

History of the Town and County of Wexford.

THE TOWN, CASTLE, AND CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF FERNS;
THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF ENNISCORTHY; THE TOWNS
OF GOREY AND NEWTOWNBARRY; AND THE
NORTHERN PART OF THE COUNTY

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE REBELLION OF 1798, COMPILED
PRINCIPALLY FROM ANCIENT RECORDS AND THE STATE PAPERS IN
THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICES OF LONDON AND DUBLIN, THE
MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND THE UNIVERSITIES
OF OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND DUBLIN

EDITED BY
PHILIP HERBERT HORE

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PHILIP HERBERT HORE

LATE OF POLE-HORE IN THE ABOVE COUNTY

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, ETC., ETC.

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LONDON

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

1911

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We have the following interesting account of this expedition from the Harleian MSS., which, as it relates generally to the northern part of the County, and particularly to Enniscorthy and Ferns, we have placed under the latter head :¹

The 22 June [1599] the Armye was brought from Strongbridge² to the Passage (a Village soe named because it is on the side of the passage or ferrye from the Countye of Waterforde into the Countye of Wexforde) whither the Lord Lieutenant [Essex] commanded all the boates of Waterford, Rosse, and the Carricke to be gathered together the next morninge by breake of the day. But the ferrye being broad, the boates not greate, and the carriidges of our armye farre greater than ever heertofore in this Countrye followed soe fewe fighting men, [that] his Lordship comeinge from Waterforde the morrowe after midsomer daye, founde moste of his horse unpassed ; in regarde whereof haveinge lodged all his foote within halfe a myle from Ballihacke, he went with two Companies of horse to Tinterne, a house of Sir Thomas Coelyes,³ there expectinge the passage of the rest of the horsemen, and leaving behinde him the Marshall [Bingham] to hasten them with all speede, which the next morning was performed ; and in the afternoone by his Lordship's directions they marched forwarde III or IIII myles over against Tinterne, but more towards the harte of the Countrye. His Lordship in the meane tyme being desirous to viewe all the coaste betwixt Waterford and Wexforde, helde his course by the sea syde, and lodged that night at Ballimegorr,⁴ a house belonging to Sir James Devereux,⁵ meeting the armye the next day at Ballibrenan,⁶ whence the day following we marched to a foard which is betwixt Inishcortye and Fernes.⁷ His lordship imploied the forenoon in viewing the state and strength of Inishcorthie, and of the troopes there in garrison, the afternoon in seeing the skirt of the Duffrye, the chief fastnes of Donnell Spaniaghe,⁸ whoe now pretends [to be chief] of the Cavenaghes, and McMurroughe, which in the Irish accompte is noe lesse than to be kinge of Leinster. His lordship also went to a grounde lyeinge betwixt Inishcorthie and this fastnesse where the garrison not longe before had skirmished with Donnyell

¹ Brit. Mus., Harleian MSS., No. 35. I have added the words enclosed in square brackets. There are several omissions in the Calendar of the Carew MSS., A.D. 1599, pp. 308-311, which I have supplied [Ed.].

² Strongbow's bridge, between Waterford and Passage. — O. S. Map.

³ Sir Thos. Colclough. See history of Tintern Abbey, 2nd vol. County History.

⁴ Ballymagir, or the land of hares, now called Richfield, is in Killagg Parish, Forth. The Lord Deputy, as he wished to keep by the coast, probably crossed at St. Kieran's to Bannow, and through Duncormick to Killagg.

⁵ Sir Jas. Devereux was knighted on this occasion by his kinsman.

⁶ Ballibrenan in Bantry Barony, not Forth.

⁷ This is Scarawalsh (Walsh's ford), where there is now a bridge, between Monart and Clone. The bridge is a handsome one of eight arches, with about 10 feet between each. The ancient ford to which the writer refers is about half a mile higher up the river. The Lord Deputy had no object in staying in the south part of the County, except perhaps that of seeing his kinsman and getting information from him ; it was the north part that was disturbed and required his presence. This may account for the very short time he stayed at Ballymagir.

⁸ The whole of the Duffry was under Donnell Spaniagh at this time, and he changed his abode frequently. He is described [S. P. Ire., vol. 201, No. 157. Description of Ireland, A.D. 1597] as dwelling "in the Woods of the Duffry, near to Sir Henry Wallop's Howse of Iniscortye." He had many fastnesses in these woods. We do not know the name of the one mentioned here. It was evidently, however, close to Enniscorthy, and is probably Daphney in Monart. His Castle was Clonmullen in Banagh Parish, Co. Carlow, on the borders, to which the Duffry extended. This was afterwards the seat of Sir Morgan Kavanagh, an old, high, narrow, and inconvenient building, as described by Sir Wm. Brereton in 1635.

Spaniaghe,¹ and upon the place examined the Captaynes of the circumstances and how they had carryed themselves in that skirmishe. Since our departure from Waterford till this daye we sawe not one rebell.² Being come to the Duffrye side to the very edge of the woode,³ some of them shewed themselves, but shewing themselves onlye without givinge us soe much as one allarum, though that night we lodged within a quarter of a myle of them, and all the same side of the foarde.⁴ At Inishcorthie, and at this encamping his lordship conferred with the Council of Warre what course from hence he should take, and whether he should carry the garryson of Inishcorthie alonge with him or not.

For the first, it was resolved we should goe to Fernes, and thence to Arcloe, in regarde the wages thoroughe the Duffrye were all plasht,⁵ and the force in a manner of all the Leinster rebels there assembled, against all which we could not have opposed above 1200 foote (the hurte and sick men being excepted), whoe yf they had been alone,⁶ the difficultie had been far lesse, but they were clogged with at least thrice as manye churles, horse-boyes, and other like unserviceable people, which of necessity were to be guarded by our troopes. Besides the premisses it was remembred that in all those quarters there laye no Castell or forte of ymportance to be taken in, nor preye to be gotten, their cattell beinge all in Phelim McFeagh's Countrey,⁷ and consequentye noe ende could probablye be found which might eyther extraordinarelye further H.M.'s servyce or counterpoyse the incuringe of soe many hazardes; but at Arcloe it was thought fitter to leave sicke men, and parte of our carryadges, and with a light running camp to attempt somewhat upon the rebels, yf we were not fought withall at our passage.

The xxix daye we marched to a place called Cooleshill.⁸ In passinge his Lordship viewed the Castell of Fernes, which he conceyved to be a fitter place for a garryson than Inishcorthie, were it not that the wante of a navigable ryver for the transportation of victualls and munition did countervayle the nearnesse of it to the rebels' fastnes. The same day both at Fernes and at our quarters his Lordship was advertized that the rebels the day following purposed to fight with us, the rayther because they had two or three places where they might with advantage attempt eyther on our Vaunt garde⁹ or reeregarde of foote, and where the horse could not

¹ This was fought in May, 1508, when Sir Henry Wallop received a signal defeat at the hands of Brian Reagh O'More and Donnell Spaniagh. (See under Enniscorthy.)

² Naturally they *lay low* till he had gone.

³ The Duffry was nearly all forest at this time, of which Killoughrim Wood is said to be now the survival. The Duffry must have included the whole basin of the Urrin, from the mountains up to Kiltrea—that is, the parish of Templeshanbo and part of Monart up to this point. Essex probably rode up as far as Kiltrea.

⁴ He must have encamped somewhere between Marshallstown and the river. He was going north, towards Ferns, and had not yet passed the ford. After visiting Kiltrea, he appears to have returned to Monart, and proceeded past the cross-roads of Milehouse to Coolmahorna, and encamped between this place and Marshallstown for the night.

⁵ Placing the ways was a plan adopted by the Irish of forming an abbatin or entanglement of branches at the entrance to a pass or thick wood, to check the progress of an enemy; sometimes a big tree was felled in such a way that its branches completely blocked the entrance.

⁶ That is, unhampered.

⁷ The Rannilaghe and Ballinecorr, Co. Wicklow. The rebels' cattle were driven into Wicklow on the approach of the English army.

⁸ This is Coolishal in Kilnabue Parish, Gorey Barony. The course taken towards Arclow appears to have been nearly the same as that of the present railway.

⁹ *I.e.*, vanguard

serve upon them; wherefore the next morninge we marched in the strongest order we could, and to whett the rebells choller and courage, we beinge to passe thorough a countrye called the Kinseles¹ (which yeildeth maintenance to many of the rebells' hired men) his Lordship all the day long burned both in his waye and on each syde. The first place where his Lordship sawe offer of resistance was at a village² on our right hande, seated on the skirte of a greate woode, and flanked on two sides with two groves of underwood, soe as we had but one waye to come to it, and that of disadvantage. Att this place his Lordship being in the vaunt garde and seeing the rebells putt themselves betwixt us and the village, and withall to drive back our footmen whoe went to burn it, as they had done the rest, expected their whole forces, and therefore drewe all the armye over a forde a little short of the village, and then havinge placed all our baggage and cattle behind him towards the champion,³ and his horse fast by for their garde, he sent a sergeante with some light shott to fyer the village, commanding him to begin with the furthest howses, and att the same instaunte sent to possesse cyther of the groves, haveinge advaunced our vauntgarde of foote towards the grove on the one syde, and the reregarde towards the other, himselfe directinge the one, and givinge the chardge of the other to the Marshall; but soon after it appeared they were but some loose rogues sent to make a bravado, for the savinge of the Village, and that their mayne forces havinge coasted along on our left hand were layde for us before,⁴ for the Village was burnt without losse of a man, the rebells, after they perceyved our manner of goeing on, running away, haveinge onely delivered one poore volley of shott. But 4 myles short of Arcloe wee sawe their forces drawne downe to a ryver's syde⁵ which for half a myle together ranne within a muskett shott of our high way, and over which there was a foard neere to the sea thorough which our guydes directed our carriadges and footmen to passe; the Bancke of this ryver gave them noe small advantage, for it was very boggye a good waye together, but the rebells fearinge the engaginge of their whole forces yf they made good the ford, sought only at the first to entertayn our Wynges with a light skirmish, as they marched for the garde of our carriadges, but soone after both sides givinge fyer a pace, some of our olde Irishe souldiors, findinge the rebells to give waye, unadvisedlye passed over the ryver, and made a stand with some 200 men within a harquebuze shott of twice as many rebells, who had also succoures both of horse and foote within a small distance from them; which the Lord Lieut preceyving, he passed a deep ford with an 100 Englishe horse, and sent to the Erle of Ormonde, who with his horse was passed at the further ford, near to the sea syde, to second those, and to drawe neerer the foote that were so disorderlye engaged. Nowe soe soone as our horse which went upon the spur⁶ came within a harquebuze shott of our foote

¹ The Kinshellaghs. An extensive territory on the north-east of the County, comprising the Barony of Gorey. MacEdmond Duff was the title of the Chief of the Clan Kinshellagh. The clan descended from Ennagh, a natural son of Dermot na-gall, upon whom the country was conferred by Henry II. Masterson, in Queen Elizabeth's time, obtained most of this property.

² This was probably Inch, north of Gorey. It is still well wooded in this neighbourhood. Essex would seem to have kept more to his right a-ter this, passing the present Hyde Park House, and taking the road between the railway and the sea, arrived within four miles of Arklow.

³ *I.e.*, the campaign or country cleared of timber.

⁴ This would seem to be the Clonough River. The enemy were on the other side. Down this river Essex seems to have marched to reach a ford near the sea, but some of his old Irish soldiers crossed it sooner than was intended and brought about an engagement.

⁵ *I.e.*, Awaited our arrival.

⁶ *I.e.*, galloped off.

the Lord Lieut commanded the foote to make an orderlye retreat, entertayning still the skirmish with the rebels, and seeking to drawe them some reasonable distance from the woode, that the horse might freely charge them. As this direction was goeing, the Erle of Ormonde by the mistakeing of the messenger drewe uppe his troope of horse nere the other syde of the woode, on the right hande, and soe charged upon the spur to the verie skirte of the woode, where the rebels discharged at his Lordship a vollye of shott, but without any harme, onlye one horse of his troope was hurt; on the other syde Captayn Esmonde, Captayn of 100 foote, was shott through the bodye, and thorough the arme, besides two or three souldiers more which were hurte with the bullett, the rebels loss being nothing inferiour, for besides those who were galled, two or three of their best and forwardest men that presented themselves in the skirmish were stricken downe, and so that encompter ended, and all our armye was drawn over the foorde towards the seasyde; which way, being heavy and deep, was refused by the Lord Lieutenant, and another chosen, which for one mile had some small passes in it, where the rebels offered skirmish to our troops, but to little purpose, for they kept so far off that his L^y commanded our men to spare their powder. Near the last pass the Lord Lieut placed an ambush of 30 horse, commanding the army to march on, and himself staying upon a hill a musket shot off, with the rearward of horse; on which hill he made show of as many coloured coats as they had seen before, and as many horses, for with boys upon spare led horses and hackneys the number was supplied. But the rebels fearing to come upon champion ground, coasted still along on our left hand.

From this place for two miles we had a fair champion, at the end whereof was a great ascent, and yet, at the top of this ascent, two high hills on either hand.¹ His L^y hastened to the top of one of these hills, and discerned the vanguard, with the Earl of Ormond and the Marshal, already advanced as far as Arcloe, and the rebel's forces (800 foot and 40 horse) marching to cut off our carriages and a wing of 50 or 60 footmen. This was the fault of the guides, who carried Ormond and the Marshal hard by the seaside, where they could not see the country nor be seen by their own wings.

The Lord Lieut sent to the Sergeant Major, then leading the rearward, for 300 of the lightest foot, and all the horse, and in the meantime went with the Earl of Southampton to rescue our men, who were about to be cut in pieces. The rebels stood on a bog, behind which was a shrubby wood, which joined the sand hills. The Lord Lieut sent all the gentlemen on horseback (Sir Edward Wyngelyeld only excepted) with the Earl of Southampton to the plain on the right hand, while he drew down to the wings. When the rebels perceived the small number of horse and foot, they came on with a louder cry and more speed than before. In this coming on, Captain Roach, an Irishman by birth, who had long served the French King, with a shot had his leg shivered, and was straightways carried off. But immediately the Earl of Southampton with the horse gave a charge so resolute and so home, that he entered the wood so far as any way the bog would suffer him; M^r Robert Vernon,

¹ This skirmish took place about a mile south-west of Arklow Head. The two hills mentioned as within sight of the town must have been Arklow Rock and Smithy Rock, between which the coast road passes (see O. S. Sheet 130, Lat. 52.47, Long. 6.9). Close to Smithy Rock, N.W., is marked Bogland, where "the rebels stood." All this now forms part of the Co. Wicklow.

Captain Constable, and Mr Coxe being all bogged, and forced to quit their horse, Mr Coxe had received his death's wound; Captain Constable had two wounds; and Mr Vernon, who had killed a leader, lay under his horse till Mr Bellington quitted his own horse to help him up. Lord Morleye's son, heir to the Baron of Mountgle, Mr Geo Manners, Mr Tho^s Weste, Sir Tho^s Jermyn, Sir Alex Radcliffe, Sir Tho^s Egerton, Capt Poolye, Mr Carewe Reynolds, and Mr Heydon served bravely.

On the other side his Lp sent down Lieut Bushell to lead a wing of shot at the same instant when my lord of Southampton charged; and to succour these he sent Ensign Constable. He was then attacked by the rebels, but by that time he had gotten the foot to stand firm, to keep order, to forbear noises and speeches of fear and amazement; for a poorer company there could not have been lighted on in all the army. The rebels, staying for their gross to come up, gave our horsemen from the rearward leisure to approach. Thirty of the horse were sent to the Earl of Southampton. Capt W^m Norryes, corporal, was ordered to charge with 15 horse, who were supported by 15 others under a Corporal of Sir H. Davers' Company. Twenty musketeers flanked the going on and coming off of the horse. The rebels were put back, and, being discouraged, they made head the other way through the bog and wood against the Earl of Southampton, who repulsed them. Then came the Marshal with some more horse, Sir H. Poore with 300 foot from the vanguard, and Capt Chamberlaine with 200 from the rearguard. The rebels then endeavoured to secure possession of the wood and bog; but on the Sergeant-Major coming up with Sir H. Docwray and all the ensigns of the rearguard, the rebels were forced to turn their backs in disorder, "many throwing away their arms, and some so amazed that they stuck in the bog, and were overtaken and killed by our men, though "being otherwise far slower and heavier than they." His Lordship gave direction for following the chase; and then he marched away to Arclow.

* * * * *

The rebel forces consisted of the Kavanaghs, the traitors of Co. Wexford and Low Leinster, the Birnes, the O'Tooles, the O'Moores of Leix, and all their Bonnaghts. Their leaders were Donnell Spaniagh, Phelim McFeagh, and McKowry. The Lord Deputy states his loss was not above one or two common soldiers, besides Mr. Cox [killed when his horse was bogged]. Phelim McFeagh desired to speak to his Lordship, but was told that if he sent to Arclow for a passport only to come as a repentant rebel and to tender his absolute submission to H.M., he should have a safe-conduct, but not otherwise. The Lord Deputy's forces encamped that night at Arclow, and the next day marched to Wicklow.

The Lords Justices and Council, writing in January, 1600, on the state of Leinster, state all the Irish Countries inhabited by the Kavanaghs are in rebellion, most of the lands laid waste, and the "House of Ferns is kept by a ward."

Sir Richard Masterson, briefly noticed in the preceding chapter, was appointed Constable of Wexford Castle as well as of Ferns in 1599, and, like his father, was accused of treasonable actions in 1597, as has been shown, and again in 1602, as will be seen below.¹ The following series of questions upon the conduct of Sir

¹ In 1602 Masterson was Constable of both Castles. The "Book of Entertainments," gives the wages of ten men at each Castle at 6d. a piece per diem from April 1, 1601, to March 31, 1602, as £132 10s.

Richard is to be found among the collection of State Papers for the year 1602 (No. 109), but the original is neither dated, signed, nor addressed.

1. Lett it be enquired first wheather Sir Richard Maisteron, being a man suspected of treason or generall treasons in y^e late rebellion of Walter Reagh and Pheagh McHugh was committed to H.M.'s Castell of Dublin for the same, and there kept until he procured a pardon for the said offences.

2. Wheather all the lyving which the said Sir Richard hath in Ireland lyeth in the Kinselaghcs, being out of the lyve english Baronies in the Co of Wexford, and a place which hath altogether yielded itself to the obedience of the Traitor Donell Spaniagh, and the voluntary relieving of his Bonaghts wheare the said Sir Richard can have nothing but at the benevolence of Rebels.

3. Wheather the said Sir Richard doth ordinarilie use to travaile there and in other Irish Counties haveing onlie in his Companie 2 or 3, and theise either suspected or knowen traitors, at such times and in such places wheare noe subiect can safelie passe without the strength of 100.

4. Wheather he dwelleth in y^e Co of Wexford wherein he doth more usuallie countenance and maintaine theise, which in this Rebellion are either knowen to be Rebels or at the least relievers of them then¹ such as are reputed and knowen to be faithfull and good subiects and altogether for H.M.

5. Wheather he doth use his diligence credit and authoritie to procure prayes which are brought from the Rebelle by the Subiect here to be restored to the said Rebelle, and wheather he laboureth to have any Restitucon of goods taken from the Subiect to be made unto them.

6. Whether he is constable of H.M.'s Gaole in y^e Co of Wexford and Justice of peace and gaole delivery within the same, and wheather he doth commit divers of H.M.'s trewe English subiects to the said gaole without shewing anie cause of their committall, being their Judg and Gaoler, keeping them prisoners there until they yeld to any his requests, and wheather by collor of the same authoritie he hath sett at libertie divers notorious Traitors committed to that Gaole for several Treasons since the beginning of this Rebellion, without taking any assurance for their forthcoming to Lawe, and that sometimes contrarie to orders expresslie sett downe in the boke of Gaole Delivery by the Justices. And wheather divers of these Traytors soe by him dismissed are at this due in open action against H.M., and wheather they are of great account amongst the Rebels.

7. Wheather he is greatlie allied to sondrie Rebels, divers of the principall of them by divers bastards of his own, and also by marrying the said bastards, and withall by fostering sondrie of his children with the Irishrie.

8. Wheather he had since August last past 150 soldiers in paye from H.M. and 10 warders at ffearnis, and 10 for H.M.'s Castell of Wexford, and also the command of 150 soldiers more until the coming hether of the Lord Mountioie,² and wheather during the said tyme he hath done any maner of service either in killing or taking prisoner one man or boye of the said Rebels or not.

Endorsed. SIR RICHARD MASTERSON.

No notice appears to have been taken of this anonymous communication, th-produce, apparently, of the spite and envy of one of Masterson's detractors. Sir

¹ *Id.*, than.

² Lord Mountjoy, Lord Deputy from February 27, 1603.

whereof iron works and other necessary improvements have been erected and made, and which were formerly purchased or taken in lease in the names of any of the above from officers, soldiers, or others, to whom the same were set out or allotted in satisfaction of adventures or arrears, or did otherwise of right appertain according to the effect and purport of the severall and respective deeds of purchase and demise, and with such benefit of reprizal in case of restitution or incumbrance, and with such other advantages as any adventurer or soldier, their heirs or assigns, ought to have, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is a petition from Robert Greenwell, who was agent for Messrs. Morris and Clayton, owners of the iron works at Enniscorthy, dated in May, 1668, complaining of the conduct of Timothy Stamp, who, he declares, seized on five or six thousand pounds' worth of the said Morris and Clayton's iron and goods, and broke open the trunks, etc., of the petitioner, and stole his money and goods, with his books of accounts. Timothy Stamp took refuge in Dublin Castle, where he had friends at Court, but an order was issued by Lord Ossory, May 18, that he was not to be sheltered by the Castle, but to be amenable to any legal proceedings that the petitioner might take against him. Fully reported in H.M.C. 10th Report, Appendix, Part V., MSS. of Lord Ormond, p. 65.

Among the numerous and pathetic petitions of the Restoration which are to be found in the London Record Office, we select the following, which concern most nearly the localities on which we are writing :

*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*¹

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE CAPTAINS OF THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT
IN IRELAND.

Sheweth, That your petitioners having served your Royall ffather of blessed memory in the Kingdom of Ireland for many years before the Rebellion there, and being those that first made opposition to that horrid Rebellion, where they were continued in their commands until the year 47, at which time his Excellency the Marquis of Ormond rendring upp the Government your petitioners were no longer trusted with any Comaund, but instead thereof were imprisoned and persecuted for their lives.

In tender consideration whereof your petitioners being thereby deprived of that which they looked upon as a Subsistence for their lives, and having ever since constantly and faithfully adhered to your Majesty's service, Doe humbly beg your Majesty to restore them to their said Comaunds. And they shall ever pray for your Majesty's long and happy reigne.

(*Sd.*) { PHIL. WENMAN. FFAYTH. FFORTESCUE. ROBT. BYRON.
 { FRANCIS BOTELER. ROBERT STUART. JO. STEPHENS.²
 { DANIEL TRESWELL.

¹ Undated Petitions of the Restoration, Bundle No. 317. P. R. O. L.

² The son of Lieut. Col. Richard Stephens, who was Collector of Customs at Waterford and Ross, as his father was before him. When Ireton succeeded Cromwell, Colonel Stephens was appointed Governor of Ross for a short time. We have several petitions from him and his widow Joane Stephen.

1668.

PETITION OF ELISABETH WALLOP.¹

Upon the petition of Mrs. Wallop, desiring to be recommended to the Lord Keeper, Lord Ashley, and Sir Henry Vernon for a maintenance out of her husband's estate, which they have, &c., there is this reference :

H.M. thinks the Petitioners case as it is here represented to be hard and therefore is pleased to direct that it be hereby recommended to y^e R^t Hon y^e Lord Keeper of y^e Great Seale of England, y^e Lord Ashley, and Sir H. Vernon (y^e grantees of y^e late M^r Wallop's estate) to consider of y^e petitioners Complaint and to take order that such reasonable relief may be given her as they shall find just and reasonable.

July 3, 1668.

(Sd.) ARLINGTON.

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.²

Upon the humble petition of Christopher Duke of Albemarle desiring a grant of certain lands in Ireland lately the Lord Esmond's in the Counties of Wexford and Wicklow, whereof his father the late Duke was possessed, as also of the arrears of pay due to the said Lord Esmond in consideration of the great damages he has sustained by one Sir Lawrence Esmond, who has disinherited him in the possession of the said lands.

HM being greatly disposed to gratify the hon^{ble} petitioner in his request is pleased to refer the consideration of it to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieut of Ireland, to report what H.M. may fitly doe in it for the Petitioners gratification, whereupon HM will declare his further pleasure.

Newmarket, 10 Oct 1678.

(Sd.) J. WILLIAMSON.

PATRICK WHITTY.³

Upon the petition of Patrick Whitty praying HM to grant him and his heirs the inheritance of a parcel of land called Brittas in the Barony of Gorey in the County Wexford, containing about 200 acres townland, of the value of £7 per acre, morgaged to him for £50, forfeited to H.M. by the conviction of Brian Deoran the proprietor for the death of Calcot Chambers. Referred to the Earl of Arran, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to report.

Whitehall, 27 March 1684.

(Sd.) SUNDERLAND.

HENRY WALLOP, ESQ.⁴

Upon the above petition, showing that being constituted by the Admiralty Vice Admiral of the Coast of Leinster, hath been informed of several wrecks which have formerly hapned upon the said coast, and being desirous to endeavour the

¹ Domestic Entry Books, Class. II., Book No. 18. P. R. O. L. Elisabeth was the widow of Robert Wallop, Esq., who died in the Tower. There is another petition from her in Book No. 33, p. 29, in which she desires that the remainder of Robert Wallop's estate may be settled upon her and her children.

² Dom. Entry Books, No. 45, p. 242. P. R. O. L.

³ Dom. Entry Books, No. 55, p. 328. P. R. O. L.

⁴ Dom. Petitions, Wm. and Marv., Book No. 18, p. 184. P. R. O. L.

- 187; see 91, 255*, 257; sheriff of, 561, 604, 608; University of, 174
- Ducasse, Paschal, 290
- Dudleston, Arth., 288
- Dudley, Henry Bate, 295
- Duffe (Duff), Art McDermot McEdward, 96, 96*, 97*, 356*, 44; 1-423, 421*
- David, 201; Dermot (Dermot), McEdmond, 48, 55; (his daughter), 59; (Edmond), McEdmond, McEdmond, and his country, 39, 42, 46*, 51, 81, 97, 98, 106*, 229, 357, 399, 399*
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