon the division of the lands to the patentees.

Craves pardon if they have dwelt long upon this important business—Dublin, 6 February 1620.

Signed: Ol. Grandisone, Ad. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt, Dom. Sarsfelde, Hen. Docwra, Blenerhaysett, Fr. Aungier, Fr. Annesley, Wm. Parsons, Ge. Shurley.

¹ Illegible.

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Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: "A letter from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, concerning the plantation of Leinster and Letreim."

Feb. 8. **729.** The NEW IMPOST OF TOBACCO.
Conway Papers.

Lease to Lawrence Lisle of the new imposition of 18*d.* per lb. on tobacco, and 2*s.* on every gross of tobacco pipes imported into Ireland.—Dublin, 8 February, in the 19th year of our reign.

Pp. 7. Copy.

Feb. 21. **730.** ST. JOHN to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 3.

Received their letters in September, concerning a murder committed in the haven of Burreshowle, Mayo, upon one Robert Lucopp and others, and the carrying away of his ship to sea. Excuses his delay as necessary by reason of the remoteness of the place and the sending for sundry persons to be examined; neither can they yet come further than to suspicion. Have put Miles Bourke, son to Sir Tibbott Bourke, in restraint there. Sends an abstract of the examinations against him. Also sent for Sir Tibbott Bourke, and Murgh-ne'-Moyer-O'Flagherty, his brother, the principal gentlemen in those parts, and have kept them here a long time in restraint to be examined; and as nothing yet appears against them he purposes to let them return home upon bonds to appear again when called for. For David Bourke, the principal actor in the murder, and the rest of his confederates, after the committing of sundry piracies and spoils, David himself and some of the actors (as he hears) perished miserably at sea; some of the rest, and such others as since consorted with them in their piracies, were taken by the King's ships upon the coast of Munster, and 25 of them have been executed by justice, only Owen O'Flaghertie, one of the first actors, remains yet in this castle of Dublin, and after farther examinations have been taken he shall be proceeded with as the rest. Prays to be excused not certifying sooner.—Dublin, 21 February 1620.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd. Encloses,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 31. **731.** *Murder of Robert Lucopp.*

Presumptions collected out of examination of witnesses to enforce the suspicion that Miles Bourke was accessory and privy to the killing of Robert Lucopp and the taking of his ship.

Pp. 4. Signed: "Grandison."

Feb. 27. **732.** JAMES TOBIN to the LORD CAREW.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 4.

Has written two several letters to him, the first by one John Gib, of Lithe (Leith), sent from Bourdyous (Bourdeaux), the second by one James Well, a rich merchant's son of Edinburgh, that he delivered to him in Rochelle, with a book printed in Burdyous, the author Derby M'Carthy, together with a treatise dedicated to O'Soulyvan, now in Spain, the

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book discovering the number of priests made in the college in Burdious, with a proclamation translated out of English into French, each of them being printed for no good end. Has written in the same letter of a bull obtained by the same Derby for the erecting of a college in Burdyous, and because it could not go forward without the King to confirm it, the said Derby be come since to the King. The King's answer was, if there were nothing in the bull prejudicial to his crown he would be content it might go forward so as _____¹ has the bull given to him, who promised to do his best. If it go forward it will do the crown much harm. Wrote also of a plot they have in hand for the creating of an Earl of Desmonde; many matters they pretend which, God forbid, might take effect. Wrote also to his honour (Carewe) of a petition delivered to the King of Spain; also of a Prince in this kingdom who promised to let them have five thousand crowns in arms whensoever they were to go into Ireland; also of some in Ireland that make provision of arms for a rebellion. Many there are keeping cattle in Ireland bearing names of others, which are in hope ere it be long to show themselves hereafter in their other names. Begs to know by this post whether he thinks he may obtain His Majesty's pardon. Protests he never deserved blame. Such was the malice of men as they charged the late Lord Viscount Butler that he intended matters against His Majesty and crown, and that he (Tobin) was privy to it. Knows his honour (Viscount Butler) was as true to the Crown as any man born in Ireland, and for his part "my very good Lord God confound me if the Emperor, the Pope, and the King of Spain had an army in Ireland, if I would not serve His Majesty against them all." He will discover all he has alleged. If his honour (Carewe) will only send him one 50*l*. to pay such debts as he owes in this kingdom, and that His Highness would be pleased to grant him his gracious grant for the knighting of six knights in His Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, or the knighting of three and the creating of one lord baron to maintain him, and to pay such debts as he owes, being, he protests to him, more than seven score pounds. Wrote in his letter sent by James Well, that he thought meet he would not suffer any pardons to pass either in England or in Ireland to any of the ancient Irishry. Will omit to trouble him with more at this time, knowing no way to do His Majesty better service than to discover these matters, being assured that if these designs be prevented His Majesty's kingdom of Ireland will be a peaceable kingdom against foreign and domestical foes.—27 February 1621.

"I will attend here your answer by this post at one Madam Farcone a la pou [roi ?] pepin, nigh the keay."

Pp. 3. Add.: "To the right honourable and his very good lord the Lord Carew, Governor of the Island of Garsey, Master

¹ Illegible.

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of the Ordnance of England, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, these in his house at the Savoy in London." *Endd.*: "I received this letter the first day of March 1620, it was delivered unto me by one named David Acques, a Frenchman dwelling in Fanchurch Street, at the upper end of Marke Lane, in the house of one Richard Greene, a tailor." *Signed.*

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 235, 55.

733. *Book above referred to.*

*Catalogue de quelques clerics ecclesiastiques Hibernois qui ont esté receus, nourris, et eslevez aux lettres en la reguliere congregation, establee par Monseigneur l'Illustrissime et Reverendissime Cardinal de Sourdis, Archeveque de Bordeaux, Primat d'Aquitaine, &c., en la ville et cité de Bordeaux, depuis seize ans le nombre desquels s'est tellement acreu, qu'ils se sont departis, les uns à Tholouse, Cahors, Aux, et Agen, exilés de leur pays pour la foy Catholique, Apostolique, et Romaine :—*¹

Pere Eugenius Cartæus, du diocese de Cluanen, abbé de Fermoy, qui à esté superieur du College Hibernois dix a douze ans à St. Jacques de Gallice.

Pere Patrice Commerforde, du diocese de Vatterfordien, Augustin Reformé.

Frere Thomas Butler, fils du Baron du Dunebunié (Dunboyne), du diocese de Cassellen.

*P. Bernard Ogovanus, prestre theologien, Brenen.*²

P. Jacques Quine, prestre casuiste, Meden.

P. Guillaume Donate, prestre casuiste, Meden.

P. Maurice Oduley, docteur en theologie, Ossorien.

P. Pierre Strang, Jesuite, Vatterfordien.

P. Jean Copingere, theologien, Vatterfordien.

P. Jean Muntz, prestre casuiste, Vatterfordien.

P. Pierre Nellius, prestre casuiste, Vatterfordien.

P. Patrice Vodlog, prestre casuiste, Vatterfordien.

P. Gaspar Vodlog, recollect, Vatterfordien.

P. Nicholas Strang, recollect, Vatterfordien.

P. Jacques Vallois, Capucin, Vatterfordien.

Monsieur Laurence Strang, docteur en medicine, Vatterford.

P. Geofroy Ketting, docteur en theologie, Vatterford.

P. Bernard Lonergan, theologien, prestre, et abbé, Vatterford.

P. Edmond Hore, prestre theologien, Vatterford.

P. Jean Mernin, prestre casuiste, Vatterford.

P. Thomas Pover, prestre theologien, Vatterford.

P. Jacques Madan, recollect, Vatterford.

P. Guillaume Oriurdan, abbé, Vatterford.

Frere Guillaume Duly, Vatterford.

¹ Imprimé à Bordeaux, par Pierre de la Court, Rue St. Jammes, 1619.

² Sic.

1621.

- Frere Richard Benet, Vatterford.*
Frere Patrice Layles, Vatterford.
Frere Jean Strang. Vatterford.
F. Jacques Butler, Vatterford,
F. Guillaume Pover, Vatterford.
P. Jean Archer, Jacobin reformé, Kilkinen.
P. Jean Fox, Jacobin reformé, Limiricen.
P. Thomas Ly, Jacobin reformé, Ardferten.
P. Guillaume Harrault, Jacobin reformé, Limiricen.
P. Jean Lanalin, Augustin reformé, Corcagen.
P. Tadée Desmond, Augustin reformé, Corcagen.
P. Maurice Oconnel, au dit ordre, Ardferten.
P. Dermitius Hylan, au dit ordre, Vexfordien.
P. Pierre Bouteler, docteur en theologie, Cassellen.
P. Jacques Kearney, prestre, Cassellen.
P. Edmond Vin, prestre theologien, Cassellen.
P. Dennis Otierna, prestre Cassellen.
F. Edouard Bouteler, Cassellen.
P. David Bourq, prestre theologien, Cassellen.
P. Joseph Everard, religieux, Cassellen.
P. Jean Otierna, Cassellen.
F. Jean Bouteler, Cassellen.
F. Thomas Hoiphirnan, Cassellen.
P. Robert Vals, Vatterfordien.
F. Gerard Vals, Vatterfordien.
P. Pierre Bray, recollect, Vatterfordien.
F. Marc Pourcel, Vatterfordien.
Monsieur Maurice de la Roche, docteur en medicine,
Vatterfordien.
P. Jacques Forest, docteur en theologie, Vatterford.
F. Richard Forest, Vatterford.
P. Constantin Daniel, prestre theologien, Cassellen.
P. Richard Oconnel, prestre theologien, Ardferten.
P. Maurice Hourly, docteur en theologie, Limiricen.
F. Thomas Kearney, Limiricen.
P. Dermitius Callanan, docteur en theologie, Rossen.
P. Tadée Hourly, theologien et abbé, Rossen.
P. Jacques Otuahty, recollect, Rossen.
P. Malachi Ohart, prestre theologien, Rossen.
P. Daniel Cartens, prestre theologien, Rossen.
P. Patrick Ohanraty, docteur en theologie, Dunen. et
Vicaire General du Saint Siege de deux Eveschez en
Hirlande.
P. Thomas Duin, prestre casuiste, Meden.
P. Jacques Dilan, prestre casuiste, Meden.
P. Patrice Duff, prestre et prier de Houlimpatrique,
Meden.
P. Denys Ogibinni, prestre casuiste, Meden.
P. Guillaume Shergold, prestre casuiste, Meden.
P. Patrice Oduhaighe, prestre casuiste, Ultonien.
P. Denys Omvelan, prestre casuiste, Ultonien.

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- P. Eugenius Cavel, prestre, Ultonien.*
P. Arturus O'Gallachuir, prestre de la grande Observance, Ultonien.
P. Bernard Ocahasy, prestre, Ultonien.
F. Pierre Queanus, de l'ordre des Feuillans, Ultonien.
P. Andrew Rothus, prestre theologien, Tuamen.
P. Michael Rothus, prestre theologien, Kildarien.
P. Gualterus Geraldrip, prestre theologien et abbé, Kildare.
P. Jacques Vitus, prestre casuiste, Kildarien.
P. Jacques Valteri, prestre theologien, Ardferten.
P. Robert Barry, docteur en theologie. et abbé, Cluanen.
P. Phillippe Barry, prestre theologien, Cluanen.
P. Richard Barry, prestre casuiste, Corcagen.
P. Gerard Chelgot, prestre casuiste, Cluanen.
P. Thomas Virlinge, prestre casuiste, Cluanen.
P. Maurice Herbert, prestre theologien, Limiricen.
F. Guillaume Fild, Limiricen.
P. Phillippe Meartz, prestre theologien, Limiricen.
P. Charles O'Mulrian, prestre theologien, Limiricen.
P. Eugenius O'Griffy, prestre casuiste, Tuamen.
P. Jean Joyce, prestre, casuiste, Ossorien.
P. Jean Nicolai, prestre theologien, Ossorien.
F. Maurice Quevenac, Vexfordien.
P. Cornelius Omurisan, prestre theologien, Ultonien.
P. Patrice Hamling, prestre casuiste, Dublinen.
P. Henry Plunket, prestre casuiste, Meden.
P. Richard Gerrott, prestre casuiste, Kildarien.
P. Charles O'Colla, prestre et prieur, Meden.
P. Philippe Kearney, prestre Cluanen.
P. Gelatius O'Kemaghta, prestre casuiste, Ardferten.
P. Thomas de la Roche, prestre casuiste, Corcagen.
P. David de la Roche, prestre theologien, Corcagen.
P. Estienne de la Roche, prestre theologien et abbé, Corcagen.
P. Oliver Martel, prestre theologien, Corcagen.
P. Florence Cartæns, docteur en theologie, Cluanen, et protonotaire apostolique.
P. Roger Skyddy, prestre, Corcagen.
P. Patrice Ranby, prestre, Corcagen.
P. Dermitius Glavine, prestre, Cluanen.
P. Tadée O'Ruirdan, prestre, Corcagen.
P. Eugenius Callachan, prestre casuiste, Cluanen.
P. Daniel O'Mahuny, prestre theologien, Rossen.
P. Eugenius Cartæus, prestre theologien, Corcagen.
P. Gerard Dilon, theologien, Ardferten.
F. Thomas Lacy, Limiricen.
P. Thomas Coël, prestre, Meden.
F. Tadée Sullivan, Limiricen.
P. Robert Gerrot, recollect, Kilkenien.
P. Robert Geoghagan, recollect, Meden.

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P. Chrystophle Nugent, recollect, Meden.
F. Jean Martel, Corcagen.
F. Patrice Johns, Rossen.
F. Cheallachan Cartæus, Cluan.
F. Richard David, Ardferten.
F. Bernard O'Connor, Ardferten.
F. Thomas Eustace, Kildarien.
F. Chrystophle Meaghe, Corcagen.
F. Tadée Hegan, Cluanem.
P. Daniel Macteige, prestre, Ardferten.
F. Maurice Macteige, Ardferten.
F. Malachie Ohally, Limiricen.
F. Gerard Bedlo, Meden.
P. Dudée, prestre, Dublinen.
F. Nicolas Virling, Cluanen.
F. Guillaume Macthomas, Cluanen.
P. Edmond Valsh Cannebit, Kilken.
F. Cornelius O'Dryscol, Rossen.
F. Thomas O'Dryscol, Rossen.
F. Daniel Ohualachan, Ardfert.
F. Thadée Desmond, Corcagen.
F. Malachie Lein, Corcagen.
F. Daniel Desmond, Corcagen.
F. Jean O'Collan, Rossen.
F. Florence Mahuny, Rossen.
F. Denys Fitz Guillaume, Cluanen.
F. Denys Lea, Cluanen.
F. Daniel Carty, Rossen.
F. Charles Carty, Ardferten.
F. Patrice Hirlihy, Cluanen.
F. Thomas Joys, Kilkenien.
F. Claude Nersui, Laghlin.
F. Tadée Corneli, Cluanen.
F. Richard Corbally, Corcagen.
F. Alanus Lein, Ardferten.
F. Jean Conuay, Vexfordien.
P. Thomas Gough, recollect, Dublinien.
F. George Galway, Corcagen.
F. Patrice Galway, Corcagen.
F. Tadée Donouan, Rossen.
F. Laurens Flemin, Ultonien.
F. Philip O'Suillivan, Ardferten.
F. Gerard Geraldin, Ardferten.
F. Niel O'glacan, Ultonien.
F. Charles O'Doherty, Ultonien.
F. Jean O'Duly, Ardfert.
P. Jacques Hiky, prestre, Rossen.
F. Patrice O'Shiel, Ultonien.
F. Rainald Hurly, Limiricen.
F. Dermice Moroghu, Cluanen.
F. Thomas O'Colla, Meden.
F. Tadée O'Hiniphan, Rossen.

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F. Manutius Heneus, Ultonien.
F. Charles Conrin, Tuamen.
F. Jean Greaddy, Corcagen.
F. Charles Queuanagh, Vexfordien.
F. Jacques Patrice, Killaoen.
F. Denys Hostyn, Corcagen.
F. Tadée O'Challachan, Corcagen.
F. Robert Barry, Cluanen.
F. Manutius O'Trenir, Ultonien.
P. Jean de la Roche, prestre, Corcagen.
P. Eduard Ryse, prestre casuiste, Ardferten.
F. Edmond de la Roche, Rossen.
F. Cornelius Suilliuán, Corcagen.
F. Dermittuis Faluey, Ardferten.
F. Denys Dermittii, Corcagen.
F. Bernard Tadée, Ultonien.
F. Philip Kinte, Corcagen.
F. Jean Cronin, Cluanen.
P. Fergallus Hegan, Conacten.
F. Artus Levy, Corcagen.
F. Patrici O'Donnille, Ultonien.
F. Eugeni Greedley, Limiricem.
F. Thomas Purcel, Cluanen.
F. Nicolas Harrys, Dublinen.
P. Ambrosius Carvil, Rossen.
F. Dormerus, Vexfordien.
F. Thomas Caruil, Rossen.
F. Maurice O'Connour, prestre, Corcagen.
F. Sylvester Plunket, Meden.
F. Luke Sarsfeld, Dublinien.
F. Cornelius Leyne, Cluanen.
F. Edward Barry, Cluanen.
F. Dermittius Cartæus, Cluanen.
F. Guillaume Comin, Cassellen.
F. Tadée Cornelií, Corcagen.
F. Gerard Boulén, Ardfert.
F. Jean Butler, Cassellen.
F. Thomas Eustace, Kildarien.
F. Charles Cartæus, Ardferten.

Feb. 23.
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 vol. 236, 4A.

734. CERTIFICATE of the COMMITTEE FOR IRELAND, touching the UNDERTAKERS of ULSTER'S LANDS, addressed to the KING.

To the first part of the petition referred to them, think that there should be no provisoes nor conditions of forfeiture inserted in the undertakers' new patents.

Touching the second, are against any alteration of the former articles of plantation, but would permit such of the Irish as will be conformable in religion, and take the oath of allegiance, to inhabit and have estates from the undertakers of one-fourth part of each of their proportions.

Thirdly, they hold it unfit that any undertaker or British

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tenant do retain in their houses as menial servants, any of the mere Irish, but only for every plough to till the land, two, and that they may hire masons, hedgers, ditchers, and other labourers about their necessary works, and may retain such single Irish servants as shall be conformable in religion during such their conformity.

Touching the time for removing the natives, they would allow them for their removal until May-day 1622.

In order that there may be some difference between the undertakers who have performed their conditions and those who have not, suggest that only they shall have these favours who have built and planted their full number of British, the others not until such time as they shall finish their buildings and plant their full numbers of British tenants.—9 November 1620.

Signed: H. Winche, Jo. Denham, James Ley, Will. Jones, Ja. Fullerton, J. Kinge.

[With Lord Keeper Mandeville's directions to Mr. Attorney that a book be drawn according to that report, dated 23 Feb. 1620[1].]

P. 1. Endd.: "The certificate touching the undertakers of Ulster's lands."

March 1. **735.** CREATION of the VISCOUNTY OF VALENTIA.

Grant Book,
p. 332.

Sir Henry Power raised to the rank of Viscount Valentia, co. Kerry.

March 12. **736.** The KING to ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT GRANDISON.

Sign Manuals,
vol. xii., No. 42.

To give order to the officers of the Ordnance and of the ports to suffer Jeronimo Lando, the Venetian Ambassador, to get up and transport certain ordnance cast away in the Sa. Justina, near Waterford.—Westminster, 12 March 1620-1.

March 23. **737.** ACCOUNTS of TREASURER-AT-WAR.

Sign Manuals,
vol. xii., No. 56.

Warrant for balancing the account of Thomas Ridgewaye, late Treasurer-at-Wars and General Receiver of the Revenues of Ireland.—Westminster, 23 March 1620-1.

March 26. **738.** The KING to ST. JOHN (VISCOUNT GRANDISON).

Docquet Book.

Letter to the Lord Deputy to confer on John Cunningham, of Newton, county Donegal, the dignity of knighthood.

[March.] **739.** PETITION of JAMES RAYMOND, prisoner in the Gatehouse, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 5.

Craves pardon for his threats of setting fire to Sir Francis Blundell's houses in the Wexford plantation, and prays to be set at liberty.

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[March.] **740.** A similar petition of the above Raymond.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 5A.

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April 27.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.**741.** The KING to ST. JOHN.

He is to issue forth a commission to examine witnesses on the part of the Earl of Antrim, in the suit before him (the King) concerning the island of Raughlin, as the Earl, on being directed to repair hither in person or to send some one sufficiently instructed on his behalf, has stated that he cannot examine such witnesses as are necessary unless he have a commission issued for that purpose.—Westminster, 27th of April, in the 19th year of the reign.

Pp. 1½. Enrolled at the request of Henry Quin, gentleman, 2nd July 1621.

May 1.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 6.**742.** PETITION of BRIAN O'ROURKE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Prays to be released from the Gatehouse.

P. 1.

May 18.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 6A.**743.** ORDER IN COUNCIL on PETITION of LANCELOT BULKELEY, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

For a grant of the Prerogative Office for proving wills and granting letters of administration in the province of Dublin.—Greenwich, 18 May 1621.

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May 17.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.**744.** The KING to ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT GRANDISON.

Is well pleased with the submission of the natives of Leitrim and the other territories in Leinster, which he is now by his direction to plant, but is offended with the chieftains and inhabitants of the other territories (Brasil Fox and some few others excepted) for their obstinacy in resisting his purpose for the settling of those parts.

He (St. John) is to make them sensible of their errors on that point, and to let them know that they are utterly unworthy of those favours he (the King) intended them in the securing of their estates. He is accordingly to proceed speedily with the plantation according to his instructions, already received; and though he had, previous to their resistance, intended to take only one-fourth of their lands for British planters, he will now take one-third for their disobedience; but he (St. John) may extend his mercy to such as shall hereafter submit to his (the King's) will, by giving them the benefit of his former instructions without any greater diminution than one-fourth part.—Westminster, 17 May, in the 19th year of the reign.

Pp. 4.

May 22.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.**745.** The KING to ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT GRANDISON.

Pardons the Earl of Antrim for receiving Romish priests into his house in consideration of his full confession of the fact; also with the hope that when he shall repair to his presence, he (the King) shall prevail more with him by his gracious admonitions than by such punishments as might be justly

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inflicted on him by the laws.—Greenwich, 22 May, in the 19th year of the reign.

Pp. 2.

May 25.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 6B.

746. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The life of all plantations consists in the well settling of undertakers upon their lands and holding them to such buildings, residence, and tenanting as they are bound to perform by their grants. To this all the undertakers must be equally tied, otherwise those that perform well, will be lost through the negligence and sloth of their neighbours, a neglect which has also occasioned much murmur and slander amongst the former natives, whose supposed freeholds have been distributed amongst undertakers and others; hence has proceeded a want of necessary persons to supply the place of justices of the peace, constables, jurors, and others, to serve His Majesty for the better civilizing and governing of those barbarous countries, which would be well supplied if the undertakers be compelled to live there and to perform their covenants. In the meantime the Irish in each of their countries increase, and will overgrow the British if the absence of such as are bound to sit down upon their land be permitted, and the strength of the plantation weakened in the beginning, the mischief whereof has appeared in sundry ancient plantations in this kingdom, where many English were settled, and might well have kept their footing had they not, by their absence, given opportunity and power to the Irish to root them out again, and with much facility to regain their countries and possessions there (which they do hold at this day). The two former plantations in Ulster and Wexford have been in some good sort forwarded, there being already built 130 strong castles and houses, besides many good bawns, and good store of British planted upon the lands, but the succeeding plantations following so near, and the principal underakers of largest scopes being (most commonly) absent, their undertaking has not been so strictly exacted as the importance of such a work required. The next following plantation of Longford and Ely almost a year since lies still as it was at the beginning, few of the undertakers have passed their patents, and none of them have sitten down or begun any plantation, and but very few have appeared here in person at all, and if they be not sooner and better quickened, the countries will not be settled as expected. The ordinary remedy of legal prosecution of the forfeitures of their estates, bonds, and covenants has been found troublesome and uncertain, and too general to produce any speedy reformation.

They therefore propound that such undertakers and natives as shall not by a certain day pass the grants of their lands, shall lose the benefit of them, and the lands be bestowed upon such as will undertake them effectually. And for those that have passed patents of their lands in those former plantations, and such as are to pass patents in this plantation now

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in hand in Leytrim, Fercall, &c., or in any other succeeding, they suggest that commissions be sent from time to time to survey and report upon the condition of the plantation and performance of the covenants, in the manner by them (the Deputy and Council) therein detailed. By these means those plantations will be so kept on foot as to give a fair way to the full accomplishment of such noble works, and in the end settle the principal Irish countries in loyalty and obedience, and be a strength and glory to the whole kingdom; without it they will be exposed to the continual hazard of being utterly lost, and those goodly territories return to their former confusion and barbarousness. Hereby those that do well will be encouraged and esteemed. Hitherto the defects of a few brought disgrace upon the whole, and the non-performance of the negligent caused many undertakers to relinquish their lands and sell them to meaner men than themselves, and thus the benefit and expectation of the plantation has been much disappointed, to the disadvantage of His Majesty's main design, for it is no mean conquest to gain the building of so many castles and strong houses in waste and barbarous countries, where His Majesty's armies in times past had not a stone house nor so much as an hedge for their shelter or refuge.

The Deputy and Council should also have power to impose fines for defaults and negligences, of such as shall not attend the service from time to time as they ought, or to seize the profits of their lands till conditions be performed.

The commissioners likewise to keep book and entries of the names of every undertaker, native and British tenant, and of such alienations and alterations as have or shall be made, and of the admission of every undertaker and tenant, and to make entries of such as shall take the oath of supremacy, and to have power by their commissions to take the same oath.

The consideration of all which, &c.—Dublin, 25 May 1621.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Ad. Loftus, Canc., Arthur Chichester, Hen. Valentia, Brabazon, Ge. Shurley, Dom. Sarsfelde, Blen-haysett, Fr. Aungier, Fra. Annesley, Tho. Roper, Fran. Conway, Ad. Loftus.

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: "From the Lord Deputy and Council touching the negligence of undertakers in the plantations and the means to redress it."

May.
Grant Book.

747. CREATION of the BARONY OF DOCWRA.

Sir Henry Docwra raised to the rank of Baron Docwra in Ireland.

June 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 7.

748. ST. JOHN (LORD GRANDISON) to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Received their letters of the 18th of April, of a French ship not arrested but wrecked in the Bay of Galway. It appears that a ship of Newhaven (one Andrew the captain) had made a voyage towards the Indies by a commission of the Admiral

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of France; in his return home, came weather beaten with loss of masts and sails into the Bay of Galway, and for want of knowledge of the place and sufficient pilots was thrown upon the rocks and splitted. The captain and company were received into the town, and the goods and merchandize (as much as could be saved) brought and laid up in safety, where they still remain without diminution, the captain having a key with himself of the cellar where they are laid. The mayor, finding the company to be composed of several nations, and likely to be a man-of-war, and that the merchants of that town had of late endured sundry depredations at sea by French men-of-war, advertised him of it, and had a commission to him and others to examine the company, and found by [¹] that the commission of the Admiral of France, authorising [¹] to make war upon the Spaniards beyond the line, which they understood to be the equinoctial line, they had taken prizes about Cape Verd, and the isles about Cape Verd and Sierra Leon, and in the Bay of Mexico, being north of the line, and that some of the merchants of Galway deposed besides, that the lieutenant of this ship had not long since been in a French man-of-war, and robbed a ship freighted by them to the value of 800*l*. Upon this, he (St. John) gave order for the dismissing all but the captain and lieutenant and one or two of the principal men of the ship, and to preserve the goods in safety till further notice might be taken thereof. Sends copies of examinations, that as well the Ambassador of France as the Ambassador of Spain (whom this affair may concern) may receive satisfaction of what has been done. In behalf of the town is a suitor, that having gratis lodged and relieved most of the company, they may out of the goods be satisfied of such money as they disbursed for removing the ship out of the channel.—Dublin, 6 June 1621.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd. Encloses,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 7I.

749. *Examination of Edyen Framon, of Diporte, France, and others.*

Details the voyage of the ship and the prizes captured.—30 January 1620 [1].

Signed: Andrew Linch, Mayor, Da. Peck, Valentine Blake.
Pp. 5.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 7II.

750. *The Mayor and others of Galway to the Lord Deputy.*

In relation to the foregoing.—Galway, 23 May 1621.

Signed: Andrew Linch, Mayor, Da. Peck, Rich. Blake.
Pp. 3.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 7III.

751. *Examination of Morirlagh O'Connor, of Gallwaie, sailor, and of Peires de Salla Novaesq, Senior de Rocabin, lieutenant under Captain Andrews. In relation to the same matter.—21 Feb. 1620.*

Pp. 3.

¹ Illegible.

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S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 7iv.

- 752.** *Examination of William Austen, of Southampton, England, pilot, in relation to the same matter.*—4 April 1621.
P. 1.

June 9.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland³

- 753.** The OFFICE OF PREROGATIVE JURISDICTION to the ARCH-BISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Commission under Privy Signet in common form giving the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors authority to grant probate of wills and letters of administration within the province of Dublin of any persons dying with goods and chattels in different dioceses within his province.—Westminster, 9 June, in the 19th year of the reign.

Pp. 5.

In the margin of the roll is the following entry : The afore-said letters patent and the enrolment thereof are vacated, because the Reverend Launcelot, Archbishop of Dublin, on the 2nd of April 1622, came before the King in Chancery, and of his own free will surrendered the said letters patent and all his interest in them, and therefore the enrolment of the same are cancelled and destroyed.

Signed : A. T. Loftus.

June 12.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 8.

- 754.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Touching lands to be granted in fee-farm to Sir [Richard Aldworth.—Dublin Castle, 12 June, 1621.

Signed : Ol. Grandison, La. Dublin, Arthur Chichester, Hen. Valentia, Brabazon, Arthur Savage, Ge. Shurley, Dom. Sarsfelde, Blenerhayset, Fr. Conwey, Fr. Aungier, W. Parsons, J. Kinge, Ad. Loftus.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

[June 12.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 9.

- 755.** REPORT to the KING by the COMMISSIONERS.

By his instructions dated at Greenwich, the 28th of May last, they were to inform themselves and give their opinions to him of these three things.

First, of the general grievances of Ireland, either through patents from the Crown [monopolies, &c.] or otherwise.

Secondly, of the state of the ecclesiastical and civil government of that kingdom which His Majesty was informed out of France.

And, lastly, how his charge might be abated, and his revenue improved, in order to the relief of his subjects there.

Grants from the Crown.

1. Alehouses. Of the grant to Thomas Roper for the sole registering of such alehouses as should be licensed.
2. Recognizances. The grant of forfeited recognizances upon alehouses.
3. Sale of wine and *agua vitæ*.
4. Registering of christenings, &c.
5. Registering of horses.
6. Pipestaves.

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7. Linen yarn.
8. Short plows.
9. Recusants' Fines. The twelve pence upon every recusant for not coming to divine service is granted to his almoner of that kingdom, the Primate, who manages it in his own particular with such moderation, that if no more was collected than comes to his hands, nor worse course taken with your people than what he directs or knows of, they had no just cause to complain, but being prosecuted as they are by the sheriffs' officers and such others as are employed in that business, the burthen is made very grievous to them.

The manner of their proceeding against them is this. All presentments are to be made either by the ministers or churchwardens in their several parishes. Churchwardens in most places there are none, or such as are recusants themselves, and being parties to the cause, the service is not well performed by them, so the charge lies upon the minister alone. The ministers present few or none of the better, but the worse sort, and of these great numbers are presented. These men for the most part are not able at the beginning of their prosecution to pay their fees, much less the penalty, and for that cause are either forced to absent themselves altogether from their appearance, or to redeem themselves with some small bribes out of the hands of the sheriffs' bailiffs, if they are taken by them, and so shift up and down until they are outlawed. Upon the outlawry, either the bodies of the poor wretches are taken to prison, their goods sold, and they and theirs miserably perish, or else they fly into the woods and there lurk, apt for any mischiefs. They (the Commissioners) suggest, therefore, for the ease and comfort of the multitude and poor, that he should direct that the better sort of men in every county shall henceforth be proceeded against for the penalty, for they being reformed the poor will be led by their examples without further courses against them. By the better sort they understand the gentlemen of quality, freeholders, and men of settled estates, and to the better performance of this service the execution of it must not be left wholly to the ministers, who either for fear or favour do not perform it as they should, but they must be guided by the bishops of the several dioceses in it, the judges and justices of peace, being Protestants, at the assizes and quarter sessions, or the justices alone in the absence of the bishops and judges, by whose appointment the ministers must be commanded to present such of the better sort as they shall name unto them, and none other until there shall be further cause. Out of the fines, the conformable poor in every parish should be provided for above all other respects, that others seeing them regarded may for the like reason endeavour to reform themselves.

Civil Government.

1. Directions to be imparted to the Council.
2. Private business not to be heard at the Council table.

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3. Pardons and protections.
4. People to be sent into foreign parts.
5. Children not to be brought up beyond the seas.
6. Recusant justices and lawyers.
7. Undertakers to be sent over.
8. Sheriffs.

The Church.

1. Bishops and ministers.
2. Churchmen that have served in Ireland and the Irish to be advanced.
3. Glebes.
4. Vicarages.
5. Church livings not to be aliened.
6. Non-residence.
7. Old tithes exacted.
8. Bishops and clergy, cathedral churches.
9. Parish churches.

Abating of Charge and Increasing of Revenue.

1. Reducement made by the Lords.
2. How the charge may be abated.
3. Revenue.
4. Undertakers to be countenanced.
5. Waste lands in Mounster to be surveyed.
6. First fruits to be better valued.
7. In what things the revenue may be increased.
8. Fines, &c. not to be remitted.
9. Better surveys of land to be made.
10. Felons' goods.
11. Sheriffs not to sell escheated goods.
12. Prohibited commodities.
13. Irish cattle.
14. Mint.
15. Army.

16 June 1621.

Signed: Wilmot, Tho. Cromwell, To. Caulfield, Hen. Docwra, Fra. Blundell, Rich. Moryson, Jo. Jephson, Hugh Montgomerie, Roger Jones, James Hamilton, Dud. Norton.

Pp. 10. *Endd.*: "The grievances of the realm of Ireland."

June 16. **756.**
Add. P., Ireland.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

An incomplete copy of the foregoing paper.
Pp. 6. *Copy.*

June 16. **757.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 11.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Abstract of the foregoing memorandum of the items of the above report, noting the course which would be pursued in regard to each.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*: "Report concerning the affairs of Ireland."

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[June 16.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 12.

- 758.** CIVIL GOVERNMENT.
Similar Memorandum.
Pp. 4.

June 19.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 13.

- 759.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend the bearer, Sir Richard Greame's son, whom his father sends to follow the cause in controversy with Phelim M'Feaghe Birne.—Dublin Castle, 19 June 1621.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, A. Loftus, Canc., Arthur Chichester, Dom. Sarsfelde, Fr. Aungier, Blenerhayset, Wm. Parsons, Fran. Conwey, Ad. Loftus.

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*

June 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 13A.

- 760.** ST. JOHN (LORD GRANDISON) to SIR THOMAS ROE.

Defends himself from the ungrateful slanders of one Jefson at court. Will resign when the King requires it.—Dublin, 24 June 1621.

Pp. 2. *Signed.* *Add.* *Endd.*

June 24. **761.**
Sir J. Phillips' Memoirs, Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin, p. 24.¹

- THOMAS RAVEN, Surveyor for the Londoners, to SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Could not furnish the plot he desires of the county of Londonderry with the several town lands and buildings, fortifications, and other things of note expressed; as also the places fit for fortresses to be built, unless he (Sir Thomas Phillips) were himself present to select them; as also for passes to be cut through the woods in the barony of Loughinsholin. Besides Sir Thomas Phillips knows that he has been employed by the City of London as their surveyor of lands, fortifications, and buildings; and that a plain description of the plantation, such as he desires presented to His Majesty, would prejudice the Londoners; and he would rather be commanded to do this work than be seen to take it in hand upon his own account.

Cannot precisely inform him how many acres the Londoners have under the name of 20,000 acres, but he has measured five of the twelve proportions, one being of the largest, the other least. If he now had one of middle size the whole three would amount (in his opinion) to 19,044 acres, profitable, besides wood, bog, and mountain, which will be half as much again. Agrees with Sir Thomas that the Skinners' proportion with the mountain of Sleoghallen, Slewecherry, and the rest, together with the bishops' lands, deans' lands, glebe and Irish

¹ A volume in folio of 190 pages, in rough calf binding, a cotemporaneous copy of Sir Thomas Phillips' account (made probably for Sir Thomas's own use), addressed to "My Sacred Sovereign King Charles," of the abuses of the Londoners in their "plantation" of Londonderry during 19 years under his superintendence for the Crown, showing that their charter was broken, and might be seized into the King's hand, as soon afterwards it was. It speaks of "the present year, 1629," p. 131. It was probably purchased for the Ordnance Survey Office by Captain (now General) Larcom, R.E., when preparing the "Memoir of the County of Londonderry," under the direction of Colonel Colby, R.E., published A.D. 1835.

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The proportions
being 22,622 Irish
acres, manurable land,
the whole twelve will
make up more than
100,000 acres.¹

freeholders' lands, would be altogether sufficient for the natives. For all these together contain full as much as the residue of the whole territory, as may appear by the Skinners' proportion only, which contains 22,622, and should (so he thinks) induce the citizens to an ample performance of their plantation. "But, Sir, as you were the man that first brought them into that business, so I perceive you intend faithfully to yield His Majesty the best account you may of that service, in which I have promised my best assistance."—Ardmagh, 24 June 1621.

Signed: Thomas Raven.

P. 1.

July 3. 762.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

H. MANDEVILLE and T. ARUNDELL to St. JOHN.

The King commanded them to call in the patent lately procured for the Archbishop of Dublin, touching the Prerogative of that province, until his further direction to them. Understanding that the patent has already been sent into Ireland he is to inform the Archbishop of His Majesty's pleasure that it be sent to them at the first opportunity.—Whitehall, 3 July 1622.

Signed: H. Mandeville, T. Arundell.

P. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Memorandum of the enrolment of this letter at the request of Edmun Beaghan, gentleman, on 4th of September 1621.

July 14. 763.

Grant Book.

AUDIT of TREASURERS-AT-WAR'S ACCOUNT.

Commission to Viscount Mandeville, Lord Treasurer, to examine the accounts of the Lord Docwra, Treasurer-of-War in Ireland.

July 29. 764.

Grant Book.

CREATION of the BARONY OF LONGFORD.

Sir Fras. Aungier raised to the rank of Baron Aungier de Longford, Ireland.

July 30. 765.

S.P., Ireland.
vol. 236, 13B.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

State of the case between the Merchant Adventurers and Edward Davenant, relative to the pilchard fishery in Ireland.—Dublin, 30 July 1621.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, La. Dublin, Hen. Valentia, Brabazon, J. Kinge, Ad. Loftus, [W.] Usher.

Pp. 4. *Add. Endd.*

July 30. 766.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 14.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has sent to the Archbishop of Dublin to return his patent of the Prerogative within his province.—Dublin, 30 July 1621.

P. 1. *Signed. Add. Endd.*

¹ Marginal note by Sir Thomas Phillips.

1621.
July 31. **767.** LORD CROMWELL to SIR E. CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 14A.
Prays that he may have 50 men, and that Sir John Kingsmill may not have more.—London, 31 July 1621.
- July. **768.** LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 15.
Recapitulating the case of the French ship *St. Andrew*, wrecked off Galway. Represents that FitzThomas and other Galway merchants had been imprisoned at Newhaven in Normandy, under false representations of the officers of the French ships.
Pp. 3. Signed. Add. Endd.
- July. **769.** CERTIFICATE of the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and LORDS CAREW and CAUFIELD.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 16.
Recommend the enforcement of the Deputy and Council's order in the controversy between the Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw and Pat FitzMorris' son, with additional stipulations.
P. 1. Signed. Endd.
- Aug. 8. **770.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 17.
At Sir John M'Coghlan's being in England, and on show of submission touching the plantation of M'Coghlan's country, His Majesty directed that he should hold a place called Bannogher, now in his possession, seated upon the river Shannon, since which they have sent for the said Sir John, as directed, to make his submission. Upon the first summons he did not appear, upon the second from this board he came up, and was required to make his submission, but after some leisure taken to advise, at last absolutely refused. By this example the rest of those countries do the more stand out, so that they shall have to proceed in the plantation without submission of the natives.
Having considered where they might most commodiously seat the fort to be erected in those territories, are of opinion that Bannogher is the most fit and convenient place, as well because it stands upon the river Shannon where it is fordable, and upon a chief highway leading into Connaght, as also because it is a place which may be easily fortified, having been an ancient plantation of English, and stands most conveniently to strengthen as well the countries now to be planted as others not yet well civilized; and inasmuch as Sir John M'Coghlan has now by his obstinacy made himself altogether incapable of His Majesty's grace intended towards him in that particular, they have resolved to take Bannogher as the place for the fort. Sir John may well spare it, being but the ruins of an old English fort, where he has no dwelling at all. Pray their approbation.—Dublin, 8 August.
Signed: Ol. Grandison, Hen. Valentia, Armagh, Brabazon, Garrett Moore, Ad. Loftus, J. Kinge.
Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "Aug. 1621. From the Lord Deputy and Council touching Sir John Coghlan's refusal to submit to the plantation of Coghlan's country in Leinster."

1621.

Aug. 8.
S.P., Ireland.
vol. 236, 18.

771. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Touching the claim of the Viscount Gormanston and Mr. John Rochford to part of the county of Leitrim now to be planted. Claim as heirs-general to one Nangle, to whom a great part of that county was granted not long after the conquest. Find on conference with the learned counsel that in the taking of the great office of that county, good use was made of that title to suppress the claims of the natives, and that their right cannot be maintained against His Majesty because they have been expelled by the Irish 200 years, and the land recovered from them again at the charge of the Crown. Upon treaty with them, have thought upon a course to give them some contentment by other means. There is a proportion of 1,600 acres assigned to be passed to the reputed Lady O'Rourke during her life, the reversion whereof is to remain in the Crown, which lands, they think, may be passed to the Viscount of Gormanston and Mr. Rochford, in reversion after the decease of the said reputed Lady, and to spare them some land out of the third part to be taken from the natives in the other territories.—Dublin, 8 August 1621.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Armagh, Hen. Valentia, Garrett Moore, Brabazon, Blenerhaysett, Ad. Loftus, J. Kinge.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Aug. 10.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

772. The KING to ST. JOHN.

Such of his (the King's) Council of Ireland as were lately in England, and Sir Francis Blundell, having delivered their opinions according to their instructions on such grants as they thought prejudicial to his people, and of the present state of the ecclesiastical and civil government, and on the improvement of the revenue, the King referred their report to the Lords of the Council, who will send him both the propositions themselves and their (the Lords) several directions thereon. Has been thereby informed that he (St. John) has been so happy in debating of these businesses, and in other ways, that (for ought appearing to him) his reputation has received no blemish. It is a glory to have such a servant, and he will always find him a master willing to countenance and reward his labours.—Rufford, 10 August 1621.

Pp. 2. Enrolled at the request of Thomas Stockdale, gentleman, on the 6th of September 1621.

Aug.
S.P., Ireland.
vol. 236, 18A.

773. The PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY.

Whereas the King of Poland *being at this time invaded by the Turks*, has by his Ambassador besought His Majesty's favour to levy some voluntary forces for the guard of his person, *his defence against so mighty an enemy, who does not only endeavour to spoil and overrun his dominions, but goeth about so much as in him lies to extirpate and root out all that profess the Christian religion*, His Royal Majesty having taken into his princely consideration how much it concerneth

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His Majesty being very willing to gratify a Prince whose amity he respects so much.

*not only the said King in particular but the whole state of Christendom in general, to resist such an enemy*¹ has been pleased to give commission to the Ambassador of the said King of Poland to levy such voluntary soldiers within his kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as shall be willing to transport themselves thither for the said service [*to be employed in so noble and worthy an action*].¹ These are, therefore, to pray and require him to permit and suffer those that shall be appointed by [*the assignees of*]¹ the said Ambassador to levy and take up all such voluntaries within that kingdom as they shall think fit, and to afford them your best direction, favour, and furtherance therein ; and forasmuch as it is very requisite that special care be taken of the soldiers after they have received their imprest money, he (St. John) is also to take such order that they may be kept together, and not suffered to run away or depart from their colours (as it happens oftentimes in such cases) after they have received their imprest money, and to give free liberty for their passage in such barques or vessels as they shall provide at any port that shall be fitted for their transportation.—Whitehall, August 1621.

P. 1. *Endd.* : "Aug. 1621. To the Lord Deputy touching voluntaries for Poland."

Sept. 4.
Grant Book.

774. CREATION of the EARLDOM of MEATH.

Rich. Nugent, Baron of Delvin, raised to the rank of Earl of Westmeath.

Sept. 8.
Docquet Book.

775. The KING to ST. JOHN (Viscount Grandison).

For Captain Paul Gore to be made a baronet of Ireland.

Sept. 13.
Docquet Book.

776. The KING to ST. JOHN.

To be careful that no indirect suit be held against Lord Brabazon by the citizens of Dublin touching privileges formerly granted to the inhabitants within the precinct of Thomas Court.

Sept. 13.
Docquet Book.

777. The KING to ST. JOHN.

To accept a surrender from Sir Edmond Tuite, of Tuittstown, and Nicholas Darcie, of Plattin, of all castles, manors, &c. possessed by them, and to make them other grants thereof, without fine.

Sept. 13.
Docquet Book.

778. The KING to ST. JOHN.

To consult with the President and Council of Connaught for the righting of William O'Shaughnessy in the recovery of certain lands detained from him by Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy under pretence of bastardy.

¹ That portion in the text in italics is struck through in the original.

1621.

Oct. 1.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 19.

779. LORD DEPUTY and COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The staple towns have past their charters at great charge. They have sent a quantity of wool to Chester, where the sale was prohibited by public proclamation. The undertakers seek redress.—Dublin Castle, 1 October 1621.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Wilmot, Brabazon, To. Caulfield, Fr. Aungier, Ge. Shurley, Blenerhaysett, Cha. Coote, Tho. Roper.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Oct. 2.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

780. SIR CHARLES COOTE'S COVENANT to build a WALLED TOWN in the COUNTY of LEITRIM.

Deed dated 2nd October 1621 between Sir Oliver St. John, Viscount Grandison, Lord Deputy-General, and Sir Charles Coote, Baronet, whereby Sir Charles, in consideration of 3,000*l.*, undertakes the walling of a corporate town with two ports or gateways within the plantation of the county of Leitrim as the Lord Deputy should best advise, for the strength of the county and the comfort of the inhabitants there residing and to be planted, which wall is to be in compass on the outside 160 perches, 18 feet to the perch, the foundation to be in breadth 6½ feet, height 14 feet, and the top of the wall 6 feet, with a parapet or battlement of 6 feet, for the building of which Sir Charles is to have 18*l.* sterling for every perch, which amounts to 2,880*l.*, and for the two ports or gates 120*l.*, which makes the 3,000*l.*, which sum is to be paid out of the first money received from the undertakers of the plantations of the county of Leitrim and the several territories of Fercal, M'Coghlan's country, and Killcoursey in the King's County, Iregan in the Queen's County, and O'Melaghlan's county in Westmeath, as it appears by a King's letter dated at Theobalds, 2nd October 1620, that the undertakers should pay a fine of 100*l.* for every 1,000 acres within the space of five years.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of George Richards, Robert Jermyn, Edward Bevans.—Dublin, 6 October 1621.

Then follows the recognizance of Sir Charles Coote, of Castle Coote, in the county of Roscommon, in 5,000*l.*, conditioned for the performance of the foregoing indenture. "Taken before me, Francis Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford, Master of the Rolls of Chancery, the day and year aforesaid."

Pp. 5.

Oct. 5.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 20.

781. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

They have proved His Majesty's title to the territory of Upper Ossory, possessed by the Baron of Upper Ossory, and the M'Gilpatrick's, who have willingly surrendered to the King's pleasure. Terms proposed.—Dublin, 5 October 1621.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Wilmot, Brabazon, To. Caulfield, Fr. Aungier, Ge. Shurley, Cha. Coote, Jo. Kinge.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1621.

Oct. 5.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 21.

- 782.** Copy of the preceding.
Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

Oct. 6.
Docquet Book.

- 783.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Recommends Alexander Boyde, being the discoverer and prosecutor of Anderson the Jesuit. The Lord Deputy and Council to set down such a sum of money as they shall think he has merited, and to require the Earl of Antrim and Sir James Hamilton, who harboured the Jesuit, to content him (Boyde) accordingly.

Oct. 10.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 23A.

- 784.** PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY.

He is to take care that Sir Thomas Somerset may not suffer during his stay in England by illegal intrusion upon part of those lands which were his wife's jointure by her late husband the Earl of Ormond.—Whitehall, 10 October 1621.

Signed: Lo. Keeper, Lo. Treasurer, Lo. President, Lo. Pr. Seal, E. Marshal, Bishop of Winchester, Lo. Carewe, Mr. Sect. Calvert, Master of the Rolls, Sir Rich. Weston.

P. 1.

Oct. 12.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

- 785.** The KING to FALKLAND.

Refers to his letters of 29th October last (1620), directing the building a house at the Ring's End for an honest officer to dwell in, and as a recompense for the pains of Thomas Cave in coming over to suggest improvements in the Customs. But as he (the King) did not specify out of what monies the cost was to be defrayed, he now directs that it should be paid out of the moiety of the Customs coming to him (the King) over and above the rent of 6,000*l.* reserved to him.—Westminster, 12 October, in the 19th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Enrolled at the request of Mathias Derenzzy, gentleman, the 3rd of December 1621.

Oct. 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 24.

- 786.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have received several reports of the unquiet affections of the people and of continual dangerous practices and intelligencies passing between the priests and Jesuits here and some in foreign parts tending to trouble.

This brings into consideration the weak and wretched estate of this army, which is now two years unpaid, and is reduced to extreme misery. The soldier of this army is so poor, so starved, so ragged, that if there should be occasion to draw them from their garrisons they should find many of them not to have so much as a pair of shoes to put upon their feet, and besides so engaged and indebted in their garrisons to poor people for victuals and necessaries that have kept them alive, that it will be impossible to put them to any service. Beseech speedy order for the payment of this poor army "to repair their tottered carcases, lean cheeks, and broken hearts."

5.

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1621.

Another thing is the weakness of the forces here, and especially of the most important in the western parts. Beg money also to repair the forts of Kinsale, Halebowlinge, and that of Gallway, and to supply them with munition.—Dublin, 13 October 1621.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Wilmot, Hen. Valentia, Brabazon, To. Caulfield, Fr. Aungier, Ge. Shurley, Blenerhayset, Wm. Parsons, Tho. Roper, J. Kinge.

Pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*: "Letter from the Deputy and Council touching the present necessities of Ireland."

Oct. 15. **787.** WARRANTS for POST HORSES.

Pass for Sir Dudley Norton for post horses, &c. for Ireland.

Signed: Lo. Treasurer, L. President, L. Carew, L. Brooke, Mr. Sec. Calvert, Master of the Rolls, Sir Rich. Weston.

Same day, a pass for Frederic Gunther, Secretary to the King of Denmark.

Oct. 16. **788.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
Docquet Book.

Grants to George Blundell, son of Sir Francis Blundell, a pension of 6s. sterling per diem in reversion after Captain Roger Hope.

Oct. 16. **789.** The KING to the SAME.
Docquet Book.

Grants the office of usher of the Court of Wards to Matthew Maynwarling.

Oct. 16. **790.** The KING to the SAME.
Docquet Book.

Appoints the charges for a house to be built at Ring's End near Dublin, for the better advancement of the Customs.

Oct. 20. **791.** The KING to the SAME.
Docquet Book.

He (St. John) is to consider of such propositions as shall be requisite for the erection of a Court of Wards in Ireland, and for a competent fee for the master.

Oct. 20. **792.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 25.

Duplicate of Art. 791.
Pp. 2. *Endd.*

Oct. 31. **793.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
Docquet.

To make an end between the Bishop and Dean of Clogher about the parsonages of Erigle and Donagh, by investing the Dean in the parsonage of Erigle, and suffering the Bishop to retain Donagh.

Oct. 31. **794.** The KING to the SAME.
Docquet.

Grants to the Lord Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale, and his heirs, the Castle of Dromahaire, and of 5,000 acres of land lying altogether.

1621.
Oct. 31. Docquet. **795.** The KING to the SAME.
License for Sir Geo. Sexten and Matthew Ford, clerks of the Crown in Ulster, to purchase the lands of Walsingham Cooke, Esq.
- Oct. 31. Docquet. **796.** The KING to the SAME.
Confirms to Sir Hugh Clotworthy and his heirs the Grange in co. Antrim.
- Oct. 31. Docquet. **797.** The KING to the SAME.
To call before him the adversaries of Wm. Terbish, a poor minister, and to take order with them.
- Oct. S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 25A. **798.** PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL.
Are surprised at the refusal of Sir John M'Coghlan to conform himself. Approve the resolution to take possession of his place of Banagher. They are to show favour to him if he conforms.—Whitehall, — October 1621.
Signed: Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord President, Earl of Arundel, Secretary Calvert, Master of the Rolls, Sir Rich. Weston.
P. 1. Endd.
- Oct. S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 25B. **799.** PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL.
Claim of great part of Leitrim by Viscount Gormanston and John Rochfort, as heirs general to one Nangle. Such claims to be resisted.
Draft.
- Oct. S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 25C. **800.** Another minute of the above.
- Nov. 3. S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 26. **801.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
Estimate from Captain Nicholas Pynnar of what is needful for repair of the fort near Galway. Are informed of meetings of priests and of all the Popish fathers of Connaght and others; that one present at their councils stated that in the Irish language they spoke of taking that fort. A great meeting of priests at Cashel. Want of money for repair of Galway and two other forts in Munster.—Dublin, 3 November 1621.
Signed: Ol. Grandison, Ri. Powerscourt, Wilmot, Hen. Valentia, To. Caulfield.
Pp. 2. Add. Endd.
- S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 26I. **802.** *Captain Pinnar's estimate for repairing the fort of Galway, and building 10 houses for the soldiers, and another house for certain officers.*
Pp. 2. Signed. Endd.
- [Nov. 3.] S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 26B. **803.** FORT of CASTLE PARK.
Captain Pinnar's estimate for the repair of the fortifications of Castle Park. *Signed.*
Pp. 4.

1621.
Nov. 6. **804.** FORCES for IRELAND.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 27.
Memorandum of English counties with the number of men to be levied in each, in readiness for Ireland if required, "of the ablest men, not being of the trained bands."
P. 2.
- Nov. 14. **805.** MUNITIONS for IRELAND.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 28.
Lord Carew's estimate of munition necessary to be sent to Ireland, with his opinion that it should be deposited in Dublin, Carrickfergus, or Londonderry, as the only secure places in Ireland. The example hereof was seen at Cork upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, where the magazine of munitions was seized upon by the townsmen and converted against her forces.
P. 1. Signed. Endd.
- [Nov.] **806.** PETITION of WALTER EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 29.
His hardships. Prejudicial terms of His Majesty's award. Refusal of Lord and Lady Desmond to acquiesce in the agreement of 2nd April last. Complaints of the plantation directed upon the cantred of Ormond. Suits against him for his prize wines.
P. 1. Endd.
- Dec. 5. **807.** REPAIRS of FORTS and CASTLES.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 30.
Captain Pynnar's survey of repairs necessary for the castle of Limerick, the forts of Galway, Duncannon, Halebowling, Castlepark, and Banagher, and petition of Malby Brabazon for repair of Ballinasloe Castle, with order thereon.
Signed: Ol. Grandison, C. Wilmot, To. Caulfeild, Dudley Norton, Fran. Ruyshe.
Pp. 7. Endd.
- Dec. 8. **808.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 31.
Certify the justice of the proceedings in the Exchequer against Edmund Hunt, late Customer of the port of Cork.—Dublin Castle, 8 December 1621.
Signed: Ol. Grandison, A. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt, To. Caulfeild, Fr. Aungier, Hen. Valentia, Blenerhaysett, Ge. Shurley, Dud. Norton, Fran. Ruyshe, Tho. Roper, Ad. Loftus.
Pp. 2. Add. Endd.
- [1621 ?] **809.** PETITION of FRANCIS LORD AUNGIER (Master of the Rolls in Ireland).
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 32.
Prays the Privy Council for license to export 10 tons of lead into Ireland for his buildings in Longford.
P. 1.

1621.

810. STATE of IRELAND.

Memorial for Sir Lucas Dillon as to the courts of justice bishoprics, factions in the five provinces, woods, idle persons revenues.

P. 1.

[1621.]
Add. P., Ireland.

811. SIR THOMAS COVENTRY and SIR ROBERT HEATH, Attorney and Solicitor General, to the COUNCIL.

Have considered the exceptions referred to them, but finding what was done in Ireland was done by advice of the chief justices, cannot deliver an opinion, as none have attended on the other side.

Signed : Thomas Coventry, Ro. Heath.

P. 1. Endd.

1622.

1622.
Jan. 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 1.

812. The KING to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Presumes that they have some other grounds for their opinion touching the recalling of his Deputy of Ireland than they have acquainted him with. Conceives it were a direct disgrace unto him to be discharged before the coming of his successor, and not fit to put upon any minister of his (the King) in so eminent a place unless found guilty of some foul misbehaviour in his government. As for the Commissioners, sees no hindrance can arise to their employment, for that before they can enter far into any business the Lord Falkland will be arrived there, upon whose coming the other Deputy's charge is presently to cease —Newmarket, 28 January 1621.

Signed, and this note added in the King's own hand: "It was never wonte to be my facon to disgrace any absent minister of myne before he were hearde."

P. 1. Add. Endd. Sealed.

Feb. 1.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 2.

813. PRIVY COUNCIL to the KING.

Had no intention to put a disgrace on the Deputy nor any other end in that advice than his (the King's) service, which they believed would be much advanced by the government of justices now at the beginning of this commission, and would rather tend to the honour and reputation of the Lord Deputy; and besides its sorting with precedents of former times, not only in the removal of the Lord Chichester, but of other well-deserving Deputies. They conceived it was his directions, when he declared his intention for his successor, to have the present Deputy sent for presently. 1 February 1621[2].

Signed: Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Earl Marshal, Lord Carewe, Mr. Treasurer, Secretary Calvert, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls.

Feb. 3.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 3.

814. The KING to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Still conceives that the course recommended would be as a disgrace. As to the removal of some of his former Deputies before the arrival of their successors, that was only when he was not ready to supply their places, neither was there any such commission as is now to be sent over; but if he should take the same course when the successor is already nominated and the time of his departure appointed, and general notice taken thereof, and a commission now going over, this could

1622.

seem no other but a publication to the country of an inquisition upon his present Deputy, and a course to discourage any minister of his from undertaking such a dangerous charge, and is far from his meaning, who intends nothing else by that commission but to take order for the planting of religion, the settling of that government for the time to come, and the improving of the revenues there.—Court at Newmarket, 3 February 1621[2].

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 4.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

815. LETTERS PATENT for SIR HENRY CARY, VISCOUNT FALKLAND, Comptroller of the Household.

To be his (the King's) Deputy of Ireland, in the usual form. Tested at Westminster the 4th of February, 19th year of the reign. By writ of Privy Seal.

Pp. 9.

Feb. 4.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 4.

816. A LIST of the ARMY as it now stands.

Horse, 212. Lord Deputy, Earl of Thomond, Lord Wilmot, Lord Chichester, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Moore, L. Folliott, Sir John Kingsmill, Sir Cha. Coote, Sir Ri. Aldworth, Sir Edw. Herbert.

Foot, 1,350. Lord Deputy, Lord Chichester, Earl of Thomond, Earl of Clanricard, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Crumwell, Lord President of Connaught, Sir Barnaby Bryan, Sir Arth. Savage, Lord Dockwra, Lord Cawfelde, Lord of Valentia, Sir Fr. Rush, Sir Ri. Morrison, Sir Fulke Conwey, Lord Blaney, Lord Folliott, Sir Th. Roper, Captain Arth. Blundell, Sir Th. Rotherham, Sir Wm. Windesor, Sir Fr. Cooke, Sir Arth. Bassett, Sir John Vaughan, Captain Hope, Captain Tichborne, Sir Wm. Steward.

Warders, 150. Constable of Dublin Castle, Sir Lawr. Esmond at Doncannon, Captain D. Dale at Fort Chichester, Captain Maurice Barkley at Limerick, Lord Wilmot at Athlone, Captain St. Barbe at Ballinefreg, Sir Maurice Griffin at Carrikdumrusk, Sir Faithful Fortescue at Knockfergus, Captain Smith at the Moyry, Captain Leigh at Omagh, Sir Cha. Hamilton at Toome, Sir Wm. Cole at Enniskillin.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Feb. 5.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 5.

817. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

His Majesty having granted a good quantity of land to the Lord of Dunsany and Patrick Hussey of Galtrim, beg the like to be extended to Viscount Gormanston and John Rochfort, and that they may have the reversion of the reputed Lady O'Rourke's 1,600 acres,—Dublin Castle, 5 February 1621[2].

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Ad. Loftus, Canc., Wilmot, Hen. Valentia, Brabazon, Dud. Norton, Garrett Moore, To. Caulfield, Ad. Loftus, Cha. Coote, Wm. Parsons.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1622.

Feb. 18.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 6.

818. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The state of Sir Ralph Bingley's claims; desire that they may be considered.—Dublin Castle, 18 February 1621[2].

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Ad. Loftus, Canc., Wilmot, Hen. Valentia, To. Caulfield, Dud. Norton, Tho. Roper, Rog. Jones, Ad. Loftus.

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.

[Feb. 1622.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 6A.

819. *Petition of Sir Ralph Bingley to the Privy Council.*

Prays to be restored to the possession of certain lands in the Cargan, and two water-mills and other lands in Drumsaney and Altoghdecil, of all which the petitioner was possessed long before and at the taking of the great office of Ulster, and at the time of the fugacie of the two fugitive Earls of Tirone and Tirconnell. These lands were never part of the possessions of either of the said earls or their ancestors, nor were named or included in the said great office, nevertheless, the petitioner had been unjustly ousted 10 years since by Sir James Cunningham. Prays also for grant of 2,000 or 1,500 acres in Upper Ossory.

P. 1.

Feb. 23.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

820. The KING to FALKLAND.

Understands the Archbishop of Dublin refuses to surrender a patent for the Office of Prerogative within his province, though demanded in the King's name as a thing fraudulently procured. He (Falkland) is once again to demand the surrender, and if he refuse, he (the Archbishop) is to be suspended from the execution of that patent and removed from the Council table until he submit.

Upon his submission and surrender, a grant of the office is to be made to Christopher, Lord Primate of Armagh and his successors.

And the former patent having been obtained through the fraudulent practice of Richard Jones, he is to call him before the Council to receive such punishment as they may find fit.—Westminster, 23 February, in the 19th year of the reign.

Pp. 4. Enrolled at the instance of Allen Cooke, gentleman, on 6th April 1622.

Feb. 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 6B.

821. PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY and COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND.

Recommend for their consideration the proposition of Sir Ric. Aldworth for the transfer of some part of the county of Cork to the county of Kerry. The fee-farm of Aghtrasmy to be granted to him.—Ult. February 1621.

Signed: L. Keeper, L. President, M. Hamilton, L. Viscount Falkland, L. Carew, Mr. Treasurer, Master of the Rolls.

P. 1. Endd.

1622.
 March 3. **822.** PENSIONS to the IMPRISONED ULSTER KNIGHTS.
 Sign Manuals,
 vol. xiii., No. 12.
 Warrant for allowance of 200 marks each in money yearly to Sir Cormack O'Neale and Sir Neale O'Donnell, Knights; and to Nachtain O'Donnell, Esq., prisoners in the Tower.—Westminster.
- March 5. **823.** CREATION of the VISCOUNTY OF VALENTIA.
 Sign Manuals,
 vol. xiii., No. 14.
 Grant to Sir Fran. Annesley, Bart. Principal Secretary for Ireland, of the dignity of Viscount of Valentia, in reversion after the death of Sir Hen. Power, the present Viscount, without issue male.—Westminster.
- March 9. **824.** VICE-TREASURERSHIP and RECEIVER-GENERAL OF THE REVENUES of IRELAND.
 Sign Manuals,
 vol. xiii., No. 20.
 Granted to Sir Francis Blundell, Bart., during pleasure.—Westminster.
- March 12. **825.** CREATION of the VISCOUNTY OF DILLON OF COSTILLO.
 Sign Manuals,
 vol. xiii., No. 27.
 Grant to Sir Tibbot Dillon of the dignity of Viscount Dillon of Costillo Gallin, in Ireland.—Westminster.
- March 16. **826.** SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND.
 Sign Manuals,
 vol. xiii., No. 28.
 Warrant to pay the Commissioners appointed for Ireland, viz.: Sir William Jones, Sir Dudley Diggs, Sir James Perrott, Sir Henry Bourchier, Sir Thomas Penruddocke, and Sir Nathaniel Riche, Knight, Theodor Price, D.D., Thomas Crewe, and Richard Hadsor, Esquires, 100*l.* a piece by way of advance, and 1*l.* 10*s.* per diem to each from 20 February last; and 100*l.* to Sir D. Diggs for the transportation of all the said Commissioners.—Westminster.
- March 16. **827.** ARTICLES of the SPECIAL COMMISSION in No. 833.
 Sign Manuals,
 vol. xiii., No. 39.
 Commission to the Lord Deputy and others to inquire of sundry articles thought fit by the Privy Council for reformation of such errors and defaults as shall be found in Ireland.—Westminster.
- March 17. **828.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
 S.P., Ireland,
 vol. 236, 7.
 Have finished the distribution of lands in King's and Queen's Counties. The Bishop of Meath claims lands there, which by the confusion of former times were taken from his bishopric. Desire he may have lands in compensation in Upper Ossory.—Dublin, 17 March 1621.
Signed: Ol. Grandison, Ad. Loftus, Canc., To. Caulfield, Ed. Blayney, Wm. Parsons, J. Kinge, Ad. Loftus.
P. 2. Add. Endd.
- March 20. **829.** The MANNER of LORD FALKLAND'S Arrival.
 Acta Regia
 Hibernica,
 P.R.O.,
 Ireland.
 Memorandum that on Friday the 6th of September 1622, Sir Henry Carey, Lord Viscount Falkland, late Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, and now Lord Deputy of Ireland, landed at Howth late in the evening, where for that night he

1622.

was entertained by the Lord of Howth, and on Saturday, in the afternoon, Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Viscount of Ely, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Richard Wingfield, Lord Powerscourt, Marshal of Ireland, Lords Justices, being attended with divers of the nobility and Privy Council, met the Lord Falkland midway between Dublin and Howth, and so they came together to the castle of Dublin; and upon Sunday morning, being the 8th of September, the Lords Justices and Council being met together in the Council Chamber in the Castle, and the Lord Chancellor leaving the rest of the Council, being attended by Francis Edgeworth, Clerk of the Crown of Chancery, with the roll of the Lord Deputy's oath, went into the withdrawing room to acquaint the Lord Falkland with the same. And returning into the Council Chamber the Lords Justices proceeded thence with all the Council to Christ Church, having the King's sword borne before them by Sir Charles Coote, one of the Privy Council, where, being seated, and His Majesty's sword laid before them, all the Council, with the gentlemen pensioners and other attendants, returned back to the Castle for the Lord Falkland, and thence attended by Lord Viscount Wilmot of Athlone, riding by his side, they came all together to Christ Church. After a learned sermon by the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lords Justices came down from their seats, the sword being borne before them, and Lord Falkland following them to the communion table, and being there seated, Lord Falkland handed them the letters patent appointing him Deputy-General to His Majesty of Ireland, and being publicly read by the said Francis Edgeworth (the Master of the Rolls being absent), and after taking the oath of supremacy and that of Lord Deputy on his knees, he delivered to the Lords Justices His Majesty's letter under his privy seal for the delivery of the sword, which done, he knighted Mr. Carey Lambert, second son of the Lord Lambert, deceased, and then delivered the sword to Lord Caulfeild, Baron of Charlemont, to be by him carried for that day. And so they departed from Christ Church to the Castle, in solemnity of estate, the Lords Justices taking place for that day next the Lord Deputy, before any other of the Lords, according to ancient custom.

Pp. 2.

March 20.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

830.

COMMISSION to inquire into the STATE ECCLESIASTICAL and TEMPORAL of IRELAND.

To Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, Christopher Archbishop of Armagh, Oliver Viscount Grandison of Limerick, Charles Viscount Wilmot, President of Connaught, Toby Lord Caulfeild, Master of the Ordnance, Sir William Jones, Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Dudley Norton, one of the Secretaries of State, Lord Francis Blundell, Bart., Sir William Parsons, Bart., Surveyor-General, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir John Jephson, Sir Thomas Penruddock, Sir James Perrott, Sir Thomas Phelps, Sir Nathaniel Riche, Sir Henry Bouchier, Theodore Price,

1622.

Thomas Crewe, and Richard Hadsor, to inquire how many parishes and churches in Ireland, and which of them are presentative and which appropriate. How those parishes are served and churches supplied with ministers, and how the cures are discharged. What means the ministers have, and from whom received, whether in right of the church or of the charity of others, and of whom; and of what condition the incumbents are for learning, life, and good conversation. Whether any appropriations have been granted under condition that the church should be supplied with fit and able ministers, and how those conditions have been performed. What churches need repair or to be new built; what parishes should be united, and all else tending to the hindrance or decay of religion.

They are to treat with owners of appropriations for settling a competent maintenance for the incumbents. To inquire what laws or ordinances there are against alienations or incumbrances made by bishops or other ecclesiastical persons contrary to these laws. To find out what were lands given by him (the King) or any of his predecessors for maintenance of any school, college, corporation, or other charitable use, and how much of them have been converted since the first year of Queen Elizabeth to any private person, or contrary to the right use or institution for which they were appointed, and how they may be restored.

To inquire into the causes of the decay of trade, whether caused by monopolies, charters, leases, or otherwise, and to consider of a remedy; and what monopolies are now in force to the grievance of the people there. To inquire into the courts of justice, and whether any causes are unduly drawn from the courts to the Council table, and what is fit to be done. To examine into the state of the army. To inquire into the estates of undertakers, and how their engagements have been performed in buildings undertaken; in demising to persons not capable by tenor of the grants, and to propose remedies. To inquire into the state of the revenue; and also what great and notable waste of woods and timber have been made, and to consider how the timber may be preserved. To inquire into grants of reversion of offices, and into the duties and practice of the principal Secretaries of State's offices, as no such use is made of the secretaries as is proper to their place. —20 March, in the 19th year of the reign.

Pp. 18.

March 20. **831.** GOVERNORSHIP OF CARRICKFERGUS.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

Commission appointing Sir Foulke Conway, in the absence of Lord Chichester, to be Governor of the town of Carrickfergus, and in the several countries of both the Clandeboys, the Duffren, Kilulta, Kilwarning, the Little Ardes, the Rout, and the Glynns in Ulster and the borders, and to be Commander-in-Chief of Lough Sidney called Lough Eaugh alias Lough Neagh, and the disposing of all the boats and shipping thereon;

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also of the new port of Mountjoy, and to be leader of the army in the said town and territories in the absence of the Lord Deputy, for the prosecution of rebels and traitors, with power to suppress by fire and sword, and other clauses to the like purpose.—28th March, in the 20th year of the reign.

Pp. 8.

March 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 8.

832. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In behalf of Sir Thomas Roper. Recommend his petition for payment, and that he should be encouraged in his commercial undertakings.—Dublin Castle, 20 March 1621.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Ad. Loftus, Canc., Balfour, To. Caulfield, Ed. Blayney, Dud. Norton, W. Parsons, J. Kinge, Ad. Loftus.

P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.* *Enclosing,*

March.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 81.

833. *Petition of Sir Thomas Roper to the Lord Deputy and Council for favourable letters in his behalf for payment of his arrears.*

P. 1:

March 22.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 8a.

834. CERTIFICATE by ROBERT BARRY, Protonotary and Vicar Apostolic of Ross.

Testifies to the learning and fitness of the bearer, Cornelius Thaddey, to receive priest's orders. Money allowed to him by his father.—[Ross], 22 March 1622.

P. 1. *Endd.:* "Letters of attestation for Cornelius Thaddey."

March 28.
Sign Manuals,
vol. xiii., No. 53.

835. CREATION of the VISCOUNTY OF NETTERVILLE.

Warrant for creation to Nicholas Netterville to be Viscount Netterville of Dowth, in co. Meath, with entail to issue male.

April 6.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

836. ORDER of the LORD DEPUTY ST. JOHN and COUNCIL.

The King by his letters of 28th March 1621 having declared that the undertakers of Ely O'Carroll and the county of Longford should be liable only to the conditions of the plantation in the county of Leitrim, and some of the undertakers of Ely O'Carroll and Longford having passed patents under the former instructions; and His Majesty being willing to ease them of the expense of new patents, he (St. John) and the Council by this their Act of State, order, that they be not charged or bound to perform any conditions in their former patents (except the rents and reservations) other than those conditions required of the planters in Leitrim. And to the intent that His Majesty's officers may take due notice thereof they order this their Act of State to be enrolled in the Chancery and Exchequer.—Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, 6 April 1622.

Signed: Ad. Loftus, Canc., Hen. Valentia, To. Caulfield, Ed. Blayney, Dud. Norton, W. Parsons, Ad. Loftus, J. King.

Pp. 4.

1622.
April 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 9.

837. ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT GRANDISON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Presumes in discharge of his duty and the place of command he holds over this small remnant of an army, to be a suitor to them out of their nobleness and goodness "to cast their eyes of pity upon a sort of wretched, naked, and almost starved soldiers, crying out in all places where they remain." Has been driven to relieve some of them out of his own purse that have cried to him that they have had no bread to eat, and were ready to starve. To be behind unpaid, as most of them are, these two years and a half, is beyond the example of all the armies that he has heard of. And these poor men, notwithstanding all their wants, have modestly contained themselves within their garrisons without disbanding or mutiny, and have not committed the least spoil or devastation upon His Majesty's subjects. Trusts that this will serve them to procure a speedy remedy in this great necessity. "For my part I pray you to receive the intercession I make for them now in the perclose of my government as the last words of a dying man that have long beheld this lamentable spectacle with much compassion, and if I shall be made so unhappy to leave this government with an arrear of half the time I have continued in it, I know I shall be followed with a thousand curses, and leave behind me an opinion that my unworthiness or want of credit has been the cause of leaving the army in worse estate than ever any of my predecessors before me have done."—Dublin, 8 April 1622.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.: "A letter from the Lord Deputy of Ireland concerning the extreme wants of the army."

April 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 10.

838. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In behalf of James Nugent and Adam Talbot, merchants of Dublin, who had been wrecked at Bondebay in Cornwall, and robbed by the inhabitants.—Dublin, 9 April 1622.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, Ad. Loftus., Canc., Wilmot, Hen. Valentia, Balfour, To. Caulfield, Ge. Shurley, Blenerhayset, Dud. Norton, Tho. Roper, Ad. Loftus.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

April 10.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

839. LETTERS PATENT to CHRISTOPHER ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

A grant to him of the office of Faculties.—Dated at Dublin, 10 April, in the 20th year of the reign.

Pp. 12.

April 15.
Docquet Book.

840. The KING to ST. JOHN.

To accept Oliver Plunket and Barnaby Scurlock's surrenders of their castles and manors, and to make them new grants.

1622.
April 15. **841.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. Grants in fee simple to Walter Sinnot and his heirs the castles, towns, &c. of Rosgarland, Ballylanan, and seven others in co. Wexford.
- April 15. **842.** The KING to ST. JOHN.
Docquet Book. Grant to Robert Lord Digby, Baron of Geshill, of the office of constable of the castle or fort of Philips town in King's county, in reversion after Lord Viscount More.
- April 18. **843.** The KING to ST. JOHN, LORD GRANDISON.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland. Directs him to deliver up the sword of state to Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Viscount Powerscourt, and to repair forthwith to his presence in England.—Westminster, 18 April, in the 20th year of the reign.
Pp. 2.
- April 18. **844.** APPOINTMENT of LORDS JUSTICES.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 11. King's warrant appointing Sir Adam Loftus, the Chancellor, and Viscount Powerscourt, Lords Justices till the arrival of Viscount Falkland as Lord Deputy.—Westminster, 18 April 1622.
P. 1. Endd.
- April 18. **845.** Docquet of the above.
- April 18. **846.** RECALL of ST. JOHN.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 12. King's warrant revoking Grandison from the office of Lord Deputy and appointing Lords Justices.—Westminster, 18 April 1622.
- April 18. **847.** Docquet of the above.
- May 2. **848.** COMMISSION to be LORDS JUSTICES.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland. Grant by letters patent to Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, and Richard Lord Viscount Powerscourt, marshal of the army, to be Lords Justices and chief governors of Ireland.—Dated at Dublin, 2 May, in the 20th year the reign.
Pp. 2.
- May 2. **849.** The KING to FRANCIS LORD AUNGIER, LORD LONGFORD.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland. Commission to Lord Aungier, Master of the Rolls, authorising him to minister the oath of supremacy to the Lords Justices.—Westminster, 2 May, in the 20th year of the reign.
Pp. 1½.
- May 4. **850.** CREATION of the VISCOUNTY OF CLANEBOY.
Grant Book,
p. 351. Sir James Hamilton raised to the rank of viscount Claneboy.

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May 6.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 13.

851. LORDS JUSTICES (CHANCELLOR LOFTUS and LORD POWERSCOURT) to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have received the sword 'of state from Viscount Grandison on his departure May 4th. Will observe the directions not to pass any offices till the arrival of Lord Falkland.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Sealed.

May.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

852. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Has already by his letters of 22nd of April, in the 16th year of his reign, ordered estates in fee-farm of their houses and gardens to be made to such of the inhabitants of that part of the town of Athlone lying in the county of Westmeath, as should be conformable to the religion established in the Church of England, and the 42 acres of land lying in the county of Westmeath adjoining to the town, as the President, Charles Lord Wilmot should appoint.

And being now apprised that it is necessary for the strengthening and beautifying of Athlone, that that part which lies in the county of Roscommon should be as well and strongly built as that part lying in Westmeath, which cannot be done unless the inhabitants have estates of inheritance in their lots, he (the Deputy) is to grant estates in fee-farm to such persons as the President of Connaught shall think fit, of the houses lying in Athlone in the county of Roscommon with such backsides and gardens and places to build on as the President shall think fit, and he (the Deputy) allow of. And also of the two quarters of land called "the Monks land" with as much of the tolls of the bridge of Athlone and of the fairs and markets there as not already granted.

And as the inhabitants are so poor that they are not able of themselves to rebuild the walls as by his (the King's) former letters is directed, and as by the composition made in the 24th of Queen Elizabeth for Connaught, the gentlemen and freeholders of the O'Kelly's county, otherwise called Mannige, are to send yearly to the castle of Athlone 1,200 labourers to labour there, and because of the great distance, and little occasion for their use, small benefit is made of them, the President of Connaught is to compound for the labourers, and to apply this composition money to the rebuilding of the walls; and if there is more land in or near Athlone than the 42 acres, it may be passed to the inhabitants for building, in fee-farms, the rents reserved on these grants to be paid to the President.—Westminster, 8 May, in the 20th year of the reign.

May 10.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

853. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Directs them to deliver up the sword to Lord Falkland, the Lord Deputy, in the presence of the Council.—Westminster, 10 May, in the 20th year of the reign.

P. 1.

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May 11. **854.** The KING to FALKLAND.
Patent Rolls,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.
Creates Charles O'Connor of Sligo, a baronet, with remainder to his heirs males, and at the same time directs the Lords Justices to make grants of the title of baronet to any two such persons of quality as Sir Francis Blundell, Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General, shall nominate.—Westminster, 11 May, in the 20th year of the reign.
P. 1.
- May 11. **855.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book.
To deliver to Charles Connor, the King's ward, at such time as he shall make tender of his livery and probate of his full age, possession of such lands &c. as he hath right unto.
- May 11. **856.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book.
To grant to Lord Moore, of Mellifont, near Dublin, of parcel of St. Mary's abbey, formerly granted to Henry King, Esq., deceased.
- May 11. **857.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book.
To cause several estates to be granted in fee-farm to certain persons of all the houses, backsides, and gardens of the town of Athlone in the county of Roscommon, and a parcel of land called Monks land, and to make a composition with the gentlemen and freeholders of O'Kelly's country for discharging them of sending 1,200 labourers yearly to the castle of Athlone for the necessary labours to be done.
- May 11. **858.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book.
To take surrender from Viscount Gormanstown of his lands, and to regrant the same to him and his heirs without fine.
- May 11. **859.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book.
Directing Lord Justice Powerscourt and Sir Francis Blundell, Baronet, to be added to the number of Commissioners for the business betwixt the Lord Balfour and Lord Blaney.
- May 11. **860.** LICENCE to IMPORT SILVER and GILT PLATE.
Docquet Book.
Warrant to the officers of Chester to suffer Sir Francis Blundell to transport 1,500 ounces of silver and gilt plate for his necessary use.
- May 11. **861.** The KING to LORD LOUTH.
Docquet Book.
Thanks him for his good services in pursuing a company of ill-affected members of that kingdom.
- May 12. **862.** The KING to FALKLAND.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.
The plantations of Ulster and other parts of Ireland, which have been so happily begun, have not yet received such perfection but that many questions may arise as well concerning the public service as private differences between man and man,

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directs therefore that a commission shall issue to him (Falkland) and such others of the Council whose names are underwritten, of the same kind as was heretofore directed to his late Deputy and others.—Westminster, 12 May, in the 20th year of the reign.

The names of those to be Commissioners :—Sir Adam Loftus, Chancellor ; Lord Primate of Armagh ; Lord Chichester, High Treasurer ; Lord Viscount Powerscourt ; Lord Viscount Grandison ; Lord Caulfeild, Master of the Ordinance ; Lord Aungier, Master of the Rolls ; Lord Docwra, Treasurer-at-Wars ; Lord Blaney ; Sir Francis Blundell, Vice-Treasurer ; Sir George Shurley, Chief Justice of the King's Bench ; Sir Dudley Norton, one of the Principal Secretaries ; Sir Francis Annesley, another of the Principal Secretaries ; Sir Foulke Conway, and Sir John Kinge, Muster-Master General.

Pp. 2.

May 13.
Docquet Book.

863. The KING to the EARL OF THOMOND.

Requests a present of so many hawks as he could spare. Like letters to the Earl of Antrim and to the Lord Deputy.—Westminster.

May 29.
Docquet Book.

864. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

To license Dr. James Usher, Bishop of Meath, to repair to England, to collect the antiquities of the British Church before the Christian faith was received by the English nation.—Westminster.

May 29.
Docquet Book.

865. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

Viscount Falkland to receive entertainment as Lord Deputy from the day he received the sword, and to receive, themselves, at the rate of 2,000*l.* per annum.—Westminster.

[May.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 14.

866. STATE of the COUNTY of LONGFORD.

A relation of the true estate of the county of Longford, showing how the inhabitants had freely surrendered their titles to the King on his word that he would re-grant them.

P. 1.

[May.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 15.

867. PETITION of SIR RICH. FLEETWOOD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Prays for a final order and decree in the suit between him and David Condon for the title and possession of certain lands in Ireland.

P. 1. Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 15i.

868. *Opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Coventry on the above case in favour of Fleetwood.*

Pp. 2. Endd.

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1622.
June 2. **869.** CERTIFICATE by SIR FRANCIS GOFTON.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 15A.
Of the grant to John Eustace, gent., of the office of Constable of the Naas, the common gaol of the county of Kildare, with the fee of 9*d.* per diem.
P. 1. Endd.
- [June.] **870.** ORDER in COUNCIL in the case between LORD LIXNAU AND KERRY and his son PATRICK FITZMORRIS.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 16.
In accordance with the former certificate made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others in that case.
Pp. 4. Endd. (Draft with corrections.)
- June 4. **871.** CASE of LORD LIXNAU and his son PATRICK FITZMORRIS.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 16A.
Fair copy of above draft with further corrections.—Whitehall, 4 June 1622. Present: the Prince his Highness, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Treasurer, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Carew, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Secretary Calvert, Master of the Rolls, Lord Admiral, Lord Marq. Hamilton, E. Marshall.
Pp. 3. Endd.
- June 7. **872.** The KING to VISCOUNT VALENTIA.
Docquet Book.
To signify to His Majesty how an agreement may be made between Lords Blaney and Balfour, touching some aspersion of unchastity cast upon Lady Balfour.
- June 7. **873.** The KING to SIR FRAN. BLUNDELL and SIR FRAN. ANNESLEY.
Docquet Book.
To examine Lady Balfour of the causes that induced her to accuse herself in a matter of unchastity, to her own and her parents' dishonour.
- June 10. **874.** PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 17.
Sending for their opinion a list of Irish grievances, and in another schedule the remedies that the Commissioners have conceived fit for the reformation of the same.—10 June 1622.
Signed: Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, E. Kellie, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Secretary Calvert.
P. 1. Endd.
- [June.] **875.** RETURN of the COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the above reference.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 18.
State their opinions on various points, as judicial regulations, ecclesiastical courts, &c.
Approve the remedies proposed as fitted for the grievances, with some few exceptions, viz. :—
1. That the judges shall not stay execution after judgment of law obtained without practice or abuse upon supposition or pretence of matter of equity.
2. That the justices of assizes shall not (as in England)

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restore any possession but by warrant of their ordinary commissions upon indictments or other legal proceedings.

3. The presidential council not to hold pleas of replevin.

4. The Lord Presidents not to reprieve prisoners condemned for cause of State before the justices of assize, but only the Deputy.

5. Feodaries to be continued as well as escheators.

No writs of error unless judgments were given on demurrer or special verdict.

Hold it fit that the custom of tracks be abolished according as the Commissioners do incline: and they concur with their opinion that justices of assize should not ride in the counties of their birth or habitation.

Where the Commissioners would restrain the ecclesiastical courts from imposing pecuniary mulcts, they hold fit to except out of that restraint suits for reparations of churches and churchyards.

Signed: James Ley, H. Winche, Jo. Denham, John Davys, Thomas Coventrye, W. Byrde, Henry Masters.

Pp. 2. Endd.

June 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 19.

876. LORDS JUSTICES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Sir Chas. Coote, receiver of the composition and rents in Connaght, has refused to pay the money he has received to the Vice-Treasurer, Sir T. Blundell, and has departed the realm without taking leave.—Dublin, 13 June 1622.

Signed: T. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

[June.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 19A.

877. MEMORANDUM of the disposal of monies collected for surrenders in CONNAGHT to various officers.

To secretaries in England for Irish causes: Sir Chas. Coote; Lord Grandison, Lord Deputy; Surveyor and his man Kennedye; Sir John Davies, the King's Attorney, and his man; Nich. White and his man; Sir Fr. Blundell, and Sir Arth. Bassett; Sir Dudley Norton and his man; Clerk of the Hanaper, Master of the Rolls, and Jas. Newman; Mr. Delahyde, Councillor; Norton for writing; Merick, Deputy Escheator; Sir Chr. Dillon and Sir Wm. Taffe; Stafford Wilmott and Mr. Carye, being a fourth part reserved for His Majesty.

P. 1. Endd.

June 18.
Docquet Book.

878. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

That no lands in Upper Ossary be passed in fee simple or otherwise till His Majesty shall by his letters dispose of the same.

June 18.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 20.

879. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES AND COMMISSIONERS.

To deliver all such books and papers of Viscount Grandison's as they had seized to such person as he (Grandison) shall appoint.—Westminster, 18 June.

Pp. 3.

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June 18. **880.** Docquet of the preceding.June [20]. **881.** PRIVY COUNCIL to the COMMISSIONERS IN IRELAND.S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 21.

Have considered the abstract of the general griefs of Ireland, and their propositions, which they send back amended with the King's approbation subscribed. They may view the plantations separately, but must report together.—Whitehall, [20] June.

P. 1. Draft. Endd.

June 22. **882.** LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 23.

The Lords and gentlemen here in great assembly have complained to them of abuses in the plantations, but many of the natives of Wexford, Longford, Ely O'Carroll, and Leitrim, and the lesser territories, with daily importunities so pressed them, that they thought best to entreat Mr. Hadsor, in regard of his knowledge of their language, to peruse their complaints, who accordingly took note of those which he conceived to be just complaints within the limits prescribed, and by their directions advised the petitioners to return to their countries, with assurance that (if there were cause) His Majesty should be informed, wherewith they all returned well satisfied, as he assured them; since then they have examined the cases of Shane M'Bryan O'Farrell and of Sir John M'Coghlan. Shane M'Bryan O'Farrell, as they conceive, had wrong to have no land at all, seeing that after all deductions he was found to have 106 acres of profitable and 348 of unprofitable lands, and by the instructions, all that had above 60 or 100 at the uttermost were only to lose a fourth, or if they would not submit, a third part. Sir John M'Coghlan also had wrong to lose lands in the King's County which he had purchased truly of Sir John King, and held by patent from His Majesty to omit other particulars.

As they hoped that those were but singular cases, mere slips in so great a work, they advised the Commissioners for those plantations to find some satisfaction for these men out of the lands yet unbestowed, and that the proportion might be so good that the new patentees might be willing to take them and leave the petitioners their own lands; which they the rather advised on finding that although, for Sir John M'Coghlan's obstinacy and refusal to submit, order was sent from England to take away a third part of his lands, yet they (the Lords) had formerly written in his favour, and his complaint is of much more than a third taken from him, besides his patent lands; and the Lord Justice Powerscourt, the Lord President Wilmott, and other ancient servitors here, give great testimony of the valour and fidelity of Sir John M'Coghlan fighting for the crown against the rebels, in the places and lands now taken from him. Ordered Mr. Hadsor to communicate the rest of his complaints (which were many) and Mr.

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Surveyor, Sir Wm. Parsons, to be examined whether in truth the instructions of His Majesty were broken, and they wronged or no; but Sir William Parsons' sickness (who is best acquainted with that business) delays the matter, and now the Lady M'Coghlan again importunes them, and they are advertised that the natives prepare to come by multitudes out of all those parts. To prevent them have directed the several sheriffs to request them rather to send a few agents to deal for them instead. In meantime entreat speedy directions what answer to give to these petitioners, whose case in general is this: They had lands found to be theirs in the great office, but when the glebes and other public lands were deducted, they were esteemed in the survey to be under 60 or 100 acres, and yet sometimes they were passed to others for more. All those thus dispossessed were to be made lessees for three lives or years at reasonable rents, but by the instructions they can not be lessees to the King, but to some undertakers or other natives, and the Commissioners here (in their discretion) did not think fit to let them be lessees of their own lands taken from them, and the undertakers' rents and charges were so great that no reasonable rent could be afforded by them; so that the poor men have in truth nothing, yet seem to be so reasonable that divers of them offer to take satisfaction out of the mountain wood, bog, and unprofitable lands given to others, and to give rents to His Majesty for them (as Mr. Hadsor informs), but this would make a new work of those plantations like that of Wexford, undone after the patents were sealed, and new made again.

Touching the plantation of Ulster, though it be well settled (God be thanked), and free from the complaints of the natives, yet it has not been so really performed and planted with British as was at first projected and conditioned by the undertakers. These men were petitioners in England, offering for mitigation of their strict covenants a doubling of their rents, which Sir James Cragg, Sir John Fish, and others of them, in the name of the rest, have again renewed, showing here the hands and consent of all but 20,000 acres, who will, they are confident, join with the rest when spoken with. Having considered of their desire, they delivered them this enclosed copy of such conditions as they hold fit for them to be tied unto, in case of such a new contract or alteration of their patents, knowing how suitable it will be to His Majesty's gracious disposition to cherish this his own good work of the northern plantation; they advise that the undertakers should be dealt with gently upon this (the Commissioners) proposition, but if so, then they will expect to be eased of the penalty now levied on them by Mr. Wraye's patent, which may be called in, and some other reward given to that patentee. They request them to take notice that 12,000 acres, appointed by His Majesty at first for an hospital for maimed soldiers out of these lands in Ulster, have not been so set out, but are granted

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away, by what warrant they know not.—Dublin Castle, 22 June 1622.

Signed: Wilmot, To. Caulfield, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Will. Jones, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley, Fra. Blundell, Dudley Digges, Tho. Penruddock, Jo. Jephson, Na. Riche, Hen. Bourghier, Tho. Price, Tho. Crewe, Tho. Phillip, Rich. Hadsor.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 231.

883. *Propositions to the Undertakers for the Plantations in Ulster in case of yielding their patents.*

1. *For the quantity.* 2. *The dwelling places.* 3. *The condition of the tenants.* 4. *The estates of these tenants.* 5. *The restrictions of the undertakers.*—22 June.

1. *For the quantity.*—That a full fourth of the whole be set out for the mere Irish.

2. *The dwelling places.*—That they be placed together, where it can be done conveniently, but if it cannot, then to place them severally.

3. *The condition of the tenants.*—Those that shall be received as tenants shall be conformable in religion and come to the church, and that shall wear English apparel, use their plowing after the English manner, with a caution to bring up their children in learning.

4. *The estates of these tenants.*—To have estates made to them for 21 years or three lives, to build and inclose the fourth or fifth part of their profitable lands and not bog or mountain, or otherwise as much over and above a fourth or fifth part, as by Commissioners to be appointed shall be limited.

5. *The restrictions of the undertakers upon grants to mere Irish of any part beyond the fourth part.*—That if their grant be made for less term than 21 years then the undertaker is to forfeit x^s. nomine penæ, for every family that shall graze, manure, or inhabit their land; and for every month they shall so continue upon the land, a seizure to be toties quoties quousq. But if the alienation be made for a longer time than 21 years, then so much land as shall be so aliened to be forfeited to the King.

P. 1. Endd.: “A Copie of the Propostions for the Plantacon of Ulster.”

June 22.
Docquet Book.

884. *The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.*

To grant an annuity of 50*l.* to Geo. Aylmer out of the recusants' fines, the first payment to begin from Lady-day 1618.

1622.
June 25. **885.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book. To take surrender from John Burnet of such manors and lands as he is seized of, and to re-grant the same.
- June 25. **886.** The KING to the SAME.
Docquet Book. To grant to Sir Bryan M'Mahon and his heirs such lands as he is seized of in the co. Monaghan, and to create the same into one entire manor by the name of the manor of Rowskyne.
- June 25. **887.** The KING to the SAME.
Docquet Book. To take care that any grants of lands claimed or sued for by John Stuart, or by any one for him, be not passed to any other person than the said John Stuart.
- June 27. **888.** LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 24. Respecting the necessity of Sir Richard Aldworth's having his rent of 200*l.* per annum allowed unto him upon his entertainment as Provost Marshal of Munster. Large plantation of British by him.—Dublin Castle, 27 June 1622.
Signed: A. T. Loftus, Canc., Armagh, Wilmot, To. Caulfield, Will. Jones, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley, Fr. Blundell, Th. Penroddok, James Perrott, Na. Riche, Hen. Bourghchier, Tho. Crewe, Ri. Hadsor.
Pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*
- June 27. **889.** Copy of the above.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 25. *Pp.* 2.
- June 28. **890.** WALTER EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 26. His daughters have grown impatient of their wants, and intend to leave him. Desires some allowance for them, and that he may attend the Board to prove his answer to particulars exhibited by Lord Desmond.—The Fleet, 28 June 1622.
P. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*
- [June 28.] **891.** EARL OF ORMOND'S SUIT with the EARL OF DESMOND.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 26A. Earl of Ormond's answers to the suggestions of Desmond relative to certain lands not extended.
Pp. 2. *Endd.*
- [June 28.] **892.** Copy of the preceding.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 26B. *Pp.* 2. *Endd.*
- June 28. **893.** PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 26C. Refer to him the case of Edw. Davenant against the merchant adventurers for pilchard fishing off the island of Whiddy.—28 June 1622.

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Signed: Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Viscount Wallingford, Lord Bishop of Winton, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Secretary Calvert, Master of the Rolls, Sir John Sucklinge.

P. 1. Add.: "For Mr. Chesterman in Chanell Row at Sir Albertus Moreton." *Endd.*

June 30.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 27.

894. PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL.

For John Eustace, an ancient servitor, to have his pension of 9*d.* per diem renewed, and all arrears paid.—Whitehall, 30 June 1622.

Signed: Lord Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Grandison, Lord Winton, Lord Brooke, Mr. Secretary, Master of the Rolls, Sir John Suckling, Sir Edw. Conway.

P. 1. Endd.

[June.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 27A.

895. PETITION of THOMAS BELLOTT, gent., to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

For letters to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for payment of his pension and arrears.

P. 1.

[June.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 28.

896. LORDS JUSTICES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The 28th of this instant received theirs of the 27th of May last, signifying His Majesty's pleasure that they should permit Captain Neale, Captain Maguyre, Captain Donnell, and Captain Delahoide to raise such numbers of men within this kingdom as should be willing to go over with them for the service of the King of Spain, and to give order for this free transport from hence. They have granted several warrants to the said captains, according to the form and direction transmitted hither, and fearing that the employment of these men (being descended of the most pernicious septs of this kingdom, and two of them, viz., Capt. Neale and Capt. Magwyre, grandchildren to the late traitor Tyrone, and such as have been by divers ill-affected persons of that race both expected and often wished for) might breed some trouble in the thoughts of the subjects and undertakers of those parts, they have inserted in their several warrants the enclosed provisoes and restrictions.

The number of men allowed to be raised not specified, nor the time within which the levy shall be made. Desire instructions upon these points.

Signed: A. T. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt.

P. 1. Add. Endd. Sealed with motto of "Mort Loyal." Enclose,

[June.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 28I.

897. *Provisoes inserted in the several warrants granted to Captain Delahoyd and others for levying soldiers for the King of Spain.*

Pp. 2. Endd.

1622.
[June.] 898. PETITION of PATRICK FITZMORRIS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 28A.

To order his father to pay his arrears on a day to be fixed for that purpose.

P. 1.

- July 5. 899. LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 29.

Recommend the enclosed petition.—Dublin, 5 July 1622.

Signed: A. T. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt, Wilmot, Hen. Valentia, Fr. Aungier, Ge. Shurley, Dom. Sarsfelde, Blenerhayset, Ad. Loftus.

P. 1. *Add. Endd. Enclosing.*

- S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 29 i. 900. *Petition of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College to the Lords Justices and Council, that the restraint made of the payment of pensions so far as concerns the said college may be released, and special directions given for payment.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

- July 5. 901. COMMISSIONERS in IRELAND to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, Lord Admiral.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 30.

Testify of Sir Tho. Roper that he is an active and able servitor in time of war, and in this time of peace an industrious instrument of good by planting many English in sundry fishing places of the west of Ireland, and (as they are informed) some hundreds of families at Crookhaven, where, at his own charges, he has built a fort, now finished, with good store of ordnance for the defence of that harbour. And they have seen a goodly clothing work of his near Dublin, where in carding, spinning, weaving, working, dressing, and dyeing cloth, many poor people are daily set on work to the increase of His Majesty's Customs and the wealth of this kingdom; but he professes himself utterly unable to go forward in it unless he is paid his arrears of entertainment due to him (among other captains) for three years past. At his earnest request they entreat his (the Lord Admiral's) favour in his behalf.—Dublin, 5 July 1622.

Signed: Wm. Jones, Dudley Diges, Th. Penrodocke, Ja. Pawlett, Na. Riche, Hen. Bouchier, Th. Price.

Note in the hand of []. "This is a tru copi of a letir ritten to the markus of Buckingham."

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Copy of a letter to the Lord Admiral, &c."

- July 6. 902. DEED POLL of NOMINATION of two BARONETS by SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

His Majesty, by his letters under his privy seal, dated at Westminster the 11th of May, in the 20th year of his reign

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(1622), having given him power to nominate two persons of quality to the Lords Justices or Deputy, or other chief governor, to be baronets, he now nominates to Lord Viscount Loftus and Lord Viscount Powerscourt, the now Lords Justices, Valentine Blake, of the town of Galway, Esquire, to be one, and the first to receive the title of baronet. Witness his hand and seal the 6th of July, in the 20th year of the reign.

Signed : Francis Blundell.

At foot is the acknowledgment of the Lords Justices of the nomination.

Signed : Ad. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt.

Pp. 2.

July 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 30A.

903. PETITION of EDMOND BOWEN to the KING.

For payment of arrears of his pension, with reference of the same to the Privy Council.

This petition is to be delivered to Sir Hen. Holcroft, Knt.
—29 June 1622.

Signed : Sydney Mountage.

Court at Windsor, 9 July 1622. Referred to the Privy Council.

Signed : He. Holcroft.

P. 1.

July 12.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 31.

904. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Directs the hearing of the claims which the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin shall produce in the point of precedence, and disapproves of their jostling one another at public meetings.—Westminster, 12 July 1622.

“ And that men there should see such flashes of vanity in any of that calling, whom they ought not to look upon but with reverence.”

Pp. 3.

July 15.
Sign Manuals,
vol. xiii. No. 83.

905. COMMISSION for LEASING.

To Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy, and others, for leasing Crown lands in that kingdom.

July 16.
Sign Manuals,
vol. xiv. No. 3.

906. COMMISSION for LEVYING DEBTS.

To the same, Lord Deputy, and others, for levying His Majesty's debts in that realm.

July 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 31.

907. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

For granting a patent to Sir William Irving of one-fifth of the profits arising out of the licences of alehouses on surrender of his patent of 2nd November 1620, for two-thirds of the forfeited recognizances of alehouse keepers in Ireland.

Pp. 4.

1622.
July 27. **908.** COMMISSION to ARTHUR LORD CHICHESTER of BELFAST.
Grant Book, To examine the accounts of receivers in Ireland, and to
p. 352. cause them to pay arrears.
- July 27. **909.** COMMISSION to HENRY VISCOUNT FALKLAND, ARTHUR
Grant Book, LORD CHICHESTER, of Belfast, and others.
p. 362. For division of lands in Ireland.
- July 29. **910.** LORDS JUSTICES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland, Their letters of the 15th instant came to hand on the 25th
vol. 236, 32. forbidding that Captains Neale and Magwyre levy any men
at all, either for service of the King of Spain or any other
purpose, notwithstanding their letters of 27th May, and that
neither of them depart this kingdom until His Majesty's
pleasure be further known.
Have also received their other letters of 28th June by Capt.
Fitzgerald, with liberty for him to raise men for the said
service. Have licensed him to levy 300, as he desires men to
be levied within the pale, or near to the borders thereof. Do
not yet discern that they intend speedy despatch, but fear
rather by their slow progress that they have a purpose to pass
over their winter here.—Dublin, 29 July 1622.
Signed: A. T. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt.
P. 1. Add. Endd.
- July 30. **911.** TWO COMPANIES for the LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND.
S.P., Ireland, Certificate touching the raising of a band of horse, and a
vol. 236, 33. company of foot, for Lord Falkland, out of the existing
establishment.
P. 1.
- [July.] **912.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
S.P., Ireland, Sir Beverley Newcomen is to be discharged of the
vol. 236, 33A. 62*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* remaining in *super* upon him, on account of the
ordnance he had received into His Majesty's pinnace "Moon"
in 1617.
Pp. 2. Endd.
- [July.] **913.** PETITION of THOMAS ELLIOTT to the KING.
S.P., Ireland, For a grant of such fines as may be imposed on Daniel
vol. 236, 33B. O'Keiffe, Caher Modera, John O'Shea, and others, at the suit
of Art O'Keiffe in the Star Chamber of Ireland.
P. 1.
- Aug. 9. **914.** The KING to SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL, Vice-Treasurer
Acta Regia and Receiver-General of the Revenue.
Hibernica, He is to allow the Lord Viscount Falkland, the Deputy, for
P.R.O., any journeys he may have to make into remote parts, such
Ireland. allowance as former Deputies have had, over and above

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his ordinary allowance; and for the transport of himself and his followers, such sums by concordatum under their hands, as he and the Council there shall think fit to allow him.—Westminster, 9 August, in the 20th year of the reign.

Pp. 1½. Enrolled at the request of Richard Veele, gentleman.

Aug. 10. 915. The KING to SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

To pay to Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy, for so many days as he shall be employed in journeys into the remote parts of that kingdom.

Aug. 10 to 916. SURVEY of the LONDONERS' PLANTATION.

Oct. 10.
Carew Papers,
vol. 634.

A brief survey of the present state of the plantation of the county of Londonderry, taken by Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hadsor, Esq., by virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, bearing date the 30th of July last, on that behalf to us directed, beginning the 10th of August 1622, and ending the 10th of October next following.¹

¹ The Editors of the Calendar of the Carew Papers in the Appendix to the Calendar 1603–1624, p. 459, have the following :—

“ Vol. 634, described in the Lambeth Catalogue, p. 144, under the head “ Codex Chartaceus in Folio ” as “ A survey of the estate of the plantation of “ the county of Londonderry, taken in 1624 (sic) by Sir Thomas Phillips, Knt., by “ virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland, being “ particular draughts of all the buildings, lands, &c. belonging thereunto,” has not been forwarded with the other volumes from the Lambeth Library to the Record Office.”

Finding that there was a copy of this singular and invaluable work at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin, we applied to Major Wilson, R.E., Superintendent of the Survey there for the use of it for the purposes of this Calendar, and he having forwarded our application to General Cameron, R.E., Director of the Survey, he was good enough to permit us to have the loan of it.

It appears from the following letters of Mr. J. Butler Williams (one connected apparently with the Ordnance Survey) that he was employed by Captain Larcom, R.E., to copy the draughts, and that they are perfect fac similes, as is also the text. The following are the letters :—

MY DEAR SIR,

London, 8th October 1836.

I HEREWITH forward you the complete set of the Lambeth traces, arranged in a blank volume in the same manner as they are placed in the Lambeth copy. I was induced to adopt that form by the suggestion that you would wish to preserve them in a state as nearly similar as possible to the originals. Lest, however, I may have been mistaken, I have been careful to attach them only slightly in order to remove them without injury. I have chosen the cartridge paper of the same shade as the paper on which the plans have been drawn, so as to make the resemblance in the colouring as close as possible. But the difference in the effect of the colours when laid on the smooth tracing paper, as compared with their appearance on the rough surface of the originals, has caused some degree of dissimilarity, which I have been unable altogether to overcome. The blank leaves from pages 99 to 104 are to be filled with further details concerning the plantation given in the character of the Shakespearean MSS. The Secretary being on the point of again absenting himself from town for ten days, and thereby preventing all access to the library, must defer sending you this additional matter until my return from Paris, for which place I start on Monday next.

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A TABLE for finding out of the several places contained in this book :—

Folio.

1. A general plot of the 12 proportions.
2. A plot of a fortification in lieu of that in the market-place of the city of Londonderry.
7. A plot of the city of Londonderry.
10. A plot of the fort of Culmore.
11. A plot of the Goldsmiths' lands.
16. A plot of the Goldsmiths' buildings.
19. A plot of the Grocers' lands.
22. A plot of the Grocers' buildings.
25. A plot of the Fishmongers' lands.
28. A plot of the Fishmongers' buildings.
31. A plot of Sir Thomas Phillips' lands.
34. A plot of Sir Thomas Phillips' buildings.
37. A plot of the Haberdashers' lands.
40. A plot of the Haberdashers' buildings.
43. A plot of the Clothworkers' lands.
46. A plot of the Clothworkers' buildings.
49. A plot of the town of Coleraine.
52. A plot of the Merchant Tailors' lands.
53. A plot of the Merchant Tailors' buildings.
58. A plot of the Ironmongers' lands.
61. A plot of the Ironmongers' buildings.
64. A plot of the Mercers' lands.
67. A plot of the Mercers' buildings.
70. A plot of the Vintners' lands.
75. A plot of the Vintners' buildings.
76. A plot of the Salters' lands.
79. A plot of the Salters' buildings.
82. A plot of the Drapers' lands.
85. A plot of the Drapers' buildings.
88. A plot of the Skinners' lands.
91. A plot of the Skinners' buildings.
94. A plot of the Harbour of Calebeg (Killibegs).

To ensure to you the possession of that information without loss of time, I have made arrangements with a clerk, who has been for some years employed in such works at the British Museum, to copy it for me, should the Secretary return to town before me. I shall, I suppose, be in Dublin before the end of the month.

[To Captain Larcom, R.E.]

Yours very truly,

J. BUTLER WILLIAMS.

The Speaker's House,
8th November 1836.

MY DEAR SIR,

I SEND you by this day's post the manuscript copy, and I believe that the errors you pointed out in it were those of the original. You will, however, be able to ascertain whether it be so, as I send you a fac simile of the whole of the text. As I have paged the blank leaves at the end of the book as they were in the original, you will be able to place the traces accordingly. [He then gives an account of his visit to the French Survey Office, and concludes]

[To Captain Larcom, R.E.]

Believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

J. BUTLER WILLIAMS.

He has further certified in the first page of the MS. "True copies. J.B.W., 9th October 1836."

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The lands belonging to the 12 companies are listed about with a green colour in all the places, except in the first general plot, which comprehends the whole 12 proportions.



The bishop's lands lying within the City's lands, are listed about with a red colour, and marked with this red mark.



The new glebes laid out to the several incumbents are marked with this red mark.



The British freeholds are marked with this red mark.



The natives' freeholds are marked with this red mark.

A GENERAL PLOT of the LANDS belonging to the CITY of LONDON, as they are divided and set out to the 12 companies as they do but and bound each upon other, the particular plots whereof do follow more at large described.

[Then follows the elevation of a square flat-roofed building of four stories, with stone arcades round the ground floor (the arches resting on Doric columns) raised upon a platform so as to require five stone entrance steps. The lowest story would seem intended for a town hall. Two cannons project from each face, as it were out of a ship's side, under the arcades a little above the ground level. Two in like manner above on the roof of the arcade project from each face. The building above the arcade is a narrow square of three stories, giving it the look of a tower.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

"This is a plan of a fortification desired to have been in lieu of that is now made in the market-place of Londonderry, which would have served for the same purpose they have it, and other good purposes, and been a great strength to the city."¹

A PLOT of the CITY of LONDONDERRY, as it stand[s] built and fortified.

Scale, 100 perches to the inch.

¹ A woodcut of this building is given in the "Ordnance Survey of the county of Londonderry," Lieutenant-Colonel Colby, R.E., Superintendent. 4to. Dublin, Hodges and Smith. 1835.

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An alphabetical table for the finding out of the places marked in the plot of the city of Londonderry:—

- A. King James' bulwark.
- B. Prince Charles' bulwarks.
- C. The Lord Deputy's bulwark.
- D. London bulwark.
- E. The Lord Docwra's bulwark.
- F. The Lord Chichester's bulwark.
- G. The Governor of the plantation's bulwark.
- H. The Mayor of Londonderry's bulwark.
- I. The limekilns.
- K. The ditches without the walls.
- L. A place where a new quay were fit to be built.
- M. The form of a citadel fitting to have been built in the market-place.
- N. Ranges left where houses may be built in time to come.
- O. The old castle wherein the King's store is kept.

[The fortification M., as desired (but not built), is shown standing in the market-square, in the centre of the city, and four streets (Silver Street and Queen Street, Shambles and Gracious Street) branching from the market square, formed of continuous rows of houses of one story, slated. The rest of the ground within the walls is seen marked out in skeleton for streets, with houses and backsides. The church, the bishop's house, school-house, the old castle, and 12 other small houses dispersed, being all that is shown as then existing of Londonderry.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

The number of inhabitants now inhabiting in the city of Londonderry, soldiers and others, do make 109 families dwelling in stone houses, slated.

Families of poor soldiers and poor labouring men dwelling within the walls in cabins	-	12
So the whole number dwelling within the walls of the city are	-	121
The number of men present well armed within the city of Londonderry	-	110
Presented by the mayor in a scroll of dwellers near the town	-	63

His Majesty is requested to take into his gracious consideration the rest of the defects of the city of Londonderry, which he has made bold to relate as follows:—

The first should have begun with a church, which the city wants, having not any other than a piece of an old monastery, long before the burning of Derry by them repaired and yet

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maintained, but not of capacity for half the citizens, much less for the whole parish.

The city is well fortified, but wants 300 houses more to be built, and British sent over to guard the town, for as it is now [it is] a mere bait for an enemy.

It is very necessary there were a magazine of victuals for one year; for that the inhabitants make no other provision but from one market day to another.

There wants great ordnance for the bulwarks, and platforms for them, and munition answerable.

Guard and sentinel houses for the soldiers.

A quay were necessary to be made, which will not only be graceful to the city but yield great profit by cramage and wharfage.

The bog adjoining to the town being cut [] will not only be a strength to the town, but commodious many ways by setting up of mills, which the town wants.

That out of the 4,000 acres His Majesty bestowed upon the city there be 40 freeholders made, the want whereof is a great hindrance to His Majesty's service, the city keeping the most part in their own hands.

The FORT OF CULMORE, three miles from Londonderry

[Represents the fort as of triangular form, two sides surrounded by the waters of Lough Foyle, and 12 guns mounted on the walls, en barbette.]

THE COMMISSIONER'S NOTE.

This fort is a place of importance and well fortified with store of ordnance in it, but the city's allowance for guarding thereof is so small that it is dangerous. So that it concerns His Majesty that some speedy course were taken for the safe keeping of it.

It is very needful there were a store of victuals for one year, and more store of munitions.

The BUILDINGS belonging to the COMPANY OF GOLD-SMITHS, two miles from Londonderry.

[The principal house is drawn as a large three-storied mansion standing at the angle of a square battlemented bawn or yard, with circular flanking towers at the three other angles, one with a conical roof, the other two not roofed. Underneath this house is written "Mr. Freeman." There are draughts of six other houses of stone, slated, which by their windows might seem of one story only, but by their height and gables over the windows must be formed of a ground floor and upper story. Underneath each house is written, "William Young," "Edward Strange," "Mrs. Freeman," "John Reede," "Sander Spencer," "Robert Crofer."]

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There are five other low circular buildings of stone or clay, apparently thatched, with windows, some with a chimney, some without. No names underneath.]

The BUILDINGS belonging to the COMPANY OF GROCERS, five miles from Londonderry.

[Draught of a large three-storied mansion, gabled in the style of the period, with three brick chimnies, standing at one angle of a large battlemented stone bawn, which has circular flanking towers at each of the other three angles, with conical roofs, showing by the rafters that they are not yet tiled or slated.¹ Under this mansion is written "Mr. Andrewe."

There is a small church; underneath it, "The New Church." A small inn, as appears by the hanging sign; underneath it, "Gabriel More," and five other houses. A large long one, a floor above the ground floor, with three gabled windows, and three brick chimnies; under it "Captaine Downes." Three other short ones of like build, but with only one chimney; under written "Mrs. Clarke," "Jno. Robinson," "Mr. Maye." A fourth of framework; underneath is "William More;" and one low circular building with chimney and small windows, flat roof of plank. No name underneath.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Freeholders resident upon their freehold in			
this proportion	-	-	6
British men present on this proportion	-		34
Whereof armed	-	-	22
Natives in this proportion	-	-	75

This plantation already done, is to small purpose without another plantation further into the country, and British sent over, which would prevent many robberies and murders daily committed by the Irish, to the great terror of the few poor British already settled.

The FISHMONGERS' BUILDINGS at BALLEKELLE, ten miles from Londonderry.

[The principal building is a large mansion house of the style of the period, consisting of three stories, with triple gables, and two chimnies, standing in the centre of a large bawn, encompassed by a wall with flanking towers at each angle, two of them circular, two four sided, all not yet roofed. Under the house is written "Mr. George Downing and Mr. Higinis."

There are besides the church, (a small low building without tower or spire), eight stone houses slated; underneath are written these names respectively, "Long and Jackson," "Ralph Modeck," "William Davison," "Finelock," "Richard

¹ These principal houses would seem to be Manor Houses, see Sir Thomas Phillips' address to His Majesty at the close of this survey. Also in his note to the Ironmongers' Buildings, p. 373. And his note of the Salters' Buildings at Magherafelt, p. 376.

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Stebing," "Arthur Briton," "Mark Briton," "Peter Gayt." Three framework houses; underneath is "Eustace Jones," "Thomas Smarte;" the third has no name attached; there are four low circular buildings, under one is "Ralphe Philip," under the other three no names.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Without the town four thatched cabins and a water mill.

Freeholders resident upon their freeholds	
in this proportion	- - - 0
British men present in this proportion,	
and arms ready for as many more	- 23
Natives on this proportion	- - 245

This plantation stands on the very roadway between Derry and Coleraine, but to small purpose without another such like were made further into the country, and British sent over, which would prevent many robberies and stealths daily committed by the Irish, to the great terror of the few poor British already planted, many of them having lost all they had. The six freeholders which they ought to have, being planted in a convenient place together, will be a good strength to the country.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS' BUILDINGS at LIMEVADDY.

[On the bank of the river is shown the old castle of O'Cane, with drawbridge and moat and circular tower, with guns in double tier, beside it Sir Thomas Phillips' stone house of two stories, slated, with orchard, pleasure garden, and dovecot.

N.B.—Beyond is "Sir Thomas Phillips' bildinge at Newtown, a mile from Limma Vadde," a village of 18 small houses, at a cross-road, with a stone cross in the centre.]

The HABERDASHERS' BUILDING at BALLECASLAN.

[A tall, three-storied house, slated, with three chimnies, standing in the middle of a large barn or courtyard, enclosed by walls, with four circular flanking towers, one at each angle, all without roofs. Underneath the house is written, "Sir Robert M'Leland."

In another draught on same sheet.]

The HABERDASHERS' BUILDING at ARDSKILLIN, a mile from the former.

[Twenty-seven small houses contiguous, thatched or shingled, low circular buildings being intermingled with the ordinary four-sided houses. They stand at each side of a road in two ranks, facing each other.]

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THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Freeholders resident upon their freeholds			
this proportion	-	-	5
British men present on this proportion	-		123
Whereof armed	-	-	100
Natives on this proportion	-	-	125

This plantation, albeit it is the strongest and most ablest of men to defend themselves, yet have they sustained great losses by the wood kerne and thieves. So as it is very requisite for their better safety, another plantation were made further towards the mountains.

The CLOTHWORKERS' BUILDING.

[Beside the river Ban (with the town of Coleraine drawn in miniature on the opposite bank) is shown a tall, four-storied, double house, slated, with prominent eaves, standing in the centre of a circular bawn, the entrance being by a gate between circular gate towers. There is no name to signify the occupant.]

The CLOTHWORKERS, two and a half miles from the former.

[Represents a scattered village and 21 small houses, thatched or shingled, with circular houses intermingled with them, in fewer number than in the former. One of the houses represents a water-mill.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Freeholders resident on their freeholds in			
this proportion	-	-	1
British men present in this proportion	-		86
Whereof armed	-	-	78
Natives on this proportion	-	-	81

A PLOT of the TOWN OF COLERAINE as it now stands, built and fortified.

[The town is shown seated on the river Ban, enclosed within a clay wall with bastions and flanking towers, large wet ditch, and a bridge across the Ban having a drawbridge in the centre for ships to pass, the bridge on the town side having two circular gate towers with conical roofs, in a battlemented wall along the river bank. The streets are composed of rows of small houses, slated, with long gardens and backsides, except one large house near the river gate and bridge, with gardens and out offices.

Outside the walls at opposite sides are two square cattle pounds apparently surrounded with post and rail, scale 100 yards to an inch.]

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THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

The number of families within the walls of Coleraine inhabiting in houses and cabins are	-	-	-	-	145
Whereof 18 are soldiers of the garrison there.					
The number of men present, well armed, within the town of Coleraine	-				100
The captain informed us there were about their necessary affairs in the country to the number of	-	-	-	-	50
Likewise it was affirmed there were dwelling near the town	-	-	-	-	24

A TABLE for the better understanding of the places marked in the plot of COLERAINE with red letters.

The part of the town near to the river from A. to D. doth lie dangerously open, and were fit to be fortified with a strong stone wall with convenient flankers, as in the plot described.

The bridge C. is not yet built, notwithstanding it pleased His Majesty so much to favour and further the building thereof, that he gave unto the city of London 2,000 acres of land in lieu of the building thereof, which lands are at this day worth 200*l. per annum*. The want of which bridge doth much impoverish the town, and is a great hindrance of those parts that lie beyond the water.

The wall or rampier E. being of earth is continually falling down and out of repair, which were fitting to be faced with stone, and would make it very strong and defensible.

The two gates or ports B. are slenderly built of timber, not fitting a town of strength. Instead whereof it were very convenient that two strong ports of stone, platformed and battlemented, were erected.

There is room left for 200 houses, so as there wants that number to make it a great town, if there were British sent over to inhabit, for it is needful it should be better guarded.

There wants a magazine of victuals to be in there.

There wants great ordnance for the bulwarks, and a store of munition answerable.

The bulwarks want platforms.

There is want of guard and sentinel houses for the soldiers.

The MERCHANT TAILORS' BUILDING at MACOSQUIN, two miles from Coleraine.

[One large three-storied house, with double gables, and three red brick chimnies, standing in the middle of a bawn, the four enclosing walls being built, but vacancies left at the angles as if places for flankers to be built. At the angles of the house, high up, are seen flying turrets of defence. There is no name under it. There is a small church and con-

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spicuous bell in a bell turret, and seven small houses dispersed, two of them marked "void;" under the others, the names respectively of William Ball, Thomas Gill, Thomas Myne, and under an adjacent house "Built by Thomas Myn." Also a water-mill.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Freeholders resident upon their freeholds		
on this proportion	-	2
British men present on this proportion	-	36
Whereof armed	-	29
Natives on this proportion	-	124

It were fit another plantation were made upon this proportion for the safety of the inhabitants thereof.

The BUILDINGS of the COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS.

[A large house of two stories, the lower of stone, the upper of red brick, with two red brick chimnies, and four circular flanking towers with conical slated roofs at the angles, and weather vanes on each, standing in the centre of a large bawn, the wall being of red brick. Underneath the house "Mr. George Caminge."]

There are six large two-storied framework houses; underneath each is written respectively John Knyghton, Francis Hatford, Thomas Knock, John Pavell, Thomas Wilkes, John Robinson; one small stone house, slated, Guy Chamberlane. There are three other low circular houses thatched, with the names underneath, William Chamberlane, Mr. Booth, John Feland. There are three others without names.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Freeholders resident upon their freeholds		
in this proportion	-	1
British men present on this proportion	-	65
Whereof armed	-	50
Natives on this proportion	-	131

The few British that inhabit this proportion live so scattered that upon occasion they are unable to succour one another, and are daily robbed and spoiled and driven to leave the country. This proportion being the entrance to Glanconkeyne, the chiefest strength Tyrone had, and the place of his last refuge, and the nursery of the rebellion in the north, it were fit for the strengthening of those parts a plantation were made further into the country. The fittest place (as we conceive) is Maherimore, some eight miles from the Ban and this place; and the manor house in some convenient place.

It were fit the freeholds were laid together or divided into two parts, each freehold having two ballibos, as the city received the same from His Majesty, which would be a good

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strength to that part of the country, otherwise what is done there already is to small purpose for the safety thereof.

THE BUILDINGS of the COMPANY OF MERCERS.

[*The principal house is a three-storied house of stone, slated, with circular towers with conical roofs at each angle of the house, with two red brick chimneys, standing at the side of a bawn. The bawn is square, the walls of stone, with red brick battlements. At three of the angles of the bawn circular flankers with slated roofs of conical form; under the house is written, "Mr. Valentyne Hartop."*

There are four two-storied houses of framework, with apparently shingle roofs; under three are the names, Mr. Madder, minister, Dixons, Charles Williams; the fourth has no name. There are, besides, four other small houses thatched; only one is named, "Thomas Bromley." There are two low circular dwellings without names. There is a river or large stream, and near it a water-mill. The whole is represented as in a forest.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Freeholders upon their freeholds in this proportion	-	-	-	-	-	3
British men present on this proportion	-	-	-	-	-	52
Natives on this proportion	-	-	-	-	-	145

Upon this proportion there is a place called Greaneagham, four miles from Dongladye, towards the mountains, whereon a plantation is fit to be made for the safety of that part of the country, where many murders and robberies have been committed to the great terror of the poor inhabitants.

THE VINTNERS' BUILDINGS, BALLEAGHE (BELLAGHY).

[*The principal house is a singular square or diamond of red brick; two sides formed of lodgings attached to two round towers of red brick, with convex dome-like roofs, covered with scales of shingle or tiles.*

There is a pretentious gate tower, and at the furthest angle of the square are seen steps for mounting to a sally port. On the ground of the bawn is written, "Sr. Baptist Jones."

Fourteen framework houses of one story, each with its field or garden ground in the rear, and separated by the width of a house from each other, form two rows along a street or road. In the centre is a stone or wooden cross with the stocks beneath it.

The following names are under the houses: William Deard, Robert Stevenson, Thomas June, Thomas Lewin, Ellis Okes, Thomas Sparry, Eustace Bell, Robert Kinge, William Coxe, Thomas West, Thomas Hutchin, Henry Prettie. Under one is written Void; under another, Not finished. There are eight circular dwellings, thatched, without name.]

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THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Freeholders resident on their freeholds on the proportion -	-	-	-	-	2
British men present on this proportion	-	-	-	-	80
Whereof armed	-	-	-	-	66
Natives on this proportion	-	-	-	-	184

This proportion lies in the midst of Glanconkeyne, a very fast country, by reason of the woods, bogs, and bordering mountains, so as it is fitted there should be a great care had in the well planting thereof with British; and that from these several plantations there be choice made of the fittest and most convenient places for highways to be laid out, and large passes cut through the woods to answer each several plantation. This being performed will make a county which was the seat and nursery of rebellion, a pleasant, rich, and plentiful country.

The SALTERS' BUILDINGS at MAGHERAFELT.

[There is shown an oblong square of walls about eight feet high. One end of the square represents the front elevation of a great house with many projecting bays, and at the rear two large salient squares for chambers connected with the main building. The foremost part of the square has written on it, "The Bawne," the lower end, "The House." There is also the following note:—

This manor house and bawn, begun by the Company of Salters and builded to the first story, has so remained these six years, the timber rotting and decaying, being now used for a pound for cattle.

Ten framework houses of one story are shown, each with its field or garden. Under six of them appear the names of "Thomas Cooper," "Anthony Avery," "Silvester Fleetwood," "Elles Redferne," "Joyce Every," "John Redferne." Two are represented "Void," and under each of two skeleton houses, "A frame."]

The SALTERS' BUILDINGS at SALTERSTOUN, six miles from Magherafelt.

[Not far from the shore of Lough Neagh is seen a square bawn with two circular flanking towers with conical roofs shingled or tiled. Inside the bawn, one of its walls forming the back wall of a dwelling house, is written, "Mr. Finche."]

Ten framework houses are shown with the following names under each respectively, "Daniel Hall," "Thomas Jackson," "Richard Evans," and "Edward Jones."

"John Howgrave," "Widow Travers," "Rowland Warbank," "Walter Walton," "Mr. Birket, minister," "Mathew Hill," "Miles Shingleton," "Thomas Pitts."

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Four other houses of a meaner class have the names beneath, "Richard Avery," "Thomas Thelor," "Robert Scott." Over low circular dwelling, "Edward Foster."]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

This proportion lies in the fastness of Killetra, where it is very fit for the strengthening of those parts there were a castle and a bawn erected between Magherafelt and Moneymore as the two ¹ the Drapers' proportion, which with Magherafelt being finished, and freeholders of the said manor ² well planted in a convenient place, and large passes cut through the woods for highways, will be a great security for those parts, and increase of traffic from the inland countries to the said Lough.

The BUILDINGS belonging to the COMPANY OF DRAPERS at MONEYMORE.

[The manor house of two stories, slated, forms the end of a square bawn with battlemented walls. At one angle is a square flanker, in the centre of the front wall a gate tower.

There is then shown a village of 21 houses, seven of framework, 14 of stone or clay, with plank roofs, and in the centre of the village a tall pole or mast, with a wind vane, and at foot the stocks.

Under the framework houses respectively are the names, "William Woodroff," "Mr. Harford, minister," "Widow Russell," "Mr. Staples." Three are marked "Void." Of the 14 others, three only are named, "Mr. Pinche," "Mr. Myles," "Birke," two are marked "Void," the rest unnamed.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

This house and bawn being near finished lies in part uncovered; the floors and partitions not made; the timber thereof rotting, and the walls decaying with the weather, having so remained these six years, and is now used for a pound for cattle.

In a note: This house hath been repaired since the Commissioners surveyed it.

Freeholders resident on their freeholds in

this proportion	-	-	-	1
British men present on this proportion	-	-	-	16
Natives on this proportion	-	-	-	186

It were fit there were a good plantation made at the foot of the mountain of Sleoghallen, where Tyrone made his last fight with the Queen's forces, which may be well seconded by the garrison of Desert Martin, where Sir William Windsor's foot company lies.

¹ Undecipherable.

² Entitled "The Manor of Sal."

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The SKINNERS' BUILDINGS at CROSSALT, five miles from Londonderry.

[*The principal house stands in a square bawn at one corner, part within and part without the line of the wall. There are two circular flankers with shingled roofs. Within is written on the ground "The House and Bawne at Crossault."*]

The SKINNERS' BUILDINGS at DUNGIVEN, ten miles from the former.

[*This is a most elaborate draught of a mansion house, on a far larger scale than the rest. It is isometric.*

The house forms one end of a yard formed by two lines of offices extending thence to the entrance gate. The whole is slated. A castle is attached, and the interior is shown by a longitudinal section.]

THE COMMISSIONERS' NOTE.

Freeholders six ¹ resident on their freeholds			
in this proportion	-	-	1
British men present on this proportion	-		12
Natives on this proportion	-	-	348

It is necessary there were a strong plantation upon this proportion in a fit place at the foot of the mountains entering into the woods of Glanconkeyne for the safety of those parts, which will be to good purpose to answer the rest of the plantations of Londonderry.

THE COMMISSIONERS' SUMMARY.

The whole number of British men inhabiting and now found resident in the city of Londonderry, the town of Coleraine, the fort of Culmore, and upon the whole 12 proportions planted by the Londoners, doth contain	-	-	-	-	979
Whereof armed	-	-	-	-	749
A third part of the 979 British are not serviceable men.					
Natives inhabiting upon the 12 proportions of the city of London's lands	-	-	-	-	1,824
Natives upon the church lands and the Irish freeholders and that of Sir Thomas Phillips, will make at the least	-	-	-	-	500
					<u>2,324</u>

There are at least 300 idle persons over and above the 2,324.

¹ This probably is an error, and should be left out.

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There are many that are young men dwelling with their parents, as likewise servants which are not within the number above-mentioned, so as there cannot be in the whole county less than 4,000 men.

The manor houses and villages adjoining thereto are situated in the same manner as they are described in the book, being the pleasantest [most] commodious places near the rivers, but not so fit for the safety of the country.

So that it is very necessary the two baronies of Loughinsholin and Coleraine be forthwith strengthened by erecting several forts and villages in the heart of the country near the mountains, and that sufficient British be planted there to secure that country, which Tyrone in regard of the great fastness held for his last refuge, which the Londoners ought willingly to yield unto in respect of the ample benefit already received and daily accruing unto them in those territories.

Thus has he made bold to present to His Majesty how the many defects and omissions of the Londoners' plantation, a place principally designed by His Majesty for the future and continual settlement and strengthening of the whole province of Ulster, which he has not manifested out of malice to the Londoners as they unjustly charged him, but out of his zeal to His Majesty's service, and the safety of that commonwealth, as to His Majesty's most clear judgment upon the discovery of the truth will plainly appear. In which he submits his labours and travails pursued with much hazard and charge of my own this 14 years, being ever ready to second the same with the peril of his life in that or any other His Majesty's service.

(Signed) THOMAS PHILLIPS.

1619.
March 28.

917. CAPTAIN NICHOLAS PYNNAIR'S SURVEY of the WORKS and PLANTATIONS performed by the CITY of LONDON in the City and County of LONDONDERRY.¹

Stearne MSS.,
Trin. Coll., Dublin,
F. 1., 19.
Printed in Harris's
Hibernica.
Folio. Dublin, 1747.

The City of Londonderry.

The City of Londonderry is now compassed about with a very strong wall, excellently made and neatly wrought, being all of good lime and stone, the circuit whereof is 284 perches, and $\frac{2}{3}$ at 18 feet to the perch, besides the four gates which contain 84 feet, and in every place of the wall it is 24 feet high, and six feet thick. The gates are all battlemented, but to two of them there is no going up, so that they serve to no great use, neither have they made any leaves for their gates, but

¹ This portion of Pynnar's survey is given that it may be compared with Sir Thomas Phillips' and Richard Hadsor's survey of the same plantation, only three years before. The order has been changed and made to follow that of Sir T. Phillips' and Rd. Hadsor's survey for the greater facility of comparison.

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make two drawbridges serve for two of them, and two port-cullices for the other two. The bullwarks are very large and good, being in number nine, besides two half bullwarks, and for four of them there may be four cannons, or other great pieces, the rest are not all out so large but wanteth very little. The rampart within the city is 12 feet thick of earth; all things are very well and substantially done, saving there wanteth a house for the soldiers to watch in, and a centinell house for the soldiers to stand in in the night to defend them from the weather, which is most extream in these parts. Since the last survey there is built a school, which is 67 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, with two other small houses. Other building there is not any within the city. The whole number of houses within the city are 92, and in them there are 102 families, which are too few a number for the defence of such a circuit, they being scarce able to man one of the bullwarks; neither is there room enough to set up 100 houses more, unless they will make them as little as the first, and name each room for a house.

Culmoore Fort.

This fort or blockhouse of Culmoore is now in the hands of Captain John Baker; the walls are now finished and the castle built, all which is strong and neatly wrought, with platforms for their artillery; and this is the only key and strength of the river that goeth to the Derry.

Gould-Smiths' Hall.

3,210 acres.

John Freeman, Esq., hath this proportion, containing by estimation 3,210 acres.

Upon this proportion there is a bawne of lime and stone 100 feet square, 16 feet high, with four flankers. Also there is a large castle or stone house in building within the wall which was two stories high, and the workmen earnestly at work to finish it with all haste. There are also six houses of stone and six of timber, very strong and well built, and seated in a very good and convenient place for the King's service.

Finds planted and estated upon this land of British tenants,—

Freeholders, 6, viz. :—

One having 180 acres.

Five having 60 acres le piece.

Lessees for years, 24, viz. :—

Two having 300 acres le piece.

Two having 120 acres le piece.

One having 100 acres.

Ten having 60 acres le piece.

One having 50 acres.

Four having 40 acres le piece.

Two having 30 acres le piece.

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*One having 46 acres.**One having 20 acres.**Total 30 families, who with their under-tenants are able to make 90 men armed, and have taken the oath of supremacy.**Grocers' Hall, alias Muffe.**3,210 acres.**Edmond Rowe had this proportion, but he being dead there is no body to ever [aver ?] for the buildings.**Upon this proportion there is a bawne in building, being 100 feet square, with four flankers ; the walls are now five feet high. By this bawne there are built four good strong houses of lime and stone, and well slated. There are four more that are built in other places somewhat further off. There are other houses of lime and stone that are upon the land dispersed, but they are built by the tenants themselves, and yet they have no estates, and likely, as they tell me, to be removed ; some of them having spent upon their building 100l., and this is through the slackness of the company that have not made estates to the undertakers. All this land for the most part is inhabited with Irish.**Fishmongers' Hall, alias Ballykelle.**3,210 acres.**This proportion is in the hands of James Higgins, a merchant of London, whose agent is here resident.**Upon this there is built a strong bawne of stone and lime, 125 feet square, 12 feet high, with four flankers, and a good house within it, being 50 feet square, all finished and inhabited by the agent, and furnished with good store of arms.**There are near to the castle 15 houses, whereof three are of stone and lime, the rest are of timber, and are rough cast with lime and slated. These stand in a convenient place for service. There is also a church near built, which is 43 feet long, 26 wide, neatly made up, and a good preacher to teach the people.**Finds planted and estated upon this land of British tenants,—**Freeholders, 6, viz. :—**Five having 160 acres le piece.**One having 120 acres.**Lessees for years, 28, viz. :—**One having 240 acres.**Two having 280 acres le piece.**Four having 120 acres le piece.**Eight having 60 acres le piece.**One having 90 acres.*

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*Six having 20 acres le piece.
 Three having 60 acres le piece.
 Three having 30 acres le piece.
 Total 34 families, which with their under-tenants
 are able to make 40 men with arms.*

Haberdashers' Hall, alias Ballycastle.

3,210 acres.

Sir Robert M'Lellan hath taken this of the company for 61 years; and upon this the castle is strongly finished, being very strong and well wrought, himself with his lady and family dwelling in it. There is no bawn nor sign of any nor any other kind of building, more than slight houses, after the Irish manner, which are dispersed all over the land. The church lyeth still as at the first, and nothing at all doing into it. There were nominated unto me six freeholders, which were in Scotland, and these were set down but for small quantities, and 21 leaseholders, but not any one of these could show him anything in writing for their estates; neither could the landlord show him any counterpains. It is true he saw the land planted with British tenants to the number of 80 men, and in the castle arms for them.

Clothworkers' Hall.

3,210 acres.

The said Sir Robert hath taken this proportion of the company for 61 years, and upon this there is a castle of lime and stone, 54 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 28 feet in height; but this is not as yet covered, neither no plantation with any British tenants, but only one freeholder, which is the parson of the parish; for all this land is inhabited with Irish.

Colerane.

The town of Colerane is at the same state it was at the last survey; there are but three houses added more to the building, which are done by other men, only the city hath allowed them 20l. a piece towards their building.

That part of the town which is unbuilt is so extreame dirty that no man is able to go in it, and especially that which should be, and is accounted to be the market place.

The walls and ramparts, built of sodds and filled with earth, do begin to decay very much, and to moulder away, for the ramparts are so narrow that it is impossible they should stand, and the bullwarks are so exceeding little that there cannot be placed any piece of artillery, if occasion were. There are two small ports which are made of timber and boards, and they serve for houses for the soldiers to watch in.

This town is so poorly inhabited that there are not men enough to man the sixth part of the wall.

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Merchant Tailors' Hall, alias Macoskin.

3,210 acres.

This is in the hands of Valentine Hartopp, Esq., who is newly come to dwell there, having taken this proportion of the company for 61 years. This castle is finished, being 50 feet long and 34 feet wide; the castle is battlemented and built very strong. There is no bawne begun as yet, but the gentleman is causing stone and lime to be laid in readiness that they may go roundly away with it. Here near unto the castle are built seven good houses of stone and lime, well slated and inhabited with English, standing altogether in a well chosen place. There is a fair large church well finished, being 86 feet long and 32 feet broad, the roof set up and ready to be slated.

Finds planted and estated on this land of Brittish tenants,—

Freeholders, six, viz. :—

6 having 60 acres le piece.

Lessees for years, 18, viz. :—

1 having 210 acres.

1 having 280 acres.

3 having 120 acres le piece.

5 having 60 acres le piece.

2 having 60 acres jointly.

6 having 36 acres le piece.

Cottagers, 5, viz. :—

Each of these have a house and a garden plott, with three acres of land,

Totall, 29 families, able to make 40 men with good arms, for here is great store.

Ironmongers' Hall.

3,210 acres.

George Cammynge,¹ agent for the company, is here resident, but he hath no order to make any estates to any tenants that are come hither to dwell, notwithstanding there are divers that have disbursed a great deal of money, and built good houses. All that these men can get are articles of agreement for 31 years; but they fear that this may be altered by others that may come after. Notwithstanding, they pay for every town land, which they account to be but 60 acres, 5l. 10s. or 5l. per annum. The uncertainty of this is a great hindrance of the plantation. The castle, which was formerly begun, is thoroughly finished, being a very good and strong castle; and there is a bawne of brick and lime, whereof there are but three sides

¹ This is the same name as Canning, and this the ancestor of the distinguished family of Canning.

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done, without flankers, which maketh the place of no strength. There are also eight dwelling-houses of cagework, some are slated and some shingled; but they stand so far asunder that they can have but little succour one of another. Besides here is an infinite number of Irish upon the land, which give such great rents that the English cannot get any land.

Mercers' Hall, alias Mavanaway.

3,210 acres.

This is not set to any man as yet, but is held by one Vernon, agent for the company.

Upon this proportion the castle which was formerly begun, is now thoroughly finished, being not inferior to any that is built, for it is a good strong work, and well built, and a very large bawne of 120 feet square, with four flankers, all of good stone and lime. Not far from the bawne there are six houses of cagework, some covered with shingles and some thatched, and inhabited by such poor men as they could find in the country, and these pay such dear rates for the land that they are forced to take Irish tenants under them to pay the rent. There are divers other houses of slight building, but they are far off, and dwell dispersedly in the wood, where they are forced of meer necessity to relieve such wood kearn as go up and down the country; and as he is informed by divers in the country, there are 46 town lands of this proportion that are set to the Irish of the sept of Clandonells, which are the wickedest men in all the country.

Vintners' Hall.

3,210 acres.

This is in the hands of Baptist Jones, Esq., who hath built a bawn of brick and lyme an 100 feet square, with two round flankers and a good rampart, which is more than any of the rest have done. There are also within the bawn two good houses, one opposite to the other; the one is 70 feet long and 25 feet wide; the other is nothing inferior unto it. Near unto the bawn he hath built 10 good English houses of cagework, that be very strong and covered with tiles, the street very wide, and is to be commanded by the bawn. All these are inhabited with English families, and himself with his wife and family is resident therein. There are divers other good houses built upon the land, which are further off; and these use tillage plentifully after the English manner. He has made his full number of freeholders and leaseholders; but he being gone into England and his tenants at the assizes, he saw them not. There was good score of arms in his house, and upon the land 76 men, as he was informed.

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Salters' Hall.

3,210 acres.

Hugh Sayer is upon this proportion, and upon this they have built in two several places. At Marifelt there is a bawn of 80 feet square, of lime and stone, with two flankers, and the castle is now in building, being 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. This is now three stories high, and the roof ready to be set up. The walls of the bawn are not as yet above 10 feet high. Near unto the bawne there are seven houses of slight cagework, whereof five are inhabited with poor men; the other two stand waste.

The other place, called Salters' Town, hath a bawne of stone and lime 70 feet square, 12 feet high, with two flankers, and a poor house within it of cagework, in which the farmer with his wife and family dwells. Here also are nine houses of cagework, standing by the bawn, being inhabited with British families, also a sawing mill for timber, but the glass houses are gone to decay, and utterly undone; there are not any upon this land that have any estates.

Drapers' Hall, alias Moneymore.

3,210 acres.

This proportion is not set to any man, but is held by the agent, Mr. Russel. Upon this there is a strong bawn of stone and lime an 100 feet square, 15 feet high, with two flankers. There is a castle within the bawne of the same wideness, being battlemented, the which hath also two flankers, and near finished. Right before the castle there are built 12 houses, whereof six are of lime and stone, very good, and six of timber, inhabited with English families, and this, the best work that he has seen for building; a water mill and a malt house also. A quarter of a mile from the town there is made a conduit head, which brings water to all places in the bawn and town in pipes; but these tenants have not any estates, for the agent can make none, neither will they till such time as their land can be improved to the utmost. Within this castle there is good store of arms.

Skinners' Hall, alias Dungeven.

3,210 acres.

The Lady Dodington, late wife to Sir Edward Dodington, deceased, is in possession of this, she having a grant of it from the company for 61 years. Here is built a strong castle, being two stories high and a half, with a large bawne of lyme and stone, well fortified. In this the lady is now dwelling, with 24 in her family.

There is also in another place of this land called Grossalt, a strong castle of lime and stone, built by Sir Edward, being 80 feet long and 34 feet broad, with two turrets to flank it; also a bawn of lime and stone, an 100 feet square,

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14 feet, and four flankers; so that on this proportion there are two bawnes and two castles, with two villages, containing 12 houses a piece. At each castle, also, there is a church adjoining to the castle, and a good teacher to instruct the people. There is plenty of arms in these castles.

I find planted and estated on this land of British tenants,—

Freeholders, seven, viz. :—

1 having 200 acres.

6 having 120 acres le piece.

Lessees for years, eight, viz. :—

1 having 300 acres.

4 having 160 acres le piece.

3 having 100 acres le piece.

Cottagers, 12, viz. :—

Each of these have a house and garden plott, and some of them three acres of land, and some two acres.

In total 27 families resident on the land, and are able to make with their under tenants 80 men.

A Brief of the general State of the Plantation for persons planted in the several Counties contained in this Book.

County of Cavan.

<i>Freeholders -</i>	-	-	-	68
<i>Lessees for lives</i>	-	-	-	20
<i>Lessees for years</i>	-	-	-	168
<i>Cottagers -</i>	-	-	-	130

<i>Families</i>	-	386
<i>Bodies of men</i>	-	711

County of Fermanagh.

<i>Freeholders -</i>	-	-	-	59
<i>Lessees for lives</i>	-	-	-	10
<i>Lessees for years</i>	-	-	-	117
<i>Cottagers -</i>	-	-	-	75

<i>Families</i>	-	321
<i>Bodies of men</i>	-	645

County of Donagall.

<i>Freeholders -</i>	-	-	-	59
<i>Lessees for lives</i>	-	-	-	25
<i>Lessees for years</i>	-	-	-	217
<i>Cottagers -</i>	-	-	-	46
<i>Families that have no estates</i>	-	-	-	70

<i>Families in all</i>	-	417
<i>Bodies of men</i>	-	1,106

1622.

County of Tyrone.

<i>Freeholders</i>	-	-	-	84
<i>Lessees for lives</i>	-	-	-	26
<i>Lessees for years</i>	-	-	-	183
<i>Cottagers</i>	-	-	-	154
				<hr/>
			<i>Families</i>	- 447
			<i>Bodies of men</i>	- 2,469
				<hr/>

County of Ardmagh.

<i>Freeholders</i>	-	-	-	39
<i>Lessees for lives</i>	-	-	-	18
<i>Lessees for years</i>	-	-	-	190
<i>Cottagers</i>	-	-	-	43
				<hr/>
			<i>Families</i>	- 290
			<i>Bodies of men</i>	- 642
				<hr/>

County of London-Derry.

<i>Freeholders</i>	-	-	-	25
<i>Lessees for years</i>	-	-	-	78
<i>Cottagers</i>	-	-	-	16
				<hr/>
			<i>Families</i>	- 119
			<i>Bodies of men</i>	- 642
				<hr/>

The whole Content of the Six Counties.

<i>Freeholders</i>	-	-	-	334
<i>Lessees for lives</i>	-	-	-	99
<i>Lessees for years</i>	-	-	-	1,013
				<hr/>
			<i>Families</i>	- 1,974
			<i>Bodies</i>	- 6,215 with arms.
				<hr/>

Pp. 105. Copy.

1619.

Escheated Lands in Ulster.¹

March 28. 921. Captain Nicholas Pynnar to the Lord Deputy and Council.

Carew Papers,
vol. 613, p. 147.

Has in the book before written set down all the particulars of the state of the plantation of the escheated lands in Ulster.

It appears by the particulars that in the British families within mentioned there are 6,215 bodies of men, but believes that upon occasion there may be found in those lands at least

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1634, p. 422.

1622.

8,000 men of British birth and descent, for defence thereof, though the fourth part of the land is not fully inhabited.

Secondly, that there are now built within the counties of Ardmagh, Tyrone, Donagall, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Londonderry, 107 castles with bawnes, 42 bawnes without castles or houses, 1,897 dwelling houses of stone and timber, after the English manner in town reeds, besides very many such houses in several parte which he saw not; and yet there is great want of buildings upon these lands, both for town reeds and otherwise; and he may say that the abode and continuance of those inhabitants upon the lands is not yet made certain. His reason is, that many of the English tenants do not yet plough upon the lands, neither use husbandrie; because, as he conceives they are fearful to stock themselves with cattle or servants for those labours. Neither do the Irish use tillage, for that they are also uncertain of their stay, so that, by this means, the Irish ploughing nothing, do use grazing, the English very little, and were it not for the Scottish tenants, who plough in many places, those parts may starve; by reason whereof the British, who are forced to take their lands at great rates, do lie at the greater rents, paid unto them by the Irish tenants, who graze their land; and if the Irish be put away with their cattle, the British must either forsake their dwellings or endure great distress on the sudden. Yet the combination of the Irish is dangerous to them, by robbing them and otherwise. Observes that the greatest number of Irish dwell upon the lands granted to the city of London, which happens, as he takes it, two ways: First, there are five of the proportions assigned to the several companies, which are not yet estated to any man, but are in the hands of the agents, who, finding the Irish more profitable than the British tenants, are unwilling to draw on the British, persuading the company that the lands are mountainous and unprofitable, not regarding the future security of the whole. Secondly, the other seven of the proportions are leased to several persons for 61 years, and the lessees affirm that they are not bound to plant English, but may plant with what people they please; neither is the city of London bound to do it by their patents, as they say; and by these two actions the British that now are there, who have many of them built houses at their own charges, have no estates made unto them, which is such discouragement as they are minded to depart the land, and without better settlement will seek elsewhere, wherein it is very fit the city have direction to take a present course, that they (the tenants) may receive their assurances; and this being the inconvenience which in this survey he has observed, further than what was set down formerly by Sir Josias Bodley's last survey, he has thought good to make the same known to their Lordships, submitting the further consideration thereof to their deep judgment.

Nicholas Pynnar.

Pp. 3. Copy.

B B 2

1622.

Aug. 11.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

922. The KING to FALKLAND.

Having granted to the Archbishop of Armagh the sole power for collecting the recusants' fines in Ireland, to be distributed by him to those uses for which they were appointed at his discretion. And having been after informed by him that the sums that have hitherto been so collected have fallen short of what he (the King) expected, and the Archbishop having offered to resign the grant whenever required, he (the King) authorises him, on his arrival in Ireland, to receive his surrender of the grant; but still to pay so much yearly to the Archbishop as the fines had yearly come to his hands, being, according to his own acknowledgment, near 1,000*l.* per annum, to be disposed by him to such pious uses as he in his discretion shall think fit without any account to be rendered thereof.—Farnham Castle, 11 August, in the 20th year of the reign.

Pp. 2. Enrolled at the request of Thomas Dawon, gent.

Aug. 14.
Patent Rolls,
21 James I.,
Part I., No. 7.

923. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

In the time of Lord Grandison's government, and upon the plantation of the county of Leitrim, there was established a corporate town in a commodious place on the Shannon, called Tullagh, and now incorporated by the name of Jamestown, the building, walling, and fortifying of which was referred to the care of Sir Charles Coote, a principal gentleman of that province of approved industry and integrity, fit for the undertaking of such a work, and of a good estate answerable for the same. And for the good of this new town, at the petition of the principal gentlemen and freeholders of the county of Roscommon, it was established by Act of State that the assizes and quarter sessions for that county should be kept for one and twenty years at a place within that county bordering upon Jamestown, and now called Charlestown; and the care of building a gaol and sessions house there was committed by the Deputy and Council to the said Sir Charles Coote, who has undertaken the work without charge to him (the King), and conceived to be of great importance for the flourishing and prosperity of the said new corporation of Jamestown, he (the King) now directs the Lord Deputy do countenance and assist Sir Charles Coote in building, walling, and fortifying Jamestown and Charlestown, and to continue to him the fines of the undertakers assigned to him for the purposes of the work by Act of State, and to have all the necessary warrants for taking timber, raising stone and slate and other materials, and hiring workmen to carry on the work.—Westminster, 14 August, in the 20th year of the reign.

Aug. 14.
Docquet Book.

924. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.

For the finishing of certain works already begun.

Aug. 15.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 33.

925. PRIVY COUNCIL to SIR RALPH BIRCHINSHAW, Controller of the Musters in Ireland.

That no cheques should be remitted to any persons absent.—
15 August 1622.

1622.

Signed: Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Viscount Grandison, Lord Carew, Mr. Secretary Calvert, Master of the Rolls, Sir John Suckling, and ———.

- Aug. 19. 926. The KING to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.
Docquet Book. To surrender to the Lord Deputy a grant formerly made to the Archbishop for collecting the recusants' fines.
- Aug. 19. 927. The KING to VISCOUNT FALKLAND.
Docquet Book. To receive to His Majesty's use the above-mentioned surrender, allowing to the Archbishop nearly 1,000*l.* per annum heretofore arising therefrom.
- Aug. 21. 928. The KING to VISCOUNT FALKLAND.
Docquet Book. To take out of the companies of horse and foot certain numbers for his own support as Lord Deputy.
- Aug. 21. 929. The KING to LORD FALKLAND.
Docquet Book. To authorise the Provost Marshal of Munster to take up such monies as have been by the judges of assize laid upon some baronies there, as a recompense to one George Legg, who was thrice robbed by kern and rebels.
- Aug. 21. 930. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book. To certify their opinions touching the five proportions of land of Longford which Sir Robert Gourdon desires to have passed to him.
- Aug. 21. 931. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book. To admit Sir Dudley Digges to be a Privy Councillor.
- Aug. 21. 932. The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES.
Docquet Book. To cause a certificate to be made of the number of acres contained in the whole country of Upper Ossory.
- Aug. 21. 933. The KING to VISCOUNT FALKLAND.
Docquet Book. To examine all such wrongs as have been done to Sir John Hume, of North Berwick, by encroaching on his lands in Ulster.
- Aug. 22. 934. The KING to the COMMISSIONERS for the general affairs
Docquet Book. of IRELAND.
Recommends Sir Thos. Dutton to their favour, having certain proportions of land in the plantations.
- Aug. 24. 935. The KING to VISCOUNT FALKLAND.
Docquet Book. To pay out of the rents of lands of the late Viscount Tullie O'Phelim [Tulleophelim], deceased, to Rob. Kennedy, such sums of money as shall amount to 2,665*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, as a debt due from the said Viscount.

1622.

Aug. 24.
Docquet Book.**936.** The KING to the TREASURER-AT-WAR.

To pay to Sir Tho. Roper all such arrears as are due to him as well of his own pensions as of others, for better enabling him in the work of clothing which he has undertaken.

Aug. 24.
Docquet Book.**937.** The KING to VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

To accept the surrender of a grant to Sir Tho. Roper of registering licenses for alehouses at 3s. 6d. a piece, and thereupon to make a new grant of the same to him for seven years, paying yearly the sum of 2,000*l.* English for the same. Also for a grant of 1,000*l.* a year to him, &c.

Aug. 25.
Docquet Book.**938.** The KING to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND and LORD DEPUTY.

To make a grant of two proportions of land in Leitrim to Sir Robert Pye, Knt., and Tho. Fotherley, Esq.

Aug. 28.
Docquet Book.**939.** The KING to VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

To suffer the Venetian Ambassador to transport out of Ireland six pieces of iron ordnance.

Aug. 30.
Docquet Book.**940.** The KING to the TREASURERS IN IRELAND.

Not to make any payment contrary to general instructions.—Windsor Castle, 30 August 1622.
Pp. 2.

Sept. 6.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.**941.** COMMISSION for SIR WILLIAM PARSONS to be MASTER of the COURT OF WARDS, and SIR RICHARD BOLTON to be ATTORNEY, and WILLIAM BARKER, Esq., to be SURVEYOR of the said Court.

For increase of the revenue, and preventing the sundry great inconveniences if the King's wards should not have good education in religion and learning, and their lands preserved from waste of woods, decay of building, and other incumbrances, he granted sundry commissions to sundry of the Privy Council to be his commissioners for surveying and ordering and disposing of wards, idiots, and lunatics, which he only intended should be exercised until they had brought matters into a better course, many of them being employed not only in his ordinary courts of justice, but in other great affairs, and therefore not to be detained over long in the execution of the commission. And things by their diligence being in a good train, and being resolved to reduce the same to a settled course, as near as may be to the form of England, and foreseeing that the court now to be established is likely to be more convenient to his subjects, he now establishes the Court of Wards and Liveries, with a seal, to be called the seal of the court, and to have a principal judicial officer, called the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and to be named by the King, and to have the keeping of the seal, another

1622.

person learned in the laws to be called the King's Attorney of the said court, and to be the second judicial officer, and one other person to be Surveyor of Wards and Liveries, and to be the third judicial officer of the court. And he appoints Sir William Parsons to be the first master of the court, with the keeping of the seal, and an annual stipend of 300*l.* English money, payable out of the profits of the court, during his (the King's) pleasure. He appoints Sir Richard Bolton the first King's attorney of the court, and second judicial officer, with an annual stipend of 200 marks, payable out of the profits, and he appoints William Barker, Esq., the first surveyor and third judicial officer, with an annual stipend of 100 marks. They are to have power to govern and dispose of the King's wards, and of all idiots and lunatics, all their properties, and of all liveries, ousterlemaines, &c., and of all periods and reliefs due to the King, to take bonds and recognizances, to compound for wardships and marriages, and the values and fines of them, and by warrant to call any one before them to answer concerning the matters in their charge, and to commit to prison.—Westminster, 20 December, in the 20th year of the reign.

Pp. 11.

Sept. 6.
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

942. ARTICLES and INSTRUCTIONS to the foregoing Commission annexed.

They are to issue their warrants for inquisitions upon the death of any of the King's tenants, or of idiots or lunatics, with rules for recording the same.

No grant of any wardship to be made to any recusant. The wards to be brought up in learning in the college near Dublin, the master, attorney, and surveyor to take order for their maintenance. That the wards be not married to their disparagement, nor to any recusant.

Attornies of the court to be appointed by the master, attorney, and surveyor of the court.

Pp. 14.

Sept. 11. **943.** The KING to VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

For Edward Fitz Harris, of Killinan, co. Limerick, to be made a baronet.—Westminster, 11 September 1622.

Pp. 2.

Sept. 12. **944.** Docquet of the above.

[Sept. 20.] **945.** MUSTER of the CITY of LONDONDERRY.

Sir Thomas Phillips'
Memoir, p. 46, Ordnance Survey Office,
Phoenix Park, Dublin.

A muster taken by Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hadsor Esq., His Majesty's Commissioners, of all the inhabitants, with their servants, residing in the county¹ (*sic*) of Londonderry, with their several arms.

[The list of names is given,² and then the following summary.]

¹ From the context this is plainly an error of the copying clerk.

² This list is printed in the Ordnance Survey of the county of Londonderry, p. 89.

1622.

The whole number of masters and servants very well armed are 100.

Signed: John Wrory, Capt.

23 corslets.

60 muskets.

27 halberts.

110

Sept. 20. **946.** MUSTER of the TOWN of COLERAINE.

Sir Thomas Phillips' Memoir, p. 49, Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

The names of such as were mustered for the town of Coleraine the 20th September 1622, viz. :—

Then follows the list of names.

Summary :—

41 shott.

22 halberts.

25 armed men.

12 unarmed.

In all - 100

Sept. 23. **947.** CREATION of the BARONY OF GLEAN O'MALLUN.

Docquet Book.

Grant to Sir Dermot O'Mallun, Knt., for life of the dignity of Baron of Glean O'Mallun [Glan O'Malone], co. Clare, entailing the said dignity on his two sons Albert and Francis, and their heirs.

Sept. 23. **948.** LETTERS OF DENIZATION.

Docquet Book.

For Albert and Francis O'Mallun, sons of Sir Dermot O'Mallun, they being born out of His Majesty's dominions.

Sept. 23. **949.** The LORD KERRY AND LIXNAW to []

S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 33c.

The manifold difficulties he endured in that place forced him thus to trouble him for a copy of what order was conceived, as well touching his restraint as otherwise. Without this knew not what was expected from him or what he was committed for, which he left to his consideration.—From the Flete, 23 September 1622.—

P. 1. Signed. Endd.: "The Lord of Kerry to my master."

Sept. 29. **950.** LORD CHICHESTER to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland, vol. 236, 34.

Requests to have the above order altered, so far as relates to the five horsemen of his troop, which he brought into England.—29 September 1622.

P. 1. Signed. Endd.

Sept. 30. **951.** The KING to VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

Docquet Book.

For a grant to be made to Sir Ric. Aldworth in fee-farm of a quarter of lands called the quarter of Aghtrasney in Clanaw-liffe, co. Cork.

1622.

Sept. 30. 952.
Docquet Book.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY and CHANCELLOR.
To forbear hearing a suit in Chancery by Arthur Keating
and others against Sir Wm. St. Leger.

Sept. 30. 953.
Docquet Book.

The KING to the SAME.
For a grant to be made to Margaret Jule, *alias* Julius, and
her heirs (being sole sister of Alex. Jule, deceased) of certain
lands escheated to the King, she not being a free denizen of
that kingdom, and also to make letters of denization for her
and her children.

Oct. 1. 954.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 35.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
Advertisements amounting in substance to a general obser-
vation, shewed that such corrupt and ill-affected men as were
wont seldom to appear, now of late shewed themselves with
much boldness, and spoke more bravely than they should.
Particularly the priests everywhere swarmed and grew far
more insolent than before, infusing into the people hopes of
alteration and toleration of the religion so generally pro-
fessed there, insomuch as the cities and towns began already
to think how they might, by their elections, draw back the
magistracies into the hands of recusants, contrary to the
practice that had for divers years been used.

And it was observed that the Irish captains sent thither
that summer had been very slow in their levies, and lingered
the time till the then approach of winter, when only Capt.
FitzGerrett had shipped away some 200 men and Capt. Dela-
hoyde had lately drawn 300 men to the parts thereabouts near
Dublin, pretending to do as Capt. FitzGerrett had done, but no
shipping was as yet in readiness, so as he laid these soldiers
upon the country, who become a burden to the people; but
they would do their best to hasten them away with all speed,
as they did the former.

The other captains, and especially Maguire (the eldest son
of an arch-traitor, and a man of very malicious spirit himself)
loitered in Ulster, and not containing himself within the
limits prescribed by the late Lords Justices, suffered his men
(who, for the most part, were persons dangerous and formerly
branded) to range up and down the country in greater troops
than they should, whereby spoils and robberies were frequently
committed and the good subjects grieved and terrified. He
might long since have sent away greater numbers than he was
now to transport, but he had rather employed his time in
spying and prying, riding into the counties of Fermannagh,
Monahan, Donegall, and other countries, curiously observing
all parts and places, and acquainting himself with all the
principal and dangerous persons, and enticing away the children
from the age of 12 and upwards, to be conveyed for their edu-
cation into foreign parts. But he (the Deputy) had sent for
him and those other captains to be there within 10 days, and

1622.

for the 300 men brought hither under pretence to be shipped from thence, they (the Council) have called thither certain troops of horse to attend their behaviour and to meet with any mischief that might arise.

Are also advertised of the excessive numbers in the remote parts (and especially where the late plantations have been made) of idle, young, and active persons, who being unprovided of means to live, were become discontented and eager after alteration and rebellion, and the winter then approaching and the nights growing long and dark, there might be outrages and murders committed upon some of the inhabitants of the plantations.

Lament the state of the army, who are now this Michaelmas three years behind of their pay. Before his (the Deputy's) arrival they were the better contented, hoping that he should bring money with him, but that comfort failing them they now were ready to disband, and some had in a manner refused to muster as Sir John King told them, who was newly returned from the general view of all the companies, and spoke much of the misery.—Dublin Castle, 1 October 1622.

Signed : H. Falkland, Ad. Loftus, Canc. C. Wilmot, Hen. Valentia, To. Caulfield, Hen. Docwra, Fr. Aungier, Fr. Blundell, J. Blenerhassett, Dud. Norton, Fran. Ruishe, Tho. Roper, John Vaughan, Cha. Coote, J. Kinge.

Pp. 3. Endd. : "Copy from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to the Lords concerning the state of the country. The original sent to the King."

Oct. 4.
Docquet Book.

955. The KING to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

Recommends Mr. James Steward, a young scholar, for some ecclesiastical preferment in Ireland.

Oct. 5.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 36.

956. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Want of money for the army. The 1,500*l.* ordained for the whole year's extraordinaries all spent but 100*l.* before his arrival. He prays for 600*l.* more.—Dublin Castle, 5 October 1622.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd. Sealed.

Oct. 7.
Docquet Book.

957. CREATION of EARLDOM OF DESMOND.

George Fielding created Baron Fielding of Lecagh, Viscount Callan, and Earl of Desmond, the earldom only to be enjoyed on death of the present Earl Desmond without heirs male.

Oct. 12.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 37.

958. PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL.

Have received theirs of the 1st inst. The magistracies of the cities and towns must be kept from the recusants. The captains that have exceeded their limitations to be inquired of, particularly Capt. Maguire's abuse. The youths not to pass to foreign parts for education. Means would be taken for

1622.

relief of the army. Aid money to be collected. The Commissioners to be called home to report.—12 October 1622.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Oct. 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 38.

959. LORD DEPUTY and COMMISSIONERS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Represent the lamentable consequences of the order from England for abolishing pensions, some parties being ladies who held pensions in compensation for the lands which they had surrendered for furtherance of the plantations.

Ladies such as the Countess of Tireconnel and others were included, who have not their pensions from bounty, but in compensation for lands in right of jointure.—Dublin Castle, 14 October 1622.

Signed: H. Falkland, Wilmot, To. Caulfield, Will. Jones, Fr. Blundell, James Perrott, Dud. Norton, Th. Penruddok, Na. Riche, Hen. Bourghier, Theo. Price, Tho. Crewe.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Oct. 24. **960.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL.

To grant a concordatum for 230*l.* to Viscount Grandison for defraying the charges of his transportation out of Ireland.—Westminster, 24 October 1622.

Oct. 24. **961.** Docquet of the above.

Oct. 24. **962.** The KING to the TREASURER-AT-WAR, &c.

To make certain payments to Viscount Grandison for companies of horse and foot, &c.—Westminster, 24 October 1622.

Oct. 24. **963.** Docquet of the above.

Oct. 25.
Docquet Book.

964. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Gives him power to renew and confirm to the town of Navan all their former charters and liberties, and a grant of customs and tolls of the market.

Oct. 30.
Docquet Book.

965. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL.

To administer the oath of a Privy Councillor to Sir James Erskine, he having transported himself into those parts to make his residence there.

Nov. 16.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 39.

966. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In want of money. The Treasurer could not get in the revenue. How to replenish the land again with money would be worthy of weighty consideration, and should be the subject of other letters thereafter. They were put to strange shifts to provide a small sum to dispatch the Viscount of Valentia with two companies of foot and a few horse into Leix, whither (by degrees) had resorted an extraordinary number of the transplanted Moores contrary to former proclamations and Acts of

1622.

State, they being pretenders to the lands of those parts. Hoped to take some good course to dispatch them out of hand.—Dublin Castle, 16 November 1622.

Signed: H. Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Thomond, Wilmot, Hen. Valentia, J. Claneboye, To. Caulfield, Hen. Docwra, Fr. Aungier, Fra. Blundell, Laur. Esmonde, Fr. Annesley, Ge. Shurley, Dom. Sarsfield, Cha. Coote, Tho. Roper, Dud. Norton, Rog. Jones, J. Kinge, Ad. Loftus, John Vaughan.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

Nov. 19.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 40.

967. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend Charles Jones and George Haswell to their consideration for their pains and services in the late commission on the state of Ireland.—Dublin, 19 November 1622.

Signed: H. Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Wilmot, To. Caulfield, Fra. Blundell, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley, Wm. Parsons, Jo. Jephson.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

Nov. 22.
Grant Book,
p. 350.

968. CREATION of the BARONY OF FIELDING and of VISCOUNTY OF LACAGH, and REVERSION of the EARLDOM OF DESMOND.

George Fielding made Baron Fielding of Lacagh in Ireland, and also Viscount Callan and Earl Desmond after the death of Richard Preston, Earl of Desmond, without issue male.

Nov. 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 41.

969. LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend Sir Thomas Asshe's suit and claims for land he had surrendered for accommodating the plantations.—Dublin Castle, 29 November 1622.

Signed: H. Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., La. Dublin, Wilmot, J. Claneboy, To. Caulfield, Hen. Docwra, Fra. Blundell, Dud. Norton, Tho. Roper, Roger Jones.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

Dec. 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 42.

970. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Many companies have threatened to abandon their forts and garrisons. Had borrowed 2,000*l.* of the Lord Brabazon to quiet them. Desired he might be repaid. The Irish captains levying men for Spain, desired to stay till spring.—Dublin Castle, 9 December 1622.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Dec. 23.
Grant Book,
p. 350.

971. COMMISSION for the COURT OF WARDS AND LIVERIES. Erection of the Court of Wards and Liveries in Ireland.

[1622.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 43.

972. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

The undertakers of Ulster to have new patents, with divers directions for framing of the same, restrictions on letting to natives, &c. (Draught probably founded on the propositions.—22 June 1622.)

Pp. 2.

1622.
[1622.] 973. PETITION of PATRICK FITZMORRIS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 44.
Was much reduced by the unhappy suits with his father,
who evaded all orders. Prays for letters for enforcing their
order of 4th June 1622.
P. 1.
- [1622.] 974. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.¹
Carew Papers,
vol. 819, p. 180.
Directs him to grant to Richard (Preston) Viscount Ding-
wall, Earl of Desmond, without fine in fee-farm, such lord-
ships as were parcel of the lands of Gerot Fitzgerald, late
Earl of Desmond, his adherents or accomplices attainted of
high treason, and come to the Crown by Act of Parliament,
the composition royal established in that kingdom to be
preserved, to be held of the castle of Dublin in free and
common soccage.
Pp. 3. Copy. Endd.
- [1622.] 975. PETITION of the COUNTESS OF TIRCONELL to the PRIVY
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 45. COUNCIL.
That her pension may be paid out of the Customs in Ire-
land, as formerly, together with arrearages.
[N.B.—It appears that this petition was referred to the
Lords Committees for Irish affairs, but the date of the refe-
rence is obliterated.]
P. 1.
- [1622.] 976. PETITION of MYLES BURKE, Esq., to the PRIVY COUNCIL
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 46. For orders to the keeper of the Gatehouse to bring him
before the Council to answer such articles as may be objected
against him.
- [1622.] 977. PETITION of WALTER EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY to
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 236, 47. the KING.
Complains of a strict construction by the Master and
Attorney of the Wards put upon the royal letters in his favour
of May 5, and praying that all proceedings may be stayed
until the differences betwixt the petitioner and the Earl of
Desmond be settled.
P. 1.

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603–1624, p. 427.

1623.

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Jan. 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 1.

978. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to PRIVY COUNCIL.

Had received their letters concerning Sir Ralph Birchensha's papers, which before receipt Sir John King had taken possession of. Suggests that the place of Sir Ralph should not be filled up, as useless, as the Muster-master did his duty. It was intended in the last establishment that it should cease upon his death, and thereupon he obtained a grant from His Majesty of two several pensions of 150*l.* per annum to his wife and son if they should survive him, which they were then to enjoy.

Had now furnished Captain O'Neale with money to transport his soldiers away, and he had taken his leave a week since. Captain Donelly was gone long since, and Captain Magwyre would soon follow them.

Had made diligent inquiry for Thomas Burton, of whom, if he light on him in this kingdom, he would give a more particular account.

Feared that the army will oppress the country, if not supplied with money.

Conceived it no small disgrace to him now at the first that Lord Brabazon's day for his 2,000*l.* was past, and no order taken there, or money in the Exchequer there to pay him, being borrowed by warrant from their Lordships, and on so urgent an occasion as the preventing the soldiers mutinously abandoning their garrisons, some of them being then come up to Dublin, and the payments being made forward towards their growing entertainments, and not for clearing of arrears, where-with he (Falkland) would not meddle.

Without supply of money cannot lay a foundation to erect his building upon, "which must be done in time, for otherwise, unless the Heaven's cataracts should be opened, and money rained down from thence, the apprehensions of some could not be accomplished."—Dublin Castle, 14 January 1622[3].

Pp. 3. Signed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 2.

979. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to PRIVY COUNCIL.

In accordance with the directions of the 18th ult., had had Thomas Burton that day apprehended by some men of trust. Had sent him forward by a barque of Chester, with instructions to deliver him into the custody of the Mayor of Chester whom he had ordered to have him delivered safely from sheriff to sheriff till he shall be brought before their Lordships in London.—Dublin Castle, 20 January 1622-3.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

1623.

Jan. 21.
Carew Papers,
vol. 617, p. .

980. PROCLAMATION of the LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL.¹

Recites the mischiefs produced by the extraordinary resort hither of titular bishops, abbots, Jesuits, and friars, who set up a foreign authority and claim ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and that inferior secular priests exact fees for christening, marrying, &c., and by preaching alienate the affections of the people from the King. And that in spite of sundry proclamations from time to time issued, ordering them to leave the kingdom, they have flocked hither in greater numbers, and more boldly and presumptuously shown and declared themselves in open assemblies, and by such acts confirm the people in their disobedience; and the King having given special directions to that effect, they (the Deputy and Council) now command them to depart the kingdom within 40 days on pain of arrest and imprisonment; provided that if any of them shall within that time submit themselves and conform and repair to church, they shall be protected.—Dated at the Castle of Dublin.

Signed: Adam Loftus, Canc., Hen. Valentia, Fr. Aungier, Fra. Blundell, Geo. Shurley, J. Blenerhayset, Dudley Norton, Fra. Annesley, William Parsons, Roger Jones, J. King, Adam Loftus.

Imprinted at Dublin by the Society of Stationers, A.D. 1623.

[]
Carew Papers,
vol. 616, p. 133.

981. CERTAIN NOTES for saving HIS MAJESTY'S CHARGES, and increasing his REVENUE, reinforcing his ARMY by 1,000 men, and saving in seven years 100,000*l*.²

There are 200 pensioners dwelling all about Dublin. They are to have horses and arms, and to be mustered quarterly. Every commander of a fort to dwell there, for many captains dwell far from their commands. Every county to have a number of trained soldiers. Charity lands and church lands not to be granted in fee-farm, but leased for years. The undertakers of Ulster to be in person there with their tenants, for the plantation goes slowly forward. The King's ways to be surveyed upon ancient men's oaths, and then registered and recorded. All Irish lords to be commanded to grant leases to their tenants; tenants to build houses and dwell in settled places. No pensions in reversion. No bridge or highway charge to proceed out of the Exchequer. No monopoly, or lands spiritual or temporal, to pass until it be made known by a registrar general what is the true value.

Pp. 3. Endd.

Jan. 26.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 3.

982. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to PRIVY COUNCIL.

In Lord Chichester's government the rude and uncivil custom, long continued in many places, of ploughing with

¹ Carew Calendar, 1603-1624, p. 432.

² *Ibid.*, p. 434.

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horses by the tails, was prohibited under fine of 10s., rather than under pain of personal punishment. Afterwards a grant of these fines was made by His Majesty to Sir William Vudale [Uvedale] at a yearly rent of 100*l.* In a memorial presented to the late Commissioners it was inserted as a grievance that this benefit went to a private hand. The matter was debated by the Commissioners, who, while agreeing in reprobating the custom, were divided in opinion whether the personal or pecuniary punishment should be inflicted on future offenders. Requests their Lordships' decision, as the time of collection is at hand. Suggests that if the fines be abolished, His Majesty's revenue will lose 100*l.* yearly, and countenance will be given to continue a most barbarous and rude custom, but leaves it to their consideration.—Dublin Castle, 26 January 1622.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.: Feb. (*sic*) 1622, "A lre. from the Ld. Deputy to the Lords concerning ploughing with horses by the tayles."

Jan. 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 4.

983. PETITION OF RICHARD EARL OF CORK and SIR WM POWER to the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF MUNSTER

For a commission to examine witnesses for the ending of divers controversies between them, and for the clearing and settling the meeres between Broghill and Rathgogan, which belong to the Earl of Cork, and Kilbolane, which belongs to Sir Wm. Power.

1 sheet of brief post. Endd.: "29 Jan. 1622. The copy of the Earl of Cork and Sir Wm. Power's petition to the Lord President and Council of Mounster to grant a commission under the privy signet of the province for authorising commissioners to proceed between them as is within written, with a copy of the articles of agreement between the said Earl and Sir Wm. by their mutual consents touching the mearing the lands within mentioned under their hands and seals."

Feb. 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 5.

984. WALTER EARL OF ORMOND AND OSSORY to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

His confidence of his honourable favour and mediation to His Majesty on his behalf, concerning the differences betwixt the Lord of Desmond and him, encouraged him to refer himself wholly to His Majesty, as he knows. Prays him therefore to move His Majesty to command his attendance to perform his (Ormonde's) promise made to him (the Marquis). Sends this gentleman to attend his pleasure therein, and in this expectation remains, &c.—The Fleet, 14 February 1622.

P. 1. Signed. Add.: "To the Rt. Hon. my very good Lord the Marquess of Buckingham, Lord Admiral of England." *Endd.*: "Letter from the Lord Ormond desiring leave to attend the King."

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[Feb. 20.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 5A.

985. PETITION of BRIAN O'ROURKE to the LORDS AND OTHERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

That being by their honours committed into the hands of Aquila Weekes, keeper of the Gatehouse, where he has remained the space of two years, having no means allowed him by the said keeper; so it was that now of late the said keeper gave command to his man to lay hands on the petitioner, and put him into a dungeon, where they manacled his hands to a post a whole night, and the morning following committed him close prisoner, not showing any warrant from them (the Lords), so that he still remained in daily fear of his life, being in the hands of such a cruel keeper.

Prays therefore to be called before them to clear himself of those imputations which the said Weekes laid before them against him; and further, that he might be removed to the Fleet, with an allowance for his maintenance, and that then the warden of the Fleet might report to them his carriage and behaviour.

P. 1.

Note on dors. in pencil: "On the 11th March 1621 Bryan O'Rourke was transferred from the Fleet to the Gatehouse (Council Reg.). He here petitions to be sent back to his old quarters."

Feb. 27.
Conway Papers,
P.R.O.

986. LORD PRESIDENT MANDEVILLE to SIR EDWARD CONWAY.

Concerning the business of Ireland drew thus near to an end of it, as that they had settled the new list concerning the revenue, with a great saving. All other parts they had gone through, as the settling of the Church, the six plantations, the courts of justice, the army and officers therein, the observation of His Majesty's late directions, the recalling or reforming of many patents, monopolies, licences, and offices in reversion. All these they had considered of, so now they were to be digested and put in several frames, which were given to his care, and he had it in some forwardness. Had determined two things in the commission of trade, and the Lords of the Council had approved of them, viz: 1, making of cloth hereafter; 2, to have the ryals (reals) of Spain proclaimed current at 4s. 6d. each. Went no higher, because their [English] money should rather exceed theirs in value.—Whitehall, 27 February 1622.

P. 1. *Sealed. Signed. Add. Encl.*

Feb. 28.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 6.

987. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In accomplishment of their commands had convented the Lord Bishop of Ossorie hither, who was come, but so much weakened by sickness as to be unable to attend their Lordships in person at present. In the meantime he presented them by petition with an apology in his own defence, and if they should not be fully satisfied would (as soon as he could recover strength) attend them there.

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Found no such letter from His Majesty as they mentioned of the 8th of September, anno 19^o, concerning St. Mary Abbey, but believed the date mistaken, having one of the 5th of the same month and year, wherein the Deputy for the time being was required to accept of a surrender of a former grant to the Lord Viscount Claneboy and Sir James Carroll of St. Mary Abbey, and to pass a new grant in fee-farm in lieu thereof; by virtue of which he had already taken the surrender, and signed a fyant for the fee-farm given, but would no further proceed until further order.

Had stopped all new payments to the army out of the surplusage of the revenue, excepting the 2,000*l.* borrowed of the Lord Brabazon, the Lord Chichester and the Lord Grandison's entertainments appointed to be paid, and 1,200*l.* more before allotted to others of the captains at the same time, but by way of imprest on their growing entertainments and of their arrears.

Upon receipt of their letters directions were sent from himself and Council to the several counties throughout the kingdom, to nominate four commissioners (one out of each province), forthwith to attend their Lordships there, but have left the free election of them wholly to their own choice. Had charged the officers of the Customs in all the ports to suffer no more wool to be exported unless to England and Wales, and to such ports there as were allowed of by former proclamations and directions.—Dublin Castle, 28 February 1622.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

March 3. 988. The KING to ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT GRANDISON.
Conway Papers.

Concerning the business between the Lady Desmond and the Earl of Ormond.—Newmarket, 3 March 1622.

Pp. 2. No Signature. Endd.

March 3. 989. [The KING] to the LORD KEEPER.
Conway Papers,
P.R.O.

Refers to the hearing of the business between the Earl of Desmond and his lady on the one part, and the Earl of Ormond on the other part.—Newmarket, 3, 1622.

P. 1. Copy. No Signature. Endd.

March 3. 990. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to SIR EDWARD CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 7.

Although the bearer, Mr. Clifford, was so well known as not to require any recommendation, cannot but say that when he (Sir Edward) shall salute him he will take by the hand a right honest and intelligent gentleman. Had been late in this discovery, both by reason of his (Clifford's) modesty, and his own recent arrival in the country, but has had some occasions of late to recognise his sufficiency. Earnestly recommends him.—Dublin Castle, 3 March 1622.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

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March 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 8.

991. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Had received the letters for the yearly fine of 10s. on such as plough with their horses by the tails, and others to stop all grants of land, which he desired might be explained. Lord Caulfield would relate the proceedings of Sir John M'Coghlan, then imprisoned for having lately possessed himself of a castle in his own country assigned to an undertaker.—Dublin Castle, 8 March 1622.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

March 8.
S.P., Ireland.
No number.
vol. 237.

992. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

For Malcolm Hamilton, Chancellor of Down, to be Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop of Emly, and to have the parsonage of Davenes, and chancellorship of Down in commendam.—Westminster, 8 March 1622.

Pp. 3.

March 8.
S.P., Ireland.
No number.
vol. 237.

993. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

For Archibald Hamilton, younger brother of Sir Claude Hamilton of Cloness, to be Bishop of Killala, and to have the bishoprick of Ardconragh (Achonry) in commendam.

March 11.
Grant Book,
p. 242.

994. VISCOUNTY OF DILLON OF COSTILLO GALLEN created.

Sir Talbot Dillon made Viscount Dillon of Costillo Gallen in Ireland.

March 11.
Grant Book,
p. 308.

995. The VISCOUNTY OF VALENTIA created.

Sir Francis Annesley, Bart., made Viscount de Valentia in Ireland, in reversion expectant on the death of Sir Henry Power, Viscount Valentia, without issue male.

March 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 11.

996. CERTIFICATE from LORD CHICHESTER, CAREW, and GRANDISON, and F. BROOK, to [the PRIVY COUNCIL].

Report on the two advices by Deputy Grandison concerning the plantations of Longford and Ely O'Carroll. The platform presented to His Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Arundel, the Lord Carew, and Mr. Secretary Naunton, for the distribution of these countries, and His Majesty's instructions justifying Grandison's proceedings therein.

P. 1. Endd.

March 14.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 12.

997. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Before coming from thence, made a proposal for a grant of a fishing on the borders of the county of Mayo, the inhabitants whereof have been always more apt to rebellion than any in that kingdom, insomuch that the very women have borne arms there, whereof one Grany ne Maly was famous, and is yet renowned by them, to be passed to 40 gentlemen for 21

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years. That would not hinder the proposition for a general grant of the fishings throughout Ireland, and the subsidy men would be augmented.—Dublin Castle, 14 March 1622[3].

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

March 14. **998.** PROJECT for FISHING in IRELAND.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, .

With view to overthrow the gain of the Hollanders by fishing, and to set 20,000 people on work who will feed on the victuals of Ireland and prove a great preserving of victuals in England, a patent for 30 years to 40 gentlemen is desired. The Lord Falkland, Lord Carew, Lord Brooke, Mr. Treasurer, and Sir Julius Caesar are named after the end.

March 14. **999.** PROJECT of one going to settle a FISHING in the COUNTY OF MAYO lately granted by the KING.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 78.

Capt. Duffield's project for ship building, and providing 10,000 seamen, much approved for completion.

P. 1.

March 14. **1000.** The KING to FALKLAND.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 13.

Sends instructions for the settling of the revenues, so as to defray the annual charge from the 1st of April next. In the distribution of money due, two-thirds of the arrears due to the army be provided for, and of them, those first that are most behind, and the moiety of all the arrears of pensions to be provided for in the second place, and amongst them those pensions which have been granted in lieu of dowers and other valuable considerations to be preferred before those that stand upon mere bounty.

Pp. 2. Endd.

March 14. **1001.** A copy of the above attested by the Lord Deputy.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 14.

Pp. 3. Endd.

March 17. **1002.** SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL made VICE-TREASURER.

Grant Book,
p. 309.

Grant to Sir Francis Blundell, Bart. of the office of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General in Ireland, during pleasure.

[March.] **1003.** VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE to SIR THOMAS EDMONDS.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 15.

Sends him the note he desired. Enough to let the King see they had not been idle in his absence of some other things he had given him account before. Of these Irish causes the King required to have the reports piece by piece, that all might not trouble him at once. So has sent him that which was read to-day at the board, and allowed. Begg him to give order to Mr. Secretary Conway that it may be returned when the King has seen it. Thus wishing him a happy journey, rests his assured own friend.

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P. 1. Signed. Add.: "To the Rt. Hon. Sir Tho. Edmonds, Treasurer of His Majesty's house." *Endd.:* "March 1622, Lord President to Mr. Secretary."

March 17. 1004. LORD PRESIDENT MANDEVILLE to SIR EDW. CONWEY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 227, 16.

Thought His Majesty's leisure would not permit him to read those things he sent. Has received back both those pieces, the rest he has performed, and all shall be ready when the King commands.—Whitehall, 17 March 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Sealed.

March 20. 1005. The KING to FALKLAND.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

He is to grace and countenance the persons of the lately-erected master, attorney and surveyor, of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and to signify to all the judges to be assisting those officers in all cases of doubt and debates depending there.—Westminster, 20 March, in the 20th year of the reign.

Pp. 1½. Enrolled at the request of Richard Veele, gent., on the 15th of April 1623.

March 21. 1006. INQUIRY into the STATE of IRELAND.

Grant Book,
p. 341.

Commission to the Deputy of Ireland, &c. to inquire into the religious and civil state of Ireland, &c.

March 22. 1007. LORD TREASURER MIDDLESEX to SIR EDW. CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 17.

Sends him his letter to the Deputy of Ireland for His Majesty's perusal. Excused himself if he seemed over earnest in that great work of his out of the true sense he had how much it concerned the King both in honour and profit, and for the safety and public good of that kingdom, to have it well settled.—Chelsea, 22 March 1622.

Begs him to return him his letter again with His Majesty's pleasure in it, with what convenient despatch he can, because the packet for Ireland is to be hastened over.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

March. 1008. MEMORANDUM of REASONS to move the King to grant lands in Ireland in fee-farm.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 17A.

Eight in number, chiefly founded on considerations of revenue, probably by Lord Deputy Falkland.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "Ireland, fee farms."

April 1. 1009. An ESTABLISHMENT.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 18.

Expresses the numbers of all the officers, general bands, and companies of horse and foot, and warders in castles, appointed to serve the realm of Ireland, with their entertain-

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ments and wages, by the day, month, and year. The same to begin for and from the 1st day of April 1623, and to be paid by the Treasurer-at-War.

Pp. 4, broad. Endd.

[April 1.] 1010.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 18A.

LIST of OFFICERS, GENERAL and PROVINCIAL CON-STABLES and WARDERS.

Officers, General.—The Lord Deputy, Lord Powerscourt, Marshal; Lord Docwra, Treasurer-at-War; Lord Caulfield, Master of Ordnance; Sir John Kinge, Muster-Master; Sir Tho. Dutton, Scout Master; James Weaver, Chirurgeon to the State; Capt. Pikeman, Corporal of the Field.

Provincial Officers.—Earl of Thomond, Lord President of Mounster; Lord Wilmot, Lord President of Connaught; Sir Ri. Aldworth, Provost-Marshal of Mounster; Sir Cha. Coote, Provost-Marshal of Connaught; Lord Docwra, Governor of Lough Foile; Lord Chichester, Governor of Carrigfergus; Lord Valentia, Governor of Leixe; Lord Ibracken, Commander of the Forces in Thomond; Lord Blaney, Sheneshall of Monaghan; Sir Ri. Morrison, Governor of Wexford and Waterford; John Bowen, Provost-Marshal of Leinster; Sir Moyses Hill, Provost-Marshal of Ulster.

Horse Troops.—Lord Falkland, Lord Deputy, Lord Chichester, Lord Grandison, Lord Moore, L. Wilmot, Sir John Kingsmill; these six liable to cheque.

These horsemen following are by retinue, viz.: Lord Powerscourt, Sir Ri. Aldworth, Sir Cha. Coote, Sir Edw. Herbert, Lord Chichester.

Footmen.—Lord Deputy, Lord Grandison, Lord Chichester, Earl of Thomond, Earl of Clanrickaide, Lord Crumwell, Lord Wilmot, Lord Docwra, Lord Valentia, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Blaney, Lord Esmonde, Sir Barnaby Bryan, Sir Arth. Savage, Lord Caulfield, Sir Ri. Morrison, Sir Fowlke Conway, Sir Th. Roper, Sir Arth. Blundell, Capt. Tutchbourne, Sir Th. Rotherham, Sir Fra. Cooke, Sir Wm. Stewarte, Sir Arth. Bassett, Sir John Vaughan, Sir Roj. Hoape.

Constables and Warders.—Roy. Davies, Constable of Dublin Castle; Sir Ad. Loftus, Constable of Maryborough; Fra. Hisson, porter there; Lord Moore, Constable of Phillipstown; Capt. Dale, Constable of Portchester; Maurice Barckley, Constable of Limerick Castle.; Sir Th. Roper, Constable of Castlemaine; Edw. Carew, Constable of Dungarven; Lord Wilmot, Constable of Athlone; Capt. St. Barbe, Constable of Ballynefadd; Sir Maurice Griffith, Constable of Drumruske; Sir Faithful Fortescue, Constable of Carrigfergus; Capt. Smyth, Constable of Moyry Castle; John Leigh and Daniel Leigh, Constables of the Omey; Sir Claude Hamilton, Constable of Toome; Sir Wm. Coole, Constable of Enniskillin.

Pp. 3. Endd.

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[1623.] 1011.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 19.
after March.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Arrears to be collected. - Sir T. Conway to have an assignment for the arrears of his entertainments out of arrears of rents and casualties due to the King at Michaelmas

Pp. 3.

April 3. 1012.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 20.

The KING to FALKLAND.

For Lord Docwra, the Treasurer-at-Wars, to be licensed to come over, and to bring the ledger book and all accounts.—Westminster, 3 April.

Pp. 2.

April 11. 1013.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 21.

CONFESSION of CAREW HARTE at his death.

Acknowledges his guilt in promising to marry Jane Varey after his wife's death, but denying that he had anything to do with the poisoning of his wife.—Carrickfergus, 11 April 1623.

Pp. 2. Signed. Endd.

April 18. 1014.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 22.

LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to SIR GEO. CALVERT.

Had received a letter from the Lords concerning one Captain Andreas Niennart, a Frenchman, to restore him wrecked goods at Galway, and leave to carry men for the Indies. Had been informed that he was a companion and very conversant with a most noted pirate that lurked in this kingdom, whom he had tried to trace. Thinks that this captain was as guilty of piracy as the other, and prays him to acquaint the Lords therewith that he may know their further pleasure how far he shall proceed.—Dublin Castle, 18 April 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

April 22. 1015.
Conway Papers.

SIR FRANCIS ANNESLEY to SECRETARY CONWAY.

Encloses him a packet of letters from his (Conway's) brother. Congratulates him on his admission to the place of Chief Secretary.—22 April 1622.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

April 25. 1016.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 23.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Their Lordships may have heard that certain of the O'Neales four in number, surprised the person of one Sir Benj. Thorneborough, as he rode (more carelessly than he should) not far from Ardmagh, in the province of Ulster, and carried him away to the woods; from thence they caused him to write to him, the Deputy, how it stood with him, and that in a few days they would execute him if he did not consent to protect them until they procured their pardon for some offences objected against them, which, indeed, were not heinous, yet such as made them doubtful of their safety, and therefore to stand upon their guard.

This letter, being laid before the Council, where the honour of the State, the danger of the example, and the peril of the

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gentleman were all proposed. Of him they had compassion, and presently provided for the apprehension of the parents and other friends, giving out that they should all die if Thorneborough perished; but His Majesty's honour so overruled all further respect of the particular of Thorneborough as he, the Deputy, gave sufficient order for prosecution of those insolent malefactors if they should omit to deliver the gentleman or not submit absolutely (and without conditions for pardon or protection, and that with halters about their necks) to the mercy of His Majesty, and the effects were, that finding their friends thus apprehended and that a resolution was taken for their pursuit, they not only set Thorneborough free but have put themselves upon the mercy of the King, and yesterday made their public submission upon their knees, with halters about their necks, being contented, besides, to go to the service of foreign parts in the nature of a banishment for seven years, unless well warranted by license to return in the meantime. —Dublin Castle, 25 April 1623.

Signed: H. Falkland, Hen. Valentia, Brabazon, Fra. Blundell, Hen. Docwra, Ge. Shurley, Blenerhaysett, Dud. Norton, Ad. Loftus.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

April 26. 1017. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 24.

Had received their further directions for restraint of grants of land. Was of opinion that it was not intended to include the plantations or grants of the inland forts to Sir Tho. Dutton and Sir Ric. Aldworth's patent, dated 27th February, recommended by the Commissioners. Had since given way only to three grants for natives and undertakers in the county of Leytrim, who had long paid their measurement money, had put in security for performance of the conditions of plantation, had warrants for their possession, and were called up by proclamation to sue out their patent; the other two had compounded with Sir Tho. Dutton at his being in this kingdom, and paid in their moneys and Sir Ric. Aldworth's, which was on a surrender (their several names were there inclosed). Desired directions concerning the patents of the plantation in Leytrim yet unpat, for that in the new establishment the rents of that were reckoned amongst the increases of the revenue as from Easter last. Desired to know how justly their rents could be demanded and yet deny them their patents.

By a letter of the Lord Treasurer learns he had been traduced to their Lordships for passing divers lands without His Majesty's privy on old warrants that his predecessors held unmeet to be allowed. Had not passed one foot of land on any old or new grant whatsoever, except the patents of plantation in the note inclosed, and some few things to Sir Dan. O'Bryan on Sir Dudley Norton's letter before the receipt of their letter of restraint, out of which stayed divers particulars considered meet to be reserved to the Crown, and some parcels

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about Athloane to the Lord Wilmot upon letter from His Majesty in May last, for which he had warrant in September following. Had stayed many grants to the discontentment of divers.—Dublin Castle, 26 April 1623.

Signed.

Adds as a postscript that the submittees of Ossory were come to Dublin to take forth their patents, which yet he dared not give warrant for without further directions. But now they were there, "and fearing least they should blanch (which they are very apt to do)," would proceed to the distribution, and so hold them in suspense until he be otherwise commanded.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

April 30. 1018. The KING to the EARL OF THOMOND.

Desires him to deliver to the bearer such Irish hawks as he can spare.—Westminster, 30 April 1623.

May 3. 1019. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 25.

Since his coming into that kingdom had endeavoured to be informed of what parts of this land had by the care and providence of former times been so settled as to have become good and profitable both to the King and Commonwealth, and on the other side what parts yet remained in their old Irish and savage course of living, so as that they are offensive and dangerous to all the better disposed neighbours about them, and no way profitable. Amongst the rest, was most displeased to find there in the heart of Leynster, not 20 miles from that town, some petty Irish territories which for many years had harboured the great disturbance of that province, especially of the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Catherlaugh, Wexford, and by the sea coasts of Wicklow, and still contained for the most part such kind of inhabitants as robbed and spoiled all about them, relieved all outlaws, rebels, and disobedient persons, and were generally barbarous and uncivil. The names of these territories were Ranellagh, Imale, Glancapp, Cosha, part of Birnes, Shilelagh, and Duffery. Part of this he had seen himself, and intended with as much speed as he could to apply himself to the reformation. Some of the principal inhabitants of those territories were the sons of Feagh M'Hugh, whose predecessors and himself had been in former times great disturbers of this land until he was slain by Sir William Russell, then the Queen's Deputy here. They ran not the same course of open hostility that their predecessors did, but the inhabitants formerly under their power and the rest of the said territories still continued their ancient barbarous manner of living and were as he has described them.

Found it had been a practice there of late times since the peace for such as pretended seignory and lordship in any

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Irish territories to surrender their own lands and such as they had interest in, and thereupon to have re-grants of the whole with power to create tenures to hold of themselves, to enable which surrenders they had taken feigned feoffments from the pretended freeholders, thereby purposing by a legal invention to set up the same seignory in a new form, and to defeat the King sometimes of the land and sometimes of the tenure, and always of the dependency and sincere subjection of the people, which was worst of all.

In this kind a patent was obtained to the use of divers inhabitants and pretended freeholders depending upon the Lord Roch by letters from thence, which had been lately questioned in the Court of Wards for His Majesty's tenures and was still in that court. In this kind the territory of Ossory was at point to be lost had not the Lord Grandison, then Deputy, stayed the same, which now with contentment would afford His Majesty a good increase of revenue besides. In this kind, Phelim M'Feagh, eldest son to the above-named Feagh M'Hugh, obtained a letter about six years since for the whole territory of Ranellagh and much of Cosha, which were the lands of very many pretended freeholders though unworthy, which by some records do appear to be held of the King in capite, and by others that they were but intruders upon His Majesty's possession, the very land being the King's. This letter was stayed by the Lord Grandison, who well knew both the deceit to His Majesty and the necessity of better disposing that country. Understood that the said Phelim had sent thither to renew his suit. Begged them to forbear all directions for granting of land in those Irish territories within the counties of Wicklow or Wexford upon any pretence of surrender until they be consulted with on this side, for he hoped ere long to give His Majesty an account both of better profit and obedience in those parts than his predecessors for many hundred years had had.

In the government of the Lord Grandison some parcels of Cosha were granted to Sir Richard Greame, a worthy servitor, who had since built a strong castle thereon, and pays the King 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish per annum for the present, and 8*l.* Irish more after the death of Sir William Harrington. Besides his endowing two churches lying near his residence and planting there, is a good beginning of security in those ill-disposed countries.—Dublin Castle, 3 May 1623.

Pp. 3. Signed. Add. Endd.

May 16. 1020.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 26.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommends the bearer, Sir Hugh Clatworthy, elected by Ulster as one of the four agents for trade.—Dublin Castle, 16 May 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

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May 16. 1021.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 27.

PETITION of SIR THOMAS WALDRAM of Farnam in Ireland to the KING.

For the re-grant to him of his proportion at Farnam at 48 poles one pottle, with a market and the advowson of the rectory of Armah, as his father Sir Richard WalDRAM having obtained letters for such re-grant died before he could avail himself of them. Prays reference of the same to the Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland.

At the Court at Greenwich, 16 May 1623. The Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland to consider of this petition, and upon examination to certify him of their opinion.

Signed: H. E. Holcrofte.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Recd. the 12th June."

May 20. 1022.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 27A.

PETITION of SIR THO. DUTTON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Complains of stoppage of the grants of the inland forts and of the deficiency of 300 acres in the measurement of the lands granted to him in Longford and Leitrim. With reference of the same to the Commissioners for Irish causes.

This petition referred to the Commissioners appointed for the matters that concern Ireland, who are to consider the same, and to report their opinions to this board with all convenient speed.—20 May 1623.

T. Meanlys del. 29 May 1623.

P. 1.

May 22. 1023.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 27B.

EXAMINATION of HUGH BAKER of Youghal, Sailor.

Taken before Lawr. Perkin relative to John Nutt, the pirate, who had taken a bark of Morgan Phillips, close to Youghal, and done other acts. He [Nutt] had sent a man to his wife, who lives at Apsham near Exeter, telling her to solicit his pardon, for which he would give 2,000*l.*—22 May 1623.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.: "Examination of Hugh Baker touching the pirate Nutt. To write to Sir John Eliott, Vice-Admiral of Devon. To demand the preparation [protection?] of the entrance for the narrow seas."

June 3. 1024.
Sir Thomas
Phillips' Memoir,
Ordnance Survey
Office, Phenix
Park, Dublin.

REFORMATION of ABUSES in the ULSTER PLANTATION.

Orders conceived by Sir Thomas Phillips, expressing what in his judgment was fit to be done for the present reformation and safety of that poor kingdom.¹

Men to be set forth in every proportion well armed to range continually for the space of two months through their own proportion, to apprehend every idle person and bring him before a justice of the peace, and if any

¹ It would seem from the context that the regulations were intended for the Ulster plantation, though entitled as if for the whole kingdom.

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idle person or rebel fly from one proportion into another they are to pursue them, and those of the next plantation to follow them altogether till they are taken.

2. "That there be at the charge of the said plantation two sufficient men set out armed to serve for a running watch, viz., to be divided in two parts of the county according to the convenience of the proportion, which will be twelve in a company.¹ These, using their endeavours, will be to good purpose."
3. The inhabitants severally on every proportion to be required not to relieve any idle person or others upon their keeping, but to arrest them, and bring them before the constable, and if they forcibly take any meat or drink to follow them with hue and cry from plantation to plantation.
4. That no principal takers of one or more balliboes or townlands have any under-tenants, but such as he will be answerable for,—that he book them,—and that all not booked be deemed idle persons.
5. That they be drawn out of remote places and compelled to live in town reeds, and that "creteing"² be abolished, being the nursery of all idleness and rebellion.
6. All cattle to be branded.
7. No cows to be bought out of the market.
8. No cattle to be driven through the country without a pass.
9. No tanner to buy any hides but in open market.
10. No butcher kill any heeves but in towns or villages where some gentleman of quality dwells, who is to be acquainted therewith.
11. No beverage maker to dwell but in towns or villages under some British gentleman.
12. Stealths to be followed by hue and cry.
13. None to wear arms except such as are employed on service.
14. No carder or smith to live in remote places, but in town reeds.
15. Any Irishman removing from one place to another to produce certificate that he has discharged all dues to his landlord and minister, and that the goods are his own.
16. No alehouses to be allowed in remote places.
17. "That Fastnes men be not so much credited as usually they are without that they can produce sufficient

¹ There would seem to be something wanting to complete the sense of this provision.

² Living a wandering pastoral life after flocks and herds.

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witness besides themselves, or bring forth the goods. For it is now grown into a common practice amongst them, the elder sort especially, to make fastness upon poor people, when (God knows) many of them are ignorant of what they are accused and themselves guilty of the fact. It is therefore fit that to such fastness men as brings in the chief and goods there should be given a good reward, which would be a means to bring to light many stealths which now are smothered."

18. Provision against strangers without licences to pass over the river Ban.

19. Undertakers of lands upon the Ban to see that no floats of wood or faggoting be made for passage of rebels, wood kerne, thieves, or idle persons over the river in the night time.

20. No malsters to buy grain out of market.

"This is a true copy of the original delivered to the Lord Deputy the 3rd day of June 1623.—Abra. Statham.

"The manner and form I took at my departure out of Ireland for the booking of the Irish, and how that every chief of the town with his tenants are to be bound for another's loyalty, which course the Lord Deputy letted well, and sent down to the justices of peace to have it observed, as may appear by his Lordship's letter. But the Londoners' agents were against it, till they heard from London, as may appear by George Canning's letter."

Form of Suretyship referred to above.

	<i>Bryan Oge O'Mulhallen, 10l.</i>
<i>A town called</i>	<i>Art O'Donnell, 10l.</i>
<i>Ballene Cross, in</i>	<i>Hugh O'Gwillin, 10l.</i>
<i>the parish of Balle-</i>	<i>William O'Gwillin, 10l.</i>
<i>scullen.</i>	<i>Shane O'Gwillin, 10l.</i>
	<i>Neale O'Griban, 10l.</i>

Enclosing,

Sir Thomas
Phillips' Memoir,
Ordnance Survey
Office, Phenix
Park, Dublin,
p. 60.

1025. *George Canning to Sir Thomas Phillips.*

On receipt of his (Sir Thomas's) former letter, went to Coleraine, to acquaint Mr. Beresford with the contents, who advised him not to give the names of the Irish on this proportion until he obtained the sanction of the Londoners, their landlords. Prays to be excused for not furnishing the names of his tenants, for much of his land, as he told him, is grazed this winter time by the tenants of the bishops' lands, and (for aught he knows) will leave his land waste again at next May, and at this present dwell on the church lands though they graze his. But not to neglect any part of His Majesty's service will take the names of those Irish that dwell upon his land, and will cause them to repair to Sir Thomas McLeland and put in bonds, who has told him he means to do the like with

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his tenants, but that he (Sir Thomas) will not give up their houses in writing to any one, but keep them himself till further order. Will follow what course Sir T. McLeland and the rest of the Londoners' farmers take, as he can safely do what he (Sir Thomas) requires without offending those whom it most concerns.

Your worship, to be commanded,

(Signed) George Canning.

*Aghiavee, the 19th of
April 1623.*

Also,

July 28. 1026.
Sir Thomas
Phillips' Memoir,
Ordnance Survey
Office Phenix
Park, Dublin.

Lord Deputy (Falkland) to the Bishop of Derry and other Justices of Peace in that county.

Holds the booking of the natives inhabiting the county of Londonderry to be a necessary work, and therefore wishes it to be proceeded with, and that as well all natives resident upon the church lands as all those inhabiting the twelve proportions and all others be presently booked and bonds taken from them, one for another, as has been already in part done but not finished, every book to be subscribed by a principal man who has the charge of each plantation, and to be returned by Michaelmas next at latest.—Chichester House, 28 July 1623.

*Your Lordship's very loving friend,
(Signed) H. Falkland.*

"Prays him to communicate the direction to the rest of the gentlemen and freeholders, and that the propositions lately resolved on amongst you, for the ordering and well government of that county be duly observed and put in execution according as there shall be occasion."

June 9. 1027.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 28.

PETITION of JOHN VESIE, late Commissary of the Army in Ulster.

For compensation for the purchase money of that place, and his two years' entertainment, and for his sureties to be released, as he and his wife had been acquitted of suspicion of treason. With reference (dated at Greenwich, 9 June 1623) of the same to the Commissioners for Irish causes.

P. 1.

[June 9.] 1028.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 29.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Opinion on the petition of John Vesie, with their opinions that letters should be sent to Ireland for inquiring into the case, and that the money he had paid should be returned.

Signed: James Ley, Winch, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Na. Riche, Fra. Gofton.

P. 1. Large sheet. Endd.: "The Certificate from the Irish Commissioners touching Mr. Vesie."

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[June 9.] 1029.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 30.

COMMISSIONERS FOR REVIEW to the LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

Mr. Vesie to be restored to his place as commissary, with directions for the reimbursement to be made to him, or to have the salary that is due paid, and to have the 100*l.* paid by him for the office of Commissary of the Musters in Ulster repaid him.

Pp. 2. Endd.

June 10. 1030.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 31.

PETITION of ELIZABETH CHISSHULL, Widow, to the KING.

His Majesty refers the hearing of her grievances to the Lord Deputy in Ireland, and that she may go to seek her right there, and then return to England to follow her Chancery suit here. With reference of the same to the Lord Chief Justice and the rest of the Commissioners for Irish Affairs.—Greenwich, 10 June 1623.

Order to the effect above, and to make report to His Majesty of their opinions touching the same.

Signed: Edw. Conwey.

P. 1. Endd.

[After June 10.] 1031.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 32.*Certificate of the Commissioners recommending the prayer of the petition of Widow Chishull to be granted.*

Signed: James Ley, Humfrey May, H. Winch, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Fra. Gofton.

P. 1. Large sheet.

June 12. 1032.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 33.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

According to their directions there were three of the four which were to attend them there out of that kingdom concerning wool and matter of trade then gone, and presently to go over. This gentleman, Sir Christopher Plunkett, for Leynster, Sir Hugh Clatworthy, for Ulster, and Mr. John Tristeene, for Connaught. There was an election made of one for Mounster, but he was not approved of, and so they were to elect another, who shall attend them immediately after his election.

When the nobility and gentry of Leynster were assembled to make their choice, there happened a difference between those of the counties of Westmeath, Estmeath, and Longford, and the rest of the counties of Leinster, those three counties pretending that they were a province of themselves, and no part of the other provinces, which he could not allow, because he was to send but four over, and it would be presumptuous in him to create a province in His Majesty's dominions more than His Majesty himself was pleased to acknowledge, and that those counties had always been reputed as part of Leynster. But had left it free for them to present their petition to His Majesty, with this proviso, that if His Majesty should declare them to be part of Leymster, they were

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to contribute to the charge of that agent.—Dublin Castle, 12 June 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

June 14. **1033.** Letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland for the Bishop of Meath to be made Privy Councillor of that realm.

June 20. **1034.** ORDERS for HIS MAJESTY conceived by the COMMISSIONERS concerning the state of the CHURCH OF IRELAND.

1. Proprietors of appropriate churches to be compelled by order of the Chancery to allow competent means for the supply of the cure.

2. In order to invite others by example, the Lord Deputy (who signified his consent to the Commissioners) to assign a fit maintenance to the curates of the appropriate rectories, to be enjoyed as the Lord Deputy's provision.

3. Upon the expiration of Crown leases of appropriate churches, the same to be let to the ministers of the said churches at the present rents, that they to be resident upon their livings according to the statutes of England.

4. No patents of church endowments in Ulster having been yet passed to the clergy, letters patent are to be forthwith past to the incumbents and their successors, with a clause against alienating for longer than their own lives, and incumbencies of 60 acres of their glebe lands nearest to their churches, and with a further restraint against letting any of the rest of their glebe lands for longer than 21 years, at 12s. sterling per Irish acre, to British tenants or such Irish as come to church. The like to be done by the Londoners and college in their plantations.

5. Like patents to be past to the several incumbents in the later plantations.

6. The fees of the patents as well in Ulster as in the late plantations to be moderated by the Deputy and Chancellor, and all the glebe lands in one diocese to pass in one or several patents at the election of the incumbents, and a report thereof to be made to him and his Council by Easter next.

7. As it appears that of 16,200 acres assigned to the churches in Ulster there were wanting 1,315, the same are to be supplied, notwithstanding any former patents or states past to others.

8. No incumbent of any benefice in the six escheated counties of Ulster to hold any more than one benefice, except he have received degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Divinity, or be an especial learned man, and in such cases the benefices to be within ten miles of one another, and none to take above two benefices at the most.

9. Exchanges to be made between the bishops and the incumbents, for 20 years at the least, of lands to be laid next the church, upon some part whereof the parsonage houses yet wanting are to be erected.

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10. Incumbents pretending to churches made appropriate not long before the dissolution of abbeys, upon any defect in law, to have expedition and all lawful favour.

11. Incumbents pretending to vicarages found, by the survey taken upon the dissolution of abbeys or otherwise, to have been endowed upon the appropriating of the said churches or afterwards, which since have been swallowed up by the said appropriators, to be admitted to sue in *forma pauperis*.

12. In all future patents of any appropriation, bonds to be taken to pay the curate such a stipend as the Lord Deputy and Council shall appoint.

13. In churches where there is both a parsonage and a vicarage presentative, the patron may confer both upon one able fit person.

14. At the next Parliament in Ireland the statute of 33 Henry VIII. to be enacted, which gave a power to the Deputy and others to assign maintenance for small vicarages out of appropriations which became fruitless for want of execution.

15. Pluralities to be sparingly allowed.

16. Unions to be suffered, but with this caution, that the churches to be united be not distant above four miles one from another.

17. The parishioners to be enjoined by ecclesiastical order to repair the parish churches, for all the lands in any parish are contributory by law to the repair, and the same course and censure to be pursued against the appropriator or the lessee, and against the parson or vicar respectively, for the repair of the chancel, or where no chancel is, the upper part.

18. The bishops, deans, and chapters to repair their cathedrals, and the Court of Chancery to sequester the profits of their episcopal and chapter possessions for the performance of such repairs, and the justices of assize at their return from their circuits to apprise the Lord Deputy and Council of the state of the said houses.

19. The lands of the vicars choral of the church of Ardmagh to be recovered and sequestered, and the vicars choral to be replaced in the said church, and recontinued according to their endowments.

20. At the next Parliament the English statutes of 1 and 13 Elizabeth, and 1 of the King's reign, against alienations of ecclesiastical possessions, to be enacted.

21. The Act of State against such alienations be strictly observed, and no other licence or liberty to be hereafter given by the Lord Deputy and Council.

22. The English statute of 43 Elizabeth, against misemployment of charity lands, to be enacted at the next Parliament, and in the meantime to be redressed by bill in Chancery by the churchwardens or any others.

23. Charity possessions not to be hereafter past but by especial direction from himself (the King).

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24. The strange customary tithings of St. Patrick's Ridges, Mary gallons, or demands by the clergy, and denied by the laity, to be tried by a jury, or a composition to be made.

25. Mortuaries not to be demanded after the death of a feme covert.

26. The English statute of 5 Elizabeth to be enacted at the next Parliament, to meet with such as shift from county to county and decline payment of tithes.

27. The Irish statute of 33 Henry VIII. capt. 12. for imprisoning such as refuse the ecclesiastical sentence, to be observed, and all sheriffs to be diligent in this service, and in executing the writs *de excommunicato capiendo*.

28. Bishops' courts to avoid high fees and delays, and no man to be Chancellor or official unless he be a professor of the civil law, or Doctor or Bachelor of Law, or that has been a proctor for five years; and a table of fees ecclesiastical be set up, as in England.

29. The churchwardens not to make their presentments at the ecclesiastical courts oftener than twice a year, and the bishops to avoid over charging the country in their triennial visitations.

30. All dignitaries, parsons, &c. to diligently instruct the people in religion.

31. The Lord Deputy and bishops to choose good schoolmasters and ushers, such as will take the oath of supremacy, teach true religion, and Popish schoolmasters and ushers to be altogether suppressed.

32. "And we being highly offended with the increase and insolency of the Jesuits and priests, and titular Popish archbishops, bishops, and such like that presume to use ecclesiastical jurisdiction within our kingdom of Ireland, we do expressly charge and command that the statute of 2 Elizabeth there in force, that inflicts heavy punishment upon such as exercise anything to extol or maintain the power or jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesiastical, of any foreign prince or prelate, may be put in execution against such as use, exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction by foreign power, and that the proclamation be renewed for the remove and exclusion of them out of the kingdom."

33. The officers in cities and towns corporate to take the oath of supremacy according to the statute.

34. The sentence of excommunication to be more frequently put in use, especially against the aldermen of cities and towns, or such as were conformable and are since revolted.

35. The New Testament, and book of Common Prayer translated into Irish, to be hereafter frequently used in the parishes of the Irishry, and that every man resident there do constantly keep and continue one to read service in the Irish tongue.

36. The Master and Council of the Court of Wards to take care that the committees of the King's wards bring them up in the true religion.

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37. All the recusants to be proceeded against, and that at the first sessions wherein they are convicted proclamation be made, that if they conform not before the next sessions, then to stand convicted. Of those that shall be convicted, the bishops of the diocese, with two justices of the peace at the least, shall choose out of the ablest and most obstinate persons upon whom the penalty of the law may be laid, and their names to be presented to the judges of that circuit, and then the judges presenting the same to the Lord Deputy and Council; they, together with those judges, to appoint against whom process shall go, and upon whom the penalty shall be levied, and against the rest process to be stayed till further directions be given.

38. Lastly, in the free schools to be erected and endowed in the various late plantations, the bishop of the diocese to nominate and present two sufficient scholars, and the College of Dublin other two of the college to the Lord Deputy, who is to elect one out of the four to be schoolmaster in the vacant place, and the Lord Deputy to grant him letters patent of the place during his good behaviour, and every schoolmaster taking any spiritual promotion to be discharged, and the school to be void *ipso facto*, and another to be elected.

According to their Lordships' directions, they have perused these orders, which His Majesty intends to establish for the good of the Church in Ireland, and now return them.—Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, 20 June 1623.

Subscribed by these Commissioners, viz.: The Lord Chief Justice, Chancellor of the Duchy, Sir Wm. Jones, Sir Nat. Rich, Sir Nich. Fortescue, Sir Fra. Gifton, Sir Hen. Holcrofte.

Pp. 10. *Endd.*: "Orders and directions concerning the state of the Church of Ireland and the free schools there, 1623."

June 20. **1035.** Duplicate of the preceding.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 35. *Pp.* 12.

June 25. **1036.** The KING to FALKLAND.
Docquet Book. Letter to Lord Deputy of Ireland for Christopher Chevers to be created a baronet there.

June 25. **1037.** The KING to FALKLAND.
Docquet Book. Letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland to pass to Sir James Crayg lands in fee simple, value 200 marks per annum, English money, on surrender by him of lands to the same value, with instructions to be observed in the passing thereof.

June. **1038.** PETITION of LADY THURLES.
Conway Papers. "The Lady Thurles having made complaint to us (Lord Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Earl Marshal, Lord Wallingford, Lord Falkland, Lord Grandison, Bishop Winton, Lord Brooke, Mr. Treca-

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surer, Mr. Secretary, Master of the Rolls, Sir John Suckling, Sir Edward Conway) that whereas she has a small jointure in Ireland for the maintenance of herself and her children, part of the same, viz., Garren Roe, has of late been extended, and the like course intended to be taken with other parts of her jointure; and as it does not stand with justice to deprive such a lady of means of subsistence, we require your Lordship to give order that no extent be suffered to go against any part of her jointure."

P. 1. Copy. No title. Endd.

[June.] **1039.** PETITION of the LADY STUART O'DONELL to the KING.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 36.

Prays him to renew his former directions of the 10th of October last, that the arrears of her annuity may be paid.

Showeth that by his letters of 10th October last the Lord Deputy required his Lordship to take order that Nicholas Barnewall, Esq., petitioner's father-in-law (step-father) and the Countess of Tyrconnell, her mother, should make present satisfaction to the petitioner of 50*l.* annuity, and the arrears thereof, conveyed by them unto her, as by a deed under their hands and seals, bearing date 7th July 1617, more at large appeareth.

And whereas the said annuity and the arrear thereof is as yet unpaid (only 130*l.* excepted), for which your petitioner has given them her acquittances, &c.

P. 1.

[June.] **1040.** *Reference of the above to Lord ———, begging that he would move the King to grant a new direction to the Lord Deputy in favour of Lady Stuart O'Donnell.*
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 36*A*.

P. 1.

[June.] **1041.** PETITION of LORD CAULFIELD, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 36*B*.

That his entertainment may be paid him in English or sterling money, and that he may have his arrear accruing the difference of the moneys.

P. 1.

[June.] **1042.** Duplicate of the preceding.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 227, 36*C*.

P. 1.

July 5. **1043.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 37.

By the enclosed of the provost, fellows, and scholars of the college near Dublin, it appears that through want of payment of their pension out of the Exchequer here, they are like to fall into some inconvenient extremity, out of their care to support a society of worthy use to the Church of Ireland, and such as is a monument of His Majesty's royal affection to learning and religion, they have accompanied the same with their recommendation.—Dublin Castle, 5 July 1623.

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Signed: H. Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., La. Dublin, Hen. Docwra, Fr. Aungier, Blenerhaysett, Cha. Coote, Ad. Loftus.

P. 1. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

1044. *Provost and fellows of the College near Dublin to the Lord Deputy and Council, praying for a warrant to Mr. Vice-Treasurer to pay them before their place in the new establishment, or else to recommend their suit into England.*

P. 1. Endd.

July 6. 1045. PETITION of CATHARINE CODD in right and behalf of her daughter, GULIES SUTTON.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 38.

Complains of the Bishop of Fernes, and desires her grievances may be referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and reference of the same to the Commissioners for Irish Causes.—At the Court at Windsor, 6th July 1623.

P. 1.

[July.] 1046. *Commissioners for Irish Causes to the Privy Council. Report on the petition of Catharine Codd. Propose to refer it to the Lord Deputy to examine the Bishop of Ferns thereon. Signed: Hum. Clay, Will. Jones, Fra. Gofton, Hen. Holcrofte, Nich. Fortescue.*

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 38A.

P. 1.

July 9. 1047. ANDREW MEAUGH'S ACCUSATION.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 39.

The examination of Thomas Wise, of Buttevant, taken the 9th July 1623.

Says that a little before Whitsuntide one Henry Dent, of Mallo, shoemaker, was to take an apprentice, the son of one John Marten, of Buttevant, and he desired this examinant to go with him, where they found one Andrew Meagh as an assistant to Marten in the making of the bargain. Meagh urged that Dent should be bound that the boy should not go to church during the time of apprenticeship. Examinant said that Dent should prove himself a fool and a knave to enter into any such bond; upon which Meagh took him by the hair, and said he would pull him to mass within a twelve-month by the hair of the head. Examinant replied that it were strange to be done so soon, seeing His Majesty had used his best endeavour these 20 years to bring him to church, and yet it was not done; his answer was, "No matter for that, you have a king, but we have a prince, and for him we will spend our lives, but the Pope shall have our souls." Examinant then said, "You show yourselves good subjects." Then Meagh wagered 20 shillings for one if he were nor forced to go to mass within a year. Examinant said he would venture that shilling, but the neighbours would not suffer the wager to go forward.

II. The examination of Henry Dent, of Mallo, shoemaker, taken 9th July 1623.

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Confirms Thomas Wise's deposition, with this addition, that Meaugh said also that there should not be above three in Mallo but should go to mass before that time twelvemonth. Examinant desired to know who in Mallo should be free from going to church, but Meaugh would not tell him.

Signed: John Jephson.

Copia vera, Wi. Usher.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

July 9. **1048.** COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 39A.

Their opinion on Fisher's petition. Advise a letter to be written into Ireland to adjust the differences between Fisher and Captain Pykeman as to admeasurement.—Serjeant's Inn, 9 July 1623.

Proportion allotted, 400 acres in the plantation of Ely O'Carroll, upon survey, was found to be but 200, yet stands charged with fine, rent, &c. for the whole 400.

Signed: James Ley, Humphrey May, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Na. Riche, He. Holcroft.

P. 1. *Large sheet.*

[July.] **1049.** PETITION of CAPTAIN FISHER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 39B.

Prays he may only pay rent for that portion of land he holds in Ely O'Carroll, according to the Commissioners' certificate.

P. 1.

July 11. **1050.** COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH AFFAIRS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 40.

Refer to their former report upon Sir Tho. Dutton's petition concerning his place of Scout-master, for the due payment of his entertainments. They now suggest that his entertainment being 514*l.* 11*s.* 1¼*d.*, and as the ward of the fort of Duncannon is lately cast, and these 331*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* harps per annum, payable in the first list, reverts to a new disposing, and as he is to receive out of the cheques 133*l.* harps, these two sums being established to him, 50*l.* Irish only will remain, and for this they suggest that they (the Lords) should recommend him to the officers of the revenue on that side. Concerning his short admeasurement of lands and alteration of tenure, they refer him to His Majesty and their Lordships. For his grant of the fort we see no cause, but he may pass it if further reasons be not produced to the contrary. He has promised to stand to their award about a contract to be made between him and Captain St. George for the Fort of Carick-drumsusk.—Serjeant's Inn, 11 July 1623.

Signed: James Ley, Humphrey May, Will. Jones, Na. Riche, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*: "A certificate on behalf of Sir Thomas Dutton."

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July 22. 1051.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 41.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

At length the Lord Docwra, His Majesty's Treasurer, is ready to pass over with his accounts. They explain and excuse his seeming delay.

He can declare the state both of the kingdom and army, the one being in many parts much distempered, and the other in all parts very poor and weak. In Ulster and Leinster, where the plantations are, the undertakers are disheartened, they and others well affected to the State being continually terrified and oppressed with burglaries, robberies, and outrages, the thieves and rebels more boldly showing themselves, and in greater numbers everywhere by much than they were wont. Will meet with these mischiefs, but the general poverty and extreme lack of money through the whole land has put all honest men clean out of heart, and greatly encouraged the ill-disposed, who (threatening the peace of the land) are infinite in number, and swarm in all parts, and the absence of the undertakers, who abide in England and elsewhere, and are furnished with their rents from hence whilst their conditions are ill performed, is a great weakening to the parts, and one of the causes of the want of money, so also may it be truly said of other great persons who living in England are supplied with their revenues from hence; other reasons there are also too late to be spoken of, but all put together are the causes that no civil people in the world are in so great want of money for the present as these are.

Upon this subject they refer all to the Lord Docwra, who is full of experience and understanding, and can give them ample satisfaction upon all questions.—Dublin Castle, 22 July 1623.

Signed: Falkland, La. Dublin, Hen. Valentia, Brabazon, Fra. Blundell, Ge. Shurley, Blenerhaysett, Dud. Norton, Tho. Roper, Roger Jones, Ad. Loftus, J. Kinge.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

July 25. 1052.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 42A.PETITION of JAMES BATH, Merchant, to HIS MAJESTY'S
PRIVY COUNCIL.

On his voyage from Ireland to France with a cargo of tanned hides and tallow, worth 50*l.*, his bark was seized by one Captain Nutt, to the utter undoing of your Lordship's poor petitioner. Captain Nutt, in commiseration of his distress, is willing to redeliver the goods to him.

Prays them to take order for the restoring of his goods.

P. 1. Orig. Not dated, but entered in the Council Register on July 25, 1623.

July 25. 1053.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 43.

PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY.

They adopt and repeat in detail the suggestions of the Commissioners for Irish Affairs concerning the mode and

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means of paying Sir Thomas Dutton his entertainments as Scout-Master General, and leave him to His Majesty for his demands concerning his lands.—25 July 1623.

Signed: Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Lord President, Lord Viscount Grandison, Lord Chichester, Mr. Secretary Calvert.

Copia vera, ex. p. Nich. Whyte.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

July 25 1054.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 43A.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend the petition of Maurice Eustace, native of Ireland, having been trained in the College of Dublin, where he attained the degree of M.A. and fellow of the said house, and is now a student at Lincoln's Inn, where he gives good testimony of his religion and proficiency in the law, as he did formerly of his learning and sufficiency, being a very painful student. He prays for the continuance of a fee of 12*d.* per diem, which his late deceased father had to be employed towards his maintenance at his studies here in regard that it was principally granted for the above object.

His Majesty has usually allowed exhibitions to some one of that nation who studied the laws here, and they propose that as the continuance of the fee cannot stand with the late establishment, they would allow him 20*l.* per annum in Ireland by way of concordatum. It will not increase His Majesty's charge for four or five years till he be ready for practice.

Signed: James Ley, Humphrey May, Will. Jones, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton.

With order from the Privy Council to Mr. Dickenson. My Lords desire you to draw up a letter for their Lordships' signature, according to this certificate, 25 July 1623, at your commandment.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

[July.] 1055.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 43B.

The OPINIONS of the COMMISSIONERS OF IRELAND for the Increase of Manufacture there.

The ports are agreed
on.

Their wool should be manufactured there to set on work the many idler sort, as also for the benefit of the kingdom in general, where they have more wool than they can employ. The wool thus manufactured should be exported out of such ports in Ireland into such ports of England and Wales as are set down in a schedule annexed.

Fuller's earth may
not be transported.

No restraint to be made of transporting fuller's earth and wood ashes out of England into Ireland.

This to be ordered in
Ireland.

No interruption to be given by any incorporate city or town to any that shall set up manufacture, and that no clothier nor maker of stuffs or linen shall sell any by retail (except on market days or in fairs), but in gross to shopkeepers, who may retail the same.

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This thought unfit.

No apparel or lace of what sort soever to be worn there, but only what is wrought and made there (linen only excepted), and that no arras, tapestry, or other hangings be brought thither but such as shall be wrought or made there, that the inhabitants may be enforced to be more industrious in manufacture.

This clause of apparel is the rather to be furthered, because there are statutes in Ireland purporting as much.

To the objection that this will be a hindrance to His Majesty's Customs, it is answered that the profit that will thence arise to Ireland will, in short, make the out-gate of the commodity wrought there surmount far the silks brought thither, besides the setting on work there of the superfluous workmen of England.

Think it right to make known the exactions of the customers of Chester and other ports, which, unless reformed, will discourage the merchants of that kingdom to trade hither who formerly were freed from paying Custom for haberdasher ware, but are lately forced by the customers to pay for them; and whereas the merchants desire that their goods might be viewed on shore, the officers break up the wares a shipboard, and often when they are ready to hoist sail, and thus much of their commodities not having time to be packed up again receive wet, and are spoiled; of this there are several instances, which for brevity they (the Commissioners) omit.¹

Also a thing never heard of before, they exact Custom for such apparel as is carried over ready made for the private use of gentlemen, ladies, and others, and for small provision for their houses, as sturgeon, cheese, ling, and the like.

The cow hides of Ireland, because of the smallness of their cattle, are in value not above the fifth part of those of England, yet the Custom of both are equal, being, as they conceive, contrary to the intention of those who made the book of rates; in all which they humbly desire a reformation.

The want of coin and bullion in Ireland proceeds, as they conceive, first, from the leaving off of tillage for corn, and the population being much increased in these latter times the inhabitants are in great want of it, whereas heretofore the plenty of grain was such as by exporting the same, good store of coin and bullion was brought in. It is worth consideration that in Spain no man, upon pain of death, can bring from thence coin for any other commodity than for corn, so they (the Commissioners) are of opinion that all the inhabitants of Ireland should be forced to till a certain proportion of land. Besides, there are many unnecessary commodities brought thither by strangers, and paid for in coin, which is carried out of the country, most of which being metal commodities, might be supplied within that kingdom, many mines being now dis-

¹ This seems to have been struck through.

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covered and daily set on work, and as is hoped great store of minerals, as brass, copper, tin, and such like, are by industry to be there found.¹ And for the encouragement of those that shall employ themselves in finding out mines, which would be a great charge, His Majesty might deal favourably with those on whose land they shall be found and set on work.

This liked of, but to be considered of in Ireland.

Letters are lately gone concerning this fishing in the harbours.

In this it is thought fit that the merchant be left to his own liberty.

This is ordered already by the Council here.

Every plough should also be compelled to till and sow a small proportion of hemp for cordage, the want of which draws great sums of money out of the kingdom.

As the fishing in general of Ireland runs for the most part into the hands of strangers, no foreigner should be permitted to fish or save any upon those coasts.

There being a mint now set up in Dublin or presently intended, the merchants of Ireland trading to foreign countries should be enjoined for every 100*l.* worth of goods they shall export, to deliver a certain quantity of bullion into the Mint of Dublin, receiving its value.

The grant of licensing the sale of wine, aqua vitæ, and ale, proving beneficial only to some private persons, and ale-houses since that grant being multiplied, being one occasion of the dearth of corn there, the grants should be called in, the rather because small benefit accrues thence to His Highness, considering the pensions given for that cause to some of the lessees.

These are the King's ports, into which the wools of Ireland are to be brought:—

Ports in England.—Bristowe, Miniod, Barnestaple, *Bedeford*, *Padstowe*, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exceter, Portsmouth, Southampton, *Dover*, London, Ipswich, Yarmouth, *Lynn*, *Newcastell*, Westchester, Liverpool, *Preston in Andersey*, *Milford*, *Carnarvon*, *Carmarden*, *Beaumaris*, *Obardain* (? Aberdeen), *Boltheley*, *Timbey* (Tenby).

Ports in Ireland.—Londonderry, Colrain, Carrickfergus, Carlingford, Dundalk, Drogheda, Dublin, Washford, Waterford, Yeoghill, Corcke, Kinsale, Limbericke, Galway, Slyggoe, Kelbegge.

Pp. 3. Endd.

[Those counties in italics are struck through in the original.]

[July.] 1056. Duplicate of preceding, wanting some paragraphs and the marginal notes.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 43 A. *Pp. 3. Endd.*

¹ This of mines is provided for already.

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[July.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 44.**1057. COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Have considered the Deputy's letter to the Council of the 26th of April last.

After the Commissioners' return out of Ireland, the Deputy conceiving that the restraint against passing grants till further order, admitted of some exception, made several grants: To Lord Caulfield the fort of Charlemont, Capt. Smyth the fort of Moyry, the third to Sir Ric. Aldworth upon a surrender, and three other grants of some plantation land in Leitrim to no great value.

The three first they approve of, the others they could have wished had been forborne till they had certified them their opinions in some points upon the settling of that plantation. Being past they hold it not fit to have them questioned, but no more should be made till their opinions have been heard. Of the settling of Ossory mentioned in postscript of the Deputy's letter, they advise his proceeding to the distribution of those lands according to the King's late instructions, but to pass no patents till their Lordships have viewed the plots with the rents and tenures reserved.

The Deputy should be careful in this distribution of the fractioners (if there be any) that they have favourable leases, to avoid the great grievances of the late plantations.

Signed: Humfrey May, Humfrey Winch, Will. Jones, Na. Riche, Nich. Fortescue, He. Holcrofte.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "July 1623. The Irish Commissioners' report upon the Lord Deputy's letter of the 26th of April."

[July.] **1058.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 45.**COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.**

According to their direction had considered of the Lord Deputy's letter of the 3rd of May last, and find in it (as they conceive) overtures to make further plantations in several places in that kingdom.

Though plantations made upon just grounds were very necessary for the securing of many disordered territories in that country, yet considering that works of that nature had been much perverted by the private aims of many particular persons to get only large scopes of land into their hands for their own profit without any care of settling them for the strength and safety of the country, and withal remembering that they are causes of much discontent and exasperation to the people whom they concern, and that these late plantations were yet in their infancy and far from being well settled, they deem it unreasonable to think effectually of any more plantations for the present, yet the Lord Deputy's care to advance the King's profit by propositions he intended to make should be acknowledged, and he might be let know that he will do good service if he can settle any disordered Irish country by breaking the dependencies of the people from their chief lords, and disposing the lands in orderly manner upon the natives

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and possessors to their good content at profitable rents and tenures.

Signed: Hum. May, Hum. Winche, Will. Jones, Na. Riche, Nich. Fortescue, He. Holcrofte.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "July 1623. The Irish Commissioners' report upon the Lord Deputy's letter of the third of May."

Aug. 1. 1059.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 46.

LORD DEPUTY to SIR G. CALVERT.

Last year the Hollanders came to the herring fishery on this coast, and are making preparations for taking that liberty again this, without leave or licence, according to the encroachment they have made of late years at Shetland in Scotland. The principal fishing was in the very mouth of that harbour, and being in the narrow seas one coast can be discerned from the other. Saw no reason why they should be suffered to make their market so near. Purposed exacting from them a fitting acknowledgment to His Majesty if he had leave.—Chichester House, 1 August 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Aug. 1. 1060.
Sir Thomas
Phillips' Memoir,
Ordnance Survey
Office, Phoenix
Park, Dublin.

FALKLAND to EARL OF MIDDLESEX, Lord Treasurer.

Was advertised in January 1623 of divers wood kerne (as they are here called) and others in rebellion in the county of Londonderry and the borders of it, and in consequence of the former good services of Sir Thomas Phillips sent him a commission in January last to be superintendent out there for a while, and lately sent for him hither to give an account of his proceedings. Finds by his relation the very miserable case of the county by the Londoners' default. Was in good hopes to have had a better report, because before his coming from London he called the Governor and others of that plantation to him and informed them of their neglect, which they promised to redress, amongst others, their slender guard of their castles, since which time they have sent over some, but to little or no purpose (except it were to furnish the Irish) unless they had sent more British men to use them. For their castles and houses of strength are so neglected as to be at the mercy of the Irish, who may surprise them at their pleasure. They have also made spoil of His Majesty's woods by exporting them in barrel staves and pipe staves, contrary to their agreement with the King, which allowed them only such timber as should be spent upon their buildings. They have also neglected to plant with British as they were tied to do, being His Majesty's whole scope when so much good land was destined to them. Many commissions have been sent into those parts about these businesses, and for anything he can learn little good is yet come of them. He therefore sends over Sir Thomas Phillips to wait upon his Lordship with the particular defects of the Londoners, which he has digested into several heads. But suggests one commission more for a final settling of the business.

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Sir Thomas Phillips suggests as a great source of revenue that iron mills be set up, there being great store of His Majesty's woods to maintain them and commodious rivers to export the iron. These works would greatly fortify the country with English. And if the Londoners fail of speedily completing their plantation, he (Falkland) would wish that His Majesty would take the land which they have failed to plant into his own power, and it will be forthwith planted with English, for the Londoners strive so suddenly to raise their rents highly that their tenants are grown very poor, and many of them have left their lands, being in worse case now than when they first came there. Leaves the further relation to Sir Thomas Phillips, and suggests that Sir John Bingley be sent for as well qualified to give good information.—Castle of Dublin, 1 August 1623.

Pp. 2. Copy.

Aug. 6. **1061.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 47.

The KING to the EARL OF THOMOND.

Favour to Sir Fred. Hamilton in his affairs concerning the island of Valentia.—Salisbury, 6 August 1623.

P. 1.

Aug. 6. **1062.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, p. 47A.

Copy of the above.

P. 1.

Aug. 6. **1063.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 47B.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

To favour Sir Fred. Hamilton in his grant of the island of Valentia.

P. 1. Endd.: "6 Aug. 1623, His Majesty's letters on the behalf of Sir Fred. Hamilton. Procured by Sir Hen. Holcroft."

Aug. 26. **1064.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 48.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Acknowledges his favours towards the Earl of Desmond and desires its continuance.—Beaulieu, 26 August 1623.

P. 1. Endd.

Aug. 28. **1065.**
Docquet Book.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

For Wm. Moore to be employed about His Majesty's park, which is to be enclosed, near Dublin, for the breeding of deer and maintenance of game.

Sept. 5. **1066.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 49.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ruinous state of forts and castles. Estimate of 3,000*l.* needed for their repair by Capt. Nic. Pynnar. If not repaired better to be razed.—Chichester House, 2 September 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Sept. 10. **1067.**
Add. Papers,
Ireland.

G. ABBOT, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, to SIR EDWARD CONWAY.

Desiring him to report to the King the sum of the letters he had received from the Lord Deputy of Ireland, describing the outrage committed by fourscore Irish women, Papists,

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against a clergyman, while endeavouring to perform the funeral service over Lady Killene.—Croydon, 10 September 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

[Sept. 1623.] **1068.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 491.

REPAIR OF FORTS.

Note of money desired for reparation of forts and castles to make them defensible against Irish rebels till a greater charge is bestowed to make them hold out against foreign invasion.

Leinster.—Mariborough, Phillipston, Leighlin, Wexford Castle.

Mounster.—Dongarvan Castle, in great decay, estimate 1,000*l.*, which is omitted by reason of the greatness of the charge.

Connaught.—Athlone Castle, for building and finishing the tower and scouring the ditches. The sept of the Kellyes are bound yearly to allow to that castle 300 men's labour. A castle to be built in the midst of the Curlewes, one mile and a half from the Abbey of Boyle. Also a fort and wooden bridge at Drumrussie [Carrickdrumrusk ?], being a passage into the county of Leitrim, and highway for all stealths from county Roscommon in O'Rorkes country, and from the Brenny into Roscommon, Burrishowle, to strengthen.

Ulster.—Liffer, charge valued at 500*l.* or 600*l.* by Sir Josias Bodley, has been bestowed upon it, which makes it defensible against Irish rebels; 200*l.* was borrowed of money assigned to Sir Josias for Munster works. Colrane, Carrickfergus Castle, in great decay, and walls of the town to be repaired by inhabitants out of entertainment allowed them. Moyrie Castle, Mountnorris to strengthen. Massarine, Castletone, Culmore, 600*l.* or 700*l.*, but if the ward be removed to Greencastle it is needless to bestow any more than 100*l.* spent, borrowed of money assigned for works in Munster; Greencastle fitter for a ward than Culmore, as may appear upon draught of establishment now sent. Dongannon to make it defensible against the Irish rebels. But if His Majesty shall be pleased to assign it as a seat for the President, and to the building of it will allow the next Easter and Michaelmas rents of Tirone, he will, with some help of the country, cause it to be built fit for the President, when His Majesty shall appoint one, which otherwise will cost His Majesty much more to build it. Castlenedoe, Donnegall, Eniskillin, Cloughouter, Dungevin, Enishlaughlin; total, 2,841*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, and for a castle on Longford side of the Shannon 200*l.* Omy Fort, when finished at 800*l.* or 900*l.* was brought to the perfection it is now at by Capt. Edmonde Leighe, now deceased, who bestowed on it of his own proper goods 500*l.* sterling, whereof he has yet received but 100*l.*, paid out of the rents of Tyrone, which he has left his wife to relieve her and satisfy divers debts that he owed by reason of that building.

No part of these sums is of the project formerly made by Sir Josias Bodley, for which there was money assigned.

Pp. 3.

1623.

Sept. 12. 1069.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 50.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

In behalf of Widow Chishull, to have lawful favour and permission to come to England.

P. 1. *Endd.*

Sept. 27. 1070.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 50A.

WARRANT to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

To prepare a bill for granting to the Duke of Buckingham the Customs imposts and other duties in Ireland, for the term of seven years in addition to his former grant of the same.—Hampton Court, 27 September 1623.

P. 1.

Oct. 1. 1071.

Conway Papers.

[] to [].

Sends herewith a note of the lands desired by the Earl of Desmond. Desires to know the Lord Treasurer's pleasure whether he think fit to accord to this note or no.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Oct. 1, 1623, Mr. Chancellor, sent by Josua, the footman."

Oct. 3. 1072.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 50B.

PETITION of SIR FRED. HAMILTON to the KING.

To surrender all his lands, and to have them re-granted in the name of one entire manor, to be called Manor Hamilton, with reference of the same to the Commissioners for Irish Causes.

Theobalds, 3 October 1623. Referred by His Majesty to the Commissioners for Irish Causes, that at their next meeting, or sooner if may be, they certify how His Majesty may give Sir Frederic satisfaction without prejudice to his service, observing that he intends to do him, his servant, extraordinary favour in this, but not to be a precedent; and that if it can be done it will be a great care to His Majesty.

Signed: He. Holcrofte.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

Oct. 3. 1073.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 51.

PETITION of THOS. FLEMING to the KING.

Sets forth his right to the manor of Benjerston, and reference of the same to the Commissioners for Irish Causes for their report.—Theobalds, 3 October 1623.

Signed: He. Holcrofte.

P. 1. *Endd.*

[1623.] 1074.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 52.

Commissioners for Irish Causes to the Privy Council.

Have considered of the above petition of one Thos. Fleming who complains that having a suit with one Evers at the common law in Ireland for the manor of Benjerston, and other lands lawfully (as he pretends) descended to him, he has been greatly oppressed and hindered in the prosecution of his right through the indirect dealing of the late Lord Chancellor. They suggest that the petition be transmitted to the Lord Deputy that he (with the assistance of the Chief Justice of His Majesty's

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Bench, the Chief Baron, the Master of the Rolls, Justice Lowther, and Justice Sibthorp, or any four of them) should examine the truth, and certify them (the Privy Council) their opinions.

Signed: Humfrey May, James Ley, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Na. Riche, F. Dickenson.

P. 1. Endd.

Oct. 13. **1075.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
Docquet Book.

To make stay of all letters patent that should be presented to be passed of any the lands in the possession of Phelim M'Feagh O'Byrne, Esq.

Oct. 20. **1076.** LORD DEPUTY to MR. SECRETARY CALVERT.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 53.

By view of the inclosed will see advertisement of a late assembly of a great multitude of people with priests and friars in the county of Cavan, not far distant from this city, and of their intentions to meet there again, and from another has received information that it is voiced in divers parts of this kingdom that Tyrone will shortly be here, to the destruction of the plantations and the restitution of all men to their lands again which have been taken from them in those parts. Upon my receipt of these letters sent to inquire who were the principal ringleaders that most countenanced that meeting, and will question him further for it, and lest such assemblies might prove dangerous (many of this nation being much discontented and apt to run desperate courses) has employed spies to give notice of their meeting that he may prevent it if possible, but is doubtful what course to hold in these cases as the times now are. And yet, if not to be prevented by fair persuasions will have them dissolved by strength.

P. 1. Signed. Endd. Encloses,

S.P., Ireland, **1077.** *A Certificate from Sir Hugh Culme, touching one Dowdall.*
vol. 237, 53i.

1. *Made bold to acquaint his Lordship with the affairs and the condition of these parts wherein he lived. Some ten days ago there was an assembly of twelve friars in their robes at the shire town of the Cavan, and to attend them at least 2,000 people assembled together, to the terror of the poor English that dwelt in those parts. Could not call it an unlawful assembly for they carried it with so high a hand; nay, it was reported that the friars said that they should not do this but by allowance. At Kells Fair, on Tuesday last, one Henry Dowdall, who had, he supposed, more wealth than wit, openly in the fair in a manner proclaimed that their most gracious Prince was married 17th August, and that the Right Honourable the Lord Duke of Buckingham carried the cross before the Prince. The minister of Kells (one Mr. Smith) came unto Mr. Dowdall, and advised him to be sparing in divulging such reports. Mr. Dowdall answered him, "It is*

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Harry Dowdall that reports it, and will make it good." Out of the duty I owe your Lordship some favour I have received from the most honourable the Lord Duke it grieves me to hear his Lordship (as I think) scandalised. I pray you to pardon my boldness therein.

P. 1. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 2.

1078. 2. *A Certificate touching Assemblies in Ireland from Capt. Arthur Furbes.*

Thought good to acquaint him not long ago there passed through a town of his some seven or eight priests and friars accompanied with divers others, alleging that they were going (as they did) to the Cavan, and had a warrant under His Majesty's great seal, and subscribed with the Council's hands, and especially with my Lord of Canterbury's. True it was that the next day they made good their assembly at the Cavan to the number of 2,000 or 3,000 from divers corners and divers countries of the kingdom, had their solemn masses and public preaching, things heretofore never heard of; the next day after, at Granard, they had the like assembly of 2,000 and above. And this he wrote, so much the more because he heard they give out they would come likewise to his own parish church, which, if they did (unless he certainly knew that it be with His Majesty's tolerance) if God would give him grace he should make the antiphonie of their mass be sung with sound of musket.

P. 1. Endd.

Oct. 27. **1079.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 54.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have considered, as directed, of two several petitions preferred by Cahill M'Donnogh, a poor Irish native, both of them touching certain lands and rents wrongfully, as he alleges, withheld from him by Sir William Taaffe and some of his own kinsmen. As no proofs are offered they suggest the petitions be transmitted to the Lord Deputy and the Judges who are of the Council there, to endeavour to end the matters or to certify their opinions.—Serjeant's Inn, 27 October 1623.

Signed: James Ley, Hum. Winche, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, F. Dickenson.

P. 1. Endd.

Oct. 27. **1080.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 55.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend that the petition of Wm. M'Costelo and Edmund his son, against Sir Theobald Dillon, be referred to the Lord Deputy and Judges who are of the Council there, to be examined.—Serjeant's Inn, 27 October 1623.

Signed: James Ley, Hum. Winche, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, J. Dickenson, Hen. Holcroft.

P. 1. Endd.

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Oct. 30. **1081.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 56.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Thanks for his courtesy for passing to the Earl of Desmond the wardship and marriage of the Viscount Thurles. Desmond recommended to his favour. To assist in the speedy passing to him in his grant of the concealments in Desmond, Tipperary, and Kilkenny.—Hinchinbroke, 30 October 1623.

P. 1. *Endd.*

[Oct. 30.] **1082.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 56A.

Another copy of the above, with the words "for your selfe" on the back, probably a copy made for the Earl of Desmond.

P. 1.

Oct. 30. **1083.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 57.

AWARD of the LORD PRESIDENT and OTHERS of
MUNSTER.

Touching the meares and bounds of the towns and lands of Broghill, Rathgogan, Kilbolane, Ballysallagh, &c., in difference between Sir Wm. Power and the Earl of Cork.

P. 1. *Large sheet.*

Copia vera, Ex. Laur. Parsons.

On dorse: "Signed, sealed, and published in the presence of us whose names do ensue, Theo. Roche, Nicho. Arthur, Geff. Gallwey, James Cary, John Burgate, Law. Clayton, Will. Haly."

Endd.: "30 Oct. 1623. A copy of my Lord President's order touching the meares and bounds of the towns and lands of Broghill and Rathgogan, and the town and lands of Kilbolane and Ballysallagh, and concerning certain other lands within mentioned in late difference between Sir Wm. Power and me."

Oct. 31. **1084.**
S.P., Ireland,

EARL OF THOMOND, President of Munster, to the LORD
DEPUTY.

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Nov. 8. **1087.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 59.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

By letters of November 1622 required him to pass to the natives and former inhabitants of the territory of the Upper Osserie three-fourth parts of the escheated lands there, after necessary deductions at the rents and conditions of the Leitrim plantation, reserving the fourth part by way of custodiam. Has now bestowed the said fourth part upon the Duke of Buckingham, who has undertaken the plantation of it. He is to lay out the same in such a convenient place all together as it may be fittest for such plantation as he (the King) intends, and the lands are to be forthwith committed to the care of the King's agents. The natives to have assignments by the advice aforesaid, and to be put into possession accordingly.—Theobalds, 8 November 1623.

His Majesty's pleasure signified by the Duke of Buckingham. Holcroft.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Nov. 8. **1088.**
Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

The KING to FALKLAND.

By letter of November 1622 he directed him to pass three-fourths of the escheated lands in the territory of Upper Ossory to the natives under the conditions of the Leitrim plantation, reserving the other fourth for himself (the King). He now directs that he (Falkland) shall pass that fourth to the Duke of Buckingham upon such rents and conditions as he (Falkland) shall think reasonable, taking care to lay the said fourth part in such a convenient place all together as may be fittest for such a plantation as he (the King) intends. He is to make several assignments of land to the natives, and to transmit them thither that he (the King) may give warrant for passing them.—Westminster, 8th of November, in the 20th year of the reign.

Pp. 3.

Nov. 12. **1089.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 60.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In reply to their letters of September 27 for John Veasy, gent., late Commissary of the Musters in Ulster. Objections to Alderton or Cornick's making up Veasy's loss.—Dublin Castle, 12 November 1623.

Signed: Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Fr. Aungier, Ed. Blayney, Cha. Coote, Tho. Roper, Roger Jones.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

Nov. 26. **1090.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 61.

SIR DUDLEY NORTON to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

When lately in county Wexford spent some time at Fearnese, where there is one James or Jacob Whitehall beneficed, who had been sometime questioned before his Grace. This caused him to inquire of him and his carriage.* Heard that he was infected with Jewish opinions, which he communicated to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who replied that he had heard as

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much. Told him that he marvelled he did not question him for it. He answered that he only forbore till he might first advertise you for further direction, as he heard that he had been formerly imprisoned by you, and he knew not upon what terms he obtained his liberty. He lives retired, studies and writes much, converses with few or none, and seldom or never preaches, but his continual writing may well be suspected, and (haply) not amiss if his papers were surprised and viewed.—Dublin, 26 November 1623.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Nov.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 62.

1091. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Received the 24th of September at the hands of Sir Cha. Coote in an unsealed letter an information against the Lord President of Connaught, which at rising from Council was communicated to a select number of the Board, and by their advice a copy was sent to his Lordship that he might make answer to it. Scarce knew how to carry himself betwixt his respect for the Lord President and his duty to His Majesty, whose interest was said to be wronged, and that by a privy councillor, who proposing for His Majesty's service was not to be disanimated or discountenanced. The President nobly desiring a commission to inquire of the whole business on the spot, but Sir Chas. Coote alleging his Lordship's potency was such in that place that none would dare to give evidence against him, he resolved it should be heard at the Board for both their satisfactions in a full assembly of councillors. So being in expectation of their appearances on both parts, it pleased the Lord President to desire his papers of defence might be read at the Board, and his counsel heard, but that his presence might be spared because of his indisposition. But he has thought best to suspend all present proceedings

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included in the patent of Presidentship, though the town and lands were more than half past away in particular grants before his coming to it without any conditions for the King.

To stop that course of passing away the rest from the inhabitants, and to induce them to build better houses, he became a suitor to His Majesty to grant the fee-farm of the houses and some land to be joined to it, with condition of building every one his house after the English manner, and to inclose the town with a substantial wall, which His Majesty yielded to and accepted for a good service, doubling his rents from 50l. to 100l. and civilising the place with good people.

The disposing of all was left to him, subject to Lord Deputy St. John's approval, and all was done with as great caution as the King's learned Council and the Lord Deputy's care could devise.

Disputes Sir C. Coote's values and desires a commission of inquiry, and will except to none so they be men of honour.

But to stop all cavilling and to prove that his intention was not covetously to deceive the King as he (Sir Charles Coote) would have it, but to strengthen, build, and adorn the town and to make it fit for His Majesty's service. Denies that he received 4,100l. to his own use as utterly false, acknowledging no more than the 1,300l. and odd pounds before spoken of, and to the other of 700l. a year or anything near it or that can be ever made of it, passes his reach of understanding to know how it can be raised, but to express his sincere intentions to His Majesty's service (if it be possible to be done) will make this free offer.

Let him (Wilmot) return to first conditions, let the townsmen be freed from their bargain (which they are ready to abandon as burdensome), and let Sir Charles Coote be bound to make the King's rents to 100l. a year, and he (Wilmot) will willingly agree to this. And both he and the townsmen of Athlone beseech the King that if this their free offer be not accepted, it may not hereafter be in the power of every malicious informer thus to deter their loyal and dutiful intention to build their houses and the wall of the town according to their contract, which after their great expense do now lie still, not daring to proceed, and if their offer be not thought well of, that they be not misconstrued in their duty if they seek to maintain His Majesty's grant to them by the law.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.: "An account of Athlone in answer to Sir Ch. Coote's information, with an offer of it to His Majesty back again, to be sent into England together with the accusation if it please your Lordship."

Nov. 1094.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 62A.

PROPOSITION by MR. RAVEN.

Suggests the creation of an officer called the King's sworn measurer, for ascertaining the exact admeasurement of all lands in Ireland belonging to the Crown, and praying to have that appointment in reward for his long services.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "Mr. Raven's request, Ireland."

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[Nov.] 1095.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 63.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Suggest in respect of Sir Th. Waldram's petition, that as by the King's letters, 1st December, 17th of his reign, that at the prayer of his father Richard Waldram, deceased, a new patent on surrender of a former defective one was directed to be made to him of 42 poles of land which he formerly enjoyed as an undertaker in co. Cavan, together with some other poles, and a pole of land [his discovery], and the said Richard Waldram having died before he could enjoy the same, and his son Sir Thomas Waldram now reviving the claim, in regard of a former order that all concealments be granted to those undertakers within the precinct of whose lands they were so found, that a custodiam be made him of those concealments and two other poles of land which lie within the precincts of his said proportions at the rent of his other lands.—Serjeant's Inn, 4 December 1623.

Signed: James Ley, Will. Jones, Jo. Denham, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton, J. Dickenson. Examined per Rob. Branth.

Pp. 2.

Dec. 8. 1096.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 64.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Suggest that the Lord Viscount Valentia's arrear of His Majesty's rents of 79*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* be discharged, the same having been defalked out of his pay, but has been charged against him again by mistake.

By their letter of 12th October 1622 were directed to restore to Mr. John Eustace a pension or fee of 9*d.* ster. per diem, which had been discontinued for some years, and the payment of the arrears which were satisfied all but 20*l.* ster., before His Majesty's late directions for all payments arrived, after which he could not get payment of his small remain, all pensions being paid after the army, and then with abatement of a moiety. The said John Eustace being deceased, his son Maurice Eustace repaired hither with effectual letters of recommendation from them, and he has been very instant for payment of the 20*l.* due to his father, vehemently begging that their warrant was absolute and granted when there was a restraint of all other pensions. Recommend payment of 8*l.* in a somewhat similar case to one Ann Davis, widow, who purchased the pension of one Walt. Byrne, an ancient soldier having a pension of 9*d.* per diem.—Dublin Castle, 8 December 1623.

Signed: Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Balfour, Tho. Ormonde, Fr. Aungier, Ge. Shurley, Cha. Coote, Erskyne, Tho. Roper, John Vaughan.

Pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*

Dec 11. 1097.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 65.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

To license Sir Fran. Annesley, one of the Principal Secretaries there, to come to England to follow his private business.
—11 December 1623.

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[Dec. 12.] **1098.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 65A.

Instructions for the settlement and future government of the Church of Ireland, founded on the articles submitted by the Commissioners for Irish Causes, June 20.¹

[Dec. 12.] **1099.** NAMES of the COMMISSIONERS in the SIX ESCHEATED COUNTIES in ULSTER in IRELAND.²

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 65B.

Cavan.—Lord Blany, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir Rog. Jones, of His Majesty's Privy Council; Sir Geo. Sexten, Escheator; Sir Hugh Culme, Knights, Humf. Farnam, Esq.

Fermanagh.—Sir Adam Loftus and Sir Roger Jones, Knights, Privy Councillors; Sir Pole Gore, Bart., Sir Geo. Sexten, Knight, Escheator; Sir Hugh Culme, Knt., Capt. Roger Atkinson, Humf. Farnham.

Donagall.—Sir John Vaughan, Knt., and of the Privy Council; Sir Pole Gore, Bart., Sir Geo. Marbury, Knt., Sir Basil Brooke, Sir Hen. Tichborne, Knt., Capt. John Baker, George Carye, Esq.

Londonderry.—Sir Fulke Conway, Knt., and of Privy Council, Sir Th. Phillips, Knt., Sir Arth. Bassett, Knt., Sir Moses Hill, Knt., Sir Hugh Clattworthy, Knt., Sir Hen. Tichborne, Knt.

Tyrone.—Lord Caulfield, Master of the Ordnance; Sir Fra. Annesley, Knt. and Bart., Secy. to His Majesty; Sir Foulke Conway, Knt., and of Privy Council; Sir Dan. Leigh, Knt. and Bart.; Sir Th. Phillips, Knt., Sir Arth. Bassett, Sir Wm. Caulfield, Knt.

Armagh.—Lord Caulfield, Master of the Ordnance; Sir Fr. Annesley, ut supra; Sir Edw. Trevor, Knt., and of Privy Council; Sir Faithful Fortescue, Knt., Ro. Cowell and Marmaduke Whitechurch, Esqres.

Of these any five, four, or three of them may perform that service if it shall please your Lordships.

To make inquiry upon oath of jurors and by other ways what number of natives, and of what qualities and conditions are in each several county, and in each particular precinct and on every particular proportion of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 acres of land, and of greater proportions of 3,000 where they be to be found, and to inquire what number of acres each native holds from any British undertaker, what rents are reserved and payable to the undertaker in money, cows, muttons, hogs, cours, and other vendible commodities, what works, services, and duties he is tied unto, and for what term of years he holds the said lands, and to certify this under their hands and seals to the Privy Council in England with all speed, and at furthest by the 10th March next. "And this

¹ The Commissioners' suggestions, dated 20th June 1623, which are here adopted and apostilled, will be found, supra, p. 416.

² A paper by Sir Thomas Phillips?

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(as I conceive) is the sum of as much as in this affair is by your Lordships committed unto me."

Recommends that those Commissioners make inquiry of the defects of the British undertakers in each of those six counties as well in their works and buildings as in bringing of able and sufficient British subjects, which was the principal motive inducing the King to part with those lands upon so small rents and easy conditions. For albeit the last Commissioners sent into that kingdom surveyed those works and made inquiry of the defects, yet he doubts not but there is matter enough left for these new Commissioners to inquire of and certify, a principal part whereof will be the condition of the freeholders, leasers, and copyholders, what number of acres they have from the principal undertaker, and whether by reason of the over great rents reserved and demanded a great part of the land do not lie waste, and the British tenants that did take lands be not returned from thence, and others that went to take lands there be not discouraged to become tenants under the said undertakers, by reason they cannot profit by holding land upon so hard rents and conditions as are demanded of them.

Pp. 3. Endd.

Dec. 14. 1100. LORD DEPUTY to MR. SECRETARY CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 66.

Apologises for not hitherto addressing him. As he (Conway) is a soldier as well as a statesman, he will understand that it becomes a governor to be somewhat suspicious. This will excuse his details of rumours and events here.

The return of His Highness was very unexpected of many here. At first it amazed them much and has since set their spirits at work. There have been in this town some assemblies by some of the prime nobility of the Pale and some other gentlemen of good quality, of which the Earl of Westmeath and Sir William Talbot were the authors.

They pretended at the first that their ends were only to congratulate His Highness's late return, and to clear themselves to him of some aspersions cast upon them in Spain as persons that had endeavoured to hinder the matches proceeding.

To this end they thought it requisite that certain agents of quality should be sent over and defrayed by a voluntary and general contribution, which being agreed upon it was by many subscribed, a true copy of which he sends with this.

If the collection be made accordingly the sum will be a very great one, far superior to the occasion of defraying an agency of two noblemen and two gentlemen, and by much too large and not safe as he conceives to be suffered to come into the hands of a discontented and a desperate party in doubtful times. When His Majesty is under an extreme necessity of an empty Exchequer to the supply of which they find them here at no time very forward to contribute, but rather much

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the contrary. What the use is they will make of it he leaves to his wisdom to determine, not daring himself to venture to divine, he being very apt to doubt the worst of the purposes of those whose good affections he is not the best satisfied. Divers letters are written to several noblemen and others who are committed to the care of the priests to be delivered by their recommendations, a copy of which he encloses.

Divers enmities are likewise suddenly composed, wherein the Earl of Westmeath has been in some a party, and of some an author. The work of reconciliation is a good and blessed work where the end is good and right; of these my doubts are greater than my hopes.

The levies of the monies he understands are begun. If they go on without scruple, he will then appear to stop them, if he finds he cannot so lodge the mass of them that he can become master of them when the collection is full. In the beginning they gave me a touch of their pretences by the Earl of Westmeath whom he advised not to proceed. Is told that there is since an oath of secrecy taken, and the management of the business committed altogether to the priests, that the multitude may be the better contented to remain ignorant, which maintains devotions as they teach.

When His Highness was in Spain there was one Meaugh of Munster accused by two witnesses of certain words spoken by him. On their oaths they accuse him, but he as stiffly denies them. This person is in prison here in the castle, and he encloses their examinations.

Desires to know whether he shall permit them to send any agents over who purpose to present and press many grievances, of which some principals have received answer already, and as his informations run they have had in consideration the proposing of a new form of government, not by Deputy or by Justices before whom the ensigns of royalty should be carried, but by Commissioners, whereof some of themselves being part His Majesty's charge should be much abated, and they much contented. But this he reports only as he receives it, not as canonical.

"Your honour's very affectionate friend,"

H. FALKLAND.

Dublin Castle, 14 December 1623.

Pp. 4. *Add.*: "For your honor." *Endd.*: "Dec. 14, 1623, Lord Deputy of Ireland to Mr. Sect. Conway. An assembly of the lords of the Pale. Resolution among them to send over agents into England. A contribution agreed on amongst them. One Meaugh, a prisoner for words. Some propositions amongst those lords for a change of the government." *Enclosing*,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 661.

1101. *Instrument subscribed by the Irish Lords and others for the appointment of a General Contribution towards a pretended agency into England.*

It is thought meet by the earls, viscounts, lords, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, whose names are subscribed, that

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special agents of worth and quality shall be sent into England to petition to His Highness concerning divers things tending to His Majesty's service and the good of the commonwealth, according to the instructions to be given them, and that to defray their charges a voluntary contribution to be collected in manner following, viz. :—

Upon every earl, sterling, 10l. ; lord viscount, 7l. 10s. ; lord baron, 6l. 13s. 4d. ; knight baronet, 6l. ; knight, 5l. ; esquire, 2l. ; landed gentleman, 20s. ; freeholder, 10s., besides what addition every man will please to give.

And for collection hereof a gentleman of the best sort in every barony to be chosen with such assistance as he shall desire for that purpose, and the levy to be made with all expedition convenient.

Westmeath, Gormanston, Trimelstone, Dunsany, Killene, Neutervill, Castle Connel.

Signed : James Fleming, Wm. Taaffe, Nich. Barnewell, Wm. Talbott, Pet. Barnewell, Nich. White, Pat. Barnewell, Pet. Delahyde, N. Meade, Wm. Gyll, La Delahyde, Jo. Talbott, Th. Brittas, Pat. Cusacke, Wm. Moore, Ric. Wadding, Lu. White, R. Everard, Wm. Sutton, Gaspar Gallway, Ed. Aylmer, Ph. Hoare, Nich. Dormer, Jo. Bath, Ro. Dillon, Edw. Dowdall, Jo. Dillon, Ed. Twite, Pat. Shurlocke, Ri. Gernon.

This is a true copy.—H. Falkland.

P. 1. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 6611.

1102. *Letter to a Nobleman, informing him of the resolution to send agents into England and to raise a Contribution.*

Right honourable,

The necessities of this kingdom requiring (as your Honour may easily discern) a speedy sending of agents into England, and the opportunity being at this present such for that purpose as it is not likely to be again overtaken, we in our care of the common good did confer together thereof here at Dublin with such other of the nobles and principal gentlemen of all parts of the realm as were here present, wherein we had great means of your Lordship's presence, whose advices and helping hands are very necessary for so great a work. But seeing you had other occasions to withhold you, we thought it very meet to acquaint you with that resolution, which was agreed upon by all those that did meet here upon this occasion, which was that certain noblemen and others should with all convenient speed be sent into England, not only to congratulate our most noble Prince's return, but also to give satisfaction in some great aspersions and imputations laid upon all this nation by means of some bad offices suggested by evil-affected persons, and to withal to ease us of those burthens which are like to continue if we shall not by petition and suit find grace at His Majesty's hands. And for that it is fit that all should help to bear the burden of the charge of that negotiation which we hope will tend to the benefit of all, we send you inclosed a note how all those that did meet here upon this occasion

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have condescended to charge themselves towards this employment. And for the particular points of the agency we refer to the bearer's relation, desiring you to put your helping hands to this good work, and to further such levies to be made of moneys respectively for the agents in that part where you reside, as we here have laid down ourselves, and that with all convenient speed, wherein we doubt not the bearer and others of his sort will give good assistance, and so being very desirous of your presence here, whereby we might have comfort of your counsel and advice upon all like occasions, we commit you to God and rest.

P. 1. Endd.: "The copy of the letter."

Dec. 14. 1103.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 67.

EXTRACTS from the LORD DEPUTY'S Letter of 14th December, with Observations thereon.

By a despatch of the 14th December from the Lord Deputy he wisely remonstrated how necessary it is in government not to neglect the least motions which tend towards the disordering of the State. He promises his watchfulness, care, and resolution to stop the inconveniences that they come not to mischiefs. Provided that he may have timely directions.

He prays that secrecy may be used principally at the first. He raises the suspicion, first that the unexpected return of the Prince wrought amazement in many.

Who fell into consultations, the Earl of Westmeath and Sir Wm. Talbott, being principal parties.

The pretence, to congratulate the Prince's return and to discharge themselves of some aspersions concerning their averseness or interruption given to the match.

From the conventions came letters to be written to the nobility, gentry, and freeholders for a taxation towards this commission of an exorbitant value to the cause proposed.

A reconciliation of divers quarrels and contentions for the uniting of minds to some other design as may be presumed. For proof of this his Lordship has sent a copy of the letter and a copy of the list of hands signed. Of this some intimation was made by the Lord of Westmeath to the Lord Deputy, who dissuaded the course, and since oath has been taken amongst them for secrecy, and it is wholly conveyed by the priests.

Thus far the letter.

Notes upon it.

Great sums levied argues great ends; willingness of contribution shows general unity of affections.

Treasons discovered hurt none but the plotters; metily care, secret carriage, and speedy execution prevents the evil and may root out the mischief by the roots.

If it can be safely carried to let the levies go on, those moneys may be seized and turned to the perpetual assurance of the state of Ireland.

There breaks out a little rumour of these intentions to change the government of Ireland from Deputies to Commissioners.

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Takes it the consultations and the levies without His Majesty's commission are treason.

There is also a relation of a particular accusation of treasonable words spoken by a private man in prison, for which the Lord Deputy desires direction.

It is to be doubted the Papists there have intelligence with their party here. The more care must be taken for the secret handling of this to prevent the evil and to make the best use of it.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*: "Concerning the affairs and safety of Ireland, and what persons are to be secured."

Dec. 14. **1104.** Another copy of the above extracts.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 67A.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*: "Abstract of a letter from the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and notes upon it."

Dec. 15. **1105.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Docquet Book.

To give license to Sir Fran. Annesley, one of the Principal Secretaries there, to repair into England.

Dec. 15. **1106.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Docquet Book.

To afford Viscount Grandison the best assistance for recovery of his debts in Ireland.

Dec. 24. **1107.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 68.

Has been moved by Sir Th. Dutton to give some order for satisfying his pensions and entertainments, with arrears, being now to go a principal officer in the employment under Count Mansfield. Now directs that he be satisfied the yearly assignment out of the cheques of 100*l.* sterling, according to the last establishment. Lord Esmond and our Council here, by their letters of the 25th July 1623, required that the yearly pay saved upon the casting of the ward of Duncannon upon Lord Esmond's preferment to a foot company, should go in payment of Sir Thomas upon the second list.—Westminster, 24 December 1623.

Pp. 2. *Ex.* p. Gall.

Dec. 24. **1108.** Duplicate of the foregoing.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 69.

Pp. 2.

(1623.) **1109.** SIR THOMAS DUTTON'S GRANTS.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 70.

Statement of heads relative to Sir Tho. Dutton's various patents and grants, and his objections to a clause in the above letter.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*: "Memorial of Sir Th. Dutton's business."

Dec. 27. **1110.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 71.

The Deputy acknowledges their letters to him of the 17th October last. As for the courts of justice, now that some pressing businesses are overcome, he will purposely assemble

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the Council and express their opinions to them, so that those points for the present require no further answer, only it remains that they receive satisfaction touching the removal of the assizes from Roscoman and Charlestowne, in the province of Connaught. The circumstances are as follows: His Majesty by his letters of 23rd April 1622 gave order that the assizes for the county of Leytrim, should be held at Jamestowne, and those for Roscoman at Charlestown, and by other letters of the 14th August following His Majesty renewed a particular direction in favour of Charlestown, as they may perceive by the copies of both the letters herewith sent. Contrary desires appeared here about Charlestowne, and he (the Deputy) was pressed on both sides. He thereupon sent for the Council and commanded the judges to attend; when they came His Majesty's later letter, which concerned Charlestowne only, and the part of the printed book which left the choice of the sitting places to the judges, was read; the dates of the letter and the book were compared, and the election absolutely referred to the judges, without imposing upon them the least constraint. But it is true that the judges upon their return reporting very well of the place, and Sir Chas. Coote pressing by petition the accomplishment of His Majesty's direction concerning Charlestown, then (and not before) it was yielded to that there should be a publication of His Majesty's pleasure in writing, that both the judges and the country might take notice thereof, as may appear to you by the copy of the petition and publication which we send here inclosed. So as it seems the report made to them has not been well grounded, and therefore they hope to stand justified in their opinions, and that such informations shall have the less credit hereafter. This is the course that has been held in this particular of Charlestowne, which they shall not presume to alter without their further directions.—Dublin Castle, 27 December 1623.

Signed: H. Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Brabazon, Fr. Aungier, Fra. Blundell, Blenerhayset, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley, Wm. Parsons, Rog. Jones.

Pp. 2. Add.: "To the right honourable the Lords and others of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council of England." *Endd. Enclosing,*

April 23. 1111.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 71 i.

The King to the Lord Deputy.

Directing the assizes and quarter sessions for Leitrim to be tried at Jamestown, and those at Roscommon to be held at Charlestown.—Westminster, 23 April 1622.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Aug. 14. 1112.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 71 ii.

The King to the Lords Justices and Others.

Approving of the orders for Jamestown and Charlestown, and recommending Sir Charles Coote, with warrants for timber, slate, and stone, and workmen.—Westminster, 14 August 1622.

Pp. 3. Copy. Endd.

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Oct. 21. 1113.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 71 III.

Petition of Sir Charles Coote and the Inhabitants of Jamestowne to the Lord Deputy and Council.

His Majesty having expressed his pleasure that the assizes, quarter sessions, and public meetings for the county of Roscommon should be held at Charlestown, and the assizes, &c. for the county of Leitrim to be held at Jamestown, the same to continue for 21 years, in both counties, for furthering the new plantation at Jamestown, and for encouraging the inhabitants who are invited to build and reside within the walls of the said town. He prays their Lordships to conceive an order or Act of State directed to the justices of Ireland who ride the several circuits, to the high sheriffs, custos rotulorum, justices of the peace, and all other officers and ministers whom it concerns, requiring them that the aforesaid assizes, &c. be held at Charlestown and Jamestown for 21 years.

Oct. 21. 1114. *Order from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to the judges, custos rotulorum, sheriffs, &c. to hold the sessions, assizes, &c. at Charlestown and Jamestown.*

Signed: — Falkland, Fr. Aungier, Fra. Blundell, Blenerhayset, J. King. Concordat cum originati, Leonard Morton.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.: "The copy of Sir Charles Coote's petition and the Deputy and Council's declaration thereupon. — 21 October 1623."

Dec. 14. 1115. To MR. ROBERT CUSACK, of Stafferdston.
Add. P., Ireland.

Whereas an assessment has been agreed upon by the lords, knights, and gentlemen throughout the kingdom. Desires him to labour the speedy getting in of the several sums agreed on, viz., every earl, 10*l.*; viscount, 7*l.* 10*s.*; lord baron, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; knight baronet, 6*l.*; knight, 5*l.*; esquire, 4*l.*; every landed man exceeding 200 acres, 2*l.*; freeholder, 10*s.* Upon every rich coupler and farmer, what they will give voluntarily.

P. 1. Copy.

Dec. 20. 1116. SIR NATHANIEL RICH to SIR WILL. BEECHER.
Add. P., Ireland.

Concerning a letter of instructions to Commissioners for Affairs in Ireland.—Warwick House, 20 December 1623.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 72, 73,
74.¹

S.P., Ireland, 1117. PETITION OF SIR JAMES BLUNT TO PRINCE CHARLES AND THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.
vol. 237, 77.

Praying for a compensation of his pension of 200*l.* sterling which had been suspended, and for which he had surrendered a pension of 60*l.* per annum.

S.P., Ireland, 1118. PROJECT FOR FISHING IN IRELAND.
vol. 237, 78.

Already printed. See Art. 1002, p. 404.

¹ Wanting.

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S.P., Ireland
vol. 237, 79.

1119. LIFE ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS IN IRELAND.

The Earl of Thomond, the Keeper of the Records at Bremincham [Birmingham] Tower, Edward Smith and Cowley Philips, Elinor Bourke, Eusebius Andrews, William Bourne, Thomas Webb, Walter M'Edmonds, Alexander M'Donell, Hugh Boy M'Donell, Sir Adam Loftus, Thomas Fesant, Hugh O'Meley, Sir John, Everard, Francis Edgeworth, Sir Francis Annesley, Anne Ewar, Daniel Molineux, John Ache, Nicholas Fitzgerald, Morgan Mathen, Callough O'More, Sir Richard Morison, Patrick O'Hanlon, John Wynter, Sir William Cole, Sir Roger Atkinson, Sir Edward Fisher, Captain St. John, Sir James Ware, Francis Loftus, the Lady O'Dogherty, the Countess of Desmond, Martyn George, Henry Jones, James Lee, Cooly Philips, the Lord Courcy, Sir Thomas Philips, Richard Fitzgerald, Sir Thomas Gouche, Robert Bowen, the Deputy of the Muster-master, William Meares, Edward Trevor, Sir Ogby O'Hanlon, Michael Pinnock, William Cullum, Sir Connor Roe M'Gwyer, William Parsons, George St. George, Nichas. Bevan, Denys Dale, Walter Byrne, Sir Thomas Ashe, the Lady Mary O'Rely, Sir Thomas Button, Sir Roger Jones, the Earl of Clanricard, Nicholas White, Lady Jane Fitzgerald, the Lady Margaret M'Gwyer, the Countess of Tyrconell, Dermon M'Dowlan, Sir Francis Blundell, Captain Clotworthie, Sir William Cole.

Annuities and pensions payable according to the establishment, commencing from Easter 1618, viz. :—

Pensioners of the late list, which are left in the power of the Lord Deputy to confer upon servitors :—Owen ap Hugh, Anthony Fures, Manus M'Shehie, Thomas Fleming, Marmaduke Nelson, Henry Smithy, Gilduf Smyth, Laurence Maisterly, Rory M'Swyllie, Con O'Neale, Lyse O'Connor, Humfry Norton, John Wogan, the three sisters of the late Earl of Desmond, Sir Richard Percy, Sir John Jephson, Robert Savage, Donough Kelly, Margaret Corbet. Servitors of Irish birth, viz. : Tirlagh M'Art O'Neale, Owen M'Hugh O'Neale, Edmond Grome O'Hanlon, Tirlagh Cornetey, Bartholomew Owen, Barnaby Grene, Edmond Bowen, William Russell, Symon Field, John M'Shery, Captain William Roe, Thomas Liddington, his lieutenant; Henry Fisher, late Constable of Laughlin Bridge; Sir H. Lee, Capt. Basil Brooke, Sir Fulk Conway, late Constable of Enishlaughen; Capt. John Sampford, late Constable of Doe Castle; Sir Francis Slingsby, late Constable of Halebowling, his lieutenant and governor; Capt. Henry Skipwith, late Constable of Castle Park, and his gunner; William Hampden, Thomas Bellot, Thomas Perrott, James de la Hide, Edmond Leadbeater, Daniel Byrne, Robert Wells, Thomas Marshall, Andrew Harper, Sir Edward Herbert. Eighteen maimed soldiers. Thirteen almsmen.

Increase of yearly pensions out of His Majesty's revenue since the last establishment :—

Lord Viscount Grandison, Sir Thomas Roper, for his surrender of the alehouse grant; Sir James Blunt, for surrender

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of Captain Tyrrel's pension; Walter Archer to be informer of the Court of Wards; Humfrey Reynolds, auditor of the Court of Wards, desired by that court, and approved by the Lords; the Lord Courcy's son, as an augmentation of his father's pension.

Pp. 4. Endd.: "The pensions of Ireland, 9,367*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*"
Exd.

[1623.]
Sir Thomas
Phillips' Memoir,
Ordnance Survey
Office, Phoenix
Park, Dublin.

1120. PETITION of the INHABITANTS of the BARONY of LOUGH-
INSHOLIN to the COMMISSIONERS for the REFORMATION
of ABUSES in IRELAND.

That they are compelled to travel twice a year to the city of Londonderry to the assizes, and four times a year to quarter sessions, the greatest part of them having to travel above 40 miles thither, through such miserable mountainy woods and boggy ways as in winter are hardly passable, over great dangerous rivers, and though they may escape with life, the cost is so intolerable that many have to spend all they have in these journeys, and many times when hindered by the waters are fined for non-appearance, the poorest being obliged to spend 30*s.* or 40*s.* when they have nothing but their daily labour to live by, and many not worth 10*l.*, and all in general being but lessees for 20 years, and many of rack-rents for short terms, to the utter undoing of the whole plantation in those parts, unless their Honours take into consideration their miserable estate. They pray that the assizes and sessions be kept at a place nearer the middle of the county, and that none but freeholders be compelled to serve.

That there are sheriffs' courts in every barony once in every three weeks, and manor courts in every proportion every three weeks, besides bishops' courts, and sometimes on the same day, and while attending at one place the poor people are sometimes fined for not being at another.

That many of the undertakers themselves have their lands on such hard terms that many fail of making their rents from the natives, and much less are able to build and let reasonable bargains to British; all which they pray may be reformed.

Signed: William Windsor, Bap. Jones, Tho. Staples, Ed. Pike, John Mortimer, *Robt. Stevenson, *Henry Pretty, Thomas Lewen, *Robert King, *William Cocke, *Richard R. Webb, *Thomas Spurry, *Richard Avery, Richard Avoy, Edward Young.

[Those with * are marksmen.]

P. 1.

[1623.] **1121.** The WALLING of JAMESTOWN in county Leitrim.

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 47.

The county of Leitrim being escheated, His Majesty gave instructions for a distribution thereof by way of plantation.

The county being heretofore the most barbarous county in Ireland, the King ordered a town to be built for the better securing of the British undertakers, and directed that the

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finest payable by the undertakers, amounting to about 3,000*l.*, should be employed in building a wall and gates to compass the town:

The place chosen was by the Shannon, and in honour of the King was called Jamestown, and a charter of incorporation is already granted for drawing thither and encouraging inhabitants to reside there.

It is seated in the very heart of the Irishry of Connaught and of special importance, there being no walled town in Connaught, Galway only excepted.

The walling of the town will supply the great defect in the plantation of Ulster, where there are no towns walled but Derry and Coleraine.

Sir Charles Coote, Knt. and Bart., and a privy councillor, a man of very able parts, and well fitted to serve His Majesty and well estated in that province, is by Act of State authorised to receive the fines, and stands heavily bound for the perfecting of the work within a certain time.

Sir Charles Coote has received a good part of the money and has provided many materials for the building, and hath put the work in a good forwardness.

No man can deny the benefit and use of walling the town, and if it should now be interrupted His Majesty's service will be prejudiced, those wild parts left destitute of so needful a strength, and a great blemish laid on him that lately governed that kingdom, who with great care had settled that place according to His Majesty's instructions.

Pp. 2½. Not signed or addressed.

[1623.]
Sir Thomas
Phillips' Memoir,
Ordnance Survey
Office, Phoenix
Park, Dublin.

1122. PETITION OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDONDERRY to the COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES.

Though the city has been built and fortified by the city of London these last three years, there is no church but a piece of an old monastery repaired by the citizens long before the burning of the city, but not enough to contain half the inhabitants. And 700 acres of land destined by His Majesty to maintain a free school is by undue means detained, though the like gifts elsewhere are freely enjoyed. With the profits of these lands and the 20 marks (13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) allowed by the Governor and Assistants of London yearly during their pleasure towards the maintenance of a school, there would be a fit provision for a schoolmaster and some help for an usher, and the school house, (with a court of lime and stone built by a good benefactor, Mathew Springham), would so be made to be a free school, according to His Majesty's intention; in default whereof, the poor inhabitants not being able to give their children education at school, they grow up in an idle vagrant manner, which has been the bane of this kingdom. They, therefore, pray the Commissioners that His Majesty's endowment be made good, and that the city of London will confirm the pension of 20 marks per annum in perpetuity.

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Of 4,000 acres given by the charter to the city of London, to be held in free burgage and laid to the city of Londonderry, with 1,500 acres of bog and mountain thrown in as waste, it is only these 1,500 acres of waste, not worth above 60%, that are assigned for the maintenance of the mayor and officers, too little for the purpose, and of the residue six acres allotted to every single house containing two rooms and a garret, and let with so much housing at a dear rent for term of 31 years, but no "free burgesses" [burgages ?] nor so much land of inheritance as will serve to lay up their charter.

Thus the ancient inhabitants gave up their houses at small compositions after the burning of Derry to give way to the London plantation, under promise that they should have houses in the new city at cheap rents, but they are charged very heavy rents, which they must either give or abandon the place. That the society procured a large charter of incorporation incorporating the petitioners without their knowledge, and yet provided no support for the corporation, and they have only 1,500 acres as aforesaid as their free gift (which is not yet conveyed by the said society), for want of which support the petitioners, being but 113 families and those for the most part very poor, are unable, especially by reason of their heavy rents, to subsist under the burthen of incorporation.

Thus they were compelled to defend their charter of incorporation against a *Quo warranto* at their own cost, amounting to 40%, without aid from the society.

That by their charter they were to be allowed free export, yet are they forced to pay for licences for the export of yarn from the deputies of John West, and are forbidden by late proclamation to export wool, woolfells, and mort [mart ?] skins. They must also buy licences for sale of aqua vitæ.

That they have often petitioned the Governor and Committee of Assistants to send over artisans to work up the country commodities; that they would set up a bank to aid tradesmen; that they would lay 4,000 acres in burgage to the city, and give them the 1,500 acres of bog and barren mountain as waste (according to the King's intention); that they would farm their Customs and fishings to them instead of to strangers, who will not serve their markets but carry all away; their lands in the county they will not let to the corporation or to any particular inhabitant. Traffic there is little, and tradesmen and artificers few, the city of London having sent hither but two since the beginning of their plantation.

They (the corporation of Derry) have been subordinate to them these 10 years, having no power to make a mayor or sheriffs or byelaws unless with their approbation, "which time of approbation in them and subordination in us is now almost expired."

They foresee the imminent impossibility of their longer subsistence unless immediate care be taken of them and means

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given for their support, most of the principal aldermen and chief inhabitants having already withdrawn themselves to their estates and holdings in the country, leaving the burthen of the government of that poor place to such of the inhabitants as have no other livelihood than their shops and such poor trades as they have and must of force stay by it, who can no longer endure it.

Pray His Majesty to mediate for them to the Governor and Committee for an abatement of their rents for the lands they ought to enjoy, to farm them their Customs, or give them means of support, and in default of their doing so, they will pay him to accept a surrender of their charter of incorporation.

Pp. 3.

[1623.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 237, 75.

1123.

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH to [] for presentation to the POPE and CARDINALS, concerning the marriage which was in treaty between SPAIN and ENGLAND.

1. Expresses the hopes conceived by the Catholics of Ireland at the treaty of marriage between Charles Prince of Wales, and the daughter of the Catholic King of Spain, expecting as a result of such marriage a relief of their grievances so long suffered for their religion.

2. Was himself of opinion that the best method of prevailing with the King and others, whether of the Council, or of the chief men of the Kingdom, in order to have a better feeling towards the Catholic religion, and to be induced to concede greater freedom in the exercise of it, would be by contracting such a marriage with the daughter of some Catholic Prince. For no Catholic Prince would ever consent that his daughter should contract marriage with the son and heir of the Kingdom, (being with the King, his father of a different and contrary religion), unless his wife and future Queen should have both for herself and household or court free exercise of the Catholic Religion, and likewise should bring with her into England, and retain with her there, a certain number of eminent professors of Catholic religion, who being in her service might securely dwell in her own household, and in those of the Prince, her husband, and the King her father-in-law, and in the whole kingdom. And thus the King, his counsellors, and great men of the kingdom who could not then safely converse with such Catholic professors, might freely treat and confer with these doctors of the Catholic consort concerning matters of religion.

3. For his part he desired that before all others such a marriage might be contracted with the daughter of the Catholic King of Spain, since through the prudent piety of his Catholic Majesty and that of his counsellors, and their zeal in the cause of religion, other great benefits besides that condition as to the free use and exercise of the Catholic religion to be granted to the daughter of the same Catholic

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King would be obtained for all the Catholics of the three kingdoms.

4. Though it were to be wished that on such marriage the King might abrogate at once all laws enacted for the suppression of the Catholic religion in England and its adherents and professors, and grant liberty of conscience in religion to his subjects throughout all the British Isles, yet these laws being made by Parliament could not be abrogated save by authority of Parliament, and it would be premature that Parliament should be convoked professedly to repeal them at the beginning of the treaty or the proposed marriage, because of the great dislike to the Catholic religion professed by the great majority of the lower house of Parliament, for in derogation of the authority of the Roman See Apostolic, according to a law enacted in the 5th year of Queen Elizabeth, before they entered the hall of Parliament, they took the oath of the royal supremacy. Nor would it be safe for the King, by his royal prerogative, to grant freedom of religion on account of the overwhelming multitude of those Calvinists called Puritans, who if they were irritated by a concession thus wrested might conspire for the destruction of these royal personages, viz., the King, Prince, or his Consort, or some of them.

5. For those reasons it would seem to be enough, that for the present a cessation or suspension should be granted from the execution of all penal laws enacted against the Catholic religion, and from all penalties thereafter to be imposed, either by the King's prerogative or by the censure of any Protestant prelates on Catholics for their Religion. For this suspension of penal laws and penalties was such as the King might grant without Parliament, and it would not so much irritate the sectaries as they then saw, and silently allowed the King to extend this favour to many, which was desired might be extended to all his Catholic subjects. In short, if Parliament should be summoned for any cause during the treaty of marriage it would not show itself, there was good reason to believe, so refractory against the grant of such suspension by the King as it would against the proposal granting present liberty of religion. In return for the favour of the suspension for the penal laws against religion, thus extended to them, the Catholics would be ready to pay a larger sum of money to the King's use than he now received from their fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

6. If that suspension be agreed to or any other conditions in the treaty of the proposed marriage the performance should be secured by royal letters patent, sealed with the great seal of the kingdom, and signed as well by the King and the Prince, his son, as by the lords of the privy council of England, confirming all the conditions and stipulation of the marriage. In the next place, other kings and neighbouring Christian princes, both Catholic and Protestants, and especially the King of Denmark, who was wont to be well affected to the

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Spanish Crown, and was uncle of the British Prince, should engage themselves for the perfect fulfilment of such conditions.

7. As better evidence of the agreement for suspension, such suspension should commence as soon as the marriage was agreed upon, and not be deferred till the solemnization of the marriage.

8. But if the King and Council should be unwilling to grant this general suspension of the penal laws, and while granting the exercise of the Catholic religion to the consort of the Prince and to the members of her household should retain his Catholic subjects in their present subjection in the matter of religion, he (the petitioner) proposes for consideration how dishonourable it would be judged by all the world, that in those kingdoms where the Catholic daughter of the most Catholic King of Spain sate as Consort and Queen, her Catholic subjects should be fined and punished in their goods and persons, and even in life itself, as had been the case hitherto, for the sake of their religion. In such case, too, the marriage would not bring relief, but rather injury; for whereas at present the Catholics of the British Isles were wont to prefer their complaints of the grievances suffered in their native country to the Catholic King of Spain, from whom among all Catholic kings and princes they chiefly received assistance, when once this marriage should be contracted, under whatever conditions it happened to be contracted, the Catholics would be less at liberty to complain to the King, from the place where his daughter should be reigning, as it would not be so well taken and received.

9. Adds a collection and digest of the penal laws against Catholics to be exhibited to the most holy Father and Lord the High Pontiff, as believing that if they became more particularly known there they would have no small influence in more surely directing both that treaty of marriage which was then in question, and any other that might happen to be made with the King and Kingdom of Britain, in which religion was in any way concerned. *Pp.* 6. In Latin.

Endd. Memorial presented to the pope and the cardinals by the Bishop of Arinagh in the name of the clergy of Ireland.

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Jan. 1.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 1.

1124. SIR EDWIN SANDYS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Acknowledges the receipt of their letters of the 29th December, giving him notice of His Majesty's pleasure to employ him on the commission in Ireland, and stating that he has been very ill for the last five weeks, and rather expected to die than to recover.—Northborn, 1 January 1623-4.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 5.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 2.

1125. SIR EDWIN SANDYS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Acknowledges the King's kindness in his behalf for him not to be pressed above that which his health will permit. If he came up to London he would destroy all chance of his recovery. If the commission is sedentary, he trusts, taking his voyage in the full spring, to be able to do his duty, but if it is itinerant, he will be unable to go. The last time he performed a journey on horseback was 11 years ago, since which time he has only been able to travel by coach, and by easy stages.—Northborn, 6 January 1623-4.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 8.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 3.

1126. CERTIFICATE of the COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend that the accusations against the Lord President of Connaught may be referred to the examination of the Commissioners for Ireland.

Are of opinion that if these accusations are not found true, that then some severe punishment be inflicted upon his accusers, and in the meantime that the Lord President may be repaired in honour concerning such personal disrespects, as upon proof shall appear he has received from Sir Charles Coote in that government.—Sergeant's Inn, 8 January 1623.

Signed: James Ley, Humfrey Hay, Will. Jones, H. Holcroft, Fra. Gofton, J. Dickenson, Nic. Fortescue.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Jan. 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 4.

1127. The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

Captain John Butler having complained to him that his wife, being the sole daughter of Edmond Cantwell, and so lawful heir to the castle of Muckarke [co. Tipperary] and divers other lands in that kingdom. He and his wife were absent at the death of her grandfather, who survived her father and died seized of the said castle and lands. A third brother of Edmond Cantwell taking advantage of their absence did

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unjustly enter into possession of that castle, &c., and still holds the same. For recovery whereof Captain Butler has prayed their assistance. Required them to give such remedy as may stand with law, "whereof we require you to have a special care, the rather because Capt. Butler has brought earnest letters of recommendation from the King of Poland for expediting his cause and returning him back into Poland within six months."—Given under the Privy Signet at Westminster, 9 January 1623.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Jan. 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 5.

1128. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to their letter of the 17th of October last, presents to them (under the several officers' hands) an abstract of such grants for lands as remain unpassed upon several letters obtained from His Majesty.

Hopes they will set the seals at liberty which have slept for so long time, and thus the profit, which should have accrued to His Majesty, has been lost, besides the want of the 1,000*l.* admeasurement money, which was cast up amongst the arrears by the Commissioners, and should have been paid to the army, who can ill spare it. And by that restraint the natives are animated to believe that it is but a forerunner of a resolution to dissolve the late plantations, and many scruples arising about payment of their rents which would determine if their patents were passed.—Dublin Castle, 9 January 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 9.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 6.

1129. LORD DEPUTY to MR. SECRETARY CONWAY.

Has already informed him of certain assemblies of the Popish nobility and gentry here about this town, and sent the copy of their subscriptions. Has little to add but that as he hears the collections according to the then resolutions are offered to be made, but yet are not so freely paid by the inferior sort as was expected. And it may be that the collections will find such a rub there of themselves, as he shall not need to appear to stop their proceedings in that point, until he may understand His Majesty's pleasure. In the meantime will be very watchful of their ways.

This year out of the confidence of the match they ventured to choose many magistrates in their cities and corporate towns, for sovereigns and mayors, which were recusants, so that His Majesty's sword of authority is in all those quarters become recusant, and stays at home, which took from their profession a great countenance, and as their confidence has made them presume, so has his doubtfulness made him to wink and forbear to question them for it.

No warrant has come to him from His Majesty for allowance of any such elections, neither has he granted any, but by a silent not taking any notice of them, which may be done in

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good time and to His Majesty's benefit, if the match should fail to be concluded. For then it would be important for His Majesty to secure himself of their fidelity by the oath the law requires to be taken of them, which they would certainly refuse, and so become liable to the Star Chamber, where good fines might be imposed upon the refusal, which could well be borne, they being of the best and ablest men in every corporation, and without question such who were the worst affected to His Majesty's state.

In the counties where the election of sheriffs depended upon him, he has made choice of the best sort of the Protestant knights and gentlemen in every county, unless in one or two near that town, where to prevent their exceptions he made choice out of them, and more boldly there, for that his residency was so near them that he could still take notice of all their motions, and be ready himself to play the sheriff either to prevent or suppress all disorders that should appear, or be likely to arise, but he dare not trust any of them in the remoter counties, considering the great assemblies which their conceit of a general toleration had made them presume to appear in. This made him to deem it unsafe to put that power into their hands before the resolution of the marriage was made certain, for whilst that appears doubtful he holds it not unreasonable to account their state and the times unassured.—Dublin Castle, 9 January 1623.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.

Jan. 14. **1130.** SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND.
Docquet Book.

Warrant for the payment of allowances to Sir Edward Coke, Sir W. Jones, Sir Edwin Sandys, Sir John Lloyd, and Francis Phillips, Commissioners appointed to repair unto Ireland.

Jan. 14. **1131.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
Docquet Book.

To administer the oath of a Privy Councillor to Sir Edw. Coke and Sir Edwin Sandys.

Jan. 19. **1132.** COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 238, 7.

Desire that the Earl of Ormond may be allowed to appear before them with his keeper for one day, at the debating on his petition.—Sergeant's Inn, 19 January 1623.

Signed: James Ley, Will. Jones, H. Holcroft, Fra. Gofton.
P. 1. Endd.

Jan. 23. **1133.** CERTIFICATE of the COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland, vol. 238, 8.

Recommend that Walter Alexander may be allowed till Christmas 1625 for the completion of his buildings in the county of Longford.—Serjeant's Inn, 23 January 1623.

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Signed: James Ley, Will. Jones, Fra. Gofton, Nich. Fortescue, H. Holcroft.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

Jan. 23. 1134.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 9.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In the case of the College near Dublin, they are induced again to recommend the petition of the Provost, fellows, and scholars of the same to them for their relief. Find the college has hitherto been of good use and service to the Church, and that it becomes the honour of the State not to suffer the same through want of means to fall into terms of extremity.—Dublin Castle, 23 January 1623.

Signed: Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Hen. Valentia, Brabazon, Fra. Blundell, Cha. Coote, Roger Jones, Ad. Loftus, J. Kinge.

P. 1. *Add. Endd. Enclosing,*

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 91. 1135.

Petition of the Provost of the College of Dublin to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland.

That though upon direction of the Lords of the Council the petitioners have received payment of their annuity due at Easter last out of the revenue, yet now they are informed by reason of the strictness of the late establishment that the said annuity, which should be paid them half-yearly, cannot be paid them till the army be satisfied. Beseech them to obtain an order from the Lords of the Privy Council for a settled course to be taken for the payment of the annuity, which cannot be done without warrant from His Majesty or their Lordships with a "Non obstante" of the former instructions for payments sent hither.

P. 1. *Endd.*

Jan. 23. 1136.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to FALKLAND.

By his letter of 12th June last presented by this gentleman Sir Christopher Plunket, they understood that the nobility and gentry of West Meath, East Meath, and Longford, separated themselves from the rest of the nobility and gentry of Leinster, and declined to go in with them in electing an agent to represent Leinster, to be sent to London concerning wool and matters of trade, claiming to be a province and a body apart. They (the Lords) now signify that His Majesty desires that the number and extent of the provinces shall remain as they are, seeing that those three counties aforesaid have been beyond the memory of man reputed part of Leinster, and must so continue, and must bear their proportion of the charges to be borne by that province. And to prevent further disputes they send the names of the counties composing Leinster, on a schedule annexed, to be entered in the Council Book and the Rolls for a perpetual direction. Although Munster sent no agent, yet as the matter of wool and trade concerns the general good of the kingdom, Munster must bear a pro-

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portion of the charges of the agents, the rather as that province is one of chiefest ability, and will receive as large a measure of benefit as any.—Whitehall, 23 January 1624.

Signed : Jo. Lincoln, C. S. Middlesex, Maundevill, E. Worcester, Pembridge, Oliver Grandison, Geo. Carew, Arth. Chichester, T. Edmonds, S. Calvert, Richard Weston, Jul. Cæsar.

Pp. 3. *Enrolled at suit of Sir Wm. Usher, 2 October 1624.*

Jan. 24. 1137
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 10.

LORD DEPUTY to SECRETARY CONWAY.

Has received his answer to his first letter on the 16th of this month, and with it a great deal of comfort. The directions which came with it shall be punctually observed in every particular.

By the same passage they (the Council) received from the Privy Council two several books of rules to be put in execution, whereof one was concerning the regimen of the Church, and in that direction to banish by proclamation the titular bishops and vicars general with other priests, and to prosecute the statute of 2 Eliz. against all recusants in general, wherein the course prescribed is the very same that was begun by him (Falkland) before His Highness' going into Spain, and upon his departure stopped until now, that by the alteration of that circumstance the time is more seasonable.

Confesses that it is now high time indeed, they being grown to that exalted and confident insolence, as was no longer with safety to be permitted. For, besides the hazard they ran of their overtopping them, which their boldness made them afraid of, they lost daily to them, divers being won away from them, either through the dismay they conceived by their growth, or by the hopes they had of advantages to be derived from their being likely the prevailing party, of which no small hints were daily and publicly divulged, inso-much as their judgment seats were not free from the suspicion of having the corruption of that leaven to have soured some lumps which he thinks it his duty no longer to forbear intimating to His Majesty by his (Conway's) means.

Suggests therefore that when they shall, according to the directions received, cause the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to be ministered to the mayors and other officers of corporation, it were not amiss to have the same oath offered to all the judges, which those who are right will never refuse, and they who are not will be discovered.

Besides the titular bishops and the rest, whom he has spoken of before, there are divers friaries erected, where sundry friars of several orders reside, by whom divers collections have been made for building churches for them, and materials provided, during the time of their confidence; these now must be removed, if this reformation is to be general and perfect, else whilst the sowers of such ill seeds are permitted, they cannot but expect the weeds of half loyal hearts prepared for sedition

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and rebellion to increase and multiply there amongst them, all which he remits to his wise consideration to make use of, and to direct him how to proceed, there being one of those convents of friars here under the nose of the State in the city of Dublin, of whom he will take no notice until he hear from him.—Dublin Castle, 24 January, 1623–4.

Pp. 2. Signed. Endd.

Jan. 25. 1138.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 11.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Acknowledge receipt of their letters of 12th December. Have renewed the proclamation that they formerly published for banishment of priests, Jesuits, and such like, and proclaimed His Majesty's pleasure for the residence of the natives upon the lands where they yet abide in the six escheated counties in Ulster, until some further course be taken therein, and given order likewise for issuing forth a commission to inquire their numbers and names, and of divers other circumstances concerning them. As for the other points which refer to the Church and revenue, they shall not fail carefully to discharge their duties.—Dublin Castle, 25 January 1623.

Signed: Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Brabazon, Fra. Blundell, G. Shurley, Blenerhaysett, Fr. Aungier, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley, Tho. Roper, Roger Jones, J. Kinge.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

Jan. 21. 1139.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 11r.

PROCLAMATION for the BANISHMENT of JESUITS, &c.

That great mischiefs have accrued through titular Popish archbishops, bishops, vicars general, abbots, priors, deans, Jesuits, friars, seminary priests, and others who seek to set up a foreign power, by pretence of which the bishops have usurped an ecclesiastical jurisdiction in derogation of His Majesty's Imperial Crown. And the inferior secular priests have likewise exercised all spiritual and sacerdotal functions, as christening, marrying, and such like, and by colour thereof have taken sundry spiritual duties to the impoverishing of this poor kingdom, and they all seeking to draw His Majesty's subjects from the true religion here established, and to alienate their affections from the King. For their banishment sundry proclamations have been issued, but have been disobeyed, and His Majesty is informed that they have of late flocked hither in greater numbers than at any time theretofore. And that those who before time secretly lurked in sundry parts of this kingdom, have lately more boldly showed themselves in the exercise of their functions in open assemblies (in contempt of His Majesty and the former proclamations). Of which increase and insolence of the said Popish bishops, &c. His Majesty having taken special notice, has commanded them to put all laws in execution that inflict punishment upon such as do anything to extol the power ecclesiastical of any foreign Prince or Prelate within this kingdom, and to revive the proclamation to banish all Popish bishops, &c. out of the same, as the principal supporters of this usurped authority.

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They accordingly command that they shall all of them, whether regular or secular, depart out of Ireland forthwith, or within 40 days next ensuing at the farthest after the date hereof, not to return. And all persons are charged not to receive, relieve, or converse with those who after the said 40 days shall abide in this kingdom, or come to the same, contrary to the proclamation. And all provincial governors, sheriffs, justices of peace, mayors, sovereigns, portreeves, constables, and all other His Majesty's officers and loyal subjects are to use their best diligence to apprehend all such Popish titular archbishops, &c., and all and every of their receivers, relievers, and followers, to commit to some safe and strict prison, to the end such farther order may be taken for their punishment.

Provided always, that if any of the said titular archbishops, &c. shall before the said 40 days, or within 10 days next after his or their repair or return into this kingdom, submit themselves before the Lord Deputy.—Dublin Castle, 21 January 1623.

Signed: Adam Loftus, Canc., Hen. Valentia, Fra. Aungier, Fra. Blundell, Geo. Shurley, J. Blenerhaysett, Dudley Norton, Fra. Annesley, Willm. Parsons, Roger Jones, J. King, Adam Loftus.

Pp. 3. Copy. Endd.

Jan. 25. 1140.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 12.

LORD DEPUTY to MR. SECRETARY CONWAY.

Have issued the proclamations for banishing all titular bishops.

The Papists give out confidently that their agent has obtained a countermand by a letter dated 31st December last, which some of the Privy Council here give credit to, and desire direction how to proceed.

No pretence can dismay him [Deputy] from obeying commandments received. If the King's resolution in this business should be wavering, and his ministers bound to fulfil them in all their changes, it would be most unsafe, and the peace of his kingdom unassured. They accuse his [Deputy's] advertisements to have been the cause of this strict and sudden edict, and tell him the very words of his own letters, "which, indeed, they miss not much."

Cannot be betrayed by any of his own, as he writes them all with his own hand, and does not trust a secretary. They profess to have their information from the Spanish Ambassador, and he from His Majesty.

If he provokes their malice by doing his duty he does not care, having learnt that he owes a sacrifice to his King. Will look very circumspectly on any other action of theirs which may seek revenge on his person. Is jealous of their underhand working against him to remove him out of the King's good opinion. Hears they try to make the King believe that his informations are not true. The copies of their own acts

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under their own hands were the "pieces" he formerly sent, but lest they should say they were all counterfeit, he has sent an original warrant from the lords of the Pale for the collecting of the moneys, which cannot be less than 50,000*l.* if they are raised. This term there should be more meeting in Dublin, but he believes that the proclamation will make them more wary than formerly. Expects many of the collectors in Dublin, and purposes to question them.

Desires that no notice may be taken of this original, but only shown to His Majesty, and that it may be returned again to him with all possible speed, that his instrument from whom he got it should be preserved, for if it were known he would certainly lose his life.—Dublin Castle, 25 January 1623.

Pp. 3. Hol. Add. Endd.

Jan. 25. **1141.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 13.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has pressed the King's debtors, some of them being of the nobility and Privy Councillors, for speedy payment, being designed for payment of the army; but they claim to have the moneys due to them, either for annuities or pensions by letters patent or for personal entertainment, to be set off against these debts.—Dublin Castle, 25 January 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 25. **1142.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 14.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Received their Lordships' letters of the 12th, 19th, and 31st of December on the 12th of this month.

The first prohibiting the passing of patents under the Great Seal, either for the creation of noblemen or bishops, which is a thing never attempted to be done here without the King's command, therefore the prevention of it must be in England. Hopes that if the patents shall pass in England, they shall be tied nevertheless to enroll them in Ireland, and to pay their fees as if they passed under the Great Seal of Ireland.

The second touching a complaint made by one Thomas Fleming against Alexander Evers, which is now in examination, shall with all possible expedition be prosecuted, and a certificate sent to their Lordships.

The third concerning Whithall the minister, he has already got him apprehended, and has sent him to the Lord Archbishop of Armagh to be proceeded with according to their directions. Will send an account when he receives the Archbishop's information how he finds Whithall inclined.—Dublin Castle, 25 January 1623-4.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 27. **1143.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 15.

MEMORANDUM OF COMMISSIONERS.

Sir Foulke Conwaye, Sir Tho. Philipps, Sir Arthur Bassett, Sir Moses Hill, Sir Hugh Clotworthie, Sir Henry Tichbourne, commissions to any two or more of them to inquire as well

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by a jury of 12 of the county of Londonderry, the number and names of the Irish that now are, or the 12th September last, or at any time since, were inhabiting, residing, manuring, creghting, or depasturing upon the several proportions of the British undertakers, their agents, tenants, farmers, within co. Londonderry; and what rents or other duties or services they pay, and what quantities of land each of them now holds, and for what term.

With return of their proceedings to the Lord Deputy and Council before the 14th day of March 1623, commanding all mayors, sheriffs, portreeves, sovereigns, bailiffs, constables, and all other officers whom it shall appertain to be aiding and assisting, &c.

P. 1. Endd.

Jan. **1144.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 17.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Find that Mrs. Mary Fowler makes two several complaints, the one against Sir Arthur Maguire, and the other against John Worsley, both of them for disturbing her in the possession of certain lands which were purchased to her use in Ireland, but chiefly against Worsley, who, as she pretends, prosecutes her agents and tenants in divers courts of justice within that kingdom to their great charge and vexation under the privilege of *forma pauperis*. Suggest that the case be referred to the Commissioners to be sent for Ireland.

Signed: James Ley, Will. Jones, Nic. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton, H. Holcroft.

P. 1. Add.

S.P., Ireland, **1145.**
vol. 238, 16.

DUPLICATE OF ART. 1144.

State of the case between Mrs. Mary Fowler on the one part, and Sir Arthur Maguire and John Worsley on the other part, for certain townlands.

P. 1.

S.P., Ireland, **1146.**
vol. 238, 18.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have considered the petition of the Earl of Ormond referred to them by the King, and having heard him and his counsel, and perused the papers produced by him concerning a suit in the Chancery of Ireland between him and Thomas Butler (base brother to the Viscount of Tulleophelim) and others, find that the principal difference is about matters of account and certain debts due by the said Viscount to one Keneday, a merchant of Dublin, but there is likewise intimated by Thomas Butler, the plaintiff, some question touching his title to the manor of Tulleophelim, Kellestowne, and other lands by virtue of a lease which was made unto him by the said Viscount.

As the Earl of Ormond by his petition makes some doubt that if the title of this land should be tried in the Chancery the said Butler would find greater favour there than his

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Lordship would in regard of his alliance, which makes him earnest that it may be tried at the common law, they suggest that the titles to those lands (either by the entail, lease, or otherwise) be wholly referred to trial at the common law.

And that the suit for accounts may proceed in the Chancery there, as they have begun.

But that the two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, and the Master of the Rolls, or any three of them, may be always present at the hearing of the cause, and the decree to be given by voices of the majority. They are also to have special regard that all things be done according to the true intent of His Majesty's award.

Signed: James Ley, Humfry Hay, Humfrey Wynch, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Na. Riche, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton, J. Dickenson.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Feb. 5. **1147.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 19.

To issue a commission for examination of the suit of Pierce Butler, who claims to be the son of Pierce Butler, heir male of the Earl of Ormond.

Also note of letters for the Earl of Desmond to be one of the Privy Council and of the Council of Munster.—Newmarket, 5 February 1623.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Feb. 14. **1148.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the LORDS.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 20.

Recommending the suit of Sir Richard Aldworth.—Dublin Castle, 14 February 1623-4.

Signed: Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Hen. Valentia, Fr. Aungier, Fr. Blundell, G. Shurley, Blenerhaysett, Dudley Norton, Fra. Annesley, Wm. Parsons, Tho. Roper, J. Kinge, A. Loftus.

P. 1. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland, **1149.** *Petition of Sir Richard Aldworth to the Privy Council.*
vol. 238, 201.

Has endeavoured to make a plantation at a high rent, which was to be allowed him as Provost-Marshal, but which on change of officers had been refused. His services and exertions. Prays to have the benefit of his contract. Attested by the Lord Deputy and Council, viz., Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Hen. Valentia, Fr. Aungier, Fr. Blundell, G. Shurley, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley, W. Parsons, Ad. Loftus.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Feb. 15. **1150.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 21.

The Earl of Ormond to have a commission to be Governor of the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow.—Whitehall, 15 February 1623-4.

P. 1. Endd.

1624.

Feb. 17.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 22.

1151. PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY.

In explanation of the varying orders they (the Deputy and Council) have received, they give this explanation:—

His Majesty, in contemplation of a match with Spain, having resolved to deal graciously with the Roman Catholics (as they have had information by letters from this board), they have to signify His Majesty's pleasure that they suspend the execution of the third article, concerning the government of the Church, framed by the Commissioners for Ireland and sent to them by letters from this board of the 12th of December last until further order. But insolencies or tumultuous and inordinate assemblies, or innovation by erecting of religious houses, holding of public or private conventions which may be dangerous to the State or conduce to novelty and alteration, those they must depress and reform by the assistance of the Council.

Signed the 17th of February 1623 by the Lord Keeper, Lo. Treasurer, Lo. M. Hamilton, Earl Marshal, Lo. Chamberlain, Earl of Carlisle, L. V. Grandison, Lo. Carew, Lo. Chichester, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. George Calvert, Mr. Sec. Conway, Mr. Chancellor, Master of the Rolls.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 22A.

1152. Duplicate copy of the above.

P. 1. Endd.

Feb. 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 23.

1153. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has sent the copies of the compositions for Leinster, Munster, and the five shires to be delivered to the Commissioners. Composition for the Deputy's house, &c., and comparison with the present reduced rate of his entertainment, which he begs may be somewhat increased.—Dublin Castle, 20 February 1623-4.

Pp. 2. Signed. Endd.

Feb. 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 24.

1154. LORD DEPUTY to SIR EDW. CONWAY.

In favour of the bearer, Capt. Andrew Harper, captain of the Postbark, for payment of his entertainment.—Dublin Castle, 21 February 1623-4.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 21.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 25.

1155. MEMORANDUM by MR. ROBERT BRAUTHWAIT.

Certifies the receipt of three certificates touching grants unpassed, sent for the use of the Irish Commissioners from Mr. John Welde.

P. 1. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 25A.

1156. COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES TO THE KING.

Request of the Commissioners for Ireland for an increase of allowance.

P. 1. Endd.

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Feb. 28. 1157. COUNTY FERMANAGH.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 25B.

An inquisition taken at Eneskillen the last day of February 1623, by virtue of His Majesty's commission, dated at Dublin the 27th January [1624], being hereunto annexed, before Sir Paul Goare, Bart., Sir George Sexton, and Sir Hughe Culme, and Roger Atkinson, Esq., and by a jury of the aforesaid county whose names are after written, viz. :—

Paul Seaman, of Fegglass, gent., James Arnet, of Gartnederragh, gent., Thomas Newers, of Tonnagh, John Richardson, of Fardrum, Clinton Maude, of Clonconrie, Thomas Presty, of Lisneshellagh, William Pennant, of Derryanny, Christopher Coates, of Clanyore, John M'Gilpatrick Maguire, of Killesell, Phelim O'Casside, of Drommey, Edward Rogers, of Latrum, Edmond M'Teig M'Caffry, of Knockenawle, Charles Brookes, of Ennismore, Hugh Boy Maguire, of Boa Island, William Cox, of Aghagreny, Alexander Creaton, of Aghalaghan, Phelim Roe M'Caffry, of Coa, Morris Humphrie, of Dromboorie, yeoman, who find that the under-mentioned Irish natives have been inhabiting, residing, manuring, creaghting, or depasturing upon the several proportions of the British undertakers and their tenants' and farmers' land, upon the 12th day of December last past and since until the taking of this inquisition as followeth, viz. :—

Half Barony of Coole, and small proportion of Derryanagh, the proportion of Chas. Waterhouse.

Then follow the names of 34 Irish tenants with the tates and half-tates of land occupied by them.

The concluding names are as follows :—

“Owen M'Caffrie, servant to Mr. Waterhouse, whose tate, Merris; (has one cow grazed to look to his master's cattle), Cale Maguire, one-third tate, Mullaghlasse; (paying rent to William Pennant aforesaid), Hugh Maguire, being Mr. R. Montgomerie's servant, whose tate, Ruske; (has grazing for his cows until May next), Donnogh O'Cormock, also Mr. Montgomerie's servant, whose tate, Keddie; (has grazing for his cows and goats to look after his master's grounds and cattle).”

Half Barony of Coole, and large proportions of Latrim and Killispinan, containing 3,000 acres, the proportion of Sir Stephen Butler, Kt.

Then follow the names of 106 Irish tenants.

The concluding names are thus given :—

“Dan M'Ginnett and Owen M'Aurse, whose tate ¹, Brian Maguire, Art Duff Maguire, Patrick O'Gene, and Patrick M'Colley, whose tate, Dromrearty; (paying rent to Richard Fry, Sir Stephen's man), Patrick O'Tumulty and Brian M'Manus, half tate, Clankey; (paying rent to Symon Wesnam an English tenant).”

¹ Blank in MS.

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Half Barony of Knocknynny, within the great proportion of Bally M'Gillichony, containing 2,000 acres, the proportion of James Lord Balfoure, Baron of Clanawly.

The names of 74 Irish tenants follow. The conclusion is as follows:—

“Shane Kany O'Droma, Gilleterna O'Motaufey, Gilpatrick Mudder M'Vanaghtie, tate Clonfeau; Shane O'Cormey and another Irishman unknown, tate Carne; Thomas M'James M'Doyne Maguire and Tirlagh Maguire, tate Cnockanassau; Shane O'Drome and divers others unknown, tate Mollalagh; Brian Dorrogh Maguire and Gilpatrick Grana Maguire, tates Clontaughell and Tyremanene [Tyraynie]; Redmon Oge Maguire, Ternon M'Hugh, Tirlagh Reagh Maguire, Tirlagh Roe O'Lynnan, and Edmond M'Kernan, tate Aghionley [Aghanahony]; Redmon M'Cave and Maghlin Oge M'Corrie, tate Gortary; Cormock O'Rely, Caele Boy O'Rely, and Tirlagh O'Rely, and Teige O'Mulpatrick, tate Aghadisart; Edmun Galdagh M'Kernan with other Irish under him, tate Magnock; Knogher M'Corbie, tate Lemorie.”

Half Barony of Knocknynny, and small proportion of Aghalaga [Ahaglane], containing 1,000 acres, in possession of David Creaton [Creighton], heir to Captain Thomas Creaton, deceased.

There are then given the names of 37 Irish tenants, and the following is the conclusion:—

“Teig M'Murchie, who received the sacrament and has taken the oath of supremacy, tate Grate (paying rent to Abraham Creighton); Thomas M'Cormock M'Corrie, quarter tate Kinroshe (paying rent to Thomas Robinson, an English tenant); Cale M'Donell O'Rely, Donogh Maguire, Bryartagh M'Chorrie, and Farrall Boy O'Rely, tate Dromborrie (paying rent to Thomas Shittleton); James M'Manus, Phillip M'Marten, tate Gortegorgan (paying rent to Abraham Creighton); Knoghor M'Corrie, upon one parcel of a tate of land (paying rent to Francis Robinson); Owen M'Ferrie Maguire and Manus Maguire, quarter tate Dromlett (rent unknown); Brian M'Illvine (*sic*), and divers others, two tates Inmeshkenragh, Eninsterk [Inisherck], Giglam, and Derriecree (rent unknown).”

Within the half Barony Knocknynny and small proportion Dresternan, possession of Sir Stephen Butler.

Then follow the names of 15 Irish tenants. The conclusion is thus:—

“Phillip O'Mulpatrick and Brian O'Mulpatrick, tate Dromdoney and Draychoe; Phillip M'Granell, tate Doone; Ternon Oge M'Caffry, tate Corclare; Patrick Oge M'Danne, tate Dresternan; Knogher Duff M'Gilpatrick, Edmun O'Mulpatrick, Brian O'Mulpatrick, tate Drumully and Dernibrick;

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Phelim M'Chorrie, one-third tate Dromlelan. Upon six great tates and a half, in the possession of Lord Balfoure as concealments, there are divers Irish natives, rents unknown."

Barony of Clankelly and small proportion of Armagh, possession of Sir Hugh Wyrall, Kt., Lord Balfour, and Lord Maynard.

Patrick Oge O'Hanlewen, tate Furnae (paying rent to Mr. Thomas Maynard); Don Carragh Maguire, part of tate Kilturkley [Kilturke] (paying rent to Lady Wyrall); Piers M'Gilcoskill, Lady Wyrall's servant, tate Kilturkley (neither goods nor rent).

Barony of Clankelly and small proportion Mount Calvert, possession of Mr. James Heigate, Archdeacon of Clogher.

Twenty-two Irish tenants, all named.

Barony of Clankelly and proportion of Clonkarne, possession of Edward Hatton, Archdeacon of Ardagh.

Five Irish tenants. Names given.

Barony of Clankelly and proportion Lisreagke (*sic*), possession of James Peckham.

Fifteen Irish tenants. All named.

Barony of Clankelly and proportion Latgar, *alias* Mountsedborough, possession of John Sedborough.

Twenty-eight Irish tenants. All named.

Barony of Lurge and proportion Tullanagh, possession of John Archdale.

Nine Irish tenants. All named.

Barony of Lurge and proportion Duross, possession of Henry Haminge, deceased.

Five Irish tenants. All named.

Barony of Lurge and two proportions of Eddernagh and Tullenageane, possession of Thomas Blenerhasset.

Then follow the names of ninety-five Irish tenants, with this concluding memorandum.

"Mem.—Most part of the Irish tenants upon these proportions pay custom work, hogs, butter, and meal to the landlord, over and above the rent."

Barony of Lurge and proportion of Banaghmoore, possession of Francis Blenerhasset.

Fifty-eight Irish tenants with their names and the tates they held.

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Barony of Lurge and proportion of Drominshin, possession of Sir Gerrald Loather, Thomas Carlton, and Lady Folliot.

Fifteen Irish tenants. All named.

Foresaid Barony and small proportion Rosguire, possession of Sir Gerrald Loather and Christopher Ervin.

There are no Irish tenants on this proportion, but it is inhabited by British and fed with Sir Gerrald's cattle.

Foresaid Barony and small proportion Macarry, belonging to foresaid Sir Gerrald.

There are no Irish tenants.

Barony of Touragh¹ and proportion of Tallagh, possession of Sir John Homes.

After giving the names of sixty-four Irish tenants, the conclusion is as follows:—

All the rest of the proportion is inhabited by British.

Barony of Touragh and proportion of Drewefarrsghie, [Derrinefogher] possession of Malcolme, Archbishop of Casshell.

Thirty-eight Irish tenants and their names.

Barony of Touragh and proportion of Dromer, possession of Sir John Dunbar.

Tulagh O'Flanigan, servant to Sir John Dunbar, late Dromere. (No more Irish tenants.)

Barony of Touragh and proportion of Dromreagh, possession of Secretary Veele, entirely inhabited by British tenants.

Barony of Touragh and proportion of Dromcese, possession of George Homes, entirely inhabited by British tenants.

Barony of Touragh and proportion of Dromiskeagh, possession of Sir William Cole. All British tenants.

Barony of Magherrysteppanie and proportion of Corroghie *alias* Castle Balfoure, possession of Lord Balfoure.

The MS. is here almost illegible. Names of six are given. It concludes "All the rest are British tenants."

"That the fore written inquisition is true, and with a general consent delivered up to His Majesty's Commissioners for that service, we have hereunto subscribed our general hands."

Signed: Paule Semon, James Arnet, Thome Mures, John Richardson, Edward Rogers (mark), Edmund M'Caffries (mark), Alexander Creighton, Phelim M'Caffries (mark), Clinton Maude, Thomas Presley, William Pennant, Ch. Coates, G. Maguire, Phelim Cassidy, Charles Brooke, Hen. Maguire, William Cox, Moris Humphries (mark).

Pp. 27. *Endd.*: "Copy of Fermanagh."

¹ Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a territory in Fermanagh comprised in the barony of Magherabog.—T. O'Donovan, LL.D. *Annals of the 4 Masters.*

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March 1. 1158.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 26.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

According to their letters of the 31st December last, has caused James or Jacob Whitehall, the minister, to be apprehended, and sent him to be examined by my Lord Archbishop of Armagh, conceiving him to be of the best ability to put him to the touch. "By this enclosed letter from his Lordship unto me, and Whitehall's answers to the propositions whereupon he has been examined, and his own farther confession, you will discern how obstinate he is to his own opinions, and I shall now attend your commands what course to hold with him, and in the meantime I keep him here in close restraint within the castle, according to your directions."—Dublin Castle, 1 March 1623-4.

P. 1. *Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd. Enclosing.*

Feb. 27. 1159.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 26 r.

Archbishop of Armagh to the Lord Deputy.

These were to advertise his Lordship that touching James or Jacob Whitehall, whom he sent to him by the pursuivant, together with his letters and the Lords of the Council of England therein enclosed, he has dealt with the man in his pestilent opinions according to the contents of either of the said letters, and find him obdurate therein, whereupon he has been committed to close prison, where he has withheld him from infecting others, whereof he has thought good to certify him. The points whereof he has conferred with him in the true religion wherein he has laboured to have settled him (but in vain) may appear to him by his propositions and his answers thereto, which he sends here enclosed, together with the said James Whitehall, whom finding no sign of amendment, he leaves to be disposed of as to his wisdom shall be thought fit.—Drogheda, 27 February 1623.

P. 1. *Signed. Add. Endd.*

Jan. 29. 1160.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 26 r.

The personal answers of Whitehall to questions put by the Archbishop of Armagh.

Signed: Jacobus Whitehall. Witnessed by William Owen, notary public.

Pp. 3.

Jan. 24. 1161.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 26 iiii.

Whitehall's positions respecting the law of Moses.

Enclosed in the above.

P. 1. *Signed.*

Feb. 24. 1162.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 26 iv.

Examination of Whitehall by the Archbishop of Armagh and his exposition of his name Jacob.—Drogheda, 24 February 1623-4.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.

[March.] 1163.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 26A.

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH to the KING.

Although not ignorant of the manifold affairs which occupy him daily, and would oppress any other, nor is willing to add further trouble to him with a withered pen, yet the

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repair of this true Israelite to his] sacred pleasure gives him such fair opportunity, and worthy to be entertained for the tender of his humble duty, that he ventures by a short but very submiss and cordial acknowledgment of his long continued princely favours to him, to express the remembrance of them all, fearing no blame so much as the brand of unthankfulness, and desiring no earthly happiness with greater zeal than to please so wise a king, and to be esteemed.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

March 5. **1164.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 27.

SLANDER against the EARL OF CORK.

Attested copy of the order entered in the Crown book for Sir W. Power to appear before the Council to answer for his words spoken against the Earl of Cork.

True copy. William Wiseman.—Cork, near Leks Old Castle, 5 March 1623.

P. 1. Endd.

March 5. **1165.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 28.

PETITION of TRISTRAM BERESFORD to SIR F. CONWAY, &c.

Remonstrates in the name of the Londoners against the inquiry by Commissioners into the occupation of the undertakers' lands with Irish tenants, and prays that they extend not their inquiries into the London plantation, alleging that the Londoners are purchasers, not planters.—Coleraine, 5 March 1623.

P. 1. Signed.

March 8. **1166.**

Carte Papers,
vol. 62, p. 327.

SIR JOHN DAVYS to the EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

Right honourable, the Archbishop of Canterbury this morning brought into the House of the Lords a report of the King's answer in writing made to the Committees of both Houses, who presented their resolution and advice for the absolute breach of the long-continued treaties, both touching the match and the restitution of the Palatinate. The report in writing was delivered to the clerk of the Parliament, that every man that would might take a copy thereof, so as his Lordship shall receive a perfect and entire copy of that answer by the hands of Mr. Newton, who spends this afternoon in procuring other notes from the clerk, according to your Lordship's command.

This great matter of advice did so take up all the time in both Houses as that there came up no bills from the House of Commons till within these three dayes, when five public bills and one private bill was presented, the titles of which he will receive by Mr. Newton. These bills have had one reading, and three or four other bills originally preferred in this House have been twice read, and are in the hands of committees; but these Acts (as he conceives) will have but a slow proceeding until the main business be reduced to more certainty.

There are divers lords absent, and four which appeared doo retire themselves, refusing to take the oath of allegiance,

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namely, the Lord Viscount Montague, the Lord Vaux, the Lord Evers, the Lord Roper, but my Lord Morley has taken the oath very willingly, and so the Lord Winsor and Lord Sturton have done, for they remaine in the House, and are present at prayers every day.

There is a bill passing in the House of Commons that no man shall take above eight in the 100 for loan of money.

They have the same committees for grievances and for abuses in the courts of justice as they had in the last Parliament, but little despatcht, by reason of the great transcendent business. Thinks his Lordship has no cause to repent that he has not been present at this first meeting, which (he doubts) will scarce prove a session before Easter. In the meane tyme shall not omit to advertise him the ordinary passages. Thus, &c.

Signed: Jo. Davys.

Charing Cross, Monday, 8th March 1623.

This Tuesday morning (for Mr. Newton is not yet dispatcht) attended in the Upper House, but there hath been *altum silentium* touching the great business. They spent the time in reading of one bill for the Earle of Oxford to confirme a decree made for him and his tenants of many tenements in Whitechapel, which in tyme will prove a great inheritance. Lord Suffolke did publickly oppose the bill, but the affection of the House was strong for Lord Oxford. The Bill is committed.

P. 1. Hol. Add. "To the right honorable my very good lord my lo. the Earle of Huntingdon at Dunington Park, Leycestershyre." *Not Endd.*

March. 1167. MEMORANDUM of the proportions of the 12 companies of S.P. Ireland, vol. 238, 29. London in the Ulster plantations, viz.:—

	The Town Lands.	Planted with Irish Tenants.	Rents in every proportion per annum.	Planted with English Tenants.
1. Salters -	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	42 $\frac{1}{3}$	£ s. d. 244 5 0	11
2. Vintners -	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	29	193 10 4	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Drapers -	64	48	311 15 0	16
4. Mercers -	47	29	166 10 4	18
5. Goldsmiths -	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	49 0 0	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
6. Grocers -	53	21	64 0 0	32
7. Fishmongers -	55	24	58 0 0	31
8. Haberdashers -	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 0 0	40
9. Clothworkers -	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 0 0	40
10. Merchant Taylors -	47	24	158 0 0	23
11. Ironmongers -	47	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 0 0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
12. Skinners -	43	14	43 0 0	29
In toto -	607 $\frac{3}{4}$	305	1,629 0 8	311 $\frac{3}{4}$

Found by inquisition, 28 February.—6 March 1623-4.

P. 1.

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March. **1168.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 29 A.

The NUMBER of the NATIVES inhabiting the 12 several proportions in the county of Londonderry.

Salters' proportion, 147. Vintners, 104. Drapers, 189. Mercers, 103. Haberdashers, 21. Clothworkers, 11. Merchant Taylors, 80. Ironmongers, 88. Skinners, 13. Goldsmiths, 17. Grocers, 42 (besides four town lands in Mr. Griffin's hands planted with natives). Fishmongers, 48. Total, 863.

In divers of these proportions the numbers of the natives are not certainly set down, but in this manner, "and such a townland is inhabited by such and such natives and others."

P. 1. *Endd.*

March 9. **1169.**
Conway Papers.

MR. SECRETARY CONWAY to SIR FRA. BLUNDELL.

This dispatch is in so much haste as it passes by him that he has not time to write to his brother. The enclosed is a letter from his Lord to him on his brother's behalf. Hopes it is so effectual that he need not add anything of his. If by the authority of this letter he does anything for his brother's advantage, he shall seek it as a favour he has interest in. If he (Blundell) has not time to write himself he prays him give his brother knowledge of this letter, and some light what he (Blundell) will do upon it, &c. —Whitehall, 9 March 1623.

P. 1. *Copy. Endd.*

March 9. **1170.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 30.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Respecting the forts and ordnance. It is unfit to remove the artillery from Cork. Money for repair of forts to be sent from England. Allowance for extraordinaries by concordatum too small to allow of the 20*l.* to Eustace and 200*l.* to Lord Caulfield.—Dublin Castle, 9 March 1623–4.

Pp. 2. *Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,*

March 9. **1171.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 30 A.

Arrears of Entertainments due Garrison of Duncannon Fort.

State of the entertainments due to the officers and wards of the fort of Duncannon, and the directions given by their Lordships concerning the same.—Dublin Castle.

Signed by the Lord Deputy.

P. 1.

March 14. **1172.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 30 A.

EARL OF ORMOND to SIR EDWARD CONWAY.

Understanding that by His Majesty's direction he is to receive answer from him to his last petition, these are to entreat his favour therein, and to let His Majesty know how he languishes in expectation of his gracious consideration of his just desire, which being granted, he makes no doubt to come off with His Majesty's favour and grace. And in hope of his honourable endeavours in this affair.

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P.S.—His adversary's kindness to him is such, that he could not farm his house and domains of Carycke, or any other part of his land of him, as the same is settled to others. God knows he deserved better at his hands.—From the Fleete, 14 March 1623.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add.

March 22. 1173. The KING to FALKLAND.

Acta Regia
Hibernica,
P.R.O.,
Ireland.

Understands that by inquisition which found that Colonel David Boyd, deceased, was no denizen, certain lands he had purchased of Sir Hugh Montgomery, now Lord Viscount Montgomery, of the Ardes in Ulster, were come to the King as lands purchased by an alien; and as he holds it a matter of great consequence to provide for the well settling of the plantations, he now desires that he (the Deputy) do not for the future make any grant of lands accruing to the King by such means. And for the good service of the said David Boyd and Robert Boyd his son, he (the Deputy) after an inquisition, finding the lands and tenures, is to grant them to the said Robert Boyd, his heirs and assigns, for ever in consideration of his good and faithful services, the rents and tenures to be preserved to the King.—Westminster, 22 March, in the 21st year of the reign.

Pp. 3. Enrolled 1 July 1624, at request of William Dunlop.

March 27. 1174. SIR FRANCIS ANNESLEY to SIR EDWARD CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 31.

On receipt of his letter enclosing one to his brother, Sir Foulke Conway, immediately sent it to him. Would have written to say so, but at his (Sir Francis') late being in the north he told him he had long since returned an answer by way of Scotland, and since then he (Sir Francis) was in daily expectation of his own repair to court, when he intended to give him an account of his service in person, but being now for a time diverted from that journey presents him with these lines.

Explains the causes of the delay in the payment of his brother (Sir Foulke Conway's) arrears, and suggests the form of a King's letter to obtain payment.

The business is so fair that nobody can take just exception thereat, Sir Foulke having hitherto received as hard measure in his payment as any of his quality in Ireland, "and if the times prove stirring here, as I foresee some likelihood of, there are very few in this kingdom fitter to be encouraged for ability to do His Majesty service than Sir Foulke."

The breach of the match with Spain, and the likelihood of troubles to ensue thereupon, is the received belief of the discontented multitude of the kingdom, who, no doubt, do wish any change (though it prove never so much for the worst) that they might be out of reach of peaceable and civil government, which they brook not, and therefore it were no

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ill point of policy at this time especially to give some content to the martial men, several chief commanders being much discontented for want of payment of great arrears due to them, wherein he fears there is not so good orders taken as is intended by His Majesty, and the soldiers in general are disheartened with extreme necessity for want of their pay, insomuch as indeed they cannot be called soldiers, but miserable beggars, as they are used.

There is a whispering here that the Irish regiment in the Low Countries is discharged, and that they are coming over into this kingdom with no good purpose, as is to be conceived if it should be so. And albeit there be no such matter, yet such reports spring from bad roots, and the wicked priests have already used to embroil this giddy people with false rumours. Will not trouble him with any discourse of this nature, because the Lord Chichester, who sits there with him, knows and can declare the state and condition of this kingdom and people as well as any man alive, and without doubt his advice will be safer and more profitable than theirs who only argue present saving and profit, not knowing how easily this nation falls into a relapse.

There are now 30 or 40 rebels well armed in two several parties in the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, who have taken divers prisoners, and have committed many thefts and robberies upon the good subjects, and one company of them did lately take a prisoner from a constable and seven or eight others who were conducting him to the assizes at Tyrone to be tried there, and in doing thereof they cruelly murdered the constable and carried the delinquent into the woods with them. I know well this is a trifle to speak of in this kingdom, where such courses have been frequent, and where there are now many others in several counties upon their keeping, as we call it here; yet because of a sudden they appear holder than they have done for a long time, infers that it is fit to look to them betimes, and that the soldiers who must prosecute them may have some better encouragement than they have had lately, otherwise small parties of declared rebels will increase their numbers, especially if the priests lend their arts to such mischievous courses.—Dublin, 27 March 1624.

P. 4. Hol.

March 31. 1175.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 32.

LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to SECRETARY CONWAY.

Is encouraged to continue his addresses to him by his gracious answers, and the assurances he received through him of His Majesty's acceptance of his services.

Was still expecting to have made discovery of some great practice in hand, but since he cannot yet settle it in a certainty presents him with such sparkles as have broken forth, and give him assurance that there is fire hid in the straw. Complains of having his power so limited and restrained that

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nothing is left to his discretion, which is neither profitable for His Majesty's service nor safe for his kingdom.

The projected collections, of which the Earl of Westmeath was the first author, as already noticed, are now given over, partly through the unwillingness of some to contribute, and partly out of their own jealousies, that it might not be well understood, and so but few sums are gathered, and all thought of agency utterly quitted.

Some things, notwithstanding, concerning the author, are come to my hand, whereof he sends him some copies to make his judgment light. In all of these he is only passive, which makes him (Falkland) watch to find something said or done by himself that might give him just ground to question him of whose inclination he is the most jealous of any man in this kingdom. He is the man that ever since his coming into Ireland he has used with the best respect, so that he himself lately confessed him that he had been solicited to move him in some things, because it was conceived he had an interest in his favour and power to prevail with him in reasonable requests.

His fault will, therefore, be the greater if he digress from his duty, and he (Falkland) well justified, that have given him no cause of discontent.

His nature is very busy and ambitious, and his ways very popular, appearing upon all occasions wherein the country may seem to be entitled to an interest, and eager in pressing of grievances, often enforcing some to be such which, indeed, are none at all, for which he has given him some open gentle checks and some private admonitions of a friend, whereof he finds the effects in rather more wariness than more chastity.

He is the minion of the Jesuits and priests, who labour to rivet him in the opinion of the people of the Popish party, who have all their eyes fixed upon him, as for them the principal person of consequence in this kingdom. And to him have the discontented persons for plantations great relation. Mr. John FitzPatrick, brother to the Lord of Upper Ossery, is the only "unsubmittee" in that plantation now in hand, together with his brothers, who depend on him. He has married the Lady of Inchiquin and sister unto that party, who stands out against all reason, as if animated to obstinacy in despite of duty.

Has been credibly informed that he has told some gentlemen of the province of Connaught, that a plantation was certainly to come amongst them when there was neither any appearance or voice of it here, which must have proceeded out of one of these two ends, either to quicken them in their contributions towards the then pretended agency, or by provoking them to an indignation to have them the better prepared to combine with him in any of his designs.

Is likewise told that not long since he offered to give

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money to be paid when he was Deputy of Ireland, which, considering his constitution of mind, was not likely to be intended to be derived from our master, and that construction was made by those who heard it and reported it to me.

Upon an occasion of a late rumour that he was gone into Spain, he came hither and presented himself and his son to me, taking notice of that rumour with much sense of it, affirming he would not leave the little estate he had here in Ireland for the greatest the King of Spain could give him in Spain; and on some occasion cursed him bitterly that would not fight against the King of Spain and the Pope too, if they were here, but that was spoken unto the Deputy, who could do no less but seem to believe him, yet omit not to be watchful over him. Could wish that he and his son, or one of them, were in England, and if the Earl of Antrim or his son, or one of them, were there too, it were better. Their children have intermarried.

The Lord of Lowthe is now in England, where it were not amiss he were fairly stayed. He is of a combustious spirit, apt to be misled, rash, and not wise. So would a combination be prevented that might be dangerous. My Lord Chichester can tell him what items he received concerning those three lords two years since; the same have been given him very lately with assurance that there is something in handling which will break out suddenly and violently. Divers other ways civil wars are intimated and threatened.

Beseeches him therefore for money, munition, and men, to be sent away with all expedition, and some fuller authority to him to proceed as he may see occasion.

The forts are in decay, the army small, necessitous, in contempt, and discontented, their arrears great, and their growing pay hard to be collected, so great is the want of money, and what little there is in the country is either gathered into a few hands, who fear to part with it in these doubtful times. So that if there should be any occasion to draw out of garrison to suppress any insurrection, fears they should rather appear a mockery than a terror. Tyrone and Tyrconnel are said to be gone into Spain to be sent hither it is said with forces, and the Spanish navy is much spoken of and with great expectations. But leaves the care of these things to him who has His Majesty's Ambassadors to satisfy him with their certain intelligence.

Rocester of Wexford, whose examinations he now sends, is prisoner within this castle, but will confess no more than appears in his examination without some constraint, which he fears he shall be enforced to make him afraid of.

P.S.—Has written for such captains as are in England to come over. It were important that the greatest commanders now there were sent hither to their governments and charges, that His Majesty's service may not suffer by their absence.—Dublin Castle, 31 March 1624.

Pp. 4. Signed. Endd. Enclosing,

1624.
March. 1176.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 32 i.

The examinations of Benedick Cotnam, of Derevoney, in the parish of Dromlaln, county Cavan, taken before one of the justices of the peace for county Cavan the 27th January.

Says that one Humfrey Welsh came to his house, and stated that the Irish in Leitrim report that the Earl of Westmeath should be King of Ireland. Oliver Bryn, of the Quiffy, in the same county, affirms also that Humfrey Welsh spoke those words to him.

Vera copia, Falkland.

P. 1. Endd. : "Taken 31st Jan. 1623. Rec. 3 Feb. 1623."

Feb. 27. 1177.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 32 ii.

Examination of Rose Bishopp, of Killgowle, widow, co. Wexford.

Says that a man unknown to her, but by a boy known to be a priest, said to her, "It is thought the English will be cut off shortly, and that he would give her warning to save herself because she had given him some bread and drink."

Says she knew not the party, but he was about 40 years of age, had on a suit of frieze, and spoke good English.

Signed : Roger Maynwaringe.

P. 1. Copy.

Feb. 28. 1178.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 32 iii.

Deposition of Mary Phillips, widow of the late William Phillips, of Killgowle, co. Wexford, aged 30 years.

Says that coming from Killgowle towards the town of Wexford she overtook Barnaby Roceter, of Wexford, merchant. He asked her what news there were. She said that directions had come out of England that all the King's officers should take the oath of supremacy, and that there was a proclamation for the banishment of all priests and for forfeiting the goods of all their abettors and relievers. Barnaby replied, Have you not heard of the going over of an Earl for us into England. She said, No. Then said Barnaby, We are sending one over to England to know if it be the King's pleasure that our priests be so hardly used as to be banished, for (said he) if it be the King's pleasure, then we know what we have to do, otherwise we will keep them in spite of the Lord Deputy. But if the King should otherwise resolve, assure yourself it would raise up as cruel a war in Ireland as was here since your grandfather's days, for I protest (said he) so great an injury as the priests' banishment flesh and blood cannot endure, and then let the English look to themselves, and get yourself to some port town.

Taken by us, Sam. Molineux, Roger Maynwaring.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Feb. 29. 1179.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 32 iv.

The voluntary confession of Barnaby Rocester, of the town of Wexford, merchant.

Confesses having a conference with Mary Phillips and says he told her he heard there was an Earl going into England to know the King's pleasure touching the banishment of priests.

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He thinks the Earl was the Earl of Westmeath. He denies that he questioned with Mary Philips that if the priests were banished there would be a cruel war.

He is now in prison and will make no further confession without some constraint, which the Lord Deputy may be enforced to make him afraid of.

Taken by us, Sam. Molineux, Roger Maynwaringe.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

March. **1180.** Purport of the above examination, enclosed in Falkland's letter of the 21st March 1624.

P. 1. Endd.

[March ?] **1181.** PETITION of SIR THOMAS DUTTON to the COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH AFFAIRS.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 33 A.

Prays for payment of arrears of salary, &c.

April 10. **1182.** LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 34.

Recommending the bearer, Captain Tobin, and for dispatch of his business.—Dublin Castle, 10 April 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

April 11. **1183.** LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to SECRETARY CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 35.

Order is given to mend the highways for increase of commerce between towns. To open all the passes 300 feet, the better way for an army to march, and to give the fewer strengths to the rebel. No person bearing Irish apparel is to bear arms. No munition to be sold but to His Majesty's stores, and all persons to be served from thence by warrant. The Lord Deputy has given order for a general muster of the army to be taken before him, but is doubtful to assemble them in regard of the great arrears and the little power left in him.

Like order for the county forces to be in readiness. By this means the Lord Deputy will be able to certify His Majesty the forces the county is to furnish and what they are, and if there be any design in hand against the State the authors will apprehend by these diligences that they are discovered. An expectation to have the army increased to 6,000 foot and 600 horse. If it be so, the Lord Deputy desires to enjoy the privileges and authority of his place in appointing officers, and recommend some old well deserving servitors to be employed, by which means the pensions they now have may be spared.

Phelim M'Birne fit to be stayed in England as a pledge and tie upon his father, being a dangerous man in Ireland.

The Lord Montgarrett, next heir to the earldom of Ormond, who married a daughter of Tyrone, was long out in the late rebellion, and is now poor, is fit likewise to be called into England during these doubtful times.—Dublin Castle, 11 April 1624.

P. 4. Signed. Add. Endd.

1624.
 April. **1184.** Abstracts of the Lord Deputy's letters to Secretary Conway
 S.P., Ireland, of the 31st March and 11th April 1624.
 vol. 238, 36. *Pp. 3. Endd.*

- [April 11.¹] **1185.** SIR JOHN BOURCHIER'S SCHEME for Two FORTS in the
 North of IRELAND.

Ireland, though in some good measure defended by fortifications and buildings upon the east, south, and west, yet in the north, which lies most open to foreign invasion, and where the inhabitants are the most rebellious, there is a road for ships half a mile broad at the entry, two miles broad within, running three miles in length up into the land, into which the greatest of the King's ships may enter at a low water, the places not fortified at all, nor that part of the country.

If two forts were erected upon this entrance and furnished with 100 good men, they would secure that place from invasion, and keep the country's people in obedience.

There being a great want of small money in Ireland, if His Majesty would allow the benefit to be raised by the coinage of a convenient quantity of copper into pence and halfpence for once only, and to be made current in Ireland only.

Two strong forts might be speedily built, fitted, and furnished with munition and all other needful provisions, and a fit maintenance assured for a captain, a lieutenant, and other officers, with 100 soldiers for ever, without any pay or other charge from His Majesty either for the present or the future.

P. 1. Endd.: "Sir John Bouchier's paper concerning fortifications to be made in the north of Ireland, and means to perform it by allowing the making of copper pence and halfpence."

- April 11. **1186.** LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
 vol. 238, 37.

Sends a survey of the ruins of Dublin Castle and desires directions for the repair of them. He desires the nomination of officers and a voice in the new establishment.—Dublin Castle, 11 April 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Encloses,

- April 5. **1187.** *Captain Pynnar's estimate of the charge for the repair of Dublin Castle.*

S.P., Ireland,
 vol. 238, 37 r.

Pp. 2. Endorsed.

- April 17. **1188.** MR. WILLIAM ANDREWE to MR. WATERHOUSE.

S.P., Ireland,
 vol. 238, 38.

Wishes his return and presence. Since his departure from them several rumours are divulged concerning some danger at hand, by some sudden insurrection of the Irish to surprise the English. On Thursday last, the matmaker's boy was brought unto him by his master, reported in the presence of Mr. Stephens, their Provost-Marshal, and many others. The little boy being at

¹ A special note says, Abstract of Lord Deputy's letter of April 11, 1624.

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Cormack O'Skallen's house in Clamore, was counselled to provide to save his life by departing from his master under these or the like words: "If thou meanest to save thy life, look to thyself, and provide for thy safety, for before May-day thou shalt see that the English are destroyed, for there is help coming." These words (as the boy reported) were first spoken to the boy, by the woman, and in pity of the boy's life, and afterwards repeated by the foresaid Cormack unto the boy at the same time. Since that, one Redmon M'Manus, the last night coming to Belterbolt, delivered these speeches to some of the townsmen, "It is good for you to look to your town and set a strong watch, for there will be presently a rising." These words were brought unto him last night by William Smith, one of the constables, George Coingrave, Henry Warren, and John Wilkinson, being altogether. His advice was, (for having no authority he could not command,) to double the number of the watch both in the town, and to secure the ford near the castle. Prays him to buy half a ream of paper and some gunpowder; there is very little in the town, and that which is the Irish send to buy it up.

The constable told him from Francis's wife, that Master Talbot's man coming to buy powder, she refused to sell him any, who was very inquisitive to buy how much powder she had.

These things he thought good to advertise him of, that he might make necessary provision to hasten his return to them. If they stand in need of help of authority, there is not a justice of the peace within 10 miles, now that my Lord of Kilmore is gone to Dublin.—Dated 17 April 1624.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 39.

1189. LORD DEPUTY to SECRETARY CONWAY.

Suggests a means of increasing His Majesty's revenues. Has already given my Lord Duke [of Buckingham] a taste of it. It is this:—

To bring into this kingdom all His Majesty's born subjects with all their wealth and strength who are pirates residing at Argier [Algiers], or in any other of the Turkish ports or dominions, and so dispose of them here as their wealth shall be a tie upon their fidelity, and their ships a safeguard to his dominions and an offence to his enemies, of whom it is likely that many and very mighty ones are ready to rise up.

For against them shall these men being recalled be daily employed under a new rule and regiment of order, for being birds of prey that have ever been trained up in rapine, and excellent use will be made of their forces and abilities, both for the safety of His Majesty's subjects exercising trade, and the weakening of his enemies, who shall then be the only object of their violence.

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And besides it shall be made particularly profitable for His Majesty's coffers, and since force has not been able to restrain them, why should not seasonable mercy be used to regain and settle them, by an assurance of the safety of their persons and the fruition of the fruits of their many adventures. Into Ireland they had much rather come than into England, for divers respects :—

First, for that His Majesty's subjects of this kingdom have sustained less damage than those of England, by the preys they have taken from them, and therefore they may in all likelihood enjoy the benefit of their pardons here, with less murmur and heartburning than they can hope to do there, from whence the spoils taken have been greater, and many more for number.

Next, the situation of the land is much more proper and yare than that to exercise their faculties, being here much more cheaply victualled, much more easily out and in, at and from sea, which lies opener with less impediments of tides and channels, and lands ends and capes to double, which require varieties of wind to serve them together with the singular and secure harbours for ships of all burthens to ride in in all weathers.

And lastly, here are under my commands now residing who dare not appear in England, the only instruments in the world both for credit with them, and dexterity to treat and persuade with them to come and submit themselves upon his (Falkland's) protection, provided they be assured that he be commissioned to grant their pardons, available in all the rest of His Majesty's dominions. Neither shall it be any whit to my Lord Admiral's loss, who shall be most carefully provided for in all the acceptations which shall be made of any of their submissions. Prays for a speedy answer, and if His Majesty be pleased to allow it is persuaded he can draw in divers of the Dutch pirates which are amongst them there, and so lessen the common enemy, to the terror of that particular enemy.—
Dublin Castle, 18 April 1624.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

April 19. 1190. LORD DEPUTY to CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 40.

Since the writing of this enclosed, has had some farther consideration of the proposition therein set down, which he prays him to acquaint the Prince withal, and desire his assistance in it. If it can be effected, besides the great advantage it will bring to this kingdom by their calling home and settlement here; does not doubt but to make it worth 20,000*l.* to His Highness, 10,000*l.* to my Lord Admiral, with whom he desires him to confer about it, and half as much to be divided between Conway and him. These are his imaginations, which he presumes upon good reasons to make good, if the business may be gone through withal. Has written both to the Prince and to my Lord Duke to speak with him about

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it, which he prays him take the first opportunity.—Dublin Castle, 19 April 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

April 19. 1191.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 41.

A Proposition made by the Lord Deputy of Ireland.

"To bring into that kingdom by way of mercy, since they cannot be restrained by force, all His Majesty's born subjects, with all their wealth and strength, who are now pirates residing at Argier, or at any the Turks' dominions, and so to dispose of them in Ireland as their wealth shall be a tie upon their fidelities and enriching to that realm, and people and their ships to be a defence and safeguard, &c." (Merely a summary of the propositions in the two foregoing letters.)

Pp. 2. Endd.

April 19. 1192.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 42.

LORD DEPUTY to CONWAY.

Since his last despatch of the 31 March, has with some difficulty apprehended Humfrey Welsh, and has him now close prisoner in the castle of Dublin. He confesses to have spoken those words certified in the copy of the examinations of the two persons, Oliver Byrne and Benedict Cottman, much to the wrong of that honorable personage, who was then in town attending the State together with his son, and on all occasions of discourse upon the present state of things, expressed a very honest sense of the King of Spain's evil carriage towards their master and the Prince, and vowed his loyal prosecution of any Spanish forces that should make descent into Ireland, or any other party who should dare here to arise up and appear for him to the uttermost of his power. Glad as he was to hear those protestations will yet keep close watch over him and his proceedings. And he the less trusts him, because on the Friday in Easter week last, there was a great assembly within seven miles of his house, made by two titular bishops under the title of visiting a holy anchorite residing thereabouts, which serves only for a fit colour to occasion such assemblies under the title of devotion, though the intentions be often treason. Great consultations were held there, but yet he cannot hear what their conclusions were. Is in doubt about discharging Welch, and it is his purpose to keep him close prisoner and all under silence until he receives his (Conway's) directions.—Dublin Castle, 19 April 1624.

Hol. Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

April 24. 1193.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 43.

LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

State that they had published the proclamation touching the undertakers and natives of the six escheated counties of Ulster, according to their directions of December 12, 1623.—Dublin Castle, 21 April 1624.

Signed: Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Fra. Blundell, Brabazon, G. Shurley, Dom. Sarsfelde, Fr. Aungier, Blenerhaysett, Dud. Norton, Fra. Annesley, J. King, A. Loftus.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

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Feb. —.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 43.

1194. *Return of the Commissioners for surveying Plantations.*

By virtue of H.M.'s commission, concerning the county of Armagh, dated at Dublin the 27 of January 1623, they make this return of the names and number of the Irish that on the 12 Dec. last, or at any time since, were inhabiting upon the several proportions of the British undertakers, their agents, tenants, and farmers, within the county of Armagh, and what rents and other duties and services they or any of them pay, and what quantities of land each of them now holds. Taken by a jury impannelled before Sir F. Annesley, Sir Edward Treavor, and Charles Points, Esq., the 23 Feb. 1623, at the town of Ardmagh, the names of whom are as follows:—William Peterson, John Elcocke, Robert Hope, Robert Neale, Robert Roe, Giles Carington, Patrick Oge McRory O'Hanlon, Brian Oge O'Haggan, Hugh McBrian McCann, Oliver Kennedy, Robert Hamilton, Ralph Grindall, Mulmory McDonell, Robert Elliot, Shane Oge O'Hanlon, Wm. Hobson, Richard McCoddane, which said jurors, being sworn upon the holy Evangelists to make true enquiry and presentment of the premises, have presented unto us as followeth, viz.:

Mr. Claude Hamilton's proportion.

Three Irish. Their names and holdings given.

Sir James Creg's proportion.

Six Irish. Their names and holdings given.

Mr. William Lawder's proportion.

Ten Irish. Their names and holdings given.

Sir James Douglass's proportion.

Patrick Groome M'Shery resides on this proportion with Sir Archibald Acheson as his servant, and Thomas Kedan.

Mr. Rollston's proportion.

Eleven Irish. Their names and holdings given.

Mr. Secheverell's proportion.

Thirty-six Irish. Their names and holdings given.

Mr. Machett's proportion.

Their names and holdings given.

Mr. Heron's proportion.

Twelve Irish. Their names and holdings given.

Mr. Stanhaw's proportions. Nineteen Irish.

Their names and holdings given,

Sir William Brunker's proportion.

Sixty-four Irish. Their names and holdings given.

John Dillon's proportion.

Eight Irish. Their names and holdings given.

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*Mr. Powell's proportion.**Forty-two Irish. Their names and holdings given.—¹
February 1623.**Signed: Francis Annesley, Edward Trevor, Charles
Poynes —Copia vera, Wm. Uscher.**Pp. 11. Copy. Endd.*April 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 44.**1195.** .LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

In discharge of their duties, renew by Mr. Secretary Annesley, their often-repeated representations that this realm is full of rumours, doubts, and fears, and fuller of unsettled and ill-affected people, who desire nothing so much as alteration, and that they (the Deputy and Council) are utterly unprovided with means to prevent or withstand sudden dangers, the forts being ruinous and the soldiers miserably poor, and out of heart by reason there is no money here to repair the one or relieve the other, the universal scarcity being such as interrupts and prevents the great diligence and industry the Vice-Treasurer uses in bringing in what is due to the King, because it is indeed exhausted and not to be had in the land. Urge them to send monies, and refer them to the report of Mr. Secretary Annesley, who can satisfy them upon all occasions that may arise.—Dublin Castle, 24 April 1624.

*Signed: Falkland, A. T. Loftus, Canc., Ri. Powerscourt,
Brabazon, Fr. Aungier, Fra. Blundell, Geo. Shurley, Dom.
Sarsfelde, Dud. Norton, Tho. Roper, J. Kinge.**Pp. 2. Sealed. Add. Endd.*April 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 45.**1196.** LORD DEPUTY to CONWAY.

His (Falkland's) last of the 19 of this month, which was at sea, being put back again by contrary winds, he encloses an abstract of some intelligence, since received, as an occasion for him to put His Majesty in mind of some timely consideration to be had of the safety of this kingdom, which is at this time in that state of weakness and disorder as if it had been plotted and prepared to be betrayed over as a prey to any powerful enemy that had a will to attempt it, and the skill to make use of intestine discontentments.

The forts are ruinous, the army unpaid, and the people generally discontented through the fall of their great hope by the alteration upon the breach of treaty with Spain. Complaints of such an abatement of the authority of the Deputy since he came to the sword, though the envy and spite of the Lord Treasurer that his commands are answered with neglect and contempt, which were wont to be answered with fear and obedience, and if he shall not now be therein repaired and supported with better countenance and heard with better credit there than in all his time he has been, ill consequences must

¹ Blank in MS.

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needs ensue. Complains that many of his letters are to this day unread; all of them unanswered; a dangerous negligence if it should be continued in these stirring times.

From every quarter of the kingdom receives daily advertisements of fearful rumours and panic apprehensions of some sudden commotion and general massacre of the English, who are almost afraid to continue upon their habitations in the country. In case of any insurrection finds he could only march with 600 foot and 150 horse, after leaving the forts slightly garrisoned. He wants money, but is not allowed to borrow.

The beginning of this term, my Lord of Westmeath came up to this town and brought his eldest son with him, at which time information coming diversly that the voices of his being King of Ireland (whereof he formerly gave Conway notice), were grown more general and public in the country than formerly. Thought it time to take notice of it to him, which accordingly he did, when he expressed both so much sense of the injury done him, and of his integrity and loyalty, and desired leave to transport himself to England, and there prostrate himself at H. M.'s feet, there to remain till he had justified himself in his innocency, and should have obtained leave to prosecute the author of that calumny, who, indeed, he (Falkland) finds to be one singular baggage fellow, now prisoner in the castle, of whom his former letters gave him notice, and will be a competent person to make a public example of, and give him (Lord Westmeath) full satisfaction.

With this passage made the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Aungier, Mr. Vice-Treasurer, and Mr. Secretary Norton acquainted in his (Lord Westmeath's) own presence, when he repeated his protests against the calumny, and desire to throw himself at H. M.'s feet, which they all understood to be every way the safest course, and accordingly confirmed him in his resolutions. Then he desired liberty to go into the country for four days, both to provide himself with money for his journey, and by his farewell taken of his wife, to leave her, being new with child, with satisfaction. To this they consented, detaining notwithstanding, for better security, his eldest son as a pledge till his return. He has likewise counselled the Earl of Antrim, whose daughter his eldest son has married, to follow his example, and by a journey of his own into England to make himself appear clear there of some ill aspersions likewise cast upon him. Remits the rest till he writes next by the Lord of Westmeath himself, who within five days, if the wind serve, is resolved to follow these. And so, &c.—Dublin Castle, 24 April 1624.

Since Ireland was Ireland there never was such universal tranquillity as at this instant, there not being 10 rebels in the whole kingdom, and they being dispersed and of no value. Prays God it proves not like the morning, which is ever darkest before daybreaking, for there were never more

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whispers of terror than there are now of ensuing danger, yet doubts not to contain all in quietness within the land until some foreign power shall appear to give them courage to stir.

Pp. 3. Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

April 21. 1197.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 451.

An Extract out of an Advertisement received 21 April 1624 from a discreet and credible person, and a native.

Since his coming from Dunmore was by a friend informed of letters tending to danger to this kingdom from Spain. After travelling to several places for credible satisfaction learned where the party was who travelled with the letters, and "missed him by a mile a country way to his heavy discontent and hard fortune." All this last year the Spaniard has been taking up an extraordinary army, as well for the sea as for land, pretending to be beforehand with the King of England; and sent direction to Naples and the Low Countries for the like provision, and to the Indies, and also gathers in all parts as many Irish as he can, and had the regiment of Irish in the Low Countries enforced double to that which they were at the beginning of March, and endeavours to add more daily unto them.

They have no small hope of their (the writer's) unhappy nation to work upon to serve their own ends. They are well assured that the army of this kingdom is but poor, and the forts and holds weak and out of repair, and most of their nation discontented, upon all which they strongly presume, and have treacherous eyes to observe them all.

The proclamations against priests was presented to the King of Spain, and sent to the Pope and Emperor, which gives them great encouragement to expect the dishonesty of the Irish to their King and country. Learns from his correspondent that in all likelihood they will give them a sudden canvasado how well soever they (the honest part) shall bear it. His news is not above 18 days from Madrid into Ireland, and he is not to believe false letters sent of purpose to satisfy the State that no such thing is intended by the Spaniard, for he has seen a letter from the court of Spain protesting that the match is firmly concluded, and this letter sent on purpose to blind the State by report, and to persuade them from provision fit to countermand those dangers. If the Irish nobles and gentry might be conveniently made secure to the State, it would prevent much mischief and discountenance the enemies expectations. Will repair to Limerick about the latter end of the term, and will report what he observes. Has moved for his being given charge of Duncannon [Dungannon?], for all their undertakers should know their strength. Young Tyrone will be sent to visit them if any occasion happen.—18 Aprilis 1624.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "An extract out of a letter of advertisement received 21 April 1624."

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April 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 46.

1198. Abstracts of the Lord Deputy of Ireland's letters to Secretary Conway of the 19th and 24th April 1624.

Pp. 3. Endd.

April 24.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 47.

1199. LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Last year (shortly after his arrival in Ireland) he sent special directions to the agent employed for the plantations in Ulster by the City of London to mount some ordnance in Londonderry, and received answer that he would acquaint the Governor and Committee therewith, and upon their approbation would accomplish it, which they have not sent him, as he (Deputy) has been informed.

By their Lordships' letters of 21 December last, he understood that they had taken order with the Governor and Committee for erecting platforms for the ordnance of that city, to build guard houses and sentinel houses, and to supply the defects in the storehouses for victuals and arms, if any there were, wherewith he (Deputy) immediately acquainted their agent and required him to put the directions in present execution, which the agent now pretends he dare not do, wanting power to dispose of the rents due unto the Londoner there without their allowance.

His (Deputy's) observation of the slow pace of their messenger and the apprehension he has of the importance of that place as being one of the most important towns in the kingdom, and the necessity of speedy proceedings is so urgent, that he has given power to Sir John Vaughan, who is garrisoned there, to take to his assistance the recorder of that city, and to estimate what those works will amount unto, and to levy so much of their rents as shall finish them.

Will be glad to receive their Lordships' approbation of the course he has taken, or if they deem his act to be an error he will acknowledge and reform it.—Dublin Castle, 24 April 1624.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

April 28.
Conway Papers.

1200. SIR EDW. CONWAY [to the COUNCIL].

Encloses, by His Majesty's command, some late addresses of my Lord Deputy of Ireland, and requests their Lordships to summon the Commissioners for Irish Affairs, and with them to take these addresses into serious consideration, and give their opinions and advice upon the things that are propounded or desired by the Deputy.—Dated Windsor, 28 April 1624.

Signed: Edward Conway. Not addressed.

April 29.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 48.

1201. PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD ZOUCHE, Warden of the Cinque Ports.

His Majesty, considering the present serious state of the kingdom of Ireland, observes how greatly the quiet of it, and

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the safety of his subjects may be endangered by those Irish, who being of turbulent spirits and ill-affected in religion or otherwise, have been or are employed in the service of foreign armies, requires him to take special order that whatever Irish arrive in any part of the Cinque Ports from any part beyond the seas, the magistrate of the place shall examine them from whence they come, of what condition they are, where they have spent their time, and whither they intend to go, and withal minister unto them the oath of allegiance, and if they refuse to take the same they shall then send them up hither in safe custody to be further examined and proceeded with as we shall find cause.—Whytehall, 29 April 1624.

Signed: W. Mandevill, G. Cant, H. Grandison, G. Carew, T. Edmondes, Jo. Suckling, Geo. Calvert, Rich. Weston, F. Dickenson.

P. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.: "Rec. 9th May 1624."

April 29. **1202.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 49.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

By his letters of the 23, he presented to their Lordships' consideration the course to be resolved on for proceeding with the works at Londonderry. Has this day received a letter from Sir John Vaughan, whereof he encloses a branch, by which they may see that there is no mention made in letters of the 15th of last February, lately received by the agent from the Governor and Committee there of that particular, although their letters dated December signify that they had taken order with them for it. So that by their dilatoriness and the obstinacy of their agent, and the difficulty of raising rents by any command from him (Deputy), the works are not likely to be proceeded with without special instructions from them, wherein he begs their Lordships to hasten them, and that the order may be sent to him, and he will have their Lordships' directions fully carried out.—Dublin Castle, 29 April 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

April 20.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 49 r.

1203. *Extract from a letter of Sir John Vaughan's to the Lord Deputy, stating his inability to levy the rents due for the Londoners on account of poverty. Copia vera. Ead., Nich. Whyte.*

P. 1. Endd.

April 30. **1204.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 238, 50.

SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL to CONWAY.

Recommends the bearer, the Earl of Westmeath, now on his way to England, to cast himself at His Majesty's feet and clear himself of the false report spread about him.—Dublin, 30 April 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

April 27 and May 2. **1205.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 51.

LORD DEPUTY to CONWAY.

By this passage the Earl of Westmeath comes over to present himself to His Majesty to implore his good opinion of

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him and his loyal intentions, and, having set his innocence and loyalty upright, to beseech him to let him have justice against the man who spread the rumour of the Irishmen's purpose to make him King of Ireland, which cannot be denied him without the breach of every rule of the State, since the author now in custody was the author of a false and dangerous rumour touching a great peer of the kingdom capitally in a perilous point. To this purpose the Deputy has, together with four more of the Council (friends of Westmeath), subscribed a letter to His Majesty. Hopes that His Majesty will admonish Westmeath, and warn him to take heed how he set himself up hereafter in the conceit of the multitude by his popular appearing in their causes and interests, which has heretofore too much affected him, and to be contented with the private exercise of his conscience, without drawing together any number of priests, in which he has given good hopes of reformation, and then he may be worthy and fit to be cherished. He has given good satisfaction to the Lord Deputy.

The Lord Deputy's zeal for His Majesty's service has begotten much malice and envy against him, and daily some one works to his prejudice in His Majesty's good opinion. Sir Frances Aneslowe [Annesley] is now employed doing him ill in England, and has made a collection of complaints to make against him there. Charged him with as much before he took leave of him (the Deputy), but he denied it, yet he found that he had a budget full of contemptible "*gatherums*." Desires that before credit be given to these reports, he (the Deputy) may be heard.—Dublin Castle, 27 April 1624.

Since writing this letter he has had more conversation with Westmeath, and has received full assurance of his loyal intentions. And as for the report of money offered by him to be paid when he should be Deputy of Ireland, it seems to have been an invention which will not be proved, though it begot no such rumour as the former, whereof all parts were full.

This letter should have gone with the Earl of Westmeath's passage, but the Deputy would not send it by him or in his company, and now it has stayed to be able to tell him that on May in the morning, a day of great expectation of an universal massacre, one of the greatest towers of the castle fell down to the ground with the ordnance mounted upon it. The fall has shaken a great part of the wall, and it will cost much to replace, which had better be done at once, but money must be sent to do it with. 2 May 1624.

Pp. 3. Hol. Add. Endd.

May 3. 1206. SECRETARY CONWAY to the LORD PRESIDENT.
Conway Papers.

Referring to his late letter regarding the Lord Deputy's letters which had been sent for their consideration, he suggests that it may be prudent to "conceal and keep to himself those parts of the Lord Deputy's letters which lay any personal charges upon particular parties," merely proposing to my Lords a general question, and making the application of the decision

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to individuals upon the responsibility of others rather than of the Lord Deputy, the more so inasmuch as he had already "complained of the publishing of his private advertisements."

P.S.—The Lord Deputy's letters to be kept safe and restored. List of papers sent.

Not signed or sealed. Endd.: "May 3, 1624, Lord President, sent by Feake."

May 10.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 51A.

1207. Abstract of the Lord Deputy's letter to Conway of the 27 April 1624.

P. 1. Endd.

May 10.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 52.

1208. LETTER from the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL IN ENGLAND to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

His letter of the 24 of April, expressing the present state and condition of Ireland, was no sooner received than communicated to the Board, where Sir Fra. Anesley [Annesley] was likewise fully heard, from whom they received more particular light in the affairs of that State. All his other letters have been received, but the sitting of Parliament has not allowed them time to call a council together to answer them as often as they otherwise would have done. They assure him that, besides the aforesaid reason, the principal cause of their deferring to write to him of late was their expectation of the conclusion of this session of Parliament, that they, having already prepared the way of reinforcing the army, and repairing the forts and castles there, and the granting of subsidies, affording means and money to put the same in execution, might then have answered all his letters at once, good purpose and effect which they hope to do shortly. Whitehall, 10 May 1624.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

May 11.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 53.

1209. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to CONWAY.

Letter in favour of the Lord Viscount of Vallentia (who performed great services during the late wars, &c.) now going over to England.—Dublin Castle, 11 May 1624.

P. 1. Copy. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

May 13.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 54.

1210. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to CONWAY.

He (Conway) has now the Lord of Westmeath with him; assures himself he (Conway) is satisfied with his loyalty, and will use him to his content, and yet not return him over suddenly. His being there keeps all those who had their eyes fixed upon him at a gaze, and for this time half amazed their imaginations, which might unhappily have wrought his hurt in the way of their own ends without his privacy had he stayed still. His friends now give it forth that the Papists are generally jealous of him for the affection which he bears the State, and that great suspicions are conceived of him lest he

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will be drawn to change his resolution in religion, who lately was the most presumed upon of any man in this land for being well grounded. These sudden mutations of voices he holds it necessary to acquaint him with. Loves his (Lord Westmeath's) person, and is careful of his well doing, yet his duty to his great master is the supreme one which sways him, and yet presumes this is the way to preserve him, and will in the end prove to have been the office of a friend. Has enclosed the abstract of a letter from his (Conway's) brother, and thinks the same of the matter as he does. Has returned him a letter from him (Falkland) to the Earl of Antrim, requiring him to send Alexander M'Donnell and the M'Quilly to him, but not to be sent to the earl unless he first deny, or delay to send the parties to him. Urges a supply of money, and beseeches him to let him understand a resolution speedily concerning his motion about the pirates. Timeing that business is the life of it, a little longer delay will drive them to a new application. They are impatient that they hear not from him. If he is trusted and directed, doubts not but to conclude well both for His Majesty's profit, honour, service, and safety.—Dublin Castle, 13 May 1624.

Pp. 2. Hol. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

May 6. 1211.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 54 r.

A Branch of a Letter from Sir Foulke Conway to the Lord Deputy of Ireland.

One Abrey Low, who was a horseman of the Lord Treasurer's troop, and who now lives by the "Bandside" [Ban Side], not far from the limits of the Rout, and has had the land some seven or eight years, made a complaint to Conway that Alexander M'Donnell, nephew to the Earl of Antrim, came into his land with more than 100 of his company, threw down the hedges, and said he would not deliver the possession of some part of his land to Ever M'Quillin, and being demanded by Abrey Low by what warrant, he answered that he had neither order nor warrant but himself, who, he thought, was fully sufficient for it, and if he were disturbed in the possession he gave him, he would come with twice as many and put him in again. Upon this complaint Conway wrote to the Earl of Antrim and desired him to call for his nephew, Alexander, to know of him why he brought so many men with him to disturb a man who had been so long in possession, he having no title to the land himself, and why he should draw so many men together without warrant. If he did not answer these questions he was to be sent to Conway. Has not yet heard from the Earl of Antrim, and would not have troubled the Lord Deputy if he had known the truth of the matter, but the under-sheriff told him that there was a rumour in the country that Alexander M'Donnell meant to "put more men together, which should have drawn themselves together in those parts." Wishes the Lord Deputy to speak with the

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under-sheriff to ascertain the truth of the rumour.—6 May 1624.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

May 18. 1212.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 54A.

ABSTRACT of a LETTER from SIR CHARLES COOTE of the 18th May.

One Connor M'Iward, a Franciscan friar, is a native of county Tirconnell, from whence he is gone to Gallwaye. He lay one night in a friend's house of his (Sir Charles Coote's), to whom he revealed, as a great secret, that he and five priests and friars were to go into Scotland to endeavour to gain some of the nobility or chief gentlemen of that kingdom to their religion and party, and to promise any such as should come to them all countenance, favour, and support from the King of Spain and the Pope. He farther said that there were directions come into Ireland from beyond the seas to cause them (the six priests) to take upon this attempt. They are to take shipping somewhere near to Knockfergus [Carrickfergus], where they may get passage the shortest cut over seas. Foreign priests from all parts of Ireland do daily flock into this province; they are very busy with the people.

Has sent his (Falkland's) letter to Henry O'Rorke. It was with him upon Sunday last. He has lately retired himself out of the county of Leitrim, and has spent some time in the county of Mayo with his father-in-law, David Bourke M'Tibbatts, where he (Sir Charles) dares say he has had no good council. There is a son of Brian Oge O'Rourke, a famous traitor, that cut in pieces Sir Conyers Clifford, and was in the last rebellion in this country; his mother was Maguire's daughter, his eldest brother is a leader of the Irish regiment. Conceives this man to be a most dangerous imp, fit to be secured, which he offers to his consideration.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

May 20. 1213.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 55.

LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to CONWAY.

Until he receives answer to his many letters, especially in the points concerning the pirates, will forbear to trouble him with matters of that nature. Only he must needs tell him, under seal of secrecy, that he did his master good and seasonable service in sending over the Earl of Westmeath, and him (the earl) the like good office, thereby preventing him from either being ill, doing ill, or suffering ill, and thus has preserved him still a meet subject for His Majesty to work good upon for his service. For since his departure all strange voices are silenced universally, and certainly whatsoever unhappy purpose was before in design, by that opportune transmission was absolutely quashed and prevented. And, therefore, if he gives him (Conway) as good argument to persuade him of his loyalty as he did him (Falkland) before his departure, then he will afford him his favour with His Majesty, for he should be very sorry that any noble personage worthy to be saved should run a hazard to be de-

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stroyed by his (Falkland's) diligent zeal to do his duty, which would be too lamentable an effect of a good cause.

It should seem by this enclosed examination of an Irish pilgrim lately returned from beyond the seas, that the Spaniards have begun hostility at the sea against His Majesty's subjects, which he commends to his consideration.—Dublin Castle, 20 May 1624.

That his honour may see what uncertainty they can give themselves of the continuance of this peace, has enclosed a copy of an advertisement received from my Lord President of Connaught, and the copy of a letter from Sir Wm. Cootey, in King's County, both come to his hands since the writing of the other side of this paper. Beseeches him that it may move him to send a speedy supply of money, and authority to dispose of it as they shall discern fittest for His Majesty's service. 22 May 1624.

Pp. 2. Hol. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

May 19. 1214.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 55 r.

President of Connaught to the Lord Deputy.

That upon Wednesday last there was an assembly of between three and four score fathers and other priests at Sir Hugh O'Conner's at Ballintubber, besides divers other gentlemen of the country, and had been there these three or four days, as he is informed, every one of the priests being armed with swords, daggers, and pistols, each of them having besides two serving men, and all armed like their masters. Some of these priests are divers times at that town, as he hears. Surely, there must needs be some bad intent in these great meetings. Beseeches him to take it into consideration, for he much fears if a speedy course be not taken they that are English shall have their throats cut of a sudden. There are divers shrewd speeches spread abroad which he forbears to write of. If it please him to command him, will attend him at his pleasure. One Donell M'Swine is the head of them, who comes out of Ulster, a very dangerous man, and vicar-general over them all. He sent to Galway for a barrel of wine, and drank it out there amongst his company, and paid for all himself. Beseeches him to be secret herein until he speaks with him, or until he hears from him again. Begs him to send by this bearer some 20 pounds of powder and a proportion of lead for the safeguard of his house and family, and he will answer for it according to the King's price, and assure him he will not be slack in doing his duty in giving him true advertisement of anything that may tend to His Majesty's service, his honour's, or the good of the country.

"P.S.—Since the writing hereof has heard that at this assembly there was M'Davye O'Birne and O'Connor Dunn, with their children. This advertiser requires his name to be kept secret for a while."

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

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May 19. 1215.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 55 II.*Sir William Cowley's Letter to the Lord Deputy.*

Informs him that on Monday last there were assembled in the great wood of Fercall, near the town of Pallace, nine armed men furnished each of them with a pike, a sword, and two darts, and one pistol only, borne by James M'Feenin Coghlan, who, together with Teig M'Brian O'Mogloy, were the chief ring-leaders of that company. They laid themselves on the passage through the great wood, where they robbed divers passengers going to and coming from the fairs of Killian and Kilcormick, amongst whom was a servant of his, one Nicholas Sankey, and a servant of Sir Henry Warren's, named Hugh M'James. They also robbed a Scottish pedlar, from whom they took 10l., as the knaves confess, and three pounds weight of tobacco; but the report goes of 40l. in money to have been taken from the Scotchman. If he extend not his accustomed care in dispersing this small spark now newly begun, it is likely to spread farther, to the effecting much mischief. As occasion shall be offered will acquaint him therewith.—Edenderry, 19 May 1624.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

May 14. 1216.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 55 III.

The examination of Garrett Tirrell, of the "Pate" (sic) [Pass] of Kilbride, co. Westmeath, gent., taken by directions from the Lord Deputy, the 14 May. 1624, by me, John Veel.

Gives account, on 25 of April last, of sailing from Rochelle in a ship of Drogheda, owner John Tarleton, and of being overtaken and arrested by a Spanish ship of war. A Scottish ship of 100 tons at least was also near them.

After the Spaniards had rifled the ship of eight muskets and some other commodities, as certain apparel, and which they wanted, they went from them, being afraid of a London ship, which was becalmed or else had rescued both these ships, for she made five shots at the Spaniards, but could not come within reach of them to do them any harm; so this examine in the said Swan arrived off there on Thursday the 13th of this instant May 1624.

*Subscribed: Garrett Tirrell.**This is a true copy. Signed: Falkland.*

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

May 22. 1217.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 56.

LORD DEPUTY to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

Understands that H.M. has appointed them Commissioners for Irish Causes. Is glad the employment is conferred on those who have such experience of this place and people, and hopes that he shall now receive timely answers to his letters, and that he shall have the like good correspondency with them now they are joined, as he had with them in particular

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before. Encloses some advertisements he lately received from the Lord President of Connaught, in answer to some inquiries which he himself directed, and they will perceive by his relation how weakly all that whole province is furnished if any enemy shall happen to arrive there, as report says they intend to do. To confirm it he (Falkland) lately held some conference with Capt. Tirrell, in whom they know Tyrone had great trust, who confesses to him that by Tyrone's contract with the Spaniards, it was directly concluded that they should have bent their course for the river Shanon, and to have made their descent at or near Sligo, and that it is most likely that they will desire to land there again if at any time they shall send any forces into this kingdom, having found their error by what they did amiss the last time. Renews his application for men, munition, and money; and until that money shall arrive, prays directions be sent to him, with a *non obstante* to the last establishment; and instructions to call upon the treasurers for such monies as must presently be expended for fortifications, which the poor sum allowed for extraordinaries will by no means bear by the thousandth part, and it is better that some of the army who can best spare it should forbear until a supply come over, than that these works should remain in the state they now stand in.

When the army shall be increased he presumes it will be thought necessary again to increase the Concordatum monies to 4,000*l.* pr. ann., for that is the money which, being employed as it ought to be, doth the best service by way of prevention, both of danger and expense of blood. In former times it was thought reasonable to allow the President of Mounster to dispose of 1,000*l.* pr. ann., without rendering reason or account for it, in confidence and for secrecy; and if the Deputy be not so trusted when the time grows stirring, but that he must render his reason for every penny he employs at Council board, many services will be prevented and miscarry that are of great importance, which some of them well know. Times of peace will bear anything, but times of war are of another disposition; all which he leaves to his consideration.—Dublin Castle, 22 May 1624.

P.S.—Has added the copy of another letter received from Sir William Cooley in Fercall, in King's County, that they may discern what is beginning, but he has given directions for their prosecutions.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

May 19. 1218.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 56 r.

Copy of a Letter from the Lord President of Connaught of the 19th May 1624, received 20th May, to the Lord Deputy.

In his last wrote to him, in answer to his concerning the "Dominick" friar, and the man with the letters that came

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out of Spain. Then told him that he happened upon a fit instrument for such a discovery, who is now with the friar himself. He is not of the O'Madyn's, as he (Falkland) writes, but his father hath lands very near the O'Maddyn's country, and his name is Æneas Callalan, and he himself is the man that he was informed came out of Spain with the friar, for he is the tall black man he (Falkland) described that brought money with him, which he received as Viaticum (as he terms it) from the King of Spain, to defray his journey; letters he may have, but he has not shown them yet. After he had visited his father and some friends, he made his present repair to Gallway to meet with the chief father of that order, that came over in company with him, one Doctor Lynch, a very learned man, and of great estimation with them. He is brother to Sir Harry Lynch, of whom, if he thinks fit, it were not amiss he (Falkland) required some account of him. He landed, as Falkland's letter mentions, in Mounster, and came into Connaught over the Shanon at Portamyme [Portumna], but Dr. Lynch went by the way of Limerick to Galway. Æneas Callalan says that in Spain it is certainly reported that the Irish regiment in the Low Countries, to the number of 2,000 men, shall be sent for Ireland, with spare arms to arm others that will adhere to them, but that they heard the narrow seas were straightly kept, but if it be possible they may pass they are appointed to land in Connaght near Galway. This much came from his own mouth, as the man he (Coote) entrusts sends him word. Shall within these three days know more of him; in the meantime has here inclosed sent him another advertisement newly come unto him, which he much likes not, for they are assemblies unusual both in the numbers and manner, but some few days before there was the like in the county of Gallway by the whole Popish clergy of the Archbishopric of Tuam. They meet not only themselves, but the principal gentlemen of the country attend them and their sons, who are merry lusty young men.

Consultations he is sure they have many, and what may follow is good to be looked to. Though, for his part, in Connaught he dare assure him of nothing but of the Castle of Athlone, for, as the condition of his command is now, he has not 100 men in the province to serve all. Knows (for the most part) the gentlemen all that do accompany these priests at their meetings, but when he considers how little he can do with the forces he has, if they list not to be obedient, it makes him sometimes doubtful what he should do unto them, whether he should let them go on in security till an opportunity of more advantage, or by some severe admonishment to seek to cut them off early from their councils, which may make them jealous of his intents to them. There is another who is of the sept of the O'Madynes, a soldier, who has very lately come out of the Low Countries. He only hears that there is much looking after him by the country, but of him he has not

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yet thoroughly learned; some say he is likewise gone to Galway. His (Coote's) advice is that Falkland have an especial eye upon that town, and upon the fort, for it is a point for foreign invasion, and there is a continual concourse of more priests there than in any town in all Ireland, whose assemblies of this kind are the certain forerunners of all rebellions in this country. Thinks it not fit that this should be kept from him (Falkland), whose eye ought to survey all, though this may be but a distraction of the priests among themselves what to do in these times, that do concur so soundly against them in the King's dominions.—Athlone, 19 May 1624.

Copia vera, Falkland.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

May 19. **1219.** *Copy of the letter from the President [of Connaught concerning great assemblies of priests in that province. Attested by Falkland,*

P. 1. Copy. Rec. 20 May 1624.

May 19. **1220.** *Copy of Sir William Colleye's letter of 19 May 1624. Duplicate of Art. 1215.*

May 31. **1221.** [] to CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 56 II.

Sends an advertisement from Sir Charles Coote, which imports that a Franciscan friar revealed to his host as a great secret that himself and five priests and friars more were to go speedily into Scotland to endeavour the gaining of the nobility and chief gentry to their religion and party, and to promise countenance, favour, and supportation from the King of Spain and the Pope to those whom they shall win; and for this they have commission from beyond seas. The foreign priests flock from all parts of the kingdom into the province of Connaught, and are very busy with the people.

Here is in this country a son of Brien Oge O'Rourk and brother to him in the Tower. He cut in pieces Sir Coniers Clifford. In the late rebellion he was a famous traitor is a most dangerous imp and fit to be secured. His brother is a leader in the Irish regiment.

The Lord Deputy has used all diligence in giving order for stopping the friars' passage and apprehending them, and hath by letters given notice of them to the Lord Chancellor of Scotland and proposed the giving him farther advertisements of them from England.

The Lord Deputy has written for O'Rourke to come to him and purposes to advise him to come over into England to sue for a pension; if he refuse to do so he will send him over, as he will do all other suspected dangerous persons, until he be countermanded.

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Another advertisement now sent imports that the priests in Munster have of late been very busy with some of the chief gentlemen for a general contribution to be employed, as some say, with agents into England to complain of the abuses of the Government, others say it is to be sent over to the Earl of Westmeath to support his charge and further the complaints made to the King and Council. No monies yet heard of to be collected, but in some parts the people neither will nor dare refuse it.

The Lord Deputy conceives the mentioning of the Earl of Westmeath is only to colour the collections, and without his privity, which may best be discovered from himself. If he be silent he is sincere (*sic*); if he stir in making motions he must be looked to. So long as the Jesuits and priests are suffered among the people to sway their consciences, there can be no loyalty in their hearts, nor assurance of peace in the kingdom. If the reinforcements were there and settled it would be time to put in execution the proclamation for banishing priests, Jesuits, &c., which with a discreet moderation might be without danger, so as there was a constant and undaunted resolution held in England, the disposition of the Irish being to do best under a hard hand, to interpret favour to proceed from fear, and insult over it, and to be most awful of an absolute power and a bold constant courage.

Florence McCarty, a man infinitely adored in Mounster, and a person of consequence, now in England, under good security and fit to be detained there. The Baron of Kerry and Lixnawe fit to have his residence in England, and the Lord Deputy, either by persuasion or otherwise, will cause his repair thither.

When the Irish intend any mischief, or fear to have a hard hand carried over them, they are then most busy in forming complaints against the Government. The Lord Deputy conceives they will not spare him at this time.

Irishmen coming out of the Low Countries have been permitted to visit Neal Garvie in the Tower. No good council can be expected from him, and therefore the liberty fit to be restrained.

Advertisements from foreign parts say :—

That there are 35 of the King of Spain's best ships ready to put to sea, under colour of convoying the West India fleet, but that fleet being already arrived in Spain, it is not unlike those ships are intended for Ireland, there being in them 3,000 land soldiers, and among them two Irish companies come from Naples.

That as soon as the Parliament is ended the marriage will be consummated and the Princess sent into England.

The archbishop is not yet come out of Spain, but report says he will come shortly and divers of his footmen with him

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in his company. The priests upon these last reports from Spain begin to take heart again.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.: "The original delivered to the Clerk of the Council, Sir Wm. Beecher."

[May.] 1222.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 51.

LORD DEPUTY to CONWAY.

Would be glad to receive some resolution concerning the propositions he last made about pirates.¹ Begs to make one more proposition, viz.: The kingdom yields good iron for ordnance. Wishes the King to grant a license unto 11 gentlemen of his nomination to make iron ordnance, to sell to the King, his friends and allies, under such restrictions as reasons of State shall advise the King to set upon the patentee. Besides the benefit to the customs, which will be increased, the King to receive 500*l* and Conway to receive 500*l*. during the term of the grant.

His (Deputy's) own benefit depends upon the success of the venture. The project will set many idle people at work, plant and maintain many English families, and will add many armed men to the musters to answer all alarms.—
No date.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

[May] 1223.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 58A.

The LORDS demands touching LONDONDERRY, COLERAINE, and the CASTLE OF CULMORE.

Londonderry.—The eight bulwarks about the city of Londonderry are to be furnished with platforms of oaken timber, and with 20 pieces of ordnance as specified.

Four gunners to attend and use the artillery, and to have ready at all times the quantity of corn, powder, and iron shot and other materials enumerated.

2. The bog that compassed the fourth part of the city should be made navigable for small boats by cutting a river through it, which would be a great strength to the place, and is very needful to be done.

3. The quay now made along the river of earth and faggots being subject to continual decay by reason of the beating of the sea, to be firmly made up of stone, for the ornament, strength and commodity of the city.

4. Three hundred more houses to be added to the 200 now built, and those more spacious and commodious; every house one with another yielding a man furnished with good arms, ready to go to the defence of the walls and guard of the city.

5. The city of London to pass to the citizens and their heirs the 4,000 acres of land, and the houses within the city which were given to the Londoners, to the use of the citizens in rateable proportions at easy rents to be held of that corporation in free burgage.

¹ See Art. 1189, p. 480.

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6. The 700 acres intended for the maintenance of a school in that city if it be possible to be found out and employed to the use it was first allotted for, and that the 20 marks yearly stipend exhibited by the Londoners for the maintenance of a schoolmaster now resident there may be confirmed to him and his successors for ever. And that there be a fair and convenient church erected in that city for the assembling of the bishop, clergy, citizens, and parishioners to hear divine service.

7. *Culmoore*.—The three bulwarks in the fort of Cullmoore must be furnished with nine pieces of ordnance and two gunners to attend them, the necessary ammunition, and 18 warders always established for the guard of the fort, besides the two gunners, the said gunners and warders to be well paid from time to time.

8. *Coleraine*.—The ramparts and bulwarks at Coleraine which are now of earth and subject to decay, must be faced with stone, and parapets of stone likewise erected and furnished with ordnance, and one gunner for the furnishing of those bulwarks, and with a reasonable proportion of powder and bullets. A stone wall to be erected round an unenclosed piece of ground towards the river there for the sure keeping of the town.

As many good and convenient houses to be erected in that town as with those already built will make the whole number 200. To be furnished with British inhabitants with good arms, so that there may be at all times 200 men in readiness for the guard and defence of the town.

9. And the houses in that town and the 3,000 acres allotted to the use of the townsmen to be passed to them and their heirs for ever by several and rateable proportions at reasonable and easy rents to be held of the corporation in free burgage.

Pp. 3. Endd. "1624 [May]."

June 2. 1224.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 59.

ANSWER of the COMMON COUNCIL of the CITY OF LONDON to the foregoing PROPOSITIONS of the LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL concerning the alleged defects in their Ulster Plantation.

1. Notwithstanding that they have fully performed their agreement of building and walling the city of Londonderry, will make the bulwarks, sentinel houses, guard houses, and stairs for His Majesty's service; and as for ordnance, carriages, powder, shot, gunners, and other furniture thereto appertaining; they conceived that they were not tied to any such matter by any agreement or contract, and desire that His Majesty will furnish the same.

2. To cut a navigable river through the bog is supposed to be a work of exceeding great charge and of small use.

3. That they had already been at great charge with the quay, which they were informed was sufficient, and they had lately let it to a new tenant, who was bound to keep it in good repair, and they would see it so kept that it should be serviceable.

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4. That they had built the number of houses they were enjoined by the articles, and they would erect more so far as they might have any encouragement to do so, considering the poverty of the place and people, the many houses that then stood void, and the want of means for those families to live which were already there.

5. Deny that they were bound to pass the 4,000 acres and houses to the citizens of Londonderry in perpetuity; but they had already allotted 1,500 acres thereof for the use of the mayor and officers of that city, and to every house a reasonable proportion thereof, which houses and land they have let by lease to the citizens at reasonable rates for a great number of years; and they reserved the residue of the said 4,000 acres to allot to such houses as should be thereafter erected, which they would in due time dispose of according to His Majesty's grant.

6. For the 700 acres of land intended for the free school, they know not in whose possession the same was, but desired it might be examined and found out, whereby they might be freed from the 20 marks per annum they had of their own benevolence allowed, and still allow to that use, which being a free gift they prayed might be at their own pleasure; and for building a new church in that city, they would take it into consideration when the city had more inhabitants. In the meantime they had given order for the enlarging of the church there, which would be sufficient for present use.

7. *Culmore*.—They conceived that Culmore was sufficiently furnished with ordnance, ammunition, and warders.

8. *Coleraine*.—The walls of Coleraine were built by the advice and direction of Sir Josias Bodley, His Majesty's surveyor of fortifications, and although not faced with stone and parapets, yet were sufficiently defended by a wet ditch with stops, and a quick growing on the outside of the wall, and if there were any defect in it, it should be amended; but if further pieces of ordnance, they were suitors to His Majesty, as before they were for the city of Londonderry; and for the part of the town towards the river not enclosed, they would have it surveyed and considered of.

9. To that article they answered as they had touching those points in Londonderry, save only that the number of acres allotted to the mayor and officers of that town was but 500 acres. And where it was required that other new plantations should be made upon the country proportions, they had already built more houses than they had tenants for, unless the natives were suffered to reside thereon or be utterly expelled, as well from off the church and servitors' lands adjoining thereto as from theirs. And touching the removing of natives and residence of freeholders, they had made known His Majesty's pleasure and their Lordships' charge in those things to the several companies, and that they (the companies) should see it speedily performed.

Prayed their Lordships' favourable construction of their

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proceedings in this plantation, which they never desired, but took in hand in obedience to His Majesty's pleasure, and to their loss and damage, having by many thousands exceeded the sum at first propounded in the contract, the chief companies of London being by this chargeable work impoverished, with little hope of retribution in any reasonable proportion, the people there being poor, and the rents badly paid and their fishings disturbed and intruded on. They further prayed their Lordships' assistance for removing the impediments to the plantation by sundry monopolies and patents of privileges, viz., for selling wine, aqua vitæ, sealing of leather, transportation of hides, raw yarn, &c., which patents are continued to the grievance of the inhabitants of that plantation.

Pp. 2. Endd. : "1624."

June 24. **1225.** CERTIFICATE from the IRISH COMMISSIONERS concerning the LORD VISCOUNT DILLON.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 67.

Had considered of the petition of Theobald Lord Viscount Dillon, preferred by Sir Lucas Dillon, his son, and William M'Costello, untruly suggesting, as the petitioner alleged, that he had detained from them 300 quarters of land in Connaught, their inheritance, and had thereupon procured their Lordships' directions to the Deputy of Ireland and some of the Council to examine the complaint, and to end the same by mediation, or otherwise to certify the state thereof. Acknowledged that their Lordships' directions proceeded from advice they (the Irish Commissioners) offered at the time when they had only heard what M'Costello the son could alledge; but having conferred at large with Sir Lucas Dillon, were of opinion that the Deputy and Council should be directed to proceed no further therein, but to leave the suit to be decided by course of law, according to the petitioner's request.—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 24 June 1624.

Signed : James Ley, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, H. Holcroft.
Pp. 2. Signed. Endd.

June 7. **1226.** PETITION of the PLANTERS, UNDERTAKERS, and INHABITANTS in IRELAND of the SCOTTISH NATION.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 209, 60.

There being only one clerk of the Council in Ireland, and he an aged man, whereby suitors are driven to long attendance, especially Scotchmen, whose petitions being written in the Scotch hand are either not read or understood, which wastes much money which should be employed on their plantation. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Duke of Lenox and Richmond considering this, recommended one Mr. Patrick Hannby for a clerk of the Council in Ireland, he well knowing the customs of Scots and English, having been servant to the late Earl of Dunbar, and since his death to the said archbishop.

Pray that the King would be pleased to appoint a Scotchman clerk of the Council there, especially Mr. Patrick, who

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has already the King's promise for reward of his past services. In order it might not be objected that it will reduce the present clerk's patent in diminishing his fees, they are contented (the King giving their clerk ordinary standing fee, which is very small) to allow him such further means out of their own purses as will be requisite for his maintenance, so that the present clerk's patent will not be prejudiced.

Signed: Malcathelen, Balfour, N. Hamilton, Montgomery, W. Alexander, W. Carre, A. Gourdon, Andy Monypeny, Ulocke, David Fairfull.

Order given at the Court at Greenwich, 7 June, 1624, by the King to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Steward, the Earl of Kelly, and Lord Carew to take the case into their consideration, and to report their opinion thereon to his Majesty.

Pp. 2. Copy.

June 11. **1227.** PETITION of JOHN FITZ DAVID BARRY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 60A.

Complains of being deprived of the office of receiver of the rents of Lord Barrymore's lands; prays for an order to be restored to that office. Their Lordships refer this petition to the consideration of the Commissioners established for Irish Causes, to certify their opinions thereof.—At Whitehall, the 11 of June. Will. Beecher.

P. 1.

[June 7.] **1228.** INSTRUCTIONS for one employed in COURT.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 60B.

Memorandum to move the King for the Scottish undertakers to take the advantage of their grants. Preparation of Dublin Castle, and the Council Chamber. The continuance of 500*l.* increase upon Concordatum denied. To take notice of an advertisement touching Leitrim.

P. 1.

June 17. **1229.** LORD DEPUTY of IRELAND to CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 61.

There is at this present a strong concurrency of voices that the state and course of affairs in England are much altered since the end of the Parliament, but until he shall receive it assured from him or the Lords of the Council will give no credit to flying reports. He (Conway) will conceive how meet it is for them to be acquainted in some measure with his resolution, to guide their actions.

Encloses an advertisement received from a loyal-hearted Papist; leaves him to judge of it.

Understands munition is to come from Chester. Wishes a competent proportion of men and money were there too; if the latter come not in time, most of the fortifications will run to utter ruin, especially this castle, whereof the principal tower fell on Mayday last, and much more is like to fall on

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their heads. Has often written concerning this matter, but can receive neither order nor answer. Requests him to confer with my Lord Chichester about them, to whom he had formerly sent his estimates of the repairs of every place requiring repairs.

Has written to Sir H. Holcrafte to know H.M.'s pleasure concerning his visiting the country this summer, in a progress to view the forts and ports. Proposes a journey through Connaught and Munster, to see Galway and Sligo, two important places of that province. Wishes to know H.M.'s and the Lords of the Council's pleasure in it, for he would be glad to have warrant for all he does. The proposition of the pirates is not contemptible, but he will attend his (Conway's) own time.—Dublin Castle, 17 June 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

June 17. 1230.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 61 1,

Extract of a Letter to the Lord Deputy from a Loyal-hearted Papist.

A servant of his who has been these two years past in the Low Countries, and served under the command of Tyrone has now come home, and tells him that the match is broken, to the great joy of the fugitives, in expectation of their sending for Ireland by the Spaniard with the strong assistance of an army. It is there given out for cause of the breach that the King of Spain would not conclude the match, except that our King did give a general liberty of conscience to all his subjects, and divers churches, in divers countries of his dominions, and recall the statutes which were made against recusants. Also that the King of Spain would have three forts in England, upon the seacoast for assurance, and restore the fugitives to the lands possessed by their ancestors. As for the palatinate, that the King of Spain's last answer to the King of England was that he would not restore the palatinate, and that if the King did set for the restoring of it, that he (the King of Spain) would restore the fugitives to their possessions. That there were reports of infinite preparations of men, armour, artillery, and shipping and treasure privately kept, and they (the Spaniards) make no question to effect their ends upon England. That the King of Spain has done that which King of Spain never did to raise men, and that the Pope has given him a certainty out of the revenues of the Church of Spain, the war against them (England) being pretended for religion. That in the Low Countries they make no question but that Tyrone, with the rest of the fugitives assisted with a great army, will be sent for this kingdom, and that all their shipping and other necessities are ready to come upon the sudden, and that they expect a general insurrection in this unhappy kingdom (Ireland) for their assistance. He reports that the Irish regiment has but 16 companies, and that their strength is about 2,500, and that they were to entertain all the Irish beyond the seas, excepting those of Poland.

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He says that all the Spaniards side are glad that the statutes of recusancy are extended against the King's subjects in all his kingdoms to procure the more discontent. Also that the King of Poland has made peace with the Turk for a long time, and that the Emperor is upon the like business if it be not done already, and so does the Spaniard and the Pope with the Turks and the Moors. That the Spaniards have for confederates the Emperor, the Pope, the King of Poland, and the Duke of Florence, the Polanders to bar the King of Denmark and Sweden from coming to our assistance.

Says that the King of Spain is jealous of the French King for relieving of Count Mansfeilt, and especially after his being in England, and that he should admit him to Paris, and show him some countenance, which so gravelled the Spaniard that the King of Spain told the French King that if he did further juggle with him and the Emperor, that himself would in the Emperor's name and in his own person march to the market-place of Paris.

This man tells him that they have a private report that the King of Spain, with the assistance of the rest, would pretend for England to speed (this correspondent hopes) as in '88. His man reports that the King of Spain has 90,000 in his army in the Lowe Countries. The Earl of Argyle is in great esteem there and has a regiment of 15 companies. He (Falkland's correspondent) has discoursed with many concerning a convenient landing-place for them, and finds that the Shanon is thought to be the most convenient place. He warns against trusting those that make a great show of affection to the King's service, lest they use the King's arms and men to the harm of his well-affected subjects.

Appeals to the Lord Deputy how a gentleman or a lord of poor means, if they be assured of treble the means they have here (in Ireland), whether they will affect the ways, whence that profit comes or not, besides the freedom of conscience which they (this State) afford not. But to conclude (says this correspondent), while some people are in the King's dominions there will be no security; as for the rest they may be winked at whilst they be honest. Says that Aiei [?] Connell is a colonel of horse and is of high esteem. If an army land on this side Berehaven, it will be (if they may) in the river of Waterford, for about that river are many discontented, at least within 40 miles out, on either side; but without the first they willingly come not that way, but to the north-east, if they come at all as divers expect them.

All ill businesses are near there practised, which carefully ought to be watched, for there are their undergoing brains and of credit with foreign powers.

Pp. 3. Endd.: Rec. 17 June 1624.

1624.
June 19. S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 62.

1231. COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have considered the petition of William Bourne, a poor old soldier whose pension of 12*d.* per diem for service in the late wars has been withheld from him for two years. Desire that his pension may be restored to him to keep him from starving.—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 19 June 1624.

Signed: James Ley, Humfrey May, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton, He. Holcroft.

P. 1. Signed. Endd.

June 19. S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 63.

1232. COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have considered the petition of Nicholas Fitz-Garrett, an Irish soldier whose pension of 12*d.* per diem for service in the late wars has been stopped for more than two years. Recommend that it may be restored him.—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 19 June 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Endd.: "The Red Sergeant's Certificate from the Commissioners."

June 19. S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 64.

1233. PETITION of THOMAS FIZ MORIS GERALD, of Gortnetoburd, in County Limerick, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Against Philip Percival, feodary in the county of Limerick and deputy registrar in the Court of Wards and Liveries, complaining of his oppression and extortion with reference of the same to the Commissioners for Irish Causes.—Whitehall, 19 June 1624.

P. 1.

June 23. S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 65.

1234. GRIEVANCES of the LANDHOLDERS of the PALE.

Opinions and certificate of the Commissioners for Irish Causes on the articles of grievances presented to His Majesty by the holders of land within the English Pale.

Article 1.—The late plantations adjoining the English Pale, and the dispossessing thereby of many who, time out of mind, did quietly enjoy their lands, does very much affright the inhabitants of the English Pale, the rather for that some of His Majesty's counsel at law in that country have said that they shall also be questioned for their lands, although they have continued in that place since the Conquest, being the lineal descent of the first English conquerors.

To avoid which fears and the danger that may follow, it were good His Majesty's letters were directed to the Lord Deputy and Council, that none should be questioned for any land they have quietly held these 60 years past.

And that those who have His Highness' letters for passing their lands may have the benefit of them, which are now not permitted to take effect.

Answer 1.—To the first branch of the first article the Commissioners desire that the informer may set down the particular names of such persons as, being of English race and

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holding their lands by ancient title and tenure, have been dispossessed by any late plantation, they neither knowing nor having heard of any such.

To the second branch they suggest that no inquisitions or proceedings be had upon any ancient title of His Majesty to dispossess those who have enjoyed the lands quietly for 60 years last past, until special direction be given therein from hence.

Lastly, they advise that letters or warrants for lands may very well proceed, so that such conditions and cautions be added as are prescribed in the instructions returned by the Commissioners lately sent into Ireland, and so as the orders and instructions of the several plantations be observed therein.

Article 2.—The escheators and feodaries do not limit their inquiries, but if they find nothing upon the death of one ancestor they will go higher up to another, and so to another, though they be dead 50 or 60 years before, and that there is no record to prove the tenure, which seems hard in a kingdom which always from the beginning until this happy time was in garboil and convulsion, and many of the writings and court rolls of manors upon those occasions miscarried, and it is therefore fit they should be confined to a time and not go beyond it, unless they have an especial record proving the tenure.

Article 3.—Complains of the feodaries' fees (an officer not known to the common law of Ireland).

Article 4.—Also of the sending of pursuivants, which proves a heavy burden to the subjects, who must pay the pursuivants by the mile, and the sheriff being employed in this charge would ease the subjects of this burthen.

Answer.—To the second, third, and fourth articles, which do only concern the Court of Wards, the Commissioners' opinion is that it were convenient that the Lords would enclose the copies of these three articles in their letters to be directed to the Master and Council of Wards in Ireland, requiring them to certify their opinions and proceedings therein.

Article 5.—Complaint of the course in the castle chamber, where if any one defendant be censured, no one of the rest (though they be acquitted) shall have any costs, many being often inserted in a bill, and those of the nearest in friendship or alliance to the principal defendant, who at the time of the riot were perhaps 20 miles off from that place, and therefore it were fit to meet with this malice by allowing costs to the acquitted.

Answer.—The Commissioners hold it fit that the course of the Star Chamber of England be observed there.

Article 6.—The province of Connaught, after excessive charge for passing of their lands, cannot now have their surrenders enrolled, and for want of the enrolment of the surrender they threaten to overthrow the whole ground and thus defeat the inhabitants of the benefit of H.M.'s gracious intent

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for settlement of all estates of the province, notwithstanding the several letters patent got out.

Answer.—The inconvenience is by the default of the parties themselves in neglecting the enrolment of their own surrenders, and therefore it rests wholly with His Majesty to give warrant for new letters patent, which if he vouchsafe, then the same should be perused by His Majesty's learned counsel here, and special care taken that H.M.'s tenures (according to the indentures of the composition of Connaught, and his tenures in capite mentioned of record) be reserved.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Arthure Chichester, James Ley, Will. Jones.

Pp. 3. *Signed.* *Endd.*

S.P., Ireland, **1235.** Duplicate copy of the foregoing.
vol. 239, 66.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

June 24. **1236.** COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 67.

Duplicate copy of Art. 1225.

Signed: James Ley, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, H. Holcroft.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

June 25. **1237.** PETITION of LORD DOCWRA.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 68.

Substance of Lord Docwra's petition referred to Lords Grandison, Carewe, and Chichester for payment of his accounts, and soliciting a proportion of 5,000 acres in the next plantation, with certificate of their Lordships' opinion.

Pp. 3. *Copy.*

June 25. **1238.** PETITION of LORD DOCWRA referred from the COUNCIL BOARD to the LORD VISCOUNT GRANDISON, the LORD CAREW, the LORD CHICHESTER.—June 1624.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 68.

1. That as it appeared upon his accounts there had been abated from the captains and officers a third part of their entertainments due in arrear to the last of March 1623, and from the pensions one half, desired that some provision might be made for them.

2. That to avoid complaint of inequality of payments, he may be enjoined to pay all alike, according to the proportion of money he shall at any time receive.

3. That all payments concerning military causes may be contained and set down in the establishment of wars as formerly.

4. That all commands and directions concerning his office might be either immediately to himself or else from the Lord Deputy.

5. That as he was encouraged by the Lords Commissioners, who took his account, upon consideration of many losses they saw he had sustained by his long attendance for money, and continual disappointments of it, and for many other reasons, to seek out some suit to move unto His Majesty to bestow upon him, in which they promised their best assistance, he

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prayed he might be recommended for a proportion of 5,000 acres of land in the next plantation in Ireland, which, when he might have means, time, and opportunity for, he was fully resolved to build, settle, and make his habitation upon; but if it should so fall out there were no more plantations to be made, then that he might have something to show under their Lordships' hands that such a thing was intended to him, and failing it, he may be thought on to be recompensed some other way as opportunity may serve.

A CERTIFICATE of their LORDSHIPS' OPINIONS, the 25th June 1624.

1. The arrears must be paid according to the establishment of the same date, out of the revenue, debts, or casualties of that kingdom. Saw no likelihood of any other provision.

2. They left this to the discretion of the treasurer, no man there complaining against him.

3. Thought this very reasonable, and left it to their Lordships' consideration in the next establishment to be made for Ireland.

4. The treasurer should make the payments and none else, according to the nature of his office.

5. Of this they judged him (Docwra) to be very worthy, if their Lordships should approve it.

Signed: Lo. Grandison, Lo. Carew, Lo. Chichester.

Pp. 3. *Copy.* *Endd.*: "16th June 1624."

June 26. 1239.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 69.

CERTIFICATE of the IRISH COMMISSIONERS concerning JOHN FITZ DAVID BARRY.

The Commissioners having been desired to report upon the petition of John Fitz David Barry, of Rathbarry, co. Cork, gentleman, which showed that the late Lord Barry Viscount Buttivant, by a deed dated 18th September 1614, had granted to petitioner the receivership of the lands mentioned in the petition, with the perquisites thereof, to him and his heirs male for ever, which he enjoyed in Lord Barry's time and since until Easter last, when he was expelled by the Earl of Cork (being guardian of the wardship of the now Lord Barry) without any just cause. They (the Commissioners) thereupon advise that the said chief justices and the Master of the Rolls might examine the complaint and compound the difference by mediation if possible, or else put the same into some fit course where it might receive a speedy and fair trial by law, with least expense to the petitioner.—Serjeants' Inn, Fleete Streete, 26th June 1624.

Signed: James Ley, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Nic. Forrescue.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

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June 26. 1240.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 70.

CERTIFICATE of the IRISH COMMISSIONERS concerning
GERALD THOMAS FITZ MORRIS GERALD.

Had considered the petition preferred of Thomas Fitz Morris Gerald, of Gortonetobord¹, co. Limerick, esquire, wherein he made great complaint against Philip Percival, deputy registrar in the Court of Wards, and feodary in the county of Limerick, for unjust dealings in those places, and that contrary to law and equity he exacted from the petitioner's mother in his absence 200*l.* sterling for a supposed alienation, the circumstances whereof appeared in the petition. Advise that the petition should be transmitted to the Lord Deputy, requiring him to take order that the Lord Chancellor, the two lords justices, and the Master of the Wards should hear the complaint, and calling all the parties before them, give such end thereto as they should think fit.—Serjeants' Inn, Fleete Street, 26th June 1624.

Signed: James Ley, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Nic. Fortescue.
P. 1. Endd.: "26th June 1624."

[June.] 1241.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 68*a*.

PETITION of HENRY LORD DOCWRA to the PRIVY
COUNCIL.

Desires a testification of the recommendation of the Lords referees on his former petition that he should have a proportion of 5,000 acres allotted to him in the next plantation.

P. 1. Copy.

June 26, 1242.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 70.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY
COUNCIL.

Recommend that Thomas Fitz Morris Gerald's petition against Percival may be transmitted to the Lord Deputy, to be fully examined by the judges there.—Serjeants' Inn, June 26, 1624.

Signed: James Ley, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Nich. Fortescue.

P. 1. Endd.

[June.] 1243.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 71.

PROPOSITIONS touching IRELAND on the REPORT of the
INVASION of IRELAND by the SPANIARDS.

That the Spaniard will speedily invade Ireland is not unlikely, and that his invasion will be made principally by the Irish lying in his dominions is as likely. Then it is most probable they will make their descent where their title and their kinsmen and ancient followers shall induce them, and where there is already built places of strength for establishing their footing, so as the north is the place most to be feared, where the countries of Tyrone and Tyrconnell bordering upon Londonderry is most affected by their chiefs, which places,

¹ Sic.

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with the rest of the escheated counties and the county of Antrim, should be well provided with armed and trained soldiers to resist them.

That a competent number of arms should therefore be forthwith sent over at the charge of the inhabitants of those countries, and all the able and unsuspected persons should be enrolled, mustered, and trained.

That a captain of prime quality should be constituted superintendent of all those counties, who should have under him a competent number of officers able to discipline and train the enrolled soldiers, and to lead them in all times of occasion, and the Lord Deputy and Marshal to command all such companies of the listed forces as are now in pay and resident in the said counties to join with him and the mustered forces of the country, to answer all occasions which shall happen.

That to ease the King of charge every 1,000 acres of land in those counties should pay annually 20s. to the superintendent, to maintain him and his officers.

That a magazine of victuals should be yearly and seasonably laid in into convenient places at the charge of the country for the sustenance of the trained soldier upon occasion, which, if there be no occasion, may be seasonably sold, and new provided in their room without any great loss unto the country.

P. 1. Endd.

July 6. 1244.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 72.

COUNCIL OF WAR FOR IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have considered the best means for the securing of Ireland, and out of their observations of times past, the present state of the country, the knowledge of the nature and condition of the people, and foresight of what may arise from foreign invasion or home sedition, suggest:—

That the titular Popish priests, prelates, and Jesuits who are in great numbers, and daily resorting thither from beyond seas, picking the purses of His Majesty's subjects by indulgences, absolutions, and pardons from Rome, enforcing them to pay their tithes and church duties to them, as well as they do to the ministers established by His Majesty, seducing and aliening the hearts of his subjects, be proceeded withal according to the laws of that kingdom, and that the proclamation published the 21st Jan. 1623 for banishing them out of that kingdom be forthwith revived, proclaimed, and put in strict execution.

That a supply of 230 horse, to make the numbers now there 400, and 2,250 foot, to make the number 3,600, be levied and transported with convenient expedition.

That two of the King's ships of the burden of the Adventure or the Phoenix, and one pinnace, may be appointed to attend upon the coast of Ireland.

That seconds be prepared upon the seacoasts of England and Wales (bordering upon Ireland) to be ready for transport upon any sudden occasion.

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That the castle of Dublin, the forts of Duncannon upon the river of Waterford, the fort of Galway, Castleparke, the castle of Lymericke, the fort of Hallboling, the wall of the town of Carickfergus, and the castle there, be speedily repaired and fortified.

That new citadels and forts be erected, one at Waterford, another at Corke, and one on the west side of the town of Galway, and a small sconce at the Four-mile Water, not far distant from the castle of the Moyrie.

That the forts of Lyffer, Phillipstown, and Maryborough be repaired, and the fort of Banagher made tenable.

That ten lasts of powder with lead and match proportionable, be sent over by sea, and put into the castle of Limerick as the safest and aptest place for the issuing of it to Galway, Cork, and other places in the west of Ireland. And that the Lord Deputy be careful to have the said places better guarded than ordinarily.

That 130 tons of elm timber and plank be likewise then sent over for the new making and repairing of field carriages for the ordnance in that kingdom, the one-half to be sent to Dublin, the other to Limerick.

That such castles, forts, and garrisons where companies or wards are lodged be provided with four months' victuals, ever beforehand, according as has been customary, and in some of them is still continued.

That (according to former propositions debated by the King in 1614 and left to farther consideration) 20,000*l.* at least be left in deposit within the castle of Dublin, not to be issued but upon some sudden attempts, either foreign or intestine, which (without apparent hazard) cannot attend until supplies come from London.

That the inland forts lately passed away by His Majesty to private persons, erected some before and some in the time of the late rebellion of Tyrone (not without great expense of blood and money) be repaired and strengthened by the present possessions as well with castles (to the building of which some of them are enjoined) as with ramparts, walls, and palisades, and the like course to be taken for divers other castles and forts, formerly passed away upon old grants, erected in those times with like expense of blood and money. And that the Lord Deputy be directed to send men for the securing of those places (though in private hands) as occasion shall require.

That lords lieutenants and deputy lieutenants be ordained for every county after the manner of England.

That all the King's tenants and freeholders, as well British as natives, well affected upon the several plantations within that kingdom, be enjoined to have such horse and foot in readiness, as they are bound; and in case they be found defective upon mustering, to suffer fine or imprisonment.

The Lord Deputy to have power to raise new companies of

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horse and foot within that realm (as hath been accustomed in former times) if required.

That the Lord Deputy may restrain the persons (as evermore it hath been the custom of that realm) of such men of power and quality as he shall suspect, or to take pledges of them as he shall think meet.

That all dissolute and suspected persons popishly affected may be disarmed according to former proclamations.

That upon occasion of wars the Lord Deputy entertain some of the most active and powerful men, their sons and kindred, before they entertain themselves on the contrary part, for sure it is they will be on the one side or the other.

That as well captains and servitors in His Majesty's pay in that kingdom as undertakers be commanded speedily to repair thither.

Some understanding and discreet persons whom the Lord Deputy can trust to be employed to procure him intelligence from abroad, especially from Spain and the Archduke's countries.

And whereas many of the natives of that kingdom popishly affected have been bred in the parts beyond the seas, some in seminaries and others in wars, and do usually return to that kingdom; that all such be called before some justices of the peace or other principal officers of that realm, to put in bonds with sureties of good ability for their loyalties and appearance upon summons before the Lord Deputy or any other principal officer of the province or county where they are or shall be resident.

The army of Ireland as it is at this present consists of 6 companies of horse, of 25 in each company, besides officers, 150, which, together with 20 assigned to the Marshal, makes 170, and 27 companies of foot, of 50 apiece, 1,350; total horse and foot, 1,520.

It is propounded that this army may be reinforced by new levies of 2,250 foot, which with 1,360 would make 3,600 foot, and 230 horse, which with the 170 would make 400; total of horse and foot, 4,000.

The foot to be armed after the proportion of 30 pikes, 10 muskets, and 60 calivers to every 100.

That the said foot companies be delivered and received into the ports here, as into the ports of Ireland, by roll indentured in such form as hath been accustomed, appearing in the books and records of the council table.

That these new companies, both horse and foot, be paid until they come to be mustered in Ireland according to the ancient custom, and after they are mustered there to receive such pay per diem and in such manner as by His Majesty's establishment shall be ordered and allowed.

That both the old list and the new levies may stand upon one foot both for number and pay.

That as it is almost impossible for the new levies to victual and clothe themselves at the present rate of pay, well knowing

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what hard shifts the old soldiers there have made to live and sustain nature, recommend that their entertainments be made English as heretofore has been accustomed, whereby they may be strictly tied to keep themselves well clothed, horsed, and armed, and to perform their duties in garrison and in the field when they are required.

Counties where these levies may be made :—

To be conducted to the port of Chester and from thence to land at Dublin. (Neighbouring counties named and numbers assigned for each.)

To be conducted to Milford, from thence to land at Waterford. (Counties named and numbers given.)

To be conducted to Bristol, from thence to land at Waterford. (Counties named and numbers given.)

To be conducted to Barnstaple and to land at Waterford. (Counties and numbers given.)

To be conducted to Workington and to land at Knockfergus. (Counties and numbers given.)

Five conductors for transporting them to the several ports in Ireland.

The places of landing, Knockfergus, Dublin, and Waterford, if wind and weather hinder not, or else to the next convenient port in Ireland.

Then follows "A collection of the charge of the levying of the new companies of foot and horse."

"A collection of the charge of the several repairs and fortifications at Dublin, Duncannon, Gallway, Castlepark, Limerick, Carickfergus, Halbolyn, Waterforde, Cork, Moyrie, Liffer, Phillipstowne, Maryborough, Banagher; total 30,087*l.* 12*s.* —Whitehall, 6 July 1624.

Signed : Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Arthur Chichester, Robert Mansell, Jh. Ogle, Tho. Button.

Pp. 13.

July 6. **1245.** Duplicate copy of the foregoing document.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 73.

Pp. 13. *Endd.*

July 6. **1246.** PETITION of SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS to the KING.
Sir Thomas
Phillips's Memoir,
Ordnance Survey
Office, Phenix
Park, Dublin,
pp. 63, 64.

Has for the space of four years been employed by the Lords Deputies of Ireland in the superintendence of the county of Londonderry, where about 15 years since four of the City of London's agents were sent with him to take a view of the county for their satisfaction, and they taking a liking to the profits thereto belonging at their return undertook the plantation and contracted with His Majesty for the same. Ever since which time his (Sir Thomas Phillips's) careful eye has watched to see the undertaking be performed, and to that end has made many painful journeys over hither into England to inform him (His Majesty) of their defects and to work them to perform their contract, but finding about 10 months since that he had laboured in vain, and seeing the manifest turn

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likely to happen by their wilful omissions, he acquainted the now Lord Deputy with the same, who presently employed him hither to the late Lord Treasurer for redress, but he could never in all that time gain a hearing, till of late, it being referred to the Lords Grandison, Carew, and Chichester, commissioners for those affairs, they have entered into an examination of such defects and abuses as the petitioner can charge the landowners with in this their plantation, by which they have brought the county into an almost desperate case. They allege they have spent great sums of money in the plantation, but petitioner in answer can prove that they received a valuable consideration from Your Majesty for the same, and have misspent their charge, so that their towns and fortresses are rather baits to ill-affected persons than places of security, besides the few British now planted there be at the mercy of the Irish, being daily murdered, robbed, and spoiled by them, to the terror of others who would otherwise be willing to come and plant there. That His Majesty by his grant to the Londoners has already lost between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*, as petitioner will make manifest.

At the Court at Windsor, 6th of July 1624. The King directs that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer shall join with the other referees named in the petition, and that they shall hear at large all the particulars to be produced by the petitioner and see this the London Plantation and the defects thereof, and such propositions for H.M.'s profit and the security of that part of the kingdom, and in regard of his long attendance that they shall meet together with all possible speed and certify their opinion.

Signed: "H. Holcroft."

Pp. 2. *Copy.*

July 6. **1247.** Abstract of the propositions of the Council of War.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 74.

[July.] **1248.** DISCOURSE upon the necessary PREPARATIONS for IRELAND.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 75.

The troops designed for Ireland, being 2,250 foot and 230 horse, should be hasted over, and there should be five ships to attend that coast, at least until the Allhallowtide storm be gone. All the country (as many as may be trusted and as their abilities will permit) should be armed and disciplined as they are appointed to be in England, for which purpose, besides the governors of provinces, there would be appointed deputy lieutenants and captains with their officers and muster masters to see the musters duly executed. Especial care must be taken for the raising, ordering, and keeping in readiness such horse as the country can be charged with, for in all events there is no such useful advantage as horses, both for driving a country, suppressing inward tumults, or cutting off such dangerous assemblies as peradventure would join with an

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enemy, making rounds and roads to discover the shores, and giving impediment to the marching of an enemy landed, or succour that would join with him.

To the weakening of suspected enemies they should be disarmed, and the best called over to live in England, and pledges taken from some of their parents and children.

Suggest that for the arming of those trained soldiers the arms should be taken indifferently from all Roman Catholics, with promise of restitution.

The horse of Ireland, as many as can be, to be armed with dragons or harquebuziers, being fit for horse or foot as there shall be occasion. The foot to be armed with muskets and pikes.

In case of a landing of forces from Spain, as they would not be able to make any progress of themselves for want of carriages, horses, victuals, and numbers, and considering that where the circuit is so great and the harbours so many it is impossible to hinder their landing, are of opinion that the best will be to draw if it be but 4,000 men together, and that those fortify the nearest to the enemy they may, to keep them from marching freely into the country in small parties to recover victuals, make intelligences, give courage to the rebels, and stop the access of the natives to them. For until they can so join with the natives that they may be masters of the field, they dare not march into the country and leave their landing-place. Thus by quartering between them and their port you starve them, and it is not likely that they can bring so many men as dare attempt the intrenchments if they be made according to the art of a soldier, and the Irish being disarmed can little harm the King's forces or help the enemy, and a little time will bring succors from England, for which the companies should be appointed, with their officers, and armed and trained in readiness and order, for intelligence, transport, and all things necessary upon all authentical allarms.

Pp. 3. Endd.

July 27. 1249.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 81A.

SIR WILLIAM POWER's motives for a COMPANY.

Of the standing army of 5,000 to be settled in Ireland, 700 being wanting, to supply which seven companies were to be raised in England.

Sir William Power having for 40 years followed the wars, and from gentleman of a company came by degrees to be lieutenant-colonel, desired one of the said companies, or as the seven captains were nominated, that he might have His Majesty's letters for the next company that fell void in that kingdom.

Referees given by Sir William Power :—

Earls.—The Earls of Tottnes, Ormond, Clanrickard, Thomond, Danby, and Westmeath.

Viscounts.—Lord Viscount Grandison, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Willmott.

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Knights.—Sir Humphrey May, Sir Arthur Savage, Sir John Jephson, Sir Francis Ansloe.

Motives to induce His Majesty for Sir William's employment:—

That he was lineally descended of the most ancient and chief house of all the Powers in Ireland, and that that house was never attainted or suspected for disloyalty to the Crown, but always faithful servitors, as many records show.

That his abode was in an ancient castle in the heart of Munster, of great importance for His Majesty's service inland, built by King John, and environed with the greatest fastness of that province.

Pp. 2. Endd. : "27 July 1624."

[July.] 1250.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 75A.

A LIST of the CAPTAINS, &c.

Horsemen.—Lord Grandison, Lord Chichester, Earl of Thomond, Lord Moore, Lord Wilmott, Sir John Kinsmill.

Footmen.—Lord Falkland, Lord Grandison, Lord Chichester, Earl of Thomond, Earl of Clanricard, Lord Cromwell, Lord Wilmott, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Docwra, Lord Caulfeild, Lord Valentia, Lord Esmond, Sir Arthur Savage, Sir Barnaby Bryan, Sir Richard Morrison, Sir Foulke Conway, Lord Blanie, Sir Thomas Roper, Sir Arthur Blundell, Capt. Tichburne, Sir Thomas Rotheram, Sir William Winsor, Sir Francis Cook, Sir William Stewarte, Sir Arthur Bassett, Sir John Vaughan, Sir Roger Hoape.

If the army in Ireland be made 4,000, as it is intended, there must be raised 230 horse and 2,250 foot. If they be disposed into a new company of 50 foot to a color, then there will be 45 captains with their officers, all new men. If to make the companies now in pay there hundreds, there will remain 900 to be disposed by new captains.

If the horse be disposed to make the troops now there fifties, there will remain but 50 for the Lord Deputy, who has no horse but by defalcation out of the companies in pay there, and 30 for the three Provost Marshals of Munster, Connaught, and Ulster.

If into 25, there will be seven new captains besides a troop for the Lord Deputy.

[*In another hand.*] I desire the Lord Moore and Sir John Kingsmill might not have their troops reinforced, but that I may have a troop of horse equal to theirs, and the rest to go according to the course of reinforcement, being prime officers in the kingdom.

Pp. 2. Endd. : "For the Prince his Highness."

July 15. 1251.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 76.

The KING to FALKLAND.

Copy of letter to the Lord Deputy for the clearing of the Earl of Westmeath.

Understanding from him (Falkland) that there was no just grounds for the accusations which had been preferred against

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the Earl of Westmeath, and the Earl repairing hither to his presence, in the confidence of his innocence, he (the King) has given him that gracious countenance here which assures him he is well satisfied with his carriage and behaviour in that kingdom. And for his better reparation in this foul aspersion laid upon him, he requires Falkland to take care that such as have falsely accused him may be proceeded against sincerely and receive public and condign punishment, for this slander raised against a principal nobleman, according to the quality of such an offence, and he and the State are to give him countenance and good respect in all just courses there. Westminster, 28 June 1624.

P. 3. Copy.

July.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 76.

1252. PETITION of JAMES LORD BALFOUR, Baron of Clenaby, SIR FRANCIS ANNESLY, Knight and Baronet, and SIR ARCHEBALD ACHESON, Knight, authorised in the behalf of the Undertakers of Ulster in Ireland, to the KING'S MAJESTY.

Shows, that the plantation of Ulster being the renowned work of his wisdom, proceeded with admiration to all judicious and prudent men who knew the desolation and danger of that country when the undertakers first entered thereunto so long as the same was countenanced with his favor, during which time there were more strong castles, bawns, and civil buildings erected, and greater number of British inhabitants planted in that depopulated and barbarous country than had been formerly in all precedent ages, as has appeared by several surveys thereof, but of late years the undertakers and their tenants have been so distracted and discouraged by the threatenings voiced, that H.M. would take the advantage of the forfeiture of their estates pretended to be incurred by some strict provisoes contained in their letters patent, that many of them through fear sold away their proportions at base rates and left the kingdom. Most of them neglected to proceed in their buildings and planting as they intended, and divers of their British tenants left the lands. And such is still the continued rumour of his intentions to take advantage of the said pretended forfeitures, as all British persons are disanimated to become tenants to the undertakers, by which means that most famous begun plantation, which promised strength and security of those parts to all posterities hath, doth, and will more and more languish and decay unless he will be pleased to take this great affair into his consideration and crown his own royal work by removing the obstructions and impediments which have and do interrupt the prosperous progression thereof.

The undertakers have heretofore, to their extraordinary charge and expense, employed several agents to become suitors to him for renewing of their grants, and after deliberate consideration of all material circumstances debated by

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the referees appointed by him, and before the Lords of the Privy Council, he was pleased in Feb. 1620 to direct the Attorney-General to prepare warrant for the re-granting of the lands to the several undertakers by new letters patents, with omission of the clauses of forfeiture, and with admission of some other liberal clauses and immunities for an increase of double rent from the said undertakers, and accordingly the warrant was prepared, and that important business advanced almost to a period, but has since been perverted and distracted to his (the King's) great loss and the high prejudice of his service, and the intolerable detriment and impeachment of the undertakers and their tenants, and the plantation in general hath in a woeful manner relapsed, by the departure of many hundreds of British families from off the undertakers' lands, and they who are yet with them are ready to leave them, fearing the event of the menaces published concerning the Irish inhabitants upon undertakers' lands, whereby they (the Irish) conceive hope that they shall have the lands again and assume the boldness to live upon the undertakers' lands even against their wills, to the discouragement of the said undertakers, who have with exceeding great care and pains, excessive charges, and no small dangers, applied their uttermost endeavours heretofore to civilize a barbarous and unruly country and people, and howsoever some may be found faulty for some defects, yet for all together it may be justly said to be the greatest and most glorious work for the time that has been known in man's memory, and perhaps of history's (all difficulties considered), and yet much more had been done if the threatening of forfeiture had not made the British diffident and disheartened to settle upon those lands, and the Irish less obedient to further them in their works, and inasmuch as the alteration threatened would shake the foundations of this work, which will require a competent time to be perfected, as all things of that nature have ever done.

They pray that as he first regulated the proceedings of this great work of plantation, which so mightily prospered whilst he took care of it, and since again fallen into defection, now again that he will take it into his consideration, and give warrant for the settling the uncertain estates and amazed minds of the undertakers and multitude of British who have exhausted their means in building and planting those lands, and in drawing others to settle under them, and then in short time they hope to bring the plantation to such perfection that to all future ages it shall remain a perpetual monument of his provident wisdom, power, and bounty.

At the court of Theobalds, 14 July 1624.

His Majesty has ordered that the Lords of his Privy Council shall take this petition into their consideration, together with the present estate of that plantation and all needful circumstances touching the same, and in regard the settling of the said plantation, is a matter of great importance, it is his pleasure that they should assemble about it and give it all

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favorable expedition, that upon their advice he may speedily resolve upon some course to despatch the same.

Pp. 3.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 76.

1253. PETITION of the MAYOR, SHERIFF, and COMMONALTY of the CORPORATION of CARRICKFERGUS, in IRELAND, to the KING.

Shews that by letters patent the sheriff of the town should account yearly before the mayor, and he to send the same to the Exchequer, and to pay the officers there 26s. 8d. for posting the said accounts.

The officers trouble them notwithstanding, and go about to deprive them of their privilege and to compel the sheriff to account personally in the Exchequer.

They desire a letter for enjoying all such privileges as His Majesty bestowed upon them, and also that he would give order for finishing the town wall, which remains unfinished.—Court of Theobalds, 15 July 1624.

His Majesty refers this petition to the Lords Grandison, Carew, and Chichester and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Pp. 12. Copy.

July 17. **1254.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 77.

LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to SECRETARY CONWAY.

Desiring that he may have the nomination of officers in the new levies.—Dublin Castle, 17 July 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Endd.

July 17. **1255.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 77A.

PETITION of PETER BENSON to the KING.

Prays for payment of his charges for building the walls and gates of Londonderry, long since completed. With reference of the same to the Commissioners for Irish Causes.

Signed: Hen. Holcroft.

P. 1. Endd.

July 19. **1256.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 78.

LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

In favor of the bearer, James Acheson, coming over to attend His Majesty for the confirmation of his allowance, and for direction to proceed in the erecting of a mint in Ireland.—Dublin Castle, 19 July 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

[July.] **1257.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 79.

PETITION of JAMES ACHESON to the KING:

Recites his labour and expense these eight years past in attending the business for the erecting of a mint in Ireland, and desiring that the same work may be performed, and states that 4,000*l.* of bullion may be brought into the mint every year.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

July 24. **1258.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 80.

SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL to CONWAY.

Complains that the Lord Docwra seeks to get away some perquisites of his place. Shows the good services he has done

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in reforming the Exchequer and augmenting the revenue, and prays that the Duke of Buckingham may be interested in his favor.—Athlone, 24 July 1624.

Pp. 3. Signed. Endd.

July 24. **1259.** PETITION of JOHN POWER, of Cloen More in Co. Cork, S.P., Ireland, vol. 239, 81.
to the KING.

Desires that he and his father Sir William Power may be reinstated in the possession of their lands of Ballishonicken and Rathphillip in co. Limerick, until they be ousted by course of common law.

Reference of the same to the Commissioners for Irish Causes.—Ashby, 24 July 1624.

Signed: E. Conway.

P. 1. Endd.: "John Power, Irishman."

July 28. **1260.** SIR C. EDMONDES to ———. S.P., Ireland, vol. 239, 81A.

According to His Majesty's pleasure and direction at Oatlands the 5th of this present, under his hand, concerning Florence M'Carthy, has taken bonds of the Earl of Thomond, Earl of Clanrickard, Lord of Delvin, and Sir Patrick Barnewall in 500*l.* apiece, and of Sir Randolph M'Donell, Sir Donell M'Brian, Dermot M'Donogh M'Carthy, David Condon in 250*l.* apiece, and of Florence M'Carthy in 2,000*l.*

The condition is,—that whereas Florence M'Carthy of Desmond is released out of the Tower and confined to the city of London, he shall not depart out of England without His Majesty's license, nor travel above one day's journey from London without permission under the hands of six of His Majesty's Privy Council.—28 July 1624.

Signed: Edmondes.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

[July.] **1261.** EARL OF ORMONDE AND OSSORY to CONWAY. S.P., Ireland, vol. 239, 82.

The Earl of Desmond is not only contented with his (Ormonde's) estate, but also to take away his honor by setting up an impostor called Piers Lenan to be the lawful Earl of Ormond. He (the Earl) petitioned His Majesty about a month past, that the Lord of Desmond in June 1623, endeavouring to set up the said impostor to be the lawful Earl of Ormond, obtained His Majesty's direction to the Lord Chief Justice of England to examine certain gentlemen of Lincoln's Inn, and that the Lord of Desmond should be examined, who upon their examination discovered Lenan to be the son of a poor man, one Rorie Lenan, of the county Galway in Ireland, as by their depositions in the custody of the said Lord Chief Justice appear.

That notwithstanding this the Earl of Desmond has lately procured a commission from His Majesty to the Lord Deputy of Ireland and others, of whom the Lord Esmond is one, he being not only his (Desmond's) tenant, but also his agent, who has the managing of his affairs in that kingdom, to hear such

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process as Lord of Desmond should produce for the proving the said Lenan to be the son of Mrs. Mary Molloy alias Butler, contrary to the public declaration upon oath of the said Mrs. Mary, disclaiming him to be her son, as appears by a copy of the same annexed to his (the Earl's) said petition.

That as the Lord of Desmond is encouraged to pursue this business, hoping to carry it, as he has other things of great moment against him in this time of his restraint and want of means to maintain his right, all his estate being in Lord of Desmond's hands, and himself living upon the charity of others.

His request to Conway is that he will move His Majesty to know if it be his pleasure that this business shall proceed against him in his absence, that the Lord Esmond may be secluded from that employment, he being the only commissioner sitting that speaks Irish, and most of the deponents deposing in Irish, which may be otherwise entered than spoken unknown to the other commissioners, and that His Majesty will likewise direct the Lord Chief Justice to give him a copy of the depositions taken before him, and that he (the Earl) may have a commission to some persons of worth and quality in Ireland to examine such witnesses as shall be produced on his behalf touching the birth and condition of the said Lenan, and also to be pleased now at five years end to procure him means of livelihood out of his own estate, a favor that law affords to prisoners capitally accused, and lastly, that for a final end of the business His Majesty would vouchsafe him a gracious hearing, which good time he will most humbly expect during the remain of his years.

P. 1. *Add. Endd. Enclosing,*

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 82A.

1622.

Some few Reasons amongst many for proving Piers Lenan to be an Imposter, and not the Son of Piers Backagh Butler, begotten upon his wife, Mrs. Mary Butler alias Molloy.

That the said Mary, being examined upon oath before the Lord Deputy of Ireland and others, denies him to be her son, and this notwithstanding the Lord of Desmond sent her a message that if she would acknowledge him to be her son she should be worth a 1,000l. a year by him, together with other great favors promised to her and her now husband.

That it is not probable that the late Earl of Ormond should understand before he married his only child to Theobald Viscount Tulleophelin, if Piers, elder brother to Theobald, had had a son by the late Mary, the marriage betwixt the lady his daughter and Theobald being solemnised about nine years after the execution of Piers, within which time it is to be presumed the said Earl of Ormond should hear of the said Mary's having a son if any such had been.

That the said late Earl of Ormond having placed divers espials of his followers in Piers' company, he being then in rebellion, by whose means he might as well understand if

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This Ranelagh is within four miles of three of the said Earl's principal manors.

Mary had a son by Piers as of the time he took his journey from Ranelagh to the north, whereupon he was laid for by the said Earl's company, defeated, and himself brought to the law.

That the said Mary should be brought to bed of a boy in Ranelagh as is pretended, she being left there by her husband under the protection of Phelim and Redmond M'Feagh, and they not hearing of it, is not likely.

That Sir Edmond Butler, brother to the said Earl, and father to Piers and Theobald, would confer his estate upon Theobald, being his younger son, the remainder to the now Earl and others, in case the said Piers had had a son, is against all likelihood of reason.

That the said Mary would conceal from the said Sir Edmond, her father-in-law (who lived many years after Piers), if she had a son by Piers is not to be presumed.

That the impostor married one Tierny, a poor mean woman in Galway in Ireland, and lived in state of a waterman in the same country, where he pretends to be so honorably born, and in 20 years came not to challenge his pretended mother, she also living there.

Besides, it is well known, as he hopes to directly prove, whose true son the said Lenan is, namely, of one Donogh Lenan, some time of the county of Galway, and that by witnesses without all exception.

P. 1. Endd. : "Concerning my Lord of Ormond."

Aug. 17. 1263.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 82aa.

PIRATES.

Extract of the instructions for Sir Thomas Button, captain of the Antilope, repairing over to the Irish coast for suppression of pirates and sea rovers.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

Aug. 17. 1264.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 82ab.

DEFENCE of the SEA COASTS of IRELAND.

Extract from instructions for Capt. Chr. Harris, captain of the Phoenix, for special service on the coast of Ireland.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

Aug. 22. 1265.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 82ac.

DEFENCE of the IRISH COAST.

Extract from instructions for Capt. Thomas Porter, captain of the Convertive, for special service on the coast of Ireland.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

Aug. 31. 1266.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 82b.

EARL OF ORMOND to CONWAY.

Repeats his charges against the Earl of Desmond, and his prayer for a new Commission to take evidence, from which Esmonde may be excluded.

Has by his letters of the 7th of this month to the Lord Keeper, from which he will not digress, signified his readiness to execute the deed tendered unto him by my Lord of Desmond, since during his more than five years' suffering in want and

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misery, he could not obtain His Majesty's personal hearing of his reasons for not executing the same, wherewith he makes no doubt the Lord Keeper has acquainted His Majesty. Prays him also move His Majesty to give a speedy end to his troubles.—From the Fleete, the last of August 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Sealed.

Sept. 7. **1267.** THE KING to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 83.

Recommends the Lord Digby, now going over to Ireland on private business.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.: "Sept. 7, 1624. His Majesty's letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, concerning the Lord Digbie —, Sir James Blunt, Capt. Button, Capt. Price, Capt. Thinn, Sir Faithful Fortescue, Capt. Webb, Sir Arthur Tiringham, Lord Clanricard's son."

Sept. 9. **1268.** SECRETARY OF STATE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 83A.

Communicates the King's pleasure for carrying into effect the proposition of the Council of War regarding Ireland.

P. 1. Copy.

Sept. 9. **1269.** DIRECTIONS to be put in execution by the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL concerning IRELAND.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 84.

These are no more than the suggestions of the Council of War adopted and put into 19 heads or articles.

Sept. 13. **1270.** SIR JAMES LEY to SIR EDW. CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 84A.

Had received his letter of the 27th of July, with His Majesty's reference to the Commissioners for Irish Causes, which came to hand on the 13th September. Was in the country, above 80 miles from London. Desired an adjournment, and that letters might be written to the Lord Chancellor that the petitioner should be permitted to have copies as well of the bill and answer as of the other proceedings in Chancery concerning that cause.—Westbury in Wilts, 13th Sept. 1624.

Pp. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Sept. 24. **1271.** EARL OF CORK to LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 87.

Received his letter on the 20th by Sir Lawrence Parsons with a copy of Secretary Conway's in favour of Sir William Power. If the Secretary had heard his (the Earl's) proofs of his (Power's) evasions, made no doubt but that his opinion would not have differed from the censure of the Council. It was evident that Sir William had appealed from the justice of the Deputy and Council, and abused his (Falkland's) favour by getting his enlargement out of the castle upon bonds to appear at the assizes or return to his former restraint, when he intended to perform neither; but intended to get freed of both by letters from His Majesty, as he

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(Lord Cork) made known to his lordship at Bandonbridge. He (the Earl of Cork) reminded him that, in obedience to his Lordship's pleasure, he was ready and offered to accept of such a qualified submission as himself (Sir William) procured and conveyed to him (the Earl of Cork) by his (Falkland's) letters. But after he had failed in making that acknowledgment in court ordered by his Lordship and Council, he (the Earl) acquainted the Lord Chief Justice with the letters, who, sending privately for Sir William, made known his (the Earl's) willingness to free him from further trouble by accepting the qualified acknowledgment contained in those letters. But he slighted his (the Earl's) acceptance and laughed at the motion. And as he saw that he was disobedient to the censure of the Table, he thought that his Lordship and the State were so engaged in his contempt of their judgments, and his scorn so multiplied upon him (the Earl) that it was time to hold him strictly to the censure of the Table, as a means to teach him obedience. As for his (Sir William Power's) supposed loss of blood and limbs in the service of the Crown, that was as much mistaken as himself, for he (the Earl of Cork) would make it evident that his loss of limbs was in an action of small merit. For the point of the possession of those three small parcels of land so justly ordered, to the Earl, upon the submission under his own (Sir William's) and his son's hand and seal, he (the Earl) intended to hold them till recovered by course of law, having often offered him to descend to any speedy and legal trial. Lastly, as his Lordship had promised to write to Mr. Secretary the whole proceedings for his satisfaction, and that Sir Lawrence told him (the Earl) he moved his Lordship to accept a copy of their submissions, and of the Lord President's and Commissioners' order betwixt Sir William and the Earl, made bold to enclose copies of them, and of the judge's certificate of Sir William's indecent carriage towards him publicly, &c.—Youghall, 24th Sept. 1624.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd.

Sept. 28. 1272.

S.P. Ireland,
vol. 239, 87A.

SIR JOHN POWER to W. WYELD.

Lamented that being unfortunately in contest with great, eminent, and wealthy men, peers and judges, of the many honourable friends upon whom he and his father might have presumed, none were then living but the Earl of Essex, whose recommendation of his business to Sir Edward's protection had emboldened him to seek relief by his honour here in relying on his goodness for upholding him.

It rested with Sir Edward [Conway] to put things in such forwardness that he might have a hearing towards the end of the term, by moving His Majesty for a letter in that behalf. Would have duly waited at Hampton Court had not mere want disabled him; his best comfort out of Ireland being this, that his little patrimony for the most part lay waste, forsaken by the dwellers and tenants for fear of his great

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neighbour, and the few remaining daily imprisoned and impoverished, so that of 200*l.* per annum and little means allowed him by his father, had not then 60*l.* yearly left. Sent his petition and reference enclosed, which, compared with the Lord Chief Justice's letter, would the better inform him of the state of his cause, desiring him to appoint when and where he might wait on Sir Edward's best leisure.—“My lodging, the Golden Griffen in Holborne, near Graes In Gate. 28th September 1624.”

Pp. 2. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Sept. 30. **1273.** LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P. Ireland,
vol. 239, 90.

Returned to Dublin on Monday last, the 27th inst. Found that the building up of the tower had proceeded very slowly in his absence for want of money. It was a work of such great importance that he importuned their Lordships for means to finish it; and if they assigned 1,000*l.* to that end, and put it in his hands, would undertake that it should be finished for that sum, though the surveyor's certificates exceed that amount by 300*l.* He had already informed their Lordships of the ruins of other parts of the castle, which increased daily, so that it was unsafe for him to continue in it, except present order were taken for money to repair and strengthen it.

When the late Commissioners were here a general complaint was made by the county of the exorbitancy of the fees exacted by the officers and clerks of the courts of justice, which was in a way of being remedied by the last Parliament there if it had not broken up so suddenly. They still complained of the weight of that burthen, and had with a general voice desired him to make suit that their Lordships would be pleased to call to Sir Wm. Jones for the books, who with the rest of the Commissioners made it perfect, and if they approved of it, to transmit it to Ireland with their directions to enrol and publish it. Had theretofore informed their Lordships how prejudicial the general restraint for passing grants in that kingdom had been to His Majesty's service, and especially in matters of plantation. Hoped that they would ere then have dissolved that inhibition.—Dublin Castle, 30th Sept. 1624.

Pp. 2. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Sept. 22. **1274.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY and others.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 85.

For Walter Leckey, Esq., to have 20 acres of the 100 allotted for the new corporation in Longford, and also 200 acres of land which by escheat, &c. shall be found for the King, or of the next plantation.—Westminster, 22 Sept. 1624.

Pp. 2. Signed by the King. Endd. Add.

Sept. 22. **1275.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 86.

As the burden of the revenue service is laid on Sir Francis Blundell, Bart., vice-treasurer, to see it duly collected, the Deputy is required to encourage him as an industrious man,

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and in order he may give better account of that service, the King is pleased to appoint him to sit with the Chancellor and judges from time to time at the nomination of all the sheriffs, and to give his opinion amongst them, and to sign the schedules of all such names as shall hereafter be presented to the Lord Deputy, out of which the Deputy is to prick the sheriff, so that those who have the charge of the King's revenue may better understand the quality and condition of such men as are to be employed in the collecting thereof, &c.—Westminster, 22 Sept. 1624.

Pp. 2. Copy.

Sept. 28. **1276.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 87B.

For the Lord Cromwell to have his patent passed, notwithstanding the late general restraint.—Hampton Court, the 28th September 1624.

This agrees with the entry in the Signet Book.

Examined per Galls.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.: "A copy of the Lord Cromwell's letter bearing date 28 September 1624."

Sept. 24. **1277.**

Sir T. Phillips's
Memoir, Ordnance Survey
Office, Phoenix
Park, Dublin,
p. 71.

PLANTATION OF LONDONDERRY: ORDER of the KING'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

His Majesty having in presence of the Lords declared that he approved of the following articles, certified by the Lords Grandison, Carew, and Chichester, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom he had referred Sir Thomas Phillips's propositions for the regulation of the plantation of the City of London in Ulster as fit and necessary to be put in execution by the Governor and Committees of that plantation, and pursuant to the recommendation of one of the said articles advising that a fit person should be appointed by him to have the overseeing thereof, with a proper pension from the Governor and Committees, His Majesty nominated Sir Thomas Phillips with an allowance of 200*l.* a year, it is this day ordered that the Governor and Committees of the City of London be accordingly required in H.M.'s name to see the said articles executed, if nothing to the contrary can be justly alleged, and that Sir Thomas Phillips be authorised in the said employment mentioned in that article.

1. They are to erect a fit church for the inhabitants.

2. They are to provide platforms for their guns and carriage sheds, and all other necessities for their ordnance, which is to consist of 20 pieces, viz.: 6 culverins, 6 demi-culverins, 8 sakers, with 2 gunners, the defence of the city being committed by H.M. to them.

3. To erect guard-houses and centinel-houses, and stairs to the bulwarks.

4. To make a strong quay of lime and stone.

5. Houses not fit for a tenant and his family to convert to shops, with working houses for artificers, are not to be

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accounted for part of the 200 houses such as were intended by the articles drawn between the Lords (of the Council) and the city to be built; and must be enlarged.

And where two, three, or four of these houses are now let to one man, they are forthwith to erect others instead to make up the 200, and to furnish them with new tenants, and to send men to inhabit there. And if they answer they cannot get artificers and tradesmen to go thither, then His Majesty is to be urged to issue warrants to press and transport them.

6. These 200 houses being peopled, they must be enjoined to build 300 more, to wit, 50 per year, till completed.

7. The houses to have fit curtilages and gardens, and to be set at easy rates, that is to say, at 5 per cent. of what the buildings cost the city.

8. The lands to be let to tenants able to till them and stock them for the supply of the markets. Tradesmen and artificers not to have land, as it will draw them off from trade, which has been the ruin of many towns in Ireland.

9. The land shall be passed, some in freehold, some for lives, and none for years certain, thereby debarring them from transferring them to others and departing from their holdings and from the kingdom. It were well that the rents were made certain by the acre, according to the goodness thereof.

10. The Surveyor (General) of Ireland to be written to concerning the 700 acres for the free school and the 20 marks *per annum* for the schoolmaster, to be conferred in perpetuity.

11. The fort of Culmore to be properly armed and garrisoned.

12. The 12 companies having built 12 good and strong houses, with walls and bawns for defence, on their respective divisions of the county (as is informed), they are to be dealt with for peopling them, and furnishing them with men and arms and munitions; a competent number to be continually resident as well by day as by night. Suggestion that two other castles should be built at the common charge, the one at the foot of the mountain of Slew Gallon, where Tyrone made his last retreat for his safety; the other under the mountain between Dungiven and Derry.

13. That every of the 12 companies do make two freeholders to every proportion of one ballybo at the least, and so leaseholders for lives: the lands to freeholders at 9*d.* per acre, to the lessees at 1*s.* per acre. If the companies have passed away their lands, not leaving enough for such freeholders and leaseholders, they are to get it back from their tenants at proportionable abatements of rent. The remainder of their lands they may set for lives to the natives, who are conformable with them (the English) in religion, and will take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, learn the English language, wear their fashion of apparel, and resort to their

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churches ; and for this favour they are to double their rents, as other undertakers who have broken their conditions of plantation are to do.

14. It would be well if His Majesty would allow the erecting of two or three ironworks in the county, with liberty to use the small timber trees in Glanconkeyne and Killetragh, fit only for cloven ware, now forbidden to be transported under the word merchandise, the county affording ore and watercourses : if able men were to undertake them it would be a means to people and civilize those waste countries, without which or the buildings of town reeds he (Sir Thomas Phillips) sees not how those parts will be reformed.

15. If neither His Majesty nor the city will build a bridge over the Ban at Coleraine, perhaps it might be undertaken by some others if fit tolls be established in perpetuity.

16. Ports (gates) for Coleraine should be built of lime and stone, large enough for guards to occupy and defend them. A citadel should be erected on the highest part of the town.

17. The City of London to build there 200 houses in four years, and to bring thither tradesmen and artificers as prescribed for Derry.

18. The inhabitants of the county of Londonderry to be enjoined to clear the lands bordering on the Ban on that side of all trees and bushes within 200 yards of that river within three years ; and the lords and freeholders of the lands on the Antrim side of that river to do the like.

19. They should suffer no passage over that river in boats, or upon hurdles or rathes [rushes?], in any case ; but those who have to pass over must resort to known and allowed ferries, whereof four or five should be established.

20. The Governor and Committees of Plantation to make deeds of fee simple to the natives of the portions allotted to them.

21. Londonderry to be victualled for four months for 400 men, Coleraine for 200, and Culmore for 20.

22. The City of London to build a bridge over the river Roe, which rises so suddenly that if it were for the safety of a kingdom neither horse nor foot can pass from Derry to Coleraine ; and 300*l.* would build a bridge of stone, which would not only save many a man's life, but be of importance to His Majesty's service.

23. The plantation of the county of Londonderry by the city of London, which His Majesty intended for a safety to the other escheated counties, having been so mismanaged, through the incompetency of their agents, or through parsimony, it were well that a gentleman were appointed who knows how to govern in war and peace, to whom the city should pay 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year. The horse and foot which the city is bound to have in readiness should be enrolled, mustered, exercised, and trained twice a year, or till perfect

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for service on foot or horseback, which may be done by him who shall be recommended to them for looking to their affairs as aforesaid.

P. 4. Copy.

Endd.: "Report and return of Lord Viscount Grandison, Lord Carew, Lord Chichester, and Mr. Chancellor to H.M.'s order of reference of 6th of July [last] concerning Sir Thomas Phillips: propositions about the plantation of the City of London in Londonderry, set down after treating thereupon with him and the Governor and Committees of that plantation, in the following articles; and pray that His Majesty will by order a message quicken them to the performance towards which they have found them well inclined, but they plead inability."

Sept. 29. **1278.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 81.

Duplicate copy of the above.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "Sir Thomas Phillips' petition."

Sept. 30. **1279.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 91.

LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Thought he had fully composed the long and scandalous difference between the Lord of Kerry and his son referred to him by their Lordships, as they departed from him good friends, but they returned unto him last term, with their complaints. The father offers to relinquish all to his son for 500*l.* per annum, and some other conditions, which the son has accepted, but when the father saw that his son was able to satisfy the conditions, he refused to conclude; whereupon he resolved to pursue their Lordships' directions, and make them observe them. He accordingly commanded Sir John Brereton, His Majesty's serjeant-at-law, Sir Richard Boulton, attorney of the Court of Wards, and Peter Delahoyde to draw up a form in pursuance of their Lordships' orders, that he might compel both father and son to fulfil them; and having at the father's request delivered him their draft to consider of, and expecting his answer, he was informed he had left the town.

Understands he is gone to England, but whether to address himself again to their Lordships or to complain of him he knows not. Prays them to consider whether they think fit that the King's deputy is to sit down with so great an affront put upon him, and if they consider he (Lord Kerry) deserves to be punished for it, that they will inflict it upon him there or remand him to Ireland.

Is informed that since their Lordships' order he (Lord Kerry) has disposed of some of the lands contained in the deed, which were appointed for his son, and that he conceives to be the reason of his unwillingness to abide his trial, because it is impossible for him to fulfil the directions.—Dublin Castle, 30 Sept. 1624.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

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Sept. ¹ 1280.S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 92.

CAPTAIN TOBIN to SIR EDWARD CONWAY.

After spending so much time in the Crown's service in the late wars in Ireland, being employed as one of the corporals of the field, and after, serjeant-major of Lord Dunsany's regiment, and captain of foot, as is well known to the Lord Carew and Lord Chichester, has got no reward, but since His Majesty's coming to the Crown he has done many good services, as His Majesty knows through the Lord Carew and Lord Calvert. Has got no means to maintain himself, and if it were not for the Lord Deputy, he would not be able to tell Conway this. Seeks nothing out of His Majesty's purse, but desires to have his suit for some project which will do the King much good, &c. granted.—London, — September 1624.

Pp. 2. Hol. Add. Endd.

Sept. 1281.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 92A.

PETITION of CAPT. JAMES TOBIN to HIS MAJESTY.

Prays a grant of concealed lands. Such lands as are found in Kilkenny are desired by Capt. James Tobin.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.: "Concealed lands in Ireland."

Sept. 1282.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 92B.

The PETITION of CAPT. JAMES TOBIN to the KING.

For a grant of concealed lands to the amount of 50*l.* per annum.

P. 1.

Oct. 1. 1283.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 93.

LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to SIR WILLIAM HULL.

Is sorry to hear of his indisposition. Urges him to hasten the ship away for Limerick for the reasons mentioned in his letters sent from Carrig. Has referred Crosse's complaints to Sir Lawrence Parsons. Wonders much at his new complaints; Sir Lawrence referred him for satisfaction to Holland, where the sureties are bound to make good the wrongs done by men-of-war, who go out with commission, as this captain did, which is a course practised in England.

Has sent him an absolute protection for Capt. Campaine, but if the State's ship should come into the harbour it lies not in his (the Deputy's) power to protect him (Campaine) from them, for he can only protect him from those over whom he has authority, but he may allow him the best part of the harbour for his defence, and if they should land Hull can bring what force he has to his succour. If he finds him willing to accept a pardon then he is to treat with him about it, joining Sir Lawrence Parsons with his (Hull's).

If he stay in these parts he (Deputy) has already written to the Lord Admiral about it, and expects his resolution therein.

¹ Blank in MS.

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As for the discovery and meeting with the Fleming, who is to come to him (Campaine) from Waterford, he must refer it to Hull's discretion. Touching the hides, if he (Hull) has not put them already on board the flyboat, he is content that he sell them there to such as give good security for payment thereof, either here or in England.—Dublin Castle, 1 October 1624.

Oct. 22. 1284. LORD DEPUTY to the LORD CHANCELLOR.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 94.

Has received his letter of excuse to sign the *fiant* for tanning in Carlow. From what seeds these scruples grow he well knows, else would he have been as ready to have sealed that *fiant* upon his warrant as he did one of the same form granted by Lord Grandison, and delivered into the Chancery 24 October, 18 James I. The authority that now requires it of him is as much over him as it was then, and he is as much under the command of the sword in his hands, as when it was in his Lordship's, with whom he would not, and is sure he ought not to have disputed. His warrant is his Lordship's discharge, and if there be any error in that he (Falkland) must answer it to his own master, who is his only controller.

Declares that he will take no more excuses but flat denials for answer, and therefore requires him by the absolute authority which is in him, that either he seal both that *fiant* for Renoulds and his followers concerning tanning in Carlogh, and that to Sir Samuel Smith for the *aqua vitæ* license, or answer him directly that he will not. If he means to elevate the Chancellor above that which he is or ought to be, he (Falkland) may then do that after a too long suffering patience that shuns precipitation which shall best become the Deputy which he is. So rests his Lordship's friend, if he give him not cause to the contrary, Falkland.—Dublin Castle, 22 October 1624.

P. 1. *Hol. Add.*: "To the right honorable the Lord Viscount Loftus of Elie, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council in this kingdom; these at Monasteryeven."

[Oct.] 1285. LORD CHANCELLOR to the LORD DEPUTY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 95.

Received his letter of the 22nd of this instant something late this night, the perusal whereof moved some admiration in him when he considered what alteration and difference there is in the style of this from his former letter,—the first running in a pleasing and fair current, this in a much more rugged stream. The first he perceives did naturally spring from the fountain of his own noble disposition, the other from the suggestion of some malevolent informer, but howsoever it is his duty, being in a subordinate place, to take both in equal part, the one nor other working any inequality or alteration in his former affection or intention. He has several times acquainted him with the reasons that move him to stay the *fiant* for

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tanning at the seal, the same as now it is drawn being not warranted by the law, nor by the statute, nor by the King's letters, whereunto it has relation. Prayed him both by word and writing that the judges might take view thereof, and should consider likewise both the statute, letters, and reasons that moved the stay. If in their resolutions it were legal there should be no further delay, but if otherwise he presumes his Lordship will not require the sealing thereof, but will rather rest in their resolutions. His letter presses him with a precedent of the former, done in his own time in the government of the Lord Grandison. He (Loftus) remembers none such that ever passed in his time, and assumes that if any did some difference will appear in that particular from this case, and sure he is that Lord Grandison nor any predecessor of his did at any time send forth such commands to any Chancellor as he has been pleased to show against him. He (Lord Grandison) was sparing and wary of commanding doubtful or unlawful things, but if he had his labour had been lost therein.

Urges not these particulars either for evasion nor for excuse, nor out of any contentious spirit, nor yet to give an affront to his Lordship's power and place, things that are far from him. This step is made merely in dispatch of his duty, howsoever his Lordship is pleased to take his intention otherwise. His Lordship is further pleased in the same letter to require him by the absolute authority which is in him to seal these two *fiant*s for tanning and *aqua vita*, or absolutely to deny it, intimating that if there be any error his (Falkland's) warrant is his discharge, and that he (Falkland) must answer to the King.

Great as is the Deputy's power, yet never did he perceive it to be so great as that it might require obedience without limitation. Further, if the sole command of the seal be in his Lordship's power, vain and needless is the place of a Chancellor, and profane and impious were his oath taken at his entrance, if his conscience should be subject to the will and command of any other person. Insists that he doubts of the lawfulness of these orders from his Lordship, and desires satisfaction from the judges as to his duty. If he shall not be pleased to yield he must crave pardon, though neither *fiant* be yet sealed, the law, as he conceives, opposing the one and equity forbidding the other, as he has often related to his Lordship.

Signed : A.¹

Pp. 2. Endd.

Oct. 23. 1286. FALKLAND to CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 96.

Hastens to forward the enclosed, which came to his hands last night, not that he is affected by the discoveries they make,

¹ Adam Loftus, Canc.

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but for that he would suffer no advertisements of this nature to sleep in his hands. For first the letter out of Spain, which is the ground of all, is of a late date, and the time set down for the army pretended to be designed for this kingdom is suggested to be the very depth of winter, before which time most of their men will be wearied or worn out in the siege of Breda, or otherwise be interrupted by the activity of those forces employed under the command of Count Maunsfeyld. But leaving all to his better intelligence, will only entreat him to have a care to retain my Lord of Kerry and Florence M'Art (Maccarthy), mentioned in my Lord of Cork's letters, under such assurance as he shall think meet. Against the former his (Falkland's) complaint will be a good colour to put him up in durance at first. For the other Irishmen the Earl seems to suspect his Lordship shall be authorised to proceed with them for their apprehension as upon further examination he shall find cause, for to his discretion, he (Falkland) must refer the discovery of the truth of this advertisement.

Upon an occasion of his miscarriage he has at this time in restraint in this castle Morris Roach, the eldest son of Lord Roach, a popular man among the Papists of Munster, and one of whom some doubts were conceived of his aptness to be misled into any tumultuous action.

One danger seems much to threaten them, which his providence might easily prevent by good order given to the ports through which great companies of Irish soldiers are returned into this kingdom, to whom we can say little considering they return through England without exceptions, and commit no offence here, from whence they went by the King's leave.—Dublin Castle, 22 Oct. 1624.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

Oct. 8. 1287.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 96 I.

Sir Thomas Roper to the Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Lest letters should miscarry, sends him the bearer, who can acquaint him with whole state of a business of great import to him, having (as he avows) travelled hither purposely about it, without any other occasion; and as for the friar, that wicked instrument who is employed in these mischievous intentions, the bearer informed them that he is now at Beerhaven, and bound for Spain. They have laid plans for the apprehension of him and all his letters. The gentleman now sent can relate their project, and will bring along with him the man who has discovered the whole plot, with such letters as have been written to him out of Spain; and because he tells them that the discoverer can and will name some of the greater sort of the Irish in this province that have, by the friar's mediation, promised to partake with them upon their arrival out of Spain, and that it were fit to have those leading Irish speedily apprehended; they have thought best that this bearer should take the Earl of Cork in his way, and impart the whole business unto him, as the gentleman is a tenant of the Earl's, and

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thinks the discovery will relate most to his Lordship. Thus his (Lord Cork's) advice will come to them together with theirs. Such note in writing as this gent. brought them of the discovery already made is sent to Falkland here enclosed, but he (the bearer) keeps the original thereof, himself being not willing to have the writer thereof known.—Bantry, 8 Oct. 1624.

Signed: Tho. Roper, Law. Parsons, Will. Hull.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.: "Rec. 22 Oct. 1624."

Oct. 17. 1288.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 96 II.

Earl of Cork to the Lord Deputy.

Even now, as he alighted at his return from holding the provincial sitting at Clonmell, Peregreve Banister and Harbert Nicholas brought him the enclosed letters from Sir Thomas Roper, and the Friar Florence M'Donnell Carthie's letter to himself and the Spanish letters enclosed. This Florence the Friar, is guardian of the Abbey of Tymolagg, and superior of all the Franciscans in Munster, and suggests to make his discovery to him to prevent the ruin of his country and kindred, and Banaster, who is a follower and tenant of his (Lord Cork), and also a nephew unto Sir William Stanley, whom this friar knew when he was in his uncle's house in the Low Countries, and when Mr. Banaster was page to Marquis Spinola, is the instrument chosen by the friar between him and Lord Cork, the rather that Banaster's wife has two sisters, who are now nuns in Flanders, known also to the friar, who has discovered to him (upon oath of secrecy) that Friar Strong arrived at Waterford in the beginning of May last, being employed from beyond seas to prepare the chieftain's hands, and consents to join with the Pope and King of Spain's army that are to be shipped in the Low Countries, and to arrive in Ireland about December next. Strong, attired in the habit of a merchant, put himself into his (Falkland's) train all his Progress (having formerly travelled Leinster and Ulster). He was at Bandonbridge and Tallagh to see his (Lord Cork's) English tenants, when they showed themselves before him (Falkland) in arms, and all the way observed the strength of the cities and towns, and returned to Waterford in his (Falkland's) troop; and because he (Lord Cork) was holding the provincial sitting at Clonmell when Strong took his journey towards Beerhaven, to get a passage over with his letters, which he might do before he (Lord Cork) could know it so as to stay him, Mr. Banaster employed Harbert Nicholas to Sir Laurence Parsons, whom they knew he (Lord Cork) trusted, and was then in those western parts and revealed it to him, who called Sir Tho. Roper and Sir W. Hull to his counsel, and they three have laid a plot for Strong's apprehension. He is so described to them as he can hardly escape their hands. He is the more hopeful of the issue because Sir Laurence wrote to him that he would be at home that night, and is not yet come. Friar Carthy seems the fearfullest

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man in the world to be discovered, and Banaster is engaged to him by oath that he (Lord Cork) shall return him his own letters to him, and the Friar Cornelius O'Driscoll's letters to him in Spanish, which he beseeches Falkland to return surely sealed up in his by this his (Lord Cork's) footman. Is secretly advertised that Florence M'Carthy is to steal out of England disguised, and to be ready in the western parts of Munster to raise a powerful combination; and the friar secretly told Mr. Banaster to be revealed to him (Lord Cork), that the Lord of Kerry, with his brother-in-law, O'Suillevant More, and one Owen Eloghie M'Swiney (who has been long in Spain, and speaks and writes the language), are of the conspiracy. Under colour to be at a sessions of the peace to be holden at Bandonbridge next Thursday, will so plot his business as he will have a private conference unsuspected with the Friar Carthy, and learn what Friar Strong revealed to him when they took leave of one another as secrets.

For this Friar Carthy (as he is advertised from himself) has received command lately to repair into Flanders, with assurance to be confessor to the titular Count of Beerhaven and preacher to the expected army that is to arrive here, and that with a large pension; and in November he is required to be there, and therefore he (the Earl of Cork) holds it not safe to omit any opportunity, though he has ever observed Spanish despatches of this nature are slow and full of uncertainty. Harbert Nicholas knew nothing but what was imparted to him by Mr. Banaster when he employed him to Sir Laurence, neither knows anything of these secrets now imparted to him (the Earl) by Banaster, herein delivered to him (Falkland), and therefore he has sent him back with Mr. Banaster to bring the friar to him on Wednesday night secretly in a wood near Bandonbridge.—From Yoghall, this 17th October 1624.

P.S.—Has stayed his letters till Sir Laurence's return, hoping he would have brought him some news of Strong's apprehension, but he is come home ignorant thereof.

Pp. 3. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.: "Rec. 22 Oct. 1624." Enclosing,

Oct. 11. 1289.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 96 III.

Florence M'Carthy to the Earl of Cork.

Has imparted his mind to the bearer, Mr. Banaster, with whom he was acquainted by means of his wife. Dares not trust anybody herewith excepting only him, whose discretion and secrecy he knows. He (Lord Cork) may give credit to what he relates in his behalf. Had gone himself upon his (Lord Cork's) word to confer with him, were it not that he fears he should be any way discovered. Is ready to do his Majesty and the State any service lying in him and becoming his profession, for he prefers the commonwealth with the tranquillity of his country before the temerity of any private malevolent disturbers, who may kindle a fire caring not how

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it may be quenched. He (Lord Cork) may signify his pleasure by the bearer in writing, and he will attend and proceed accordingly. He may peruse the enclosed, and prays that nobody living understand the least jot of it.—Ardkill 11 October 1624.

P. 1. Copy. Endd. Enclosing,

July 26. 1290.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 96 iv.

Friar Cornelius Driscoll to Florence M'Dermot Carthy, guardian of the Abbey of Tymolagg, and superior of all Franciscans in Munster.

Complains of the few letters that have been interchanged. He cannot return to Ireland on account of Tyrone's expectation to come with a large army.—Madrid, 26 July 1624.

*Spanish copy attested by Falkland. P. 1. Endd.
The same translated in full.*

July 26. 1291.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 96 v.

Friar Cornelius O'Driscoll to Florence M'Dermot M'Carthy.

Wonders much that he has received no letters or news all this year past, notwithstanding that many of his have gone into these parts. Has ended his studies more than a year, and all that detains him there from going into his country are certain causes that the disinherited gentlemen of Ireland pretend in this court and in that of Flanders that they may go with some succors unto those parts, for they had rather die with their arms in their proper country than remain ever dispossessed strangers. Now they put great hope in that they solicit. The Counts of Tyrconnell and Beerhaven are here much respected by the King and his Council of State. The Count of Tyrone is in like manner with the Infanta in Flanders, with many principal gentlemen and pensioners of the nation in his regiment, observing and expecting his time and voyage. God only knows that which shall succeed of all.

They rejoice much that the marriage goes not on, although the contrary were better for him (Florence M'Dermot) and for the rest that desire nothing else but to live peaceably in their country without oppression or persecution. The Marquis Spinola has about 120,000 men, foot and horse, in camp and garrison. These go into the field two of their armies. The Lord above can dispose all to the best, whom he beseeches to direct all to his honor and glory.—Madrid, 26 July 1624.

Pp. 2. Copy. Add.: "To my brother Fray Florencio Carthy, whom God keep many years. In Ireland."

Oct. 23. 1292. Abstracts of the Lord Deputy's letter of 23 Oct., and of the inclosures from Sir Thomas Roper and others, and the Earl of Cork.¹

Pp. 4. Endd.

¹ No. 97 in MS.

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S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 98A.**1293.** ORIGINAL ABSTRACT, in SECRETARY CONWAY'S Hand, of
the EARL OF CORK'S LETTER.

The Lord of Cork advertises the Lord Deputy that Florence, a friar, guardian of the Abbey of Timolagg in Munster, makes a discovery, as he suggests, to prevent the ruin of his country and kindred. In this discovery the friar employeth one Banaster, a follower and tenant of the Earl of Cork, and a nephew of Sir Will. Stanley's, has been page to the Marquis Spinola, has two sisters, nuns, and the friar hath given to Banaster an oath for secrecy only to relate it to the Earl of Corke. The discovery is that one Friar Strong landed at Waterford in May last to procure the chieftain's hands, and consents to join with the army of the Pope and the King of Spain, &c.¹

Pp. 2. Endd. In Conway's hand.

Oct. 23. **1294.** LORD DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 99.

Since the receipt of their letters of the 17th Feb. last have suspended the execution of the 23rd article of those touching the government of the Church (received with their letters of the 12th of December before), And in observance of the 34th article (which commands that all the officers of cities and towns corporate should take the oath of supremacy according to the statutes) after the receipt of their letters of the 17th Feb., being doubtful whether they should proceed with the recusant officers upon the statute, they only directed that the oath should be tendered to all the officers, and that if any should refuse the same, that then the city or town whereof he was officer should proceed to a new election, and that the party so refusing should be bound to appear again before them, upon whose appearance they took new bonds of them to appear again upon 10 days' warning, upon which bonds they still continue. And now they learn from the Commissioners for the Government of Munster that many of the cities and towns there have elected recusant officers, in confidence that there will be no proceeding upon the statute against them, which they (the Deputy and Council) doubt would too much animate them. They therefore pray directions from His Majesty or from them what course to hold with those who shall refuse the oath. Their resolution will be a good thing for the Deputy in pricking the sheriffs. And having found by experience that some of the officers (who refused to take the oath of supremacy) have notwithstanding yielded to take the oath of allegiance according to the statute in England, not in force in this kingdom: they desire to know whether they shall accept their taking the oath of allegiance only, and so dispense with them for the oath of supremacy or not.—Dublin Castle, 23rd of October 1624.

¹ Only a repetition of the Earl of Cork's letter.

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Signed : Falkland, Fa. Dublin, Balfour, Hen. Docwra, Fra. Blundell, Geo. Shurley, Blenerhayset, Cha. Coote.

P. 1. Add. Endd. : "Rec. November 3."

Oct. 23. **1295.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 100.

DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The 16th of July received their Lordships' two letters concerning Sir James Blunt, and two other letters for payment of the pensions of 12*l.* per diem, with the arrerages to two poor old soldiers, William Bourne and Nicholas FitzGarrett.

The first letter for Sir James Blunt required the conferring upon him during his life of an annuity of 200*l.* per annum, bought lately of Sir William Harrington and payable to His Majesty out of county of Wicklow, and directed besides present payment of his arrerages until the last of March last. The second letter repeated the contents of the former, with this alteration, that Sir James Blunt having obtained His Majesty's grant of the first company of horse or foot that should fall in Ireland, he was willing to abate to His Majesty 100*l.* per annum during the time he should enjoy this company, but they found difficulties.

First. They could not pass a grant to Sir James Blount until Sir William had made a surrender of his 200*l.* a year to His Majesty by matter of record.

Secondly. Sir James Blunt should surrender his former pension of 200*l.* per annum before the second pension should be conferred upon him.

Thirdly. Sir Frederick Hamilton, who had His Majesty's latest letter for the first foot company that should fall, expected and earnestly pressed to have the Earl of Thomond's foot band, lately vacant by that nobleman's decease.

Lastly. Sir James Blunt was to be paid his arrears, and Bourne and FitzGarrett their arrears and pensions, after the army was paid, and not before, according to the establishment, and new orders for payment sent hither in April twelve-month by His Majesty's letters, and until His Majesty's letters should be countermanded, it was not held safe for him to do anything that might be contrary to it.—Dublin Castle, 23rd Oct. 1624.

Signed : Falkland, Balfour, Fra. Blundell, Hen. Docwra, G. Shurley, Blenerhaysett, Chas. Coote.

Pp. 2. Sealed. Add. Endd. : "Oct. 23rd, 1624."

Oct. 27. **1296.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 100.

PETITION OF SAMPSON THEOBALD, Gent., to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

That by virtue of His Majesty's Letters Patent, dated 5th of February, 19 Jas. I., he had a grant of a proportion of lands in the territory of Fercal in King's County, with covenants for the erection of a good stone or brick house within three years. That the petitioner was servant about the person of the Lord Viscount Grandison when he came to England, and was enforced to commit the care of the said building to persons in whom he had confidence, but who deceived him. Since his return he had had no opportunity of finishing the building,

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and would be unable to finish it, as the term expired in February next. Desired two years longer to perform his covenant. Desired also to have license to alienate his proportion or any part thereof to any whomsoever, either British or Irish.

At Whitehall, 27th October 1624.

Referred to the Commissioners for Irish Affairs for their consideration and report.

Signed: "J. Dickenson."

P. 1. *Endd.*

Oct. 28. 1297. LORD DEPUTY to the LORD CHANCELLOR.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 101.

Purposes to write no more on this subject, nor would he have him suppose that he means to persuade him to do the thing he has refused to do, but to let him know his error and discern that he (Falkland) understands his own power, for that better becomes the dignity of his place and office.

His (the Chancellor's) last letter confesses that he has found the strains of his (Falkland's) own natural inclination towards him, but the change of it proceeds from a just provocation given by his great contempt and indignity offered him, whereof he is thoroughly sensible, and takes that qualification disdainfully at his hands, which seems to conceive he would have no apprehension but for the instigation of others. As for the motion he makes to have the judges' opinion heard, whether the license for the tanners be according to law or the King's letter before he affix the seal, he must tell him it is a specious subterfuge to color a disobedience, but he will not do himself and cause that wrong to tie a knot on a rush, and now question that which has been hitherto taken for granted, as the former practice manifestly proves, even by an act of his own, whereof his pretended ignorance is but voluntary, for if he would have called for that *fiant* he named to him, and have compared it with that which he (Falkland) signed for him to seal, he would have found them to have been the same in all things *mutatis mutandis*.

Of a worse nature and more contemptuous is his refusal to sign the other patent for aqua vitæ to the Lady Smith and her son, for which, what he (Falkland) is enabled to do by the fulness of his power, and might justifiably do for the grossness of the contempt, he (the Chancellor) well knows, and if he does not the uttermost for his refusal, he is more beholden to his temperance than he himself is.

If he can, he will contain himself until he has made His Majesty acquainted with the whole proceeding, for he will not sit down with this affront without full amends and reparation, if constrained for righting of his honor to put himself into a way to become a rock for him (the Chancellor) to dash himself upon. If now he says, as in his last he did, "that never Deputy did send such cominatory commands unto a Chancellor," he must answer "that it is without example that ever Chancellor did presume to assail a Deputy with such indignities."

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His temper is generally too well-known for him (the Chancellor) to impeach it, and in this their world of Ireland his patience is noted with too much wonder of long suffering, which now he will sustain no longer. For he is confident his wrong is great, and his ground good, for which he will not fail to seek his right as becomes him. So he leaves him to consider better of his (the Chancellor's) absolute conclusion, and rests resolved to be no man's friend that shall affect whyes and occasions to make him (Falkland) his enemy.—Dublin Castle, 28 Oct. 1624.

Hol. Endd. Add.: "At Monasterreven."

Oct. 28. **1298.** COUNCIL OF WAR to CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 102.

Considering how necessary for the securing of Ireland is the speedy repairing of the forts, they have granted warrants for monies to that end, and likewise for the raising of 230 horse for the supply of the troops in that kingdom. They attend the names of the captains of the foot to be sent thither, and if they will send them a list of the names, they will forthwith as monies come in go in hand likewise with that supplyment.—Whitehall, this 28 Oct. 1624.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Arthur Chichester, Robert Mansfeld, Tho. Button.

P. 1. Add.: "To Sir Edward Conway, &c."

Oct. 28. **1299.** SIR THOMAS DUTTON to MR. SECRETARY CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 103.

For the King's letters to Ireland to hasten the payment of his entertainment, and also desiring a lieutenant's place for the bearer, "*his old soldier*."—London, this 28 Oct. 1624.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Oct. 30. **1300.** DEPUTY AND COUNCIL to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 106.

Upon the settlement of the plantation in Macoghlan's country, a fort was ordered to be built at Banagher for the better support of that plantation and the security of the neighbourhood, being upon a passage over the Shannon between Connaught and Leinster, and the charge and oversight of the building was committed to Sir Arthur Blundell, Kt., whom they supplied with money for that purpose. But as he was desirous to make an end of that work before the winter, he had disbursed of his own money, 178*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*, and had finished the same, as was well known to them (the Council Board). As the money allowed for Concordatums was spent, desired that Sir Arthur Blundell, who had taken great pains about the work, might be paid out of the money designed for the fortifications of this kingdom.—Dublin Castle, 30th Oct. 1624.

Signed: Falkland, Balfoure, Hen. Docwra, Fr. Aungier, Fra. Blundell, W. Parsons, Blenerhaysett, Roger Jones, J. Kinge, Ad. Loftus.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1624.

Nov. 11. 1301.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 107c.

CERTIFICATE of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR HUMF. MAY, SIR JOHN DENHAM, and SIR WM. JONES, concerning SIR JOHN FITZ GERALD.

Found that the petitioner, according to the papers he produced, and his grandfather were long since possessed of the lands in the petition mentioned in the county of Cork, as also that Jordan Condon's ancestor commenced suit for the said lands in the provincial court of Munster against the petitioner's grandfather, which suit was dismissed.

Farther, there had been a nonsuit on Condon's part in an *ejectione firmæ*, so that the possession had long remained in the petitioner and his ancestors. He also produced a special livery of all his ancestors' lands, and alleged that in the office those lands were found, though at present he could not produce the same. And if this was true they were of opinion that Condon ought not to have any protection in the Court of Wards, nor his suit there to be retained, but left to the ordinary course of law in some other of His Majesty's courts of justice.—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 11th Nov. 1624.

Signed: James Ley, Humfrey May, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones. Examined per Robert Branthwait.

Pp. 2. Endd.: "11th Nov 1624."

Nov. 4. 1302.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 107A.

The KING to the DEPUTY.

By letters bearing date Oct. 6th, 1620, gave warrant to the Deputy for grants of any lands not then in charge at any rent in the auditor's offices there, to be passed to Sir Wm. Parsons, Knight and Baronet, and his heirs in fee simple to the amount of 100*l.* per annum. Of which he had yet passed not more than 64*l.* sterling, so that there remained 36*l.* and upwards unpassed by reason of the restraint on grants. As he found cause to increase his favour towards him, authorised the Deputy to pass the residue to him and his heirs, notwithstanding the restraint or prohibition to the contrary. Further, in respect of his services and extraordinary pains taken in the plantation of Ulster, directed that he be paid the arrear for two years and more of his pension of 30*l.* granted him for life out of the improvements grown or to grow out of the said Court of Wards.—Westminster, 4th Nov. 1624.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

Nov. 6. 1303.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 107 AA.

The PRICE of some ARMS, &c., the Arms of an Irish Horseman.

At Whitehall, the 6th Nov. 1624, in the fore noon. Present: Lo. Vi. Grandison, Lo. Chichester, Lo. Carew, Sir Th. Button.

This day agreement was made for the service of Ireland, viz.:

With the armourers for 657 corslets, good and serviceable, consisting of one back, brest gorget, and "combe" casque or murion, all russet, at 18*s.* a piece.

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With the pikemakers for 657 long pikes of 16 feet long, with a broad head, Spanish fashion, coloured yellow, with a hoop of iron at the lower end, at 3s. 8d. each.

With the bandolier maker for 180 bandoliers for muskets to be made according to a pattern remaining in the Council chest, at 4s. a piece. With him for 1,332 bandoliers for calivers, to be made according to the same pattern, at 3s. 4d. each.

With the cutlers for 2,169 swords with Irish hilts and double scabbards without chapes,¹ at 6s. 2d. each.

With the girdlers for 2,169 girdles and hangers, to be made according to the several patterns left in the Council chest, at 18d. each.

With the gunmakers for 180 muskets furnished with moulds, worm, scourer, and rest, at 18s. 6d. each.

And for 1,332 calivers furnished with mould, worm, and scourer, at 12s. each, according to the patterns both of the muskets and calivers left at the Council chamber.

The Irish horseman shall be armed thus :—

1. A curiass, whereof the brest to be pistol proof.
2. A gorget.
3. A head-piece, or comb cap, with large cheeks and verge.
4. A long gauntlet to the elbow for the left hand.
5. Pouldrons.¹
6. A sword with Irish hilt and a strong searcloth scabbard.
7. A long pistol of 18 inches with a snap or firelock, with a case, mould, worm, and scourer.
8. A flask.
9. An Irish horseman's staff.
10. A morocco saddle of tanned leather, furnished with straps and loops according to the fashion now in use.

Pp. 2. Endd. : "Nov. 6, 1624."

Oct. 29. **1304.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 104.

CONWAY to VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE, President of the Privy Council.

Sends a proposition made to the King by the Lord Deputy concerning the city of Waterford, and desires a return of the Council's opinion.—Royston, Oct. 29, 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

Nov. 12. **1305.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 104.

Lord Deputy of Ireland's Proposition to the King concerning Lands in Waterford, &c.

"Since 12 years ago upon some arguments of contumacy and unconformity in the citizens of Waterford, he (the King) seized into his own hands their lands, liberties, and franchises, and in his wisdom has detained them ever since.

"The rents of those lands are now paid into the Exchequer here, and amount unto 300l. English per annum. They have often heretofore been humble suitors for restitution, but

¹ Sic.

1624.

by reason of their obstinacy not to conform, they were not able to incline in those times his gracious favor in that point unto them.

"Now for the obtaining of it they humbly tender, by way of fine or ransom, 1,000*l.* English. But because of their continued obstinacy and inconformity he only mentions their desire, but urges it not. And the rather because his (the King's) late Commissioners here, perceiving the inconveniences of the large privileges granted to corporations and erecting of cities into counties, advised him to take all fair occasions to diminish all and extinguish some. And this course being already adopted, he presumes not to advise restitution. If not to be moved this way, then he tenders to his election this other way.

"That if he shall think good to grant those lands away in fee farm, he will either be the man or find the man (but would rather be the man, and so beseech as him he may be) that shall take them with an increase of rent of 40*l.* English per annum, and will pay my Lady Homes, by way of fine, that 1,000*l.* he (the King) is pleased to acknowledge himself indebted to her. Thus will he settle in his Crown for ever that revenue of nearly 400*l.* English per annum, and will be able (if ever disposed to favor that corporation by restitution) to gratify them with the bounty of a fair revenue of 400*l.* English per annum in rents towards their murrage and other necessary expenses tending to the good of their town, for which purpose only they at the first were granted, and which is more than was ever so employed, the most of it having been abusively disposed, some to private, some to superstitious uses, &c."—Received of Mr. Motes the 12 November 1624.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Nov. 29. 1306. LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 105.

His letter of the 27th of July last only came to his hands on the 19th of September, which was too late to prevent some strains of correction of Sir William Poer's (Power's) obstinacy, whom he seems to incline to favor, yet time enough to render him an account of his part in it and of his cause and carriage, which the latter end of his letter seems to desire information of.

Was himself of Conway's opinion, and uttered it at the Council table when his (Sir William's) cause was there argued and he censured; but the whole bent of the board running upon the contrary bias, he (Falkland) wanted confidence to stick to his own single opinion, and refers to the enclosed copy of his letter to the Earl of Cork to show his carriage and intention towards Sir William Power. Will only add that he was Sir William's cordial friend until he saw him given over to the bent of a violent will that contended, as he thought, rather for victory than justice.

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To preserve his (Conway's) good opinion he (Sir William) has sent him copies of several acts and passages in their whole proceedings, to be forwarded to Conway, so much whereof as makes mention of his (Falkland's) knowledge he can testify to be true.

Desires his approval, but will be guided by his orders if he finds any error by him or the Earl of Cork, and what then he will wish him to do more in favor of the father and the son he will be ready to perform.—Dublin Castle, 29 Nov. 1624.

P.S.—Presumes that Lord Cork has addressed his own letters to him another way, as he pretended to him he would do, and requests him when he has done with those particulars to return them to him again.

Pp. 2. Signed. Add.: "For Mr. Secretary Conway." Enclosing,

July 10. 1307.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 105 r.

Lord Deputy of Ireland to the Earl of Cork.

Since his departure has had some speech with Sir William Poer (Power) about the treaty of pacifications begun with him (Earl of Cork) by himself before he (Sir William) was out of prison. Sir William assures him that he (the Earl) was upon the point of conclusion with him for all things but the satisfaction to be given him at the assizes, which he (the Earl) would by no means be persuaded to debate, and from which he (Sir William) with much earnestness desired to be delivered. Falkland then suggests to him to forego that part of his censure, as in some cases it is thought more honorable "recedere de jure" than to exact it. Sir William will be contented to acknowledge in these very terms, that for some words by him spoken at the last assizes in that place, which he (Lord Cork) took offensively from him, he had been questioned before the Lord Deputy and Council and by them ordered to confess his error, and crave pardon both of them and him, which he had accordingly performed at the Council table, and was now ready to perform to him (Lord Cork) if he should require it of him, but prayed that he would rest satisfied with the submission he had already given him at the Board, and by remitting this late part to bind him ever to be his (Lord Cork's) servant. This would sufficiently manifest it to be in his power to make the act of forgiveness more glorious than the performance could be. "Posse et nolle, nobile," and this would extinguish rancor and settle peace in firmness, which against his (the Earl's) many great purchases would not appear a small one.—Dublin Castle, 10 July 1624.

Persuades not this unless all other matters be fairly composed betwixt them, but leaves him then free to take or leave as he shall think best.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

5.

M M

1624.

Nov. 1. 1308.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 107.

GEORGE VERNEY to CONWAY.

Is by this to offer him a proposition which is freshly come unto his (Verney's) hands. Sir Gerald Lothor, Kt., second judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland, died some 14 days since. Samuel Mayart, Esq., counsellor-at-law there, will disburse 300*l.* to him that shall procure him the said place *modo et formâ*, as the other held it. The profits of that place is rated at but 100*l. per annum*; he (Verney) therefore believes the suit will be of no great difficulty to be gotten granted, and that the same will give satisfaction to him who shall propound it. His (Verney's) address to his honor of this particular is out of the earnestness to do him (Conway) service if he should think fit to adopt it. He (Verney) will look to the security and effecting really the condition.

It only requires His Majesty's letter to the Lord Deputy to this effect.

This Mr. Mayart, the counsellor who desires, this is a gentleman not to be excepted against and is of general good repute.—1st November 1624.

P 1. *Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.*

Nov. 10. 1309.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 107B.

PETITION of the PENSIONERS of IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Preferred by Thomas Mounday for payment of the arrears of their pensions. Their Lordships refer the consideration of this matter to the Lord Chief Justice and the other Commissioners for Irish Affairs.—Whitehall, 10 November 1624.

P. 1. *Endd.*

Nov. 11. 1310.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 107C.

SIR JOHN FITZGERALD, Petitioner, against JORDAN CONDON.

Certificate by the Commissioners for Irish Affairs in favor of the petition of Sir John FitzGerald relative to certain lands in co. Cork claimed by him but now in the possession of Jordan Condon.—Serjeants' Inne, Fleet Street, 11th November 1624.

Pp. 2. *Signed. Endd.*

Nov. 13. 1311.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 108.

LORD CAREW to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Had received that morning the enclosed letters from the Earl of Corke, the one to himself (Carew), the other to the Lord Deputy, both dated of the 17th October last, with copies of two letters, one from Cornelius O'Driscoll, a friar, to Friar Florence Cartie, and the other from the said Friar Florence to the Earl of Corke. Remarks upon the great delay in delivering them. Holds it necessary to send them by his servant to him that by him (Buckingham) His Majesty may be informed of this intelligence, so much importing his kingdom of Ireland. Entreats him (as the Earl of Corke desires at his hands) that both the Earl's and the friar's intelligencer may be concealed.

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The Lord Deputy should be required to arrest some of the suspected persons, and make sure of the others, either by pledges or otherwise, as hath been evermore in like occasions customary in Ireland. The Lord of Kerry and Florence M'Cartie, mentioned in the enclosed, are here in London; what affections they have borne to the State their actions in the last rebellion has manifested. If they should slip into Ireland they may prove dangerous. Wherefore, as the Lord of Corke advises, it were not amiss that they were restrained. Begs him to return him by the bearer (with what convenient speed he may) the enclosed papers, of which he has no copies, otherwise for want of memory he will be unable to answer my Lord of Corke, who expects it from G. Carew.—Savoy, this 13th November 1624.

Pp. 2. Hol. Endd. Add.: "For His Majesty's most special affairs. To the Duke of Buckingham his Grace. Hast. Hast. Post haste. G. Carew."

Nov. 8. **1312.** CONWAY to the COUNCIL OF WAR.
Conway Papers.

The King commands him to signify his pleasure that they call before them all captains designed for service in Ireland, and let them know that they are to conduct their companies at their own cost from the countries where they now are to the place of rendezvous, and to signify to them who are not content to do this, that there are others who will. Suggests the way of meeting the difficulties which may arise in directing captains and officers to their several counties to receive their men by indenture from the justices. (*Manuscript imperfect.*) Sir William Beecher is coming thither for the despatch of business. Letters for the levying of the troops have been sent to Mr. Windebanke. If he haste them back Conway will quickly get the King's hand to them, the King being most urgent for the despatch of their troops to Ireland.

Pp. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. Copy. Endd.: "8 November 1624. To the Council of Warre."

Nov. 24. **1313.** CONWAY to the LORD GRANDISON, COL. CHICHESTER, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, and SIR WILLIAM JONES.
Conway Papers.

Incloses an information subscribed by the Lord Deputy which had been presented to the King. As this matter concerns Sir Samuel Smith and so great a minister as the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the King commands that they take particular examinations in the cause and of Sir S. Smith's complaint, and if it appear well grounded, that they shall hear both parties, or at least require from the Lord Chancellor answers to such questions as they may deem proper and accustomed. The King will neither judge a cause without hearing both parties, nor will suffer the authority of the Lord Deputy to be lessened. He will expect an account of the proceedings and their opinion.

Official copy. Dated Nov. 23, 1624. Endorsed as above.

M M 2

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Nov. 26. **1314.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 109.

LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to CONWAY.

Informs him of the death of his brother Sir Foulk Conway, and that he has conferred his foot company on his (Falkland's) eldest son Lucius.—Dublin Castle, 26 November 1624.

Postscript.—Explains that by the last establishment, all the perquisites of the Deputy being taken away, the late Lord Treasurer (though he was his (Falkland's) enemy) and Lord Chichester both assured him that His Majesty had restored him to the right of his place in the disposal of companies, as they should fall vacant for the future, one only excepted, which Lord Esmond was to have, to save His Majesty the charge of the warde of Doncannon Forte. It was this that made him now presume to enter upon that of his (Conway's) brothers.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

[Nov.] **1315.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 109A.The DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM to the LORD DOCWRA and
SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL.

They are to take such a course for Lord Cromwell in his absence that his entertainment for his company may be duly satisfied every half-year.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

Dec. 1. **1316.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 110.

COUNCIL OF WAR to CONWAY.

They have taken all possible measures for forwarding the supplies to Ireland, but can proceed no further until they receive a list of the captains.—Whitehall, the 1st of December 1624.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Arthur Chichester, Jh. Ogle, Thomas Button.

P. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.: "Whitehall, this first of December, at four o'clock in the afternoon."

Dec. 2. **1317.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 111.

COUNCIL OF WAR to CONWAY.

Desire directions to be sent to the Council to give warrants to take up carts to convey the provisions and stores to Ireland.—Whitehall, 2 December 1624.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Arthur Chichester, Tho. Button.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.: "Whitehall, 2nd Dec., at 5 o'clock at night."

Dec. 3. **1318.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 112.

GOVERNORSHIP of FERMANAGH.

Commission for James Lord Balfour to be Governor of Fermanagh.

Pp. 4. Copy. Endd.

Dec. 3. **1319.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 113.

LORD ARTHUR CHICHESTER to CONWAY.

Noble Mr. Secretary. Asks leave to put him in mind of his nephew, Sir Faithfull Fortescue, for command of one of the nine companies then to go to Ireland. Lord Grandison and

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he wrote lately to the Lord Duke to give warrant for transportation of the horse designed for reinforcing of the troops in Ireland, without which they will not be permitted to pass, there being a general prohibition and restraint given to Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, and the rest of the ports upon that coast.

Begs him to cause one of his servants to deliver the enclosed to Sir Francis Annesley.—3 December 1624.

P. 1. Hol. Add. Endd.: "Whitehall, at 2 of the clocke in the afternoon."

Dec. 4. **1320.** LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 114.

Has received his letter of the 12th of Nov. concerning the stay of Sir Rich. Morrison's patent for the presidency of Munster. Upon a secret advertisement received from a friend he (Deputy) had conceived a scruple, and had put a delay upon it until he heard again from England. Now the stop is absolute upon the warrant sent him. Requests Conway to inform the Duke Captain Tobin has solicited him to be commended to Conway. Desires him to consider his past services to the State.—Dublin Castle, 4 December 1624.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Dec. 6. **1321.** COUNCIL OF WAR to CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 115.

Request the list of the nine captains for warrants for the transportation of the horse and taking up of carts, and that the horse, provisions, &c. may pass without payment of custom.—Whitehall, this 6th December 1624.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew.

P. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Dec. 8. **1322.** LORD BLAYNEY to CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 115A.

Concerning the difference between him and the Lord Balfour about his daughter's portion.—Dublin, 8 December 1624.

Pp. 2. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Dec. 10. **1323.** LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to SIR WILLIAM HULL, one of the Council of Munster.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 116.

Protection for 30 days for Captain Clare Campaine, a Dutch pirate, who desires to submit himself, his ship, and goods to the King's mercy.—10 December 1624.

Copia vera. Ex. p. Hed. Lanne.

P. 1. Endd.

Dec. 11. **1324.** LORD DEPUTY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 116A.

The ancient families, natives, and citizens of Waterford have been suitors to him to recommend them to their Lordships to reintegrate that city, and to restore them their former liberties and immunities granted and confirmed unto them

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and their ancestors by His Majesty and his progenitors. They are a civil and good people, descended from the ancient British colony from the first conquest, and have many testimonies of the large bounties of His Majesty's progenitors, and of their great and true loyalty to the Crown of England.

Excepting their recusancy they do the King good service as well by always relieving the garrison there in time of need, as in paying and giving aids, subsidies, and loans, and to give the State advertisements, as they have best occasion and means of all such things as they learn beyond the seas. Recommends them to Conway.—Dublin Castle, 11th of December 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Dec. 16. **1325.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 117.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND to CONWAY.

That His Majesty write letters to the Lord Deputy and the Treasurer of the Army for satisfying Sir Thomas Dutton the yearly assignment out of the cheques of 100*l.* sterling, together with the arrears since the last establishment.

That for all other arrears Sir Thomas Dutton must have patience until it be paid by the order now taken, or that His Majesty shall give order for the alteration of the establishment.

Sir Thomas Dutton is a suitor that these arrears may be satisfied unto him out of the overplus of the revenue in Ireland, according to His Majesty's former letters No. 1619, provided that he make an abatement of one-third part, as others in the same condition are to do.—Whitehall, 16 December 1624.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Arthur Chichester, Rich. Weston.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Dec. 20. **1326.**

FEES of CLERK OF THE TALLIES AND PELLs.

Minute granting the restoration of certain fees to Thomas Stockdale, Esq., clerk of the Tallys and Pells in the kingdom of Ireland.

Signed: "F. Ley."¹

Pp. 2. Endd.: "Minute allowed by the Lord Treasurer for Mr. Stockdale."

Dec. 20. **1327.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, No. 118.

OATH of ALLEGIANCE administered.

Certificate of George Calvert that he administered the oath of allegiance to Cornelius O'Sullivan on the 20 of December 1624, and that he willingly took it.

P. 1. Endd.

¹ Note in pencil: "Ley, Treasurer, 20 Dec. 1624. Created Marlboro', 1 Feb. 1626,"

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Dec. 20. **1328.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, No. 119.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to CONWAY.

Praying him (at the instigation of the Council of War) to move His Majesty to appoint the new captains for Ireland.—Whitehall, the 20th of December 1624.

Signed : Jo. Lincoln, James Ley, R. Mandeville, F. Worcester, Ol. Grandison, Arthur Chichester, T. Edmonds.

P. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Dec. 24. **1329.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, No. 120.

WARRANT to the LORD DOCWRA, Treasurer at Wars in Ireland.

To pay to Sir Thomas Dutton the residue of his arrears out of the remains of the revenue.—Westminster, 24 December 1624. Ex. p. Galle.

P. 1. Copy. Endd. : "Sir Thomas Dutton, 1623."

[1624] **1330.**S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, No. 121.LIST of IRISH SOLDIERS with their Services and Qualifications enumerated.¹

Robert Blany, nephew to the Lord Blany, a proper active young gent., one of the provost marshals, and very desirous of employment.

Captain Edward Ellis, provost marshal of Lough Foyle, an old soldier both in the Low Countries and Ireland. He has 4s. a day pension, for which he is content to accept employment. Capt. John Perkins, singularly commended by the King of Denmark for his valour. Captain John Pikeman, who took Alanco de Campo at Kinsale, being then cornet to the Lord Montjoy, somewhat in years. Meeres and Smith, corporals of the field, brave men but somewhat in years. Sir Richard Percy and Sir John Jepson—you know their worth. Sir Thomas Phillips, pensioner of 200*l.* per annum, a brave soldier all his lifetime, but somewhat in years. Sir Henry Lee, a pensioner of 200*l.* per annum. Capt. Oliver St. John, a pensioner of 200*l.* a year; he was the commander of two of the King's ships to the northern fishing, and when he was an officer, fought very valiantly at a sally at Kinsale; he is very strong of body and desirous of employment abroad; he was also at the battle of Newport. Henry Conway, cornet to Lord Chichester, an active valiant gentleman. Capt. Thomas Webb, Lord Grandison's lieutenant, a young gallant gentleman desirous of employment abroad. Sir James Blunt, ready for what he is commanded. Capt. Proud, belonging to Ireland, and very desirous of employment. Capt. Henry Fisher, a very able man and desirous of employment. Captain Cowell, a worthy soldier and very fit for employment. Henry Welsh, lieutenant to the Earl of Clanricard; he hath long served, and able for employment. Lieutenant Bryan, a

¹ Apparently a list out of which to choose the nine captains. See Dec. 1.

1624.

brave man to command a troop of horse. Sir Basill Brook,
Sir Edward Trevor, Capt. Eichland [Echlin?], Capt. Hone,
Lieutenant Baker.

Pp. 2. Endd.

[1624]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 122.

1331. PETITION of SIR EDWARD FISH, Bart., to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

For letters to the Lord Deputy to hear the differences
between him and his sister relative to the lands of their late
father, Sir John Fish.

P. 1.

[1621
to 1624.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 123.

1332. PETITION of CONNAWAIE MANYNGE alias MANLEY, a
Merchant, to the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL,
MANDEVILLE.

For an order to the Lord Deputy to examine his cause
and put him in the possession of his father's lands in
Galway.

P. 1.

[1621
to 1624.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 124.

1333. The PETITION of CONWAY MANNING alias MANLEY.
Copy of Art. 1344.

1625.

1625.

Jan. 3. 1334. LORD DEPUTY FALKLAND to CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 1.

Hearing lately of a match intended between a daughter of the Earl of Antrim and Sir Charles O'Connor Sligoe, he desired Lord of Antrim by letter to defer the conclusion of it until His Majesty's allowance were obtained, on which he wrote him the answer written in the enclosed paper. The young gentleman's father was a person of extraordinary consequence here, and himself hitherto well trained up both in that kingdom and this in religion, the consideration thereof and his doubt how that match may change him, occasioned his advice to my Lord of Antrim, wherewith he prays Conway to acquaint His Majesty and to let him know his pleasure in it.—Dublin Castle, 4th January 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed with a black seal. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 1 r.

1335.

A Postscript of a Letter from the Earl of Antrim, dated the 27th of December 1624, and received 4th January following.

Acknowledges his letter commanding him to defer the treaty of the match. Says he is well pleased to obey his directions therein, and prays him to acquaint Sir Charles with so much of his mind lest he should think it to be a breach of his word, or some excuse contrary to their former conference, and thinks it to be no hindrance to His Majesty's service if it be a match.

P. 1. Copy. Endd. : "Lord Deputy."

Jan. 10. 1336.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 2.

LORD CHANCELLOR LOFTUS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has already made known to them the smallness of the fee and entertainment of the Chancellor of this realm, and has declared the detriments which these last establishments have cast upon him, and as he yet remains without redress, must repeat his hard conditions. It was his hard fortune to be called from the practice of the civil and ecclesiastical laws, and to be appointed judge of the Martial Court of this kingdom, then found necessary, which, in regard of the greatness of the army, required daily attendance. The duties he performed with diligence during the continuation of this war to his damage and loss at home, his charge and peril abroad. The fee received being only 6s. 8d. *per diem* did not amount to half the expenses of that expedition, yet notwithstanding his practice discontinued and lost, his private estate thereby impaired, all pains, hazards, services past and ended, this poor reward (though reserved as a fee by letters patents for life) was and still remains suspended. He journeyed to England

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and complained to them who recommended him to His Majesty for some of the escheated lands then in distribution as a compensation for the same. But this proved fruitless unto him. So upon these letters patents 600*l.* sterling in arrear is due, which he conceives may not in law or equity be withheld. To this there has been added a heavier burden, for by their letters, dated 21st June 1607, to the Deputy, he was directed to grant him 10*s.* sterling *per diem* out of such pensions as he should procure at his own charge to be surrendered. He accordingly procured 9*s.* sterling to be surrendered of two several pensioners yet living, and gave land of inheritance near to this city of good value for the same, and the said 9*s.* were passed under the great seal to him, being the only recompense received for his 30 years' services in this kingdom. This pension is now cast by the last establishment into such a desperate place of payment as denies all future hopes of receipts hereafter. His fines of original writs and other fees, though justly due to the Lord Chancellor and his ministers in both kingdoms, are not here received, so that by this means all perquisites of value which his predecessors held, and entertainments which he presumed to be the principal support and stay of the charges incident to this place, are in a moment subtracted and no more left for the Chancellor to live upon, but only 300*l.* per annum.

How small a sum to support the dignity of his place they can well understand. Entreats that he may still enjoy the benefit of these several letters patents, which he knows they esteem the most inviolable assurance that can be devised to pass from a King to his subject, together with the fines of the original writs issuing out of the Chancery, all being his just due to challenge. If not, that then some other supply proportionable may be added in lieu thereof, to support the charges attending the honor and eminence of the place.—Dublin, 10th January 1624.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Jan. 10. 1337. Duplicate copy of the above.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 3.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Jan. 10. 1338. A NOTE of the several PAPERS concerning IRISH AFFAIRS brought by MR. BRAINTAWAIT (*sic*).
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 4.

The Lord Treasurer has the certificate concerning pensions and the orders for settling the revenue.

He (Braintawait) has here left 13 pieces, viz., the certificate of the revenue, the certificate of the plantation, the certificate of trade and commerce, the certificate of the reversions, the certificate of the army, the certificate for the better payment of the army, Sir Gabriell Pite's book of the manor of Kinghington, the certificate of the woods, the certificate of grievances, the certificate of the poottes (*sic*), the certificate of the church patent, Clare (*sic*),

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the amendment in the propositions of the Commissioners in Ireland.

Estimate for increase. Answer of the undertakers. Answer of the Commissioners. Names of natives, &c.

These papers were delivered to the Lord Chichester the 10th of January 1624.

P. 1. Endd.

Jan. 10. 1339.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 5.

LIST OF CAPTAINS, LIEUTENANTS, and ENSIGNS for IRELAND.

Names of those whom several gentlemen of the bed-chamber have signified to be recommended by His Majesty.

1. Sir James Blunt, an ancient soldier for whom the Commissioners for Ireland testify that he hath a letter for the first company upon surrender of 100*l.* pension during the time he shall have a company.

2. Mr. Anthonie Mansell, a pensioner extraordinary, was a gentleman of the Queen's Privy Chamber, and offers to surrender a pension of 40*l.* per annum during his life.

3. Michael Williams, pretends to have a letter from the King for the first company that shall fall in Ireland.

4. Captain Burton, ancient soldier, hath had suits given him for reference of service, which have not succeeded; he is a man of good merit, and his case lamentable.

5. William Baylie, brother to Mr. Leviston.

6. Robert Maxwell, for whom Mr. James Maxwell solicits.

7. James Ramsey, Lord Croxton.

8. Mr. Rawlins recommended by the King, and so brought to him (Conway) by two or three of the bedchamber.

9. Sir Edward Bushell.

10. Capaitn Grise, Sir Thomas Dutton.

1. Earl of Clanricard's son.

2. Earl of Desmond.

3. Lord Cromwell.

4. Lord of Valentia.

5. Sir William Caulfield.

6. Charles Price, promised.

7. Sir Faithfull Fortescue, nephew to the Lord Chichester.

8. Captain Webb, kinsman to the Lord Grandison.

9. Sir Arthur Tirringham.

10. Sir Francis Ansley.

11. Mr. Musgrove.

12. Sir William Parsons.

13. Sir Guy Palmer.

14. Sir William St. Leger.

15. Capt. Thinne, Sir John Leake, Sir Tho. Stafford.

The Deputy of Ireland to hold the 25 horse he now has and 25 more to be added to make up 50; 25 also of the new levied horse to make a company for the Lord Cromwell, the rest of the new levied horse to reinforce the old companies.

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¹ Charles Price, Captain Thinne, Captain Burton, Sir Arthur Tiringham, Earl of Desmonde, Earl of Clanricarde's son, Sir Robert Yaxley, Captain Grise, Captain Bassett, Sir Thomas Dutton.

Lieutenants.—Mr. Musgrove, Robert Maxwell, Lodowick Steward, Richard Hipposly, Mr. Stapleton, Pitcarnes James Pringles, kinsman, Mr. Williams, Mr. Grimes of the Moate.

Ancients.—George Falconer, James Steward, Robert Inns, John Barber, Mr. Guise, Mr. Sidnham, Sir Edward Sidnham's brother, William Gibbert, Mr. Haughton, Henrie Lewis.

Pp. 3.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 5A.

1340. Duplicate copy of the above.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

Jan.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 6.

1341. SUITORS for COMPANIES into IRELAND.

Sir James Blunt.—The Commissioners for Irish Affairs have testified that he was long since promised the first company to fall vacant in Ireland, as well for his extraordinary merit as a former surrender of 100*l.* Irish per annum upon an equal bargain, and another 100*l.* a year which he is content to abate out of a pension of 200*l.* when he shall have a company.

Sir Edward Bushell.—He pretends service in the wars of Ireland, service to His Majesty in Scotland and Queen Anne in England, without recompense, and upon his own charge attended the Earl of Rutland, Ambassador to Denmark, and the Earl of Bristol by command into Spain.

Sir Peter Hayman.—Recommended by Sir Robert Naunton.

Mr. Bridges.—Mr. Musgrove, Mr. Crane.

Mr. Anthony Hansell, who is a gentleman pensioner extraordinary, late a gent. of the Queen's Privy Chamber, and offers to surrender a pension of 40*l.* per annum.—He pretends to have served in the Low Countries, and is recommended by the King under the hand of Sir Sidney Montague.

Capt. Skipwith.—He was Lieutenant-Colonel to my Lord Carew, and is recommended by Sir George Goring.

James Lesley.—Mr. Robert Maxwell.

Michael Williams.—Pretends to have a letter from the King for the first company that should fall in Ireland.

William Baly, brother to Mr. Leviston.—Recommended by the King.

Capt. Dixon, who has served His Majesty 18 years as Serjeant-at-Arms.—He is recommended by the Lord of Andover and Sir Will. Howard.

William Lane, cousin germain to the Earl of Oxford.

James Ramsey, Lord Croston.—Specially recommended by the King.

Captain Chamberlaine.

¹ These seem to have been selected out of the above list to be captains.

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SUITORS for LIEUTENANTS' Places.

Francis Woodhouse.—Recommended by the Earl of Leicester and Lord Leppington.

Sir Thomas Russell, second son to Sir Thomas Russell.—He has served 9 years as a gentleman in a company in the Low Countries under Captain Corbett.

George Falkener.—Recommended by Sir Henry Mildmay.

James Stuart.—Robert James, recommended by Lord Gordon.

James Dawson.—Recommended by Mr. Crane and Mr. Pay.

John Barker, who pretends to have served against the Mackgregors, Sir James Macdonell, in Holland, Bohemia, and the Palatinate.

SUITORS for ENSIGNS' Places.

Goodricke.—William Dishington, recommended by his brother Sir Thomas Dishington.—Stephen Deane, who pretends to have served in the Low Countries, Bohemia, and the Palatinate.

SUITORS for EMPLOYMENT into IRELAND.

Richard Harris, son to Mr. Harris, the gentleman usher, having served as gentleman of a company in the Palatinate.

Lodovic Stuart, brother to Mr. Walter Stuart.

Pp. 3. Endd.

Jan. 14. **1342.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 6A.

SIR EDWARD CONWAY to the COUNCIL OF WAR.

Sends enclosed the list of the captains appointed to the companies, together with the lieutenants and ensigns, among whom he specially recommends to his favor Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Sherly, who came purposely out of the Low Countries for this service, and Mr. Bowes, specially recommended by the Prince.—Jan. 14, 1624-5.

P. 1. Endd. Transmits.

Jan. 14. **1343.**

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 7.

Draft of the list of the 9 captains, lieutenants, and ensigns appointed for Ireland.

Pp. 3. Endd.

Jan. 1 **1344.**

S.P., Ire and,
vol. 240, 8.

CONWAY to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

His Majesty having considered the proposals of the honorable Council of War for the securing of that realm of Ireland, holds it requisite for reasons of State to forbear at this time the execution of the first article in that report concerning titular popish prelates, priests, and Jesuits, but well approves and allows of all the rest, and requires them to give immediate directions for the levy, clothing, arming, conduct, and transportation of the 2,250 foot and 230 horse, as also for

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the punctual execution of all other particulars contained in that report.

Pp. 2.

S.P., Ireland, **1345.** Abstract of part of the above.
vol. 240, 9. *P. 1.*

Jan. 20. **1346.** EARL OF CORK to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 9.

According to their command by their letters of the 7th of December last to him and the other Commissioners for the Government of Munster, or any one of them, he has arrested Jonas Shephard (who went by the name of John Yong), charged with others with feloniously taking away from Edward Nicholson, Esq., an accountant to His Majesty, 1,000*l.* or thereabouts, on the 23rd of last month at Bandonbridge, and now sends him to them in a convenient bark under charge of Mr. Nicholson, and have also enclosed an estimate of the debts and goods found with the said Shephard.—Youghall, this 20th of January 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,

Jan. 21. **1347.** *An inventory of Jonas Shephard's debts and goods—21st January 1624.*
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 10 i. *P. 1. Endd.*

Jan. 27. **1348.** LORD DEPUTY to CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 11.

Informed him not long since that he understood the suit proposed by Captain Tobyn to be the greatest this kingdom could afford, if it might be obtained, and withal told him that he had long before made my Lord Duke of Buckingham acquainted with it, with several repetitions of the proposition to him, but had never heard word from him again concerning it. Begs to hear from him speedily in it, and what he will have done in Sir William Poer's (Power's) case, if he be not satisfied by his relation and my Lord of Cork's, which he long since transmitted to him. The time for Sir William Poore (Power) to make his further satisfaction at the assizes, which my Lord of Cork insists so much upon, approaches fast.—Dublin Castle, this 27th January 1624–5.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Jan. **1349.** LESTRANGE'S SLANDER against the EARL OF WESTMEATH.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 11A.

Order for postponing the trial of Thomas Lestrange, for slander of the Earl of Westmeath until Michaelmas term next.

P. 1.

Feb. 1. **1350.** LORD DEPUTY to SIR WILLIAM HULL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 204, 12.

Has now received his letter touching Campana by Sir Laurence Parsons. Campana's former protection from him

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(Falkland) being expired, and his servant, Francis Galway, making no other proposition unto him, but only to enlarge his protection and give him leave to sell, and so to revictual and begone to sea to look for more booty and return hither next summer and then treat for his pardon. He thought it neither honorable for His Majesty nor safe for him (Falkland) to grant upon those terms. Notice was therefore sent to the King's ship at Waterford, under the command of Captain Harris, of Campain's, being here, and the date of the expiration of his protection, yet now, upon further consideration, he leaves to his (Sir W. Hull's) discretion the managing of these pirate instructions. That if he will petition him (Falkland), stating where his wealth lies, and that he will make a voyage to sea to fetch it, and return hither again by midsummer next or thereabouts and then give 10,000*l.* for His Majesty's pardon (as Astwood, his interpreter, signified that he offered), and settle himself as a subject in His Majesty's dominions; and in the meantime, as an earnest for his pardon, will leave in his (Sir W. Hull's) hands the value of 500*l.* in such commodities as Sir William will choose; and also take his oath not to carry away above 200*l.* of gold or money or plate more than he brought hither at this time, and that he shall commit no piracy upon any His Majesty's subjects; then he is to deliver him the enclosed protection and give him leave to sail, and to suffer him to victual and trim his ship. If he will not accept these conditions, then he is to leave him at large to stand upon himself, and all persons who track and trade with him whilst he is neither protected or pardoned are to be answerable to law for the same. After this was thus far written, Mr. Gay delivered him a letter yesternight from Campané without date, whereby he makes fair honest pretences of submitting himself, and thereupon he has written to Waterford and Kinsale (according to his desire) to stay any attempt of the King's ships to be made upon him. And now he may deliver him the enclosed protection, but he must still make petition to him. In treating with him he is not to lessen the sum for his pardon upon his (Sir W. Hull's) signifying to him by the bearer, purposely sent, what terms he will come to for his pardon; he will enlarge his protection further. And in the meantime he will represent into England his offer of submission, and labour to gain his pardon, to be in readiness against a competent time.—Dublin Castle, 1st February 1624.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd. Enclosing,

Feb. 1. 1351.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 121.

PROTECTION for PIRATE.

*Protection for one month for Captain Claes Campaine,
Dutch man-of-war, his goods and company.*

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

1625.
[Feb.] **1352.** DEALING with PIRATES.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 12 A.
The names of those that bought goods of the pirate, Claes Campaine, at Lymcon [Lemcon], in the west of Ireland, involving the Lord Deputy and others.—No date.
Pp. 2. Endd.
- Feb. ? **1353.** PIRATE'S CARGO.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 12 B.
Statement of all the goods laden on board a certain ship [Campane's]; the quantities unloaded and the quantities embezzled.
P. 1.
- Feb. 4. **1354.** ORDER of the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 13.
Present: The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord President, Lord Grandison, Lord Carew, Lord Chichester, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Secretary Conway, Master of the Rolls.
They refer the Lord Chancellor of Ireland's letter concerning impairing of his livelihood by the late establishment to the commissioners appointed for the review of the late establishment for Ireland for their report.
P. 1. Copy. Endd. Enclosing,
- Jan. 10. **1355.** *Adam Lord Loftus, Chancellor to the Lords.*
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 131.
Copy of the Lord Chancellor's letter to the Lords of the Privy Council, being a duplicate of No. 1348.
Pp. 3.
- Feb. **1356.** The new LEVIES for IRELAND.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 14.
Memoranda upon which letters are to be written touching the new levies for Ireland.
To move the Lords to write to the mayors of Bristol, Barnstaple, Haverfordwest, Chester, and Liverpool, to victual the soldiers that are to go from thence, during their abode at those several ports, at 7*d.* a piece per diem, and to provide ships to transport them at 2*s.* 6*d.* per man for transportation, and 2*s.* 2*d.* for victuals, until they arrive at the ports in Ireland.
To move them to write letters to the Earl of Worcester, Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, and to the Earl of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Brecon and Radnor, that the men to be levied in those counties may be delivered to the captains appointed to receive them, and that the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Chester be directed to deliver to the captains 50 of the men of that county to embark at Liverpool.
To move their Lordships to consider whether it may not be meet to write letters to stay the rendezvous of the soldiers for some 20 days longer, in respect the subsidy monies come in so slowly that perhaps there will not be monies soon enough to pay the soldiers.
To move their Lordships to write to the Lord Deputy (ac-

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according to the propositions for the securing of Ireland, approved by His Majesty and their Lordships) that the old companies of soldiers, both horse and foot, in Ireland, may be always constantly paid next after the Lord Deputy himself and the judges.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Feb. 8. **1357.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 15.

COUNCIL OF WAR FOR IRELAND to CONWAY.

Having given orders for the levying of 2,250 footmen out of several shires to be transported into Ireland, and having made provision of arms and apparel for them, and the rendezvous of the soldiers and their captains being appointed to be on the last day of this month, February, they now find that the subsidy money is deficient, there being behind and unpaid above 5,000*l.* of the first subsidy, and above 40,000*l.* of the second, and thus no money to pay these soldiers on their landing. They suggest, therefore, that the rendezvous be deferred to the 20th of March, by which time the subsidy, it is hoped, will be paid.—Whitehall, this 8th of February 1624.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Arthure Chichester.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 8. **1358.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 16.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH AFFAIRS to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Recommend the petition of Sir James Ware, Auditor-General in Ireland, and that he be paid his arrears and have an increased allowance.

Signed: Jo. Denham, Humfrey Hay, Will. Jones, Will. Beecher, Mich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Feb. 8. **1359.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 17.

J. USHER, Clerk of the Council of Ireland, to CONWAY.

Has served as clerk of the Council in Ireland 31 years, with the good approbation of the State, and spent the best part of his life in it, and now His Majesty has bestowed the reversion of his office upon one Mr. Hanway, reserving to him (Mr. Usher) and his son, who is joined in patent with him, all fees and perquisites during our good behaviour, but Mr. Hanway now labours to have the present exercise of the office, contrary to His Majesty's letters patent to him (Mr. Usher). Be-seeches him to afford him his favour in his just cause, being now a stranger in England, though in former times well known, and the oldest officer the King has in Ireland. Lord Chichester has known him 20 years, and can best inform him of him and his carriage.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 11. **1360.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 18.

LORD DEPUTY to CONWAY.

Sends him inclosed an abstract of two letters¹ lately received by a merchant of that town from a friend of his now

¹ Wanting.

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at Seresse [Xeres?]; not that he intends them for news to him, who has such good intelligence from all parts, but only for his view of that which comes kither, and that he may see what concurrence it has with that which is brought unto himself (Conway).—Dublin Castle, 11 February 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Add. Endd.

Feb. 11. 1361.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 19.

COUNCIL OF ENGLAND to COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH AFFAIRS.

Present: Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Keeper, Lord President, Lord Grandison, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Chancellor, Master of the Rolls.—Whitehall, 11 February 1624.

A certificate on the behalf of Sir James Ware, Auditor-General of Ireland, made by the Commissioners for Irish Causes, was this day read at the board.

They find that the office of auditor of the foreign accounts was granted unto Sir James Ware during his life by letters patent dated 25 September 1605, by virtue of H.M.'s letters of the 27th June in that year, he having in the late Queen's time 13s. 4d. sterling *per diem* salary. In the eighth year of this reign it was granted unto him and John his son, or the survivor of them, with the fee of 10s. per diem to Sir James during his life, and after, 6s. 8d. to John during his life by virtue of His Majesty's letters of 17 June 1610.

They find the office to be necessary now, and hold him to be an honest and careful officer, but how or why or by what means he is omitted out of the late establishment they know not, and therefore leave him to them for relief out of any the new improvements, so as the same be no parcel of the 49,926*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* which is appointed by the last establishment for the army and officers.

Think his allowance as auditor, upon declaring of the Vice-Treasurer's account, should be increased, as H.M.'s revenues have been much increased by the new plantation in Leinster and other ways, and the auditor's labours consequently much increased, and the trust reposed in him of great importance. The names of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland which signed the certificate: Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, Sir John Denham, Sir William Jones, Sir William Becher, Sir Rich. Fortescue, Sir Fra. Gofton.

Their Lordships having considered this certificate (and the services of the auditor being not unknown to most of them), they order Sir James Ware to attend the Lords Commissioners for the review of the late Establishment, and to nominate to them the fund for his payment of his growing entertainment, provided it be no part of the money appointed for payment of the army.

His arrears are to be paid without abatement out of any arrerages of rents or casualties due before the last establishment and yet unpaid, Sir Jas. Ware nominating the persons that owe them, and they direct the Commissioners to consider

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of a further allowance for his increased labours through the late plantations in Leinster, and for his charges and attendance upon H.M.'s service.

Pp. 3. Endd.

March. **1362.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 20.

The RETURN which the LORDS COMMISSIONERS made in behalf of SIR JAMES WARE, Auditor-General of Ireland, 1624.

Touching his allowance as auditor, they think him worthy of 50*l.* per annum, besides what was formerly allowed to his predecessors.

For a competent allowance in England for his charges, they think his demand reasonable, viz.: For his journey by sea and land up to London with two men, 10*l.* sterling. For his stay in England from the 10th of June 1624 to the last of February, being 232 days, at 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem, 69*l.* 12*s.*, and for his return back 10*l.* In all 89*l.* 12*s.*

Signed: Grandison, Lord Carew, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

P. 1. Copy.

Feb. 11. **1363.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 20*A.*

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES concerning PENSIONS in IRELAND.

According to their (the Lords) command, have considered the several petitions preferred by Mr. William Hampden, Mr. Henry Fisher, Mr. Thomas Monday, Adrian Fitzsimmons, Daniell O'Carroll, William Bourne, and the widow of Capt. Laurence Masterson, who complain that the pensions due unto them in Ireland have not been paid for divers years past, and they state the several arrears.

They have also considered their long attendance there, their great charge in following their suits, and especially the extremity of their wants, wherein they are like to perish without some speedy relief. They thereupon advise that their arrears may be paid them out of the 1,000*l.* formerly impressed by His Majesty to defray the charges of admeasurement in the late plantations. And for Fitzsimmons, O'Carroll, and Bourne, who are the poorest and worst able to secure means to relieve their wants, and to bear their charges home, recommend that 30*l.* be impressed to them out of the Exchequer, viz., to Fitzsimmons 15*l.*, to O'Carroll 10*l.*, and to Bourne 5*l.*, to be defalked out of their arrears when paid there. Defer their opinions concerning the rest of the pensioners until next time that more of their company may be present at the consultation. They have ventured to give a despatch to these poor men because of their present necessity.—11 of January 1624.

Signed: Humfrey May, Will. Jones, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton.

Pp. 3. Endd.

Feb. 16. **1364.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 21.

PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

Pursuant to the suggestions of the Council of War approved by His Majesty, the Lord Deputy is to have order that every

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half year, after payment of himself and the judges, the soldiers be next paid, before all others in list there. Whereupon they (the Lords) have thought fit hereby to authorise and require him (the Deputy), together with the Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer-at-Wars for the time being, notwithstanding any former order or directions to the contrary, that the captains, officers, and soldiers of the companies of horse and foot as they stand in the old establishment shall (from such time as the new men be added unto them) accordingly next after his Lordship and the judges, be paid their entertainments before all others.—Whythall, 16 February 1624.

Signed : Geo. Cant, Jo. Lincolne, Jas. Ley, Ol. Grandison, Geo. Carew, Arthur Chichester, H. Mandervill, Tho. Edmonds, R. Naunton, Edw. Conway, Alb. Norton, Rich. Weston.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

Feb. 19. **1365.** SIR WILLIAM ST. LEGER to CONWAY.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 22.

In the event of Lord Chichester's death, it will be again in his Grace's and Conway's power to restore him a troop of horse with advantage, for he (Chichester) had a company of foot and horse and a government. If he should think him worthy of either of the latter, he (Conway) will much mend his fortune (which is not plentiful) but not make him honor him more than he does. But if there be more crying children as well as his servant will take it as a favor to have his company of foot changed into a company of horse, which will as well satisfy a pretender as the other. Met with the news by the way which would have carried him back again if he had not preferred his Grace's service and commands before his own private.—Augustine Fryers, 19th of February 1624.

P. 1. Hol. Add. Endd.

Feb. 21. **1366.** COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 23.

Report upon the petition of Mr. Henry Reignolds, presented to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, and transmitted to their Lordships with very special recommendation. The petition being to this effect. That the petitioner, by His Majesty's direction, some 20 years since disbursed 400*l.* English, in lieu whereof His Majesty about four years past granted him a proportion of 600 acres in the county of Leitrim, which the petitioner finds to come far short in value to the sum disbursed, in regard the land lies in fractions, and is so barren that there is no hope of any rent to be raised out of the same, being seated amongst the worst sort of natives and far remote from any British undertakers, market towns, or portable rivers. The petitioner consequently desires that he may surrender his patent of those lands, and either have the 400*l.* paid him, or otherwise have a fitting proportion of lands in the next plantation. As the allegations appear to them (the Commissioners) to be true, and in consideration of his faithful

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and honest services to the State for many years, and holding him also to be a purchaser at a dearer rate than an undertaker, they advise that he may have a good proportion of land assigned to him in the next plantation, and part of his fine being not yet paid, nor conditions of plantation performed for planting the said 600 acres, no advantage should be taken against him upon his recognizance, and he should have time given him to pay the arrears and finish his plantation until Michaelmas 1626, on entering into new recognizances.—
Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 21st February 1624.

Signed: Humfrey May, Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Nich. Fortescue, He. Holcroft, Fra. Gofton, F. Dickenson.

Pp. 2. Endd.

Feb. 21. **1367.** COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 24.

The report upon the petition preferred by Mr. Sampson Theobalds, who alleges that by reason of his attendance in near place about the Viscount Grandison and the now Lord Deputy, he was constrained to commit the trust of such buildings as he was bound to erect upon a proportion of land in the King's County to certain persons there, who nevertheless have deceived his expectation. They advise that he be given time until Michaelmas twelvemonth for performing his said building, on entering into a new recognizance to fulfil the articles of the said plantation; and concerning his suit to have license to alienate the proportion, they hold it inconvenient, and dare not advise them to give way thereto.—Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 21st February 1624.

Signed: Jo. Denham, Will. Jones, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Gofton, F. Dickenson, He. Holcroft. Ex. per Rob. Branthwaite.

P. 1. Endd.

Feb. 27. **1368.** NOTE by ROBERT TAYLOR, of Tallough, co. Waterford, Merchant.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 24A.

For four elephants' teeth weighing 109 lbs. for 6*l.* sterling, and seven roe hides at 7*s.* the piece, bought of Thomas Bardsey, gent.

P. 1. Endd.: "Mr. Taylor's note."

Feb. 28. **1369.** ULSTER KING OF ARMS: FEES OF HONOUR.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 24AA.

Order for the Irish nobility to pay fees of honor to the officers of arms in England, and not in Ireland, as claimed by the Irish heralds.

This order is registered in the College of Arms, London, in the Earl Marshal's book, marked I. 26, folio 9.

Signed: "Arundell and Surrey."

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

Feb. ? **1370.** THE PETITION of JOHN QUARTES, Merchant Adventurer, to the KING.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 24 AB.

The petitioner, at the very earnest desire of the King's ambassador, Sir Dudley Carlton, as likewise of his (the King's)

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colonels, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Essex, Sir Edward Conway, Sir John Burlacy, in March and April last furnished the said colonels with 8,400*l.* sterling money for payment of the King's troopers maintained beyond the seas, at that time when they were to go into the field towards the relief of Breda, as well as in the field, when they could not otherwise have been supplied. Of this sum of 8,400*l.* so long since disbursed there is no more paid than 3,850*l.*, and this was received in June last, notwithstanding that the ambassador promised payment in a month or two after the advance. Being a young man and a factor of very small means, and having furnished this money upon his credit, petitioner can no longer maintain it upon his credit, but must of necessity sink unless it please him to give special order for the payment of it, which he humbly craves, being for this occasion alone come over unto England and left his affairs beyond the seas. John Quartes.
—No date.

P. 1.

March 6. 1371. LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to CONWAY.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 25.

Yesterday received a letter from Sir George Flower, Governor of Waterford, of which he sends him the enclosed abstract. Knows not what to make of it, but as he hopes they shall not be the first they (the Spaniards) will fall upon, so is he resolved not to be the first that shall be afraid.

Urges speedier answers to their letters, and gives account of the arrival of that morning of the post bark, which, after three or four times putting to sea, was forced back to Hollyhead by contrary winds, with four packets, the last of which, being of the 26th of February, was broken open. A servant of his lying then at Hollyhead tells him that he received it so from the postboy, who brought it from Beaumoris, and that the boy affirmed it came so to his hands. Suggests a searching inquiry.
—Dublin Castle, 6 February 1624.

P. 1. *Signed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,*

March. 1372. *Abstract of a Letter from Sir George Flower, Governor of Waterford, dated 1st March 1624.*
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 251.

Yesterday some of their merchants arrived out of Lisbon. All the news they bring is that the great fleet lately prepared in Spain, having put to sea from Cútes [Cadiz] some five weeks past for the Brasils, as was given out.

They say that all merchant strangers are called to a strict account how they have disbursed all monies received for any commodities sold by them in Spain for these 14 years past, and in default are committed to close prison, and all their goods seized for the King. There are some five merchants of that town now prisoners there upon the same occasion, and all their goods forfeited, and likewise of English, Scottish, and French many. They report the Spanish coast is much molested by the Hollanders and Turkish men-of-war. One ship freighted by some of the merchants of that town, being at sea

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*in company of these merchants just arrived, was taken in their view by three Turkish men-of-war, wherein was lost 3,000*l.* in ready money, besides four of their young merchants made slaves to the Turks, so that that poor place is altogether beggared by them.*

P. 1. Endd.

March 6. **1373.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 26.

LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to EDWARD NICHOLAS, Secretary to the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Sends him enclosed for his Grace the examinations of certain Frenchmen, Rochellers and Brittons, with the copy of a letter from Mr. Barham, his (Falkland's) deputy vice-admiral, together with his answer thereto. Believes that the Rochellers upon better examination will be found to be pirates; would be glad, however, to be instructed how to deal with such captains of theirs as show their commissions, and this being a leading case may serve as a precedent for the future. Has sent the instructions he not long since received from his Grace to his deputy vice-admiral, which would have been carried without jealousy if they had come a year sooner. Commits the speedy answer of these his letters to his care, who can easily discern how expedition is available in such actions.—Dublin Castle, 6 March 1624.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add.: "To my very loving and especial friend Edward Nicholas, secretary to the Duke of Buckingham his Grace." *Endd.:* "The Lord Deputy certifieth the stay of two ships at Kinsale, the captain of the one hath a copy of a commission from the Rochellers, the other had none, but said that he was put into his ship, being a prize taken by one that had a commission from the Rochellers. Desires to know what he shall do with them, and for a precise rule for the future."

March. **1374.**
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 27.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY on the behalf of the SCOTTISH INHABITANTS OF IRELAND.

Having lately received a petition in the name of all the Scottish inhabitants of Ireland that for want of the denization of themselves and those that have conveyed their estates to them, they are advised that their estates are escheated, and therefore desiring that the land in their holding may by commissioners there be found for the King in order to his regranting them to them. He (Falkland) is accordingly to give warrant immediately for such commissions under the Great Seal there, to inquire concerning that point only, viz., what title he (the King) has to the said lands for non-denization, and that upon their return he take special order that the same may remain unfilled, and that he pass not the lands so found to any person whatsoever until further directions, which he purposes immediately to give him for the perpetual securing of his said subjects in their estates.

Pp. 2. Copy.

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March 7. 1375.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 28.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.

For Sir Edward Villiers, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, to be made President of Munster.—Westminster, 7 March 1624.

Pp. 4. Copy.

March 7. 1376.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 29.

JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN, Lord Keeper, to CONWAY.

Prays him to inform His Majesty that according to the Earl of Ormond's petition, and a letter from the Master of Requests, and two from Conway himself to the same effect, Mr. Attorney and he presume to offer to His Majesty this inclosed letter¹ for extending his grace and favor to the said Earl of Ormond in regard of his late submission. The effect of it is no more than this: to remove the present extent from all the lands awarded by His Majesty to the Earl, and to place the same by way of sequestration in the hands of the Lord Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Ireland for the use of the Earl, so long as he shall continue dutiful and conformable, but for the use of His Majesty in case the Earl shall revolt from his last submission, allowing him, at all events for his present maintenance, the sum of 1,000*l.* per annum. This he conceives to be a fair mixture of His Majesty's justice and mercy to the said Earl.—Westminster College, this 7th of March 1624.

Signed: Jo. Lincoln, C.S.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

March 8. 1377.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 30.

The BISHOPS within the ESCHEATED COUNTIES of ULSTER to the KING.

In the want of their head, the late primate of Armagh, of worthy memory, presuming upon his gracious indulgence, they are bold to implore his consideration of the inclosed petition¹ of their clergy, who being deprived of a great part of their maintenance, have no other remedy left, but to prostrate themselves at his sacred feet for relief. The King of Kings lengthen his blessed days amongst them to his (the King's) glory and the prosperity of his kingdoms.—Dublin, 8th March 1624.

Signed: Tho. Kilmore, Ja. Clogherensis, Theo. Dromore, George Derend, Aw. Rapotens.

P. 1. Sealed. Add. Endd.

March 8. 1378.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 31.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Suggest that a petition preferred by Edward Scras and Anne his wife, complaining of some hard measure offered them by the Bishop of Cork, who (as they allege) has confirmed as umpire an unjust award made by two arbitrators mutually chosen for the ending of a controversy between them and him, Davies, the registrar and commissary of the Bishop's Court, concerning certain goods and lands claimed by the petitioners,

¹ Wanting.

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be referred to the President and Council of Munster.—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, 8th March 1624.

Signed: Will. Jones, He. Holcroft, Nich. Fortescue, Fra. Goffton.

P. 1. Endd.

March. 1379.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 32.

PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY.

The petition of Edward Scras and Anne his wife, being referred to the Commissioners for Irish Causes, they have received a certificate, under the Commissioners' hands, that the said Lord Bishop is desirous that the matter should be again reheard, and that the petitioners allege they are now able to produce better proofs. They therefore recommend to him the petition, certificate, and other papers in this business, and require him to rehear the cause.—Whitehall, —1 March 1625.

P. 1. Endd.: "Edward Scras, his letter and certificate from the Irish Commissioners, 1625."

March 10. 1380.
S.P., Ireland,
ol. 240, 33.

LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Having had a sight of a letter lately arrived to Lord Docwra from the Council of War there, directing him to deliver to Sir Thomas Rotherain and Captain Pinner [Pynnar] 1,000*l.* for the building of three new citadels at Waterford, Cork, and Galway, in each place one, and they to be the first works which should be begun, and the preparations to be made presently, and when his warrants of assistance were craved for taking up of carriages and materials he was in doubts what to do: 1st, because he had received no information of it himself from the Council of War, nor any directions from the Privy Council, that might be his sufficient warrant to appear; 2ndly, because of the danger of disorder in the two towns of Cork and Waterford if they should be alarmed at these preparations for putting bridles in their mouths, having in former times given sufficient testimony of their impatience to submit to it, as may witness, the not-to-be-forgotten violence wherewith Cork fell upon the new fort, then built to command them, when upon notice of the Queen's death they fell furiously upon it, and pulled it down to the ground, notwithstanding that Tyrone was then overcome and the heart of the rebellion broken.

Upon these considerations he conceived it the safest course to publish it for his intention to begin the fortifications with the repair of the fort of Halbowlinge, in the mouth of the river of Cork, and with the enlarging the fort of Duncannon, in the mouth of the river of Waterford (for he had already made sufficient preparations out of the poor portion of Concordatum monies), and under these two colours to lay in at

¹ Blank in MS.

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the several towns their several preparations, and upon the arrival of the new companies with their supplies to place in Waterford a garrison of 400 or 500 men, and in Cork 300 or 400 more, to repress any resistance of the proceedings of the engineers, for they might resist without these forces to contain them in their duties. The opinion of some of the Council here, being the best experienced men-of-war in this kingdom, agreeing with these views of his, he is resolved so to proceed, and thus humbly presents it to their view.

Complains that being deprived of all power to do any man good by his own authority here, or there by his recommendation, makes all men shun relation to him and dependency upon him; and thus he has been ever since the Earl of Middlessex took upon him the supervision of the affairs of that kingdom, and that he (Falkland) received the sword not without some prejudice to His Majesty's honor and service. Appeals to them whether it is not fit that the number and places of the new forts to be erected and the old to be repaired being resolved upon there, it should not be remitted to them who are on the spot to choose which of them shall first be begun with, which next, and which last. Lastly, presses for more timely answers to their letters, for stirring times cannot brook those neglects and delays which the calms of peace can endure. For the more speedy dispatch of letters and more certain passages, it were requisite to have another post bark employed, and they better paid than the present one. It were not amiss that some order were taken for establishing of posts to some parts of that kingdom. But these being matters of charge he can do no more than propound them.—Dublin Castle, 10th March 1624.

Pp. 3. Signed. Add. Endd.

March 12. 1381. SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL to CONWAY.

S.P. Ireland,
vol. 240, 34.

By his (Conway's) servant and Blundell's old acquaintance, Mr. Weld, has received Conway's letters of the 16th of Feb. last. He is yesterday gone towards the Lady Conway's, and by him has written to her to persuade her to embrace with love and thanks the noble offers he is pleased to tender her by his hands; and has advised him to the best of his understanding how to carry himself in his treaties with the lady who has a spirit more great than well guided he fears. He (Conway), howsoever, has taken a fair course to declare himself a noble brother to all the world, and the blame must rest where it is deserved.

His letter shall be a warrant to him to furnish Mr. Weld with more money than he will call for, but hitherto he has so little cause to make use of him in that kind, as he has left in his (Blundell's) hands 50*l.* until he returns.—Dublin, the 12th March 1624.

P. 1. Hol. Sealed. Add. Endd.

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March 12. 1382.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 35.

FLORENCE M'CARTHY to CONWAY.

The endeavors of those who continue his restraint these 24 years, without his being ever called to answer or charged for any matter, has been such as made him fearful of all men, and moved him to intreat Mr. Andrew Windsor to learn whether any deal against him with him (Conway), whose answer encouraged him to trouble him. His father-in-law and predecessor in the seignory and lands of Desmond, the late Earl of Clancarthy, mortgaged certain lands to Sir Valentine Brown, of whose son (when after the Earl's death he refused to take his money and deliver it) he (Florence) complained to Queen Elizabeth, who, on the advice of her Privy Council, ordered him that land which shortly after he recovered from the rebels and enjoyed until Sir Valentine's son got some of his friends to inform against him and to work his commitment for a bond of 20*l.* or 30*l.*, passed many years before for a gentleman of Ireland who was a suitor in England; upon this complaint he was committed and sent hither, where the late Earl of Salisbury was wrought, to have him kept close in the Tower, contrary to Queen Elizabeth's pleasure, who knew him well, whom he served long, and to His Majesty, who, after his coming, granted him oftentimes his liberty, and by whom he was in the end, after 14 years' restraint, confined upon bonds of the Earls of Thomond, Clanricard, Westmeath, and Antrim, and others. Being deprived of his lands and disabled to prosecute his cause by his confinement, he petitioned His Majesty for means or liberty to recover means of his living, which being referred to the Lords Wilmot, the Lord Docwra, and others of the Council there, it was concluded that he should have his liberty, and His Majesty's letters to have his lands, which he followed until his (Florence's) son came hither and desired him to pass his living and deliver his evidences to him. Upon refusal his son protested before many that he would get him committed to the Tower, because the Earl of Thomond, one of his sureties, was dead, and that they would commit him until he found another.

His committal wrought by his ill-willers has in 10 years cost him for his charges so much that in that time he was driven to sell or mortgage to Sir James Lancaster, Sir Thomas Hewit, and Sir George Horsey, and others, about 400*l.* land a year. After about a year and four months' confinement upon the like color, being ordered his liberty, he is notwithstanding restrained, and is now, by order of the Lords, removed to the Gatehouse until he finds further security in place of the Earl of Thomond and Sir Patrick Barnewell, who are dead. Is here kept in a little, narrow, close room, without sight of the air, where his life, that is above 70 years of age, after his long restraint, is much endangered. Notwithstanding that his other sureties are still available, and that the heirs of those dead are found, he is not suffered to go out under safe custody

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to speak to any that would be bound for him, but kept there without any allowance of His Majesty or means of his own, whereby himself and his two young sons and servants are like to perish, except he (Conway) shall obtain leave for him to go under safe custody to speak to his friends. Desires to know whether he shall bring those sureties to his Honor (Conway), or to whom else, to take their bonds, and he will procure the Earl of Ormond to be bound instead of the Earl of Thomond and others of sufficiency for Sir P. Barnewell.

P. 1. Hol. Add. Endd.

March 14. **1383.** ORDER of the LORDS touching SIR JAMES WARE, Auditor-General of Ireland.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 36.

Recommend that a letter be sent to Ireland in his favour for divers allowances and the arrears thereof, for which he has petitioned.—At Sheriff Puckhurst's house in London, the 14th March 1624.

Pp. 2. Endd.

March 15. **1384.** FINES for PLOUGHING by the HORSES' TAILS.
Docquet Book. Warrant to pay to Sir Wm. Uvedale, Treasurer of the Chambers, 1,250*l.* for surrender of a former grant made to him of fines and forfeitures on a penal statute in Ireland for reforming the abuse of drawing their ploughs by the tails of horses or other beasts.

Docquet.

March 15. **1385.** The KING to FALKLAND, Lord Deputy of Ireland.
Docquet Book. He is duly to observe the instructions for the plantations there, and to maintain inviolably the credit of that great office; also to confirm W. Gray, assignee to John O'Carroll, the possession of four plough lands, not to suffer the same to be questioned by any old titles or pretences.

Docquet.

March 18. **1386.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 37. In consequence of the Earl of Ormonde's submission under his hand and seal to the King's award, in the suit between him and the Earl of Desmond and his wife, and upon his honor to make real performance of the same on his part, he has released him for the present from his imprisonment there, and is resolved that the proceedings upon the extent for the forfeiture of the Earl's bond of 100,000*l.* shall be mitigated against him there. He accordingly orders that the rents of all such lands, &c. as by the awards are to remain to the Earl of Ormond shall not during his conformity be paid into the Exchequer, but sequestered into the hands of the Lord Chancellor and Vice-Treasurer of Ireland till the execution of such conveyances and acts of law here as are to be performed here by the said Earl; and on the full accomplishment of the King's awards he will give further order for the final discharge of the said bond. In the meantime the Earl of

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Ormond shall be allowed by the sequestrators towards his maintenance here 1,000*l.* a year, the first payment to be made out of the first receipts that shall come in out of his lands, leases, and hereditaments. The Deputy is, therefore, to take the requisite steps to this effect, and further is to give express charge and command in the King's name to the Earl of Desmond and his lady that they make all convenient speed to come over hither, that he (the King) may see all things really performed on both sides, as well for settling the inheritance of this land in peace, as for such honorable reconciliation between the parties as is fit.—Whitehall, 18th March 1624.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

S.P. Ireland, **1387.** Duplicate copy of the above.
vol. 240, 38.

Pp. 2. Endd.

S.P., Ireland, **1388.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY.
vol. 240, 38A.

Confers upon the Viscount Valentia, as a mark of his favour, the command of that troop of horse which Lord Chichester had, and now fallen vacant by his death.—Theobalds, 18th March 1624.

P. 1. Copy. Endd.

March 20. **1389.** COUNCIL OF WAR FOR IRELAND to SIR EDWARD CHICHESTER.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 38B.

By their letter of the 5th of March apprised him that His Majesty had disposed of his brother's companies, both of horse and foot, to Sir Frederic Hamilton, and prayed him that as his brother had received by warrant from them 500*l.* for the raising, arming, and furnishing of 25 horsemen as an addition to his troop of horse, either to deliver that sum to Sir Frederic Hamilton or such arms and furniture as were already purchased, together with what balance of money should be remaining; but His Majesty having since disposed of his brother's troop of horse to the Lord Viscount of Valentia, together with the additional 25 horse to be raised and added, they request him (if he have not already delivered the arms and monies to Sir Frederic Hamilton, to deliver them to the Lord Viscount Valentia, &c.—Whitehall, 20th March 1624.

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Robert Mansell, Jh. Ogle, Tho. Button.

P. 1. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

March. **1390.** COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REVIEW OF THE ESTABLISHMENT to the PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 39.

Their report upon Lord Chancellor Loftus's petition.¹

Signed: Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, Rich. Weston.

Pp. 2. Endd.

¹ The suggestions of the Commissioners being all adopted and recommended to the King by the Privy Council in their letter of 21st March 1625 next following are omitted here,

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March 21. **1391.** LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the KING.S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 40.

They referred the complaint of Lord Viscount Loftus, Chancellor of Ireland, concerning the detriments he suffered by the last establishment there, to Lord Grandison, the Lord Carew, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom the King had formerly referred the consideration of the last establishment; and upon their report they conceive it just that his fee of 6s. 8d. per diem granted to him for life by letters patent for execution of the Judge Marshal's place should be again put into charge, and be paid with all the arrears out of the increase of the revenue by the improvement of the Court of Wards there, provided that an abatement of the said arrear to the 6th of April 1623 be defalked according to the King's general direction in that behalf. And that his pension of 9s. per diem, which was so ranked in the establishment as there was little hope of his receiving it, may be paid with the arrears (making like abatement) out of the aforesaid increase of the Court of Wards. And lastly, that he may enjoy a moiety of the fines of original writs issuing out of the Chancery there, by which means his interest shall be joined with His Majesty's for the advancement of the profit thereof. —Whitehall, the 21st March 1624.

Signed: G. Cant, Jo. Lincoln, James Ley, R. Mandeville Arundell, Ol. Grandison, G. Carew, T. Edmonds, Jo. Suckling, Robert Naunton, Alb. Morton, Rich. Weston, Jul. Cæsar.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

March 24. **1392.** LETTER to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

Docquet.

He is to confirm to David Boyde and his heirs all lands in Ulster purchased by him from Sir Hugh Montgomery, but which come to the Crown on account of his want of denization.

Docquet.

S.P. Ireland, **1393.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

Vol. 240, 41.

Has been informed by the Privy Council, upon petition to them of the Chancellor of Ireland, the Viscount Loftus, that the profits of that place are very small, and that being a layman he is unfurnished of such spiritual advancements as many of his predecessors have had exercising that place. Considering, therefore, his long and faithful service, and their advice that it is fit for the dignity of that place and the advancement of the King's profits his said Chancellor should have a moiety of the fines of original writs issuing out of the Court of Chancery there, he authorises and requires Falkland to cause a grant to be forthwith passed unto the Chancellor of the moiety of the profits issuing to the King out of the

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finis of original writs, in such a manner as shall be devised by the King's learned counsel of that kingdom.

P. 1. Copy.

March 21. 1394.

S.P. Ireland,
Vol. 240, 42.

The KING to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.
Duplicate copy of No. 1393.

March 21. 1395.

S.P. Ireland,
Vol. 240, 43.

NOTES out of the COUNCIL BOOK concerning PAYMENTS
in IRELAND.

July the 13th, 1623, fol. 37.

Order that 331*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, fallen upon casting of the fort of Dunganon, shall go to the payment of Sir Thomas Dutton upon the list among the presidents, governors, and officers of the army.

October the 17th, 1623, fol. 60.

The Lord Wilmot and the other officers of that provincial court to be paid their increase out of the custom revenue.

31 January 1623, fol. 114.

Sir James Blunt to be paid his pension of 200*l.* per annum, with the 200*l.* per annum bought of Sir William Harrington, payable out of the county of Wicklow.

Confirmed by the King's letter.

6th April 1624, fol. 134.

A letter from the Lords that the perpetuity to the college of Dublin shall be duly paid every half-year, notwithstanding the last establishment and any other directions that have been given for the observing thereof, if the same cannot be otherwise performed.

A letter that Nicholas Fitz-Gerald shall be paid his pension, with the arrears, notwithstanding any former directions or instructions, with all convenient speed.

30th June 1624, fol. 175.

That William Bourne shall be paid his arrears and pension with convenient speed notwithstanding any former directions.

16th February 1624, fol. 360.

That the captains, officers, and soldiers of horse and foot shall from such time as the new levies be added to them be paid next after the Lord Deputy and judges before all others as they stand in the old establishment. This order is confirmed by their Lordships' letters to the Lord Deputy the 18th of the said month : fol. 161.

February ultimo 1624, fol. 378. .

The Earl of Clanricard to be duly paid his fee of 10*s.* *per diem* notwithstanding any former order.

1625.

March 14th, 1624, fol. 384.

Order for the continuance of Sir James Ware's fee of 10s. per diem and the arrears to be paid without any abatement. Also a grant of allowance of 50*l.* per annum to himself for certifying of the accounts of the revenue to the Lord Treasurer over and above that which hath been allowed to his clerks. The pension of 10s. to be paid out of the new improvements of escheated lands in the King and Queen's County.

March 21, 1624, fol. 387.

The fee of 6s. 8*d.* per diem restored to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as Judge Marshal to be paid out of the improvement of the Court of Wards. And likewise his pension of 9s. per diem.

Pp. 2. Endd.

March 24. 1396.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 44.

The MASTER AND COMPTROLLER OF THE COURT OF
WARDS IN IRELAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Have long expected the resolution of the judges there in the law cases concerning wardships and "*Primer seisins*," carried from hence by the late commissioners.

Those resolutions of the judges were to have been sent hither shortly, being now above a year since. They trust that the loss of revenue arising thereby may not be imputed to them, who for the want of them cannot increase his Majesty's present profit. They have had one of those cases fully argued by His Majesty's counsel here and by the lawyers on the other side in presence of all the judges, viz.:—

Whether the heir of *cestui que use* in fee or feetail, being of full age at the time of the death of his ancestor, be by the statute of 4th Henry 7th compellable to sue livery. But the judges declined to give their opinions, inasmuch as His Majesty had declared that the opinion should come from his judges and learned counsel in England.

They (the Master and Comptroller of the Court of Wards) have in acquittal of themselves sent the bearer, the surveyor of wards, to remind them of them, though he may not be well spared here from His Majesty's service.—24 March 1624.

Signed: W. Parsons, R. Bolton.*Pp. 2. Sealed. Add. Endd. Enclosing,*

March. 1397.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 44 1.

Upon search of some of the records we find these following precedents. That the heir of *cestui que use*, being of full age at the time of the death of his ancestors, did sue livery, having no lands descended in demesne.

Anno 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary, Rott. 9, in the Chief Remembrancer's office, it appears by office taken after the death of Sir Christopher Plunket, of Rathmore, in the county of Meath, that he died seized of an use or trust of divers lands in the said county held by knight's service in capite, and that Oliver Plunkett was his son and heir and of full age, and thereupon Oliver sued his livery in eodem anno.

1625.

Anno 2 Eliz., Rott. 2, a like case after the death of Richard Aylmer, of the Lyons, in the county of Kildare, who was seized of a use in tail male of the manor of Cloncurry in said county.

Anno 10 Eliz., Rott. 4th, the like after the death of Piers Talbott, of Fassaughroe, in the county of Dublin, who died seized of a use in tail of the manor of Rathdowne, and that John Talbott his son and heir was of full age. And in Anno 13 Eliz. the said John Talbott sued his livery.

Then follow the cases of Sir Nicholas Devorox, of Ballnagair, in the county of Wexford; of Maurice Lord Viscount Fermoy, in the county of Cork; of Walter Twite, of Moneley, in Westmeath; and of Philip Devorox, of the county of Wexford; all showing a like course.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 45.

1398. LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND to CONWAY.

Requests him to let His Majesty know that he is in the pursuit of the discovery of a dangerous conspiracy, which seems to have spread itself far in the Lower Leinster, as far as from the Wyndegates in Wickloe to Rosse in Wexford, about by the walls of Kilkenny, unto the "Townes end" of Carlogh, amongst those four nations, as they term them, the Butlers, the Birnes, the Cavanaghes, and the Tooles.

Of the Butlers accused, one is in the Castle of Dublin named John Butler, brother to Sir Edward Butler, a gentleman that hath served well in this particular business by cutting off the head of one Murrough Baccagh Cavanagh and apprehending others of his accomplices, who being brought to justice, some have suffered death in obstinacy of resolution to confess nothing, others have revealed, and are therefore reserved to make their accusations good. The sister of this Butler is wife unto Sir Edmond Blanchfeild, who is indicted in the King's Bench for the murder of one Mr. Pursell. There are others of the Butlers accused, who are not yet in hand, but he hopes shortly to have them. And must tell him that Sir Edward Butler himself is not free from suspicion notwithstanding his present diligence and endeavors, for they (the Deputy and Council) suppose Murrough Baccagh had not lost his head but for fear his tongue should tell tales. But of him (Sir Edward) they as yet take no notice but good.

Of the Byrnes, two of Phelim M'Pheagh's sons are accused, the eldest and the youngest, Bryan and Tyrlogh, the most civilly bred of all his sons. He has them both in Dublin Castle and pregnant proofs against them, though both stand stiffly to the denial of their accusations, but that is no argument of their innocence.

When the judges of assize for the Leinster circuit shall have returned with their more particular information of what

1625.

they find, and some other essays that he has in hand are sorted to effect, he (Conway) shall hear again. In the meantime, beseeches him to represent to His Majesty how vain a thing it is to suppose to content Phelym M'Pheagh and his sons by indulgently suspending the taking of the lands in his country into his (the King's) own hands, for which His Majesty's title is fully and fairly found. The only sure and safe way is thereupon to build a fort, to settle a garrison, and establish a plantation, which may break the dependencies on the great ones there, and be near them to discern and overawe them in their proceedings. For they understand his delay to be but fear of the times, and these fears beget their presumption and confidence. A resolute course would restrain them. For this is without all peradventure true, whatsoever His Majesty may do lawfully, if he will do it resolutely he shall do it safely in this kingdom. And he may believe him, they have no such danger in this kingdom as these two. Too much apprehensions of danger expressed there, and too great neglect of seasonable supplies of money and munition to the little army here, and the discontinuance of the authority of the Deputy and Council from thence. Maintain the men and send the money, and all shall be done without any peril.

Sir John Bathe's employment did no good, much hurt rather. As he was commanded, he gave him countenance; but he (Falkland) had written his opinion largely and freely to Conway concerning those propositions of his (Bathe's) at that time, but durst not send it, because he then discovered on a sudden such a decided combination against him (Falkland) by those who pretend to have their chief relation to Conway, amongst whom Sir Francis Annesley is not the least violent nor the least impertinent.—Dublin Castle, 25 March 1625.

Pp. 2. Signed. Sealed. Add. Endd.

March 25. **1399.** An ORDER of the PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 46.

To pay Sir Francis Blundell his pension of 8s. Irish per diem, with the arrears, out of the improvements of the greenwax money and other casual revenue.

Pp. 2. Copy. Endd.

S.P. Ireland, **1400.** The KING to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

vol. 240, 47.

For the encouragement of his well-beloved cousin the Viscount Barry and Buttevant, one of the ancient nobility of Ireland and the chief of a very honorable and well-deserving English family planted there from the first conquest, he creates him Earl of [Barrrymore¹] in his said kingdom of Ireland, &c.

P. 1. Signed by the King. Examined by Holcroft. Endd.

¹ Blank in MS.

[No date.] 1401.
After 1619?

S.P. Ireland,
vol. 240, 48.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH CAUSES to LORDS OF THE
COUNCIL.

Have heard Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams and his counsel concerning the matters in his petition, but have not heard Christopher Fitzwilliams and his other brothers; but in their absence have viewed the decree of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, *ultimo Januariæ*, 16^{to} Jac., wherein 520*l.* and 20*l.* costs are decreed for Christopher Fitzwilliams against the said Sir Thomas, which decree and those for the younger brothers of Sir Thomas of like nature they (the Commissioners) consider to be something strict and worthy of being reconsidered in these following points:—

1. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, the petitioner's grandfather, settled his estates to the use of himself for life; remainder to the use of Richard Fitzwilliams, the petitioner's father, for life; remainder to the petitioner and the heirs male of his body, &c. Richard, after the death of his father, being but tenant for life, and the inheritance being in the petitioners, contrived a new settlement to be made in the petitioner's minority with a purpose to charge the estates, and made a lease for 21 years to the use of his last will, and by his will limited the said 520*l.* to Christopher, and other portions to other brothers, to be paid out of the lands demised, and charged the lands with an increase of jointure to his wife. All which, he being but tenant for life, had no power by law to do, and they (the Commissioners) therefore doubt if it may be decreed in equity contrary to the first trust.

2. After mentioning two other technical points, they suggest that the Lord Deputy, calling to him the Lord Chancellor, the two Chief Justices, and the Master of the Rolls, should hear the parties there present and their counsel on both sides, and mediate an end if they can, or otherwise to certify their Lordships some answer to the said particular points, that they (the Lords) may take such further course as shall be fit.

Signed : James Ley, William Jones.

P. 1. Copy, Endd.

UNDATED PAPERS, JAS. I.—BOUND UP IN VOL. 240.

vol. 240, 1. 1402.

PROJECT for FISHING in IRELAND

Ireland yields, or may be made to yield, all or the most of the commodities required for setting up this fishery in little time, except masts, sails, pitch, tar, and salt, which may be supplied out of other countries better than is Holland, that wants every one of these commodities. The distance from Holland to Scotland, where the Hollanders first cast their nets to fish, is 230 leagues, nor do they seek the shore

o o 2

at any time, be it fair weather or foul, until they have made an end of their fishing, and then repair home to repack their fish and return upon a new voyage again. If they (the projectors) erect houses on the shore in Ireland and employ people upon those businesses, whilst the barks and men continue their fishing, they shall gain the time in which the Hollanders return home to repack; and while the Hollanders sail 230 leagues, and are forced to keep the sea in foul weather (in which they cannot fish), they (the projectors) will not need to sail four leagues out of the harbour in Ireland before they apply themselves to fishing. If the weather will not permit them to fish at sea, then may they harbour themselves, and in the same harbour or sound take many kinds of fish, so that in fair weather or foul there shall be no day lost from labour or profit.

It may be conceived that in four years, if this fishing be followed, there will be 20,000 people set at work, which will feed on the victuals of Ireland, and prove a great preserving of victuals in England.

The northern seas afford the Hollanders but two sorts of fish, cod and herring. Ireland yields as great plenty of both, besides these several fishes following: pilchards, the best in Europe, which are vented in the Straits; hake and cod, much esteemed in Biscay; ray and conger, in Britain [Brittany]; salmon and buckhorn, desired in all countries; cod and lyng, with the train oil that comes of them, vented in England. Thus it may be seen that there are seven sorts of fish for two, and everyone of them esteemed in several countries, so that there is no fear of cloying the market.

Whereas the trade of Burdeux taketh up a great quantity of their monies for return of wines, he conceives that the fish they shall vent thither, with some small help of other commodities, will return as much wine as England will spend, to the saving their monies at home; their hake, salmon, will bring iron from Biscay, which will preserve their woods at home.

How to overthrow the greatest gain and commodity the Hollanders have by their fishing.

Contrasts the five ports of Ireland and her position, with other advantages, over Holland, and shews that by this project they must overthrow the greatest gain the Hollanders have by fishery.

This fishing borders upon the county of Mayo, the inhabitants the most barbarous and dangerous people in all Ireland, and in the time of Tyrone's war his chiefest nursery, and to this day so much given to idleness that their only dependence is upon the depredation and spoils of pirates, brought in amongst them by reason of the convenience and goodness of their harbours, for there is their common rendezvous, and to this day there is no repairing thither of any nation to come to fish, the last were Biscayners, which was very long since.

If, therefore, His Majesty, for reformation and better sub-
jecting the people, as also for the utter banishing of the access
of pirates on those coasts, will grant a patent for 30 years to
some 40 gentlemen willing to undergo the charge for that
fishing, and to have a grant of the distance, which is from
Atkle [Achil] Head to the Staggs of Broadhaven, in length 8
leagues or thereabouts, they doubt not in short time by that
means to build fair towns, set 20,000 people at work, increase
great store of mariners and shipping, enlarge His Majesty's
customs to a great matter, and increase a great trade, to the
benefit of England and Ireland.

Signed: Lo. Falkland, Lo. Carew, Lo. Brooke, Mr. Treas-
urer, Sir J. Cæsar.

Pp. 2. *Copy.* *Endd.*: "Project for fishing in Ireland."

S.P., Ireland, 1403. The NAMES of the IRISH GENTLEMEN of GRAY'S INN.
vol. 240, 2.

1. Bradey, who lodges in a low chamber at the east end
of Mr. Wm. Ellis, his buildings in Gray's Inn, but not in
commons.

2. Barnwall, Jo., who lodges at the east end of Gray's Inn
Chapel, but not in commons.

3. Byse, who, when he is in town, lodges at one Jackson's,
a victualler in Holborne.

4. Hurley, who lodges at Mr. Fullwood's new buildings.

5. Ball, who lodges at one Stanley's, a joiner, hard by Staple
Inn.

6. Sedgrave, James } lodge at Jackson's aforesaid, but
7. Sedgrave, Richard } are not in commons.

8. Morris, Jo.

9. Fitzwilliam, Nich. } are not in town.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Grayes Inne, Irishmen."

S.P., Ireland, 1404. IRISHMEN at STAPLE INN.
vol. 240, 3.

There has not been in commons in Staple Inn which are as
yet of that house any more Irishmen at any time within
these three years but these which are hereunder named.

1. Charles Egan, gent., went into Ireland (as far as he can
learn) about five weeks last past.

2. Christofer Verdon, gent., lies in this city, and is, as he
hears, at Ball's ordinary in Fleet Street most ordinarily.

3. Edward Tafe [Taaffe], of Cookstone (county of Louth) in
Ireland, gent. He cannot learn whether he be in England or
in Ireland.

4. Thomas Roache, gent.; he lies in High Holborne, but has
not been in commons these six weeks.

Thomas Shore, principal.

To the Worshipful the Reader of Gray's Inn.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Staple Inn, Irishmen."

James I. 1405. SIR ANTHONY AUCHER'S REQUEST.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 4.

To have an exception to be inserted in any grant of concealment, namely, of all lands escheated by the attainder of the knight of the valley.

P. 1. *Endd.*

[James I.] 1406. PETITION of JAMES MACGUIRE to the KING.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 5.

Prays for restoration of the lands of Tullie and Killiwillen, wrongfully withheld by Michel Willoughby from the late Patrick Macguire.

P. 1. *Endd.*

[James I.] 1407. A NOTE of such LANDS as CAPT. DEA died seized of, being 1,000 Acres:

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 6.

First. Port Chester, Cnocke na Viegh, Boly Bradagh, the two Killbeggs, Gurtin, Boly na Cunna. All these lands fell to the King for want of heirs; his brother's children were his heirs, two of them died beyond seas, and the other, named Shean O'Dea, is in London to get his pardon. Clochoge is the county of Kentherlagh [Catherlagh ?].

James I. 1408. PETITION of RICHARD ROBINSON, of Coleraine, Merchant, to SIR DUDLEY CARLETON, Lord Ambassador for His Majesty.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 6.

Respecting the capture of his ship by a States' man-of-war.

P. 1.

[James I.] 1409. The PETITION of HUGH BYRNE to the KING.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 7.

Came over to England 11 years ago, and two years after his father and five brothers were committed to Dublin Castle by the malicious suggestions of their adversaries, who brought condemned persons as witnesses against them, and they were not permitted to plead for themselves, neither were they within 24 miles of the place where they were indicted and found guilty by a jury picked out for that purpose, and the petitioner was found guilty likewise.

Upon a petition being presented to His Majesty in behalf of petitioner's father, Phelim M'Feagh, and the rest, commission was directed to the Lord Primate, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Arthur Savage, when, upon examination of the case, they were set at liberty. The petitioner, being out of the country, stands still indicted, notwithstanding the proceedings against him and the rest were found false.

Desires he may have His Majesty's pardon.

P. 1.

James I. 1410. PETITION of WILLIAM LECSHLAND to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 8.

Bought in Ireland 100,000 pipe staves, with promise to have them shipped for Spain, upon which he hired a ship at

London to ship the same, but upon its arrival at Ireland was forbidden by the Lords Justices.

Desires a warrant to the Lord Justices for permission to ship the same.

S.P., Ireland, 1411. PETITION of WILLIAM CLOWES and MICHEL ANDREW,
vol. 240, 19. His Majesty's Surgeons, to the KING.

For several proportions of land in the next plantation to be made in Connaught.

P. 1.

About 1412. A MANUSCRIPT entitled "THE IRISH MONARCHY."
James I. Contains a chronology of the monarchs of Ireland from
S.P., Ireland, Slanius, whose reign began A.M. 2481, to Roderick the Third,
vol. 240, 22. surnamed Conobar, A.D. 1162, and the coming of the English under King Henry II. This chronicle was compiled from the works of Dr. Keating and John Colgan, and contains the relation of a variety of outrageous and remarkable acts attributed to the several sovereigns.

Pp. 27.

[1625.] 1413. PETITION to the KING of OWIN O'SULYVANE, Esq., of
S.P., Ireland, Down Keyran, County of Kerrye in Ireland.
vol. 240, 18.

That the petitioner and his ancestors had been long seized in fee simple of divers ploughlands, some fishings, &c. in the county of Kerry, held of His Majesty by knight's service in capite, as appeared by an office taken upon the death of Owin O'Sulyvane, the petitioner's grandfather, who in the late wars gave good testimony of his loyalty to the Crown of England, not unknown to the Lord Viscount Willmot, then a commander in the province of Munster. Was desirous to settle his estate and to create English tenures in his country by erecting certain manors there for the better civilizing of those parts, and likewise to increase His Majesty's revenues. He desired His Majesty's directions to the Lord Deputy of Ireland to pass to the petitioner and his heirs upon surrender all his said lands, &c., with power to create one or more manors with court leets and court barons, fairs and markets, &c. within the said manors, to be held of His Majesty by such tenures, &c. as the premises were then holden, at an increase of five pounds more than the former rent.

P. 1. No endorsement or date.

[1625.] 1414. PETITION of CAPTAIN EDMUND BUTLER to the LORDS
S.P., Ireland, OF THE COUNCIL.
vol. 240, 21.

The Archduchess having by patent appointed the petitioner to be captain of a company, on account of his dutiful and sufficient service performed to her, and their Lordships, upon the like grant and for the like service, having granted to others leave to take up their companies voluntaries, prayed

that they would give him leave to raise up a company of voluntaries in Ireland, as others formerly had done.

P. 1.

[1625.] **1415.** PETITION of SIR EDWARD FISH, Bart., to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 122.

That the petitioner's father Sir John Fish, Bart., lately deceased, in the late plantation of Ulster, had¹ acres conferred upon him in the county Cavan, and upon his proportion had performed all conditions of plantation in his lifetime. Upon the petitioner's intermarriage with Dame Elizabeth Heton, daughter of the late Bishop of Ely, his said father passed an estate of his proportion in reversion to the petitioner, who, lately going over to Ireland to enjoy the benefit of his father's grant to him, was interrupted in the possession of the said lands by his sister Mistress Mary Fish upon pretence of an interest due unto her by the petitioner's father's will. And she not only detained the possession thereof from the petitioner, but the goods and cattle left upon the said lands.

Prayed that the cause might be heard by the Lord Deputy of Ireland.

P. 1. Endd. : "1625."

[1625.] **1416.** PETITION of CONWAIE MANNYNGE alias MANLEY, of London Merchant, to the LORD VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE, Lord President of the Privy Council.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 239, 123.

The petitioner, being a native of Ireland and desirous to better his fortune, travelled into France, where he continued a long time, but having acquired means, repaired to London twelve years ago, where he had since continued trading as a merchant.

Since his coming to that kingdom his estate had become so impaired by his losses, that without their Lordships' favour he should be unable to satisfy His Majesty and others his creditors.

That certain persons in the absence of the petitioner had wrongfully entered upon lands in the county of Galway descended to petitioner from his father deceased. Prayed that he might be ordered the repossession thereof by the Lord Deputy.

P. 1.

[1625.] **1417.** The NAMES of those who bought GOODS of the PIRATE CAMPANE at LYMECON, in the West of IRELAND.
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 12A.

Martin Harman bought of this pirate to the value of 200*l.* Justice Bradye was thought to be partner with him. The pepper cost 6½*d.* per lb., the wax cost 6*d.* per lb.

Thomas Neale, of Bandonbridge, bought two bales of

¹ Blank in MS.

pepper containing 700 weight at 8*d.* the lb., and 100 Barbary hides.

Josua Boyle, of Waterford, bought one chest of camphor, 500 weight at least, 14 rolls of tobacco, 1,000 weight of pepper, 212 lbs. of cloves, 3 elephants' teeth, 5 doz. red Muscovy hides.

A chest of Chenery roots, 150 weight, at 5*s.* per pound.

Sir William Hull knew who had them.

The two Whites of Cork, carriers there, could discover much, for they carried for most men and bought much themselves.

Mr. Jeremy Roston, near Kinsale, bought tobacco and pepper.

Mr. Luxtone, near Bandonbridge, bought 300 weight of pepper.

Mr. Newcomen, of the Bridge, bought 800 weight of pepper.

Sir Wm. Hull sent 40 horse loads of pepper to Kinsale.

Mr. Richardson, of Plymouth, sent 500 weight of pepper from Baltimore, which he bought of Campana; witness, James Stanley, searcher there.

Mr. Nicholas Atwood confessed that the Deputy had from this pirate 6,000 weight of pepper and near 2,000 weight of wax.

Mr. Henry Turner, of Bandonbridge, bought much pepper and tobacco.

Mr. Alexander, dwelling near Castlelions, bought tobacco and other commodities to the value of 100*l.* sterling.

Sir Lawrence Parsons' men traded there, and John Forde bought 24 bundles of red hides, wherein was divers parcels of fine Hollands.

Mr. Nic. Atswood, of Cork, had 360 weight of pepper.

Mr. Symson had a bail containing 350 weight of pepper or thereabouts.

Lieutenant Jaques, of Cork, stole from Campana 16 lbs. in massy gold, was questioned for it, and upon examination confessed. Admission thereof was made by men of power.

Met carriages of goods, the chief of which were for the Deputy's man, Mr. Gaye.

Mr. Jenkin Conoway, near Kilmaire [Kenmare], had two coverings for beds with canopies which came out of ship from the Canary Islands. Mr. Bates, the Marshal of Munster, could give a relation at large of that business. Bates lived at Clanghanna-Keltye, 24 miles from Cork, and could discover more abuses done to my Lord than any man.

Campane's prize had sunk in the harbour of Lymecon in three or four fathoms.

Mr. Henry Hull bought 1,000 weight of pepper.

Will. Palmer, of Clanghannakelty, carrier, bought many things of Campana, and carried many men's goods, &c.

Mr. Harman and Brady were joined partners in the bargain, for testimony thereof Mr. Gregory Symson, at the Snail in Cheapside, was at the composition making.—No date.

Pp. 2. *Signed*: "T. B." *Endd.*: "Captain Bardsey's note of abuses in Ireland."

[1625.] 1418. LADING of a PIRATE'S SHIP.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 12A.

Besides hides and iron, 30 dozen earthen dishes, 20 black coloured woods, four great blocks of greenwood for making chests, two pieces ligno maluois weighing 40 lbs., worth 20s. an ounce, 30 dozen hangers and girdles, two pieces of golden [gilt?] leather, 14 pieces of silk, two pieces of velvet, three pieces of Holland, 14 pair of silk stockings. Also tobacco and arms, velvet and elephants' teeth.

P. 1. [1625] *Signed*: "Andrew Huith Mayor, Da. Peck, Valentine Blake."

March 14. 1419. ORDER of the LORDS for SIR JAMES WARE, Auditor.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 12A, 36.

The Commissioners for Irish Causes having upon reference certified to the Council the necessity of the continuance of the office of auditor of the imprest and foreign accounts, and Sir James Ware's honest demeanour therein, and that they could not find out the cause why he or his son in reversion after him were omitted out of the last establishment, they (the Lords) direct that he be paid his pension of 10s. per day and his arrears, and appoint him a salary of 50*l.* per annum, to be paid by the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. And Sir James having been sent over to England on the King's service, they desire that he be paid out of the Exchequer, for his going and coming and stay in England 232 days, the sum of 89*l.* 2s.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*: "The Lords order touching Sir James Ware, Auditor of Ireland. 14 March 1624."

Feb. 22. 1420. ORDER of the LORDS concerning SIR FRANCIS BLUNDELL'S PENSION.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 46.

That Sir Francis Blundell should receive payment of his pension, 8s. per diem and arrears, out of the improvements of the greenwax money and other casual revenue.—Clerkenwell, 22nd Feb.

Signed: "James Ley and Rich. Weston."

Pp. 2. *Sealed. Endd.*

[1625.] 1421. PETITION to the LORDS of THOMAS ACHESON, Prisoner in the Gatehouse.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 9.

Son to James Acheson, H.M.'s servant for the Mint affairs in Ireland. Was committed to prison by Mr. Justice Hulbert on Friday last, where he had continued ever since, to his great charge and hindrance of his business, not knowing either his accuser, and being conscious of his own innocence. Desired their Lordships would give order that he might have speedy hearing to clear himself.

P. 1. *No date or endorsement.*

[1625.] 1422. PETITION of PHELM O'NEILL, Prisoner in the Marshalsea.

S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 12.

Upon their Lordships just command had lain in prison ever since the tenth day of November last. Was so remote from his friends and country that he had nothing to relieve himself

in his distress but what he had received from the Marshal of the house out of mere commiseration of his necessity. Acknowledged his offence done to their honours in his unadvised words, for which he was heartily sorrowful, and asked pardon for his contempt and compassion of his misery, and prayed their order for his enlargement.

P. 1. No date or endorsement.

[1625.]
S.P., Ireland,
vol. 240, 13.

1423. The PETITION of the LADY LETTICE, BARONESS OF OFFALYE, to the KING.

By His Majesty's award made between the Earl of Kildare and the petitioner, she was allotted the manor of Geshell, "which in times of rebellion was the only den and receptacle of all the rebels in that part of the kingdom," in order to her making a plantation there; but the bordering neighbours, the ancient Irish especially the better sort, who desired not to have the English inhabit amongst them to hinder her and her tenants from proceeding in that good work daily perpetrated one horrid act or other within her said manor of Geshell, to the great loss and discomfort of her honest tenants there planted. The first English tenant planted there had been robbed of all his goods, and he and one of his servants sore wounded and left for dead, the cattle of others of her tenants stolen, and in further show of their malice they killed one of her breeding hawks sitting on her eggs. And in June last one Kedagh Dempsie, her servant or bailiff of the manor of Geshell, in lawful manner having impounded the cattle of one Gerald Bremingham for trespass on her land, the said Bremingham, with divers of his tenants and followers, came and brake open the pound and forcibly took the cattle away, and on being mildly entreated by the bailiff to forbear, they violently laid hold of him and killed him, which the coroners inquest had upon their oaths found to be murder. Also in July last one Terence Dempsie, one of her tenants, for discovering some thieves that had stolen her's and her tenants' cattle, was found murdered by his house with 11 wounds upon his body, so that her servants and tenants were forced to stand upon their guard as in the time of rebellion, being in continual hazard of their lives and goods; and the said Gerald Bremingham, being at the time of the murder seized at a small quantity of land of inheritance near adjoining to the petitioners manor of Geshell, and much of it belonging of right to her which upon his late conviction was forfeited to His Majesty, she prayed for a grant to her and her heirs by letters patent under the great seal of Ireland of all the lands of which the said Gerald was seized; also that he would write to the Lord Deputy and Council here to require the justices of assize that those murderers and other offenders who daily molested her and her servants and tenants, being apprehended, might receive condign punishment.

P. 1. No date or endorsement.

S.P., Ireland, 1424. The PETITION of EDWARD CLERKE to the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.
vol. 238, 15.

Had lately sold his estate, intending to plant himself in Ireland with his wife and family, where he had lately been, and had hired some land for that purpose, and having brought his wife, six children, and servants, together with his household stuff and 110 sheep with him, near 100 miles from Westchester, where they had been these two months waiting for passage, he found that this could not be without warrant from their Honours. He prayed therefore a warrant for transporting his sheep, which were a great charge to him, and would be to the utter undoing of him, his wife, and children, unless granted.

P. 1. No date or endorsement.

[1625.] 1425. PETITION of CONOCHOUR DONOUGH MACK O'SULLIVAN, a poor Irish Gentleman to the COUNCIL.
S.P., Ireland.
vol. 240, 16.

Coming from Youghall in a ship bound for Barnstaple, intending to pass from thence to Bristol to speak to a merchant of Cork then at Bristol about matters of trade, he was by the mayor and officers of Barnstaple, apprehended and committed to prison upon suspicion of being a seminary priest, and after four days was released and sent with a keeper to London to be examined and dealt with by their Lordships. But as it would appear that he was a loyal subject to His Majesty and conformable to the laws of the realm, and had been by this mistake much damnified, and had endured a long and chargeable journey to the impairing of his health and consuming of his monies, having not one penny left to relieve himself, prayed that being the King's prisoner they would order him some money towards the loss he had sustained, and for a present and speedy supply, until their pleasures should be known touching his release.

P. 1. No date or endorsement.

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Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. Mr. Bergenroth also visited Madrid, and examined the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII.; the second volume, those of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII. The Supplement contains new information relating to the private life of Queen Katharine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. 1873-1879.

Vol. III., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1525-1526.

Vol. III., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.—1527-1529.

Vol. IV., Part 1.—Hen. VIII.—1529-1530.

Upon the death of Mr. Bergenroth, Don Pascual de Gayangos was appointed to continue the Calendar of the Spanish State Papers. He has pursued a similar plan to that of his predecessor, but has been able to add much valuable matter from Brussels and Vienna, with which Mr. Bergenroth was unacquainted.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864-1877.

Vol. I.—1202-1509.

Vol. II.—1509-1519.

Vol. III.—1520-1526.

Vol. IV.—1527-1533.

Vol. V.—1534-1554.

Vol. VI., Part I.—1555-1556.

Mr. Rawdon Brown's researches have brought to light a number of valuable documents relating to various periods of English history; his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FÆDERA. *By* SIR THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I.—Will. I.—Edw. III.; 1066-1377. Vol. II.—Ric. II.—Chas. II.; 1377-1654. 1869-1873.

The "Fœdera," or "Rymer's Fœdera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fœdera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price* 2s. 6d.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2s. 6d.

In the Press.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FÆDERA. *By* SIR THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. III.—Appendix and Index.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. VI., Part II.—1556-1558.

- CALENDAR OF HOME OFFICE PAPERS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* RICHARD ARTHUR ROBERTS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. III.—1770-1772.
- CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS. Vol. IV., Part 2.—Hen. VIII.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. IV.—1588-1590.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. VII.—1654, &c.
- CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS relating to IRELAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* HENRY SAVAGE SWEETMAN, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland). Vol. IV.—1293-1301.

In Progress.

- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. VI.—East Indies, 1625, &c. Vol. VII.—America and West Indies, 1669, &c.
- CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. Vol. V.—1714, &c.
- CALENDAR OF HOME OFFICE PAPERS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* RICHARD ARTHUR ROBERTS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. IV.—1773, &c.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. XII.—1577.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XVII.—1640.
- CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. Vol. VI.—1533, &c.
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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo. half-bound. *Price* 10s. each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. *LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Eduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.*

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. *MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.*

This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. *FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. Edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.*

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written the disputes of the schoolmen had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. *THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I., II., and III. Edited by W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.*

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. *JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS. Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.*

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three

distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. *HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS*, by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. *EULOGIUM (HISTORIARUM SIVE TEMPORIS)*: *Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366*; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, Esq., B.A. 1858-1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. *MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH*: *Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi*; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. *MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH*. I.—*Vita Henrici Quinti*, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—*Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti*. III.—*Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V.* *Edited by* CHARLES A. COLE, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmi, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. *MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III. Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859-1862.*

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. *CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.*

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. *A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859-1861.*

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. *The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.*

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ*."

16. *BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449-1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.*

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. **BRUT Y TYWYSOGION ; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales.**
Edited by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. **A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404.** *Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford.* 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. **THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY.** By REGINALD PECCOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II.
Edited by CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Peccock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Peccock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. **ANNALES CAMBRIÆ.** *Edited by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A.* 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. **THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.** Vols. I., II., III., and IV.
Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V., VI., and VII. *Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire.* 1861-1877.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the *Topographia* of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about the year 1188 and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Cambriæ et Descriptio Cambriæ*: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh.

22. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND.** Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Dépôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. **THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.** Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1861-1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. **LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE**, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862-1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and no under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. **ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.** Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. **CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.**—1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381: Vol. II., 1381-1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELowe ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIAE PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1349: Vol. III., 1349-1411. 5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I.

and II. 6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^{mo} FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATLE JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSRIPTUM: Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE, CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS, A JOHANNE WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS. 7. YPODIGMA NEUSTRIÆ, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V.; by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans, from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I., from the Cotton MS. Faustina B. IX. in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219-231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cotton MS. Claudius E. III., fols. 306-331: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a short Chronicle Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with *Annales Regum Angliæ*, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: *Annals of Edward II.*, 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's *Annals*, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blanesforde, both from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum: with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth and ninth volumes, in continuation of the *Annals*, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The tenth and eleventh volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The twelfth volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. CHRONICON ABBATLE EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIE ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ. Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355-1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Britannia*, in 1747.

31. YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST. Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1879.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY, 1449-1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conférences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham.* 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863-1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre;

and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. *LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND*; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864-1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. *ANNALES MONASTICI*. Vol. I.:—*Annales de Margan*, 1066-1232; *Annales de Theokesberia*, 1066-1263; *Annales de Burton*, 1004-1263. Vol. II.:—*Annales Monasterii de Wintonia*, 519-1277; *Annales Monasterii de Waverleia*, 1-1291. Vol. III.:—*Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia*, 1-1297. *Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia*, 1042-1432. Vol. IV.:—*Annales Monasterii de Oseneia*, 1016-1347; *Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes*, 1066-1289; *Annales Prioratus de Wigornia*, 1-1377. Vol. V.:—*Index and Glossary*. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 1864-1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. *MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS*. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. *CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST*. Vol. I.:—*ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI*. Vol. II.:—*EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES*; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864-1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to

found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. *RECUEIL DES CRONIQUEES ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE*, par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. *Edited by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A.* 1864-1879.
40. *A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND*, by JOHN DE WAURIN. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A.* 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471 after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. *POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN*, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1879.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. *LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE*. *Edited by* JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livre de Reis de Engleterre." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. *CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA, AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406*. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, sive, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR.** Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H.,* Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicle, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. **LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455–1023.** *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq.* 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicle appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. **CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; with a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150.** *Edited, with a Translation, by WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A.* 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. **THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A.* 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. **THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, or, THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN.** *Edited, with a Translation, by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D.,* Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. *GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192, known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.*

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. *MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). Edited by the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.*

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. *CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOVEDENE. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.*

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (see No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. *WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.*

William of Malmesbury's "*Gesta Pontificum*" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. *HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172-1320. Edited by JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.*

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. *THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1014 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. Edited, with a Translation, by WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.*

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "*Annals of Loch Cé*" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. **MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES.** Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871-1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. **MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.:—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.** *Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by the* Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

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Domesday Survey is in two parts or volumes. The first, in folio, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester and Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the last century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. In 1860, Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, determined to apply the art of photozincography to the production of a fac-simile of Domesday Book, under the superintendence of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. The fac-simile was completed in 1863.

* For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey; nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of Lancashire, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with a part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 688 manors, is joined to Cheshire. Part of Rutland is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

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