

KNIGHTS' FEES IN COUNTIES WEXFORD,
CARLOW AND KILKENNY

COIMISIÚN LÁIMHSCRÍBHINNÍ NA hÉIREANN
IRISH MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

KNIGHTS' FEES
IN COUNTIES WEXFORD
CARLOW AND KILKENNY
(13th—15th Century)

WITH COMMENTARY

BY

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INTRODUCTION

In his 'Ireland under the Normans' (III. c. 26) the late Dr. Goddard Orpen described the partition of Leinster after the death (in 1245) of the last of the sons of Earl William Marshal, among his five sisters or their representatives. The date of this partition in the documents he cites was May 3, 1247. These documents give the lands of each parcener, consisting of a chief borough, the future *caput baroniae*; the *corpus comitatus* or 'body' of the county; with assizes and perquisites and other liberties, castles and lands in demesne, the monetary value of each item being assigned, and the share of each parcener being so arranged as to be of the estimated yearly value of £343 5s. 6½d.

In the documents of which Dr. Orpen made use nothing is said of the knights' fees held under the Earls Marshal and of their assignment; but from the printed feodaries compiled (1307) on the death of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in 1306, on that of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1324, and from other sources Dr. Orpen was able to indicate the names of some of the principal military tenants under each of the parceners.

There was, however, one exception, the feodary indicating the knights' fees in co. Kilkenny held under Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. With this exception, Dr. Orpen was unaware of feodaries of the year 1247 for any of the other parceners. The Kilkenny feodary of which he made use, has been printed in the Calendar of Patent Rolls, November 26, 1279 (Cal., 1272-81, p. 353), an inspeximus of letters patent of Henry III, dated May 9, 1247, restoring to Richard de Clare his purparty, following upon the partition that was made, with the consent of the heirs, in the King's Court at Woodstock. This document, which indicates 1247 as the date of the partition, gives a list of the knights' fees of Richard de Clare in co. Kilkenny. It has also been printed (from the Patent Rolls) in Calendar Documents, Ireland (vol. ii, no. 1618) and in the Chartulary of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin (vol. ii, p. 403). These have no independent authority.

Two other feodaries, those of Maud, daughter of Earl William Marshal (I), widow of Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and wife of

William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, concerned with cos. Wexford and Carlow; and of John de Munchensy (de Monte Canesio), son and heir of Warin de Munchensy by his wife Joan, daughter of William Marshal (I), belonging to co. Wexford; together with the de Clare feodary (which, however, here omits the names of the fees) have also been preserved. They are to be found among the Chancery Miscellanea in P.R.O., London (File 88/4, no. 70).

The following pages contain a transcript of these feodaries with a discussion of the place-names and feudal descents. Since coming across them some years ago, I find that they have been printed in the Calendar of Patent Rolls (Cal. 1364-67, pp. 272, 3), July 8, 1366, an exemplification, at the request of John, son and heir of Laurence de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke. The documents there calendared are substantially the same as those of the Chancery Miscellanea. They contain feodaries for England and Pembroke of the Earl Marshal's five coheireses or their representatives, and for Ireland the shares of each parcener, as given by Orpen, together with the three feodaries mentioned above, with other material. The feodaries clearly belong to the date of the partition already indicated, May 3, 1247, for the Irish feodaries are described as those of the Countess Warenne, the Earl of Gloucester, and John de Munchensy. Of these people, Maud, Countess Warenne, died March 27, 1248 and John de Munchensy died about June, 1247.

The share of the Countess Warenne, exhibited in the feodary of 1247, descended to Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, her son and heir by her first husband. He died without issue in 1270, and was succeeded by his nephew and heir, Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who died without issue in 1306. A feodary (1307), prepared after his death (printed in the Calendar of Inquisitions *post mortem*) may be usefully compared with that of 1247. For a few fees belonging to this estate and for many more for the de Valence estate there is a still later feodary (the date of which is perhaps *c.* 1425) preserved among the Carew MSS. at Lambeth Palace (vol 611, f. 14b). This may, as before, be compared with the earlier feodaries. It has been printed, with some mistakes in transcription, by Hore ('History of the Town and County of Wexford,' vol. i, p. 219), whose identifications of place-names are often fanciful.

The share of John de Munchensy passed to his sister Joan, who had married in August, 1247, William de Valence, later Earl of Pembroke. He died in 1296 and she in 1307, being succeeded by their

son Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died without issue in 1324. A feodary prepared after his death (printed in the Calendar of Inquisitions *post mortem*) may similarly be compared with that of 1247.

As mentioned above, the feodary of the Earl of Gloucester for co. Kilkenny, as preserved in the Chancery Miscellanea and on the Patent Roll of 1366 gives only the names of the tenants. But that entered on the Patent Roll of 1279 names both tenants and fees. There are a few minor differences. These are indicated in the discussion of the fees in the following pages.

On the death of the last de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, at the Battle of Bannockburn (1314) without issue, his heirs were his three sisters Eleanor, Margaret and Elizabeth. A partition of his estates between them took place in 1317, and the list of fees assigned to each coheirress in co. Kilkenny constitute another feodary of this estate, preserved among the Chancery Miscellanea. Eleanor, the eldest sister and wife of Sir Hugh le Despenser, alienated after her husband's death her share of the Kilkenny estates to John de Hotham, Bishop of Ely. He enfeoffed his great-nephew John de Hotham of Bondeby, Lincolnshire; and in 1355 on the death of this John de Hotham, dower was assigned to his widow Juvetta. The list of knights' fees assigned to her constitutes yet another feodary of part of the de Clare estate in co. Kilkenny. It is printed in the Calendar of Close and Patent Rolls, Ireland, p. 57.

The plan of the following commentary is to compare for the Countess of Warenne's (or Bigod) purparty the feodaries of 1247, 1307 and *c.* 1425; for the Munchensy (or Valence) purparty those of 1247, 1324 and *c.* 1425, and for the de Clare purparty those of 1247, 1317 and 1355; to endeavour to identify the place-names; and to trace the descent of the fees between the dates indicated. For convenience of reference I print the relevant feodaries at the beginning of each section. In the identification of the place-names given at the head of each fee, the parish and barony are named when the place is a townland; the barony only when the place is a parish.

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- Ball=Elrington Ball, 'History of co. Dublin.' Pt. I.-VI (1902-20).
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- Cal. Charter Rolls=Calendar of Charter Rolls.
- Cal. Close Rolls=Calendar of Close Rolls.
- Cal. Inqns. p.m.=Calendar of Inquisitions *post mortem*.
- Cal. Just. Rolls=Calendar of Justiciar Rolls, Ireland.
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KNIGHTS' FEES IN COUNTIES WEXFORD, CARLOW AND KILKENNY

I. THE BIGOD PURPARTY

Chancery Miscellanea, P.R.O. London (File 88/4 no. 70), collated with list in Calendar Patent Rolls, 1366. For convenience the entries have been numbered.

CO. WEXFORD (1247)

Share of the Countess Warenne of knights' fees in co. Wexford.

name	fees	place
1. Adam Ketin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Slefcloter
2. John de Tullos	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tullos
3. John Russell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Baillyeffel Archlar ¹
4. William Maunsell	$\frac{1}{4}$	Chonnach ²
5. Luke le Lu ³	$\frac{1}{4}$	Baillikermuth
6. Richard Belet	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyinchy ⁴
7. Henry son of Philip	1	Kilkevan
8. Simon de Camera	1/10	Ballicoa
9. Roger de Hida	1/10	Lisbegge
10. William Bloet	1/5	land of Kilkorky
11. Nicholas de Kantinton	1	Glaskerec
12. Nicholas Chever	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballydufathely
13. William Brun	$\frac{1}{2}$	Molinranchan
14. Thomas le Chanu	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tillacdovan
15. Peter Keting	$\frac{1}{2}$	for ward of Kilcouegan ⁵
16. Robert le Waleis	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyranchan
17. Baldwin le Petit	$\frac{1}{2}$	Wallitally ⁶
18. John Galgefel	1/10	Ballically
19. Reginald ⁷ de Kernet	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilcony
20. Adam de Bosco Roard	2	Kilmucres and Offline
21. William de Den	3	Barony of Keir
Total 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ fees.		

Pat. Roll reads : ¹Arth'ar ; ²Chennach ; ³de Lu ; ⁴Ballyuichy ; ⁵Kilconegan ;
⁶Wallycolly ; ⁷Reynold.

CO. CARLOW (1247)

Knights' fee in co. Carlow pertaining to the same countess.

name	fees	place
1. John de Clahull	6	land of Obargi
2. Nicholas de Karryo ¹	5	land of Odroin ²
3. Matthew son of Griffin	2	land of Kelleste in Forthereth
4. Reginald ³ de Valle	1	land of Arbristi
5. Thomas Damartu ⁴	1	land of Aredenethe ⁵
6. Walter de Killergi	1	land of Kilregi
7. William le Gras	1	land of Robert de Kantington
8. William Graherne (<i>sic</i>)	$\frac{1}{4}$	land of Kilbele
9. Richard Galun (<i>sic</i>)	1/7	land of William Bueguelond ⁶
10. Teobert Walter	4	barony of Tyllach
11. Nicholas de Mark	$\frac{1}{4}$	land in Odroine ⁷
12. Ralph Ruffus	$\frac{1}{4}$	land in Obargi
13. Warin de Monte Canesi	1/10	land of Tyberkath ⁸
14. Richard de Sancto Flor'	1	land in Katherlac & Kildac (<i>sic</i>)
15. Robert de Breml'	1/3	unspecified

Total $23\frac{1}{2}$ and $1/20$ fees. (Reading no. 9 as $1/8$, as in the 1307 feodary, the total is correct within $1/120$ th part.)

Pat. Roll reads: ¹ Karrye; ² Odrom; ³ Reynold; ⁴ Damareu; ⁵ Aredenoze; Bueguelond; ⁷ Odrome; ⁸ Kibereth.

THE BIGOD PURPARTY: Inquisition of 1307

The inquisition on Earl Roger Bigod's Irish estate was taken at Carlow on Saturday after the Close of Easter, 35 Ed. I (April 8, 1307). It is printed in the Calendar of Inquisitions *post mortem*, from the original in P.R.O., London (vol. 4, Ed. I, no. 434). The same inquisition from an Irish source is printed in Calendar Justiciar Rolls, Ireland (vol. 2, p. 345). There are some differences in the readings, the most important of which are noted below. The version in Calendar Documents, Ireland (vol. 5, no. 617) is taken from the inquisition in P.R.O., London and has no independent authority.

The inquisition gives three lists of knights' fees: the first, a list of free tenants by knight service, giving both the size of the fee and the monetary amount of the service; the second, an inquisition

concerning knights' fees and advowsons, giving the size of the fee only; the third, an extent of two parts of the knights' fees, presumably prepared to show what remained to the Crown (which had secured Earl Roger's estates after the determination of his life interest) after deduction of the widow's dower of a third. The entries in these three lists are in most cases the same. Significant variations are pointed out below. The third list is not given in Cal. Just. Rolls. A list of knights' fees assigned in dower to Roger Bigod's widow is printed in Cal. Close Rolls (1302-7). There are no significant variations.

The feodary printed below follows the first list in Cal. i. p.m., significant differences in the second list being given in brackets, and other significant differences in the third list and in Cal. Just. Rolls being given in the notes. The items are printed in the order of the original MS. and numbered to correspond with the feodary of 1247.

CO. WEXFORD, 1307

name	fees	place
10. heirs of William Bluet ¹	$\frac{1}{4}$ (1/6)	Kilcolky (Kilcorky)
8. heirs of Simon de la Chaumbre	1/8	Lythania
(Simon de la Chaumbre)	1/10	Kiltania ²
11. Maurice de Canteton		barony Glascarryg (1 fee and barony)
12. Patrick Chevre	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balydoftanly ³ (Balydof ⁴)
13. Nicholas Brun	$\frac{1}{2}$	Molyraucan ⁵
14. James le Rede	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tillaughdovan ⁶
15. Nicholas de ⁷ Ketyng	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilcouwan ⁸ (Kylcovan) ⁹
16. Robert le Waleys	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balytaucan ¹⁰
17. Baldwin le Petite	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balytaly (Balytally)
18. John Galgel	1/8 (1/10)	Balygaly (Balygally)
19. heir of Gilbert Levet (Gilbert de Lyvet)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilconne (Kilcome)
20. David Borrard (de Borrard)	2	Kilmerys (Kilmacrys)
21. heir of Reginald de Denne	barony (3)	Kesch ¹¹ (Balygormoc) ¹²
22. heirs of Walerand de Welysley (Adam de la Roche)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Baldewynyston and Balycorneth (Balygormoc) ¹²
7. John son of Henry	1	Kilkevan ¹³

name	fees	place
1. James Ketyng	1 ($\frac{1}{2}$)	unspecified
3. John de Sutton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balybrasil (Balybarsyl)
2. Robert Ketyng	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tolouyston ¹⁴ (Tollowyston)
5. John Lounde of Balygermoc ¹⁵	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified
(John Lunde	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balykermoc) ¹⁶
4. Philip Farlang (Forlang)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Connoc ¹⁷
9. Richard Wyche ¹⁸	1/8 (1/10)	Gilgornan (Kilgorman) ¹⁹

¹William Bluet in JR 2. ²Kiltana in 3, Kyltama in JR 2. ³Balydofcanly in JR. ⁴Balyduf in JR. ⁵Molyrankan in JR. ⁶Tylaghdonan in JR. ⁷improperly; Ketyng in JR and lists 2. ⁸Kyl(co)newan in JR. ⁹Kilconan in JR. ¹⁰Balytankan in JR. ¹¹Kesth in JR. ¹²Balygormot in 3. ¹³Kylkenan in JR. ¹⁴Toloneston in JR. ¹⁵Balydermot in JR. ¹⁶Balykermot in 3. ¹⁷Connoc in JR. ¹⁸Wythe in JR 2. ¹⁹Balygorman in JR.

CO. CARLOW (1307)

name	fees	place
10. Edmund le Botyler	barony (4)	Tullath Offelmyth ¹
2. Nicholas de Carreu	barony (5)	Odron' at Dunlek (Odrone)
1. William de sancto Leodegario and Joan daughter and heir of Hugh Purcell (William de sancto Leodegario, alone)	barony (6)	Obargy
13. John de Bonevill	unspecified (1/10)	Typercathan in Oboy (Typercane)
12. Richard le Rous	$\frac{1}{4}$	Obergly
4. John de Valle	1	Ardbristyn (Ardbrystid)
7. Thomas le Botyler	1	Gras (Grag)
5. Adam Brun (le Brun)	1	Ardynheth (Ardynhoth)
14. William Traharne	1	Kilcloyt (Kylcoyt)
8. William Traharne	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kibbelet (Kilbolet)
3. Reginald de Dene ²	2	Kenles in Foth' (Kenlys in Fotheryd)
9. Richard Taloun	1/8	Balymackele
15. Robert Bremyll of Foth' (of Fotheryd)	1/3	Balyscandil

¹Tulagh (Tylauch) Offelmyth in JR. ²heir of Reginald de Dene in JR 1.

CO. WEXFORD FEODARY (15th century)

Among the Carew MS. at Lambeth Palace is a 15th-century feodary¹ containing a number of Valence fees and a few Bigod fees in co. Wexford.

The manuscript consists of copies of six documents, the first five of which relate to the Bigod share of the Earl Marshal's estate. The sixth document, the feodary in question, has evidently been included because it was thought to relate to the same matter. But the considerations set forth below show that it really has no place in such a collection of documents and must have been inserted by the copyist² through a misapprehension.

To make clear the bearing of these documents on the problem of the date and provenance of the feodary, a few words about the descent of the Bigod share of the Earl Marshal's inheritance are necessary. On the death (in 1306) of the last Bigod Earl of Norfolk his estates were granted by Edward II to Thomas of Brotherton, his brother, 5th son of Edward I. From him they descended to the Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk. After the death (in 1481) of the last of this line, Anne, Countess of Norfolk, the estates were claimed by her two distant heirs, Maurice, Lord Berkeley and Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, descended respectively from Isabel and Margaret, sisters of Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Norfolk (executed 1405) and of John de Mowbray his brother, Duke of Norfolk (d. 1432).

As stated above, the first five documents in this manuscript illustrate the descent of this property. They are 1. a note on the share of the Marshal's estates which fell at the date of the partition (1247) to his daughter Maud, the wife of Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; 2. a brief rental of the possessions in Ireland of the Earl Marshal of England; 3. the title to these estates of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and of Sir Maurice de Berkeley (as set forth above); 4. an inquisition taken at Ross before the deputy of the escheator of Ireland in October 13 Hy. IV (altered from 13 Hy. VIII) i.e. 1411, which found that Thomas de Mowbray, late Earl Marshal, held various lands in co. Wexford, and died June 11, 1405, his heir being

¹Carew MSS., vol. 611, f. 14 b. ²The documents are drawn from different sources, and were presumably put together and copied for Carew. The date of the latest of them, the claim of Maurice, Lord Berkeley, to the Bigod estates as one of the heirs of the Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk, must lie between 1492 (when he succeeded his brother) and 1506 (when he died). But that the copyist's work is later still is shown by the date he gives for the inquisition on the estates of Thomas de Mowbray, which he has originally written as 13 Hy. VIII and then altered to the correct date, 13 Hy. IV.

his brother John de Mowbray; 5. a similar inquisition taken at Carlow, regarding the Carlow lands. This is followed by 6. the feodary in question. It is inserted without heading or introduction, and from its position in the collection was evidently supposed by the copyist to be a list of knights' fees held of Thomas de Mowbray on his death in 1405.¹ But the document does not say so, and the names of some of the tenants show that it must be dated later than that. The Bishop of Ferns, for instance, is shown as holding Ballyteige, and he is presumably Robert Whitty (Bishop 1416-1458) whose family owned that place. The feodary should probably in fact be dated late in the first quarter of the 15th century. See Valence fees nos. 11 and 18 for indications that the date is (say) *c.* 1425.

But conclusive evidence that the feodary has really no connexion with the documents that precede it is that only seven of the 42 fees it lists are Bigod fees; the remainder are Valence fees (32 of the 37 Valence fees in co. Wexford). It is therefore properly a Valence feodary, and there is no reason to suppose that the Berkeleys and Howards (successors in title to the Bigods) laid claim to these Valence fees. For the Talbot Earls of Shrewsbury were at this date lords of Wexford, being descended from a sister of Aymer de Valence and succeeding after the death (1390) of the last Hastings Earl of Pembroke, descended from another sister.

It must, however, be confessed that the descent of the overlordship of these lands in co. Wexford shows some obscure features. That of the Bigod fees to the death in 1481 of Anne, Countess of Norfolk, has been followed above. As for the Valence estate, it had already in Richard II's reign suffered an extensive curtailment. On that King's visit to Ireland (1395) he received the submission of Art McMurrough and other Leinster chieftains who undertook to surrender their lands and leave Leinster to 'the true obedience, use and disposition of his Majesty.' By virtue of this arrangement, and having regard no doubt also, to the Act of 1380 directed against absentee landlords (such as were the English lords of Wexford) large parts of co. Wexford came to the disposal of the King, who on April 28, 1395 made an extensive grant to Sir John de Beaumont.² This grant included the lands, services and knights' fees between the river Slaney on the south and the river Blackwater at Arklow on the north, and from the

¹Hore (vol. i, p. 220) in copying these documents, not unnaturally assumed that such was the case; as did the Editors of the *Annuary of the R. Hist. and Arch. Assocn. of Ireland*, 1868-9, pp. 41, 53, &c. ²*Cal. Pat. and Close, Ireland*, 152 b; *cf.* Curtis 'Richard II in Ireland.'

sea on the east to the borders of cos. Kildare and Carlow on the west, excepting the lands of the Earl of Ormond, Roche's lands, Synnott's lands, Wadding's lands and the lands of the Bishop of Ferns, which exceptions would comprise the barony of Arklow and part of that of Shelmaliere East. These Beaumont possessions are named later as seven manors: Farringmall, O'Felmigh, Shermall, Lymalagoughe, Shelela, Gory and Dipps.¹ Here Farringmall is Fernegenel, roughly Shelmaliere East; O'Felmigh is the barony of Ballaghkeen; Shermall and Lymalagoughe probably equal Scarawalsh and part of Gorey;² Shelela is Shillelagh; and Dipps is Deeps in Shelmaliere East. The grant therefore comprised roughly the northern half of the county, coextensive with the baronies of Scarawalsh, Gorey, Ballaghkeen, and the northern part of Bantry, and consisted mainly of Valence lands. What was left to the heirs of the Valence purparty (represented by the Talbot Earls of Shrewsbury) was the barony of Forth and parts of Bargy and Shelmaliere East.

Beaumont's lands descended to Francis, Viscount Lovel, attainted of high treason 1 Hy. VII (1485), and so came to the Crown. And under a further Act against absentees, passed in Henry VIII's reign these derelict lordships of the original conquest were vested in the Crown. Accordingly, inquisitions were taken at Wexford in 1540-1 on the lands late of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk and Lord Berkeley his *particeps* (i.e. representing Bigod) as well as on those late of the Earl of Shrewsbury (representing Valence).³ The Norfolk and Berkeley inquisition is an extent of the manors of Fassabentre (the northern part of Bantry), Enniscorthy, Dypse (Deeps) and Ferns. This is more or less precisely the Beaumont estate which had been cut out of the Valence lands; and it looks as if there were some confusion here. But as the whole county had in the various ways mentioned above come to the Crown, the details of these shadowy overlordships were no doubt matters of no great concern.

But whatever the obscurity of these tenures, and the difficulty of date, this feodary contains some useful information about the location and descent of fees. It is printed here from the original MS., the items being numbered to correspond with the earlier feodaries, and distinguished as B. and V. (Bigod and Valence). There is a transcript also in Hore's 'History of the Town and County of Wexford'

¹Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland, Jas. I, p. 400 (where the date of Richard II's grant to de Beaumont is printed in error 12 Rd., instead of 18 Rd.); Cal. State Papers, Ireland (1611-14), p. 451. ²See Valence Fees, no. 20. ³Rentals and Surveys (P.R.O., London), Roll 935.

(vol. 1, p. 219, where the identifications of places are not always to be trusted).

CO. WEXFORD (? c. 1425)

From Carew MSS. vol. 611, f. 14b. at Lambeth Palace Library.

	name	fees	place
V. 4	Nevyll	2	Barony of Rosecarlan
V. 5	Prior of St. John's, Kilkenny	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballygarnathe
V. 5	Fitzhenrie	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballina Karnyn
V. 19	Rocheafort	$\frac{1}{2}$	Carnecorna'
V. 20	heir of John Rochford	4 ¹	barony of Duffer
V. 20	unnamed	5 ²	barony of Shyrmall Kynalayone
V. 21	unnamed	$\frac{1}{2}$	Clonlegona'
V. 22	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Molhyryke and Kenalayone
V. 24	unnamed	5	barony of Fergenaghe
V. 23	unnamed	1/8	Gory
V. 25	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyconwaye
V. 26	heir of Geoffrey Shynnaghe	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballydeuskryr
V. 29	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyhem
V. 30	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Liskene
V. 31	unnamed	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballycarwell
V. 32	heir of Matthew Fitzharry	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballykerroll
V. 34	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Moyanye
V. 35	unnamed	1	carucate ³ Ballyforthern
V. 36	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Monyharly
B. 7	Matthew Fytzhenry	1	Kylkeva(n)
V. 43 ⁴	heir of Peter Keteinge	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kilrothan
V. 44 ⁴	unnamed	1	Maghmayne
V. 1	unnamed	2	barony of Mathyrnewyn
V. 2	heir of Oliver Howell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Carrykbryn
V. 6	heir of Adam Ambros	1	Villa Ambrosie
V. 7	heir of John Boscher	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballyhethan and Ballyconyn
V. 8	Bishop of Ferns	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballycage
V. 9	heir of David Keteinge	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilcovan

¹the service is £9, i.e. for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fees as in the feodary of 1324. ²the service is £10 i.e. for the 5 fees stated; it is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fees in the feodary of 1324. ³the service is 2s. i.e. for 1/20 fee as in the feodary of 1247. ⁴not listed in the early feodaries.

	name	fees	place
V. 10	heir of William Sandull	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyfystelan
V. 11, 13	heir of Dionysius Stafford	$\frac{3}{4}$	Ballmakhehrn
V. 12	heir of David Marcheall	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyrothan
V. 14	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyhele
V. 17	heir of Hamond Lamport	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified
V. 18	heir of Nicholas Frenshe	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballytormyn
V. 27	heir of Hugh Barrye	$\frac{1}{4}$	Killeske
V. 15	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballybrenan
B. 14	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tillaghdovan
B. 17	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Bradneston
B. 2	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Talloneston
B. 1	unnamed	$\frac{1}{2}$	Slecultye
B. 3	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballybrassyl
B. 16	unnamed	$\frac{1}{4}$	Pohanken

CO. WEXFORD

1. Slievecoiltia, parish of Whitechurch, barony of Shelburne.

name	fees	place
1247 Adam Ketin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Slefcloter
1307 James Ketyng	$1(\frac{1}{2})$	unspecified
c. 1425 no name	$\frac{1}{2}$	Slecultye

In 1247 two other fees in co. Wexford were held by the Keatings : Adam Ketting held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Kilkogain of the Valence fees (no. 9) Peter Keting held the wardship of Kilcouegan of the Bigod fees (no. 15).

There are two places named Kilcowan in the county : Kilcowan in the barony of Bargy and Kilcowanmore in that of Bantry. From the recorded history of the Keatings alone it is not easy to say which of these two fees Adam Keating held in addition to Slievecoiltia ; and the position is complicated by the fact that all three places, Slievecoiltia, Kilcowan and Kilcowanmore had by Henry VIII's reign passed into the hands of the one person, James Keating, then attained.¹ But the history of the churches of the three places provides an answer. The churches of Slievecoiltia and Kilcowanmore were given to the Knights Hospitallers, that of Kilcowan to the Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, the grantor of Slievecoiltia being Robert Ketyng, that of Kilcowan Hervey de Montmorency, and that of Kilcowanmore being unknown. It seems reasonable to conclude that Slievecoiltia and Kilcowanmore went together, the grantor to the Hospital of the latter church being either Robert Ketyng or a descendant. There is in fact evidence that Kilcowanmore was held of the Valences, so that it was the Kilcowan which Adam Keating held in 1247 of the Valence fees, in addition to Slievecoiltia of the Bigod fees (see Valence fees, no. 9).

The church of St. Mary of Slefclulture was confirmed to the Knights Hospitallers by Pope Innocent III in 1212.² The name of the grantor has been preserved, for in 1471-2 Brother James Ketyng, the Prior of the Hospital, stated that Robert Ketyng had given them the church of St. Mary of the town of Hawlegoth with the tithes and oblations and all benefices ecclesiastical and 6 acres of land, and all the ecclesiastical benefices of the town of Killeagh, and all ecclesiastical benefices of all his land in Sleculty, in pure and perpetual

¹Fiants, Henry VIII, no. 73. ²Regr. Kilmainham, pp. 140, 154.

alms; and stated also that he had Robert's charter ready to produce. These churches were then occupied by others; and the incumbents and patrons were required to show cause against the claims of the Prior.¹ Hawlegoth and Killeagh have not been identified: no places with such names are found in the possession of the Hospital at the time of the Dissolution. Slecultur is Slievecoiltia²; its church was not apparently recovered by the Prior, and at the Dissolution was not among the Hospital's possessions.

The Keatings were in co. Wexford from the earliest days of the conquest. Elias Keting witnessed Hervey de Montmorency's charter to Dunbrody Abbey (? c. 1178-83)³; he witnessed also the grant to Dunbrody of Crook, co. Waterford by Gilbert de Essex before 1185.⁴ Baldwin Keting witnessed c. 1200 the confirmation by Albin O'Molloy, Bishop of Ferns, of Hervey's grants to Dunbrody,⁵ and c. 1200-10 a quitclaim to Dunbrody by Margery the wife of Gille.⁶ Between 1207 and 1211 Baldwin and Robert Keting witnessed the charter of William Marshal I to Tintern Abbey, co. Wexford,⁷ and in the same period Robert Keting witnessed that of William Marshal I to Dunbrody.⁸ He it was presumably who granted the church of Slievecoiltia to the Hospitallers; if so, he must have been lord of Slievecoiltia in the early years of the thirteenth century. By 1231-4 he had been succeeded by Adam Keting, who is mentioned in the charter of Richard Marshal delimiting the forests of Ross and Taghmon, where we read of "the land of Philip Keting who holds of Adam Keting." Orpen has shown that this was Slievecoiltia.⁹ Adam and Philip Keting c. 1241-2 witnessed a charter of Walter Marshal to Dunbrody,¹⁰ and c. 1246-51 Adam de Ketyng witnessed a charter of John de Katenor, apparently in south co. Wicklow or north co. Wexford.¹¹

In 1247, as the feodary shows, Adam Keting held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Slievecoiltia of the Bigod fees as well as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Kilcogain (Kilcowanmore) of the Valence fees. In 1283-4 James Keting rendered 20s. for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Slefcolter¹²; and in 1307 on the death of Earl Roger Bigod he was found to hold $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (unspecified) which, from the tenant's

¹Statute Rolls, 11 and 12 Ed. IV, p. 875. ²It is indexed in error in the volume of Statute Rolls, above, as in Meath. ³Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 152; the charter in its present form seems to be spurious (*cf.* Orpen, iv, 309) but it records a genuine transaction of about that date. ⁴C.D.I., iii, no. 666. ⁵Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 170. ⁶*Ibid.* 179. ⁷Inspeximus in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1381-5, p. 130. ⁸Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 158. ⁹*Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1934, p. 54 ff. ¹⁰Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 166. ¹¹Ormond Deeds, i, no. 77 (see Valence fees no. 37). ¹²Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-3.

name and the position in the list of the fee, was Slievecoiltia. The feodary of *c.* 1425 does not give the name of the tenant here. But the descent is exemplified by a lawsuit of the year 1420-1 when John son of John son of Adam Keting applied for relief touching various lands in the parish of Whitechurch and neighbourhood, including "the attendance of all and singular the free tenants in Slecultre" which John his father, the son of Adam, held on the day of his death from Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal as of his manor of Hervey's Island, by military service; and claimed that, as the Earl was under age the premises being in the King's hand by reason of the Earl's minority, he John Keting could not be held responsible for their issues and profits.¹ John the father had, therefore, held this fee before 1405 when Thomas Mowbray died. Adam, the plaintiff's grandfather may presumably be identified with Adam Keting who held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Kilcowan (that is, Kilcowanmore) of the Valence fees in 1324.

An inquisition of the reign of Charles I shows the Keatings still at Slievecoiltia, and holding also Kilcowan and Kilcowanmore.²

The early forms of the name (Slecultre, Slefcultre, Slefcloter, &c.) suggest that the usual derivation (*Sliabh coillte*, wooded mountain) is unlikely. It is possible that the name represents *Sliabh coltar* from *coltar*, a plough coulter, the reference being to the shape of this conspicuous hill.³

Co. WEXFORD

2. Tullerstown, parish of Tintern, barony of Shelburne.

	name	fees	place
1247	John de Tullos	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tullos
1307	Robert Ketyng	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tolouyston ⁴ (Tollowyston)
<i>c.</i> 1425	no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	Talloneston

The identification of the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Tullos with the modern Tullerstown (a late corruption, as witness Tullaghstown in the Down survey and Tullowstown in the Civil Survey) appears from a charter of John Thuluse to Dunbrody Abbey. By this he granted his right in all the land called Colkinglas (*sic*) and also all his rights between that land and the highroad from the ford of Kerok, and so by the highroad which leads towards Tachmun, and so from the road by a certain

¹Hore, vol. iii, p. 226. ²Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 127 of Chas. I. ³I am indebted to Mr. Liam Price and Mr. Gerard Murphy for this suggestion. ⁴Toloneston in Cal. Just. Rolls.

ditch which leads towards Sescumman as the water descends into Gortincapel and [? the vill or land of] John Tuluse, and so by Giluath as the water of Giluath descends up to the land of the Bishop of Ferns of his manor of Kinneith. He conceded also from the south road common of pasture extending everywhere between the said boundaries of all his land lying towards the land of the monks of Dunbrody, of which they were in possession before the making of his charter.¹ Another grant of the same property by John de Tuluse gave all the land called Cnochang[I]as, as he had recovered it by law from the monks in the court of Old Ross.² A charter of Nicholas, son of John de Thuluse, gave all the land called Cnochanglas as his father John recovered it in the court of Old Ross.³ Another charter of Nicholas son of John Tuluse quitted claim to the land called Cnochanglas which John so recovered.⁴ Finally Henry son of Geoffrey le Chanu, for himself and heirs, quitted claim to John de Tuluse and his heirs to all right which he had in the land called Cnockanglas in the tenement of the monks of Dunbrody as John so recovered it.⁵

Tullerstown was formerly in the parish of Kinnagh, which is now included in the parish of Tintern. It lies just east of Killesk crossroads and south of the railway. Cnockanglas ('the little green hill') is probably represented by the modern Knockaun, about a mile south of the townland of Tullerstown. South of this again is 'the highroad from the ford of Kerok,' i.e., the road leading through Taylorstown crossroads and crossing the Owenduff and the Corok (the Kerok of the charters) at Wellington-bridge. This is apparently the south road of the charters. From Knockaun the boundary described seems to have run along the road through Tullerstown and Burkestown crossroads to cross the Owenduff at Yoletown and so by Foulkestown, over the Corok, for Taghmon (Tachmun of the charters); thence by Sescumman and Gortincapel (not identified) by Giluath, the water of which seems to be the stream that flows by Kinnagh (Kinneith of the charters)⁶ and Tintern into Bannow Bay. The land already held by the monks was probably Shelbaggan, immediately

¹Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 173, witnesses Sir R. de Reidun seneschal of Carlow, Stephen de Ebroic', Gilbert Sutton, Stephen Howel, Thomas Ketinc, David Boscher, Roger Boscher, Eustace de Rupe, Walter son of Peter, John son of Robert, John Marclei. ²*Ibid.* 174, same witnesses. ³Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 175, same witnesses. ⁴*Ibid.* 176, witnesses Sir R. de Reydon seneschal of Carlow, Thomas Keting, Reimund de Nivel, Stephen de Ebroic', Gilbert Drul, Walter son of Peter, David Boscher, John Marclei, John son of Robert. ⁵*Ibid.*, 177, same witnesses. ⁶Kynhech, one of the manors of the Bishop of Ferns (Pipe Roll, 10 Ed. I).

to the south-east of Knockaun, which (as Tirbegan) was one of the places given by Hervey de Montmorency to Dunbrody.¹

All these charters, judging by the witnesses, are of about the same date, *c.* 1294–1302.² So the John Thuluse of the charters can scarcely be the John de Tullos of the 1247 feodary; he was perhaps his son. The name is presumably derived from Toulouse, and a man of this name, Thomas de Tulose, was Master of the Templars in Ireland in 1283³. The main line of the family may have died out and the property passed by an heiress to the Robert Ketyng of 1307. The interest in this fee of Henry le Chanu (or Hore) does not appear. He may have been the monks' tenant.

Tulyston is mentioned among a list of places for which the feudal dues for the service of Leix were paid in 1285–6⁴. In the Stuart period Tullestowne was held by the Whittys,⁵ and that this is Tullerstown is shown from the Civil Survey entry of 1654 that Walter Whitty held 60 acres in Tullowstown, parish of Kineigh.

CO. WEXFORD

3. Baillyelfel Archlar. Ballybrazil, in barony of Shelburne; Aughclare, in Ballybrazil.

	name	fees	place
1247	John Russell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Baillyelfel Archlar ⁶
1307	John de Sutton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balybrasil (Balybarsyl)
<i>c.</i> 1425	no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballybrassyl

The identity of the 1247 fee with those of 1307 and *c.* 1425 appears from its position in the feodary. But there is also direct evidence that the fee held by John Russell in 1247 was Ballybrazil. In 1282–3 John Russell, holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Balibrassil, was dead, and Richard the

¹Hore in one place (vol. 1, p. 170) has correctly identified this fee with Tullerstown, but elsewhere (vol. 3, p. 59, in quoting the charters above) he incorrectly identifies Cnockanglas with Knockanduff in Templetown parish, and suggests that the water of Giluath is the Owenduff. ²Stephen Devereux, Gilbert Sutton (d. 1305, see no. 3), David and Roger Boscher, Eustace de Rupe, Reimund de Nevil and Henry son of Geoffrey le Chanu all occur in that period (Hore, vol. i *passim*). Moreover, a fairly complete list of seneschals of Carlow from 1260 onwards is known, the only gap being from 1294 to 1302 when Sir R. de Reidun was presumably seneschal. A note to Duiske charter no. 63 dates these charters *c.* 1264, but this is some 30 years too early. Gilbert Drul, one of the witnesses, probably belonged to the family that gave its name to Drillistown, the townland lying just north of Tullerstown. ³Hore, vol. 4, p. 272. ⁴Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1238–51. ⁵Inqns. co. Wexford, nos. 22 of Jas. I, 59 and 132 of Chas. I. ⁶Arthlar in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls.

clerk returned 20s. to the chief lord (Earl Roger Bigod) for this (below). Further evidence is the place-name Archlar of 1247, for this is Aghlare held with Ballybrazil by William Sutton on his death in 1565 (below) and the modern Aughclare in the parish of Ballybrazil. It may be presumed that Baillyelfel is either an earlier name for, or a corrupt reading of some form of the name Ballybrazil.

The Russells may have come to Ireland with Strongbow, for Richard Rosel witnessed Strongbow's alleged confirmation, *c.* 1173, of the foundation charter of Dunbrody by Hervey de Montmorency.¹ Thomas Russel witnessed *c.* 1207 the foundation charter of Duiske Abbey by William Marshal I.² Roger Russell witnessed *c.* 1224 the confirmation charter to Inistioge by William Marshal II³; *c.* 1226 he witnessed a Wexford charter⁴; and *c.* 1228-34 a grant by Edusa daughter of Anthony, who seems to have been a sister of Thomas FitzAnthony.⁵

John Russel, probably the John Russell of this feodary, was a witness to a charter of Earl Walter Marshal to Dunbrody, *c.* 1241-2.⁶ A John Russel granted to Dunbrody a rent of 6s. 4d. in the Island, ratifying his father's gift of the same, and Nicholas his son confirmed his grant.⁷ Unfortunately only the titles of these charters are given, but that they were from the same family and that the rent was from Ballybrazil seems probable because Ballybrazil was held of the barony of the Island, that is the modern parish of Kilmokea and neighbourhood, including Ballybrazil.⁸ In 1247, as the feodary shows, John Russell held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee here. He or his successor John Russell was dead by 1282-3, when Richard the clerk returned 20s. scutage for Balibrassil.⁹ Scutage of 20s. (i.e. for $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee) from Ballibris was also paid for the service of Leix in 1285-6.¹⁰ Either by the marriage of an heiress or by the failure of the Russell line and regrant, Ballybrazil soon after passed to the Suttons.

The Suttons (one of the best-known families in the county), though early settlers, were not therefore the first tenants of Ballybrazil, a fact that would not be suspected save for the evidence of this feodary. The earliest Sutton on record is Roger de Sutton, who is mentioned in

¹Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 154. The charter is spurious in the form that has come down to us, but it records a genuine transaction; *cf.* Orpen, iv. 309. ²Duiske Charters, no. 3. ³Ormond Deeds, i. no. 52. ⁴Duiske Charters, no. 16. ⁵Ormond Deeds, i., no. 75. ⁶Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 165. ⁷*Ibid.*, 184. Hore, vol. iii p. 221 dates these deeds 1334-50, but they seem to have been early grants; indeed they must have been so if they refer to Ballybrazil, for the Suttons were there by 1307. ⁸Hore, vol. iii, p. 233. ⁹Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-3. ¹⁰*Ibid.*, 1238-51.

Earl Richard Marshal's charter (1231-4) of the forests of Ross and Taghmon, where the course of the boundary proves, as Orpen has shown, that 'the land of Roger de Sutton' was Tellarought, the parish north-west of Ballybrazil (where, as a free tenant, John Sutton held 2 carucates of land in 1307).¹ Roger was a witness to three charters of Earl Walter Marshal to Dunbrody, 1241-2.² Gilbert Sutton seems to have succeeded him. He witnessed *c.* 1283-6 a charter of Earl Roger Bigod to New Ross,³ and the Tuluse grants in Tullerstown, *c.* 1294-1302.⁴ He was seneschal of Wexford in 1286-7 and again in 1305,⁵ and sheriff of Kildare 1297-8 and 1303-4.⁶ In 1302 Sir Gilbert de Sutton kt. was a witness to prove the age of John son of Peter le Poer, and stated that he was with Peter the father at a tournament at Camberwell outside London in 1281.⁷ In 1305 Gilbert de Sutton, seneschal of Wexford, was killed in battle against the Irish.⁸

John de Sutton succeeded. In 1307, besides the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Ballybrazil, which the feodary of that year shows him holding, he held, with other lands, as a free tenant of Earl Roger Bigod 2 carucates at Tyllaghraghtyn (Tellarought), 3 carucates in Athlomman (Aclamon, townland in Tellarought) and 3 carucates in Camewagh (Carnagh parish).⁹ All these places went together for centuries, and in 1621 William Sutton is found holding them.¹⁰ Though the Sutton fee is called in the feodaries Ballybrazil, it is usually described as Ballykeerogemore, which is in the parish of Ballybrazil. Among many records of it may be quoted the inquisition of 1600 concerning the lands of William Sutton who died in 1569, late of Ballykeerogemore gentleman.¹¹ This found that he held 3 carucates of land in Ballykeerogemore, Cullenagh and Ballycummocke co. Wexford, held of the Countess of Norfolk according to the custom of the manor of Hervey's Island (the barony of the Island); and various other lands (specified) in the parishes of Kilmokea, Ballybrazil &c., including 4 carucates in Aghlare (Aughclare), the Archlar of 1247.¹² In the Civil Survey of 1654 William Sutton held Ballybrazil and Aclare (Aughclare) in the parish of Ballybrazil.

¹ *Journal R.S.A.I.*, June, 1934. ² Chart. St. Mary's, pp. 164-6. ³ *Chart. Priv.*, p. 84. ⁴ See Tullerstown, no. 2. ⁵ Pipe Rolls, 15, 16, 20 Ed. I and Cal. Just. Rolls, *passim*. ⁶ Cal. Just. Rolls, *passim*; Pipe Roll, 32 Ed. I. ⁷ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 452. ⁸ Annals of St. Mary's in Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 291, 332. ⁹ Cal. inqns. p. m., vol. iv. ¹⁰ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 32 of Jas. I. ¹¹ Hore, vol. iii, p. 231. ¹² Orpen has a note on places in the barony of the Island (*Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 1904, p. 355). Of Cullenagh (Culnagh) he says that it adjoined and seems to have been near Ballykearoge. It always goes with a place called

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4. Chonnach. ? Connagh, parish of Fethard, barony of Shelburne.

	name	fees	place
1247	William Maunsell	$\frac{1}{4}$	Chonnach ¹
1307	Philip Farlang (Forlang)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Connoc ²

This place has been identified by Hore³ with Knockea, parish of Killesk, barony of Shelburne, and it is so tentatively identified in the index to the volumes of Inquisitions *post mortem*.⁴ But that is probably only a guess based on its position in the feodary, close to Ballybrazil. There are several mentions of this place in the accounts of Earl Roger Bigod; and there seems to be no objection to identifying it with Connagh, as above, though Orpen has identified the modern Connagh with a place called Balicunnogh (&c.) in these accounts.⁵

No other mention of the Maunsells as owners of this fee has been found. The first mention of the Furlongs in connection with it is in the accounts of Earl Roger Bigod for 1282-3, when 10s. was received of the tenement of Connough for feudal service for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee by the hand of Master Robert Furlong.⁶ In 1287-8 Robert Furlang paid 10s. of feudal service for the tenement of Conog.⁷ By 1293-4 he was dead, for in that year 29s. 8d. was paid by Clar' Furlang for the farm of two parts of the land of her husband, being in Earl Roger Bigod's hand by reason of wardship.⁸ This entry presumably refers to this fee, and the heir, then a minor, was presumably Philip Furlong who in 1307, as the feodary shows, held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee here. This Philip Furlong is mentioned as a collector &c. in the rolls of receipts for co. Wexford from 1297 to 1332, and in the entry for 1310-1 is called Philip Furlong del Pole.⁹ He was therefore of the family of Furlong of the Pole, later

Balicunnock (and variant spellings) in the Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod. The two places are the Balycoyngog and Colenath (Colenauth) in Hervey's Island of the Bigod inquisition of 1307 (Cal. inqs. p. m., vol. iv, p. 307). Orpen identifies Balicunnock (Balycoyngog &c.) with Connagh in the parish of Fethard. But it is more reasonable to suppose it to be the same as the Ballycummocke above, and so near Ballykearoge.

¹Chennach in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ²Connok in Cal. Just. Rolls. ³vol. i, p. 169. ⁴Vol. iv, Ed. I. ⁵*Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1904, p. 169. I think Balicunnogh must be identified with Ballycummocke, which occurs among the possessions of William Sutton of Ballybrazil in 1569 (see no. 3). For his lands included 3 carucates in Ballykeerogemere, Cullenagh and Ballycummocke. Balicunnogh is always mentioned with Cullenagh in Earl Roger Bigod's accounts, and both places were probably near Ballykearoge. ⁶Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-3. ⁷*Ibid.*, 1239-7. ⁸*Ibid.*, 1239-9. ⁹Hore, vol. v, pp. 97, 99, 108. As Philip Forlang of Polle he was one of the jurors in 1305 on the inquisition

called Pole-Hore which according to Hore, the Furlongs exchanged with the Hores for Horetown in the reign of Edward III.¹

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5. Baillikermuth. Ballydermot, name obsolete, in Finshoge, parish of Old Ross, barony of Bantry.

	name	fees	place
1247	Luke le Lu ²	$\frac{1}{4}$	Baillikermuth
1307	John Lounde of Balygermoc ³ (John Lunde)	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Balykermoc) ⁴

The place-names Balidermod, Balym^cdermod, Balygormoc, Balikermouck &c. occur in the accounts of Earl Roger Bigod and in the 1307 inquisition taken after his death. The details given below suggest that this was one and the same place, Balikermot being apparently an attempt to represent Balidermot with aspirated 'd'.⁵ It was in the manor of Old Ross, goes in the accounts and in the inquisition along with Finshoge and Kilsanlan, and in one place is said to be in Finshoge. It was named presumably from the family of O'Dermot who had a holding here in 1282 (below). The name has now disappeared, but it is probably the Ballydermod, named next after Ballyrobden and Pallice in the Stuart Inquisition of Mark FitzHenry (below), for Robinstown and Palace are nearby townlands in the parish of Old Ross. William Cosyn was one of the tenants in Balydermod in the 1307 inquisition, and his family presumably gave its name to Cushinstown, the townland lying between Finshoge and Kilsanlan.

The family of le Lu or Lupus were feudatories of the Marshals in England and Wales, for the Marshal feudaries of 1247 show various

held that year on Earl Roger Bigod's lands (Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 41).

¹ vol i, p. 30. By 1385 a Philip Furlong of la Horetown was dead (Cal. Pat. & Close Rolls, Ireland, 128 b.). Henceforth the Furlongs were of Horetown, barony of Shelmaliere. The records quoted above show that they were originally of the Pole, but Hore produces no document for the alleged exchange of lands with the Hores. It is true that a place called Horetown was held of the Hores of the Pole (Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 13 of Jas. I, 153 of Chas. I). But this, we are told, was in the barony of Bargy and is probably the Hor town in the parish of Tomhaggard at the time of the Civil Survey, 1654. The Furlongs may have been of Pole-Hore as early as 1247; but we do not find them in the feodary of that year; nor should we expect to do so, for Pole-Hore was not held immediately of the Marshals, but of the Barony of Keir (see no. 21). ² de Lu (improperly) in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ³ Balydermot in Cal. Just. Rolls. ⁴ Balykermot in lists 3. ⁵cf. Ballykermothé for Ballydermot, Co. Offaly (Fiants, Eliz. 6341).

members of it holding fees in England, Nether Went and Pembroke. The earliest record of the name in Ireland is that of Robert le Lu who witnessed the Roche charter of the island of Begerin, co. Wexford, c. 1182 (see Valence fees, no. 24). Simon Lupus witnessed a Duiske charter of land in Bantry, co. Wexford, c. 1226.¹ Robert Lupus witnessed a charter of the same land from Philip de Prendergast, c. 1226² as well as an agreement between the Bishop of Ferns and Gerald de Prendergast, 1230-1,³ and John Lupus witnessed another of Philip de Prendergast's charters before 1229, concerning Crosspatrick in the barony of Shillelagh on the northern border of co. Wexford.⁴ Another member of this family, Henry le Lu, held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in 1247 of the Valence fees (see Valence fees, no. 29). They also held of the Earls Marshal in co. Kildare, for David le Lu held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Kilcolyn in 1315.⁵

In 1284 Lady Cecilia de la Ware paid 20s. relief of service for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Balidermot,⁶ which means that she had succeeded to this $\frac{1}{4}$ fee about that time. Balidermot can only be the Ballikermuth of the 1247 feodary. In 1286-7 10s. (?) was paid for feudal service for Ballik(erm?)oc.⁷

The family of de Lund or de Lunt are the next tenants, but they are not actually found holding the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee at Balikermoc until the date of the 1307 feodary. They were, however, free tenants there of the manor of Old Ross at an earlier date as in the records below, which show the equivalence of the places for which different forms of the name have been set forth above :

1282, Ralph de Lund provost of the baronies of Old Ross and the Island ; Ralph de Balim^odermod and others held 2 carucates of land there (i.e. Balim^odermod), while William Odermed and others paid 8s. rent for 54 acres in Balidermod.⁸

1283, Ralph Lund constable of Old Ross ; Ralph de Balikermot held land in Funchoky (Finshoge).⁹

1307, John Lounde one of the jurors on Earl Roger Bigod's inquisition ; the land held by farmers at will in Balydermod was 64 acres, while 2 carucates were held by William Cosyn. In Balikermouck John

¹ Duiske Charters, no. 16. ² *Ibid.*, no. 18. ³ Thomas P. Prendergast in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1864, p. 147. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i., no. 111. ⁵ Pipe Roll, 9 Ed. II. ⁶ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1238-45 ; Hore, vol. i, p. 30. She also paid relief for the land of Seperdeston (this place also occurs in the lands held by free tenants of the manor of Old Ross in the 1307 inquisition). ⁷ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1238-51. ⁸ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-11 ; Hore, vol. i, pp. 12, 18, 20, 147, 154, 159. Hore has inaccurately transcribed Ralph de Lunt's name as Raymund de Lunt. ⁹ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-12.

de Lunt held 3 carucates;¹ and by this time he had acquired also (presumably by regrant after failure of heirs of the le Lu family and of Lady Cecilia de la Ware their representative (?) in 1284) the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Balikermoc. It seems reasonable to infer that the Ralph de Balim^odermod (Balikermot) of 1282-3 is identical with the Ralph Lund who was provost and constable of Old Ross. In Stuart times Marc' FitzHarries² died seised of the manor of Kilcavan (see no. 7) as well as other places, including Robinstown and Palace (parish of Old Ross) and Ballydermod.

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6. Ballyinchy. ? in Great Island, parish of Kilmokea, barony of Shelburne.

	name	fees	place
1247	Richard Belet	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyinchy ³
1307	not represented.		

John Belet witnessed the charter, 1207-11, of William Marshal I to Dunbrody Abbey.⁴ He also witnessed the release by Margery the wife of Gille of the lands of Tyrbegan and Kylluskerd to Dunbrody, c. 1200-1.⁵ These places are Shelbaggan, parish of Rathroe, and Killesk (?) both in the barony of Shelburne. These are the only references to the family that have been found before the date of the 1247 feodary. They suggest perhaps that Ballyinchy was in the neighbourhood of Dunbrody, Shelbaggan and Killesk, which inference is supported by the position of this fee in the feodary among others in the Barony of the Island, which was more or less coterminous with the barony of Shelburne. Its *caput* lay in the present parish of Kilmokea, and was known as 'the town of the Island.' Great Island, a townland in Kilmokea, apparently marks its site. It is possible that Ballyinchy, 'the town of the island,' is to be equated with Great Island, and it may be that the Belets held a small fee there beside the demesne of the Marshal lords.

Speaking of the Great Island Hore says that 'in 1286 almost no tenant remained in the town; in 1289 the town was almost waste. The beginning of this decline occurred about the same time as the destruction of its mill by an inroad of the sea. Possibly, portion of the town was in the same way destroyed. Its right of ferry over the

¹ Cal. inqns. p. m., Ed. I, vol. iv, no. 434. ² Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 155 of Chas. I. ³ Ballyinchy in the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁴ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 159. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 179, as John Balat.

estuary of the Barrow was at the same time interfered with by the proprietors of the other side.¹ These circumstance might explain why this fee is absent from the 1307 feodary. But a mention of it occurs in the accounts of Earl Roger Bigod in 1286-7 when 10s. (?) feudal dues were received for Ballienchi.² It is possible that the Belets had migrated across the Barrow to co. Waterford, for in 1236 Richard Bolet (? Belet) was with Earl Richard Marshal against the King, and Robert Whitty, who held in Ballytrahan or Ballycrane, co. Waterford, of the King in chief, then recovered these lands which he had let to Richard Bolet (see Valence fees, no. 8). In 1289-90 Richard Belet owed service for $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in co. Waterford.³ This $\frac{1}{2}$ fee was in chief, and not held of the Earl Marshal's heirs.

CO. WEXFORD

7. Kilcavan, barony of Bargy.

	name	fees	place
1247	Henry son of Philip	1	Kilkevan
1307	John son of Henry	1	Kilkevan ⁴
1324	John son of Henry	1	Kylkyvan
c. 1425	Matthew Fitzhenry	1	Kylkeva[n]

This is the fee of the well-known family of FitzHenry, Barons of Kilcavan, where they continued for centuries. Many references to them will be found in Hore's History of co. Wexford.

Henry son of Philip is obviously the eponymous ancestor of the family. He, or another of his name, was seneschal of Wexford in 1260⁵. On the death of Earl Roger Bigod without issue in 1306, the Bigod share of the Earl Marshal's estates reverted to the Crown. Most of them were afterwards granted to Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I, who was created Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England. But the overlordship of Kilcavan must have been granted to the Valences, for Kilcavan is found in 1324 among the Valence fees. See also Mackmine (Valence fees, no. 44).

In 1324 also John son of Henry held of the Valence fees $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Ballikeroch (Ballykeerogebeg, parish of Kilmokea, barony of Shelburne) which was held in 1247 by Jordan de la Bell, and the same fee was held by the heir of Matthew Fitzharry c. 1425 (see Valence fees, no. 32).

¹ Vol. i, p. 8. ² Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1238-51. ³ Pipe Roll, 18 Ed. I.
⁴ Kylkenan in Cal. Just. Rolls. ⁵ Pipe Roll, 45 Hy. III.

As the tenant of Kilcavan at that date is given as Matthew Fitzhenry, it would seem that he died about then. He was alive in 1404¹. No later reference to him has been found. In 1422 a John FitzHenry occurs in co. Wexford². He may have been his successor.

CO. WEXFORD

8. Ballicoan, Unidentified.

	name	fees	place
1247.	Simon de Camera	1/10	Ballicoan
1307.	heirs of Simon de la Chaumbre	1/8	Lythtania
	(Simon de la Chaumbre	1/10	Kiltania ³

There seems to be no doubt about the equivalence of these two fees. The position is much the same in the two feodaries and the name of the tenant is decisive. But neither Lythtania (Kiltania) nor Ballicoan has been identified. There is a Ballycowan in the parish of Kilsoran, barony of Forth, which might possibly be the place; but in Charles I's reign it was held by a family named FitzNichol of the Earl of Shrewsbury as of his castle of Wexford⁴, and as the Earl was a descendant of the Valences, the identification seems unlikely, unless the overlordship had been transferred to them. Nearly all, if not all, the fees in Forth, moreover, were held of the Valences. There is a townland called Chambersland in the parish of St. Mary's, New Ross, and, if the name is old, it might conceivably be this family's fee, named after them; but land held in the Earl's manor of New Ross, would probably be burgage land, not held by military service.

Mention of this fee occurs twice in the accounts of Earl Roger Bigod. In 1284 feudal dues of 2s. (i.e. for 1/20 of a fee) were rendered for the tenement of Balyduan and Balycouan⁵, and in 1287, 2s. were rendered by Robert de Camera for Balycouan⁶. Robert de la Chaumbre occurs in co. Wexford in 1304/5⁷. He was no doubt the heir of Simon of the 1307 feodary. A Roger Camerarius was a witness to Strongbow's charter to Dunbrody (c. 1178-83)⁸.

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 176. ² *Ibid.*, 230. ³ Kiltana in the third lists; Kyltama in the second list in Cal. Just. Rolls, ⁴ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 94 of Chas. I. ⁵ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-3. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 1238-51. ⁷ Pipe Roll, 33 Ed. I. ⁸ Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 154; *op. cit.* Orpen, iv. 309, for the genuineness of this charter.

CO. WEXFORD

9. Lisbegge, apparently in the parish of Kilgorman, barony of Gorey.

	name	fees	place
1247.	Roger de Hida	1/10	Lisbegge
1307.	Richard Wyche ¹	1/8 (1/10)	Gilgorman (Kilgorman) ²

There seems to be no doubt of the equivalence of these two fees, although the place-names and the names of the tenants differ. For there are only three occurrences of 1/10 of a fee in the Bigod feodaries, and of these nos. 8 and 18 have been satisfactorily equated. There remains only this fee. There seems also to be no reason against identifying the Kilgorman of 1307 with the parish of Kilgorman in the barony of Gorey. The fee of Roger de Hida was a small one, and the 1247 place-name Lisbegge no doubt represents a small area in the parish. In 1288 Robert Furlang (one of Earl Roger Bigod's officials; see no. 4) rendered 4s. (i.e. for 1/10 fee) for feudal services for the tenement of Mothilkan (above this word is written Lysbeg)³. Lysbeg is the Lisbegge of the feodary; and Mothilkan may possibly represent Motibane which, in the Civil Survey of 1654, goes with Castletown in the parish of Kilgorman. The name Motibane has disappeared; but it is possible that the site is the moat in the townland of Castletown, shown in the 6" Ordnance Map.

There are three other references to Roger de Hida which might serve to connect him with a particular locality in co. Wexford: (1) the mill of Roger de Hyda is mentioned in Earl Richard Marshal's deforestation charter (1231-4) of the forests of Ross and Taghmon⁴; (2) a lawsuit of 1238 between Roger de Hyde and the Bishop of Ferns concerning tenements in Nova Villa and the vill of Moyll⁵; (3) a charter of John de Katenor, granting to Waleran de Katenor and his heirs his tenement of Dunoneghan, with the lordships of the tenements which Roger de Hyda, Robert Wyz and the heir of Thomas Sygyn held of him in the tenement of Dunoneghan; together with the lordship of a carucate which Arnald Ketyng held of him in land which had belonged to the monks of Canterbury; to be held of Sir Waleran de Welleslegh, of whom grantor held by charter, rendering to him yearly a pair of white gloves at Easter, or a penny, and doing the service of an archer⁶. The date is between 1247 and 1251⁷.

¹ Wythe in the second list in Cal. Just. Rolls. ² Ballygorman in Cal. Just. Rolls. ³ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-7. ⁴ Orpen in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1934, p. 54, ff. ⁵ C.D.I., i. 2455. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 77. ⁷ It must be after

These three documents might be expected to throw some light on the locality of Roger de Hyda's fee. The first, indeed, gives no evidence to support its situation in Kilgorman; but there is, of course, no reason why Roger de Hyda might not have held a mill in the Earl's demesne, apart from his fee. Orpen has traced the boundaries of the forest of Taghmon¹. He fixed at Tullycanna (parish of Ambrosetown, barony of Bargy) the site of the Earl's mill which is mentioned in the charter just before Roger de Hyda's mill; but he did not identify Roger's mill. From its occurrence in this charter, just before the boundary between the land of Thauchmune (Taghmon) and the land of the Bishop (i.e. Ballyngly), it seems that it was either the mill of Ballymitty or on the Slevoy stream, farther north, perhaps in the townland of Knocknamarshál, parish of Taghmon². Nor does the second document help to locate the de Hyda fee, for there is no evidence for the location of the lands of Nova Villa and Moyll', in dispute between him and the Bishop of Ferns. Moyll' has not been identified; but there are several places named Newtown in co. Wexford. One of them is named in the Civil Survey of 1654. The name has now disappeared, but it can be located in the southern part of the present townland of Slevoy, parish of Taghmon. This is close to Knocknamarshál, where Roger de Hyda's mill seems to have been.

There remains the de Katenor charter. Dunoneghan cannot certainly be located. It is discussed under John de Katenor's fee of Torkill (see Valence fees, no. 37), and the conclusion there reached is that it was probably somewhere near Arklow, on the south border of co. Wicklow and north border of co. Wexford³. That would be consistent with the location of the de Hyda fee in Kilgorman.

Roger de Hyda or de la Hyde was an important man. He witnessed the charter of William Marshal II to St. John's Priory, Kilkenny⁴ in 1223, and to Moone Abbey in the same year⁵, and also to Carlow in 1225⁶. He had letters of protection in 1228, having gone to Ireland in the service of the Earl Marshal⁷. He was the Earl's seneschal in Leinster

the date of the 1247 feodary, since one of the witnesses, David de Boscoroard had not succeeded to his fee by then (see no. 20) and before 1251 when Gerald de Prendergast, another witness, died (see Valence fees, no. 20).

¹ Orpen, *loc. cit.* ² Such a position seems likely enough, for Knocknamarshál evidently takes its name from the Marshal lords, and Roger de Hyda, as the Earl's seneschal, might be expected to have a mill on the Earl's demesne. ³ The carucate of land held by Arnald Ketyng in land belonging to the monks of Canterbury, must however have been in the south of the county, the only lands in Ireland known to belong to Christ Church, Canterbury, perhaps Kilcowan, which was a Keating fee (see no. 15). ⁴ Carrigan, iii. 249. ⁵ Cal. Just. Rolls, i, 371; Orpen, iii. 49. ⁶ *Chart. Priv.*, 38; Orpen, *loc. cit.* ⁷ C.D.I., i. 1597.

in 1229¹ and in 1231/2². He sided with Richard, Earl Marshal against the King, but was pardoned in 1234 and restored to his lands³. Besides this small fee in co. Wexford, he held lands in Slievemargy, Leix, of Walter de Bendevill, who held in turn of John de Clahull⁴, and is mentioned in connexion with Dunamase in the same county, 'where he had constituted his burgesses', presumably (as seneschal of Leinster) on behalf of the Earl Marshal⁵. John de la Hyde, who seems to have been his son, married a daughter of Waleran de Wellesley⁶. Disappearing from co. Wexford after 1247, the family is found at Ballymadun, co. Dublin⁷, at Welham, co. Kildare⁸, and at Ballydungan or Dunganstown, co. Carlow⁹.

The de la Hydys were succeeded by the date of the 1307 feodary by Richard Wyche or Wythe. The name probably stands for White¹⁰, and if so, he may be identified as a member of the well-known family of Blund of Arklow, a further point for placing this fee in the neighbourhood of Arklow. A member of this family occurs in the transcript of the so-called foundation charter of Glascarrig Priory¹¹, which seems to be rather a summary of grants made to Glascarrig than a charter of foundation¹². The text is very corrupt, but there is no reason to doubt that the document includes a record of genuine transactions. In it John Fytte of Arclou is said to have granted to Glascarrig the church of St. Begride (*sic*) of Timayli in the diocese of Glendalough. This is the modern Ballintemple, west of Arklow¹³, and this identification agrees with the evidence that places Lisbege in Kilgorman, south of Arklow, for John Fytte must be identified with John White or Blund of Arklow. In 1295 Theobald le Boteler granted to Richard son of John le Blund of Arklow a carucate of land in the Butler manor of Rush, co. Dublin¹⁴. In 1303 Richard le Blund of Arclou held a fee in Rathmanath, co. Tipperary, of the Butler manor of Thurles¹⁵. In 1304/5 he is called the King's pleader¹⁶. He is presumably the Richard Wyche or Wythe who held the 1/10 fee in Kilgorman in 1307. He is mentioned in 1346 as having held land in the parish of St. Audoen's, Dublin¹⁷. In 1312 Edmund Butler granted him a messuage &c. in

¹ Regr. St. Thomas's, 339. ² Pipe Roll, 16 Hy. III. ³ C.D.I., i. 2129, 2136. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 46. ⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 85. ⁶ C.D.I., ii. no. 696 of date 1260. ⁷ *Ibid.*: Pipe Rolls, 10 and 16 Ed. I. ⁸ Pipe Rolls, 5, 9, 19 Ed. II, 15 Ed. III. ⁹ Cal. Inqns. p.m., Ed. III, vol. 7, p. 372; *cf.* Orpen, iii. 81. ¹⁰ Robert Wyz, who was granted, with Roger de Hyda, land at Dunoneghan, c. 1250 (above) was perhaps also a White. ¹¹ Addl. MS. 4789, f. 204 (British Museum). ¹² Orpen in Hore's Wexford, vi. 114. ¹³ Fiant, Elizabeth, 846, 1060, 2935; *cf.* Liam Price on the manor of Arklow in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1936. ¹⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 324. ¹⁵ Red Book of Ormond, p. 73. ¹⁶ C.D.I., v. 369. ¹⁷ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 580.

Rush¹. In 1313 he was a witness to a deed of the family of Pencoit, who held Killahurler, in the barony of Arklow². He married Joan de Mandeville, a descendant of Alberic de Curson of Raheny, co. Dublin³. In 1347 William, son of Richard Whyt of Arclo witnessed a charter relating to co. Meath⁴.

CO. WEXFORD

10. Kilcorkey, parish of Monamolin, barony of Gorey.

	name	fees	place
1247.	William Bloet	1/5	land of Kilkorky
1307.	heirs of William Bluet ⁵	1/4 (1/6)	Kilcolky (Kilcorky)

This fee is presumably Kilcorkey in Monamolin.

The family of Bluet, a well-known one, were Strongbow's feudatories in England and Wales; and in the 1247 feodaries of the Marshals, Strongbow's successors, Ralph Bluet held fees in Helmerton and Lacham, Wilts, and in Silchester and Daglingworth, Berks and Gloucestershire. They were descended from the Domesday tenant of these fees, Ralph Bloet. Ragland Castle in Monmouthshire was granted to Walter Bluet by Strongbow in consideration, it is said, of his help in the Irish expedition⁶; and accordingly 'the lord of Ragland' (Bluet) held Raglan for one knight's fee in 1247⁷. He is not mentioned by Giraldus, but is twice named in the 'Song of Dermot'⁸. Ralph, Richard and Ruelelet (Roland) Bluet were also with Strongbow in Ireland, and all four witnessed his charter *c.* 1170, granting St. Mullin's and its half cantred to Peter Giffard⁹. Walter Bloet and Richard his brother witnessed Strongbow's charter to Dunbrody¹⁰, and another charter of Strongbow's was witnessed by Ralph and Walter Bloet¹¹. Ralph Bloet witnessed Geoffrey FitzRobert's charter to Duiske, *c.* 1204.¹² Ralph Bluet and Ralph son of Walter Bluet witnessed a charter of William Marshal I¹³, and Ralph Bluet and Ralph

¹ Ormond Deeds i. no. 464. ² C. C. Deeds, no. 182. ³ Regr. All Hallows, p. 125. ⁴ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 269. ⁵ William Bluet in the second list in Cal. Just. Rolls. ⁶ Orpen, i. 182. ⁷ The feodaries in Chanc. Misc. and Cal. Pat. Rolls, of which these Irish feodaries form part (see Introduction). ⁸ Lines 1497, 1813. ⁹ 'The Giffards' (William Salt Socy., vol. 5, N.S., p. 212). ¹⁰ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 154; *cf.* Orpen, iv. 308 for a discussion of its genuineness. ¹¹ Chart. St. Mary's, i. 258. ¹² Duiske Charters, no. 1. ¹³ Regr. St. Thomas's, 137, 357.

his son witnessed another charter of William Marshal's to Adam de Hereford¹.

William Bloet was one of the second William Marshal's men, and fought with him at the battle of Lincoln in 1217². He is probably the William Bloet of the 1247 feodary, and it is probably he also for whom the Justiciar of Ireland was ordered in 1237/8 to provide lands of escheat to the value of £20 during pleasure, while on the King's service.³ Here he is called Sir William Bloet, knight of Alianore, the King's sister (widow of William Marshal II and wife subsequently of Simon de Montfort). This William Bluet had a brother Roland, who was sent by King John in 1208 to inform the Irish Justiciar of his agreement with the elder William Marshal about his Irish affairs⁴. Roland was killed in 1217⁵, so it could not have been he, but perhaps a son of the same name, who held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Rathealy, co. Kilkenny in 1247 (see Kilkenny fees, no. 22).

Nothing further is known of the Bluets of Kilcorkey, which presumably soon fell into the hands of the Irish.

CO. WEXFORD

11. Glascarrig, parish of Donaghmore, barony of Ballaghkeen North.

	name	fees	place
1247.	Nicholas de Kantinton	1	Glaskerec
1307.	Maurice de Canteton		barony Glascarrig (1 fee and barony)

Glascarrig in co. Wexford, together with the Baronies of Forth and Idrone East in co. Carlow, were given by Strongbow to Raymond le Gros, Forth on his marriage with Strongbow's sister Basilia de Clare in 1175, and the others later⁶. Glascarrig is afterwards found in the possession of the Cauntetons, from which Orpen concludes that Raymond granted it to one of his Caunteton nephews⁷. Mabilia, Raymond's sister, was married to Nicholas de Caunteton⁸; and Robert, William and Raymond de Caunteton are known to have been her children⁹. Other contemporary Cauntetons are Jordan, Adam

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 37. ² *Histoire de Guillaume le Maréchal*, iii. 238. ³ C.D.I., i. 2435, 2459. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 377, 379. ⁵ *Histoire de Guillaume le Maréchal*, iii. 251. ⁶ Song of Dermot, lines 3068-9. ⁷ 'Ireland under the Normans', i. 387; 'The Castle of Raymond le Gros at Fodredunolan', in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1906, p. 368 ff. ⁸ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 115. ⁹ *Ibid.* 106, 115, 116, where the relationships are stated.

and Roger, and these, though not specifically so-called, were probably also Mabilia's children and Raymond's nephews.

The Cauntetons came from Wales, no doubt in the train of their uncle, Raymond le Gros. Of the original stock in Wales, the first of whom we have mention is Jordan de Caunteton, who made a grant of the church of Castellán in the cantred of Emlyn to the Hospital of Slebech. William FitzGerald, father of Raymond le Gros, confirmed the gift, which must therefore have been made before his death in 1174¹. The Cauntetons were therefore tenants of the FitzGeralds in Wales. They also held of the FitzMartins of Kemeys; and the above Jordan de Caunteton is presumably the Jordan de Canteton, whose son and heir William made a grant to St. Dogmael's Abbey of the land of Fishguard on each side of the water of Gwen. The date is c. 1207, and the grant was confirmed by Nicholas FitzMartin, the overlord of the fee². In 1247, on the division of the Earl Marshal's estates, the representative of this family was Stephen de Caunteton, who held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee in Wales³. At the same date Stephen de Caunteton held in Ireland $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee in the lands of Ode (Valence fees, no. 34). It seems therefore that the senior branch of the family had also a small enfeoffment in co. Wexford from Strongbow or the Marshals. In 1324 this Irish $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, held of the Marshal's heirs, is called Moyamy, and the tenant was the heir of William de Caunteton, who must therefore have been the representative of the Stephen of 1247. Ode is probably Ui Dega, later the deanery of Oday in the barony of Gorey.

The great advancement of the family in Ireland came from the marriage of Nicholas de Caunteton with Raymond's sister, as above; and Nicholas's dates suggest that he was a younger brother of Jordan (above). We know that Raymond, having no legitimate issue, enfeoffed his various nephews of portions of his possessions. Thus, his nephew William de Carew (or perhaps in the first instance William's father Odo de Carew, Raymond's brother) got 5 knights' fees in Idrone⁴. To Raymond de Caunteton he gave a knight's fee in Idrone⁵. Robert de Caunteton had Barragh in Forth, co. Carlow⁶, and can be shown to have been the original grantee of Castlegrace, co. Carlow (see Bigod

¹ Fenton's Pembrokeshire, App. p. 64; Round 'Origin of the Carews' in the *Ancestor*, v. 23; Henry Owen, 'Old Pembrokeshire Families,' pp. 13, 92.

² Cal. Charter Rolls, ii, 373. ³ The feodary in Chanc. Misc. and Cal. Pat. Rolls, of which the Irish part is discussed in this volume (see Introduction).

⁴ He held the vills of Dunleckny and St. Mullin's (Chart. St. Mary's, i. 112); cf. Orpen, i. 387. ⁵ Regr. St. Thomas's, 115. ⁶ *Ibid.* 106.

fees, co. Carlow, no. 7). Which of the nephews was the grantee of Glascarrig it is not easy to determine.

Whoever was the Caunteton founder of the Glascarrig line was also the founder of the Cauntetons of Kilworth, in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, for Kilworth and other places there were held by the Cauntetons of Glascarrig. There was another Caunteton family in Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy proper. In a lawsuit between Carews, Roches and Cauntetons concerning the barony of Fermoy, the jury found that the Cauntetons of Glanworth did not hold their lands of the Cauntetons of Kilworth, as the latter family claimed, but of the Carews, the representatives of Raymond le Gros, who succeeded to Robert FitzStephen's moiety of the Kingdom of Cork¹. It is a fair inference that Glanworth and Kilworth represent two separate enfeoffments by FitzStephen or Raymond le Gros, and that the feoffees were Caunteton brothers, nephews of Raymond.

In an account of the circumstances of the founding of the Priory of Glascarrig, which though offering a text corrupt and possibly spurious nevertheless preserves genuine material, we are told that the churches of Clondulane, Leitrim, Kilcrumper and Macrony were granted to Glascarrig Priory by William and Raymond, 'sons of the said Condon', i.e., Griffin Caunteton or Condon, to whom the document assigns the foundation of the Priory². Griffin Caunteton seems to be apocryphal; by William and Raymond are presumably intended the two nephews of those names of Raymond le Gros. Of these churches, Clondulane is near Glanworth, and the other three near Kilworth; so that, if we were to rely upon this document, we should deduce that these two brothers were the feoffees respectively of Glanworth and of Kilworth (that is, of Glascarrig also). The discussion below offers some evidence that the founders of the Glanworth and Kilworth lines were respectively Adam and William, not William and Raymond de Caunteton.

Of the Caunteton brothers, Robert, William and Raymond, and presumed brothers, Roger, Jordan and Adam, Robert may be dismissed as a possible founder of either line, for his property at Castlegrace in Forth passed to the le Gras (Grace) family, either through an heiress or through failure of heirs, escheat and regrant (see Carlow fees, no. 7). Roger may also be dismissed, for he founded the family of Caunteton of Corkbeg, co. Cork, whose descent was different from those of Glanworth and Kilworth³. Raymond de Caunteton held two knights' fees

¹ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 383-5. ² Addl. MS. 4789. f. 204 (British Museum). There is a summary in Archdall's, *Monasticon*, and a discussion by Orpen in Hore, vi. 141. ³ See Exeter Charters, no. 33.

of Meiler FitzHenry in Leix¹ and a knight's fee of his uncle Raymond le Gros in Idrone². No fee in Leix, as far as can be traced, is found in the possession of the later Cauntetons of Glascarrig. That is one reason for concluding that Raymond was not their ancestor. Another is that he was killed in 1185, so that he could not have made a grant of churches in Fermoy to Glascarrig Priory, unless Glascarrig were founded before that date, and for this there is no evidence. There is nothing in fact to connect Raymond with Glascarrig or the Priory except the document cited above, which is obviously untrustworthy. No lands belonging to Jordan de Caunteton have been traced.

There remain William and Adam de Caunteton; and the evidence seems to show that they were respectively the ancestors of the Glascarrig (and Kilworth) and Glanworth families.

To take Adam first. The evidence that he was the founder of the Glanworth line is based principally on a grant made *c.* 1230 to Duiske Abbey by Adam de Sumeri (perhaps the Caunteton tenant) of the tithes of Dengheneaghnach and of Acherloski, the grant to become effective after the death or cession of Thomas de Cantiton, rector of Glennovere (Glanworth)³. The deed is witnessed by William son of Adam de Cantiton and Ithiel his brother. This suggests that Adam may have been the lord of Glanworth before *c.* 1230. His name occurs also as a benefactor of Glascarrig Priory. For in 1225 two carucates of land in the barony of Bantry, co. Wexford, which had been granted to Glascarrig by Adam de Canteton were transferred to the Abbey of Duiske⁴. The land was held of the Prendergasts, the holders of the Duffry under the Marshals; and the grant shows a connexion between Adam and Glascarrig Priory, which makes it the more likely that he was the lord of Glanworth, and the grantor to Glascarrig of the church of Clondulane near Glanworth.

Since Adam seems to have been the founder of the Glanworth line, there remains William as the probable ancestor of the Cauntetons of Glascarrig and Kilworth. The evidence is not conclusive, but it is fairly reasonable. He was a nephew of Raymond le Gros, and appears as witness of various charters: in Carlow, 1181-5⁵ and *c.* 1202⁶; in

¹ Regr. St. Thomas's, 116. ² *Ibid.* ³ Duiske Charters, no. 36, where the editors identify Dengheneaghnach as Ballindangan, near Glanworth. It is Daingean Eoganachta in 'Crichad an Chaoilli,' whose editor, Dr. Power, identified it with Carrigdownane. But there seems no doubt it is Ballindangan (*cf.* T. F. O'Rahilly in *Eriu*, xii, 255). Achadh Loiscthe is mentioned next to Daingean Eoganachta in 'Crichad an Chaoilli,' and Dr. Power identified it with St. Nathlash, near Glanworth; but Dr. O'Rahilly shows that this is not so. ⁴ Duiske Charters, p. 35. ⁵ Regr. St. Thomas's, 114. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 112.

Kildare¹; with Adam in Cork, 1183²; with Robert witnessed the foundation charter of Alexander FitzHugh of Bridgetown Priory, Fermoy, *c.* 1200³. More significant is the fact that about 1207 a William de Cantiton was one of the witnesses to William Marshal's charter to Duiske⁴. That points to him as being the head of the Caunteton family that held land of the Marshals, *i.e.*, the Cauntetons of Glascarrig⁵. In the well-known declaration of loyalty to King John, *c.* October, 1212, one of the signatories was William de Cantiton⁶. They were mostly the Marshal's men, and he is the only Caunteton signatory. He may have been alive in 1225, for a witness to the deed of transfer of that date to Duiske of the lands granted by Adam de Caunteton to Glascarrig was William de Caunteton the elder.

If this was William of Glascarrig, it suggests that he may have been succeeded by a William the younger. There is a contemporary William who married before *c.* 1224, Cecilia daughter and heiress of Alan Beg, who held lands in Idrone, *co.* Carlow, about Ullard⁷. But there is no certainty about the succession to Glascarrig until we come to the feodary of 1247, which shows Nicholas de Kantinton as lord of that place.

The next certain holder of Glascarrig is William de Caunteton. He is probably the William who made a claim in 1280-1 to Curtun in Kinelahun (Courtown, parish of Kiltennel, some six miles north of Glascarrig)⁸. He was dead in 1286 when an official of Earl Roger Bigod was sent to take seisin of Glascarrig after the death of William de Cantiton⁹. That record suggests that his son and successor Maurice de Caunteton was a minor at the time of his father's death. He is the Maurice of the feodary of 1307. There is frequent mention of him in the records. He claimed to be the overlord of the Cauntetons of Glanworth, an heiress of whom Amicia, daughter of a Nicholas de Caunteton, had brought this property by marriage to a Roche of Fermoy about the middle of the thirteenth century. But the jury found against him (above). He married Alice, daughter and co-heiress

¹ *Ibid.* 88. ² *Ibid.* 205. ³ *Cal. Charter Rolls*, ii, 341. ⁴ *Duiske Charters*, no. 3. ⁵ There is a charter of Raymond le Gros in the British Museum, in which he grants lands, including a carucate in Glascarrig, to one William 'the monk'; in my edition of this (*Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1939 p. 167). I have suggested that this William 'the monk' was perhaps this William de Caunteton. ⁶ *C.D.I.*, i, 148; *Orpen*, ii, 309. ⁷ *Duiske Charters*, nos. 13 and 14. In my paper on a charter of Raymond le Gros, cited above, I suggest that Alan Beg may have been a son of Alan, whom Raymond calls his nephew. ⁸ *C.D.I.*, ii, 1801. ⁹ *Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod*, 1238/50. There is a contemporary William de Caunteton, perhaps the same man. References to him will be found in *C.D.I.*, ii and iii, from which it appears that his father's name was David. David may have been the successor of the Nicholas of 1247.

of William de Odingseles of Pyrton, Herts¹. He was killed, as an outlaw in 1309, after rising with other Cauntetons in rebellion.²

The subsequent history of the Cauntetons is interesting, but it cannot be detailed here. A mention, however, should be made of the lands which William, Maurice's son and heir, held at his death in 1321³.

They were :

co. Cork : Walydirraweyn and Kilhurd (Ballydirrawn and Kilworth in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon), 1 knight's fee held of the King in chief ;

co. Carlow : Balygolan and Delgy, 5 carucates of land held of Nicholas de Carew of Doulek (*recte* Donlek, i.e., Dunleckny). Balygolan is perhaps the townland of Gowlin, parish of St. Mullin's ; 2½ carucates of land held of Maurice son of Maurice son of Gerald, rendering therefor to Maurice 11s. a year or a tabour, and to Adam le Breton 40s. a year. Not identified, and perhaps not in Carlow⁴ ;

co. Wexford : Glascarrick, 27 carucates of land held of Aylmer de Valence. The record shows that the overlordship of Glascarrick had been transferred from the Bigod to the Valence purparty : but Glascarrig does not, for all that, appear in the 1324 feodary of Aylmer de Valence.

co. Limerick : lands specified, which do not concern us here.

¹ Clutterbuck's, Hertfordshire, iii. 118 ; V. C. H., Herts, iii. 20 ; Complete Peerage, *sub* Kerry ; Cal. Inqns. p.m., Ed. II, vol. 6, no. 290. ² Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, *passim* ; Clyn's Annals, p. 11 ; Annals in Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 338 ; Cal. Carew MSS., Misc. p. 377. ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 39b. ⁴ I have not identified Maurice son of Maurice son of Gerald, and think that perhaps Maurice son of William son of Maurice (FitzGerald) of the Burnchurch family is intended. This family, besides Burnchurch, held 5 knight's fees in the Barony of Morice Castle, in Othoyghfynglas, a territory lying south of the manor of Arklow between Mt. Croghan and the sea (see Valence fees no. 27). If William de Caunteton's 2½ carucates were here, it is possible that they may further be identified with the 2½ carucates of land in Faushangan which were held of Maurice, his father, by Jordan de Caunteton, and on Maurice's death in 1309 were held by the heir of Jordan de Caunteton, a minor. A David son of Jordan de Caunteton had lands in co. Wexford in 1300, and he is perhaps the Sir David de Caunteton who was in rebellion in 1309 with Maurice de Caunteton and was hanged, and perhaps also the David who in 1305 was granted by the community of the liberty of Wexford a subsidy to build a fortalice in his manor of Moylagh to resist the malice of the Irish of that march (Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 13. 190).

CO. WEXFORD

12. Ballyhealy, parish of Kilturk, barony of Bargy.

	name	fees	place
1247.	Nicholas Chever	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballydufathely
1307.	Patrick Chevre	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balydoftanly ¹ (Balydof') ²

In spite of the differences in the various forms, there can be no doubt that the Ballydufathely of 1247, the Balyduhaly of 1425 (below) and the present-day Ballyhealy represent the same place-name. The 1247 feodary preserves what is presumably the original form, which should give a clue to the interpretation of the name. Whatever the meaning of the word, aspiration of the 'f' in the 1247 form would give the form of 1425, from which the dropping of the syllable 'du' gives the modern form³.

The family of Cheevers is one of the oldest and most important in the county. The earliest of the name of whom we have record is William Chevre, who was a witness to the charter of William Marshal I. to Tintern, 1207-11⁴. About 1246-51 Nicholas Cheever witnessed a charter of John de Katenore, relating apparently to north co. Wexford or south co. Wicklow⁵. He occurs also as the attorney of Maurice de London in a final concord of 1241 concerning certain lands belonging to Dunbrody⁶. He is the Nicholas of the 1247 feodary⁷. In 1286/7 feudal dues of 20s. (i.e. for $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee) were rendered for Ballidufathely⁸. By 1307 the fee here had passed to Patrick Chevre, as above. He was a witness in 1317 to the charter granted by Aylmer de Valence to Wexford⁹. In 1314 Nicholas son and heir of Geoffrey Cheevers undertook to appear before the Barons of the Exchequer and satisfy the King for the profits of the lands and tenements of Balycoloun in the manor of Old Ross for the whole time he occupied the lands and received the profits while they were in the hands of the King owing to his minority¹⁰. Here Balycoloun is the Balycoloun' of the next record. This was in 1425 when the King pardoned William Chevyr his intrusion

¹ Balydofcanly in Cal. Just. Rolls. ² Balydof in Cal. Just. Rolls. ³ Hore (vol. i, pp. 169, 172) has not identified the 1307 place-name with the modern Ballyhealy, but in his account of the barony of Forth ('The Past,' part iii, p. 9) he recognises that Patrick Chevre had $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Ballyhealy in 1307. The name in that feodary, Balydoftanly or Balydofcanly, is corrupt. ⁴ Insepimus in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1382. ⁵ Cal. Ormond Deeds, i, no. 77 (see Valence fees, no. 37). ⁶ Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 177. ⁷ A contemporary Nicholas was ancestor of Cheevers of Rathculbin (see Kilkenny fees, no. 43). ⁸ Earl Roger Bigod's accounts, 1238-51. ⁹ Chart. Priv., p. 47; cf. Orpen, iii, 87. ¹⁰ Hore, vol. i, p. 178.

into the manors of Balyduhaly [alias ?] Balydonhay, Balycolon' [alias ?] Balycolyn, made by him or any of his ancestors, and confirmed his status¹. Here Balyduhaly is certainly Balydufathely (Ballyhealy), Balydonhay being probably an alternative spelling, as was often customary in these records; and Balycolon' (Balycolyn) is the Baly-coloun of the previous record, and the manor of Ballycollen, held with Ballyhealy by the Cheevers family in the Stuart inquisitions².

At the end of the 16th century Christopher Cheevers of Ballyhealy died seised of the manors of Ballehalie (Ballyhealy) and Ballycollen, along with other lands³.

CO. WEXFORD

13. Mulrankin, barony of Bargy.

	name	fees	place
1247.	William Brun	$\frac{1}{2}$	Molindranchan
1307.	Nicholas Brun	$\frac{1}{2}$	Molyraucan ⁴

This is Mulrankin, a fee held by the well-known family of Browne from the early days of the Conquest to the present time. The earliest member of whom we have record is William Brun, who with Nicholas his son witnessed Hervey de Montmorency's charter to Dunbrody⁵, *c.* 1178-82. Before 1185 this William Brun witnessed a grant of Gilbert de Essex to Dunbrody⁶. Nicholas, presumably his son, witnessed *c.* 1200 the confirmation by Albin O'Molloy, Bishop of Ferns, of Hervey's charter⁷. Between 1207 and 1211 Nicholas witnessed the charters of William Marshal I to Dunbrody⁸ and to Tintern⁹. The William Brun of the 1247 feodary is the next holder. He witnessed a charter *c.* 1246-51 of John de Katenor, apparently concerning south co. Wicklow or north co. Wexford.¹⁰ In 1283/4 20s. was rendered by Simon Brun for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Molirauchan¹¹. About 1297 Nicholas Brun was in possession, for about that year he was witness to some charters of the Devereux family in co. Wexford¹². He is the holder of the fee in 1307.

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 236. ² Hore identifies Ballycoloun with Ballyknockan, parish of Rossdroit. This is impossible. It is presumably Cullenstown, parish of Bannow, barony of Bargy, where at the date of the Civil Survey, 1654, Arthur Cheevers held the adjoining townlands of Grange, Graigue and Ballymadder, while lands in Bannow were held of John Cheevers of Macetown, co. Meath, chief lord of the fee, by burgage tenure. ³ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 13 of Jas. I. ⁴ Molyrankin in Cal. Just. Rolls. ⁵ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 152; on the question of its genuineness, see Orpen, iv. 308. ⁶ C.D.I., iii, no. 666. ⁷ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 170. ⁸ *Ibid.* 158. ⁹ Inspeximus in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1382. ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 77 (see Valence fees no. 37). ¹¹ Earl Roger Bigod's accounts, 1239-3. ¹² Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 197.

There are numerous later references to the Brownes of Mulrankin in the records. The family is probably the only one which has held its estates in co. Wexford from the days of Strongbow to the present time.

CO. WEXFORD

14. Tilladavin, parish of Tomhaggard, barony of Bargo.

	name	fees	place
1247.	Thomas le Chanu	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tillacdovan
1307.	James le Rede	$\frac{1}{2}$	Tillaughdovan ¹
c. 1425.	no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tillaughdovan

The 1247 feodary shows a member of the well-known Wexford family of Hore, otherwise le Chanu and Canutus, 'the whitehaired', in possession of Tilladavin². Either this Thomas le Chanu or a successor of the same name was dead by 1282, when 79s. rent was paid for the wardship of Tulaghduffan for the year, the wardship being then in the hands of Earl Roger Bigod by the death of Thomas le Hore³. Philip le Chanu was appointed bailiff of Tulladoufan, and rendered £8 10s. the following year, 1283, for two terms of the wardship⁴, and also 48s. 6d. as bailiff of Tulachduwan⁵. Philip was presumably of the same family as Thomas le Chanu or le Hore, but he was not the heir, and did not hold this fee. He was one of the Earl's officials, being Provost of the Barony of the Island (i.e., the Great Island parish of Kilmokea)⁶. In 1284 Philip le Chanu, bailiff of Tullaghdovan, paid £9 18s. 4d. for three terms, Tilladavin still being in the wardship of the Earl⁷. As Philip le Hore of Tulaghdovan he paid 18s. arrears of the wardship for the year 1288⁸.

But in the meantime the wardship had been sold to Adam le Rede, who in 1285 paid £66 13s. 4d. for the wardship of Tullaghdovan⁹. One of his name was Sir John le Rede, who witnessed a charter of Earl Roger Bigod to New Ross, about 1280-1300¹⁰. He may have been the holder of this fee. In the 1307 feodary the tenant was James le Rede.

¹ Tylaghdonan in Cal. Just. Rolls. ² The traditional descent of the Hores is from one of two brothers, Philip and William le Hore, who served under Maurice FitzGerald in the Conquest. A contemporary of the Thomas of the 1247 feodary is Thomas le Horhe, with son Hugh le Horhe and grandson Robert Canutus, who held lands in Bantry (Duiske Charters 61, 66, 70). ³ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-2. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 1239-3. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 1238-45. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 1239-5, 1238-49. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 1239-4. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 1238-53. ⁹ *Ibid.*, 1239-5. ¹⁰ *Chart. Priv.* 84-6.

Seventy years later the St. Johns are found in possession. No doubt they were of the family of John de St. John, who was Bishop of Ferns, 1223-53; Geoffrey de St. John who succeeded him as Bishop; and Nicholas de St. John, Archdeacon of Ferns, who in 1284 administered the estate of one Adam de St. John¹. In 1324 Geoffrey de St. John, Nicholas Hay and John Sygnitt (? Synnott) were free tenants of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, holding 5 carucates of land in Thahhtomesan (Tacumshin), and 4 carucates and 52 acres, as free tenants of the manor of Rosslare, in Ballymor, that is Ballymore in Forth². This Geoffrey was probably the ancestor of John de St. John, who died in 1375/6, holding lands in Tilladonan, and leaving a son and heir John, a minor³. These lands, of which Richard Whittay was made guardian, were held of Sir Walter de Mauny, deceased, the second husband of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, whose father, Thomas de Brotherton, had had a grant of most of Earl Roger Bigod's estates on his death in 1306. This John de St. John was Constable of Wexford Castle in 1322-4⁴ and Sheriff of Wexford in 1322⁵.

Half a century later Matthew de St. John died (1422) holding 2 ploughlands in Ballymore of Ankaret, daughter and heir of Gilbert, Lord Talbot and on her death of John Talbot, lord of Wexford, Gilbert's brother (they were the representatives of Aylmer de Valence, of whom Ballymore was held in 1324) and also 2 ploughlands in Tylladowan, held of the King in chief⁶. He also held lands in Monyfin and the advowson of the church of Taghmohaggyr. In 1430 the King pardoned Andrew St. John all intrusions &c. in the land of Tamahaggyrt, Tyllagh-dowan and Munsyn, co. Wexford, and confirmed his status in them⁷. He may have been the unnamed tenant of the feodary of c. 1425. Finally, in 1472, there is a record that David de St. John brought a plea before Parliament that he had been ousted from a house and 100 acres of land in Taghmohaggyr and a house and 3 ploughlands in Monsyn⁸.

In the Stuart period Tilladavin was held by the Rossiters⁹.

The early forms, Taghmohaggyr &c., confirm the suggestion that Tomhaggard is 'the house of St. Mosacer' (*sagart*, a priest, with hypocoristic *mo*)¹⁰.

¹ Dulse Charters, pp. 35, 64-5, 85-6. ² Inqn. p.m. Aylmer de Valence (Cal. Inqns. p.m.). ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 93. ⁴ Hore, vol. v; 65. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 108. ⁶ Egerton MS. 75. ⁷ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 250. ⁸ Annuary, R.S.A.I., 1870, p. 51. ⁹ Inqns. co. Wexford, Jas. I and Chas. I. ¹⁰ Grattan Flood, 'Diocese of Ferns,' 164.

CO. WEXFORD

15. Kilcowan, barony of Bargy.

	name	fees	place
1247.	Peter Keting	$\frac{1}{2}$	for the ward of Kilcouegan ¹
1307.	Nicholas de Ketyng ²	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilcowan ³ (Kylcovan) ⁴

Two places called Kilcowan are found in the 1247 feodary, both held by tenants of the name of Keating. They are Kilcowan in Bargy and Kilcowanmore in Bantry. Reasons for identifying the Kilcowan of the Bigod fees as Kilcowan in Bargy have been given under Slievecoiltia (no. 1).

The earliest mention we have of Kilcowan is in the Letter Book of Christ Church, Canterbury⁵. From the documents given there it appears that several churches in the south of co. Wexford, including that of Kilcogan (Kilcowan) were given to the Canterbury Monastery by Hervey de Montmorency. And this agrees with the statement of Giraldus that about the year 1183 Hervey, becoming a monk at Canterbury, gave to that monastery in alms the churches of his maritime lands lying between Waterford and Wexford⁶.

The name of the original grantee of Kilcowan under Hervey de Montmorency does not appear. Whoever he was, the fee at the date of the 1247 partition had either lapsed to the Marshal overlords, or the heir was a minor, for the feodary states that its wardship had been granted to Peter Keting. In 1287 20s. of scutage was paid for the service of Kylcuin by the hand of Robert Albus⁷. In 1307 the fee was held by Nicholas Ketyng. In 1470 David Keating, lord of Baldynston (Baldwinstown, parish of Kilcowan) had an indult to have a portable altar⁸. It is possible that he was the head of the Kilcowan family⁹. But nothing definite of the history of this branch of the Keatings is known after 1307 until Tudor times, when Kilcowan is found in the possession of the Keatings of Slievecoiltia and Kilcowanmore (see Valence fees, no. 9).

¹ Kilconegan in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ² Improperly; Nicholas Ketyng in Cal. Just. Rolls and lists 2. ³ Kyl [co]-newan in Cal. Just. Rolls. ⁴ Kilconan in Cal. Just. Rolls. ⁵ Letter Book of Christ Church Canterbury, vol. iii, pp. xlv. seq. ⁶ Giraldus, vol. v, p. 352. ⁷ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-7. ⁸ Cal. Papal Registers (Papal Letters, xii, 771). ⁹ More probably Baldwinstown was held by a younger branch of the Keatings of Kilcowan, taking its name from one of the family, named from the 13th-century ancestor, Baldwin Keating (see no. 1.).

CO. WEXFORD

16. Ballyranchan, probably Ballyrankin, parish of Kilrush, barony of Scarawalsh.

	name	fees	place
1247.	Robert le Waleis	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyranchan
1307.	Robert le Waleys	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balytaucan ¹
c. 1425.	no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	Pohanken

Hore's identification² of the Balytaucan (Balytankan) of the 1307 feodary with the present Ballyrankin is supported by the form of the name in the 1247 feodary. The feodary of c. 1425 names the fee Pohanken, and if this is intended for Polranken, as Hore read it,³ it might be Polrankin, parish of St. Michael's, barony of Forth. The change from 'bally' to 'pol' occurs elsewhere,⁴ and such an identification receives some support from the fact that a family of Walsh owned Polrankin in Elizabeth's reign and later.⁵ But there is no other certain location of a Bigod fee in the barony of Forth; all the fees there appear to have been assigned to the Valences. On the whole, the identification of this fee with Ballyrankin seems the more likely.

The tenant in 1247 was a member of one of the numerous families of Walsh (le Waleis, Wallensis).⁶ They are next heard of here in 1286 when David Valens' (Valensis) rendered 10s. (i.e., for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee) for the service of Balliattam (*sic*).⁷ There is no further reference to the family, unless indeed we identify it with the Walshes of Polrankin.

CO. WEXFORD

17. Ballitally, perhaps Petitstown, parish of Mayglass, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
1247	Baldwin le Petit	$\frac{1}{2}$	Wallitally (<i>sic</i>) ⁸
1307	Baldwin le Petite	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balytaly (Balytally)
c. 1425	no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	Bradneston

¹ Balytankan in Cal. Just. Rolls. ² vol i, p. 169. ³ vol. i, p. 221. ⁴ *cf.* Ballyregan in the parish of Kilbride, which belonged to the Bishop of Ferns (Hore, vol. vi., p. 185), but in the Pipe Roll of 19 Ed. I, among the lands of the Bishop of Ferns, is called Polregan. ⁵ Walshe of Polrankan was numbered among the gentry of the county in 1598 (Hogan, 'Description of Ireland in 1598'). In 1636 died John Walsh, holding the vill of Polrankin with lands in Ballyknockan, also in the parish of St. Michael's, Forth (Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 112 of Chas. I). ⁶ Another and more important family of Walsh was enfeoffed in Carrickbyrne (see Valence fees, no. 2). ⁷ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1238-51. ⁸ Wallycolly in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls.

This fee has not been certainly identified; and nothing seems to be known of the Baldwin le Petit who held it in 1247, or of his successor of the same name in 1307. Though there is no other certain identification of a Bigod fee in the barony of Forth, which seems to have fallen entirely to the share of Valence, it is possible that this fee is the modern Petitstown. The name would thus be accounted for, and the equation with it of the fee of *c.* 1425 (reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ fee) justified from the consideration that Braestown, as Hore¹ not unreasonably identifies the Bradneston of the later feodary, is the adjoining townland to Petitstown.

In 1311 John son of William Hay was pardoned for acquiring without licence from ()² the tenement of Balycale, which was held of the King in chief as of the manor of Old Ross³. This is possibly either the Ballykelly in Ballybrazil or in Whitechurch, but these places were held by Suttons and Keatings respectively. Being held of the manor of Old Ross, it was certainly a Bigod fee, and may therefore be the Ballitally of 1247. Old Ross was the *caput* of the Barony, and a place held from it need not necessarily be in its neighbourhood. So that this place may indeed be Petitstown; and a possible confirmation of this may be the fact that in 1639 Edward Hay was lately deceased, seised of the manor of Tacumshin in Forth, with other property, including Petitstown.⁴

CO. WEXFORD

18. Ballically, perhaps Galgystown, parish of Hook, barony of Shelburne.

	name	fees	place
1247	John Galgefel	1/10	Ballically
1307	John Galgel	1/8 (1/10)	Balygaly (Ballygally)

This fee has not been certainly identified. There are several places called Galbally in co. Wexford, but it seems likely that the fee is Galgystown; as Hore suggests.⁵ Ballygally would be the equivalent of Gaulstown, 'the town of the foreigner,' as Hore points out. It is Galstowne in the Down Survey, but Galgeestowne in the Civil Survey. The alternative name probably recalls the name of the tenant.

¹ vol. i., 221, at p. 169 he identifies the Balytaly of 1307 with Ballycleary, parish of Kilturk, but there seems no justification for this. ² The record is defective here. ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 17b. ⁴ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 144 of Chas. I. ⁵ vol. iv., 385.

A family of this name occurs at an early period in the Duiske Charters. Roger Galghell, *c.* 1226, confirmed for the souls of himself and Eleanor his wife the grant made to Duiske by Richard de Marisco of 3 carucates of land in Rathboghla (Rathbaghlach &c.) in Bantry, which Marisco held of him and he of Philip de Prendergast; witnessed by Philip, William and Philip, Roger Galgheil's sons.¹

CO. WEXFORD

19. Kilcony, perhaps Kilcomb, barony of Scarawalsh.

	name	fees	place
1247	Reginald ² de Kernet	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilcony
1307	Heir of Gilbert Lyvet (Gilbert de Lyvet)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilconne (Kilcome)

There seems no reason against identifying this fee with Kilcomb, as above, on the strength of the alternative form of the place-name in the 1307 feodary. The grant of William Marshal I to Tintern Abbey included 3 carucates of the land of Karnel the younger, next the water of the Banne around Pulnegaver. This is the reading of the man's name in the *inspeximus* of 5 Rd. II given in the Calendar of Patent Rolls.³ It is possible that the name should be read Karnet, and, if that were the case, it would lend some support to the identification of the fee as Kilcomb, for the river Bann forms part of the southern boundary of that parish. It will be shown below (Valence fees, no. 3) that there were two contemporary members of the Kernet family, the Reginald of this fee, and Henry, the head of the family, so that Karnet the younger would be a correct description of Reginald.

Reginald de Kernet also held at the date of the 1247 feodary 1/10 of a knight's fee at Killemer of the Gloucester purparty (see Kilkenny fees, no. 34). Henry de Kernet held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Ballyregan of the Valence purparty (see Valence fees no. 3). Henry and Reginald witnessed some Duiske Charters: the confirmation to Duiske by William Marshall II, *c.* 1223,⁴ a Wexford charter of *c.* 1226,⁵ while as sheriff of Kilkenny Reginald witnessed a charter of *c.* 1233.⁶ By 1286-7 Reginald had been succeeded by Gilbert de Lyvet; in Kilkenny he was succeeded by Robert de la Lyserne, so that probably his line died out, and his estates escheated and were regranted.

¹ Duiske Charters, no. 17. The situation of Rathboghla is unknown; Orpen thought it probable that it was his family estate of Monksgrange, at the foot of the Blackstairs mountains (note to Duiske Charters, no. 16). ² Reynold in the feodary on Cal. Pat. Rolls. ³ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1381-5, p. 130. ⁴ Duiske Charters, no. 12. ⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 16. ⁶ *Ibid.*, no. 46.

The Lyvets (Lynet, del Yvet &c.) were early Anglo-Norman settlers in Ireland, but they do not appear to have been Strongbow's or the Earl Marshal's men. They are first found as important citizens of Dublin. The earliest was Philip de Lyvet, a kinsman of William Brun, a leading Dublin citizen, who gave evidence concerning Brun's murder in 1200.¹ The relationship may have been based on the fact that Gilbert de Lyvet, mayor of Dublin, 1233-4 and 1235-7² married first Alice daughter of William Brun and secondly Sibella.³ He and Sibella were buried in Holy Trinity church, Dublin. Another member of the family, Robert de Liveth, granted before 1210 (when William the last Bishop of Glendalough died) the church of St. Nicholas in his land next the river Barrow to the Bishop and to the Abbey of St. Thomas's, Dublin. This grant was confirmed by Robert son of Robert de Liveth, the church being then called the church of St. Nicholas of villa Roberti de Liveth next the Barrow (identified by Alen as Levitstown, parish of Tankardstown co. Kildare).⁴ Geoffrey de Livet was Provost of Dublin, 1269-70.⁵

Gilbert de Lyvet, who succeeded Reginald de Kernet in this fee, was presumably a descendant of one of the above. He first occurs in the 1280's as sheriff of Connacht.⁶ A little later he is found in possession of this fee, for in the accounts of Earl Roger Bigod for the year 1286-7, under those of the manor of Ross there is an entry ". . . for 3 oxen taken from Gilbert de Lyvet, and for Kylcom a half knight's fee for the service of Cashel";⁷ and again in 1288 "... 3 oxen of those which were sold at Kylcom for scutage"; also "3 [oxen] taken of Gilbert Lyvet for a half fee of Kilcom for the service of Cashel."⁸ The spelling here supports the form Kilcome rather than Kilconne or Kilcony. In 1296 Gilbert de Lyvet held a carucate of land in William de Valence's manor of Ballyregan; this manor, once held by Henry Kernet, had been surrendered to the lord by William his son and heir (see Valence fees, no. 3). By the date of the 1307 feodary Gilbert was (lately, apparently) dead. Nothing further has been determined about the descent of Kilcomb.

A later member of the Lyvet family, Sir John de Lyvet, married Matilda de London, the heiress of Rosegarland, and his descendants, Lyvets and Neviles, held that manor for centuries (see Valence fees, no. 4).

¹ C.D.I., i. 116. ² H. F. Berry in Proc. R.I.A., vol. xxviii Sect. C. (1910), pp. 51, 59. ³ Regr. St. Thomas's, 374, 375. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 164, 165; cf. Alen's Regr., p. 36, 163 b (438). ⁵ Berry, *op. cit.*, p. 52. ⁶ C.D.I., iii. *passim*. ⁷ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1238-51. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 1238-53.

Co. WEXFORD

20. Kilmuckridge, barony of Ballaghkeen ; Offelimy (Ballaghkeen).

	name	fees	place
1247	Adam de Bosco Roard	2	Kilmucres and Offline
1307	David Borrard (de Borrard)	2	Kilmerys (Kilmacrys)

The Song of Dermot¹ says that Strongbow gave to Gilbert de Borard 'Ofelmeth by the Sea'; and Orpen in a note explains that this is Southern Offelimy, the tribe name of the O'Murchadha applied to their territory, corresponding to the barony of Ballaghkeen.² Offelimy appears in the 1247 feodary as Offline. Kilmucres, which is here connected with Offline, is Kilmuckridge, a parish in the barony.³ In the 1307 feodary the name appears as Kilmerys (Kilmacrys), and Offelimy is omitted.

Gilbert de Boisrohard, later Borard (Latinized as de Bosco Rohard), Strongbow's grantee, was appointed by him custos of Waterford.⁴ He witnessed three of Strongbow's charters,⁵ as well as Strongbow's confirmation to Dunbrody Abbey, *c.* 1173.⁶ He also witnessed a charter *c.* 1174-6 of Raymond le Gros.⁷ In 1177 the land of Gilbert de Boisrohard was declared to be appurtenant to the service of Wexford.⁸ He is said to have founded a preceptory for Knights Templars at Killergy (Killerrig) co. Carlow.⁹

Adam de Bosco Roard, who held these two fees in 1247, seems to be hitherto unknown, and so the feodary adds a name to the pedigree. David de Borard, who witnessed with other Wexford men, a charter of John de Katenor, *c.* 1246-51;¹⁰ a Duiske Charter relating to co. Wexford of 1259;¹¹ and a charter of Stephen de Valle

¹ line 3114. ² *Ui-Felmé*, *Top. Poems*, p. 91, where the identification is made. ³ *Hore*, vol. i, 169, wrongly identifies Kilmacrys as Kilmacree in the barony of Forth. ⁴ *Song of Dermot*, line 2214; Orpen, 'Ireland under the Normans,' i. 390. ⁵ *Gormanston Regr.*, p. 145; *Regr. St. Thomas's*, p. 370; *Chart. St. Mary's*, ii. 154. ⁶ *Chart. St. Mary's*, ii. 152; for a discussion of its genuineness *cf.* Orpen, iv. 309. ⁷ *Journal*, R.S.A.L., *Sept.*, 1939, p. 167. ⁸ *Hoveden*, ii, 134. ⁹ Ware (*Harris's Ware*, Ant. 271) is the authority for this; but he seems to have been mistaken in thinking that the preceptory belonged to the Templars, for the church appears in Pope Innocent III's confirmation as a possession of the Hospitallers in 1212, and the name is not found in the 1326 certificate of possessions transferred from the Templars to the Hospitallers (*Regr. Kilmainham*, Index, p. 176). Possibly Ware was mistaken also in naming Gilbert de Boisrohard as the founder. The family is not known to have had possessions in co. Carlow. Perhaps the founder was one of the de Boscos (Boscher, Busher) who gave their name to Busherstown, co. Carlow, which belonged to the preceptory. ¹⁰ *Ormond Deeds*, i. no. 77. ¹¹ *Duiske Charters*, no. 62.

granting the church of Macherleys to St. Thomas's,¹ was probably the next holder of the fee. Matthew de Borard certainly succeeded, for in 1282-3, 100s. was received of Matthew de Borard for certain services withheld from Earl Roger Bigod, the chief lord of the fee.² About 1270 Mathew de Borard witnessed a grant in Crosspatrick and 'Kynaloché,' co. Wexford.³ This Matthew de Borard also held the manor of Ballysothenan (Ballysonan) in co. Kildare of the Mohun share of the Earl Marshal's estates. In 1298 he acknowledged that a messuage and an acre of land in Ballysonenan, co. Kildare, with the advowson of the church of that town, belonged to the King by the death of John de Saundford, Archbishop of Dublin, a bastard, to whom Matthew had granted it. Matthew therefore released it to the King and his heirs for ever.⁴ In 1302 he was dead, when the manor of Balysonan, in the King's hand by the death of John de Mohun the overlord, was delivered to David his son and heir.⁵

This David Borard is the David of the 1307 feodary, who then held the 2 fees here. He occurs as David son of Matthew Borard in the Wexford Pipe Roll of 1304-5.⁶ In 1314-5 David Borard held a half fee in Balysothenan, co. Kildare,⁷ and again in 1330-1⁸ and 1341-2.⁹ In 1325-6 David Borard owed £5 3s. 8d. of the chattels of Maurice de Caunteton (see no. 11) a rebel, for which presumably he had to account.¹⁰

CO. WEXFORD

21. The Barony of Keir, a large district to the west of the river Slaney, between Enniscorthy and Wexford, in the eastern part of the barony of Bantry with adjoining parts of Shelmaliere West.

	name	fees	place
1247	William de Den	3	barony of Keir
1307	heir of Reginald de Denne	barony	Kesch ¹¹
		(3)	(Balygormoc) ¹²

The Barony of Keir, the name of which is preserved in the Civil Survey of 1654, in the townland of Kayer (now Wilton) in the parish

¹ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 191. ² Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-2
³ Ormond Deeds, i. nos. 162, 180. ⁴ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 2b.
⁵ Pipe Roll, 31 Ed. I. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 33 Ed. I. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 9 Ed. II. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 4 Ed. III.
⁹ *Ibid.*, 15 Ed. III. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 19 Ed. III. ¹¹ Kesth in Cal. Just. Rolls. ¹² Balygormot in third lists.

of Clonmore is described in a seventeenth-century inquisition as the manor of Kaye alias Cloghnekairagh.¹ Orpen² explains the latter name as *Cloch na g-Caoirach*, the castle of the sheep; but Keir (whatever its derivation) seems to be the old name, and Cloghnekairagh, a modern formation from it. The inquisition of the time of James I, just mentioned, describes the manor as 'the ancient inheritance of Edmund Butler,' and gives a long list of places included in it or held of it. But these places, which extend as far south as the parish of Coolstuff and as far north as that of Templescopy, embrace an area which is almost certainly more extensive than that of the ancient Barony.

The limits of the Barony of Keir to the south may be deduced approximately from the forest charter (1231-4)³ of Taghmon, given by Earl Richard Marshal, which traces the forest limits to 'Glanbothor and as the boundary lies between my land and the land of the Baron of Keir.' Glanbothor Orpen identifies as the little river south of Ardcandrisk,⁴ and, as the services appurtenant to the manor, of Keir given in the inquisition mentioned above, included those of Polehore, Muchwood and Ardcandrisk, he infers that the little river of Ardcandrisk must have formed the boundary between the Barony of Keir and the Earl's demesne of Wexford. The Barony, however, extended a little to the south-west of this, for the parish of Kilbrideglyn was in it.⁵ On the north the Barony extended to the Prendergast fee of Enniscorthy, its northern boundary being probably the southern boundary of the parish of St. John's, Enniscorthy. For in Gerald de Prendergast's grant of the House of St. John near Enniscorthy to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin, the boundary of the lands granted is said to run along by the Slaney up to the bounds of the land of William de Dene on the south, i.e. the Barony of Keir.⁶ Its extension to the west can be inferred from the places said to be in it (in the inquisition already mentioned), and its extent can be indicated roughly as including the parishes of Rosdroit, Clonmore, Ballyhoge, Killurin, Whitechurchglyn, Ardcandrisk, Kilbrideglyn, and perhaps Doononey.

But there were places within this area which were separate from the Dene's Barony of Keir. Mackmine, for instance, which is in the parish of Clonmore, though said to be in the Barony of Keir, was not held

¹ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 16 of Jas. I. . . ² vol. iii, p. 85. ³ Orpen in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., June, 1934, p. 57 and note, p. 63. ⁴ Hore, vol. i, p. 5, wrongly identifies it as the river Boro. ⁵ See note 8, p. 49, below. ⁶ Regr. St. Thomas's, 186. . . Orpen dates Gerald de Prendergast's charter at 1230 (Hore, vol. vi, p. 341).

by or of the Denes.¹ Edermine, on the contrary, was not within this area, being on the opposite bank of the Slaney. It was not reckoned in the Barony of Keir, although it was held by the Denes, not however of the Bigods but of the Valences.² Finally, there were places in the Barony of Keir which, while held by the Denes, were not held by them directly of the Bigods, but of another or intermediate lord. Reginald de Dene held a knight's fee of Adam de Rupe in Rosdroyghy, Thewaly and Cnockan, and a knight's fee in Balimaccoly.³ Of these places, Rosdroyghy is Rosdroit, a parish in Bantry, adjoining Clonmore, and Cnockan is probably Ballyknockan in Rosdroit, which appears as Ballinknockan in the inquisition mentioned above. Thewaly and Balimaccoly have not been identified. And as the Denes held places apparently in the Barony of Keir of Adam de Rupe, so did Adam de Rupe and his ancestors hold lands in the Barony of Keir, of the chief lord Roger le Bigod in 1307, and in 1247 perhaps of the Denes as mesne lords, perhaps of the Wellesleys (see no. 22). Their holding, which appears in the 1307 feodary as Balycorneth, Balygormoc or Balygormot, was perhaps in the parish of Doonooney, adjoining Clonmore (see no. 22). If this place is correctly identified as an alternative name for the district around or adjoining Doonooney that may explain why the Barony of Keir is called in the 1307 feodary alternatively Balygormoc or Balygormot.⁴ The name, now obsolete, perhaps stands for Ballydermot.⁵

The earliest member of the Dene family of whom there is record is Reginald de Dene, c. 1180-90, who was one of the lords (Adam de Rupe being the other) of Roger son of Christopher, who held land in this part of co. Wexford.⁶ He also occurs as Renald de Dene as a witness

¹ Mawmayn was held for a knight's fee by John FitzHenry of William de Valence in 1296 (Cal. Inqns. p.m.). But it was in the Barony of Keir (see Valence fees, no. 44). ² In 1232 Ederdrum (Edar-druim is the old name: Grattan Flood, 'Diocese of Ferns,' p. 45) now Edermine, was given by Earl Richard Marshal to Alianore, Countess of Pembroke, his brother Earl William Marshal's widow, as part of her dower (C.D.L., i. 1950). When Reginald de Dene died in 1302, he held the town of Edirdrim of Joan de Valence, Countess of Pembroke (below). In 1324 (Inqn. p.m. Aymer de Valence), the burgesses of Edirdrym were free tenants of the Valence fee of Wexford, and Sir Thomas de Dene was mesne between the King and them. This again is a place that does not occur in any of the feodaries, and the explanation seems to be that it was held by the burgesses as a free tenement, the Denes being the intermediate lords. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 431. ⁴ Misled by this name for the Barony of Keir, Hore in one place (vol. i, p. 169) identifies it with Ballygullick in Forth. The index to the Cal. Just. Rolls identifies Balygormac (ii. 345) with the Barony of Kesth (ii. 350) or Keir, and says 'the parish of Ballyhoge must in part represent it.' ⁵ See Bigod fees, no. 5 for the identification of the forms Balygormoc and Baligormot with Ballydermot. ⁶ Exeter Charters, no. 39; but, as I there point out, the Reginald de Dene and the Adam de Rupe of this charter may perhaps be the people of those names who occur in the beginning of the fourteenth century.

to the attestation by Hugh le Rous, Bishop of Ossory (1202–1218) of the charter (of date 1203) of confirmation by William Marshal I to the Priory of Kells in Ossory.¹ Ralf de Dene witnessed the charter of William Marshal I to Dunbrody *c.* 1207;² and a Reginald de Dene was Archdeacon of Ferns between 1223 and 1230, when he died.³ The family of Dene (later Denn) was therefore settled in this neighbourhood and probably Barons of Keir from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and perhaps earlier. But the earliest certain Dene Baron of Keir was William de Dene of the 1247 feodary who, as shown above, must have been Baron of Keir *c.* 1230 when Gerald de Prendergast made his grant to St. Thomas's; and he is the Baron of Keir of Earl Richard Marshal's forest charter, 1231–4 (above).

Besides the Barony of Keir, William de Dene held another fee of the Marshal heirs in 1247, *i.e.*, 1½ fees in Ogenti, the district around Grenan or Thomastown (see Kilkenny feodary no. 32). This fee had been in the possession of Thomas FitzAnthony, and in 1314 is found shared between the heirs of Thomas de Dene and Richard Archdeacon. The Archdeacons were certainly coheirs of FitzAnthony, and it appears that the Denes must also have been among his coheirs. Ware in the seventeenth century stated that the Denes were descended from FitzAnthony.⁴ They are not however named among his heirs on his death in 1229, and it is uncertain in what way they were descended from him. Carrigan suggests⁵ that William de Dene was "another son-in-law (by a second marriage of one of his daughters) or a grandson-in-law." It is probable that the last suggestion is correct, and the following solution of the problem is here put forward.

Thomas FitzAnthony⁶ had two wives, Emma and Ilonda, and a son Hamo who must have predeceased him without issue.⁷ In 1229 his heirs were his five daughters, Dionysia married to William de Cantilupe, Helen to Gerald de Rupe, Isabella to Geoffrey de Norragh, Margery to John FitzThomas and Desiderata (or Dissere) to Stephen

¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 302. ² Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 159; for its genuineness *cf.* Orpen, iv. 309. ³ Note to Duiske Charters, no. 38. ⁴ Carrigan, iv. 268: "Patrick Den had livery of his estates 1622. He is the gentleman to whom Ware was indebted for his transcript of FitzAnthony's charter to the Priory of Inistioge, as Ware himself acknowledges in the following entry prefixed to the same: "18 Nov., 1626, lent by Mr. Den, who is a descendant of Thomas FitzAnthony".' ⁵ *Ibid.*, iv. 267. ⁶ He appears to have been a St. Leger, as a Thomas FitzAnthony de Senleger was a witness to the grant, probably *c.* 1215–21, by Gerald de Rupe, Thomas FitzAnthony's son-in-law, of land in Fernegenel (see Valence fees, no. 24). This conclusion is accepted also by Graves (Annuary, R. Hist. and Arch. Assocn. of Ireland, 1869, p. 52). ⁷ Foundation charter of Inistioge in Carrigan, iv. 105.

Archdeacon.¹ The husbands of four of these daughters are named in another record² as Gerald de Rupe, John FitzThomas, Geoffrey de Norragh and Stephen Archdeacon, and it is added that on the death of the fifth daughter without issue, the others inherited. Dionysia the wife of William de Cantilupe therefore died without issue.³ Of these people who represented FitzAnthony, John FitzThomas, ancestor of the Earls of Desmond, got FitzAnthony's lands in Decies and Desmond; the Archdeacons held for centuries a purparty of the Ogenti lands, sharing them with the Denes; of the Norragh's inheritance has only been traced $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee held by Geoffrey de Norragh in Co. Waterford,⁴ and lands in Hanewys (Ohenegus) in the neighbourhood of Cappoquin.⁵ But lands of FitzAnthony's in the possession of the heirs male of Gerald de Rupe have not been traced. The evidence seems to point to the Denes inheriting the share of Helen, Gerald de Rupe's wife.

This evidence is twofold. In the first place, in the version of the 1247 feodary for Kilkenny, preserved in the Chancery Miscellanea, and Patent Roll of 1366, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Ogenti are credited to Gerard Ruff' (*sic*); Gerald de Rupe is intended. But in the version on the Patent Roll of 1279 the tenant is given as William de Dene. The conclusion seems to be that at about this time (1247) the de Rupe share of FitzAnthony's estate had passed to William de Dene. Secondly, in the Sheriff's Rolls for the Honor of Dungarvan (Oct. 1261 to Oct. 1262) there is a record of a fine owing by John FitzThomas and Margaret his wife, John de Norrach and Stephen Archdeacon and Desiderata his wife for having a jury of the assise of *novel disseisin* held before the Justiciar at Cork between them and William de Dene and Emma his wife and Stephen D'Evreux concerning the tenement of Offergus.⁶ Here two of FitzAnthony's daughters and their

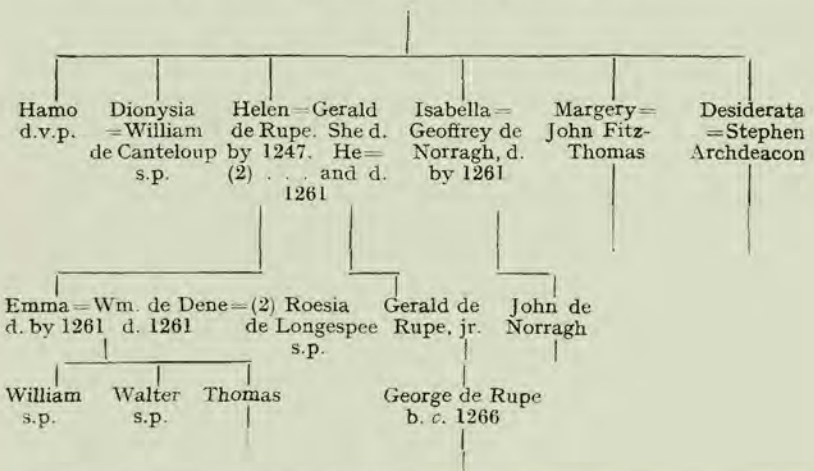
¹ Pipe Roll, 16 Hy. III; Orpen, iii, 136. ² Inqn. on John de Prendergast (Cal. Inqns. p.m., 8 Ed. I.). ³ In 1236 the King, for his faithful service pardoned William de Cantilupe, who married one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas FitzAnthony, 10 marks his portion of the fine which Thomas made with King John to have the custody of the lands and heirs of John FitzThomas (Pipe Roll, 16 Hy. III, as above). William de Cantilupe and Dionysia his wife founded the Hospital of St. John at Carrick-on-Suir. After her husband's death Dionysia made the Hospital a grant of lands in her town of Carrick next the Suir (Archdall, *Monast. Hibern.*, p. 645; Rawl. MS., B. 484, no. 40 Bodleian Library. Archdall reads the witnesses as F. Bishop of Lismore (1179-1208), Will. Dulart, Dean of Lismore, Richard son of the Bishop, Archdeacon of Lismore. I read the bishop's name as G. (i.e., Griffin Christopher, 1227-45) which agrees with the dates of the other witnesses (see *Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds*, p. 303 and index) and of Matthew FitzGriffin, another witness (not given by Archdall) who d. c. 1247. ⁴ Pipe Roll, 18 Ed. I. ⁵ Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 190, 192. ⁶ Curtis in Proc., R.I.A., 1929, p. 6.

husbands, and John de Norrach, evidently the representative (? son) of Geoffrey de Norragh and his wife Isabella, another of FitzAnthony's daughters, are the plaintiffs. Gerald de Rupe is not mentioned, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that his wife Helen is represented here by the defendants William de Dene and Emma his wife. The tenement of Offergus in Co. Waterford continued in the line of the Denes (below), and Stephen Devereux was the tenant of part of these lands (see Kilkenny fees, no. 10).

The solution seems to be that Gerald de Rupe had by his wife Helen, FitzAnthony's daughter, a daughter Emma (presumably named after her grandmother, one of FitzAnthony's wives), but that his son and heir, another Gerald de Rupe, was by another wife.¹ Emma would therefore be the heir of her mother Helen (who must be presumed to have died *c.* 1247), and so would bring the FitzAnthony lands of Ogenti and Offergus to her husband William de Dene. She must have been the first wife of William de Dene and mother of his sons, for we are told that his wife Roesia de Longespee, who survived him, had no issue (below).²

The suggested pedigree may be set forth as follows :

(1) Emma = Thomas FitzAnthony = (2) Ilonda



¹ Gerald de Rupe was killed at the Battle of Callann in 1261, but there is abundant evidence that he left a son, another Gerald, who was married between 1260 and 1270 (with a son George b. about 1266) so that the younger Gerald could have been born about 1250. The dates are therefore consistent (see Valence fees, no. 24). ² There is, however, an apparent difficulty about dates. The

William de Dene is a well-known man. He was seneschal of Ossory (Kilkenny) *c.* 1255¹ and *c.* 1260² and sheriff of Wexford between 1241 and 1245 when he witnessed three of Walter Marshal's charters to Dunbrody.³ He was Justiciar of Ireland, 1260-1,⁴ fought at the Battle of Callann in 1261 and died in that year,⁵ perhaps from wounds received there.⁶ His widow Roesia de Longespee⁷ married secondly William de Calne and was alive in 1302.⁸

In 1254 Clarice, daughter of Gilbert FitzGriffin and great-niece of Raymond le Gros, enfeoffed William de Dene and Richard de la Rochelle, deputy Justiciar, with a third part each of Fynnore and Kellistown, Co. Carlow.⁹ Her son John FitzJohn enfeoffed William de Dene with the remaining third part before 1260;¹⁰ and Dene must have got Rochelle's portion also, and so the whole estate, for he is said to have rendered the service of two knights for it;¹¹ and in the 1307 feodary Reginald de Dene's heir held the 2 knights' fees here.

William de Dene was succeeded by his son William the younger, and he by his brother Walter, and he in turn by his brother Thomas de Dene, all within a few years. But little is known of the younger William de Dene. He is said to have made a demise of some Dene lands in Molynbro to one Walter son of Alured while he was *non compos*.¹² Walter de Dene was presented by Agatha widow of Matthew FitzGriffin to the rectory of Kellistown, but resigned in 1261, succeeded record, quoted above, of date 1261 shows William de Dene with a wife Emma. But when he died in that year his widow was Roesia de Longespee. The explanation is probably that the suit referred to took place some time before the record that we have, the entries being often carried forward for years in Pipe Rolls and similar accounts. Emma could not have been the wife of William de Dene jr., for her lands were inherited by the brother (and his descendants) of William jr.

¹ Dunske Charters, no. 59. ² Pipe Roll, 45 Hy. III. ³ Chart. St. Mary's, 164-6. ⁴ Orpen, iii, 94. ⁵ Chart. St. Mary's: Annals, ii, 316. ⁶ Orpen, iii, 139, 142. ⁷ Cal. Just. Rolls, i, 402. ⁸ *Ibid.*, i, 383. In 1285-6 Lady Roys' Longespeye paid 26s. 8d. scutage of the service of Leix for villa Rogeri and Kylebride, 'et est de Baron 'de Keyr' (Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-6). Here Kilbride is the parish of Kilbrideglyn, and we are told that it was in the Barony of Keir; it would be the southern limit. ⁹ C.D.I., iii, 593; Ormond Deeds, i, no. 71; see Carlow feodary, no. 3. ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i, no. 74 note. ¹¹ C.D.I., iii, 593. ¹² *Ibid.*, v, 533, where the premises are said to be in the bailiwick of Dublin; but the correct identification is Mullinabro, parish of Dunkitt, barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny. In this neighbourhood the Denes held extensive lands of David le Poer, who in turn held of the Barons of Iverk (Ormond Deeds, i, 294). There is one record which credits William de Dene jr. with a wife Roesia (C.D.I., iii, p. 97: 'Kilkenny, Roisia who was the wife of William de Dene jr., fine because she did not prosecute'; this is followed, p. 99, by 'William de Calne and Roisia his wife, fine for default,' and immediately after by 'Wexford, John Lawless of Okensely payment for pledge of Roisia who was the wife of William de Dene.' It seems certain that his father William sr. and widow Roesia de Calne are meant.

his brother William and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.¹

Thomas de Dene succeeded by 1273² but was dead by 1275,³ leaving a widow who afterwards married Sir Thomas de la Roche.⁴ His lands in Offergus and Ohenegus, co. Waterford, are mentioned.⁵ These came from FitzAnthony, whose descendants, the de Norraghs and presumed descendants the de Exeters, also held lands there (see Valence fees, no. 26 and Kilkenny fees, no. 10). The custody of his heir passed to Stephen de Fulborne, Bishop of Waterford,⁶ the heir, his son Reginald born *c.* 1272,⁷ being married to the Bishop's niece Isabella, daughter of his sister.⁸

Reginald de Dene died in 1302,⁹ and it was found that he held the following lands:

A quarter part of the town of Stradbally, co. Waterford, of the King in chief. This was probably inherited from Thomas FitzAnthony; it was the only land held of the King in chief;

2½ carucates of land and pasture at Dronthan, co. Waterford, held of Hamo Vasconis by rent of 5 marks;

1 carucate and 80 acres of land at Ardsillauth, co. Waterford, paying to Maurice Russell 40s. yearly for Maurice's life. Probably Ardsillagh, parish of Clashmore.

5 towns (*villata*) of land at Balygormill, with half the town of Tylauchrauth, Co. Cork, held of the heir of Thomas de Clare by service of 20s. This represents half a knight's fee, and so this holding may probably be equated with the half knight's fee which Reginald de Dene held in Offaregiis in 1288 of Thomas de Clare.¹⁰ Tylauchrath is Tallow (Tulach ratha), co. Waterford, on the borders of Cork. These lands of Offergus were inherited from Thomas FitzAnthony, and were those which were in dispute *c.* 1261 between William de Dene and Emma his wife and the other representatives of FitzAnthony's coheirs (above);

7½ carucates of land at Thomastown, liberty of Kilkenny, held of Ralph de Monte Hermeri and the Countess Johanna his wife (widow of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, lord of Kilkenny: see Kilkenny fees, no. 32);

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 68, 69, 72. ² C.D.I., ii. 982. ³ Pipe Roll, 4 Ed. I. ⁴ C.D.I., iii. p. 447, probably Sir Thomas de la Roche of Wales, who occurs frequently in Ireland at this time. ⁵ Pipe Roll, 4 Ed. I. ⁶ C.D.I., iii, 1878. ⁷ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 240. ⁸ C.D.I., iii. 49. ⁹ Cal. Just. Rolls, *loc. cit.* ¹⁰ Inqn. p.m. Thomas de Clare, (C.D.I., iv. 459). The other moiety of these lands was held by Jordan de Exeter, in right of his wife, possibly also a descendant of Thomas FitzAnthony (see Kilkenny fees, no. 10).

9 carucates, 103 acres of land at Rossenan, co. Kilkenny, held of the same (see Kilkenny fees, no. 33);

land at Kilcronin and Kilpipe, co. Kilkenny, held of Roger, Baron of Iverk;

the Barony of Keir, co. Wexford, held of Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, by service of 3 knights;

the town of Edirdrim, co. Wexford, held of Johanna de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, Edermine (above);

5½ carucates of land at Rosdroyt, co. Wexford, and one knight's fee at Balyrn'coly, same county, held of Adam de Rupe (above);

13½ carucates of land at Kenlis in Fothrid, and Fynnour, liberty of Carlow, held of the Earl Marshal (Kellistown, above: see Carlow feodary, no. 3).

Rois' de Longespie, widow of his grandfather William de Dene had dower. Reginald de Dene left a widow Elizabeth, and in 1304-5 Milo de Rochford paid 40 marks for licence to marry her.¹

In 1307, as the feodary shows, the heir of Reginald de Dene held the Barony of Keir. It is not necessary to trace the Denes later than the date of this feodary. The Barony of Keir was granted in Queen Elizabeth's time to Sir Richard Butler, second son of Piers the Red Earl of Ormond. He was created Viscount Mountgarett.² The tomb of his son Peter Butler, "formerly of Cloughnekyragh," who died in 1599 is in the church of St. Mary's, New Ross.³ The inquisition of James I's reign, already quoted, describes the manor as the ancient inheritance of Edmund Butler.

CO. WEXFORD

22. Baldwinstown, probably Ballyvaldon, barony of Ballaghkeen. Ballygormot, in the barony of Keir, ? Doonooney, barony of Bantry.

	name	fees	place
1247	not represented	½	Baldewynyston, and Baly-
1307	heirs of Walerand de Welysley (Adam de la Roche)		corneth (Balygormoc) ³

¹ Pipe Roll, 33 Ed. I. ² Hore in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1858-9, p. 78. ³ Hore, vol. i, p. 86. ³ Ballygormot in lists 3.

This fee is not represented in the 1247 feodary; but as early as 1283-4 the family of Roche is found holding a half fee of the Bigods for part of the Barony of Keir (see no. 21). It is possible that in 1247 this half fee was held by the Roches of the Denes, as of their Barony of Keir, and not immediately of the Marshal overlords. That would account for its non-appearance in the 1247 feodary; and it may be noted in support of this theory that in 1313 Adam de la Roche named Thomas de Denne as one of his overlords (below).

Certain payments for this fee which occur in Earl Roger Bigod's accounts are consistent with the view that the Roches held of the Denes as of their Barony of Keir, and the Denes in turn of the chief lord, Roger Bigod. During the minority of Reginald de Dene feudal dues for this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee would normally be paid to the Earl as overlord, and the wardship of a Roche during his minority, which would normally go to the Dene overlord, would during Reginald de Dene's minority go to the Earl. Reginald de Dene was born *c.* 1272 (see no. 21); he would not be of age till *c.* 1293, so the dues and reliefs paid to the Earl of dates 1283-4 to 1293-4 (below) are consistent with the above view.

Reginald de Dene died in 1302 (see no. 21). At the date of the 1307 feodary his heir was a minor. This fee, at that date, would be held directly of the chief lord, and that might account for its inclusion in the 1307 feodary. Adam de la Roche then held this fee; and it is difficult to account for the alternative entry that the heirs of Waleran de Wellesley then held it. Waleran de Wellesley had died in 1303 (below). Before that date, when Adam de Rupe was a minor (as he was *c.* 1293-4, see below) his wardship may have been granted by the Earl to de Wellesley. That might account for de Wellesley's occurrence here; but there seems to be no doubt that the Roches were the actual tenants.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by the Roches appears in some of the records as Dunoun, Dunowyn and Daunhoume. It is possible that it represents the modern Doonooney, a parish adjoining the territory included in the Barony of Keir. Little seems to be known of the history of this place. A form of the name midway between Daunhoume and Doonooney occurs in a record of the year 1552, which names a rector of Downehawney, which must be Doonooney.¹ As the half fee held by the Roches is described as being in the Barony of Keir, that will help to explain the name given to this fee in the 1307 feodary:

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII—Eliz., p. 278.

Balygormoc or Balygormot was apparently an alternative name for the Barony of Keir (see no. 21).

As for the Baldwinstown part of this fee's designation in 1307, there is a Baldwinstown in the parish of Kilcowan, but this was held for centuries by a branch of the Keatings of Kilcowan, and there is nothing to connect the Roches with it. It is more probable that Baldwinstown is the English form of what in Irish dress is Ballyvaldon, barony of Ballaghkeen.¹ Some confirmation of this derivation is afforded by a lawsuit of the year 1368 quoted by Hore² from a Memorandum Roll of 42 Ed. III. In this suit William son of Eustace de Rupe sued David son of Gerald Prendergast and David son of John son of Adam de Rupe. The jury found that the defendants had hunted rabbits in the plaintiff's warren of Boudranstown and Knockmullen, which he had by the demise of Sir David de Rupe kt. for four years yet to come. Knockmullen has not been identified, but Boudranstown may with great probability be identified with the modern townland of Ballywoodrane in the parish of Ballyvaldon, the "b" of Boudran becoming "v" by aspiration, as Baldwin has become *valdon*.

The Roche ancestor, Robert FitzGodebert, was granted Fernegenel by Strongbow (see Valence fees, no. 24). He had three sons, David de Rupe, who succeeded him as lord of Fernegenel, Henry and Adam. The three brothers made a grant of the island of Begerin in Fernegenel to the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter, c. 1182,³ and there is no doubt that the youngest brother, Adam held land in Fernegenel, presumably of his elder brother David, for c. 1180-90 he made a grant of land there to the Exeter Priory.⁴ Another Exeter charter of c. 1190-1200 shows one Roger son of Christopher holding lands both of Adam de Rupe and Reginald de Dene, i.e., both in Fernegenel and in the barony of Keir.⁵ In all probability this twelfth century Adam de Rupe, or de la Roche, was the ancestor of the Roches of this fee.

There are a few early references to Roches in Co. Wexford who may have been members of this branch; at any rate they were not the heads of the main Fernegenel line. They are John de Roche who witnessed a charter of Philip de Prendergast concerning Cross-

¹ Not only are the two forms etymologically the same, but there is record evidence for their identity. In 1540 the possessions of Selskar Abbey included the township of Balwynston; in 1554 the record reads Baldwynston, and elsewhere Balduynsland alias Ballyswalden; and in 1547 Balwinston alias Ballyvaldin; and there are various other forms (see Hore, vol. v, pp. 148, 156, 161, 172, 180, 201). ² Vol. i, p. 195. ³ Exeter Charters, no. 1. ⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 42. ⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 39.

patrick in the north of the county before 1229¹; David de Rupe who witnessed John de Katenor's charter, *c.* 1246–51²; and Eustace de Rupe who occurs at a date 1260, or perhaps 1280–1300.³ From 1283–4 the records of the Roches of this fee are definite. In that year John de la Roche paid 20s. feudal dues (i.e. for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee) to his lord Earl Roger Bigod for part of Keyr.⁴ In 1286–7 the same man paid 20s. for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Keyr for Dunoun.⁵ By 1287–8 he had been succeeded by Adam de Rupe, who in that year paid 40s. relief for his land of Dunowyn.⁶ In the same year the same man paid 20s. feudal dues for the tenement of Dunowyn for the service of Kildare,⁷ and as Adam de Rupe of Dumowe (?) 5s. for the service of Leix.⁸ He is perhaps the Adam John of Roche (*sic*: ? Adam son of John de la Roche) who about 1284 offered 17 marks a year for the manor of Curtun in Kynelaon (Courtown, barony of Gorey) which, once the property of Christiania de Marisco, had been transferred to the Crown.⁹

By 1293–4 this Adam was dead, when expenses are entered in the Bigod accounts for the sustenance of the heir of Adam de Rupe in the lord's custody.¹⁰ The heir was another Adam. He was seneschal of Wexford at the beginning of the fourteenth century.¹¹ Of him in 1302 Reginald de Dene held a knight's fee in Rosdroyghy, Thewaly and Knockan, and a knight's fee in Balimaccoly.¹² In 1307 he held the half fee in Baldwinstown and Balydermot. In 1313 Adam de la Roche of Daunhoume named as his feudal lords Sir Eymmer de Valence, Sir Maurice de Rochford, George de la Roche and Thomas de Denne.¹³ The Bigod overlordship had ended with the death of Roger le Bigod in 1307. Aymer de Valence had been granted some of these overlordships; but in any case he would be named here as the overlord both of de Rochford, who was the heir of the Prendergasts of the Duffry, and of George de la Roche the lord of Fernegenel. The record shows that Adam de la Roche held lands in the Duffry, in Fernegenel and in the barony of Keir.

Waleran de Wellesley, from Wellesley and Dulcote, Somerset, the first of his name in Ireland, occurs there from *c.* 1226 to *c.* 1261, when he died.¹⁴ In the latter year he made a grant of land in Hacyrular to Glascarrig Priory. He also made a grant of land in Dunoneghan

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 111. ² See Valence fees, no. 37. ³ As witness to a charter of John de Tuluse (see no. 2). ⁴ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239–3. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 1238–51. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 1239–7. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 1239–7. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 1238–53. ⁹ C.D.I., ii, p. 561; Orpen, iii, 90. ¹⁰ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239–9. ¹¹ Pipe Rolls, 31 and 33 Ed. I.; Cal. Just. Rolls, *passim*. ¹² Rossdroit & c. (see no. 21). ¹³ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 478. ¹⁴ Curtis and Brooks in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1935, p. 98.

to John de Katenor. Both Hacyrular and Dunoneghan seem to have been in the Arklow neighbourhood in the south of co. Wicklow. Their position is discussed under John de Katenor's fee of Torkill (see Valence fees, no. 37). The Waleran de Wellesley, whose heirs are said to hold this fee in 1307, seems to have been a grandson of the first Waleran. He was lord of Kinegh, parish of Kilcullen, and of Pollardstown, Co. Kildare,¹ and was killed in 1303.²

¹ C.D.L., iv, 47, 144. ² Annals in Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 332.

COS. CARLOW AND LEIX.

1. Obargi, the barony of Slievemargy, Leix, and parts of co. Carlow, in the baronies of Carlow and Idrone West.

	name	fees	p'ace
1247	John de Clahull	6	Obargi
1307	William de sancto Leodegario and Joan daughter and heir of Hugh Purcell (William de sancto Leodegario, alone)		barony Obargy (6 fees)

Obargy includes the present barony of Slievemargy, Leix, and parts of the baronies of Carlow and Idrone West, co. Carlow. In it are Glenn Uissen (Killeshin) and Sléibte (Sletty)¹.

John de Clahull, the predecessor of the John de Clahull of the 1247 feodary, was Strongbow's marshal. The Song of Dermot² tells us that Strongbow gave him all the land between Eboy and Lethelyn. Orpen in his notes has identified Eboy with the Obowi of Giraldus,³ with the manor of Aboy assigned to the widow of Walter, Earl Marshal,⁴ and the Obboy of the partition of the Earl Marshal's lands among his daughters⁵; and pointed out that it represented the Críoch O mBuidhe of the Topographical Poems,⁶ a territory comprised in the barony of Ballyadams, Leix. Lethelyn is, of course, Old Leighlin. The 1247 feodary confirms this identification, and makes it plain that John de Clahull was the predecessor here of William de St. Leger of the 1307 feodary, the only feodary that Orpen had before him. For the territory of Obargy, defined above, lies between the barony of Ballyadams and the land around Old Leighlin. As Orpen has shown,⁷ the situation of John de Clahull's lands is also indicated in a charter, *c.* 1200, in which John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, on the petition of John de Clahalla, *dominus fundi*, during a vacancy in the see of Leighlin, instituted one Thurstin a cleric to the moiety of the churches of St. Congan of Clunussi (St. Comgan of Glen Uissen or Killeshin), St. Patrick of Slefta (Sletty), St. Congall of Catherloc

¹ *Onomast. Goid.*, sub *Ui bairchi*. ² Lines 3100-3. ³ Giraldus, vol. v. 356. ⁴ C.D.I., i. 2989. ⁵ Orpen, iii, 105. ⁶ Top. Poems, p. 86. ⁷ i. 385.

(Carlow), St. Brigid of Clodahe (Cloydagh) and St. Ganulnus of Clonena (Cloneen?).¹ Giraldus says that Hugh de Lacy built a castle for John de Clahulla on the Barrow, not far from Old Leighlin,² the site of which Orpen considers is probably marked by the moat of Killeshin.

John de Clahulle, marshal, was a witness to a grant from Strongbow,³ and also to Strongbow's confirmation charter to Dunbrody Abbey,⁴ c. 1173. In 1207 he is referred to as one of the barons of Leinster.⁵ Orpen surmised⁶ that he may have forfeited his lands in Leinster, as in 1216 we find him giving security for lands in Kerry, given him by Meiler FitzHenry.⁷ But this was not so, for the 1247 feodary shows that the 6 fees in Obargy were at that date in the possession of another John de Clahull, presumably his son; and the 1307 feodary shows Obargy in the possession of Joan (who was apparently his descendant), the wife of William de St. Leger. Hugh de Clahuli, the first Master of Strongbow's foundation, the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, was probably a brother of John. He occurs as Master about the year 1180;⁸ and Brother Hugh de Clahull appears in 1190 as a witness to a grant to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Grand Prior of the Order.⁹

In Obargy John de Clahull appears as enfeoffing Walter de Bendeville of various places (named) in Slievemargy, and de Bendeville in turn enfeoffed Roger de Hyda. In some way the land seems to have reverted to the overlord, for at a date between 1219 and 1231, perhaps after John de Clahull's death, c. 1221, Earl William Marshal I granted these lands to William Drehull and his heirs.¹⁰ This charter might appear to support the supposition that John de Clahull died without heirs, but the other facts are against it. For the subsequent history of the family we have to turn mainly to Co. Dublin. Here John de Clahull was enfeoffed of Dundrum, Taney and Ballycorus.¹¹ He gave his land of Thacney (that is Churchtown, the name being preserved in Taney, the parish in which it and Dundrum are)¹² to Holy Trinity, Dublin.¹³ He was dead by 1221, leaving as heir a minor.¹⁴

¹ *Crede Mihi*, no. lv. ² vol. v. 355. ³ Regr. St. Thomas's, 370. ⁴ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 152; for its genuineness cf. Orpen, iv. 309. ⁵ C.D.I., i. 329; cf. 448. ⁶ Notes 'to Song of Dermoti', lines 3100-3. ⁷ C.D.I., i. 698. ⁸ Regr. Kilmainham, p. iv; Orpen, i. 365. ⁹ Early Charters of St. Paul's, no. 283 (R. Hist. Soc.; Camden 3rd Series, vol. 58). ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i. 46. ¹¹ James Mills, 'Settlement of Leinster' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1894. Mills says Dundrum was held soon after the Conquest by Hugh de Clahull. He quotes *Liber Niger Alani*: the date is 1243, and this was the second Hugh de Clahull who probably held it, as he did Ballycorus, of his brother John. ¹² Mills, *loc. cit.* ¹³ Alen's Regr., 8, 94 (249). ¹⁴ C.D.I., i. 1018.

John and Hugh de Clahull were, no doubt, his sons. John occurs in 1226¹ and 1229-30.² Some time before 1235 he granted to Geoffrey de Turville, Archdeacon of Dublin, his land of Balimacweres (Ballycorus).³ That the Clahull lands extended into the barony of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, is shown by a charter of Simon Poher, *c.* 1224, granting to his clerk Herbert the church of St. Brigid of Kil Mac Kathel (Kilmacahill) with its chapels &c, which he held of John de Clahalle.⁴ About the same date John de Claulla granted to Richard Buteler and his heirs Typerwoldrich (Paulstown, parish of Kilmacahill),⁵ and all the land which Simon Poher held of him.⁶ Of similar date is a grant by John de Clahul to William de Bendevile of a carucate in the tenement of Oboy, namely Sydan and Balikewan.⁷ These two charters are witnessed by Hugh de Clahul, and must therefore be of the second John, since Hugh was a minor at the time of his father's death.⁸

John de Clahull was alive in 1247 when he held the 6 fees in Obargy. Apparently he died without issue, for his estates seem to have passed to the descendants of his brother Hugh, who predeceased him. Hugh held Ballycorus of his brother John, and in 1235⁹ confirmed to Geoffrey de Turville, Archdeacon of Dublin, all the land of Ballym'verges (Ballycorus) which he held of Sir John de Clahull his brother, to be held of the Abbess of La Hogges, Dublin.¹⁰ In 1243 Raymond de Carew the younger speaks of the land of Dundrum of Hugh de Clahul,¹¹ so presumably Hugh held Dundrum of his elder brother. By 1246 Hugh was dead, leaving two daughters, one or both of whom were married.¹² According to Ball his wife's name was Nicholaa and one of his daughters married Sir Walter Purcell,¹³ who held judicial office. Sir Walter Purcell held Dundrum, but afterwards parted with it to Hugh de Taghmun, Bishop of Meath, from whom about the year 1268 it came to Sir Robert Bagod of Bagottrath. Nor did Ballycorus remain with the Clahulls, but is found soon after in the hands of Ralph le Marshal.¹⁴ Clahulls however were long represented at Bally-

¹ C.D.I., i. 1443. ² *Ibid.*, i. 1778. ³ *Ibid.*, i. 2475. Mills dates this grant 1238; it was before 1235 (below). ⁴ Regr. St. Thomas's, 208. ⁵ Carrigan, quoting O'Donovan: note to Ormond Deeds, i. 843. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 49. ⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 51. ⁸ Dr. Curtis dates these deeds, ? *c.* 1220 and before 1221 respectively, taking them to be of the first John. ⁹ As dated by the witness of Robert Lutterell, Treasurer of St. Patrick's, then Vice-Chancellor of Ireland. ¹⁰ Alen's Register, p. 70 (10). ¹¹ *Crede Mihi*, p. 62. ¹² C.D.I., i. 2846. ¹³ Ball does not cite his authority, but he had access to records since destroyed, and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this careful historian. ¹⁴ Mills, *loc. cit.*

fermot, Co. Dublin, which was held by Sir Robert de Clahull, *c.* 1260,¹ perhaps a younger brother of John and Hugh.²

As John de Clahull, the elder brother, was a minor at his father's death by 1221, Hugh the younger brother must be supposed born after 1200. His daughter the wife of Walter Purcell would probably not have been born earlier than 1225 and married not much before 1246, when her father was dead. It is not easy to place Walter in the Purcell pedigree. In the opinion of Graves and Prim³ he was a brother of Hugh, Baron of Loughmoe. This Hugh was married *c.* 1220 and, on a consideration of dates, Walter is more likely to be his son (a younger son, for John was his eldest son and heir).

There are several references in co. Carlow to a Walter Purcell who may be son and successor to the first Walter. He occurs in Earl Roger Bigod's accounts between 1283 and 1286.⁴ In 1293 Walter Purcell was one of the Earl's men present at a fine made in his court at Carlow.⁵ In 1295 Walter Purcell was granted the custody of the Cross of Leighlin (*i.e.* the Bishop's lands),⁶ and in the same year the temporalities of the Bishop of Leighlin were granted to him.⁷ Before the death of John de Saundford, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1294 Walter Purcell the elder had leased to him the manor of Athtyper in Slivemargy near the Cumbre (Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny),⁸ which is evidence that he held the fees in Obargy. In 1297 Hugh son of Walter Purcell was a party to robbing corn from the Archdeacon of Leighlin at Dunsalagh.⁹ This Hugh, Walter's successor, may be the Hugh Purcell who married Joan, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Dunheved, getting with her land at Adcroyl in the parish of Agahboe (Cruell, parish of Aghaboe, co. Leix) which land he released to his father-in-law, and was given in exchange Clonmin (Clonmeen, parish of Rathdowney, co. Leix) and Drummethan.¹⁰ This was before 1297, when the overlordship of Rathdowney was granted to the Butlers, and Sir Hugh Purcell was ordered to be intente to them.¹¹ At any

¹ Regr. St. John the Baptist, nos. 296, 297; Pipe Roll of 12 Ed. II shows Ballyfermot held by Richard Costentyn of Robert de Clahull deceased, whose heir was a minor. ² Robert witnesses with Hugh the grant of John de Clahull to Richard Buteler (above). ³ History of St. Canice's Kilkenny, p. 262. For a fuller discussion of the Purcell pedigree see Kilmenan (Valence fees, no. 41). ⁴ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1237-14. ⁵ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 413. ⁶ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 73. ⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 66. ⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 191; Walter the younger, whose existence may be inferred from this record, was presumably his younger son, and the Walter who in 1302 held property in Leighlin from the Burgesses (C.D.I., v. 90). ⁹ Cal. Just. Rolls., i. 193. ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i. 253; *cf.* nos. 256, 333. ¹¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 333, of date 1298, was witnessed by Sir Walter Purcell, presumably Hugh's father. For Rathdowney, see Kilkenny fees, no. 1.

rate the dates agree, and Hugh's daughter and heiress was named Joan.

Both Walter and Hugh his son were dead by 1307 when the feodary shows the 6 fees in Obargy in the possession of William de St. Leger and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Purcell. In 1308 seisin of Hugh Purcell's lands was granted to this William de St. Leger and Joan his wife, Hugh's daughter, a minor.¹ In the same year it is recorded that Raymond Chevre had held lands in co. Carlow of Walter Purcell, who held of the King in chief,² and in 1318 these premises were delivered to William de St. Leger and Joan his wife, cousin (i.e. granddaughter) and heir of the said Walter Purcell.³

William de St. Leger, who held these 6 fees in 1307 in right of his wife, held also half a knight's fee in Rosconnell, in cos. Leix and Kilkenny, and another half fee in Tullaghanbrogue, co. Kilkenny, of the Earl of Gloucester's share of the Marshal estates (see Kilkenny fees, nos. 16 and 35).

CO. CARLOW

2. Barony of Idrone East.

	name	fees	place
1247	Nicholas de Karryo ⁴	5	Odroin ⁵
1307	Nicholas de Carreu		barony Odron' at Dunlek (5) (Odrone)

The Carews of Ireland were descended from Odo de Carew, brother of Raymond le Gros, Odo's and Raymond's father being William FitzGerald, brother of Maurice FitzGerald the ancestor of the Geraldines and son of Gerald of Windsor, Constable of Pembroke by Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales.

They owed their estates in Ireland to Raymond le Gros, who was enfeoffed by Strongbow of Idrone and Forth in Co. Carlow and Glas-carrig in co. Wexford.⁶ The Carews Raymond enfeoffed of Idrone, as appears from charters of William de Carew his nephew, who had villas at Dunlech (Dunleckny, the *caput* of the barony) and Techmullin

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 10. ² Pipe Roll, 3 Ed. II. ³ *Ibid.*, 12 Ed. II.
⁴ Pat. Roll reads Karric. ⁵ Pat. Roll reads Odroin. ⁶ 'Song of Dermot,' lines 3064-9 and notes; Orpen, i. 387.

(St. Mullin's).¹ He is the William de ———² who gave the advowson of Dunletin (Dunleckny) and burgages there and in Taghmelinmor (St. Mullin's) to the nunnery of Graney, co. Kildare, before 1207.³ It may be, as Round has conjectured,⁴ that Odo de Carew, William's father, had received an enfeoffment in Idrone from his brother Raymond, for before 1195 Odo gave a message in St. Mullin's to Dunbrody Abbey.⁵ Certainly his son William was lord of the barony of Idrone, for in another of his charters he speaks of his demesne in Odrone.⁶

The pedigree of the Carews has been worked out by Orpen⁷ and others, and the early descents have been critically examined by Round.⁸ From their researches has been fully established the descent given above. Round and others have shown that the Carews held 5 knights' fees in Pembroke of Strongbow and his successors the Marshals, the *caput* of their barony being Carew on the northern coast of that county, as well as the manor of Moulsoford in Berkshire. Their Irish lands in Idrone came to them, as noted above, from their kinsman Raymond le Gros, Strongbow's grantee. Odo de Carew, who may have held Idrone, died *c.* 1204 and William his son *c.* 1213.⁹ William de Carew was succeeded by his son Nicholas, a minor, and Round has shown that Nicholas was dead by 1228, leaving a son also a minor, and still a minor in 1234. This son is not named in the record evidence available, and so there is a blank, as Round points out, for nearly half a century. The Irish feodary gives the holder of the 5 fees in Idrone at the date of the partition of 1247 as Nicholas de Carew, but the same document for the Pembrokeshire fees gives William de Carew as then holding the 5 fees in Carew. One of these entries must be inaccurate, and it seems likely that we should read for 'Nicholas de Carew' in the Carlow feodary, 'the heir of Nicholas de Carew,' and that the heir was William, as in the Pembroke feodary.

There seems to be no other record of this William either in Pembroke

¹ Orpen, *loc. cit.*, quoting Chart. St. Mary's, i. 112. It seems to have escaped notice that the Carews were not the first feoffees of St. Mullin's, for *c.* 1170 Strongbow granted the vill of Techmulin with the half cantred in which it lay to Peter Giffard (of the Chillingworth line of that family: see William Salt Socy., vol. 5 N.S., p. 212). This would include not only the vill but the Barony. Odo de Carew (as above) held the vill before 1195, and his son William after him. Probably they held the Barony also, but however that may be, the Barony had come to the hands of the Bigod overlords by 1279-80 and probably earlier. It was then in the hands of Sir John le Bigod, and by 1301 had been granted to the Taluns (see no. 9). ² Record defective. ³ Dugdale, *Monast.*, vi. 1125. ⁴ The Origin of the Carews' in the *Ancestor*, v. 19-53. ⁵ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 98. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 113. ⁷ vol. iii. 147 fol. ⁸ *op. cit.* ⁹ Round, *op. cit.*

or Ireland. Nicholas de Carew, his successor, first appears in Ireland in 1278,¹ when he had letters of protection, going to Ireland, and there are numerous other references to him travelling to and from England. He is the Nicholas of the 1307 feodary. He was dead by 1312-3, when the lands of Sir Nicholas Carreu in co. Carlow, in the King's hand after his death, were delivered to John his son and heir.²

It is not necessary to pursue the pedigree further, but it may be added that this John de Carew died in 1324, leaving a son and heir Nicholas who died without issue in the same year.³ He is the Nicholas de Carreu of Donlek (Dunleckny) from whom William de Caunteton held land in Balygolan⁴ and Delgy in Carlow on his death in 1321 (see Wexford feodary, no. 11). The later Carews descend from this Nicholas's brother John. In Elizabethan times they were represented by the famous Sir Peter Carew, who claimed Idrone in virtue of this descent, as well as the Kingdom of Cork in virtue of an imaginary descent from the Carews, FitzStephen's heirs.⁵

CO. CARLOW

3. Kellistown, barony of Carlow.

	name	fees	place
1247	Matthew son of Griffin	2	Kelleste in Forthereth
1307	Reginald de Dene ⁶	2	Kenles in Foth' (Kenlys in Fotheryd)

Kelleste of 1247 and Kenles of 1307 represent *Cill Osnaidh*, the church of Osnadh,⁷ now corrupted to Kellistown. This parish was formerly reckoned in Forth (Forthereth, Fotheryd), and is now partly in the barony of Forth but mainly in that of Carlow. Raymond le Gros was enfeoffed by Strongbow of Idrone and Forth, as well as Glascarrig, Co. Wexford.⁸ He in turn enfeoffed his brother Griffin FitzWilliam of Fynnore and Kells in Fothered for the service of two knights and suit at his castle of Fothered. This we learn from the

¹ C.D.I., ii. 1441. ² Pipe Roll, 6 Ed. II. ³ Round, *op. cit.* ⁴ Probably the modern townland of Gowlin in the parish of St. Mullin's. ⁵ Orpen and Round, *op. cit.* ⁶ Heir of Reginald de Dene in the first list in Cal. Just. Rolls. ⁷ Authorities cited by Edward O'Toole in *Journal*, Kildare Arch. Socy. vol. xi, pp. 261 ff. ⁸ Orpen, i. 387; 'Song of Dermot,' note to lines 3064-9.

finding of a jury in the year 1290.¹ Here Fothered is Forth and Kells Kellistown, as above. Fynnore (Finover, Fenover)² Professor Curtis³ takes to be the Irish *Finnabhair* a common place-name, Anglicised generally as Fennor,⁴ and identifies it with the present Killenora (*Cill Fhinnabhrach*) a townland in Kellistown.⁵ This jury's finding and a series of documents among the Ormond Deeds furnish us with some interesting information about the descendants of Griffin Fitz-William, and show how this fee, of which his brother Raymond FitzWilliam (le Gros) enfeoffed him, came into the possession of the Denes.

Griffin FitzWilliam's descendants also held $1\frac{3}{4}$ fees in Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny of the Earl of Gloucester's share of the Earl Marshal's estates (see Kilkenny fees, no. 29). The first mention that we have of this fee shows that it was held by Matthew FitzGriffin, and it seems likely that his father Griffin FitzWilliam had been enfeoffed of it, as he was of Kellistown. One of the sons of Griffin FitzWilliam gave his name to Carrickmagriffin, co. Tipperary (Carrick-on-Suir), another possession of this family.⁶

Griffin FitzWilliam was succeeded by his eldest son Gilbert Fitz-Griffin who died before 1204,⁷ leaving a daughter Clarice who was six months old at his death. She was the heir to her father's lands, but they were usurped by her uncle Matthew FitzGriffin, who entered into possession of Fynnore and Kellistown and held them during his life. So the jury found in 1290 (above). An early charter of Matthew FitzGriffin, before 1204,⁸ mentions his brother Gilbert, his mother Olive, then alive, and his kinsman (*cognatus*) Alan.⁹ Matthew was a witness to the foundation charter of Geoffrey FitzRobert, c. 1204 of the Priory of Kells in Ossory,¹⁰ which Priory he largely endowed with the churches and chapels of his lands. By a deed of c. 1228¹¹ he granted to it for the souls of himself and Matilda his wife all the ecclesiastical benefices of all his land of Fotherid (Forth) in Leinster, namely the

¹ C.D.I., iii. p. 294. ² Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, 305. ³ 'Medieval Ireland,' 2nd edn., p. 242. ⁴ Joyce, ii. 274. ⁵ Orpen, *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1906, p. 378, conjectured that it might be Gilbertstown, a parish south of Kellistown, but Curtis's identification seems certain. ⁶ The first feoffee, however, was possibly Thomas FitzAnthony, for Dionysia one of his daughters, and widow of William de Cantilupe, describes it before 1246 as her town of Carrick next the Suir (see note 3, p. 47. Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21). ⁷ Chart. St. Mary's, i. 107. ⁸ As Gerald FitzMaurice, who d. by then, was a witness. ⁹ Chart. St. Mary's, i. 107. Alan, 'my nephew' witnesses a charter of Raymond le Gros (*Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 1939, p. 167, where I suggest that he was father of Alan Beg, who is a witness to above charter). ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 30. ¹¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 3: Ormond Deeds, i., no. 53.

church of Kenelesna (*Cill Osnaidh*, Kellistown) with all its appurtenances, lands and chapels, including the chapels of Finnoure (Killenora, as above), Mothel (Moyle, a townland of Kellistown), villa Lawrence Boscher (Busherstown, parish of Killerrig) and Balybeyl (Ballyveal, parish of Kellistown). To Kells Priory also he gave the church of Finmach (Fenoagh, Co. Waterford)¹ and various churches in Co. Kilkenny, including Knocktopher. He sided, as one of his knights, with Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in the latter's rebellion of 1234.²

Matthew FitzGriffin was alive in 1242 when he was granted a yearly fair at his manor of Karrec (Carrick-on-Suir).³ According to the 1247 feodary he was alive at the date of the partition, but it should be noticed that, while he also appears in the feodary under the same date in Knocktopher (see Kilkenny fees, no. 29), the version of the feodary preserved in the *inspeximus* on the Patent Roll of 1279 gives the name of the tenant there as Raymond FitzGriffin. It would appear therefore that Matthew was succeeded by his brother Raymond about 1247.⁴ He left a widow, his second wife, Agatha de Turville.⁵ On his death his brother Raymond FitzGriffin entered into possession of these fees and held them, we are told, for seven years until his niece Clarice recovered them, *c.* 1254-5. He confirmed the grant of the church of Kellistown made by his brother Matthew to Kells Priory.⁶ In his time Agatha, Matthew's widow, sued the Prior for the advowson of that church as her dowry, and presented to it Walter son of William de Dene, securing a judgment in the Court of the Liberty of Carlow. But this judgment was set aside by command of the King, and was revoked by William Malherbe, seneschal of Earl Roger Bigod, the lord of Carlow.⁷

Raymond FitzGriffin's niece Clarice was only six months old when her father Gilbert FitzGriffin died at some date before 1204. She was the rightful heir to the fees in Kellistown, usurped successfully by her uncles Matthew and Raymond for some fifty years. She was married first to John son of Dermot MacGillamocholmog, who died

¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 303. ² C.D.I., i. 2236. ³ *Ibid.*, 2573.

⁴ The jurors' finding of the year 1290 would assign a date of 1247-8 for his death; for he had been seven years dead when Clarice his niece approached William de Dene, and Richard de la Rochelle *locum tenens* (1254 to 1256) to John FitzGeoffrey, the Justiciar, about recovering her inheritance (C.D.I., iii. p. 294); the date of this event was, in fact, before July, 1255 (*cf.* C.D.I., ii. 458).

⁵ Ormond Deeds, i., nos. 60, 71, 72. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 62. ⁷ *Ibid.*, nos. 60, 72.

between 1230 and 1234-5.¹ She married secondly Henry Kernet, who held a fee of the Valence share of the Earl Marshal's estates (see Valence fees, no. 3). He and Clarice his wife confirmed the grant of the church of Kellistown to Kells Priory.² He was dead by 1247 (see Valence fees, no. 3), and Clarice in her widowhood again confirmed this grant.³ About the year 1255 when Richard de la Rochelle was *locum tenens* for John FitzGeoffrey the Justiciar,⁴ she made a successful effort to recover her inheritance. She approached William de Dene the elder and Richard de la Rochelle, and promised each of them a third part of her lands for their aid in recovering them. With their help she recovered them in the Court of the Liberty of Carlow.⁵ At this date Clarice was married, for the third time, to John Lauless.⁶ Raymond FitzGriffin disputed the finding of the Court.⁷ In January 1257 Clarice, now in possession of these lands, quit-claimed to the Prior of Kells, by a final concord in the Court of the Liberty of Carlow, her right in the advowson of the church of Kellistown.⁸ She also fulfilled her bargain with William de Dene and Richard de la Rochelle, enfeoffing each of them with a third part of this fee. Later, she enfeoffed her son John FitzJohn (MacGillamocholmoc) in her remaining third part; and he later enfeoffed William de Dene in this. Later, William de Dene must have acquired Rochelle's third part also, for he is said to have rendered to the Earl Marshal (Roger le Bigod) the service of two knights for the lands of Fynnore and Kellistown during his lifetime.⁹ It may be added that an Ormond Deed dated in 1261, shows Clarice Griffyn, formerly the wife of John Laghless quitting claim to Milo le Bret and his heirs to the manors of Knocktopher, Carrick-on-Suir and Strother (Shrule, co. Mayo).¹⁰ About the year 1260 Claricia daughter of Gilbert son of Griffin granted to the Priory of All Hallows, Dublin, land in Balyofryn next Gylgoban, the boundaries running beside the land of James son of Henry de Gernet, who may be presumed to be a son of Henry de Kernet, her first husband, perhaps by a former marriage.¹¹

¹ Chart. St. Mary's, i. 36, 37. For his ancestry, see Orpen, i. 368; ii. 327. In his paper on the Castle of Raymond le Gros at Fodred Unolan (*Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1906, p. 368 ff.), Orpen confused this John son of Dermot with John de Lascelles, itself a mistake for John Lauless her third husband (below).
² Ormond Deeds, i. no. 56. ³ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 57, 58. ⁴ See note 4, p. 64 above. ⁵ C.D.I., iii. p. 294. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 71; called Lascelles, in error, in C.D.I., ii. 458 from the Close Roll. ⁷ C.D.I., ii. 458. ⁸ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 59. ⁹ C.D.I., iii. p. 394. ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i. 138. ¹¹ Regr. All Hallows, p. 70. The Editor of the Register conjectured (note to p. 7 and index, p. 149) that 'Balyofryn next Gylgoban' was Ballyornan, parish of Powerscourt, co. Wicklow. Kilgobbin and Powerscourt are, however, some seven miles distant from each other.

The pedigree of the Denes has already been traced (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21), and the descent of the two fees here followed that of the Barony of Keir from the time of William de Dene, whose grandson Reginald de Dene held these two fees at his death in 1302. In the 1307 feodary these fees are ascribed to him, but one version correctly ascribes them to his heir.

CO. CARLOW

4. Ardristan, barony of Rathvilly.

	name	fees	place
1247	Reginald ¹ de Valle	1	Arbristi
1307	John de Valle	1	Ardbristyn (Ardbrystid)

The name de Valle is the Latinized form of Dale, from which place in Pembrokeshire the family took its name.² On the division of the Earl Marshal's fees in 1247 Gilbert de Valle, the head of the house, held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Pembrokeshire of the share of the heirs of de Braose. At the same date he held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Ballicarnall, co. Wexford (see Valence fees, no. 31) of the Valence share, but that was a late enfeoffment, whereas cadets of the family had been enfeoffed of lands elsewhere in Ireland at least a quarter of a century earlier. Ardristan³ was held by one of these junior lines, and this branch of the family also held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee at Inchyolaghan or Castleinch, co. Kilkenny (see Kilkenny fees, no. 26).

A series of charters of about the year 1200 show three brothers in Ireland, Gilbert, Stephen and Hay de Valle—a dead brother, Geoffrey is also mentioned—sons of Rodbert and Joete. Of these, Gilbert was the ancestor of de Valle of Ardbristan and Inchyolaghan; Stephen appears to have been the ancestor of de Valle of Tulachany or Grange, co. Kilkenny;⁴ Hay de Valle, the third brother, was enfeoffed of Rathtoe, co. Carlow,⁵ but he apparently did not hold this fee directly

¹ The feodary on the Pat. Roll reads Reynold. ² See Owen, 'Old Pembrokeshire Families,' p. 91, for the early history of the family in Wales. ³ The Irish form of the place-name is *Ard m-brestine* (*Onomast. Goid.*). The feodaries and the early charters quoted below have the unclipped *b*. ⁴ See note 6, p. 242 for the pedigree of this branch. ⁵ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 418, charter by which Hai de Valle, brother of Gilbert and Stephen de Valle, granted to the Hospital the advowson of the church of St. Brigid of Rathoe for the souls of his father Rodbert, his mother Joete, his brother Geoffrey, and Raymond (le Gros) and Griffin his brother. As these brothers must have owed their lands in Forth to Raymond le Gros, it is possible that they were relatives of his. Githin de Valle, who succeeded Gilbert (below) may have owed his odd Christian

of the Marshals (for it does not occur in the feodaries) but of an intermediate lord. Rodbert, the father of these three sons, may have been the head of the Welsh family. If so, he must have had an elder son from whom de Valle of Ballycarnall descended (see Valence fees, no. 31).

About the year 1200 Gilbert de Valle granted to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Dublin the advowson of the church of St. James of Artbristlin (Ardristan) with the consent of J. (John, 1192-1201) Bishop of Leighlin, for the souls of his father Rodbert and his mother Joete.¹ Among the witnesses are Stephen de Valle, Hay de Valle, and the Lady Basilia (Strongbow's sister and wife of Raymond le Gros). Hay and Stephen de Valle are shown by a charter of Hay's to have been his brothers.² This grant of Gilbert de Valle, *dominus fundi*, was confirmed by H. (Herlewin, 1202-17) Bishop of Leighlin.³ About the year 1210 Githin de Valle held Ardristan, confirming to the Dublin Hospital the above grant of the church of Ardristlin in Fodered (Forth).⁴ In the 1247 feodary Reginald de Valle held 1 fee in Ardristan, and at the same date Reimund (*sic*, read Reinold, i.e. Reginald) de Valle held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in co. Kilkenny at Theolechan, that is Inchyolaghan or Castleinch (see Kilkenny fees, no. 26). The two fees were in fact held by the same branch of the de Valle family, and their descent was identical. The name of the tenant of Inchyolaghan in the feodary of 1247 entered on the Patent Roll of 1279 is John de Valle, so we may conclude that Reginald died about that time, and was succeeded by John.

John de Valle was succeeded in Ardristan by his son, another John, who in 1293 by final concord in the court of Earl Roger Bigod, at

name to Griffin (of which it seems to be a variant), Raymond's brother. The date of the above charter is about 1200. About sixty years later Sir Jordan de Valle confirmed this charter of Sir Hay de Valle. (*ibid.* no. 420). It is likely that this man is the same as a Jordan de Valle, who occurs a little earlier, when he granted (before 1253, when John de St. John, Bishop of Ferns, one of the witnesses died) the churches of St. Andrew and St. Brigid of Mathelcon (Regr. St. Thomas's, 185), Sir Hay de Valle his son being a witness. Mathelcon is the modern Moyacomb or Clonegall, barony of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, on the borders of co. Carlow. In 1303 Oliva and Roysia, the heirs of Robert de Valle, held 3 knights' fees in Matheikon of the Earl of Ormond (Red Book of Ormond, 3) and this is probably Moyacomb.

¹ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 409. ² Hay's charter, above (Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 418); Gilbert, Hai and Stephen de Valle witnessed the charter of William de Burgh of the church of Ardoyne, co. Carlow (Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 104) before 1202 (*cf.* Orpen, ii. 147); and Gilbert de Valle with Stephen and Hay his brothers witnessed the grant by Robert de Canteton of the church of Barragh, co. Carlow to St. Thomas's (Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 106). ³ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 410. ⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 411.

Carlow recognized the right of the Prior of the Dublin Hospital in the advowson of Ardbrystyn.¹ About the year 1300 John de Valle was lay patron of the churches of Incholham and Balybor (Inchyolaghan and Ballybur).² In the 1307 feodary he held Ardristan. After the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1314, his feudal service was among those assigned to the Earl's widow Matilda in dower.³ This was for his fee of Inchyolaghan or Castleinch; and about 1317 he held Cheleghan (Inchyolaghan) (see Kilkenny fees, no. 26). In 1322 Gilbert son of John de Valle knight, quitted claim to Henry son of David de Valle his *consanguineus* and his heirs to all his right in messuages, lands and tenements in Ardebrystyn, Cnokardath, Rosna an Baal, Arwyl and Incheholehan,⁴ a deed which again proves that Ardristan and Inchyolaghan were held by the same line.⁵

Henceforward the heirs of Henry de Valle held these places. In 1349 a settlement was made on James son of Henry de Valle, knight, of two parts of the manor of Ardbrystyn with the reversion of the third part that Thomas le Botiller and Katharine his wife (probably the widow of James's father) held in dower of Katherine, on him and his heirs male, remainder to Raymond, son of Peter de Valle and others named.⁶ In 1355 this last-named Raymond de Valle held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Inchewolghan (see Kilkenny fees, no. 26); and in 1371-2 Raymond son of Peter de Valle granted to the Hospital of St. John, Kilkenny rights in 13 acres in Incholeghan.⁷

The name de Valle in Ireland eventually became Vale and Wall.⁸

¹ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 413. ² Carrigan, iii. 329. ³ Pipe Roll, 16 Ed. II. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 559. ⁵ A junior branch of the de Valles held Roscat, the Roscaath of charters of Raymond le Gros (Orpen in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1906), a townland in Ardristan. About the year 1270 John de Valle quitclaimed to Sir Theobald Walter, Butler of Ireland, and his heirs, Lysmocloman with the advowson of the church, &c., which Theobald held of William de Valle, within the grantor's tenement of Ardebrystyn, called Roskat (Ormond Deeds, i. 159). This is endorsed. ⁶ Lysmacloman besed belagh (? Tulagh, i.e., Tullow) in Ofelan in tenemento de Bristin (Ardristan).⁷ Roskat had been granted by this William, as William son of Nicholas de Valle, to Sir Theobald le Botiller and his heirs (*ibid.*, i. 126). An interesting document concerning Roscat and its tenants is preserved in the Register of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Dublin (no. 415, cf. no. 416) dated 1265. It appears from this that William de Valle had had a dispute with the Hospital about the celebration of mass in the chapel of Roscat, which William asserted should be done at the Hospital's expense. To terminate the dispute, the Prior agreed to find a chaplain to celebrate mass for the souls of William's father and mother and of his wife Katherine; and William gave the Hospital a chalice for use in the chapel during his life. He had a lease in the Butler manor of Rush, co. Dublin, from Sir Theobald le Botiller for life, in exchange for his land of Roscat, and was alive in 1282, but dead by 1295 (Ormond Deeds, i. 257, 324). ⁸ Ormond Deeds, i. 816. ⁷ *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1872-3. ⁸ The Editors of the Duiske charters are, however, in error in stating that Veel or Calf was the same name as the de Valle.

In 1393-4 a Sir Geoffrey de Valle was seised of Johnstown (parish of Urglin, co. Carlow) and other lands in the county,¹ and Walls were the owners of Johnstown in Stuart times.²

Ardristan came eventually to the Butlers, and an inquisition of 1607 shows Theobald, Viscount Butler of Tullophelim seised of a martland in Ardristan and Cloghnemony.³ On the Dissolution of the Monasteries the rectory of Ardristan was in the possession of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Dublin.⁴

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5. Ardnehue, parish of Killerrig, barony of Carlow.

	name	fees	place
1247	Thomas Damartu ⁵	1	Aredenethe ⁶
1307	Adam Brun (le Brun)	1	Ardynheth (Ardynhoth)

This fee is Ardnehue in the parish of Killerrig, the modern name for the townland being apparently a late formation. It is likely that the name of the tenant in 1247 should properly be Dammartin, for people of that name occur at an early date in the neighbourhood. One of the charters of Basilia, sister of Strongbow and widow of Raymond le Gros speaks of Hinche Crunewal (Inche cronewal &c.) which she and her second husband Geoffrey FitzRobert purchased of William Dammartin (or Danmartin),⁷ and Orpen⁸ believed that this place was the present townland of Inch Island or Motalusha in the parish of Grangeford, adjoining Killerrig. The date of this grant is *c.* 1200, certainly before 1211 when Geoffrey FitzRobert died. An earlier charter of this group, from Raymond himself, is witnessed by Stephen de Danmartin.⁹ William de Danmartin[n] witnessed a charter of Gilbert de Valle concerning the neighbouring parish of Ardristan *c.* 1200 (see no. 4), and as William de Dammartin another charter of land in the neighbourhood of about the same date.¹⁰

The tithes of Ardnehue were early appropriated to the preceptory

¹ Egerton MS. 75. ² Inqns., co. Carlow, no. 5 of Jas. I. ³ *Ibid.*, no. 1 of Jas. I. ⁴ Fiants, Eliz. 322; Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, pp. 61, 66. ⁵ Damarcu in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁶ Aredenoze in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls; but what looks like 'z' in the Chanc. Misc. is apparently the Gothic thorn = 'th.' ⁷ Regr. St. Thomas's, 110, 112. ⁸ *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1906, p. 371. ⁹ Regr. St. Thomas's, 114. ¹⁰ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 421.

of the Knights Hospitallers at Killerrig, in which parish Ardnehue lies. In Pope Innocent III's confirmation to the Hospitallers in 1212 the land of Airhunen hiech is presumably intended for Ardenheth.¹ At the date of the Suppression of the Monasteries the Hospitallers held the preceptory of Kyllerge (Killerrig) with its dependent vicarages including Ardynheth.²

How Ardnehue came to the hands of the Brun family does not appear. The 1307 feodary shows the fee here held by Adam Brun. In 1374 Richard Brune was dead, holding 1 messuage and 1 carucate of land in Ardeneth as of the King's manor of Castletown, leaving a daughter and heir Margaret. For three years the lands had been occupied by Sir Thomas Brune kt., of . . . , co. Meath, which may perhaps serve to indicate to what family of Brun or Brown these people belonged.³

CO. CARLOW

6. Killerrig, barony of Carlow.

	name	fees	place
1247	Walter de Killergi	1	Kilregi

This fee is not represented in the feodary of 1307. It is the modern Killerrig, the early form of the name found in the records being generally Killergi, as above. The earliest reference to the place that we possess gives in fact precisely the same spelling as in the feodary. That is 'Killergi,' which occurs among the possession of the Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, confirmed to them by Pope Innocent III in 1212.⁴

A John de Killergi witnessed a charter of Matilda, daughter of William Marshal I and mother of Earl Roger Bigod, to the Abbey of Duiske, c. 1246.⁵ Possibly he held this fee, from which place the family took their name, which does not occur again. They were perhaps the same people as those later called de la Felde. The accounts of Earl Roger Bigod have several references to the latter family. In those of

¹ Regr. Kilmainham, 152-3. ² Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, p. 98. ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 85b. ⁴ Regr. Kilmainham, where it is pointed out (p. 165) that Ware's statement that the preceptory of Killerrig was founded for the Knights Templars by Gilbert de Borard in King John's time is not borne out by this record which shows it in the Hospitallers' hands in 1212; cf. note 9, p. 42. ⁵ Duiske Charters, no. 54.

1280-1¹ Robert de la Felde paid rent as a free tenant of the vill of the castle of Forth; also in 1281-2,² in 1282-3,³ and 1283-4.⁴ He died c. 1282-3, for the accounts of that year⁵ show expenses of the heir of John son of Robert in ward to the Earl by the death of his father. That this was John son of Robert de la Felde appears from the accounts of 1283-4,⁶ which have '100s. received of the relief of John de la Felde for 1 knight's fee in Kyllergy for two terms,' endorsed 'inquire who took seisin in the meantime'; and in 1287-8⁷ 20s. was received from John son of Robert de Lafeld of the service of Kildare for the year 1288. The family therefore, besides being free tenants of the vill of the castle of Forth, held this knight's fee in Killerrig.

Nothing more is recorded of the knight's fee here, as distinct from the estate owned by the Hospitallers. It does not appear in the 1307 feodary, and it is probable that it lapsed to the overlord from failure of heirs, and was not regranted.

CO. CARLOW

7. Castlegrace, parishes of Aghade and Ballon, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
1247	William le Gras	1	land of Robert de Kantington
1307	Thomas le Botyler	1	Gras (Grag)

Robert de Caunteton, a nephew of Raymond le Gros (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 11) is known to have been enfeoffed of Barragh, in the southern part of the barony of Forth, the gift of the church of which to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin, he confirmed.⁸ The knight's fee of this feodary, however, is not Barragh, but Castlegrace. This is proved by the charter quoted below, which shows that its Irish name was Tollathynernth and that the family of le Gras, who held it in 1247, parted with it to the Butlers c. 1300, thus explaining how Thomas le Botyler held 'Gras,' that is Castlegrace, in 1307.

Robert de Caunteton must have died without heirs, his lands escheating to the Marshal overlords and being granted to members of the family of le Gras. One of these, probably William le Gras the

¹ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1237-51. ² *Ibid.*, 1237-43. ³ *Ibid.*, 1237-45. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 1237-46. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 1237-12. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 1239-3. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 1239-7. ⁸ Regr. St. Thomas's, 106, 107.

elder (see below) was granted this fee, and to another of the le Gras brothers, Hamo, there is evidence that Barragh was given.¹

The pedigree of the family of Crassus, Grassus or le Gras (later Grace of Courtstown, co. Kilkenny) has been traced by Mr. Sheffield Grace.² The early descent, as given by him, is legendary, and it will be sufficient here to begin with William Crassus, Grassus or le Gras of Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, from whom Carrigan³ and Orpen⁴ have proved the descent of the Irish Graces. This William Crassus is known from the charter of his son William Crassus (styled the elder because he had a younger brother of the same name) to the Priory of Bradenstoke, Wiltshire.⁵ He was father of five sons, William the elder, William the younger, Hamo, Anselm and Robert. He married a sister of William Marshal I.⁶ His sons are called in various records cousins of the Earl Marshal.⁷ The charter, just mentioned, was executed between 1205, when Anselm Crassus became Treasurer of Exeter and 1219, when William Marshal I died. In it William Crassus is styled first-born son of William Crassus; and the charter is executed with the consent of William Crassus the younger, Hamo and Anselm Crassus, Treasurer of Exeter, his brothers, for the soul of Robert, his brother, buried at Bradenstoke.

Of these four surviving sons of William Crassus, Anselm became Bishop of St. David's in 1231. The other three went to Ireland, apparently in the train of their uncle William Marshal I, and are frequently met with as witnesses to the charters of the Earl and his sons.⁸ In the feodaries of 1247 William le Gras, probably the son of William Crassus the younger, is found holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Offerlane, co. Leix, and $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Tullaroan, co. Kilkenny (see Kilkenny fees, nos. 12, 21). As the feodary shows, the family were not the first feofees of Castlegrace. Their Irish enfeoffments cannot, indeed,

¹ A Hamo Grassus (le Gras) held Barragh (Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 417). In editing the Register of this Hospital I dated this charter c. 1270, because I identified the grantor with a Sir Hamo le Gras who witnessed deeds concerning Crosspatrick, co. Wexford, about that date (Ormond Deeds, i. 162, 180). But it is possible that he was the early Hamo (the form of the name, Grassus, is early) who c. 1230 held lands in Gowran, co. Kilkenny (Ormond Deeds, i. 76). ² Memorials of the Family of Grace. ³iii. 498. ⁴iii. 50. ⁵ Dugdale, *Monast.*, vi, 338. ⁶ *Histoire de Guillaume le Maréchal*, l. 398, says the Earl had two sisters richly married, one of them to Robert del Pont l'Arche; the husband of the other, William Crassus, is not named. ⁷ When Anselm le Gras was consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1231 he is described as nephew of William Marshal the elder (*Annales Monast.* iv. 422 in Rolls Series). In 1224 the Earl (William Marshal II) despatched Sir W. le Gras, *consanguineum nostrum*, to reinforce Carrickfergus (C.D.I., i. 1203). ⁸ Note to Duiske Charters, no. 2.

be earlier than the days of William Marshal I if, as seems probable, they first went to Ireland with him.

William Crassus the elder made a grant to the burgesses of Sodbury, witnessed by Sir William Crassus the younger and Sir Hamo Crassus his brothers.¹ In 1217 he was granted a market in his manor of Sodbury.² He was the Earl Marshal's seneschal in Leinster in 1224.³ In 1219 he made a fine to have to wife Hawise, daughter and heir of Thomas de London of Ogmores, Wales,⁴ but she married instead in 1223 Walter de Braose.⁵ There is no certain record of him after 1224; and the William of 1234 who was empowered to take seisin for Gilbert, Earl Marshal, of his Irish estates, was probably his nephew.⁶

This nephew was the son of William Crassus the younger (brother of William the elder). In his charter to Sodbury he is styled William Crassus eldest son of William Crassus the younger;⁷ the charter confirms all that William Crassus the elder, 'my uncle' gave to the town. It is possible that William the younger (the father) was alive in 1241 when William Crassus the younger was one of the justices before whom a fine of land in co. Wexford was levied.⁸ But it is difficult to be sure which William is concerned.

It was presumably William son of William Crassus the younger who was the William le Gras who held in 1247 the various fees in Ireland mentioned above. In 1249 there was committed to him by the Justiciar the castle of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, at Asterkerlon (i.e. Offerkelane, now Offerlane where William le Gras held $\frac{1}{3}$ fee).⁹ It was presumably a later William le Gras¹⁰ (? his son) who in 1283 by fine granted to Thomas Weland, Margery his wife and Richard their son, the manor of Sobbir (Chipping Sodbury) to hold to them and the heirs of Richard for ever, with reversion to John son of Thomas Weland, in exchange for the lands of Tullachrothan, Rathbolgan, Gortnellen and Ballydine (Tullaroan, etc.) which William le Gras held of the gift of William Weland, Thomas's brother.¹¹

This William le Gras was dead by 1283 when Edmund le Gras paid relief for his father to Earl Roger Bigod for 1 fee in (i.e., Castlegrace).¹² In 1297 it was claimed that Ballyregan and other

¹ Rudder, 'Gloucestershire,' p. 673. ² *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, i. 368. ³ Gormanston Regr., p. 162. ⁴ *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.*, i., p. 40. ⁵ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1216-1225, p. 376. ⁶ C.D.L., i. 2144. ⁷ Rudder, *loc. cit.* ⁸ Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 177. ⁹ C.D.L., i. 3017. ¹⁰ A Hamo le Gras seems to have intervened (see Kilkenny fees, no. 21). ¹¹ C.D.L., ii. 2158. ¹² Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-3; the name of the fee is left blank.

lands said to be in the barony of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, had belonged to William le Gras, Edmund's grandfather.¹ In 1302 Edmund (with Anselm, Hamo and David le Gras) was among the barons summoned.² He was alive in 1305.³ He was succeeded by his son William le Gras who about 1300-1305, and apparently in his father's lifetime, granted to Edmund Butler of Ireland and his heirs Castrum Gras 'which is called Tollathynernth in Offothirith (Forth) to be held by the service of one knight, as he holds the same by the gift of Edmund, his father.' This is endorsed 'the deed of Grace's castell in the com. of Catherlaghe',⁴ i.e. Castlegrace which Orpen surmised⁵ took its name from a member of the Grace family, as is shown by the above deed to have been the case.

This fee was given by Edmund Butler to his brother Thomas by a charter by which Edmund Walter, Butler of Ireland, granted to Thomas le Botiller his brother his manor of 'Tyllauthneng which is called Castellum Gras in Fothrid, as he had had it of the feoffment of Walter (*sic*) son of Edmund le Gras.⁶ In the 1307 feodary, therefore, Thomas le Botyler is the tenant. Though the grant was made to Thomas and his heirs, Castlegrace reverted to the head of the house. In 1545 it was part of his possessions mentioned in the will of James Butler, Earl of Ormond,⁷ and was in Stuart times among those of Theobald, Viscount Butler of Tullowphelim.⁸

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8. Kilbele. Not identified; probably in the parish of Agha, barony of Idrone.

	name	fees	place
1247	William Graherne (<i>sic</i>) ⁹	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kilbele
1307	William Traharne	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kibbelet (Kilbolet)

The name Kilbele has disappeared; but the evidence goes to show that it was in the neighbourhood of Leighlinbridge, parish of Agha. For the position of the Trahernes' lands may probably be assigned from an entry in the Register of the Hospital of St. John

¹ Plea Roll quoted by Carrigan, iii. 501. ² C.D.I., v. 47. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 474. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 340. ⁵ *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1906 p. 368 ff. ⁶ Red Book of Ormond, no. 68. ⁷ Ormond Deeds, iv., no. 352. ⁸ Inqns. co. Carlow, no. 1 of Jas. I, no. 5 of Chas. I. ⁹ A scribal error for Traherne.

the Baptist, Dublin,¹ a record that the Hospital held nine acres of land in the tenement of Rathedyn (Rathedan, parish of Agha) 'in length between the land of Geoffrey Galbarry on the west and the land of John Traharin on the east, in breadth between the King's road which leads towards Tylach (Tullow) on the north and the water called Tachmabrin on the south.' The date is probably shortly after 1307.² The place-name Kilbele (Kilbolet) perhaps means the wood of the Boly, and thus connected with le Boly, where the Traherne held land (below) and with Ballynaboley, a townland in the parish of Killinane.³

The earliest record of a member of the Traherne family in co. Carlow is c. 1200 when Philip de Traherne witnessed a charter of Hai de Valle of the church of Rathtoe in the county.⁴ In the 1247 feodary William Traherne held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Kilbele. About the year 1257 he witnessed a Carlow deed.⁵ He was succeeded by 1280-1 by Henry Traharne who then paid 25s. for relief for his $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Kylbele.⁶ William Traherne succeeded. He occurs in 1287-8 when he and Roger Talun paid £18 6s. 8d. rent for the chief serjeanty of the county of Carlow,⁷ and in 1288-9 when he and John Russel paid £13 6s. 8d. for the same.⁸ William Traherne was addressed as one of the magnates of Ireland in 1301-2.⁹ He was a witness c. 1300 of the grant by William le Gras to Edmund Butler of Castlegrace (see no. 7), and as William Traherne of the liberty of Carlow was one of the jurors on the inquisition on Earl Roger Bigod's lands in 1307. In the feodary compiled on that occasion he held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Kibbelet (Kilbolet, i.e. Kilbele) as well as 1 fee in Kilcloyt (see no. 14). In addition he held 1 carucate of land at le Boly (? Ballynaboley).

John, son and heir of William Traharne, married c. 1300 Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Dionysius de Mariscis, and got with her from Edmund le Botiller (succeeded his father in 1299) the manor of Carregneveath, which Theobald le Botiller had given to Dionisius.¹⁰

¹ p. 262. ² William Traherne held this fee in the feodary of 1307, and in 1308 the King took the homage of John, son and heir of William Traherne, who held of the King in Ireland (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 10), presumably this fee (below). Geoffrey Galbarry was a juror on the inquisition on Earl Roger Bigod's fees in 1307. ³ Kilbele may possibly be Ballynaboley, in which case the land whose boundary is indicated above would not be this fee, though near to it. ⁴ Regr. St. John the Baptist, 419. ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i. 66. ⁶ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-1. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 1239-7. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 1239-8. ⁹ C.D.I., v. 47. ¹⁰ Red Book of Ormond, p. 94. Carregneveath was apparently in co. Limerick, as it was a member of the manor of Bruree (see Brooks on the 'Family of Marisco' in *Journal, R.S.A.I.*, June, 1932, p. 63 for Bruree, p. 69 for Carregneveath). As shown there Bruree was given by Hamo de Valoignes with his daughter Mabel in marriage to John de Marisco, son of Geoffrey de Marisco the Justiciar.

By 1308 this John had succeeded his father, the King then taking the homage of John son and heir of William de Traharne deceased of all the lands which William held of the King in Ireland, presumably Kilbele and Kilcloyt.¹

There are some later references to Kilbele and Kilcloyt. Henry Traharne, who in 1322 had received a grant from the King for his expenses in fighting the Irish in the marches of Leinster,² was treacherously taken in his house of Kilbeg (? Kilbele) by Richard, son of Philip O'Nolan.³ In 1358 Sir John de Cornwaille (then or later Constable of Carlow Castle) who had acquired the castle of Kylbele in the marches of Carlow which had been destroyed by the O'Nolans (but which, while standing had been a great refuge to the faithful of that county against the Irish) received a grant from the King of £40 for repairing it.⁴ In the same year John Galbarre (of the family which, as shown above, were the Trahernes' neighbours) was granted 100s. for his expenses in fortifying two fortalices in Galbarreston and Rahafyn or Rahalyn (? Rathedan) next Leighlin in the marches of Carlow.⁵

Another Henry Traharne, who was sheriff of Carlow in 1354⁶ may have been the head of this family. He is probably the Henry who with John Traharne, held lands in Pollardeston (Pollerton, parish of Carlow) held of the Barony of Obargy, the custody of which was granted to one Thomas Markanston, Thomas Traharn at the same time being granted the custody of the lands in Kylclogh (? Kilcloyt) c. 1372.⁷ That a Henry who was dead by 1375 was the head of the family is shown by the record of that year granting to John Traharn the marriages of Joan, Margaret, Anastasia and Marjory, daughters and heirs of Henry Traharn deceased, who held of the King in chief.⁸

As for Carregneveath, Geoffrey de Marisco gave it to his daughter Matilda for the service of 1/10 knight's fee (Ormond Deeds, i. 83), and Matilda gave it to Theobald le Botiller to be held of the chief lord, the lord of Bruree (*ibid.*, 270). Theobald granted it to Dionysius de Marisco, as above. Dionysius was dead by 1291 when his widow Isolda sued Thomas Lee for a third part of the manor of Clarigneneigh (*sic*); and Dionysius's daughter Alice married John de Traharne, as above.

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 10. ² *Ibid.*, 30. ³ Annals of Ireland in Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 371. ⁴ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 66, 67 b. ⁵ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 66, 70 b., 78. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 56 b., 65 b. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 82 b. John Traharne too had been rewarded for his labours in fighting the Irish in Leix and Slievemargy and elsewhere in Leinster and for keeping safe the roads of Carlow (*ibid.*, 86 b.). ⁸ *Ibid.*, 92 b.

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9. Balmackele. ? Ballynakill, parish of Dunleckny, barony of Idrone East.

	name	fees	place
1247	Richard Galun (<i>sic</i>) ¹	1/7 ²	land of William Buegelond ³
1307	Richard Taloun	1/8	Balmackele

Balmackele probably represents Ballynakill in the parish of Dunleckny; in which case, etymologically the name must have suffered corruption. In later times the Tallons are found in the neighbouring parish of Agha. Nothing is known of William Buegelond (Buegnelond) who preceded Richard Talun in the fee. Richard Talun himself occurs before 1229 when he witnessed a charter of Thomas FitzAnthony.⁴

In 1280-1 Henry Talun paid 26s. 8d. rent as a free tenant of Earl Roger Bigod,⁵ and again in 1281-2,⁶ 1282-3⁷ and 1283-4⁸. An entry of the year 1287-8 when he paid 5s. (i.e. for 1/8 knight's fee) feudal dues for the service of Kildare,⁹ proves that he was the tenant here. Between 1280 and 1300 Henry Talun witnessed the charter of Earl Roger Bigod to New Ross.¹⁰ In 1295 he occurs with Richard his son,¹¹ In 1297 Richard son of Henry Talun again occurs.¹² He must have succeeded his father about that time.

In 1301 Richard Talun is named among the magnates of Ireland,¹³ and again with John Talun in 1301-2.¹⁴ About the year 1300 he was a witness to the charter of William le Gras concerning Castlegrace (see no. 7). By 1301 he held the Barony of Taghmolyn (St. Mullin's in Idrone) of Earl Roger Bigod,¹⁵ applying in that year for licence to give to Tintern Abbey 3 acres of land in Taghmolyn with the advowson of the church in exchange for the manor of Balycronegan (Ballycrinnigan, near St. Mullin's), co. Carlow. The jurors found that the church of Taghmolyn was appurtenant to the Barony of

¹ A scribal error for Talun, as in the case of Traherne (no. 8). ² The feodary apparently reads *vii pars*, but *viii* is a more likely figure and agrees with the other records. ³ Buegnelond in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁴ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 191. ⁵ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1237-41. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 1237-43. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 1237-45. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 1237-46. ⁹ *Ibid.*, 1239-7. ¹⁰ Chart. Priv. 84. ¹¹ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 72. ¹² *Ibid.*, 101. ¹³ C.D.I., iv. 785. ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, v. 47. ¹⁵ Peter Giffard was enfeoffed by Strongbow of the Barony of St. Mullin's, and it later belonged to the Carews (see note 1, page 61). In some way it must have reverted to Earl Roger Bigod, for in 1280-1 it was held by Sir John Bigod. Sir John Bigod also held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Aghmacart, Leix (see Kilkenny fees, no. 45), and in 1286 is found mortgaging these two manors. By 1301 St. Mullin's had been granted to the Taluns, as above.

Taghmolyn which Richard Talun held in chief of the Earl Marshal.¹ The licence was granted.² In the 1307 feodary Richard Taloun held the 1/8 fee in Balymackele, as well as 2 carucates of land in Balymaccolyt (? Balymackele), and the Barony of Taghmolyn for which he rendered 4s. yearly. In the same year he was complaining of trespass and robbery by the seneschal and sheriff of Carlow, associated with Cauntetons and Lyvets, in his manor of Balycroungan and other places (named)³ and won his suit. Again, in the same year, with his kindred, he made his peace with John de Lyvet and his kindred, who had assaulted and wounded him and killed his brother and his cousin.⁴ This affair was soon followed by his own death; in that year in Maurice de Caunteton's rebellion (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 11) he was killed by Maurice de Caunteton.⁵ In 1308-9 the sheriff of Carlow accounted for the rents, etc. of Taghmolyng, which belonged to Richard Talun deceased who held of the King in chief, and also for the lands of Balym^ekele, Elizabeth his widow having dower.⁶ The premises were committed to John Talun.⁷ Henry Tallon, who made his submission to Richard II in 1395⁸ was presumably the head of this family.

A member of this family, Hugh Tallon, founded about the year 1314 a house of Austin Friars at Tullow, endowing it with 3 acres of land in the vill of St. John next Tullow (? Templeowen) which he held of the Hospitallers.⁹

In Henry VIII'S reign Nicholas and Hubert Tallone in a suit against the Kavanaghs, complained that their father and grandfather and all their ancestors, who had been seised of certain lands and tenements in the county of Idrone, were kept from them by the Kavanaghs.¹⁰ In 1568 Sir Peter Carew, who had by process of law and arms become possessed of the barony of Idrone, complained of entry into his lands by the Kavanaghs and by William Tallant of Agha.¹¹ This William Tallon later held his lands of Agha from Sir Peter Carew, and died in 1584 leaving a son James who in 1604, alienated them.¹²

¹ C.D.I., iv. 795. ² *Ibid.*, iv. 827; v. 86. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls ii, 328. ⁴ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 338. ⁵ Annals of Ireland in Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 338; *cf.* the murder of Richard Talun' in the rebellion of Maurice de Canteton (Pipe Roll, 3 Ed. II). ⁶ Pipe Roll, 3 Ed. II. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 6 Ed. II. ⁸ Cal. Carew MSS., vol v, p. 378. ⁹ Remembrancia Roll, 6 Ed. II., in Harris MSS., xiii., 423 (Nat. Library of Ireland); *cf.* Regr. Kilmainham, pp. 30, 43. I am indebted for these references to Brother F. X. Martin, O.S.B. ¹⁰ Cal. Pat and Close Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII-Eliz., p. 190. ¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 520. ¹² Inqns. co. Carlow, no. 17 of Chas. I.

Co. CARLOW

10. Tullowphelim, barony of Rathvilly.

	name	fees	place
1247	Teobert Walter	4	barony of Tyllach.
1307	Edmund le Botyler	barony (4)	Tullath Offelmyth. ¹

The Walters or Butlers, founders of the house of Ormonde,² held, besides their large estates in co. Tipperary, two extensive fees of the Earl Marshal: these four fees constituting the Barony of Tullow in Offelimy, the name of which territory is preserved in that of the town of Tullowphelim, from which a branch of the Butlers got a title; and another four fees in Gowran, co. Kilkenny (see Kilkenny fees, no. 36). These fees in Leinster—Tullowphelim, at any rate—had been given by Prince John to his follower Theobald Walter I, who apparently first went to Ireland in 1185 with the Prince, to whom he owed the office of Butler of Ireland.³ When Earl William Marshal married in 1189 Strongbow's daughter and heiress Isabel, John refused to give him seisin of his Irish lands, as he had himself made grants of some of them to his own followers. The Marshal appealed to King Richard, who insisted on seisin being given to him; but John managed to have an exception made in the case of the lands he had given to Theobald Walter, and the King consented to this, provided that Theobald held his lands of the Marshal.

One of the places that John had given to Theobald Walter was Arklow, co. Wicklow, not in later times reckoned a part of the Marshal fief. Tullowphelim also was given by John to Theobald by a charter in which John, lord of Ireland, granted to Theobald Walter, Butler of Ireland, the manor of Tulauth in Ofelmyth in Ossoria, as well as the place called le Steyne in Dublin, for the service which Jordan was accustomed to make for Tulauth. The date is *c.* 1192.⁴ Jordan was presumably an Anglo-Norman, but there is nothing to show who this earlier feoffee (? of Strongbow's) was.

In his charter of confirmation of these grants of Prince John,

¹Tulagh (Tylauch) Offelmyth in feodary in Cal. Just. Rolls. ²For the early pedigree of the Walters see Carte, 'Life of James, Duke of Ormonde', Introduction, *passim*; Orpen, ii. 94. ³Orpen, ii. 95. ⁴Red Book of Ormond, no. 2. The witnesses are the same as those of a dated charter (*ibid.*, no. 31) of 4 Richard I; in any case the witness of Hugh, Bishop of Coventry, limits the date to 1188-98.

William Marshal gave to Theobald the vill of Arklow with its castle, for the service of one knight; the land of Machtalewi¹ for the service of 4 knights; and the vill of Tholach in Ossory by the service of 4 knights.² Some grants by tenants of Theobald Walter's Barony of Tullow were made to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin: Arthdoin (Ardoyn, near Tullowphelim) in Ofelemethit (Offelimity) before 1202³ by William de Burgh; and about Rathmore (barony of Rathvilly) and Kilmacatin (probably Kilmacart, near Hacketstown, barony of Rathvilly) by Roger de Leicester.⁴

By a first wife Theobald had a daughter Beatrice who married first Thomas de Hereford, and secondly Hugh Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe; and another daughter married to Gerald de Prendergast.⁵ By his second wife, Matilda la Vavasour, he had a son and heir, Theobald Walter II. He was dead by 1206, and his widow married by the following year to Fulk FitzWarin.⁶ Theobald Walter II came of age and got seisin of his estates in 1221. He married first a daughter of Geoffrey de Marisco, the Justiciar,⁷ and had by her a son born c. 1223, his heir Theobald III. By his second wife Roesia de Verdun he was the father of John de Verdun. He died in 1230. The son, Theobald III came of age in 1244, married Margaret daughter of Richard de Burgh, and was dead in 1248. He is the Theobald Walter of the 1247 feodary.

The son and heir of Theobald III, Theobald IV, born c. 1242, married Joan daughter of John FitzGeoffrey, Justiciar of Ireland, and died in 1285, leaving Theobald V his son and heir, born c. 1268-9. Theobald V died in 1299 and was succeeded by his brother Edmund le Botiler, who held this fee in the feodary of 1307. He is the ancestor of the Ormondes.

¹The service here of 4 knights' fees shows almost certainly that the land of Machtalewi was Ballygaveran or Gowran (see Kilkenny fees, no. 36; and Brooks, 'Machtalewi, a Leinster chieftain' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1941, p. 53). ²Carte, *op. cit.*, Introduction, xlvi; Ormond Deeds, i no. 31. John's grant is that of Tulauth in Ofelmyth in Ossoria; the Marshal's confirmation is that of Tholach in Ossory. Ofelimity is usually reckoned in Ui Ceinnsealaigh not in Ossory. Misled by this attribution the Editor of the Ormond Deeds identified the Tholach of the Marshal's charter as Tullagher, co. Kilkenny. ³Orpen, ii. 147. ⁴Orpen in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., p. 377. 1906. ⁵Orpen, ii. 95; *cf.* note to Duiske Charters, no. 11; see Valence fees, no. 10. ⁶Orpen, ii. 295. ⁷See Brooks on the 'Family of Marisco' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1932, p. 68.

CO. CARLOW

11. Land in Idrone. Unidentified.

	name	fees	place
1247	Nicholas de Mark	$\frac{1}{4}$	land in Odroine. ¹
1307	Not represented.		

The situation of this fee is not stated, except that it was in Idrone, and since it is not represented in 1307 there is no further evidence from the feodaries to fix its position. But something about its tenant and its location can be gleaned from the Duiske charters.

In 1247 the tenant was Nicholas de Mark, i.e. 'of the March,' that is the March of Idrone; in the Duiske charters he is Nicholas le Marchis, i.e. Marchisius or Marchius, 'the Marcher.' About the year 1224 Nicholas le Marchis was a witness to a grant by Alan Beg to Duiske Abbey of the church of Duntnactathec in Idrone (which Orpen conjectured is Ballyellin, near Ullard) with its chapel of Rathkenny, and also the chapel of Rathsenboth in Forth (? Templeshanbo in Bantry, co. Wexford on the borders of the barony of Forth, co. Carlow).² About the same time Nicholas was witness to another charter from the same Alan Beg of half the church of Erard (Ullard, near Duiske or Graiguenamanagh).³ He witnessed also a grant c. 1226 by Richard de Marisco of land near Rathboghal in Bantry (which Orpen conjectured was his family estate of Monksgrange in that barony);⁴ and also the confirmation c. 1230 or 1231 by Gerald de Prendergast, the overlord.⁵ These charters suggest that Nicholas de Mark or le Marchis held land somewhere in the southern part of the barony of Idrone East.

There is also among the Duiske charters a grant from Nicholas le Marchis himself, for his own soul and those of his wife, ancestors and heirs of the fishery called Chory O Dradan. The date must be about the same as for the above charters, i.e. 1225-1230.⁶ The witnesses include Philip le Marchis and Maurice Maccolletan. The Maccolletans were of the Carlow-Kilkenny border. Amleib MacCollatain witnessed Dermot MacMurrough's confirmation of Dermot O'Ryan's foundation of Killenny, barony of Gowran c. 1162-5⁷, and

¹ Odrom in the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ² Duiske Charters, no. 13. ³ *Ibid.* no. 14. ⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 16. ⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 41. ⁶ *Ibid.*, no. 42. ⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

in 1316 one Malachy M'Collatain killed Sir John de la Poer, a monk of Duiske.¹ In Stuart times they are found at Seskinrath (Seskinrea, parish of Oldleighlin)² and at Ballyraghan (Ballyrowchan, ? Ballyryan, parish of Nurney).³ But these records are not sufficient to indicate with any precision where Nicholas de Mark's fee was.

There remains the fishery of Chory O Dradan (*coraidh*, a fishing weir) which is described as 'in Odrone' in the endorsement on the charter, and was apparently a pool on the river Barrow. Some fifty years later this fishing weir is found in the possession of the St. Florences (see no. 14) when it was written Kordradon (Kordredan). Unfortunately, it is not possible to fix definitely where the St. Florence fee was. It may have been near the Abbey of Duiske (see no. 14), but in any case this later acquisition of Cordradan by the St. Florences would not be proof that it, and consequently the de Mark fee was in the neighbourhood of the original St. Florence fee. All we can say is that Nicholas de Mark or le Marchis held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Idrone, and that it included the fishing weir of Cordradan, which was apparently on the Barrow at some point between Leighlinbridge and Borris.

After 1247 the de Marks ceased to hold this fee, and as Cordradan was in 1288 in the possession of the St. Florences, we may suppose that it lapsed to the overlord through failure of heirs and was re-granted to the St. Florences and perhaps included in the knight's fee which they held (see no. 14). There are a few later references to people named de Marche, one in 1301 when Richard de Marche and Thomas Fyn de Marche witnessed the inquisition on Richard Talun's application for leave to grant land in St. Mullin's with the advowson of the church to Tintern Abbey (see no. 9).

CO. CARLOW

12. Land in Obargy. Unidentified.

	name	fees	place
1247	Ralph Ruffus	$\frac{1}{4}$	land in Obargi.
1307	Richard le Rous	$\frac{1}{4}$	Obergy.

There is no material available to identify the position of this fee, except that it was in Obargy, the greater part of which territory

¹ Duiske Charters, no. 97. note. ² Inqns. co. Carlow, no. 66 of Chas. I. ³ *Ibid.*, nos. 63, 69 of Chas. I.

in the south-east of co. Leix and north-west of co. Carlow had been granted by Strongbow to John de Clahull (see no. 1); but what evidence there is suggests that it was in the neighbourhood of Leighlin.

The name Rufus (Ruffus) is equivalent to le Rous, but is not apparently interchangeable with Russell, which has a similar derivation (the 'red-haired' or 'red-complexioned'). The best-known man of this name is Hugh Rufus or le Rous, who was brought by Geoffrey FitzRobert from Bodmin in Cornwall for the priory he had founded at Kells in Ossory, was the second Prior there and became Bishop of Ossory in 1202. But there is nothing to connect him with the family that held this fee. A Walter Ruffus witnessed a charter to Dunbrody Abbey *c.* 1210 or *c.* 1222.¹ The next references are probably to the Richard le Rous who held this fee in 1307. Between 1280 and 1300 he witnessed the charter of Earl Roger Bigod to New Ross.² In 1281-2 Richard le Rous had the custody of the castle of Finwaugh (Fennagh, barony of Forth).³ In 1283-6 the seneschal of Carlow owed for Richard le Rus a fine of 66s. 8d.⁴ In 1305 Richard le Rous and Thomas le Rous were jurors in a case of assault on the Bishop of Ossory at Leighlin,⁵ and in 1306 Thomas le Rous was summoned as a juror in co. Carlow.⁶ These entries suggest that the le Rous fee in Obargy was in the neighbourhood of Leighlin.

CO. LEIX

13. Tyberkath [an]. Unidentified; apparently in the neighbourhood of Ballylehane, parish of Killabban, barony of Ballyadams, co. Leix.

	name	fees	place
1247	Warin de Monte Canesi	1/10	Tyberkath. ⁷
1307	John de Bonevill	unspecified (1/10)	Typercathan in Oboy. (Typercane)

The place-name Tippercathan or Tippercane has disappeared, and it is not possible to locate this small fee more closely than that it was in Oboy, that is, roughly, the barony of Ballyadams, Leix; but from what is recorded below of the de Boneville lands it is reasonable to suppose that it was in the neighbourhood of Ballyle-

¹ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 179. ² Chart. Priv. 84. ³ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod 1237-43. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 1237-14; cf. C.D.I., iii, p. 96. ⁵ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 42. ⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 264. ⁷ Kiberkath in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls.

hane, as above. But though its precise location eludes us, the history of this fee is of considerable interest.

In 1285 Roger Waspail sued in the court of the liberty of Carlow Thomas de la Cornere for one messuage and 6 carucates of land in Typercathan, and 2 carucates of land in Ballymacdoveran.¹ Thomas de la Cornere held these lands by grant from the Munchensy (de Monte Canesio) family, and therefore called to warranty William son of Warin de Montchensy, who accordingly warranted him. In the pleadings Roger Waspail claimed that Roger Waspail his ancestor was seised of these lands in his demesne as of fee in the time of Henry III, and that from him they descended to Henry Waspail, his son and heir, and from Henry, who died without issue, to Roger his brother, who was the father of him Roger Waspail, the plaintiff. William de Montchensy called to warranty the representatives of the Earl Marshal's heirs: Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and the heirs of de Valence, de Clare, de Vesey, de Mohun, de Bohun, de Mortimer, de Hastings and de Montalt, the other parceners, and produced a charter of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, granting to Hubert de Montchensy the vill of Typercathan with its appurtenances, as fully as Roger Waspail ever held it.

In reply Roger Waspail affirmed that the Earl Marshal and his heirs were never in seisin of Typercathan. Thomas de la Cornere, who held the fee of William de Montchensy, came into court and said that he had paid at Carlow to Earl Roger le Bigod 4s. (i.e. for 1/10 of a knight's fee) for scutage, wherefore the Earl was in seisin of scutage and suit in the county court of Carlow in the name of William de Montchensy. On searching the rolls of the Exchequer, it was found that the service of the manor of Typercathan had been assigned to Matilda de Warenne, one of the heirs of William, Earl Marshal, and that Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk was her heir. On this it was ordered that nothing further should be done in regard to the inquisition which the Justiciar had been directed to hold.² This judgment therefore confirmed Earl Roger Bigod as overlord of this fee and the Montchensys as his tenants; and accordingly in 1307 the fee is held of the Earl.

The facts that Roger Waspail stated that his ancestor Roger Waspail had been in seisin of this fee and denied that the Earl Marshal had ever been in seisin, and that the Marshal's charter granted it to Hubert de Montchensy as fully as Roger Waspail ever held it,

¹ Unidentified. ² C.D.L., iii. no. 54; *cf.* no. 12.

suggest that this was one of the fees that Prince John had given to some of his followers after Strongbow's death; and that, when King Richard insisted in 1189 that the Marshal should have seisin of the inheritance of his wife, Strongbow's daughter, the Marshal took it from Roger Waspail and gave it to Hubert de Montchensy.

The first Roger Waspail of the above record held extensive fees in Dorset, Wiltshire, and elsewhere of the Honor of Gloucester, so that for a time Prince John was his overlord in right of John's wife Isabella, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester; and in the case of Deverel, one of these fees, there is a record that John had put Roger Waspail in seisin during his war, that is, the war between John and the Chancellor while King Richard was absent abroad, 1191-4.¹ It is therefore not unlikely that Roger Waspail owed his advancement in Ireland to Prince John and may possibly have accompanied him there in 1185. But there is no record of him in Ireland before 1204, when he was already married to Margery, daughter of Thomas Flandrensis, and widow first, of Robert de Bigarz and secondly, of David de St. Michael.² Her father Thomas Flandrensis had been given by Strongbow Ardee in Co. Kildare on the borders of Oboy; her first husband Robert de Bigarz had been granted, also by Strongbow, the district of Oboy; her second husband David de St. Michael was son and heir of Robert de St. Michael, to whom Strongbow (probably) had given the barony of Reban, north of Ardee and adjoining Oboy.³ So Roger Waspail had already an interest in the Oboy district. He was also possessed of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, the church of which between 1213 and 1228 he granted for the souls of himself and Margery his wife to Keynsham Abbey.⁴ In 1224 the King appointed him seneschal of Ulster.⁵ He and Margery his wife were alive in June, 1226.⁶ He was succeeded in England and in Ireland by his son, Henry Waspail, mentioned in the pleadings quoted above. Henry between 1226 and 1228 confirmed to Keynsham the church of Rathkeale as granted by his father Sir Roger Waspail;⁷ and occurs in Deverel, Dorset, in 1227 and 1233.⁸ He must have died in the latter year, for in 1233 Roger Waspail, son and heir of Roger Waspail, paid a fine to have his father's lands of the Honor of Gloucester.⁹ This Roger is therefore the Roger brother of Henry of the pedigree given above. In 1251 Roger Waspail had a grant

¹ *Abbrev. Plac.*, p. 1; *Rot. Curiae Regis*, i, p. 30. ² C.D.I., i. no. 246. ³ For these relationships and lands see Orpen, i. 383-5. ⁴ Black Book of Limerick, p. 84. ⁵ C.D.I., i. 1158. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 1392. ⁷ Black Book of Limerick, p. 83. ⁸ Feet of Fines, Dorset. ⁹ *Excerpti. e Rot. Fin.* i. 236.

of free warren in Rathkeale,¹ and in 1262 he was granted the custody of Ireland in the absence of the Justiciar,² and again in 1265.³ In 1280 Roger Waspail exchanged his manor of Rathkeale and other lands in its neighbourhood with John Maltravers for a life grant of the manor of Wolcomb Maltravers, Dorset.⁴ He is presumably son of the last-mentioned Roger, and the plaintiff in the lawsuit of 1285 concerning Tippercathan.

The branch of the Munchensy family which were the tenants of Tippercathan is Munchensy of Norfolk, a junior line descended from Warin de Munchensy, a younger son of Hubert de Munchensy of Edwardstone.⁵ Warin had three sons, Sir Ralph, son and heir who died without issue before 1190; Sir William his brother who succeeded him; and Hubert de Munchensy, a clerk. It was to Hubert that, according to the pleadings above, Tippercathan was granted by William Marshal. His heir would have been his brother Sir William, who married by 1186 Aveline daughter of Roger de Clare, Earl of Hertford, and was dead by 1204, leaving two sons, William who died without issue by 1208, and Warin who succeeded. By Warin's first wife Joan, daughter of the Earl Marshal, he had an only daughter, Joan, her mother's heir, who by marriage with William de Valence brought a share of the Marshal estates to her son Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. By his second wife Warin de Munchensy left a son and heir William. Warin is the Warin de Munchensy who held this fee in the 1247 feodary, and his son and heir William is the party to the lawsuit of 1285, above. William died in 1287, leaving a daughter and heir Denise who married Hugh de Vere and died without issue in 1313, her heir being her cousin Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. In 1307 therefore, we should have expected that Denise de Vere would have been in possession of this fee. She had perhaps quitted claim to it to her cousin and heir apparent, Aymer de Valence; and we may assume that either she or Aymer de Valence enfeoffed John de Bonevill as tenant.

But little is known of John de Bonevill's antecedents. People named Bendeville held land in Oboy and Slievemargy in the early part of the thirteenth century.⁶ But the name is probably not the same.⁷ In one of the Bendeville charters, a grant from John de Clahull

¹ C.D.I., i. 3164. ² *Ibid.*, ii. 727. ³ *Ibid.*, ii. 771. ⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 1778. ⁵ For the pedigree see the Complete Peerage; cf. also Round, '*Rotuli de Dominabus*'; D.N.B.; and Farrer, '*Honors and Knights' Fees*', iii. 103-10. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i., nos. 46, 51, 519, 258. ⁷ The Irish Bonevilles were perhaps a branch of the Bonevilles of Wales: see Complete Peerage; Clarke, '*Cartae Morgan et Glamorgan*,' *passim*.

to William de Bendevile of land in Oboy, c. 1220, Roger de Boneville was a witness. The Bonevilles were therefore early in Oboy. John de Boneville about 1300 witnessed the grant of Castlegrace, co. Carlow (see no. 7). He is presumably the John of the 1307 feodary. By 1302 he had married Matilda, daughter and co-heiress of Matilda (wife successively of John le Botyler and Alexander de Nottingham, and heiress of David FitzGerald, last Baron of Naas) and widow of William de Loundres (de London).¹ As husband of one of the heiresses of the Barony of Naas, he was a man of considerable importance. In 1305 he and Matilda his wife were in possession of the de London fee in Donnybrook, co. Dublin, held by Matilda for life of the inheritance of her son William de London.² In 1307 the sheriff of Carlow was ordered to distrain him; he was then in Scotland in the King's service.³ He was seneschal of Kildare and Carlow in 1308.⁴ He is said to have been killed in 1308 or 1309 by Arnold le Poer in self-defence.⁵ But 1310 is probably the correct date, for in January of that year the King ordered Arnold to desist from besieging John de Boneville, seneschal of Kildare and Carlow, in his castle in co. Carlow.⁶ At the Parliament of Kildare in 1310 Arnold was acquitted for the slaying of de Boneville because done in self-defence.⁷

Another John de Boneville (? a son) was declared a felon and forfeited his lands in 1317.⁸ Or perhaps the reference in 1317 applies to the man killed in 1310. His lands are enumerated in the Pipe Roll.⁹ They were lands and rents in Cradokestoun, Co. Kildare (presumably Cradockstown, parish of Tipper, barony of North Naas); Rathkeragh, Aulisnehan and Carlow, co. Carlow; Douerath, Rathornan, Leghlyn, Corfalyagh and Clonegan, the five last being given to Arnold le Poer. Of these, besides Carlow and Leighlin, may be identified Rathornan in the parish of Tullowgreen, barony of Idrone West, and Rathkeragh and Clonegan, perhaps Rathnageeragh and Clonegah, both in the parish of Fennagh, Idrone East.

In 1334-5 mention is made of the lands of a William de Boneville, who held of the King in chief on the day he died.¹⁰ In 1347 Walter de Boneville with other Irish soldiers was killed at Calais.¹¹ Whether these last two were the heads of the family or not, it seems that

¹ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 431-9; Gormanston Regr. xiv and *passim*. ² Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 66. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 358. ⁴ Pipe Roll, 3 Ed. II; Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 8 b. ⁵ Annals of Ireland in Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 281. ⁶ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 13 b. ⁷ Annals of Ireland in Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 339. ⁸ Cal. Pat., and Close Rolls, Ireland, 21 b. ⁹ Pipe Roll, 12 Ed. II. ¹⁰ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls Ireland, 37. ¹¹ Annals of Ireland, in Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 390.

the eventual heiress was Emma Boneville, wife of a John FitzThomas and mother of Thomas son of John FitzThomas, her heir. This we know from deeds in the Red Book of the Earl of Kildare.¹ One of these is a grant from Thomas son of John FitzThomas, son and heir of Emma Boneville to Maurice son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare, of Boneviliston near Nicholliston in the Barony of Ryban, co. Kildare, dated 1366. John FitzThomas was perhaps a brother of Maurice, Earl of Kildare. Nicholastown is a townland in the parish of Tankardstown, in the present barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare. On the same day the Earl appointed an attorney in relation to (i.e. ? to take seisin of) the lands of John Boneville. Ten days earlier he had appointed the same attorney 'in relation to' Ballyleghan and lands of John Boneville in Oboy, and at the same time the Prior of St. Thomas of Athy was appointed to give the Earl possession of Ballyleghan, etc. Ballylethane is a townland in the parish of Killabban, barony of Ballyadams, Leix. There is little doubt that these lands of John Boneville in Oboy, which seem to have descended to Emma Boneville wife of John FitzThomas, included the Tippercathan of the feodaries, which was presumably in the neighbourhood of Ballylethane. That John FitzThomas got Tippercathan with his wife Emma Boneville may be inferred from another deed in the Red Book,² a gift from one Nicholas FitzNicholas Ohend (presumably acting as trustee) to John FitzThomas, upon Tiperkathan.

It may be safely inferred therefore that Tippercathan passed to the Earls of Kildare on the extinction of the direct male line of de Boneville. By 1389 a . . . Benevyle was dead, holding land in Kildare and Carlow.³ Nothing has been discovered about Thomas de la Cornere, the actual tenant of this fee in 1285.

COS. CARLOW AND KILDARE

14. Land in Carlow and Kildare. ?=Kilcloyt. Unidentified.

	name	fees	place
1247	Richard de Sancto Flor'	1	land in Katherlac and Kildac (<i>sic</i>)
1307	William Traharne	1	Kilcloyt (Kylcoyt)

There is no certainty that these two fees are the same, but there is no other unassigned knight's fee in the 1307 feodary and, failing

¹ 271 b. ² *Ibid.*, 266 a. ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 142.

evidence to the contrary, it seems reasonable to equate these two entries. But there is little to help us to identify the situation of this fee. The entry for 1247 merely tells us that Richard de St. Flor(ence) held 1 knight's fee for lands in counties Carlow and Kildare, and though some of the lands of the St. Florence family are mentioned in the Duiske Charters, it has not been possible to identify them with any certainty. Nor has any evidence been found to locate the position of Kilcloyt (for the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by William Traharne in Kilbele; see no. 8).

The earliest mention of a member of the St. Florence family is in 1204-6, when William de St. Florence witnessed the foundation charter of Kells in Ossory by Geoffrey FitzRobert.¹ Alan de St. Florence seems to have held this fee, for Richard, who granted certain lands to the Abbey of Duiske, is described as his son and heir. He is the Richard who held this fee in 1247. By his charter of date *c.* 1255 he granted to Duiske his land called Makarne, half a carucate, with the following bounds, from the spring called Athboly-Moelmethe, and thence on the east to the place called Lynans, thence on the north to the place called Brethgortyn, thence to the bounds of the place called Grathsighan, thence to the place where the Templars had erected their cross to divide their lands of Adkelthan from the land of the monks of Duiske, thence to the monks' land called Baliowowsky, and so by the bounds between Makarne and Baliowowsky to Rathgory, and thence back again to Athboly-moelmethe.² Unfortunately none of these places can be certainly identified.³ Such evidence as there is suggests that Makarne was near the Barrow, for the fishing weir of Cordradan which belonged to the St. Florences was apparently on that river, but it may not have formed part of their original fee (see no. 11). Baliowowsky may simply mean the town of the monks of Duiske (*dubh-uisce*, black water) and it is possible that it was the new town of Duiske, just north of Graiguenamanagh. A Robert Makarn, from whose family Makarne may have been named or who took his name from that place, witnessed a charter regarding lands

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 30. ² Duiske Charters, no. 59. ³ The Editors put these places in co. Wexford, making Makarne equal Ballymacarne, barony of Forth; Athboly, Boly in the parish of Owenduff, barony of Shelburne; Lynans, Ballylennan near Bannow Bay; Baliowowsky, Owenduff; and Rathgory, Rathgarogue in Ballyanne, barony of Bantry. But the places named in the charter were the boundaries of a plot of land of half a carucate and could not be scattered among three baronies in co. Wexford. And the history Ballymacarne, Owenduff &c. affords no evidence that they were at any time held by the St. Florences.

in Bantry *c.* 1270.¹ Richard de St. Florence witnessed a charter *c.* 1280 concerning a burgage in the New Town, i.e. of Duiske or Graigue-namanagh, just the locality in the neighbourhood of which his fee may have been.² In 1280 Richard son and heir of Alan de St. Florence released to Duiske all his rights in Athboly.³ In 1282-3 he was a free tenant of Roger de Mortimer in *co.* Kildare.⁴ About 1284-6 he witnessed a grant in Leix.⁵

Richard de St. Florence seems to have been dead by 1288, as in that year William de St. Florence clerk, son and heir of Alan de St. Florence, also released to Duiske his rights in Makarne and Athboly, as well as in half the fishing weir of Kordradon.⁶ As Richard was apparently dead without issue, and as his brother William was a clerk, the monks of Duiske procured from William son of Henry de St. Florence a similar release dated the same day.⁷ It is presumably this William who, with Richard his brother, acknowledged in 1289 the receipt from the Abbey of Duiske of a box containing their muniments which had been in the Abbey's custody.⁸

No more is heard of the St. Florences in this fee, but in 1305 a Richard de St. Florence was a juror at Castledermot, *co.* Kildare.⁹ It is reasonable to conjecture that the line holding this fee failed for want of heirs, and that the fee was regranted. If so, the knight's fee which William Traharne held in Kilcloyt in 1307 was possibly this. Kilcloyt also occurs in Traherne ownership later, *c.* 1372 (see no. 8).

CO. CARLOW

15. Balyscandil. ? Ballybrommell, parish of Fennagh, barony of Idrone East.

	name	fees	place
1247	Robert de Breml	1/3	Unspecified
1307	Robert Bremyll of Foth' (of Fotheryd)	1/3	Balyscandil

This fee is unnamed in 1247, and the 1307 place-name Balyscandil has disappeared. It may be suggested that Ballybrommell, parish of Fennagh in Idrone but on the borders of Forth, takes its name from the tenant Robert Bremyll of Forth, and that this is the Bremyll fee,

¹ Duiske Charters, no. 70. ² *Ibid.*, no. 76. ³ *Ibid.*, no. 78. ⁴ *Cal. inqns. p.m.* 11 Ed. 1, no. 446. ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i. no. 266. ⁶ Duiske Charters, no. 83. ⁷ *Ibid.*, no. 82. ⁸ *Ibid.*, no. 89. ⁹ *Cal. Just. Rolls*, ii. 463.

the name replacing the original Balyscandil. People of this name are found also on the Kilkenny side of the river Barrow, and there seems little doubt that Bramblestown, parish of Dungarvan, barony of Gowran, also preserves their name. Carrigan¹ says of Bramblestown: 'its Irish name, as the writer has heard it pronounced by the local Irish speakers, is *Bollia Vramml*, or the town of (some person named) *Bramhall*.'

About 1250 Robert de Bremel witnessed a charter relating to Donaghmore in the barony of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny.² At a date which may be *c.* 1261 Sibyl Bremyl widow and Susannah her unmarried daughter quitted claim in their rights in 15 acres in Kulbrothyn in the holding of New Town near the Barrow, i.e. the New Town of Graiguenamanagh, which Elias Bremyl, Sibyl's brother, gave on her marriage with Michael O'Morgan, and also in their rights in an acre in Fanken, and other rents in places named.³ No further references to the family or the fee have been found.

¹ *iii.* 421. ² Ormond Deeds, i. no. 109. ³ *Duiske Charters*, no. 62

II. THE VALENCE PURPARTY

Chancery Miscellanea, P.R.O., London (File 88/4, no. 70), collated with list in Calendar Patent Rolls. For convenience the entries have been numbered.

CO. WEXFORD (1247).

Share of John de Monte Canesio of knights' fees in Co. Wexford.

name	fees	place
1. Alina de Heding	2	Macherneyin ¹ & Ballymalgir
2. Howel de Karcbren ²	$\frac{1}{2}$	Karcbren ²
3. heir ³ of Henry Kernet	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balliregan
4. Maurice de Lond[on]	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Roscolla & Duncomak ⁴
5. Philip de Owemell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballygavereth, Trumered & Ballymachan ⁵
6. William Ambros	1	Villa Ambros
7. Thomas de Bosco	1	Balliatan & Balliconik ⁶
8. Robert de Wythay	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballythayk
9. Adam Ketting	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilkogain ⁷
10. Walter Purcell	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballisistlan ⁸
11. William de Akevill	$\frac{1}{2}$	half the land of Ballymakaterine
12. Roger Pincerna	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balliredain ⁹
13. Robert de Staff[ord]	$\frac{1}{4}$	half the land of Ballymakaterin
14. Henry Not ¹⁰	$\frac{1}{4}$	Bawelege
15. William Synach	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballybrenan
16. Joseph de sancto Dionis[io]	$\frac{1}{4}$	Killagh
17. Martin Cod	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balkwych ¹¹
18. Hugh son of Martin	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballymachtorny
19. Geoffrey de Karrn ¹²	$\frac{1}{2}$	Karrn ¹³
20. Gerard de Prendelgast	9	Ayrmellach & Dufferth ¹⁴
21. Elias ¹⁵ de Prendelgast	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballichery
22. Walter de Samford	$\frac{1}{4}$	Machrem ¹⁶

Pat. Roll reads: ¹ Macherneymer; ² Karcbreu; ³ heirs of; ⁴ Duncomok; ⁵ Ballymacham; ⁶ Ballytomk; ⁷ Kilkegam; ⁸ Ballyfistlan; ⁹ Ballyrodam; ¹⁰ Noc; ¹¹ Balkwych; ¹² Carru; ¹³ Karru; ¹⁴ Dunferch; ¹⁵ Ellis. ¹⁶ Perhaps Machren, Pat. Roll reads Machrem, as above.

name	fees	place
23. Reymund son of Walter	1/8	Gry
24. Girard de Rupe	5	Fernignein ¹
25. Theodore de Nevel	¼	Ballyconewy
26. Geoffrey de Norath	1/5	Balliduykir
27. Auger de Ponte Chardun	¼	Killesky
28. David de Inttebergh	1/8	Rathdouan ²
29. Henry le Lu	½	land late of Roger Everard
30. Nicholas Avenell	¼	Leskin
31. Gilbert de Valle	½	Ballicarnall
32. Jordan de la Bell	¼	Ballikeroch
33. Adam Anglicus	¼	Achekerch ³
34. Stephen de Kantenton	¼	his land in Ode
35. Philip Slymach ⁴	1/20	Balliforkern
36. Henry de Herdescot	¼	5 carucates in the bailiwick of (blank).
37. John de Katenore ⁵	1/20	land of Torkill

CO. KILKENNY⁶

38. Stephen Archid[ekne]	2¼	land of Gaeleme ⁷
39. William le Poer	½	land of Moiset in Moyharf
40. Thomas Syward	1¼	Ercekerrach ⁸
41. Geoffrey de Fraxino	¼ ⁹	Killeynan late of Walter Purcell
42. Geoffrey de Fraxin(eto)	½	land of Cumesethy ¹⁰

Total: 36 fees (correct total= $35\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{10}$).

THE VALENCE PURPARTY: Inquisition of 1324.

The inquisition on the Irish estate of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke was taken at Wexford on July 16, 1324. It is printed in the Calendar of Inquisitions *post mortem*. As many of the readings there are marked as doubtful (the MS. being almost illegible in places), I have collated it with the original MS. in P.R.O., London. These new readings are noted below. On March 1, 1325 dower was awarded

Pat. Roll reads: ¹ Feringman; ² Rathdonan; ³ Athekerch; ⁴ Slymath; ⁵ Catenore. ⁶ As specified in the 1324 feodary; not so designated here. ⁷ Pat. Roll reads: Ganelomey; ⁸ Ecekerrach; ⁹ 'iiii partes' altered to 'iii'. Pat. Roll reads ½; it is ¼ in feodary of 1324. ¹⁰ Pat. Roll reads Cunesethy.

to the Earl's widow, and the feodary, then prepared, shows some differences. These, where significant, are shown in brackets. The items are printed in the order of the inquisition, and numbered to correspond with the feodary of 1247.

CO. WEXFORD (1324)

name	fees	place
1. Stephen Deverous	2	Maghermeyvyn ¹ (Mathermeyvyn & Balymagyr)
4. George le Pouer	3	Roscalloun & Douncormok
5. Prior of St. John's Kilkenny	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balygart, Tromourth ² & Balymaccarne ³
6. Adam Ameroys	1	Ameroys (Ameroyston)
7. heir of Thomas Bossard of Balyenan & John de Rupe (Thomas Boscher & John de Rupe)	1	Ballyenan & Balyconyng (Balyethan & Balycoyk)
8. Richard Wytteye	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balytayk
9. Adam Ketyng	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kylcouan
10. John Maunsel	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyfustlan
11. & 13. Hamund de Stafford	$\frac{3}{4}$	Balymaclaherne ⁴ (Balym ^c acherne)
12. James le Botiller	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified ⁵
14. William Coud & Gregory son of David	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyhelol ⁶ (unspecified)
15. John Synod	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balybronan ⁷
17. Hugh Lam(pe)t ⁸	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyur (Balyen)
18. Philip Franceys (John Franceys)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balycoryn ⁹ (Balyconewr)
19. Osbert & Geoffrey Coud	$\frac{1}{2}$	Gairernan ¹⁰
24. George de Rupe	5	Fernygynan ¹¹
26. John Synod	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyvowysker ¹²

¹ original could be read Magherinenyn. ² queried in Calendar; so in original. ³ Balym^ccarne in original. ⁴ Balym^claherne in original. ⁵ The Calendar gives him $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Balymaclaherne, but the locality is really unspecified. It is the Balliredain of the 1247 feodary. ⁶ queried in Calendar; could be read Balyhelol or possibly Balyhell. ⁷ could be read Balybrenan. ⁸ Lam . . . ; Lampet clear in dower list. ⁹ could be read Balytoryn. ¹⁰ queried in Calendar; could be read Cairne. an or Cairne . . an. ¹¹ so in original; queried in Calendar. ¹² queried in Calendar; could be read. Balydowysker.

name	fees	place
29. Adam Hey ¹	$\frac{1}{2}$	Galyn ²
32. John son of Henry	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyberuk ³
B.7 ⁴ John son of Henry	1	Kylkyvan
16. Hamond de Stafford	$\frac{1}{4}$	Killochen ⁵
Decay of free tenants (the fees are marked in each case as now rendering nothing on account of the war).		
2. Howel son of Stephen	$\frac{1}{2}$	Carrykobren
20. George de Rupe	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁶	(4 $\frac{1}{2}$) Schyrmal & Kynalo (Kynaloh)
21. Gilbert & Adam sons of William son of Elias	$\frac{1}{2}$	Clonlesond ⁷ (Clanlargenam) ⁸
22. Philip de Sandford	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Elyston)
25. Reginald de Nyvel	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyconewey (Balyconewy)
23. Reginald de Nyvel	1/8	Gory
20. Maurice de Rupe Forti	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kylsudy, ⁹ Ineschorthy & Leknissy ¹⁰
27. Maurice son of William	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kylesk ¹¹
28. Nicholas de Hy(ndebruege) ¹²	$\frac{1}{8}$	Rathdouan ¹³ (Rathdonan)
30. heir of Nicholas Avenel	—	— ¹⁴
31. heir of John de Vall	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balycarwyl ¹⁵
34. heir of William ¹⁶ de Caunte- ton	$\frac{1}{4}$	Moyamy
35. heir of Philip Sly . . . ¹⁷	—	parcel of land Balysortierne ¹⁸
36. William Broun & Mabel his wife	—	— ¹⁹

¹H.y; queried in Calendar. ²queried in Calendar; seems to be Balyen or Balyin. ³queried in Calendar; seems to be Balybrull or Balyvrull. ⁴This is a Bigod fee (no. 7) in the 1247 feodary. ⁵queried in Calendar; seems to be Kil. othen. ⁶this is apparently the reading; but the service is £9, i.e. for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fees, as in dower list. ⁷queried in Calendar; seems to be Clonlegonay or perhaps Clonlesenay. ⁸the original seems to read Clanlargetuan. ⁹queried in Calendar; Kyl...dy fairly clear. ¹⁰queried in Calendar; Lek...ssy fairly clear. ¹¹queried in Calendar; clear in dower list. ¹²the end of the name in the Calendar supplied from the dower list; the Calendar omits what follows: "terra quondam Nicholai de Hynebur . . . que est in manu domini per eschaet (or ? escamb.) . . ." (rest illegible). ¹³the reading seems clear; queried in Calendar. ¹⁴illegible. ¹⁵the reading seems clear; queried in Calendar. ¹⁶might perhaps be read Walter de Caunte-ton. ¹⁷Slym... seems clear. ¹⁸queried in Calendar; could be read Balyfortierne. ¹⁹a gap in the parchment.

CO. KILKENNY

name	fees	place
38. Reymund le Erchedekene	barony ¹	Gavelmoy
40. Thomas son of John, Earl of Kildare	1	Glessar
39. Roger son of John Pouer of Kyllyn	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified ²
41. Odo de la Freyne	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kylmannan

CO. WEXFORD

1. Adamstown, barony of Bantry.
Balmagir or Killag, barony of Bargy.

name	fees	place
1247 Alina de Heding	2	Macherneyin ³ and Ballymalgir
1324 Stephen Deverous	2	Maghermeyvyn ⁴ (Matherneyvyn and Balymagyr)
c. 1425 no name	2	barony of Mathyrnewyn

Ballymalgir (Balymagyr), the second of these two places, is Balmagir, the well-known fee of the Devereux family, the parish now being called Killag. As for the first-named place, the probability is that it represents *Magh-airnidhe* (-*oirnidhe*, -*ernuidhe*)⁵ where St. Abban founded a monastery.⁶ In the 1324 feodary it has become Magh-ermeyvyn (Math-erneyvyn), and similar forms occur in the later records, the second part of the name being corrupted, and confused with -*naoidhean* (as in Glasnevin, co. Dublin),⁷ but the 1247 feodary preserves more closely the form of the supposed original.

As for the location of St. Abban's house, we are told in the Life of the saint that Magh-airnidhe was in the south of Leinster,⁸ near a

¹the service is 100s., i.e. for 2½ fees. ²the Calendar gives him ½ fee in Glessar, but the locality is really unspecified; it is the land of Moiset in Moyharf of the 1247 feodary. ³Macherneymar in the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁴The name could be read in the original MS. as Magherinenyn. ⁵*Onomast. Goid.* ⁶Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 618, xxxii; a better text in Plummer, *Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae*, i. 29, and *Codex Salmanticensis*. ⁷I owe this observation to Dr. Charles McNeill. ⁸The people of the town of Maghairnidhe, with the South Leinstermen spoke thus: "this holy man was sent to us by God, he lived many years amongst us, and founded many monasteries and churches in our country. He is our saint and venerated father; he built our town."

place called Seanboithard and not much more than a mile from Disert Cheandubhain (Cheducani Desertum).¹ Seanboithard is presumably Templeshanbo at the foot of Mt. Leinster.² Disert Cheandubhain has not been identified.³ According to Father Shearman,⁴ O'Donovan supposed Maghairnidhe to be Adamstown; but he himself reaches no conclusion.⁵ It is at any rate fairly certain that Macherneyin of the 1247 feodary and the place subsequently called by that and similar names is the modern Adamstown; and it seems reasonable to conclude that Macherneyin is the Maghairnidhe of St. Abban.⁶

The earliest mention of the place in the records is in Earl Richard Marshal's charter of the forest of Ross of date 1231-4. Here we read of the house of a Baldwin of Matherneyuin and, as his house appears from the course of the forest boundary to have been in the neighbourhood of Carnagh or Mylerpark, Orpen supposed that this reference determined approximately the site of St. Abban's foundation⁷. But this Baldwin merely took his name from Matherneyuin; it was not his fee, and indeed the charter mentions 'the lady of Matherneyuin,' i.e., 'Alina de Heding of the 1247 feodary. The following are the reasons for concluding that the Macherneyin of the feodary and the place of that name subsequently held by the Devereux family was Adamstown.

The earlier Devereux charters make frequent mention of Macherneyin, the later ones of Adamstown, as one of their two principal manors, the other being Balmagir. And that Adamstown was in fact the later name of Macherneyin appears conclusively from a charter of 1575, a grant by Sir Nicholas Devereux giving to feoffees all his estate in the manor of Adamstown and elsewhere within the barony

¹ *Codex Salmanticensis*. ² *Onomast. Goid.* ³ Hogan in *Onomast. Goid.*, *sub.* Disertceducáin, says 'seems to be on Wexford side and near the Barrow'; but *sub.* Desertum-Cheandubhain says 'I think it is Templeudican,' which is impossible if Templeudican stands for Templelugadain (Grattan Flood, 'Diocese of Ferns,' p. 52). The name appears to contain the same root as Kyldouan of the forest charter (below), which places it near Colpe (below) all part of the Devereux barony of Magherneyvyn. ⁴ *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1872-3, p. 349. ⁵ I have not traced this identification of O'Donovan's. He does not refer to it in his Ordnance Survey Letter on Adamstown. ⁶ The Catholic church of Adamstown is dedicated to St. Abban, but this is presumably a late dedication. Of more significance is the fact that another of St. Abban's foundations in co. Wexford was Camross, and this Plummer with great probability identifies with Camaross, south of Adamstown. ⁷ *Journal*, R.S.A.I., June, 1934, p. 60. I pointed out in my note to this passage that Orpen's assumption could not stand.

of Ballyfeoke¹ and parish of Matherneyvin.² Finally, in Charles I's reign Philip Devereux was found to have held the manor of Balmaguire &c. and the manor of Adamstowne and the mill of the same, Rahanduffe, 'le du' Ballykelleyes' and Marneven, parcel of the manor of Adamstown, containing 6 carucates of land.³

This conclusion is also borne out by comparing various ecclesiastical records. In 1339 the rector of the church of Magheremyn is named.⁴ In 1541 a priest was presented to the archdeaconry of Ferns, to which the prebend of Marnevin is annexed.⁵ Finally, the Liber Regalis Visitationis of 1615 has: 'Marnevin alias Adamstown with its chapels belongs to the Archdeaconry of Ferns.'⁶

In 1247 the Devereuxes were not yet in possession of Adamstown and Balmaguir. The feodary shows that Alina de Heding held these fees at that date; and she is presumably the 'lady of Matherneyuin' of the forest charter of 1231-4 (above). This is an interesting confirmation of the statement made by Dr. Gabriel O'C. Redmond⁷ that the first grantee of Balmaguir was Sir Alexander de Heddon, whose daughter and heiress Alicia⁸ brought it to the Devereuxes. He gives no authority but his source seems to be Brewer,⁹ who quotes from Colonel de Montmorency-Morres: 'Sir John Devereux was . . . the son of Sir Stephen of Ballymaguir, and grandson of Sir Hugh who obtained on marriage with his wife Alicia, daughter of Sir Alexander de Headon, the manor of Ballymaguir.' Colonel de Montmorency-Morres¹⁰ made some researches among the Irish plea rolls. But, though he has preserved a good many references from records not now available, he used them quite uncritically, and cannot indeed be trusted for his facts, much less his inferences. But we may take it that he had record authority for Alicia (Alina) de Headon (Heding) and for Sir Alexander whom he claims as her father, and it is likely that Stephen, the first Devereux of Balmaguir of whom we have record, was her son. There

¹ Here the manor is called Adamstown, the parish Matherneyvin, and the Devereux fee or barony Ballyfeoke. Only one other certain reference to this last place-name has been found: in Charles I's time the manor of Colpe (see below for this manor) was held by the Brownes of Mulrankin of Nicholas Devereux of Ballymageire (Balmaguir) as of his manor of Ballyfeoge (Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 120 of Chas. I). ² Egerton MS. 75 f. 246, abstracts of Irish Patent, Close and Mixed Rolls, a fuller transcript than in Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland, Eliz., p. 2, where the words 'parish of Matherneyvin' are omitted. ³ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 35 of Chas. I. ⁴ Hore, vol. 4, p. 454. ⁵ Fiants, 33 of Hy. VIII; Hore, vol. 6, p. 222. ⁶ Quoted in the account of Adamstown in Mason's 'Statistical Account of Ireland,' i. 7. ⁷ In *Irish Builder*, 1891. ⁸ The name in the feodary is plainly Alina, which a careless scribe might easily confuse with Alicia. ⁹ 'Beauties of Ireland,' i. 355. ¹⁰ Author of '*Les Montmorencys de France et . . . d'Irlande*' and of 'Genealogical Memoir of the de Montmorencys.'

is indeed record evidence for Sir Alexander de Heddon, Headon or Heding. He was a witness to a grant from Gilbert de Essex concerning the manor of Crook, co. Waterford, which must be dated between 1178 and 1183.¹ It seems reasonable to suppose that these manors came to Devereuxes by descent from the de Hedings.

Orpen conjectured that the founder of the Wexford family of Devereux was Stephen Devereux, described as a cousin of William Marshal, who was with him in Ireland about 1207.² The family name Stephen indeed suggests that both the Wexford Devereuxes and the Devereuxes of Acheteyr,² co. Kilkenny (see Kilkenny fees, no. 10) were of his stock, but neither of them represented the main line.³ Alina de Heding could not have been the wife of this Stephen, but her husband, if indeed he were a Devereux, may have been a younger son of this man.⁴ Alina was presumably a widow at the date of the forest charter, 1231-4, where she is called the 'lady of Matherneyun,' and in the 1247 feodary retains her maiden name, as was usual enough.

The first Devereux holder of these fees on record is Stephen who held 2 fees of William de Valence in 1260-1 when he did homage in person.⁵ These two fees can only be Adamstown and Balmaguir.

Stephen was succeeded by another Stephen, a series of whose deeds in abstract have been preserved.⁶ These name his son and settle his various properties. About the year 1297 Stephen son of Stephen de Ebroyc (Devereux) granted to his son Remund all his rights in the vill of Duncormok, remainder to his sons Alexander, Stephen and John.⁷ By another charter Stephen son of Stephen Deverouse granted to Nicholas his son 12 messuages, 2 mills and 12 carucates of land in Machyrynynyn, together with the homage and service of various tenants;⁸ and a messuage, 5 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow and 60 of pasture &c in Ballym^cmalgyrr (Balmaguir) and Ballym^cengyn, remainder to his sons Michael, Alexander, William and Robert.⁹

¹ C.D.I., iii. 666. ² Orpen, ii. 211. ³ Complete Peerage, *sub* Deverois of Lyonshall. ⁴ This Stephen died in 1227-8 leaving a widow Isabel de Cantelou and a son and heir William Devereux who was killed at Evesham in 1265. He occurs in the English part of the 1247 feodary as holding a knight's fee of the Marshal heirs in Wilby, Norfolk and Trumpington, Cambridgeshire. He was succeeded by his son another William. ⁵ Pipe Roll, 45 Hy. III. ⁶ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 197; Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII-Eliz., 230. ⁷ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 197. ⁸ including George le Poer and Matilda his wife, 1 knight's fee in Colpich and Brennaghe. Colpich is Colpe (above). For George le Poer and Matilda his wife see no. 4. ⁹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII-Eliz., 230.

By a third charter he granted to his son John the manor of Ballyscoch and land in various places (named) and the homage of various tenants.¹ He is the Stephen of the 1324 feodary.

CO. WEXFORD

2. Carrickbyrne, in the parish of Newbawn, barony of Bantry.

	name	fees	place
1247	Howel de Karcbren	$\frac{1}{2}$	Karcbren ²
1324	Howel son of Stephen	$\frac{1}{2}$	Carrykobren
c. 1425	heir of Oliver Howell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Carrykbryn

That this fee is Carrickbyrne is proved by Earl Richard Marshal's charter of the forest of Ross (1231-4),³ where the course of the boundary shows that the chapel and house of "Hoel of Karrothobren" must have been here. The name Howel, as Orpen points out, is preserved in the townland of Courthoyle, where the castle and chapel are marked on the Ordnance Survey map.

The family shows its Welsh origin in the name Howel. It was known in the first centuries after the Conquest by a patronymic: Howel son of Stephen, Oliver son of Howel &c. There is evidence that it was later represented by the well-known house of Walsh of the Mountain, for the ancestors of that house were the same Howels of the feodaries, and in Stuart days the Walshes of the Mountain held the fee at Carrickbyrne.

About the year 1180 Walter Hoel witnessed the grant from the Roches of the island of Begerin, co. Wexford, to St. Nicholas's Priory, Exeter.⁴ A Howel son of Gronius witnessed a Dunbrody charter probably before 1204.⁵ He is possibly the Hoel of Carrickbyrne of the forest charter (1231-4) who certainly then held this fee, as he did in 1247. Stephen Howel, probably the son of the tenant of 1247 was presumably the next holder. He witnessed, between 1294 and 1302 the charter of John Thuluse to Dunbrody (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford,

¹ The six Charters enrolled in cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, p. 197, include deeds relating to Duncormick (see no. 4) and Ballybrennan (see no. 15).
² Karcbreu in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ³ Orpen in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., June, 1934, pp. 55, 59. ⁴ Exeter Charters, p. 317; see Valence fees, no. 24. ⁵ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 179, dated the year after the death of R., Bishop of Waterford. This is probably Robert, dead by 1204; if the second Robert is meant, the date is 1222.

no. 2). Stephen Howel and John son of Stephen Howel occur both in co. Wexford and in co. Kilkenny in the same connexion in 1285 and 1286.¹ This is of interest as it helps to identify Stephen Howel as the ancestor of the Walshes of the Mountain, whose principal seat was Castlehale (named from the same Howel ancestor as Courthoyle) in co. Kilkenny. In 1293 Sir Stephen Howel witnessed two deeds relating to the transfer of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny (of which barony Castlehale was held) to the Butlers.² In 1302 Stephen Howel was a juror in co. Wexford.³

His son, Howel son of Stephen, occurs in co. Kilkenny in 1297⁴ and in 1312 witnessed a further series of deeds connected with the transfer of Knocktopher to the Butlers.⁵ He is the Howel son of Stephen who held the fee of Carrickbyrne in the feodary of 1324. His successor was Oliver son of Howel son of Stephen who held the lordship of 'Lotheran' in co. Kilkenny in 1361.⁶ Walter son of Walter son of Oliver Howel transferred his Kilkenny possessions to Geoffrey son of Nicholas Howell Walshe in 1371, a date which may indicate the period when the name Walsh was adopted by the family.⁷ In the feodary of c. 1425 the heir of Oliver Howell held this fee.

In the Stuart period, as mentioned above, the holders of this fee and that of Castlehale, co. Kilkenny were the Walshes of the Mountain. Walter Walsh late of Castlehowell, co. Kilkenny, died in 1619, seised of Courthoyle and other places (named) in co. Wexford, containing 4 carucates of land, held of the King in chief by military service.⁸

CO. WEXFORD

3. Ballyregan, parish of Ballymore, barony of Forth.

name	fees	place
1247 heir ⁹ of Henry Kernet	¼	Balliregan.

Of the four places of the name in the county this is Ballyregan in Forth in the parish of Ballymore. This is proved by the record quoted

¹ C.D.I., iii. pp. 52, 95. ² Ormond Deeds, i., nos. 302, 305. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls, i., 397. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i., 106. ⁵ *Ibid.*, i., 466-8, 471-3. ⁶ *Ibid.*, ii., 76. ⁷ Ormond Deeds, ii., 185. ⁸ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 26 of Jas. I. An account of the Walsh Family, illustrating some of the points made above has been written by Mr. J. C. Walsh (Kelmiscott Press, New York). ⁹ 'heirs' of, in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls.

below, which also explains why this fee is not represented in later feodaries.

Henry de Kernet, the tenant who held this fee before 1247, was a kinsman of Reginald de Kernet who held fees in cos. Wexford and Kilkenny (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 19, and Kilkenny fees, no. 34). The two men witnessed two Duiske charters, *c.* 1223 and *c.* 1236.¹ Henry married Clarice, daughter of Gilbert FitzGriffin, and widow of John son of Dermot MacGillamochoilmog, who died between 1230 and 1234-5. With Clarice his wife Henry Kernet confirmed the grant of the church of Kellistown to the Priory of Kells. He was dead at the date of the 1247 feodary, as shown above, and his widow married for the third time John Lalueless (see Bigod fees, Carlow, no. 3).

Henry de Kernet's heir was his son William, who in 1292, as William de Kernet of the county of Southampton, son and heir of Henry de Kaernet, granted and quit-claimed to Sir William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and Joan his wife all his right and claim in the land of Ballyregan and the lands and tenements which he held of William and Joan in the barony of Fornia, co. Wexford.² Fornia is Forth, proving that the place was Ballyregan in the parish of Ballymore. It also explains why the fee does not recur in the later feodaries. The chief lords kept it in their own hands, and did not regrant it to a tenant by knight service. In 1296 when William de Valence died, it was returned as one knight's fee and contained 10 carucates of land, of which William kept two in demesne.³ Another son James (son of Henry de Gernet) who held lands in Balyofryn (which the Editor of the Register of All Hallows conjectured was Ballyornan beside Powerscourt, co. Wicklow) is mentioned in a deed of Claricia daughter of Gilbert son of Griffin.⁴

The fact that the de Kernets came from Hampshire enables us with great probability to identify Henry de Kernet with the man of that name who held a manor in Colemore, Hants, in 1221, where by 1278 he had been succeeded by William de Kernet.⁵ These Hampshire Kernets were a cadet branch of the Kernets of Chardford in Breamore and of Milton, Hants, descended from the Domesday tenant, William de Chernet who held these fees in 1086.

¹ Duiske Charters, nos. 12, 16. ² C.D.I., iii, no. 1052. ³ Cal. i. p.m. William de Valence, 24 Ed. I. The other tenants were Hugh de Sampford, 2½ carucates, Gilbert de Lyvet, 1 carucate, John son of Richard le Lu, 3 carucates, Richard le Lou, 1 carucate, and David son of Thomas, ½ carucate. They all did suit of court at William de Valence's court of Ballyregan. ⁴ Regr. All Hallows, p. 70. ⁵ V.C.H. Hants, iv. 424.

CO. WEXFORD

4. Rosegarland, parish of Ballylannan, barony of Shelmaliere West, Duncormick, barony of Bargy.

	name	fees	place
1247	Maurice de Lond[on]	3½	Roscolla and Duncomak ¹
1324	George le Pouer	3	Roscalloun and Duncormok
c. 1425	. . . Nevyll	2	Barony of Rosecarlan.

These fees are Roscarlon, now Rosegarland, and Duncormick. Orpen has shown that the manor or barony of Rosegarland embraced a large district between the rivers Owenduff and Corock.² It extended as far as Longraigue in Clongeen.³ It contained 2 (or 2½ in 1247) fees, and Duncormick 1.

The family of London, who were apparently the first feoffees of Rosegarland, were presumably cadets of the de Londons, lord of Ogmoo and Kidwilly in South Wales, in which the Christian name Maurice occurs.⁴

Richard de London was governor of Cork in 1177.⁵ It is possible that he is the Richard de London who, before 1195, granted to Dunbrody Abbey a messuage at his castle.⁶ It is likely, at any rate, that the latter held these fees and that his castle was at Rosegarland. If so, he is to be identified with the Richard de London, to whom and his heirs for ever the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, granted, c. 1200, the vill of Fytherid (Fethard, barony of Shelburne) at a rent of 4 marks and on condition that he should build a castle there for the defence of

¹ Duncomok in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ² *Journal*, R.S.A.I., June, 1934, p. 60. He suggested that it even extended as far as Newbawn, but the de London holding about Newbawn was not part of the barony of Roscarlon. It apparently consisted of the manor of Colpe (now represented by Collop's Well, south of Newbawn) which they held of the Devereux barony of Adamstown. George le Poer and Matilda his wife, the heiress of the de Londons, held about the year 1320 a knight's fee in Colpiche and Brenmaghe of the Devereuxes (see no. 1). Colpe continued to be held of the Devereuxes, and in 1669 when the manor of Rosegarland was granted to Robert Leigh, he was granted also the manor of Colpe *alias* Newbawn (*Journal*, Kildare Arch. Soc., ii. 357, quoting Burke's Landed Gentry). ³ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 154 of Chas. I. ⁴ It has been supposed that Henry of London, Archbishop of Dublin (1212-1228) with his nephews William of London, first Dean of St. Patrick's, and John of London, an ancestor of the Viscounts Gormanston, were of the same family as the de Londons of Rosegarland, but their origin was different (see Brooks, 'Archbishop Henry', in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1930, p. 1 ff.). ⁵ Orpen, ii. 38. ⁶ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 99, confirmed by Pope Celestine III in 1195.

Fethard.¹ This Richard de London was certainly the holder of the Rosegarland and Duncormick fees, as is proved by the fact that in 1308 John Lyneyt claimed Fethard in right of his wife as the heiress of Richard de London, and produced the charter to Richard of the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury.² Matilda, the wife of John de Lyneyt (or Lyvet) was the heiress of the de Londons (below).

About the year 1200 Richard and Maurice de London witnessed the confirmation by Albin O'Molloy, Bishop of Ferns, to Dunbrody³. But the succession at this point is difficult. Maurice seems to have been Richard's successor, yet in 1200 William and Maurice de London (in that order) witnessed King John's charter to Dublin,⁴ as well as the charters, *c.* 1207, of William Marshal I to Duiske⁵ and Tintern.⁶ About the year 1208 Maurice de London and Richard his son witnessed the charter of William Marshal I to Dunbrody.⁷ In 1207 Maurice de London is named as a magnate of Ireland,⁸ and again in 1212.⁹ Between 1231 and 1234 Maurice de London was certainly lord of Rosegarland, his wood (at Rosegarland) being mentioned in Earl Richard Marshal's charter of the forest of Taghmon.¹⁰ In 1236 he was on the side of Earl Richard Marshal against the King.¹¹ In 1241 he quitclaimed to Dunbrody 80 acres of land in Balyenneri (unidentified).¹² In 1241-2 he witnessed the charter of Earl Walter Marshal to Dunbrody,¹³ and between 1246 and 1251 was witness to a Wexford charter of John de Katenor (see no. 37). In the 1247 feodary he held these fees, and *c.* 1255 he witnessed the charter of Richard de St. Florence to Duiske (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 14).

The succession at this point is again doubtful. Certainly by 1308 Matilda, the daughter and heir of Maurice de London, had succeeded her father (below), but he can scarcely be the Maurice who was lord of Rosegarland in 1231-4 and probably earlier¹⁴. There were presumably

¹ Letter Book of Christ Church, Canterbury, iii, pp. 12 *sq.* Fethard as well as a number of churches in the south of co. Wexford had been granted to Canterbury by Hervey de Montmorency. ² *op. cit.* ³ Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 168. ⁴ *Chart. Priv.*, p. 12. ⁵ Duiske Charters, no. 3. ⁶ *Chart. Priv.* p. 80. ⁷ Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 159. ⁸ C.D.I., i, 329. ⁹ *Ibid.*, i, 448. ¹⁰ Orpen in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1934, p. 1 ff. ¹¹ C.D.I. i, 2346. ¹² Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 177. ¹³ *Ibid.*, ii, 164. ¹⁴ In 1259 (Cal. Papal Regr., Letters, vol. i., p. 368) a dispensation was granted to Maurice son of William and Gila daughter of Maurice of London his wife, of the diocese of Ossory, to remain in the marriage contracted by them, it having since come to their knowledge that they are related in the fourth degree of consanguinity. This is presumably the earlier Maurice de London. The Matilda daughter of Maurice de London of fifty years later (above) was daughter of the second Maurice. Maurice son of William was lord of Burnchurch (see Kilkenny fees, no. 25).

two Maurices, and perhaps another member of the family (? Richard, Maurice's son, above) between them.¹

By 1308 Maurice de London was dead, being succeeded by his daughter Matilda, whose husband John de Lyvet claimed the manor of Fethard from Christ Church, Canterbury by virtue of their grant, *c.* 1200, to Richard de London (above). Sir John de Lyvet was summoned among the nobles of Ireland in 1302² and was slain in 1318.³ Matilda de London married secondly Sir George le Poer, who was holding these fees in the 1324 feodary. In 1336 this man, as George son of John le Poer, complained of trespass in his manor of Roscarlum.⁴ He was outlawed in 1346. In consequence Rosegarland was for some years in the King's hand. In 1355 it is stated that the manor had come into the King's hand in consequence of Sir George le Poer's outlawry in 1346.⁵

In 1358 Thomas de Lyvet, as son and heir of Matilda de London (by her husband Sir John de Lyvet, above) petitioned to have the manor of Roscarlon, formerly held by George le Poer, Matilda's second husband, an outlaw, deceased.⁶

Thomas de Lyvet was dead by 1368, and his daughter and heir Isabella already married to Simon de Neville, for in that year Simon Neville and Isabella his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas son of Sir John Lyvet were summoned for a debt contracted by Lyvet.⁷ In 1372 the manor of Rosegarland was in the King's hand.⁸ The circumstances appear from a record of the year 1385 which states that Thomas Lynet who held Rosegarland of Laurence, Earl of Pembroke (one of the heirs of Aymer de Valence) had enfeoffed of it Philip Furlong of La Horetton on trust to re-enfeoff him, with remainder to John Lynet his bastard son. But Philip failed to enfeoff either Thomas or his son John, and died seised, leaving Fulk his son and heir, under age, and John de Hastings, son and heir of Laurence de Hastings the overlord, being also a minor, the manor had been taken into the

¹ A Sir Maurice de London occurs in co. Kilkenny in 1271 (Ormond Deeds, i. 178). A Maurice de London held land in Connacht in 1282 (C.D.I., ii. p. 429). In 1281-2 Maurice de London junior occurs in co. Limerick (*ibid.*, iii, p. 457). Maurice and Richard were jurors in co. Limerick in 1298-9 (*ibid.*, iv, p. 256). In 1302 Richard and Maurice were summoned among the nobles of Ireland (*ibid.*, v. 47). In 1295 a colony of Londons occurs in co. Limerick including Maurice junior, John son of Maurice &c. (Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 4). ² C.D.I., v. 47. ³ Hore, vol. 2, p. 160 note. ⁴ Hore, *loc. cit.*, p. 164, quoting Memo. Roll, 10 Ed. III. ⁵ Hore, *loc. cit.*, quoting Memo. Roll, 29 Ed. III. ⁶ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 68. ⁷ Hore, i, p. 197, quoting Memo. Rolls. ⁸ When Philip Furlong, who held in it a messuage and a carucate of land in Balyshulgh'm was dead, leaving a son and heir Thomas (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 80).

King's hand. Meanwhile Isabella, (or Ismania as she is called elsewhere in the record) daughter and heir of Thomas Lynet had entered the manor. She was married (as above) to Simon de Neville, and to them seisin was given in that year (1385).¹

Simon de Neville must have been a descendant of Reginald de Neville, who in 1324 held $\frac{1}{8}$ fee in Gorey and $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Ballycanew (see nos. 23, 25), for in 1538 David Nevill held both Rosegarland and Ballycanew. The feodary of c. 1425 shows . . . Nevyll in possession of Rosegarland. According to Hore, he was John, Simon's son and heir.²

The descent of the manor of Duncormick is obscure. In the 1247 feodary it is reckoned as part of the de London fee, and again in 1324. In the feodary of c. 1425 it has disappeared, and as the holding has been reduced from 3 knights's fees to 2, it appears that Duncormick was reckoned as a knight's fee.

Lying between the de London barony of Rosegarland and the Devereux fee of Balmagir, some of the lands in Duncormick seem to have belonged to the Balmagir fee. About the year 1297 Stephen Devereux granted to his son Reymond all his lands and tenements which he had in the vill of Duncormick, being half an acre of land as it is measured by the stream of water next Cnoctalyn. In 1356 Thomas son of Sir John Lynet remitted to Nicholas Devereux all his right and claim in 30 acres in Balimacgyr which lie between Knocsallyn (the Cnoctalyn of the preceding charter) and Tybernethan. Nicholas Devereux was the head of his family, and these lands in Duncormick continued to be held by the Devereuxes until Stuart times.³ But they were not extensive enough to constitute the manor of Duncormick. On the other hand, about the year 1356 Thomas Lynet made another grant, this time to Philip Deverroys of all his right and claim in all lands in Dounecormok, Tybirculle and Ballym^ckarwyll. This appears to have been the manor of Duncormick, and we may presume that Philip Devereux parted with it to the Meylers. In 1355 John Meiler was given custody of two parts of the lands of Robert son and heir of Ralph Meiler deceased, Joan, Robert's sister and heir being then a minor.⁴ Robert left a widow Roesia who was given dower, her dower including lands in Clonmine, Taghmon, and Duncormick.⁵ By 1372 she was married to Richard Duk, and was then found to be holding in dower a third part of the manors of Duncormok, Fynnor and

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 128 b. ² Hore, vol. i, p. 160. ³ Inqns. co. Wexford, nos. 35, 103 of Chas. I. ⁴ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 56. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 63b., 70b.

Lacan.¹ This manor of Duncormick appears to be the knight's fee previously held by the de Londons. It continued with the Meylers until Stuart times. In James I's reign Walter Meiler held the manor of Ballymacarwill with lands there and a castle and 180 acres in Duncormick, parcel of the manor of Ballymacarwill.² In Charles I's reign lands in Taghmon are said to be held of the manor of Duncormick *alias* Ballycarrol.³ Ballycarroll or Ballymacarwill was thus an alternative name for the manor of Duncormick. It is the Ballym^ckarwill of Thomas Lynet's grant to Philip Devereux (above).

CO. WEXFORD

5. Ballygarvey and Trimmer, parish of Kilsoran, barony of Forth.
? Ballycarran or ? Ballykereen, both in Ballybrennan, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
1247	Philip de Owemell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballygavereth, Trumered and Ballymachan ⁴
1324	Prior of St. John's Kilkenny	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balygart, Tromourth ⁵ and Balym ^c carne ⁶
c. 1245	Prior of St. John's Kilkenny	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballygarnathe
—	Fitzhenrie	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballina Karnyn

The places held by Philip de Owemell in 1247 could scarcely be identified without the help of the 1324 feodary, where the ownership by the Priory of St. John's, Kilkenny, enables us to locate the first two with certainty, and the third with some probability. For the Priory held at the date of the Dissolution (below) Ballygarvey and Trimmer in Kilsoran and other places in the neighbourhood. In the feodary of c. 1425 the Priory is found holding only $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Ballygarnathe (read Ballygarvathe, i.e. Ballygarvey). The next entry is Fitzhenrie for the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Ballina Karnyn. This is presumably the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, so that Ballina Karnyn must be equated with the earlier Ballymachan (Balym^ccarne). There is no clue to its identity, for as it had been

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 80. The Meiler holding was scattered: Laken is perhaps near Lackan Hill (see Orpen, in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., June, 1934, p. 59). ² Inqns., co. Wexford, 41 of Jas. I. ³ *Ibid.*, 154 of Chas. I. ⁴ Ballymacham in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁵ Queried in the printed Calendar; but so in the original MS. ⁶ Rendered Balymaccarne in the printed Calendar.

alienated to the FitzHenrys, it does not appear among the Priory's possessions at the time of the Dissolution, and there is no further record of FitzHenry ownership. It is conceivably Ballycarran in the neighbouring parish of Ballybrennan, or Ballykereen in the same parish.

Nothing more is known of the tenant of 1247, Philip de Owemell. Presumably he died without heirs, and his fee, escheating to the overlord, was given to St. John's Priory. We know that Earl William Marshal II appropriated the church of St. Evin of New Ross to the Kilkenny Priory.¹ It is likely that his successors, the Valences, gave this fee to the Priory, rather than that it was alienated by the tenant.

At the date of the Dissolution of the Monasteries it was found (1540-1) that the Priory held in co. Wexford, besides the rectory of New Ross, certain lands in Tromer (Trimmer), the vill of Balygarvy and Byttyes (Brittas, parish of Kilsoran), Polerynge (? Pollrankin, parish of St. Michael's, Forth), Ballycorby (Ballycorboys, parish of Killinick), with 5 acres of land in Ballysampson (parish of Tacumshin).² The lands belonging to St. John's Priory were granted at the Dissolution to the city of Kilkenny; and, accordingly in Stuart days we find that Nicholas White of Tromer (i.e. Trimmer) died seised of the vill of Tromer, containing 90 acres and a rent of 2s. issuing from the vill of Ballimoroge (Ballymurragh, parish of Kilsoran), the premises being held of the mayor and citizens of Kilkenny.³

CO. WEXFORD

6. Ambrosetown, barony of Bargy.

	name	fees	place
1247	William Ambrois	1	villa Ambros
1324	Adam Ameroys	1	Ameroys (Ameroston)
c. 1425	heir of Adam Ambros	1	villa Ambrosie

The feodaries show that Ambrosetown takes its name from the family of Ambrose (Ameroys), of whom the ancestor was perhaps Gilbert son of Ambrose who witnessed a fine concerning Dunbrody

¹ Carrigan, iii. 250, quoting Lansd. MS. 418, f. 65, extracts from the Register of the Hospital of St. John's, Kilkenny. ² Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, p. 180. ³ Inqns., co. Wexford, no. 80 of Chas. I.

of the year 1204.¹ There are few notices of the family. A Robert Amerous was a juror at Ross, co. Wexford in 1292.² The family then seems to have transferred its activities to co. Kerry where there are several occurrences of Ambroses,³ among them Adam Ameros in 1295.⁴ He may be the Adam who held this fee in 1324. In 1333 Nicholas Ameroys occurs in co. Wexford,⁵ and in 1368 Adam Ameroys.⁶ In c. 1425 the heir of Adam Ambros held this fee. In Stuart times Ambrosetown was held by a certain Nicholas Neville.⁷

CO. WEXFORD

7. Ballyanne, barony of Bantry. Ballyconnick, barony of Bargo.

	name	fees	place
1247	Thomas de Bosco	1	Balliatan and Balliconik ⁸
1324	heir of Thomas Bossard of Balyenan and John de Rupe (heir of Thomas Boscher and John de Rupe ⁹)	1	Balyenan and Balyconyng (Ballyethan and Balycoyk)
c. 1425	heir of John Boscher	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballyhethan and Ballyconyn

The second of these places is Ballyconnick in the barony of Bargo, where the Boshers continued until Stuart times. The history of the first-named place proves that Balliatan (Balyethan, Ballyhethan) is Ballyanne, north of New Ross. Misled by Hore (who incorrectly read the entry in the feodary of c. 1425 as Ballylethan)¹⁰, Orpen in editing Earl Richard Marshal's charter of the forest of Ross¹¹ identified it with Ballylane, south of New Ross. The course of the forest boundary at this point, as worked out by him, must therefore be modified in some particulars.¹²

Ballyanne was not apparently the early Irish name of this place.

¹ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 179, dated the year after the death of R. Bishop of Waterford. This is probably Robert, dead by 1204; if the second Robert is meant, the date is 1222. ² C.D.I., iii. p. 482. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls, vol. i. *passim*. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 41. ⁵ Hore, *op. cit.* ii, p. 223. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i, p. 195. ⁷ Inqns., co. Wexford, no. 11 of Jas. I. ⁸ Balytomk in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁹ The printed Calendar reads, 'Thomas Bosher,' but the original MS. reads apparently (the entry is faint) 'the heir of Thomas Boscher.' ¹⁰ Vol. 1, p. 221. ¹¹ *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1934, p. 1 ff. ¹² When I prepared Dr. Orpen's manuscript for publication, I had not had an opportunity of studying the material in the feodaries and elsewhere which would have served to correct this mistake.

There is almost conclusive evidence that this was Disertmachen, the church of which was granted by Thomas Boscher to the Priory of Kells in Ossory (below). Disertmachen was in the diocese of Ferns; and the date of Thomas Boscher's charter is between 1223 and 1253¹. And the facts that the grant was made by Thomas Boscher, and that at the date of the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Priory of Kells held the rectory of Ballyen,² co. Wexford (apparently the only church it held in that county) prove that Disertmachen is Ballyanne. As for this later name for the place, it seems reasonable to connect Balliaten (Ballyethan, Ballyhethan) with the family of Hetton or Hethan, of whom Henry Hethan was perpetual vicar of Balihethan, *c.* 1231, and had a son whose name was written Thomas Hetton³. By dropping the aspirated 't', the modern Ballyanne would be formed.

The earliest record of the name Boshier in Ireland seems to be that of David Boscher who gave his name to 'villa David Boscher', now Busherstown, co. Carlow. This was before 1212⁴. Judging by the fact that *c.* 1228 this place was called 'villa Laurence Boscher'⁵, the descent of Busherstown was different from that of Ballyanne. In the 1247 feodary the tenant of Ballyanne occurs in the Latinized form, 'de Bosco', and *c.* 1258 the name appears as Boschus (below). These forms suggest that the name Boscher means a woodman or one who dwells by a wood. A Thomas Boscher, perhaps the tenant here in 1247, witnessed a fine concerning Dunbrody of the year 1204⁶, and a grant by Philip de Prendergast in Bantry of *c.* 1226⁷. Earl Richard Marshal's charter of the forest of Ross, 1231-4, begins by tracing the boundary from the place where the water which comes from the mill of Thomas Boscher falls into the water of the Barrow. As noted above, Orpen identified this stream with that which flows into the Barrow south of New Ross and forms the boundary between the parish of St. Mary's, Ross and the parish of Old Ross; but, as the Boshier manor was Ballyanne and not Ballylane, this stream is probably to be identified with that which runs through the grounds

¹ John de St. John, Bishop of Ferns (1223-1253) was a witness. ² Fiantz Hy. VIII, 242; Eliz., 308. A list of the possessions of the Priory, dated 1412 (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 199b) includes the church of Ballyetha(n) in the diocese of Ferns. At the date of the Dissolution (1540-1) the Priory held the rectory of Beyllyen in co. Wexford (Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, p. 192). ³ Ormond Deeds, i. 623, 624; *cf.* also 833. ⁴ Regr. Kilmainham, pp. 140, 152. ⁵ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, 3, 305. ⁶ Chart. St. Mary's ii. 179, dated the year after the death of R., Bishop of Waterford. This is probably Robert, dead by 1204; if the second Robert is meant, the date is 1222. ⁷ Duiske Charters, no. 18.

of MacMurrrough House, north of New Ross, or perhaps with the Ballyanne stream farther north again.

This Thomas Bosher, as already noticed, is to be identified with the Thomas Bosher who between 1223 and 1253 granted the church of Disertmachen (i.e. Ballyanne) to the Priory of Kells in Ossory¹. Philip Boschus, with Nicholas Boschus, witnessed a Wexford charter of c. 1258². Philip was Thomas Boscher's son, for in 1263 Roger Boscher, son of Philip Boschus, son of Thomas Boscher confirmed to the Priory of Kells the church of Disertmachen³. About the year 1282 William Boschus, John son of William (? Boschus) and David Boschus⁴ witnessed a charter concerning lands in Bantry⁵. The next holder of these fees is presumably Philip Bossher of Balyhethan (i.e. Ballyanne) who was bailiff of Old Ross in 1306⁶. In the 1324 feodary John de Rupe is said to hold these fees in conjunction with the heir of Thomas Boscher. John de Rupe's status does not appear; possibly the wardship of the heir had been committed to him.

This Thomas Boscher's heir was John Boscher who, as John son of Thomas Boscher of Balyechan (Ballyanne) made a grant in 1338 of land in Balyechan which had come to him by escheat on the death of David son of Eustace Boscher⁷.

¹Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 307. ²Duiske Charters, no. 61. ³Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, *loc. cit.* ⁴He is presumably the David Boscher, dead by 1338, who held a carucate of land in Ballyanne of the head of his house (below). ⁵Duiske Charters, no. 79. ⁶Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 263. ⁷Ormond Deeds, i. 714. The deed is of considerable interest for the topography of Ballyanne. The land here granted was a carucate in Loghfolle, and included common of pasture on all the grantor's lands between this carucate and the land formerly of Luke Boscher up to the land of the Earl Marshal of England, and thence as the highway extends itself to Kylcogeth, and thence to the path of the mountain called Corcastell, and thence to the land of John Oweyn on the south, and thence to the said carucate of Loghfolle. The grant also included common in all the grantor's ports on the Barrow for sea-sand &c. Here we find that Luke Boscher had held some land of the head of his house, and that his land was bounded by the Earl Marshal's lands. The boundary here seems to be the ditch mentioned in the forest charter: 'and from Rathmochelath to the ditch which goes along the main road which comes from the castle of Ros, and is the ditch between my (the Earl's) preserve and the land of Thomas Boscher, near Benbroil, which the Irish usually call Deriardcoleman, and along the said ditch as far as the valley which leads down to Crouath.' Orpen's identification of this valley as the site of the stream that runs north between Ballymacar and Finshoge is probably correct. Luke Boscher, besides his holding in the Bosher manor of Ballyanne (which in its turn was held of the Valences) also held in 1307 of the Bigod fees 1 carucate of land in Dargarn, as a free tenant. A charter from Luke's son and heir William, before 1360, makes a grant to a citizen of New Ross of his messuage in le Gannaks, and 2½ carucates in the tenement of Dergary, which lies between le Garuagch and Karumaccertire in length, and in breadth between a meadow of Roger Boscher and Cruagh (Ormond Deeds, i. 834). In 1361 William Boscher, son and heir of William son of Luke Boscher confirmed this grant: 'one messuage in le

The feodary of 1324 indicates the fees which had been laid waste by the Irish. Ballyanne is not one of these. New Ross and its immediate neighbourhood remained under Anglo-Irish rule. But the MacMurroughs were gradually encroaching across the Carlow boundary. In the feodary of c. 1425 the service of Ballyanne and Ballyconnick had been reduced from 1 fee to $\frac{1}{2}$. This may indicate that by this time the Boshers were in effective occupation of Ballyconnick alone.

According to 'the Abstract of the Kavanaghs and their Lands', written in 1572, it is supposed by Harpole, Constable of Carlow,¹ Dermot Lavderg, the head of the Kavanagh sept, who died in 1417, had for his portion the barony of St. Malyns (St. Mullin's, co. Carlow), Fernemanagh 'that was belonging to the Abbey of the Grage' (Farrenamanagh or Monksland, i.e. Killann in Bantry, which belonged to the Abbey or Graiguenemanagh or Duiske)², a portion of Fernhamon (in Bantry) and the barony of Ballyanne. His great grandson Cahir McArt was certainly in possession of Ballyanne. For in 1551 Jaspas Boshere of Balliconnick, gentleman, sued Cahir McArte of Polmontaghe (Polmonty, co. Carlow), gentleman, for the manor of Ballyanne³. In 1552 the case was decided in Boshers' favour⁴. But with the accession of Queen Mary the Kavanaghs recovered Ballyanne, and Cahir McArt, in consideration of services rendered to the Crown, was by Patent in 1554 created Baron of Ballyanne for life⁵. The grant included also that of the captaincy of his sept; and his son Maurice or Morghe Kevanaghe 'who shall after him be the Baron of Coweelyene' (co. Wexford) was apparently recognised as tanist. Cahir McArt married Alice, said to have been a daughter of Gerald FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare. He died before the end of 1555, and his eldest son Maurice shortly after. A younger son, Dermot McCahir Kavanagh, was created by patent in 1555 tanist to the Barony of Coweelyene from

Gannakes, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates in the tenement of Dergary, and 20 acres in the tenement of Crothan' (*Ibid.*, ii. 69, 71). Here Dergary is the Dargarn where Luke Boscher held in 1307. It was next to Cruagh (Crouath, Crothan) the valley identified above as between Ballymacar and Finshoge. And, if we read Karnmaccertire and suggest that it preserves the same root as Ballymacar, it would be consistent with this topography.

¹Carew MSS. vol. i, pp. 289, 422, quoted in 'The Fall of the Clan Kavanagh', by Rev. James Hughes, in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1872-3, p. 283. ²Grattan Flood, 'Diocese of Ferns,' 53; Duiske Charters, p. 158. ³Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII-Eliz., p. 256. ⁴Egerton MS. 75, f. 157. '22.9.1551 an . . . between Cahr Mc Arte of Polmontaghe and Jaspas Boshers of Balleconycke, gentleman, concerning the lands of Balleane, in favour of Boscher.' This document is transcribed in *Journal* R.S.A.I., 1858-9, p. 90. ⁵See for details of his successors Complete Peerage, which quotes Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII-Eliz., p. 308.

the death of Maurice his brother, and by this patent was created Baron of Ballyanne for life. He appears to have died without issue. The Barony thus expired, and in 1559 Jasper Boshier made another and successful effort to recover Ballyanne, the Lord Justice and Council directing that he and his heirs should have the manor of Ballyane against the heirs of Cahir Mac Arte of Polmoyn¹. The Kavanaghs in fact continued in effective possession. In 1577 a commission was issued to Bryan McCaheire McArte Cavenaugh (the younger brother of Dermot and Maurice above, from whom the Kavanaghs of Borris, co. Carlow descend) to execute martial law in the baronies of Symolyn (St. Mullin's), Balleen (Ballyanne) and Monckeland (Killann, as above) co. Wexford upon his own people, and no further².

In Ballyconnick Jasper Boshier occurs as above from 1551 to 1559. In 1571 and 1574 Nicholas Bushier occurs there³ and also in 1618⁴. In 1656 Robert Bushier of Ballyconick was among those ordered to be transplanted to Connacht⁵.

CO. WEXFORD

8. Ballyteige, parish of Kilmore, barony of Bargy.

	name	fees	place
1247	Robert de Wythay	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballythayk
1324	Richard Wytteye	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balytayk
c.1425	Bishop of Ferns	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballycage.

This is a well-known fee, held by the Whittys for centuries; and there are many records of them here down to Stuart times.

Besides the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Ballyteige, held of the Marshals and their heirs, the Whittys also held of the King in chief lands in co. Waterford, at Ballytrahan or Ballycrane (below). Robert Whithay, who held lands here in chief, had let them to one Richard Bolet (? Belet: see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 6). They had been taken into the King's hand because Bolet had been with Earl Richard Marshal against the King. Robert Whithay was given seisin again in 1236.⁶ He is almost certainly identical with the Robert Wythay who held Ballyteige at the date of the 1247 feodary.

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII-Eliz., p. 458. ² Fiants, Eliz. 3062. ³ *Ibid.*, 1749; Hore, vol. vi, pp. 382, 386. ⁴ Hore, *op. cit.*, 548; cf. Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 51 of Chas. I. ⁵ Hore, *op. cit.*, 504. ⁶ C.D.I., i. 2345.

In the list of wards and escheats in the King's hand, of date 12 Ed. I (1283-4)¹ Richard Wittey was dead, holding of the King in chief 13 librates and 21d. of land for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in co. Waterford; of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, 20 librates of land for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in co. Wexford; and of the Countess of Gloucester a yearly rent of 10s., total £33 11s. 9d., of which Margery his widow then held a third part in dower. His heir was aged 9. This record shows the Whittys of Ballyteige holding lands in co. Waterford ($\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee) of the King in chief. In 1289 Margery de Nivel, Richard Whittes's widow, paid 10 marks in co. Waterford for having the marriage and custody of his heir². The son and heir of this Richard was another Richard Wythay, who in 1301 quitted claim of certain lands to the Abbey of Dunbrody³. In 1304 and 1305 he along with Margery de Nyvel, widow of his father Richard, who held Ballytrahan, co. Waterford in dower, had a suit with the Abbey of Tintern regarding rents said to be owed by them to the Abbey⁴.

In 1324 Richard Whitty held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Ballyteige. It was presumably this Richard Whitty who was dead by 1355 holding a messuage and 5 carucates of land in Balycran (Ballytrahan above) co. Waterford, of the King in chief, when seisin was given to Richard his son and heir⁵. In 1381 licence was granted to Richard Whithay to settle the manor of Ballataghan (? Ballytrahan as above) held of the King in chief on himself and Eva his wife, remainder to Richard his son, and failing him, to John his son⁶. By 1387 the son Richard had succeeded and was dead, leaving a widow Sydonia Northampton, and a son and heir Patrick a minor. The lands (in co. Wexford) were held of the heir of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, deceased⁷.

The feodary of c. 1425 shows Ballyteige in the hands of the Bishop of Ferns. Robert Whitty succeeded Patrick Barrett as Bishop of Ferns in 1416. He is said by Hore⁸ to have been a son of Sir Richard Whitty of Ballyteige. It seems probable that he is the Bishop of Ferns of the feodary; and that is a reason for dating this feodary c. 1425, though it apparently purports to give a list of fees held of Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal at the date of his death, 1405, for the coincidence of name seems too remarkable to be dismissed.

¹ Irish Exchqr. A/cs., P.R.O., London, 101/5, no. 230/76. ² C.D.I., iii, p. 226.

³ Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 180. The lands were in the barony of Shelbourne: 1 carucate and 10 acres of wood in Rathcastelmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate in Balistrabe (Ballystraw), $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate in Duncanan (Duncannon) and $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate in Belahist.

⁴ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii, 11, 110, 119-21. ⁵ Cal. Pat and Close Rolls, Ireland, 58 b.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 114b. ⁷ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 132 b., 134 b., 138.

⁸ *op. cit.*, vi, 213.

The probability seems to be that Robert Whitty succeeded Patrick Whitty of 1386 (? his nephew) at Ballyteige; and that, either the feodary must be dated after 1416, or a later transcriber substituted 'Bishop of Ferns', as he then would be, for 'Robert Whitty'.

CO. WEXFORD

9. Kilcowanmore or Ballybrennan, barony of Bantry.

name	fees	place
1247 Adam Ketting	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilkogain ¹
1324 Adam Ketyng	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kylcouan
c.1425 heir of David Keteinge	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilcovan.

In 1247 a second Kilcowan in co. Wexford was held by another member of the Keating family, in this case of the Bigod fees (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 15). It has been shown under Slievecoiltia (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 1) that the Kilcowan held of the Bigods was Kilcowan in the barony of Bargy, and that Kilcowanmore, barony of Bantry, was the Valence fee held by Adam Keating, who at the same date held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Slievecoiltia of the Bigods.

Slievecoiltia and Kilcowanmore were therefore held by the same branch of the Keatings, and in each place the church was given to the Knights Hospitallers. That of Slievecoiltia was, we know, given by Robert Keating to the Hospitallers before 1212. A record of the grant of the church of Kilcowanmore has not come down to us, and the church is not included in Pope Innocent III's confirmation of the Hospital's possessions in 1212. All that is certain is that it was in the possession of the Hospitallers in 1338². At a later date it passed to the Bishop of Ferns³, and is not found among the Hospital's possessions at the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

The history of this family of Keating has been given under Slievecoiltia. The early records of Keatings holding Kilcowanmore are as follows. In 1247 Adam Ketting and in 1324 another Adam Ketyng held this fee. The next record is for the year 1379 when the sheriff of Wexford was ordered to distrain Friar John Fitzgerald, Master of Balycoak, to appear and account for the lands &c. in the county which belonged to Adam Ketyng deceased who held them of

¹ Killekeg in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ² Repr. Kilmainham, p. 95. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 128.

John de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, who held them of Edward III in chief¹. This record must refer to Kilcowanmore, the church of which belonged to the Hospitallers, of which body Ballyhack (Balycaok) was a preceptory; while the fact that it was held of the Hastings Earls of Pembroke, the heirs of the Valences, shows that it was a Valence fee. This record would alone be sufficient to prove that the Valence Kilcowan was Kilcowanmore.

In 1415 the King pardoned John son of John Ketyng for intrusion in the manor of Kilcovane, a messuage and a carucate of land in Killothane, a messuage and a carucate in Cowlischill, and a messuage and 3 carucates in Ballygormegane². Here Cowlischill is Coolishal in the parish of Bannow; and as in 1324 Adam Ketyng held not only Kilcowanmore but also a carucate in Coulussyl of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, as a free tenant of the manor of Bannow, the Kilcovane of this record must be Kilcowanmore. So the descent is clear from Adam Keating to John, to John son of John son of Adam who occurs in Sleivecoiltia in 1419-20.

Killothane of the above record is Kilrane in the barony of Forth. It does not occur in the earlier feodaries, and was presumably a later enfeoffment (see no. 43).

The feodary of *c.* 1425 shows Kilcovan held by the heir of David Keteinge; and that this is Kilcowanmore appears from the fact that it comes in that feodary between no. 8 (Ballyteigue) and no. 10 (Ballyfistlan) as in the other two feodaries. But there is some obscurity, for the same feodary (*c.* 1425) says that the heir of Peter Keteinge held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Killothan. As in 1415 Kilrane was held by John Keting of Kilcowanmore and as in Tudor times the Keatings of Kilcowanmore and Slievecoiltia held Kilrane also, one would have expected to find the same man tenant of the two places in *c.* 1425.

In the sixteenth century James Keating is found, and later Nicholas Keating³, possessed of Kilcowanmore in Fassaghe Bantry, (i.e. the wild districts of Bantry), Coilishill (Coolishal), Slievecoiltia, the church-town of Kilrane and also other places, including the manor of Kilcowan, which in these feodaries are held by another branch of the family. It may be worth noting that this Nicholas Keating is the Nicholas Keating who in 1520 is described as lord of Cyllcoinayn (Kilcowanmore) co. Wexford and held a fishery on the river Barrow, commonly called 'Cor a callayn'⁴.

¹ Hore, *ii.*, p. 246. ² Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland 206 b. ³ Fiants, 484 Hy. VIII, 221 Ed. VI, 1232 Eliz.; *cf.* Inqns. co. Wexford, nos. 38, 54 of Chas. I. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, *iv.*, no. 65.

CO. WEXFORD

10. Ballifistlan. ? Ballycushlane, parish of Lady's Island, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
1247	Walter Purcell	$\frac{1}{4}$ fee	Ballifistlan ¹
1324	John Maunsel	$\frac{1}{4}$ fee	Balyfustlan
c.1425	heir of William Sandull	$\frac{1}{4}$ fee	Ballyfystelan.

A place called Ballifistlan is named in the forest charter of Earl Richard Marshal, *c.* 1231-4; and Orpen has shown that this was near Skeater, a rock on the Forth Mountain, in the parish of Kilmannan.² But the subsequent history of this fee shows that the Ballifistlan of the feodary was not here, but was in the barony of Forth, in the neighbourhood of Lady's Island. It can, therefore, with great probability be identified with Ballycushlane in that parish.

The earliest notice of the place is in Dermot MacMurrough's foundation charter of the Abbey of Ferns³ in which Balifistlan in Fothereth is one of the places granted. In 1247 Walter Purcell held this fee.

The Irish Purcells are descended from Walter Purcell, one of the Earl Marshal's men, who held Kilmenan, co. Kilkenny, before 1205. There are no certain references to him after 1229-30, and it may be presumed that he died soon after that date. He was father of Hugh Purcel, baron of Loughmoe, co. Tipperary. The Walter Purcell, who held Ballyfistlan in 1247, is probably too late for him, and as Ballyfistelan did not descend in the line of Hugh, Baron of Loughmoe, it may be conjectured that this Walter Purcell was a younger son of the first Walter, and enfeoffed either by his father or by the Marshals in Ballyfistlan. Alternatively, he may be a younger son of Hugh, Baron of Loughmoe, for Hugh married Beatrix, daughter of Theobald Walter I and widow of Thomas de Hereford *c.* 1220, so that the dates are compatible⁴. But, on the whole, it seems more reasonable to

¹So in the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. The version in Chan. Misc. might perhaps be read Ballisistlan; but throughout the various records the name is Ballyfistlan and similar forms. ²Orpen in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1934, p. 1 ff. ³Dugdale, *Monast.*, vi. 1141. The charter must have been before Dermot's death in 1171. ⁴The Purcell pedigree is more fully discussed under Kilmenan (see no. 41).

assume that Walter, the first Purcell baron of Obargy (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 1) was a younger son of Hugh of Loughmoe, and Walter who held Ballyfistlan a younger brother of Hugh's.

It may be that Walter Purcell, who held this fee in 1247, left a daughter and heiress who brought it to the Maunsels. But there is no evidence for the succession, nor has anything been found to show how the Sandulls succeeded the Maunsels. In 1368 John son of John Barry sued William Sandhull for trespass at Balyfislan and Herdon¹. Herdon appears to be the modern Eardownes, on the north shore of Lady's Island Lake, parish of Lady's Island. There was thus a connexion between Lady's Island and Ballyfistlan, and this persisted into Stuart times. The connexion is illustrated by the fact that the church of Lady's Island belonged to the Monastery of Ferns², while Ballyfistlan had been given by Dermot MacMorrough to Ferns (above), though the grant seems to have been non-effective. What the Barrys' connexion with Ballyfistlan may have been does not appear, but they had an interest in Lady's Island, as is shown by the grant in 1400 to John son of William Barry of the chapel called *Insula Barry*, in the King's hand by reason of the outlawry of John, Abbot of Ferns³. The Stuart inquisitions show that *Insula Barry* was the earlier name of Lady's Island.

In the feodary of c. 1425 the heirs of William Sandull held this fee. Nothing more has been discovered about Ballyfistlan until Stuart times, when it is found in the possession of the Brownes of Mulrankin. William Browne of Mulrankin died in 1617, seised, among other properties of the manor of Ballyfistelbane, 1 castle, with all messuages and 3 carucates of land, 1 water mill, along with the advowson of the parish church of le Barry, 180 acres in Ballydongan and Newton, 150 acres in Ballykelly, the said manor being held of the King in chief by knight service⁴. His son Patrick Browne was found to hold the manor of Ballyfistlane and castle or fortalice, with all messuages, 3 carucates of land and 1 watermill, parcel of the manor; 180 acres in Ballindongan and Newtowne, parcel of the manor, and 140 acres in Ballychally, parcel of the manor, the manor being held of the King in chief by the service of $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee. He held also the vill of Noartowne or Eartowne, and land in Our Ladie's Island⁵. It is recorded also that he had mortgaged some land in Ballycuslan. This

¹ Hore, i. 196. ² Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, p. 372, where it is called St. Mary Island. ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 158. ⁴ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 15 of Jas. I. ⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 120 of Chas. I.

is Ballycushlan, and it seems that the manor was still called by its ancient name, Ballyfistlan, though that of the townland had been corrupted to Ballycushlane. Le Barry is Lady's Island; Noartowne or Eartowne is the Herdon of 1368 and the modern Eardownes, parish of Lady's Island; Ballydungan and Newtown are in the neighbouring parish of Kilsoran.

CO. WEXFORD

11 & 13. Ballymacane, parish of Tacumshin, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
1247	William de Akevill	$\frac{1}{2}$	half the land of Ballymakaterine
	Robert de Staff[ord]	$\frac{1}{4}$	half the land of Ballymakaterin
1324	Hamund de Stafford	$\frac{3}{4}$	Balym ^c laherne (Balym ^c acherne) ¹
c.1425	heir of Dionysius Stafford	$\frac{3}{4}$	Ballmakhehrn.

This is Ballymacane, as above, the place-name in its modern form having suffered much corruption.

In 1247 Ballymacane was in two moieties, half of it constituting $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by William de Akevill, of whom nothing more is known, and the other half constituting $\frac{1}{4}$ fee held by Robert de Stafford, the earliest ancestor on record of a family that remained here for the next four hundred years.

A Nicholas Stafford occurs as a juror in co. Wexford in 1296 in connexion with the inquisition of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke²; he may have been the holder of this fee. In 1324 the whole of Ballymacane was held for $\frac{3}{4}$ fee by Hamund de Stafford, showing that by this time the Staffords had absorbed the Akevill holding of 1247. At the same date Hamund de Stafford had 14 acres in le Ryn, held of the manor of Rosslare as a free tenant of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke³. This was probably the Ring of Carne,

¹ So in the original MS.; the printed Calendar of Inquisitions has Balymac-laherne and Balymaccacherne. ² C.D.I., iv, 306. ³ From the original Inquisition in P.R.O., London; not included in the printed Calendar.

near Carnsore Point, but it was possibly the Ring of Tachmshin, as both places were held by the Staffords in Stuart times¹.

In 1419-20 Dionisius, son of Patrick Stafford of the barony of Forth, occurs²; and in 1436 John son of Dionysius Stafford was appointed a commissioner in co. Wexford³. He is no doubt the heir of Dionysius Stafford of the feodary of *c.* 1425, and this record therefore gives an approximate date for that feodary. It is suggested in the discussion of Killagh (no. 16) that the Christian name Dionysius in the Stafford family came from the family of St. Dionysius, whose fee of Killagh they seem to have inherited.

There is an interesting record of date 1585 of the extent and feudal services of the manor of Ballymacane, preserved among the inquisitions of Stuart times⁴. Ballymacane was then in the possession of Richard Stafford. His son, John Stafford died, seised in 1635 of the castle, vill and lands of Ballymackerne, including among other places le Ringe of Tacumshane and le Ringe of Carne⁵.

CO. WEXFORD

12. Ballirodain. Unidentified.

name	fees	place
1247 Roger Pincerna	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballirodain ⁶
1324 James le Botiller	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified ⁷
<i>c.</i> 1425 heir of David Marcheall	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyrothan.

This fee has not been identified. A Roger Butler quitted claim to Dunbrody Abbey of land in Tyrbegan⁸. This is Shelbaggan, parish

¹le Ring was among the possessions of Richard son and heir of Nicholas Stafford of Ballymakeherne in 1553 (inquisition quoted by Hore in 'Barony Forth,' i. 81). Thereafter it was held by a junior branch of the family. About 1587 Hamond Stafford stated that he and his ancestors had been seised for 300 and odd years of the town of the Ring, until about 23 years before when Jasper Codd had pretended title to it and obtained possession from Daines (? *recte* Dionysius) Stafford the plaintiff's father (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, Eliz., p. 118). In 1630 this Hamond Stafford died seised of the Ring of Carne and other lands held of John Stafford as of his manor of Ballinakeharne (Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 63 of Chas. I), his heir being Hamund son of his deceased son Dionicius. ²Hore, vol. v, p. 129. ³Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 260 b. ⁴Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 4 of Jas. I. ⁵*Ibid.*, no. 133 of Chas. I. ⁶Could possibly be read Balliredain; it is Ballirodam in the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁷In the original MS. the locality is left blank; but following, as it does, the last entry Balymclaherne (no. 11) the printed Calendar of Inquisitions places, in error, James le Botiller's fee in Balymclaherne. ⁸Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 178.

of Rathroe, barony of Shelburne. The charter is missing, and all we have is its title, but the lands were possibly the same as those released to Dunbrody by Margery the wife of Gille, *c.* 1204¹. It may therefore be that Ballirodain or Ballyrothan is Rowelstown, an alternative name in Stuart times for Rathroe², or perhaps Rosetown, parish of St. James and Dunbrody; but it is exceptional to find a Valence fee in the barony of Shelburne. More likely conjectures are Reedstown, parish of Tacumshin and Butlerstown, parish of Isartmon, both near Ballymacane which this fee follows in the feodaries, and both held by the Staffords of Ballymacane in Stuart times. Other possibilities are Rosetown, parish of Rosslare and Rowestown, parish of Drinagh, both in Forth, where the majority of Valence fees were.

Roger le Botiller, perhaps the same man, was a witness to a charter of Gilbert de Essex, concerning Crook, *co.* Waterford, before 1195³; and a Roger Pincerna was a witness to the charter of Dionysia, daughter of Thomas FitzAnthony, to the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist of Carrick-on-Suir⁴.

Nothing is known of the history of this fee, save what the feodaries tell us: that in 1324 it was held by James le Botiller, and *c.* 1425 by the heir of David le Marcheall. In 1324 also James le Botiller held 14 acres of land as a free tenant of Aymer de Valence's manor of Rosslare⁵. At the same date Peter le Mareschal held 7 carucates of land in Kylmanchan (unidentified) as a free tenant of Aymer de Valence's castle of Wexford. He may have belonged to the same family as the tenant of Ballyrothan *c.* 1425.

CO. WEXFORD

14. Ballyell, parish of Kilsoran, barony of Forth.

name	fees	place
1247 Henry Not ⁶	$\frac{1}{4}$	Bawelege
1324 William Coud and Gregory son of David	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyhelol ⁷ (unspecified)
<i>c.</i> 1425 no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyhele.

¹ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 179, dated the first year after the death of R, Bishop of Waterford. If the second Robert is meant, the date is 1223. ² Inqns. *co.* Wexford, no. 103 of Chas. I, &c. ³ C.D.I., iii. 666. ⁴ Rawlinson MS. B. 484, f. 40 (Bodleian Library). ⁵ So in the original MS. It is omitted in the printed Calendar of Inquisitions *post mortem*. ⁶ Noc in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁷ So read with a query, in the printed Calendar of Inquisitions The original is indistinct; it could be read Balyhelel or possibly Balyhell.

There seems to be no doubt that this place is Ballyell, as above¹.

The ancestor of Henry Not, who held this fee in 1247, was presumably William Not, whom Giraldus describes as one of the bravest of the scanty force of defenders of Wexford when FitzStephen was besieged there in 1171. He made a grant of land in co. Cork to the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter, between 1177 and 1182. To his charter Hamo and Walter Not were witnesses². William Not was a witness to a charter of Raymond le Gros, *c.* 1174-6³.

In 1324 William Coud and Gregory son of David held this fee. William Coud belonged to a numerous family, of whom Martin Cod was the tenant of Ballyhire in 1247 (no. 17) and Geoffrey de Karm, possibly a Cod, was tenant of Carne at the same date (no. 19). The Cod descent here was different from that in Ballyhire and Carne; the families were in fact distinct, though no doubt related. In 1324 also Laurence Cod, as a free tenant of Earl Aymer de Valence's castle of Wexford held 1 carucate of land in Balydonegan (Ballydungan, parish of Kilsoran).

The next record of the Cods in Ballyell is in 1387, when the custody of 40 acres of land in Balyell, co. Wexford, which belonged to William Cadde of Balyell, deceased (who held of the heir of the Earl of Pembroke, then in the King's wardship) leaving an heir a minor, was committed to James Freynshe⁴. The heir seems to have been still a minor in 1400, since in that year John son of William Barry had the keeping of 17½ acres in Ballyell, as long as they would remain in the King's hand⁵.

Nothing more is known of the Cods in Ballyell. The fee seems to have passed to the Synnotts, for in 1626 Robert Synnot died seised, among other lands, of 40 acres in Balleell, held of the King in chief by military service⁶. The military tenure, and the fact that the 40 acres is the same figure as in the Cod record of 1387, suggest that this is the same fee.

¹ Hore (vol. i, 221) identifies the Ballyhele of the feodary of *c.* 1425 with Ballyhealy in the parish of Kilturk, barony of Bargy. But, in the first place, Ballyhealy was held throughout by the family of Cheevers. And, secondly, the three entries in the feodaries must be equated, because they occupy the same position in the lists, and the Cod tenure in 1324 allows us to identify the fee with Ballyell in 1387 (below). ² Exeter Charters, no. 25. ³ *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1939, p. 167 f. ⁴ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 134 b. French was presumably of the Ballytory family (see no. 18). ⁵ *Ibid.*, 158. Barry was also at the same time given the custody of Insula Barry or Lady's Island (see no. 10). ⁶ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 29 of Chas. I.

CO. WEXFORD

15. Ballybrennan, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
1247	William Synach	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballybrennan
1324	John Synod	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balybronan ¹
c.1425	no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	in Ballybrennan.

The early history of the Synnots in co. Wexford is given under Fernegenel (no. 24), where they held under the Roches. In 1247 only one fee is given as held by the Synnots of the Marshal heirs. This is Ballybrennan, held by William Synach (above). In 1324 John Synod held this fee. He is presumably the John son of Richard Synath who about the year 1297 enfeoffed Nicholas son of Stephen Devereux with a messuage and 6 acres of land in Ballibrennan².

Besides this fee, held by John Synod in 1324, a John Synod held Ballydusker (no. 26), and a John Synod, with John son of William, and the heir of William son of Henry held 2 carucates of land in Ballytrounte and land in Mulgannan, as a free tenant of the Earl's castle of Wexford. These three John Synods may have been the same man, but the descent was different in each case. For in the Stuart inquisitions, Richard Synnot held Ballybrennan³, Robert Synnot, of another line, held Ballydusker with lands in Ballyell (see nos. 26 and 14), and Patrick Synnot of still another line, held Ballytrout in the parish of Kilrane, barony of Forth, and land in Mulgannon, near Wexford⁴ (Mulgannon, parish of Maudlintown, barony of Forth).

CO. WEXFORD

16. Killagh. Unidentified.

	name	fees	place
1247	Joseph de sancto Dionis [io]	$\frac{1}{4}$	Killagh
1324	Hamond de Stafford	$\frac{1}{4}$	Killochen ⁵

It is not certain that these two fees should be equated; but the Stafford $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of 1324 is the only $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in that feodary not satisfactorily

¹ Could be read Balybrenan. ² Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 197. ³ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 19 of Jas. I. ⁴ *Ibid.*, nos. 17 of Jas. I, and 64 of Chas. I. ⁵ Queried in the printed Calendar. In the original MS. it seems to read Kill. othen.

assigned to a corresponding $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of 1247. And moreover it is a reasonable conjecture that the Christian name Dionysius in the Stafford family came from a St. Dionysius ancestor, from whom they inherited this fee.

The fee cannot be certainly located. In Stuart times, besides their main fee of Ballymacane (no. 11), the Staffords held various townlands in the parish of Kilrane in another part of the barony of Forth. If the reading for the 1324 feodary, Kil.othen is correct, the place may be Killothen, now Kilrane, and it may be suggested that the Killagh of 1247 was the Irish name for one of the townlands in Kilrane, such as Hilltown or Harristown, held by the Staffords in Stuart days¹.

Nothing else is known of Joseph de St. Dionysius and his family. The name scarcely occurs in the records. There is an earlier William de St. Dionysius who was a witness to a deed *c.* 1200 concerning Palmerston, co. Dublin². It seems probable, as suggested above, that the family died out in the male line, an heiress carrying this small fee to the Staffords.

CO. WEXFORD

17. Ballywitch, parish of St. Helen's, barony of Forth.

name	fees	place
1247 Martin Cod	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balkwyth ³
1324 Hugh Lampet	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyur (Balyen)
<i>c.</i> 1425 heir of Hamond Lamport	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified.

Balkwyth appears as Ballywitch among the possessions of James Lamport of Ballyhire in 1624 (below); and as Ballyhire is the Balyur of 1324 when Hugh Lamport held this fee, and as the positions in the three feodaries agree, it seems certain that Balkwyth, the fee held by Martin Cod in 1247, is Ballywitch the adjoining townland to Ballyhire in the parish of St. Helen's. Moreover a record of the year 1396-7 (below) states that there was an early connexion between the families of Codd and Lamport, who divided between them Rathaspick and Ballyhire, at one time held together.

Martin Cod is the only member of that numerous co. Wexford family

¹ Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 4 of Jas. I, no. 63 of Chas. I. ² Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 202. ³ Balkwyth in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls.

who occurs in the 1247 feodary, though Geoffrey of Carne was possibly a Codd and ancestor of the Cods of Carne (see no. 19 where the earlier references to the family are collected together). They appear also in 1324 at Ballyell (see no. 14). By 1324 the Cods had been succeeded at Ballyhire by the Lamports. Hugh Lampet (Lamport) held the fee at that date, and though there is no certainty how precisely Ballyhire descended from Cods to Lamports, the record referred to above of 1396-7¹ throws some light on the matter. At that date the Lamports were in Ballyhire and the Cods in Rathaspick, a parish in Forth, some 15 miles away. Richard Codd, it appears from this record, had died seised of Rathaspick in 1390-1, leaving Nicholas his son and heir, aged 7; a certain Martin Codd had entered the premises and was receiving the issues of Rathaspick. The lord of the fee, the Earl of Pembroke being dead, leaving a son a minor, the Crown sought to prove that Rathaspick was held of him by military tenure, in which case the custody of the lands and the marriage of Nicholas Codd, the heir, would go to the Crown. A jury on this occasion found that "Rahaspuke and Ballyhur were from ancient time one parcel, and held of the Earl of Pembroke as of the castle of the manor of Wexford by military service, viz. 20s. of royal service when scutage runs and suit of court from county to county; which parcels were divided, Rahaspuke belonging to Richard Codde and his heirs for ever, holding of the said manor by the said service, and Ballyhure to Hamyn Lamport, as parcel of the said manor, to him and his heirs for ever, holding of the same Earl as of the aforesaid manor of Wexford, which manor is now in the King's hand owing to the death of the said Earl." Martin Cod, summoned to account for the issues of Rathaspick, appeared and said that the lands of Richard Cod in Rathaspick were held of the castle of Wexford by the service of a rose to be offered yearly at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist for all services, in socage, and denied that they were held by military service. The King's attorney denied this, and on the matter being referred to a jury, it was adjourned *sine die*, as the court was not advised.

The 20s. scutage which the jury said was due from Rathaspick and Ballyhire indicates that these two places were held to constitute together half a knight's fee, that is, as Ballyhire was $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, Rathaspick must also on this occasion have been reckoned as $\frac{1}{4}$ fee. But the feodaries do not bear out the Crown's claim and the jury's finding that Rathaspick was held by military service. There is no mention of

¹ *Annuary*, R. Hist. and Arch. Assocn. of Ireland, 1868-9, p. 50.

Rathaspick in any feodary, and Martin Cod's contention that it was held in socage tenure is almost certainly correct¹. Nevertheless, the jury's finding that from ancient times these two places constituted one parcel must have had some warrant. Physically, they could not be said to go together, for they are some 15 miles apart. The connexion was presumably in the ownership by the same tenant. Martin Cod held Ballyhire by military service in 1247; probably he held Rathaspick also at that date in socage tenure. In 1324 Hugh Lamport held Ballyhire; we may conjecture that a Codd then held Rathaspick². By 1396-7 Ballyhire had passed to Hamyn Lamport, and Richard Codde, owner of Rathaspick, was dead, leaving a son Nicholas, a minor (above). The deduction to be made from this seems to be that Ballyhire descended to a Codd heiress who married a Lamport, while Rathaspick, being held in socage tenure, was granted to a male member of the Codd family, and so continued in that line. The Cods of Rathaspick were in fact the Cods of Carne (see no. 19, where some other references to the Cods of Rathaspick will be found).

The Lamports continued at Ballyhire. Hamyn Lamport was the tenant of the fee in 1396-7 (above). He was dead before the date of the feodary of *c.* 1425, which shows his heir holding the fee. In 1624 James Lamport was found to be seised of a castle, a stone house and all lands in Ballyhyere containing 100 acres, of the vill of Byng (Bing, also in St. Helen's) and of 9 other acres in the county, all held of the king in chief by military service. He was also seised of messuages, vills and lands of and in Ballywitch, containing 80 acres &c³.

CO. WEXFORD

18. Ballytory, parish of Tachumshin, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
1247	Hugh son of Martin	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballymactorny.
1324	Philip Franceys (John Franceys)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balycornyn ⁴ (Balyconewr).
<i>c.</i> 1425	heir of Nicholas Frenshe	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballytormyn.

¹ At the time of the death of William de Valence, 1296, Rathaspick was held in demesne, William Estmond holding a carucate of land there (Pipe Roll, 26 Ed. 1); and in 1324 Andrew Estmund held 15 acres of land in Rathastwyk as a free tenant of Aymer de Valence's manor of Rosslare. ² Hore, mentions a Sir Osbern Cod of Rathaspick in 1357 ('The Barony Forth, ii. 93). ³ Inqns., co. Wexford, no. 50 of Jas. I. ⁴ Could be read Balytornyn.

This is Ballytory, well known as the residence of the French family for centuries. It appears in the 1247 feodary as Ballymachtorny (? *recte* Ballymachtoruy), meaning presumably the townland of the hunter's son (*toraidhe*). The modern form is derived by dropping the *mac*; the forms of 1324 and *c.* 1425 appear to be corrupt¹.

Hugh son of Martin may have been a French; but the first certain French tenant of this fee on record is the Philip Franceys of the 1324 feodary. If the other entry of that date which names the tenant John Franceys is not an error, we may suppose that Philip was succeeded about that time by John. According to a pedigree of the family, the Philip of 1324 was father of Nicholas Frenche of Balletore, gentleman, who died January 31, 1328². The heir of Nicholas Frenshe held this fee *c.* 1425. Nicholas is probably the Nicholas son of Matthew Frensshe who in 1416 was appointed a coroner in co. Wexford³. This is another record that serves to date approximately the feodary of *c.* 1425.

CO. WEXFORD

19. Carn, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
	1247 Geoffrey de Karrn ⁴	$\frac{1}{2}$	Karrn. ⁵
	1324 Osbert and Geoffrey Coud.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cairne . . an ⁶
<i>c.</i> 1425	Rochefort	$\frac{1}{2}$	Carnecorna ⁷ .

There is no doubt of the equivalence of these entries in the three feodaries, which occur (with the exception of that of *c.* 1425) in the same place in the lists. That the fee is Carn appears from the form of the place-name in the 1247 feodary, and the tenure by the Codds in the 1324 feodary. Cairne . . an (or perhaps Cairne . an) is all that can be read with certainty in the faded 1324 document; it is perhaps Cairneman. Carn, 'a monumental heap,' is the Irish name of the place; from this word Carnsore Point is said to have been formed by the addition of the Danish *øre*, 'a sandy point'⁷.

¹ Joyce (ii. 52) says Ballytory means 'the tory's townland,' and is inclined to date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the 'tory' of place-names, with its recent meaning of 'robber.' ² Hore MS. in Library, R.S.A.I. ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 212. ⁴ Carru in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁵ Karru in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁶ In the original MS. the two(?) letters before 'an' are illegible; the printed Calendar reads Gairneman (?). ⁷ Joyce, i. 107, 8.

Geoffrey de Karrn¹ (i.e., of Carn), who held this fee in 1247, may have been a Codd. But it is more likely that the Cods obtained this fee by marriage with a descendant of Geoffrey de Karrn. For the Cods of Carn were identical with those of Rathaspick, and the history of Ballyhire (see Ballywitch, no. 17) suggests that they were a junior branch of the Cods of that place (the senior branch presumably terminating in an heiress who brought Ballyhire to the Lamports). If this is the correct interpretation of the records which have come down to us, the Cods of Carn were descended from Martin Cod who held Ballywitch in 1247.

The earliest Codd among the Irish records is Hivelot Cod who witnessed a charter of Raymond le Gros of date *c.* 1175-85² Hugh Cod was a witness before 1200 to a charter to Dunbrody³. Adam Cod was a witness to a grant *c.* 1226 of Philip de Prendergast and Matilda de Quency his wife of lands in Bantry⁴, as well as to another charter of Philip de Prendergast⁵. In the feodary of 1247 Martin Cod held Ballywitch. In the inquisition after the death of Joan de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, in 1307 one of the jurors was John son of Osbern Cod. Judging by the Christian names, he was probably a Codd of Carn, but the first certain mention of Cods of Carn is in the 1324 feodary, wherein Osbert and Geoffrey Coud are found holding this fee. The joint ownership here is puzzling. It was unusual for a military fee, though possible in the case of socage tenure. On the theory that Osbert and Geoffrey Coud were representatives of a junior branch of the Cods of Ballyhire, who had a grant of Rathaspick in socage tenure after the failure of the main male line at Ballyhire, it may be suggested that they were also granted a joint military tenure at Carn on the failure of the line of Geoffrey de Karrn, the tenant of 1247, whoever he may have been.

The descent of Carn after this is difficult. According to Lt. Colonel Cavanagh⁶ a John Codd of Carn occurs in the Pipe Rolls between 1338 and 1341, and the same writer mentions a Sir Osberne Codd of Rathaspick in 1367⁷. He was probably the son of the previous John, for the inquisition taken on the death of Martin Codd in Stuart times (below)

¹ An earlier tenant of Carn seems to have been one Richard Rede who, according to a petition of date 1471-2 of Brother James Ketyng, Prior of the Hospital of Kilmainham, gave the church of St. Fintan of Carne to the Hospital for the soul of Earl Richard, i.e. Strongbow (Statute Rolls, 11 and 12, Ed. IV, p. 875). ² *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1939, p. 167. ³ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 170. ⁴ *Duise Charters*, no. 18. ⁵ *Regr. St. Thomas's*, 185. ⁶ 'Castletown Carne and its Owners' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1911, 246, ff. ⁷ *Hore*. 'The Barony Forth,' ii. 93 dates this 1357.

mentions an ancient writing of Osbert son of John Codd¹. In 1390 Richard Cod died seised of Rathaspick leaving his son and heir Nicholas a minor, aged 7; Martin Cod was then in possession of the issues of Rathaspick (above). The feodary of c. 1425 gives Carn as being in the possession of one Rochefort, an entry difficult to account for, because both Carn and Rathaspick continued to be held by Codds². In 1441 there is mention of a James Cod of Carn³, but he may not have been the tenant of the fee.

In 1476 Nicholas and Martin Cod were required to appear before Parliament or lose their title to 3 ploughlands in Rathaspick⁴. In 1571 died Nicholas Codd of Castletown of Carn and Rathaspick leaving Martin Cod his son⁵. This Martin Cod died in 1627, when it was found that he was seised of Castletown of Carne, and left a son Nicholas⁶. It is his inquisition which refers to the ancient settlement made by Osbert son of John Cod.

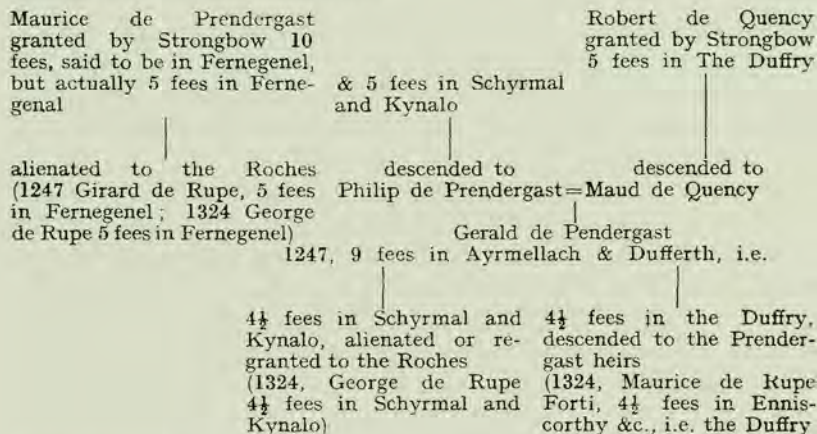
CO. WEXFORD

20. Ayrmellach (Schyrmal and Kynaloh), a large part of the baronies of Scarawalsh and Gorey; The Duffry, a district mainly in the barony of Scarawalsh.

	name	fees	place
1247	Gerard de Prendelgast	9	Ayrmellach & Dufferth ⁷
1324	George de Rupe	9½ ⁸ (4½)	Schyrmal & Kynalo (Kynaloh)
	Maurice de Rupe Forti	4½	Kylsudy ⁹ , Ineschorthy & Leknissy ¹⁰
c.1425	no name	5 ¹¹ fees	Barony of Shyrmall Kynalayone
	heir of John Rochford	4 ¹² fees	Barony of Duffr.

¹ It is difficult to account for a William Codd of Rathaspick who died 1354-6 leaving a son a minor (Cavanagh, *op. cit.*), ² Possibly Rochefort was the second husband of a Codd widow, but if so he could not properly be said to hold the fee. If he were the husband of a Codd heiress he could properly be called the tenant, but in that case his line must have failed and Carn reverted to Codds of a junior line. ³ Hore, *op. cit.*, ii. 81. ⁴ Annuary of the Royal Hist. and Arch. Assocn. of Ireland, 1868-9, p. 50. ⁵ *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1862-3, p. 62. ⁶ Inqns., co. Wexford, no. 24 of Chas. I. ⁷ Dunferch in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁸ Queried in the printed Calendar. This is apparently the reading, but the service, £9, shows that it should be 4½ fees, as in the dower of Aymer de Valence's widow. ⁹ Queried in the Calendar; Kyl..dy fairly clear in the MS. ¹⁰ Queried in the Calendar; Lek...ssy fairly clear in the MS. ¹¹ The service is for £10, i.e., for the 5 fees stated. ¹² The service is for £9, i.e., for 4½ fees, as in 1324.

The following scheme indicates the extent and descent of the Prendergast fees in co. Wexford :



With this scheme before us the following details become clear. The 9 fees held by Gerald de Prendergast in 1247 are found in 1324 divided into two groups of 4½ fees each, and it appears that the Ayrnellach of 1247 is the Schyrmal (and Kynalo) of 1324, while Dufferth of 1247 is the Duffry, accounted for in 1324 as Enniscorthy and other places. The Prendergast holding in the Duffry has long been recognised and accounted for. The other large holding of 4½ fees in Ayrnellach (later Schyrmal and Kynalo) is a new fact which could scarcely have been guessed except for the evidence of the 1247 feodary, though there are not wanting indications pointing to it among the records, some of them known to Orpen, who was puzzled to account for them, some of them to be deduced from the Ormond Deeds, calendared by Dr. Curtis since Orpen's death.

The descent of the Duffry can be outlined in a few words ; its extent will be more fully discussed below. It was granted by Strongbow to his son-in-law Robert de Quency in 1172. He was killed in the same year, leaving an only daughter and heir Maud, who married about 1190 Philip de Prendergast, the son and heir of Maurice de Prendergast. The Duffry descended to the Prendergasts' heirs, the Rochfords, the Ineschorthy of 1324 representing Enniscorthy, the *caput* of the Barony¹.

The other half of Gerald de Prendergast's holding of fees in

¹ For the Prendergasts and their possession of the Duffry, see Orpen, 'Song of Dermot,' notes to lines 3072 and 3215 ; ' Ireland under the Normans ', i, 391.

1247 is more difficult to account for. It is the Aymellach part of the entry in the feodary, which the 1324 feodary equates with Schyrmal and Kynalo. The clue to the origin of this holding is to be found in the Song of Dermot, where we are told that Strongbow granted Fernegenel to Maurice de Prendergast, to be held for 10 knights' fees. The writer goes on to say that afterwards, in some way of which he is ignorant, Fernegenel came into the hands of Robert FitzGodebert. The descent of Fernegenel in the family of FitzGodebert, the ancestor of the Roches has been worked out (see no. 24); but in the 1247 feodary Fernegenel is held by Girard de Rupe (Gerald de la Roche) not for 10 knights' fees, but for 5, and 5 knights' fees is also the holding in the feodaries of 1324 and *c.* 1425. It is evident, therefore, that the 10 knights' fees which were granted by Strongbow to Maurice de Prendergast included not only 5 knights' fees in Fernegenel but another 5 also. These can only be the districts of Schyrmal and Kynaloh, reckoned as $4\frac{1}{2}$ fees in 1324, as 5 in *c.* 1425, and comprising the Aymellach moiety of the 9 fees held by Gerald de Prendergast in Aymellach and the Duffry in 1247.

Here is a new fact of considerable importance in the feudal history of co. Wexford. It has hitherto been tacitly assumed, on the strength of the passage in the Song of Dermot, that the original Prendergast holding was Fernegenel only; that they parted with Fernegenel to the Roches, and retained only the Duffry which had come to them through the de Quency marriage. We now see that they held in addition, from the days of the Conquest $4\frac{1}{2}$ (or 5) other hereditary fees (though they too, like Fernegenel, eventually passed to the Roches) the Aymellach of 1247, and the Schyrmal and Kynaloh of 1324 and *c.* 1425. It remains to inquire where these last named places were, and to trace their descent.

We have to notice, first of all, that in Schyrmal or Kynaloh we must place those Prendergast possessions not accounted for by their holding of the Duffry. The second of these place-names, Kynaloh (1324) or Kynalayone (*c.* 1425), is found in old maps in which Mt. Croghan on the Wicklow-Wexford border is called "Mt. Crohan Kenloloeh"¹ and Mt. "Kroghan Kinloloeh"². This seems to preserve the name Kynalo in the area where we should expect to find it, in the north of the Barony of Gorey. The name in modern maps, Mt. Croghan

¹ Map reproduced by Mr. Liam Price in his paper on the O'Byrne's country in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1936, p. 41. ² Map of Ireland, *c.* 1600, by Baptista Boazio, reproduction by the British Museum.

Kinsella, may be taken to be due to confusion based on popular etymology. There is also record evidence for the position of Kynaloh. Crosspatrick in co. Wicklow, just over the border of the barony of Gorey was either in or near Kynaloh, for a fourteenth century charter (below) refers to land in Crosspatrick and in Kynaloche. There is also mention of the manor of Curtun in Kinelahun in co. Wexford. Curtun is presumably the modern Courtown in the barony of Gorey on the coast, and if this identification is correct, Kynaloh or Kinelahun must have included the northern half of the modern barony of Gorey¹. There seems indeed no reason to doubt that it is the Cinel Flaitheamhain of the Topographical Poems². Here the poet, proceeding south through Imail and Glendalough to the barony of Arklow in co. Wicklow, and thence to Ui Deaghaidh, a name still preserved as the rural deanery of Oday in the barony of Gorey, comes to

O'Muirte of great mirth
Is over the fair Cinel-Flaitheamhain,
Over Ui-Mealla of swift ships
The hero O'Finntighearn has sway.

Thence he proceeds to Ui Felme, the present barony of Ballaghkeen. On the verse just quoted O'Donovan notes that the name Ui Muirte is now forgotten in Leinster, and that the situation of the territories of Cinel Flaitheamhain and Ui Mealla are now unknown. But the sequence of places named in the poem points to Cinel Flaitheamhain being in the north of the barony of Gorey, and the *Onomasticon Goidelicum* not unreasonably suggests that it was situated in this

¹ The identification of Curtun with Courtown is made by Orpen, iii. 90. The manor, described as that of Curtun in Kinelahun, co. Wexford, was part of the possessions of Christiania de Marisco, and by her transferred to the Crown in 1281 (extent in C.D.I., ii, no. 1801, in which also we read that William de Cantiton impleaded Christiania of the manor). This is of interest as strengthening the grounds for identifying Curtun with Courtown, for William de Canteton was lord of Glascarrig, about 6 miles to the south of Courtown, and he perhaps considered Courtown to be within his fee. He died in 1286 (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 11). The *inquisitio ad quod damnum* of 1282 (C.D.I., ii, no. 2010) about a proposed alienation of the manor of Curtun in Kynaloh by Christiania, found that it was of the fee of William de Valence, lord of Wexford, without suit or service. This explains why Curtun does not occur in the feodaries; it was not held by knight service, nor was it included in that part of Schyrmal and Kynalo which was held by the Prendergasts and their successors. In 1296 (Cal. inqns. p.m.) William de Valence held 4 carucates of land in Kynalouth of William son of Richard. This is presumably Kynalo, but nothing is known of William son of Richard. Could he have been of the family of Anglicus who held lands in this area? (see no. 33). ²p. 90 and notes.

barony; and Cinel Flaitheamhain, with aspirated 'F' would naturally become some such form as Kinalayone.

The other place-name, Ayrnellach (1247), which must apparently be equated with Schyrmal (1324), is more difficult. The verse, quoted above from the Topographical Poems makes Ui Mealla follow Cinel Flaitheamhain (Kynaloh). Ui Mealla, the poem suggests, was by the sea, and it may be presumed to have constituted part of the coastal district of Gorey. With Ui Mealla of the poem should no doubt be equated the Sil Mella, a sept in the territory of Ui Cennselaigh¹. And, if we can take the places mentioned in the poem as being in geographical order, then the sequence: Ui Enechlais (Arklow), Ui Deaghaidh (Gorey), Cinel Flaitheamhain (Gorey-Scarawalsh), Ui Mealla (?), Ui Felme (Ballaghkeen) would indicate north Wexford for the situation of the Ui Mealla.

It seems therefore a fair inference that Schyrmal may be connected with Ui Mealla and Sil Mella. On this view 'Ayrnellach' should probably be regarded as a scribal error for 'Schyrmnellach,' or some such form. But, whatever the meaning of Ayrnellach and Schyrmal, we must from the distribution of the Prendergast fees conclude that Schyrmal and Kynaloh embraced some part of the present barony of Gorey and of the barony of Scarawalsh, other than the Duffry².

An interesting conclusion follows from all this. In discussing Philip de Prendergast's grants to the Bishop of Ferns in 1226-7³, Orpen says 'we may gather from the whole document that in the long period of thirty years and upwards during which Philip was lord of the Duffry he had enfeoffed his tenants far and wide over the northern part of the present county. The lands which Philip and Matilda (de

¹ Mr. Liam Price has kindly looked up the references in *Onomast. Goid.* to Sil Mella and Ui Mealla. Most of them (Lec. 100, Ll. 311, Fir. 438, X. 73) refer to peoples descended from Conall, ancestor of the Ui Garchon, and not therefore from Enna Cennselach. Nor is it correct to say that O'Curry (Mm. 488) states that the Sil Mella were 'in or near Idrone.' What he does say is that a certain Dathi was 'the ancestor of the O Riain family of Ui Dróna (now Idrone, co. Carlow) and of the O Cuileamhain family of the ancient district of Sil Mella (that is, of the descendants of Queen Mell, to distinguish them from Crimthann's sons by other wives)'. In the Book of Ballymote (136 a 5) there is a passage about the sept of the Sil Mella to which O'Curry refers. This traces them back to Crimthann son of Enna Cennselach, so that this Sil Mella may be safely equated with the Ui Mealla of the Topographical Poems. I owe this reference also to Mr. Price. ² If 'Ayrnellach' is not a scribal error it must be taken as an alternative or early form of Schyrmal. Orpen's conjecture (iii. 90) that Schyrmal might possibly be Shelmaliere can probably be dismissed; for Shelmaliere East corresponds roughly with Fernegenel, which is separately accounted for in the feodaries, and Shelmaliere West was generally speaking no part of the Prendergast inheritance. ³ Hore, vol. vi, 344.

Quency) "resigned into the hands of the Bishop for peace' sake", for themselves and their heirs and for their tenants in freehold and their heirs, appear to have included large tracts in the neighbourhood of Templeshanbo, Killaligan (in the parish of Monart), and Clone near Ferns, and smaller portions as sanctuaries near the churches of Killegney (?) south of the Boro, and Crosspatrick in the extreme north of the county. By what title they did this it would perhaps be vain to inquire. Some, at any rate, of the places mentioned as being given up to the Bishop can hardly have been regarded as within the limits of the Duffry, even in its widest extent'. Orpen of course believed the Duffry to be the sole possession of the Prendergasts in co. Wexford, and what was naturally puzzling to him, becomes from the above evidence, understandable. And it follows that Orpen's statement¹ that 'a large district in the north of the county (Wexford) as well as adjoining parts of the counties Wicklow and Carlow, appear not to have been granted by Strongbow to his followers', will have to be modified. Other evidences of settlement in the north of the county are to be found in the 1247 feodary; for instance, the Nevilles or their ancestors at Gorey and Ballycanew. Of course some of these sub-infeudations may have taken place under William Marshal I. And these large grants in the north of the county did not at all resemble the close settlement of the south, and they were early to be overrun by the Irish.

The district comprised in Aymellach (Schrymal and Kynaloh) did not continue with the Prendergasts and their heirs. In some way it, like Fernegenel, was alienated to the Roches. But it was still a Prendergast holding towards the end of the thirteenth century. About the year 1270 a knight's fee about Crosspatrick, which is in the Kynaloh district, was held by Sir John de Cogan, one of the Prendergast heirs (below), and it is reasonable to suppose that the whole district was so held. But by the date of the 1324 feodary George de Rupe (de la Roche) held $4\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Schrymal and Kynaloh as well as the 5 fees in Fernegenel (see no. 24). The 10 fees originally granted to Maurice de Prendergast and called Fernegenel by the writer of the Song of Dermot, but really consisting of 5 fees in Fernegenel and 5 (or $4\frac{1}{2}$) in Schrymal and Kynaloh, were thus by 1324 all in the possession of the Roches. Why they held Schrymal and Kynaloh directly of the Marshal heirs instead of the intermediate lords, the Cogans who (as Prendergast's

¹ i, 390.

heirs) presumably enfeoffed them, does not appear, any more than their holding of Fernegenel directly of the Marshals.

In 1324 the Roche holding in Schyrmal and Kynaloh is marked 'decay', meaning that it had been overrun by the Irish. The districts in the north of the country had in fact passed into the possession of the MacMurroughs and their followers. They constituted the territory of the Kinsellaghs (Ui Cennselaigh) which is defined in the Stuart inquisitions as lying to the north of the Barony of Scarawalsh¹. On the submission in January, 1395 of Art MacMurrough and other chieftains of the Kavanaghs to Richard II, they agreed to surrender their land to the King and 'to leave the whole country of Leinster to the true obedience, use and disposition of his Majesty'². Following this, Richard made a grant in the same year to Sir John de Beaumont, who had accompanied him in the Irish campaign, of all the manors and castles in the territory stretching from the bank of the Slaney on the south to the Blackwater of Arklow on the north, and from the high sea on the east to the bounds of counties Carlow and Kildare on the west (excepting the lands of the Earl of Ormond, i.e. the Barony of Arklow)³. According to an inquisition taken in James I's reign⁴ Beaumont was seised of these lands within the stated boundaries, excepting those of the Earl of Ormond, Roche's lands, Sinnot's lands, Wadding's lands (that is in general the territory of Fernegenel), the lands of the Bishop of Ferns, and advowsons of churches &c. They descended to his son, another John de Beaumont, who in 1413 died seised of the following seven manors: Farringmall, O'Felmigh, Shermall, Lymalagoughe, Shelela, Gory and Dippes⁵. Here Farringmall is Fernegenel, O'Felmigh is Offeliny, i.e. roughly the Barony of Ballaghkeen (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 20), Shelela is Shillelagh, and Dippes is now represented by the townland of Deeps in the parish of Tikillin, barony of Shelmaliere East. Shermall is the Schyrmal of the feodaries, and Lymalagoughe perhaps is a corruption of Kynaloughe or some such form of the Kynaloh or Kynalayoone of the feodaries.

In 1405 therefore the baronies of Schyrmal and Kynaloh were in

¹ Inqns., co. Wexford, no. 3 of Jas. I. ² Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland, Jas. I, p. 100, where the date is wrongly given as 12 Rd. instead of 18. For the circumstances of the Irish submission see Curtis: 'Richard II in Ireland.' ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 152 b. ⁴ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland, Jas. I, *loc. cit.* ⁵ These place-names in another transcript of the above record (Cal. State Papers, Ireland, Jas. I, 1611-1614, p. 451) are given as 'Fernegenall, O'Felmigh, Shelmalier, Lymalagoughe (Kynelaghowe ?), Shelelagh, Gory and Dippes.' These forms may be taken not as accurate transcriptions, but as attempts at identifica-

the possession of the Beaumonts, the overlord (who died in that year) being Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal, who, on behalf of the King, had received Art MacMurrough's submission. But the Beaumont possession was only nominal; the Kavanaghs continued in effective occupation. The barony of Coweelyene, which again probably stands for Kynalayone, was one of their principal possessions in Mary's reign when it was held by the tanist of the sept (see no. 7). From the inquisition of James I's reign, quoted above, it appears that after the extinction of the Beaumonts' interest, following on the attainder of their descendant Francis Lord Lovel in Henry VII's reign, the legal possession of these lands became vested in the Crown. Elizabeth granted the manor of Dipps to the Earl of Ormond, and that of Shelela to Sir Henry Harington, retaining the rest. In 1577 a commission was issued to Bryan M'Caheire M'Arte Cavanaugh to execute martial law in the Baronies of Symolyn, Ballean and Monckland, co. Wexford, upon his own people and no further. Here Ballean is Ballyanne (see no. 7) and Symolyn is St. Mullin's, co. Carlow. In the Stuart inquisition defining the extents of the baronies of co. Wexford, Scarawalsh which extended northward to the country of the Kinsellaghs, contained as one of its territories Kylcolnelyen or Kylcowlneleyen. This is presumably Kynaloh or Kynalayone, as above.

The Duffry remained in the possession of the Prendergasts and of their descendants, the Rochfords. That descent may now be traced, and it will be shown that, while the Duffry went to the Rochfords, one of the Prendergast heirs, the share of the Cogans, the other Prendergast heirs, was not confined to the Prendergast lands in co. Cork, as has been previously supposed, but included part at any rate, and presumably all the territories of Schyrmal and Kynaloh in co. Wexford.

In the year 1226-7 John (de St. John) Bishop of Ferns came to an agreement with Philip de Prendergast and Maud de Quency his wife concerning lands in dispute with the Bishop, who claimed them as belonging of right to his church of Ferns¹. From this document it appears that the Bishop had brought a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court

¹ The agreement was made in the 11th year of Henry III and confirmed by Gerald de Prendergast, Philip's son and heir, in the 15th year. The deed was enrolled by Sir Henry Wallop, the then owner of the Duffry, in 1595. An abstract is given in *Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, Eliz.*, vol. 2, p. 329, and it is transcribed in full by Thomas P. Prendergast in *Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 1864, p. 147, and annotated by Orpen in *Hore's History of co. Wexford*, vi, p. 344.

against Philip and Maud for these lands, and that the Prendergasts, in pursuance of the Court's decree and compelled by the Pope's authority, surrendered to the Bishop for peace' sake the following lands: 16 carucates at Senebothe and Killalethan; 12 carucates at Clon close to Ferns and Lishothe; 1 carucate near the church of Kilanegy as a sanctuary for that church; and 1 carucate near the church of Crosspatrick as a sanctuary for that church. In return the Bishop and the chapter of Ferns quitted claim, in favour of the Prendergasts, to whatever right they might have in all the rest of the Prendergasts' lands; and in respect of the town of Inscordy on the Saint Senanus' side, it was agreed that the Prendergasts should give the Bishop 6 carucates of land in exchange for the town of Inscordy, i.e. 5 in Ballyregan and 1 which FitzHernicus held near Clon, the Prendergasts to hold the town of Inscordy in future as a lay fee, for ever, to them and their heirs; and the Bishop and his successors to hold the 6 carucates of land as a sanctuary of the church of Ferns.

Of the places named in this document, Senebothe is Templeshanbo¹ at the foot of Mt. Leinster in the barony of Scarawalsh, presumably included in Schyrmal as defined above. Killalethan Orpen identifies as Killaligan in the parish of Monart, barony of Scarawalsh. It was in the Duffry (note above). Clon is the modern parish of Clone between Enniscorthy and Ferns. It is in Scarawalsh. Killanegy Orpen doubtfully identifies as Killegney, a parish in Bantry, south of the Boro. It could scarcely have been included in the Duffry, and its tenure by the Prendergasts is difficult to account for². Crosspatrick, the next place in the record has already been noticed. It is just over the border in the Barony of Shillelagh,

¹ Joyce, i. 304; *Onomast. Goid*; Orpen, *loc. cit.*: west of Enniscorthy the Duffry extended on either side of the valley of the Urrin from the range of Mt. Leinster to the river at Enniscorthy. 'The Duffry,' Orpen adds, 'has contracted its limits in recent times, but even in the early part of the 17th century it included Kiltaly, Mohurry, Glaslacken, Caim, Kiltrea, Curraghraigue, Monyglass and Monart (inqs. 1 Jas. I, 16 Jas. I, and 4 Chas. I). Probably in the 12th and 13th centuries it included all the territory between the Slaney, the valley of the Urrin and the range of Mt. Leinster. . . .'² As Kylaugy it was held for life by Maurice FitzMaurice (who married one of Gerald de Prendergast's daughters) of the inheritance of Maurice de Rochford, son of that daughter, by her first husband (below); and this Maurice de Rochford in 1302 was granted free warren in all his demesne lands, including Inscorthy (Enniscorthy), Dufthir (the Duffry) and Killafgy (below). Here the form points to an original Killaugey rather than Killanegy. But the identification of the Killenegy of the record with the modern Killegney seems to be correct, for it appears as Killangie alias Killegny in inq. co. Wexford 118 of Chas. I. The original form is suggested in a record of 1463-4 about the prebend of Killawgy (Statute Rolls, 3 Ed. IV, p. 101). The double name persists to-day, the parish being Killegney and the prebend Killawgy.

co. Wicklow, and was evidently in Kynaloh. This is the explanation of its Prendergast ownership, which puzzled Orpen. Inscordy of the record is, of course, Enniscorthy. Orpen notes that the portion in dispute and now surrendered by the Bishop was on the Saint Senanus' side, that is the Templeshannon or east side of the river, where the church and manor claimed by the Bishop lay; 'and the necessary implication is that the portion of the town, where the castle now stands, was already in Prendergast's uncontested possession . . . it is practically certain that Enniscorthy, or, to speak more exactly, the Castle site on the right bank of the river was, from the first the *caput* of the lordship of the Duffry'. Ballyregan, the last place mentioned in the record, is in the parish of Kilbride, to the east of Ferns, barony of Scarawalsh. It must have been included in Schyrmal.

An interesting charter of Philip de Prendergast's is that by which he granted, before his death in 1229, to Walter de Barri and his heirs a knight's fee in which Crosspatric is situated.¹ The overlordship of Crosspatric descended, not to the Rochfords but to the Prendergasts' other heirs, the Cogans (below).

Gerald de Prendergast, who had succeeded his father by 1229,² and in 1230-1 confirmed his father's agreement with the Bishop of Ferns, above quoted, was dead by 1251 when an inquisition was made of his lands in co. Cork and elsewhere held of the King in chief.³ Among the many tenants who held land under him in co. Cork were David de Prendergast, probably his brother⁴ who held 1 fee by service of $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee, and Elias de Prendergast (see no. 21). The jury found that Gerald had been twice married, first to a sister of Theobald Butler, by whom he had a daughter married to John de Cogan and dead at the time of the inquisition, leaving a son born in 1243; and secondly to a daughter of Richard de Burgh, by whom he had a daughter, born in 1242. This younger daughter and his Cogan grandson were his heirs. An account of Gerald's Wexford lands, which were not held of the King in chief, but of the Valence purparty of the Marshal estates⁵ stated that these lands were extended, i.e. valued, at £195 8s. 1d., and that Sir William de Valence had the custody of them. It is added that 26 librates of land of the free marriage of the grandmother of the son of Sir John de Cogan, who is one of the heirs of Gerald de Prendergast, ought to descend to him. From what has

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 111. ² He did homage for his Munster lands in that year (Cal. Close Rolls, 1227-31, p. 208). ³ C.D.I., i. 3203. ⁴ David is mentioned as son and hostage of Philip de Prendergast in 1215 (C.D.I., i. 556). ⁵ C.D.I., i. 3204.

been said above it will be seen that the grandmother of the son of Sir John de Cogan was Gerald de Prendergast's first wife. These lands were presumably in co. Wexford, and bestowed by Philip de Prendergast on his son's wife at the time of her marriage.

In the division of Gerald de Prendergast's lands between the two heirs, the Cork lands in general went to his grandson John de Cogan, and the Wexford lands to his daughter by his second wife. But some of the Wexford lands, it appears, went to John de Cogan. This could be deduced from the record quoted above that 26 librates of land (in co. Wexford) ought to descend to the son of Sir John de Cogan as his grandmother's (i.e. Gerald de Prendergast's first wife's) marriage settlement. But there is more definite evidence. The overlordship of the knight's fee in Crosspatrick which Philip de Prendergast granted to Walter de Barri before 1229 descended to the Cogans. About the year 1270¹ Walter de Barri (presumably son or grandson of the former grantee) sold to Sir Theobald Butler for £200 all his land in Crosspatrick and in Kynaloch, with the whole lordship, to be held of Sir John de Cogan and his heirs.²

No other place in co. Wexford, other than Crosspatrick, is specifically stated to have descended to the Cogans, and Schyrmal and Kynaloh passed to the Roches before 1324. The Duffry, however, remained with the Prendergast heirs, the Rochfords. The custody of the daughter of Gerald de Prendergast, born in 1242, was granted in 1252 to Maurice de Rochford, the King's groom.³ It appears that Maurice married his ward in the same year, for he was then granted a weekly market and a yearly fair at his manor of Typernevin (co. Limerick, a Prendergast fee).⁴ The name of the heiress was Maud, for in 1253 Maurice de Rochford and Maud his wife complained that John de Cogan (Gerald de Prendergast's grandson and his other heir, or more likely, since he was then but 10, one of his relatives on his behalf) had disseised them of their free tenement in Ireland, while Maud was under age and in the King's custody.⁵

By 1258 Maurice de Rochford was dead.⁶ His widow, Maud, was married by the following year to Maurice FitzMaurice, younger son of Maurice FitzGerald, 2nd. Baron of Offaly, as appears from a Papal

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 162, 180. ² For Walter de Barry and Raymond de Barry, lord of Ardamine, co. Wexford, see Exeter Charters no. 24 and Regr. St. John the Baptist, nos. 360, 361. Ardamine is south of Courtown, was possibly included in Kynaloh, and may have been granted to the Barrys by the Prendergasts, as Crosspatrick was. ³ C.D.I., ii. 15, 20 (where 'daughter' should be read for 'son'). ⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. 116, 852. ⁵ *Ibid.*, ii. 165. ⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 580.

dispensation of that year¹ to him and Maud daughter of Gerald de Prendergast his wife, although she had been espoused to his brother David who died before she was seven years old (i.e. before 1249). By this marriage Maud had a daughter Amabil². Her second husband Maurice FitzGerald died in 1286 and a memorandum of his goods and chattels left at his death³ mentions manors that he held of the inheritance of Maurice de Rochford. These manors included Tippernevin, co. Limerick and Kylaughy, co. Wexford, which were both Prendergast manors, and the Maurice de Rochford of this record must have been the son of Maud de Prendergast by her first husband the Maurice de Rochford above. The second Maurice de Rochford was born between 1253 and 1259, at Colchester⁴.

In 1288-9 Maurice de Rochford II and John de Cogan are named as the heirs of Gerald de Prendergast⁵, and in 1290 the burgesses of Schendone (Shandon), co. Cork are described as the men of John de Cogan and Maurice de Rochford⁶. In 1302 Maurice de Rochford was granted free warren in all his demesne lands of Typerneyvin (co. Limerick), Kilblaun, Kileycoicchy, Corbyn (co. Cork), Inscorthy, Dusthir and Killafgy⁷, the last three places being Enniscorthy, the Duffry and Killegney (above). In 1305-6 he was seneschal of Wexford⁸. In 1313 he was named as one of the feudal lords of Adam de la Roche of co. Wexford, presumably as holding the Duffry⁹. In the 1324 feodary he held the 4½ fees in Kylsudy (?), Ineschorthy and Leknissy (?). The second of these places is, of course, Enniscorthy, but the other two, owing to the illegibility of the record, cannot be identified. We should expect here Killegney and the Duffry. In 1324 also we read that he was to deliver to the constable of the Castle of Wexford his hostages of the Obrins del Dustir¹⁰. This is the sept of the O'Brains of the Duffry¹¹.

Maurice de Rochford II was dead by June, 1333, when his lands

¹ Cal. Papal Regrs. i. pp. 367, 369; Orpen, iv. 129, quoting Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* ccxi. ² Orpen, *loc. cit.* ³ C.D.I., iii. 463. ⁴ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. p. 452. ⁵ Pipe Roll, 18 Ed. I. ⁶ C.D.I., iii. p. 307. ⁷ *Ibid.*, v. 19. ⁸ *Ibid.*, v. 501. ⁹ Ormond Deeds, i. 478. ¹⁰ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 30 b. ¹¹ See Orpen's notes to 'Song of Dermot,' lines 141, 3215. Murchad Uabrain and Dalbach his son witnessed a confirmation by King Dermot to Duiske. He is the Murchid (Morthoth) O'Brien described in the Song as a rebel and taken by Dermot and beheaded; while among the chieftains who submitted to Strongbow was O'Brien del Duffhre, presumably the rebel's successor. As the Siol Brain are called in the Topographical Poems the people of the Dubhthoire, and as they gave their name to the barony of Shelburne in the south-west of the county, O'Donovan suggested that the Duffry of the Topographical Poems was not the Duffry of the records as identified above, but should be placed farther to the south-west, i.e., presumably in Shelburne. The above entry strengthens Orpen's identification.

were taken into the King's hand, being delivered in September, to Gerald de Rochford, his son and heir¹. In 1343 Gerald de Rochford was constable of the castle of Ferns². John de Rochford, the next holder of these fees, was presumably Gerald's son. He was dead by 1372-3 when Joan his widow had dower³. The Bishop of Meath had the custody of his lands, which included Typernewyn, Effyng⁴, and other places in co. Limerick and co. Cork, held of the King in chief⁵. Margery, his daughter and heir, married Gerald FitzMaurice, Earl of Kildare, who had seisin of her possessions in 1381-2⁶. The feodary of c. 1425 gives these fees in the Duffry as held by the heirs of John Rochford.

CO. WEXFORD

21. Ballichery. Perhaps St. John's, barony of Bantry.

	name	fees	place
	1247 Elias ⁷ de Prendergast	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballichery
	1324 Gilbert and Adam sons of William son of Elias	$\frac{1}{2}$	Clonlegonay ⁸ (Clanlargenam)
c.1425	no name	$\frac{1}{2}$	Clonlegona'.

The entries in the three feodaries must be equated on account of their identical position in the three lists and of the names of the tenants and places. But it is not possible definitely to locate this fee⁹. Possibly Ballichery was the Irish name of the modern parish of St. John's,

¹ Pipe Roll, 8 Ed. III. Maurice de Rupeforti and Gerald his son occur in 1317 (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 24). ² *Ibid.* 46. ³ *Ibid.* 80 b. ⁴ Effyn. In 1240 Sir Gerald de Prendergast came to an agreement with the Bishop of Limerick about the advowsons of the churches of Kilconegan (Kilquane), Kylbyly and Effyng (Black Book of Limerick, p. 111), and in 1287 Sir Maurice de Rocheforte consented to certain constitutions of the Bishop concerning the church of Effyng (*ibid.*, p. 118). ⁵ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 109 b. ⁶ *Ibid.* 118. ⁷ Ellis in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁸ So it seems to read (or perhaps Clonlesenay) in the original MS.; the printed Calendar reads Clonlesond (?). It is certainly Clanlargenam or (Clanlargeuam) in the list of fees assigned in dower to Aymer de Valence's widow. ⁹ Hore (i. 220) reads the c. 1425 entry as Clonegone, and identifies it with Clonegasmy (presumably Clonganny) parish of Donaghmore, Ballaghkeen North. Orpen (iii. 90) with a transcript of the 1324 feodary before him, reads Gilbert son of William FitzEly, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Cherlegonay, and suggests Killegney. This identification is not supported by the form of the word, nor by the history of Killegney, which belonged to the main Prendergast family (see no. 20).

south of Enniscorthy; for the church of St. John, Enniscorthy, of the land of Helias de Prendlegast was given before 1212 to the Hospitallers (below). This would be a likely location, for St. John's adjoined Enniscorthy, the *caput* of the main Prendergast fee, and in it was the Priory of St. John's which was given by Gerald de Prendergast to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin¹.

Bertram and Elias de Prender[gast] witness with Maurice de Prendergast the Roche charter of the island of Begerin in Fernegenel, c. 1182²; and before 1212 (the date of the Pope's confirmation) the church of St. John of the land of Helyas de Prendle[gast] was given to the Hospitallers³. This Elias was probably a younger son of Maurice de Prendergast and a younger brother of Philip.

In 1223 Richard de Prendergast witnessed a deed transferring 2 carucates of land from Glascarrig Priory to the Abbey of Duiske⁴; and c. 1226 witnessed a grant of lands in Bantry by Philip de Prendergast and Maud de Quency his wife⁵, as well as a charter of Philip's to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin⁶. He may probably be identified with the Richard son of Elias who in 1231-2 was sheriff of Waterford⁷. Richard was followed by Elias de Prendergast who held this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in the 1247 feodary.

On Gerald de Prendergast's death in 1251 (see no. 20) it was found that Elias de Prendergast held of him in co. Cork 1 knight's fee without suit or service, as given in free marriage. These Cork lands were granted by King John to Philip de Prendergast in 1207, so this marriage must have been subsequent to that date. A grant in free marriage presumably indicates a close relationship. It will best fit what facts are known to assume, as above, that the first Elias was a younger brother of Philip, and that Philip gave his nephew Richard this knight's fee in Cork on his marriage. That the second Elias was Richard's son appears from a Wexford charter of c. 1258 witnessed by Sir Helias son of Richard de Prendergast⁸. Between 1235 and 1259

¹ Grattan Flood, 'Diocese of Ferns', p. 25. Gerald's grant is in the Register of St. Thomas's (p. 196). It included the church of the Priory, and this was apparently the parish church of St. John's. It would appear therefore that the grant before 1212 to the Hospitallers, did not take effect or endure, and that later the church was regranted with the Priory to St. Thomas's. At the time of the Dissolution the vicarage of St. John's is found not in the possession of the Hospitallers, but in that of St. Thomas's (Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, p. 45). ² Exeter Charters, no. 1. ³ Regr. Kilmainham, p. 140, where this entry comes between the church of Enniscorthy and the Duffry. ⁴ Duiske Charters, p. 35. ⁵ *Ibid.*, no. 18. ⁶ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 185. ⁷ Pipe Roll 16 Hy, III. ⁸ Duiske Charters, no. 61.

Elias de Prendergast witnessed a Carlow (or ? Wexford) charter of Stephen de Valle¹, and in 1259 Sir Helias and Sir William de Prendergast witnessed a Wexford charter². This Sir William is presumably Sir Helias's son, known as William son of Elias, from whose time the name Prendergast is dropped.

In 1296 Sir William FitzElie was a juror in the inquisition taken of William de Valence's Wexford possessions³. In 1301 he was a witness to a deed executed in the court of Joan de Valence⁴, and in 1302 he was a juror in an inquiry about the port of New Ross⁵. In 1303-6 he occurs in the Wexford Pipe Roll⁶. In 1305 Sir William son of Elias was a juror in the inquisition into Earl Roger Bigod's possessions⁷, and in 1307 he was a juror in the inquisition of Joan de Valence⁸. Before the date of the 1324 feodary he was dead. Nothing is known of his sons Gilbert and Adam, nor why they should have held this fee jointly.

CO. WEXFORD

22. Machrem (Elyston). Perhaps Ballyellis, parish of Carnew, barony of Scarawalsh.

name	fees	place
1247 Walter de Samford	$\frac{1}{4}$	Machrem ⁹
1324 Philip de Sandford	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Elyston)
c.1425 no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	in Molhyryke and Kenaloyone.

The names of the tenants sufficiently prove the identity of the fees of 1247 and 1324, while the order in which the entries occur in the three feodaries allows us to equate them with that of *c.* 1425, for which the name of the tenant is missing. Though the place-names Machrem and Molhyryke have disappeared, the feodary of *c.* 1425 shows that the fee was in Cinel Flaitheamhain, the Kynalo or Kynalayone of no. 20, a district on the borders of cos. Wicklow and Wexford. And so we may with some probability identify this fee with Ballyellis, as above, of which the 1324 place-name Elyston is the English equivalent.

¹ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 191. ² Duiske Charters, no. 62. ³ C.D.I., iv, 306. ⁴ Hore vol. iii, p. 85. ⁵ C.D.I., v., 100. ⁶ Pipe Roll 33 Ed. I. ⁷ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 41. ⁸ Hore, vol. v, p. 102. ⁹ Perhaps Machren; the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls reads Machrem, as above.,

But little is known of the Sandford tenants of this fee. The Walter of the 1247 feodary is the first of his name to be found in the Wexford area. He was presumably of the family, perhaps a son, of Thomas de Sanford who was one of Earl William Marshal's knights, being with him in Ireland in 1210¹. Walter de Sanford was one of the custodians of the lands and castles of Earl Anselm Marshal on his death in 1245². In 1296 Hugh de Sampford held 2½ carucates of land in Ballyregan, barony of Forth (see no. 3), of William de Valence as a free tenant of his castle of Wexford. He is presumably the Master Hugh de Sandford who was one of the collectors of the fifteenth in co. Wexford in 1293 and later³. Nicholas de Sandford was serjeant of the Cross of Ferns, i.e. of the church lands of the Bishop, in 1298-9⁴ and in 1302 was a juror on an inquisition concerning the port of New Ross⁵. The Philip de Sandford who held this fee in 1324 also held, along with Walter Coul and Margery his wife, 1 carucate of land in Grageschur, as a free tenant of Aymer de Valence of the castle of Wexford.

Nothing has been found of the later history of this fee, which is marked 'decay' in the 1324 feodary, indicating that it had been overrun by the Irish. In 1400 a Roger Sampford occurs in co. Wexford⁶, and in 1440-1 Andrew Sampford occurs in the same county, where he appears to have been for a time escheator or sub-escheator.⁷

CO. WEXFORD

23. Gorey, parish of Kilmakilloge, barony of Gorey.

	name	fees	place
1247	Raymund son of Walter	$\frac{1}{8}$	Gry
1324	Reginald de Nyvel	$\frac{1}{8}$	Gory
c.1425	no name	$\frac{1}{8}$	Gory.

That the Gry of 1247 is Gorey is proved by the identical positions of the entries in the three feodaries, as well as by the amount of service, an eighth part of a knight's fee. Orpen⁸ recognised that the Nevilles were at Gorey and Ballycanew in 1324 (see no. 25), but Hore did not. He misread the entry in the feodary of c. 1425 as Gorg', and while noticing⁹ that there was a town at Gorey as early as 1296, when it is

¹ Orpen, ii. 265. ² C.D.I., i. 2802. ³ C.D.I., iv. 90 &c. ⁴ Pipe Roll, 27 Ed. I. ⁵ C.D.I., v. 100. ⁶ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 157 b. ⁷ *Ibid.* 262. ⁸ iii. 90. ⁹ vi. 609.

entered on the return of the fifteenth, he could not find anything else about its early history.

Raymund son of Walter was not presumably a Neville, for the contemporary holder of Ballycanew was Theodore de Nevel, whose descendant Reginald de Nyvel held both Gorey and Ballycanew in 1324. It is likely, however, that the Nevilles were descended from Raymund son of Walter through an heiress, as the names Reginald and Walter both occur in the Neville family. For the family history see Ballycanew, no. 25.

CO. WEXFORD

24. Fernegenel, a territory in the barony of Shelmaliere East.

name	fees	place
1247 Girard de Rupe	5	in Fernignein ¹
1324 George de Rupe	5	in Fernygynan ²
c.1425 no name	5	Barony of Fergenaghe.

Fernegenel was given by Strongbow to Maurice de Prendergast to be held for 10 knights' fees, as we learn from the Song of Dermot³. Fernegenel is the *Fearann na g-Cenel*, called *Crioch na g-Cenel* in the Topographical Poems, and identified by O'Donovan as comprising the district around Artramont and included in the barony of Shelmaliere East⁴. Geraldus has a notice of this district, which he calls Ferneginan and explains that it is divided from the town of Wexford by the river Slaney⁵.

The Fernegenel of the feodaries is of 5 knights' fees only, and the considerations mentioned in the discussion of the Prendergast fees (see no. 20) suggest that besides Fernegenel proper Strongbow's grant of 10 fees to Maurice de Prendergast included also some 5 fees in the district called in the 1247 feodary Ayrmellach, lying in the north of the county.

The 5 fees in Ayrmellach remained, for a time, with the Prendergasts, but the 5 which constitute Fernegenel of the feodaries passed, precisely how or why is unknown, to the de la Roches (de Rupe). The Song of Dermot tells us that Fernegenel was afterwards held by Robert

¹ Feringman in the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ² So in the original MS.; queried in the printed Calendar. ³ lines 3072-83 and notes. Maurice is described as neighbour of Strongbow, whose seat was Wexford. ⁴ Top. Poems, note 471. ⁵ Giraldu, v, p. 120.

FitzGodebert, but the writer confesses that he does not know how this came about. It may perhaps be suggested that this change of ownership was effected by William FitzAudelin, whom Henry II appointed in 1176, on the death of Strongbow, keeper of Wexford, the *caput* of the Leinster fief. A list of places appurtenant to Wexford is given in 1177¹. The precise signification of this arrangement is obscure. Orpen considered that it had in view a limitation of Strongbow's fief, which was to be confined to the places mentioned in the list. However that may be, Fernegwinal, i.e. Fernegenel, is included in it. FitzAudelin's keepership of Wexford coincides with what appears to have been the date of the change of ownership of Fernegenel from Prendergast to FitzGodebert, that is, before 1182. On the other hand it may have been a little later; and in 1185 John, as lord of Ireland, was dealing as arbitrarily with Strongbow's former possessions as FitzAudelin seems to have done.

Orpen has shown² that Robert FitzGodebert was ancestor of the Roches of Fernegenel. He suggests that his father may have been Godebert Flandrensis of Ros, mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1130³ and that, like Maurice de Prendergast, he came from the Flemish district of Pembrokeshire; also that he was a brother of Richard FitzGodebert, the knight of Pembrokeshire who was the first to land in Ireland in 1167⁴. About the year 1182 David, Henry and Adam de Rupe granted to St. Nicholas's Priory, Exeter, their little island of Begerin for the soul of their father Robert FitzGodebert⁵. As Begerin is in Fernegenel, the Roches must have been enfeoffed there before this time. The family took their name from Roche Castle near Haverford, and long continued to own property in Wales.

There are a few notices of David de Rupe, the eldest of these brothers and head of the Wexford family. In 1207 with other Irish notables he witnessed at Woodstock a grant from King John to Adam de Hereford of lands in Ireland⁶. In the same year the King granted to him⁷ the cantred of Rosselither (Rosscarbery, co. Cork). In 1207 he

¹ Hoveden, ii. 134. Orpen, ii. 35. ² i. 392. ³ Pipe Roll, 3, Hy. I, p. 137. ⁴ Song of Dermot, lines 404-19. Richard FitzGodebert witnessed a charter of Raymond le Gros which may be dated 1174-6 (*Journal*, R.S.A.I., September, 1939, p. 167), and here he is followed by David de Rupe and Henry his brother, the two elder sons of Robert FitzGodebert. He also witnessed an Exeter charter (no. 25) concerning lands in co. Cork and a Cork charter of Miles de Cogan to St. Thomas's (Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 215). ⁵ Exeter, Charters, no. 1; Orpen, i. 392. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 38. ⁷ Rot. Chart., 171; Orpen, ii. 45. This is presumably David de Rupe of Wexford, but I have not worked out the descent of Rosscarbery. The Roches of Fermoy were distinct from the Wexford family. David son of Alexander de Rupe is the first certain member of the Fermoy

intrigued with Philip de Prendergast against the Earl Marshal¹, and followed this in 1210 by refusing to be a security for his lord the Earl Marshal, thereby earning the contempt of the rest of the Earl's barons². He was one of the signatories of the declaration of loyalty to the King from the magnates of Ireland, in *c.* 1212³. That is the last mention of him. He had two sons, Raymond and Gerald.

Raymond de la Roche confirmed a grant (of which there is no other record) of his father David to St. Nicholas's Priory, Exeter, of a carucate of land in Fernegenel⁴. He died in his father's lifetime, some time before 1229, leaving two daughters, and Gerald entered into his brother's estates. This we learn from a record of that year when the King ordered the Justiciar to quash the suit begun in the court of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, by Raymond's daughters against their uncle Gerald, and Gerald was left in possession⁵. The law here laid down that a younger brother should succeed in preference to the daughters of the elder brother, is obscure. A large grant made by Gerald in Fernegenel to his kinsman, David son of Adam Sinad⁶ may possibly have had something to do with the claims of these daughters. The lands given in this grant are defined in the charter, and Orpen has worked out the boundaries between the two divisions of Fernegenel which were known for centuries as Roche's and Sinnott's lands⁷. The date of the deed is probably between 1226 and 1228,

line (Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 353). He married Amicia, daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Canteton of Glanworth in Fermoy, and is probably the David de Rupe who was one of the magnates of Ireland in 1235 (C.D.I., i. 2285) and witnessed a grant in Fermoy *c.* 1237 (Duiske Charters, no. 50). It is possible that his father Alexander may have been grandson and heir of Alexander FitzHugh who held Kilcummer in Fermoy and founded the Priory of Bridgetown, Fermoy, *c.* 1200 (Orpen, ii. 45).

¹Hist. de Guillaume le Maréchal, line 13971 and note. ²Orpen, ii, 265. ³C.D.I., i. 448; Orpen, ii. 309. ⁴Exeter Charters, no. 2. ⁵C.D.I., i. 1679. ⁶Cal. Pat. Rolls Ireland, Jas. I. p. 327, a deed enrolled by Piers Sinnott in 1617; Orpen, *op. cit.* i. 392. Adam Sinad is presumably Adam son of Sinath who quitted claim of land in Athermolt (Annamult, co. Kilkenny) to his lord William Marshal, *c.* 1204 for the Abbey of Duiske (Duiske Charters, no. 2). The deed states that he made this release in co. Wexford, presumably at Ballybrennan (see no. 15). ⁷Hore, v, p. 27. The grant to David FitzAdam Sinad was 'of all the lands lying between the divided lands of John de Rupe on the one side and the port of Wexford as the water runs from the bridge of Polregan into the said port on the other side'. That is to say, as Orpen explains, the lower part of the River Sow or Sue, which passes through the townland of Polregan in the parish of Ardcolm was to be the division between Roche's land and what was to become known as Sinnott's land. Roche's land was also known as the Baryny of Sue. To the north lay "the Morroues," the true meares between which territory and Sinnott's land are given in the inquisitions (co. Wexford, 24 of Jas. I). From this inquisition it appears that Sinnott's land included the townlands of Kilmacoe, Curracloe and the Raven Point. The John de Rupe of the charter is possibly a son of Adam de Rupe, the youngest of the three sons of Robert

possibly 1215–21¹, and the grant was made to Sinnott for his homage and service. It was therefore a sub-infeudation, and that the lands were held by the Sinnotts of the Roches is shown by the fact that Gerald de Rupe is credited in the 1247 feodary with the whole of the 5 fees in Fernegenel.

On the death of Thomas FitzAnthony in 1229 his heirs were his five daughters, of whom one, Helen, had married Gerald de la Roche². In the 1247 feodary Gerald de Rupe is entered as holding 1½ fees in Ogenti, i.e. Grenan or Thomastown, co. Kilkenny (see Kilkenny fees, no. 32), but in the other version of the feodary these fees are credited to William de Dene, and they descended in the line of Dene. No lands of Thomas FitzAnthony's can be shown to have descended to the Roches, and from this it may be concluded that Gerald de la Roche may have left a daughter by his wife Helen daughter of Thomas FitzAnthony (perhaps named from FitzAnthony's wife Emma),³ and that this Emma is William de Dene's wife of that name. Gerald de la Roche's heir, another Gerald, must have been (on this theory) by another wife.

In 1234 Gerald de la Roche was on the side of the Earl Marshal against the King⁴. He shared in the exploitation of Connacht in 1235⁵. He was killed at the battle of Callann in 1262⁶. These notices all seem to refer to the same man; there is not likely to have been more than one contemporary Gerald son of David de Rupe; and Gerald son of David de Rupe was living in 1257⁷.

That Gerald de Rupe was succeeded by another Gerald is certain from various entries concerning George son of Gerald de Rupe who is known to have been lord of Fernegenel and whose dates preclude him from being son of the Gerald who is traced above from 1229 to 1262; and indeed Gerald de Roche, styled junior, occurs in 1253–4 and 1255,

FitzGodebert (above), whose descendants held land in Fernegenel of the senior line of de la Roche (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 22).

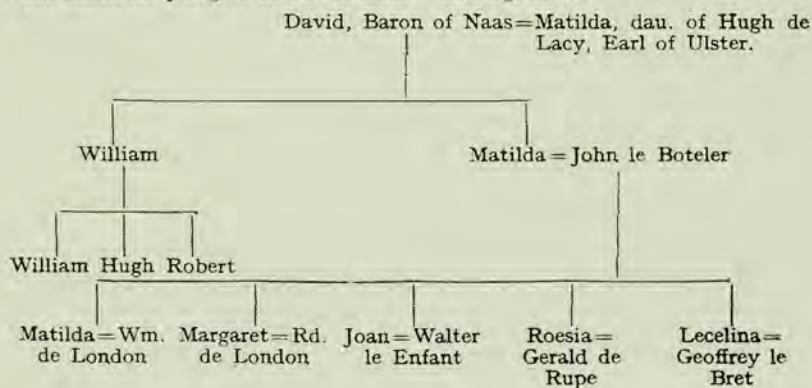
¹The witnesses are G. de Marisco then Justiciar of Ireland (1215–21 and 1226–8); Thomas FitzAnthony de Senleger, i.e. Thomas FitzAnthony, Gerald's father-in-law, died 1229; Philip de Prendergast, d. 1229; William, Baron of Naas, d. c. 1227; &c. ²C.D.I., ii, 1474; Pipe Roll, 16 Hy. III; Orpen, iii, 136. ³For FitzAnthony's wives, and William de Dene's wife Emma see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21. ⁴C.D.I. ii, 1474. ⁵Orpen, iii, 182. Maurice FitzGerald's lands in Mayo were obtained from him before 1246 (*ibid.*, 207); and it is possibly a payment for these lands which explains the charge on the lands of Maurice son of Maurice in Maynooth and Rathmore recognized in 1257 as due to Gerald son of David de Rupe (Gormanston Regr., 153). ⁶Orpen, iii, 142. ⁷Gormanston Regr., v, 153.

when he was in occupation of the manor of Glindonolan, co. Limerick, claimed by Walter son of Richard de Burgh¹.

Gerald de Roche the second married Roesia 2nd. daughter and in her issue co-heiress of David, Baron of Naas. The Gormanston Register names his wife, but the details there given of her pedigree are inaccurate². The three daughters of David, Baron of Naas, who (or whose issue) were the parceners of the Barony after the death in succession without issue of David's three sons, William, Hugh and Robert, were Matilda, married (1) John le Botiller, (2) Alexander de Nottingham; Roesia married Gerald de Rupe; and Lecelina married Geoffrey le Bret. This is proved by deeds concerning the remitting by the three parceners, at dates between 1298 and 1305, to David, Bishop of St. David's, of all their rights in the manor of Castle Maurice in Wales, part of the original FitzGerald lands which had descended to the Barons of Naas as the senior line of that family. The releases are made by Matilda la Botiller, styled 'one of the heirs of Robert, Baron of Naas', George de Rupe, 'another of the heirs of the said Baron', and Geoffrey le Bret and Lecelina his wife, 'third of the sisters and heirs of Robert, brother of Hugh, late Baron of Naas'³. It is obvious therefore that the three co-heiresses were Matilda, married (1) John le Boteler and (2) Alexander de Nottingham; Roesia married Gerald de Rupe; and Lecelina married Geoffrey le Bret⁴.

¹ C.D.I., ii. 318, 445 (where it is called Glenhohelan). It was part of the lands held of the manor of Aherlow, co. Limerick; its position is not identified by Westropp ('Ancient Churches in co. Limerick,' Proc. R.I.A., 1904-5, p. 453). The overlordship passed to Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and went with his daughter Eleanor on marriage to Thomas de Multon of Egrimont. The Cauntetons of Glascarrig were the tenants (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 39 b.). ² Gormanston Regr. p. xii. ³ Harl. MS. 1249, f. 186 (British Museum).

⁴ The incorrect pedigree in the Gormanstown Register is:

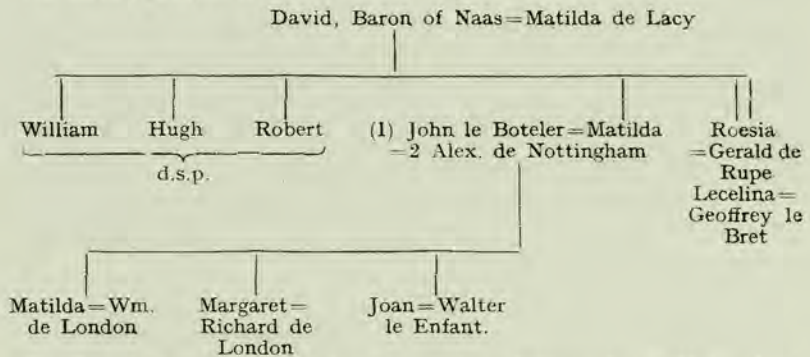


Gerald de Rupe the younger and Roesia were the parents of George de Rupe, born not later than *c.* 1266. This is proved by a record which shows Gerald de Rupe holding lands in Cork or Tipperary and father of a son George, left a minor and of age apparently before *c.* 1287, i.e. born not later than *c.* 1266¹. In 1278 a Sir Gerald de Rupe witnessed a deed about one Raymond de Rupe's land of Coppengagh, north of the Rower, co. Kilkenny². As Gerald left his son a minor he must have been dead by *c.* 1287.

In 1298 George de Rupe, as co-heir of the Barony of Naas, released to David, Bishop of St. David's, his right in certain of the FitzGerald lands in Wales which had descended to the Barons of Naas as the senior line of the Irish FitzGerald³. Westropp⁴ quotes from a Memorandum Roll of the year 1317, naming Garrett Roche as lord of Fernegenel in that year; but this is presumably an error, for Hore quotes a Memorandum Roll of the same year in which George son of Gerald de Rupe is styled lord of Fenegenen (below).

Between 1290 and 1302 George de Rupe and Joan his wife held Kilcrone, Kilpipe, &c., in the barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, of Reginald son and heir of Thomas de Denne⁵. In 1297 a George de Rupe was knight of the shire for co. Limerick⁶, and in 1309-10 was summoned

The correct pedigree is :



The Gormanston Register makes no mention of Alexander de Nottingham. See Cal. Just. Rolls, i, 433.

¹ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii, 146. ² Duiske Charters, no. 71. This seems to be the first mention of the Roches of the Rower who were evidently a junior branch. This Raymond and Gerald cannot be, as the editors of the Duiske Charters supposed, the sons of the first David, for that Raymond was dead before 1229.

³ Harl. MS. 1249, f. 186. ⁴ Proc. R.I.A., xxvi, p. 194. ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i, 294. The mention of his wife suggests that these were her lands. ⁶ Cal. Liber Niger, no. 13.

to Parliament at Kilkenny¹. In 1299 George de Rupe occurs with Geoffrey le Bret and Lecelina his wife, another co-heiress of the Barony of Naas, in proceedings relating to certain places in co. Kildare belonging (apparently) to the Barony². In 1313 Adam de la Roche³ of Daunhoume named as his feudal lords Sir Eimer de Valence, Sir Maurice de Rochford, George de la Roche and Thomas de Denne⁴. Of these, Aymer de Valence, one of the Marshal heirs, was overlord of both de Rochford and George de la Roche; Maurice de Rochford was the heir of the Prendergasts of the Duffry; George de la Roche was lord of Fernegenel; and Thomas de Denne Baron of Keir. The record shows that Adam de la Roche held land of all these men. In 1316-17 George son of Gerald de Rupe was styled lord of Fenegenen, when the sheriff of Wexford was ordered to distrain his goods for 50 marks due to the Crown as a recognizance⁵. In 1324 (as above) George de Rupe held the 5 fees in Fernegenel as well as 5½ fees in Schyrmal and Kynaloh (see no. 20).

The Gormanston Register gives George de la Roche a son John. This is confirmed by an entry of the year 1343 when John de la Roche, Geoffrey le Bret and William de Londres occur together (as co-heirs of the Barony of Naas) among those having castles in the marches of Ireland⁶. A descendant is presumably John Roche of Feryngevall (Fernegenel) who with Thomas Synot of the same place is mentioned in 1413⁷.

In 1555 Alexander Roche of Ardcroman, co. Wexford, settled on his son Robert and his heirs the advowson of Ardcroman church, land in Ballytarsne with the ferry of Carge, and other lands⁸. Here Ardcroman preserves the old form of the modern (corrupt) name of the parish of Artramont, the main manor in Fernegenel, and the ferry of Carge is Ferrycarrick, opposite Wexford on the other side of the Slaney. Here the Roches continued till the time of the Stuart inquisitions.

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 13. ² Cal. Just. Rolls, i, 247. ³ For Adam de la Roche see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 22. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i, 478. ⁵ Memo. Roll, Irish Exchequer, 10 Ed. II, quoted by Hore, v, 27. ⁶ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 46. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 201. ⁸ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, Elizabeth, p. 90.

CO. WEXFORD

25. Ballycanew, Barony of Gorey.

	name	fees	place
1247	Theodore de Nevel	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyconewy
1324	Reginald de Nyvel	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyconewey (Ballyconewy)
c.1425	no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballyconwaye.

The feodaries seem to preserve the proper form of the place-name Ballycanew, for O'Donovan¹ remarks that 'the name probably signifies Conway's town, and should be written in the original Baile Ui Chonduibh, but no original Irish authority has been, and probably never can be, discovered to prove whether this conjecture be correct'. It is Balleconway also in the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615². In the Stuart inquisitions it is called Ballyconnow otherwise Baronscourt, otherwise Nevelscorte; and Nevillescourt is a townland in the parish.

Theodore de Nevel of the 1247 feodary is the first known member of the family in co. Wexford. By 1260-1 he had apparently been succeeded by Walter de Nevill, as at that date Walter held 1 knight's fee of William de Valence in co. Wexford³. This knight's fee is difficult to account for, and the entry may either be a mistake, or it may be in respect of a knight's fee which he temporarily held, as for instance in right of a wife, for Ballycanew was only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee, and even if Walter had inherited Gorey by this time, that was only another $\frac{1}{8}$ fee. In 1280-1 Sir Walter de Neville was a juror regarding the manor of Curtun in Kinelahun, that is Courtown in the barony of Gorey (see no. 20). Walter was succeeded by Raymond de Neville, presumably in that year, for Raymond de Nevel is entered as paying rent for Kylmehanoc in 1280-1⁴, that is Kilmannock in the parish of Kilmokea, adjoining the Great Island. It was one of the places owned by the Nevilles of Ballycanew on their forfeiture in Henry VIII's reign (below)⁵. About 1280-1300 Raymond de Nevel witnessed

¹ Ordinance Survey Letters quoted in Hore, vi, 661. ² Hore, *op. cit.*, 272. ³ Pipe Roll, 45 Hy. III. ⁴ Accounts of Earl Roger Bigod, 1239-10 and 1239-11 (where the place is called Balimehanoc). ⁵ The precise details of successive tenants at Kilmannock are obscure, for in 1307 William de Nevel held 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ carucates there as a free tenant of Earl Roger Bigod, but he does not appear to have been the holder of Ballycanew.

a Wexford charter, that of Nicholas Thuluse (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 2) and also that of Earl Roger Bigod to New Ross¹.

By about 1297 Walter de Neville had apparently succeeded, for he was witness about that year to a charter of Stephen Devereux (see no. 1), and that he was head of the Ballycanew family seems likely from a record of the year 1305, that Walter de Nyuel was charged with receiving Gilbert de Nyuel who fled to a church (i.e. took sanctuary), and abjured the King's land for the death of a man, and after abjuration continually stayed at Walter's tenement of Baliconewy². In 1307 Walter de Neville was a juror in the inquisition on Joan de Valence's lands.³

By 1324 Reginald de Neville had succeeded, and held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Ballycanew as well as $\frac{1}{8}$ fee in Gorey, the latter presumably as the representative of Raymond son of Walter who held Gorey in 1247 (see no. 23). Symon de Neville succeeded. According to Hore he was son of Reginald, and was fined in 1363 for not attending the hosting in the Duffry⁴. By 1368 he had married Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Lyvet, lord of Rosegarland. Thenceforward the Nevilles added the 2 knights' fees of Rosegarland to their other possessions (see no. 4). In 1385-6 Simon Nevel had seisin of Rosegarland. He was Sheriff of Wexford in 1389 according to Hore⁵. In 1411, according also to Hore, who calls him Simon's son, John Nevel was lord of Rosegarland⁶. Symon Nyvell (perhaps we should read 'his heir') owed £4 for 2 services for the Barony of Rostartan (Rosegarland) in 1418-9⁷.

In 1538 David Nevil, the last Baron of Rosegarland, was attainted for having taken part in the Rebellion of Silken Thomas, and his estates were granted to William Seyntlo⁸. They included the castle and manor of Roscarlon (Rosegarland), and other places, among them Kylmehanoke (Kilmannock). Ballycanew and Gorey are not mentioned, but the grant would not necessarily include all David Nevil's lands. According to Hore, quoting an inquisition of 1545-61⁹, he held besides the Barony of Rosegarland, the lands of Baron's Court, otherwise Neville's Court, otherwise Ballycanew. Among the lands in co. Wexford of which Queen Elizabeth was seised were the forfeited lands of Baronscourte alias Ballyconmow (Ballyconnow) alias Nevelscorte¹⁰.

¹Hore (ii, 160) styles him of Kynnegh in Shelburne. ²Cal. Just. Rolls, 11. 470. ³Hore, v, 102. ⁴*op. cit.*, ii, 160. ⁵*loc. cit.* ⁶*loc. cit.* ⁷Pipe Roll, 6 Hy. V., in *Analecta Hibernica*, ii, 266. ⁸Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII—Eliz., p. 49. ⁹Hore ii, 173. ¹⁰Inqns, Co. Wexford, no. 53 of Chas. I.

Co. WEXFORD

26. Ballydusker, parish of Killinick, barony of Forth.

	name	fees	place
1247	Geoffrey de Norath	$\frac{1}{5}$	Balliduykir.
1324	John Synod	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyvowysker ¹ .
c.1425	heir of Geoffrey Shynnaghe	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballydeuskыр.

There is no difficulty in identifying this fee as Ballydusker, parish of Killinick, nor the tenant of 1247 with the holder of the extensive barony of Narragh, co. Kildare.

The Song of Dermot² tells us that le Norrath in Offaly, now part of the barony of Narragh, was granted to one Robert by Strongbow, i.e., before 1176. In 1182 a castle was built at Norrach for Robert son of Richard by Hugh de Lacy³; this must be the same man. The Song adds⁴ that Robert was afterwards killed in Connacht.

Robert son of Richard founded the nunnery of St. Mary's at Timolin, barony of Narragh, and placed there as prioress his niece (*nepta*) Lecelina⁵. Archbishop Alen, to whom we owe this information, tells us that he had in his archives various evidences for the facts he quotes, and there is no reason to doubt his authority. He states that the nunnery was founded with the consent of John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, i.e., after 1182. He adds⁶ that Robert son of Richard gave the nuns of Timolin the church of Norrach Patrik (i.e. Narraghmore) with the chapels of Knockeston or Crokeston (Crookstown, parish of Narraghmore) and Inchmacwither (Inchaquire, parish of Narraghmore), and a carucate of land which he had given to the church of St. Patrick there⁷. The date of the foundation of Timolin seems to have been before 1191, as in that year Archbishop Comyn gave to the æconomy of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the chapel of Richard de Norren's town, the chapel of the town of William Kryk and of Adam Rooth⁸. The first two of these places are presumably Narraghmore and Crookstown, the latter perhaps Inchaquire.

¹ Queried in the printed Calendar; could be read Balydowysker. ² line 3122 and note; Orpen, i. 383. ³ Giraldus, v, p. 356. ⁴ line 3125. ⁵ *Rep. Vir.* p. 207. Lecelina may possibly be the same as Lucy, prioress of Timolin, to whom the abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin granted the land of Rosrehil, below, between 1209 and 1229 (Chart. St. Mary's, i. 176). ⁶ *Rep. Vir.* p. 212. ⁷ i.e. Narraghmore, not St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, as Monk Mason ('St. Patrick's,' p. 68) read it. ⁸ Monk Mason, *loc. cit.*, quoting *Dignitas Decani*, p. 1 and Alen's Register, p. 18, (42).

Comyn's grant seems therefore to have superseded the original grant to Timolin, and accordingly at the time of the Dissolution, Timolin, though holding some lands in Timolin and Inchaquire, was not in possession of the churches or chapels of Narraghmore or Crookstown.¹ It would seem to follow, therefore, that Timolin was founded before 1191, that Robert son of Richard was dead by that date, and that Richard Norren (*sic*) was his successor and perhaps his son².

The wife of Robert son of Richard is named in his charters as Lucy, and Alen tells us that she was Lucy, daughter of Robert de St. Michael and neice of Thomas de St. Michael³ and married secondly Ralph de Verun. Robert son of Richard made a grant to St. Thomas's, Dublin,⁴ of ecclesiastical benefices and forest rights in Norrath. To St. Mary's, Dublin,⁵ he gave 5 carucates of land in his tenement of Norrac Patric, called Rosrehil otherwise Tubbirrogan, and certain forest rights in his woods of Norrac Patric, for the souls of Strongbow and himself and his wife Lucy. The date of this grant is between 1185 and *c.* 1188 when Bertram de Verdun, who witnesses, was in Ireland. To St. Nicholas's Priory, Exeter, Robert son of Richard, granted his church of Tohnlorcan for the souls of Strongbow, of the grantor's father, mother and sons, his wife Lucy and her father⁶. The date is about the same. A twelfth century or early thirteenth century effigy in Timolin churchyard is supposed to be that of Robert son of Richard⁷.

Alen⁸ adds some further information about the family of Robert son of Richard of great interest for the history of Ballydusker. He states that Henry of London, Archbishop of Dublin, confirmed to the nunnery of Timolin the grant of the church of Norraghpatrick which Robert son of Richard made (as above) and other grants, including the church of Ederdrom with a carucate of land which the 'said Richard' also gave. Ederdrom is Edermine, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford; and by 'the said Richard' is presumably intended Robert son of Richard, or perhaps his father or son. Various properties in co. Wexford, parcels of the possessions of this nunnery,

¹ Extents of Irish Monastic Possession, p. 171. ² Orpen conjectured that a Robert son of Richard who occurs in 1200 (C. D. I., i. 142) may have been grandson of the first Robert son of Richard (note to Song of Dermot, line 3122). ³ Thomas de St. Michael was the original feoffee of Rabo and Cruagh, co. Dublin (Ball, ii, 77); Robert his brother succeeded to these places and also had a grant from Strongbow of Reban, co. Kildare (Orpen, i, 383). ⁴ Regr., p. 228. ⁵ Chart., i, 67. ⁶ Exeter Charters, no. 41. ⁷ Journal Kildare Arch. Soc., ii, 414, 420; *cf.* vii. 244. ⁸ Alen's Regr., p. 58. (2).

were found in 1577 to be concealed from the Crown¹. These included the church or chapel of Edderdrumbeg otherwise Edderminbeg with a carucate of land, and the church of Ballindusker otherwise Killinin. As the church of Edermine was granted to Timolin by Robert son of Richard or his father or son, so we may presume that the church of Ballindusker or Killinin was granted by him or a successor. This place is Ballydusker in the parish of Killinick (the Killinin of the record); and as the de Norrags succeeded Robert son of Richard in the barony of the Norragh, so we may conclude that they succeeded them here.

At any rate, this family, the next holders of the barony of the Norragh, were probably descendants of Robert son of Richard, and having no surname adopted that of de Norragh. Peter de Norragh witnessed a grant by Roger Waspail and Margery his wife of the church of Reban (near Narraghmore) to St. Mary's, Dublin². The date must be after 1215, for David de St. Michael, Margery's former husband, died about that time. In the 15th century Elizabeth Calf, then Baroness of the Norragh, pleaded in a lawsuit (below) that Peter de Norrach was the father of Geoffrey de Norrach who held the Norragh in the time of Earl Gilbert Marshal (d. 1241). This Peter was therefore lord of the Norragh, and may be presumed a descendant, son or grandson, of Robert FitzRichard.

Peter's son, Geoffrey de Norragh, succeeded. There are several references to him. He married Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas FitzAnthony, probably before FitzAnthony's death in 1229, certainly before 1231-2³. He was on the side of his lord, Richard Earl Marshal, in the Marshal's war in 1234⁴ and was pardoned part of his fine⁵. He is described in 1234⁶ as a knight of Gilbert Earl Marshal (1234-41), who, according to Elizabeth Calf's pleadings, granted two parts of the Barony of Norragh to Geoffrey son of Peter de Norragh, being the land which Peter his father had forfeited, to hold by the service of two knights⁷. Between 1243 and 1257 Geoffrey de Norragh witnessed a charter of Maurice Fitzgerald⁸. In 1244 Geoffrey de Norrach' is included among the magnates of Ireland⁹, and in 1247 he was given 10 marks of the King's gift¹⁰. In the 1247 feodary he held the 1/5 of a knight's fee in Ballydusker.

¹ Archdall, *loc. cit.*, quoting records of Chief Remembrancer. ² Chart., i, 117. ³ C.D.I., ii, 1474; Pipe Roll, 16 Hy. III. ⁴ C.D.I., ii, 1474; *cf.*, i, 2236. ⁵ *Ibid.*, i, 2239. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i, 2236. ⁷ Pleadings of Elizabeth Calf in Memo. Roll of 17 Hy. VI. quoted by Lord Walter FitzGerald in *Journal Kildare Arch. Soc.*, vol. vii, p. 254. ⁸ Red Book of the Earl of Kildare, f. 8. ⁹ C.D.I., i, 2716. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, i, 2901.

From what has been said above it seems likely this small fee in co. Wexford descended to the de Norroghs from Robert son of Richard; it is unlikely that it was one of Thomas FitzAnthony's possessions which came to them with his daughter and co-heiress Isabel. With the next holder of the Norragh barony we have definite evidence of the descent of some of FitzAnthony's Waterford lands to them. This is John de Norrach, presumably Geoffrey's son, who in 1261-2 represented the family in litigation concerning Waterford lands between Thomas FitzAnthony's descendants: John FitzThomas and Margaret his wife (one of FitzAnthony's daughters), John de Norrach, Stephen Archdeacon and Desiderata his wife (another daughter) being in dispute with William de Dene and Emma his wife (Emma being apparently FitzAnthony's grand-daughter: see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21)¹.

John de Norragh was followed by William de Norragh, who was Baron of the Norragh, since in 1285 Agnes de Vescy, as lady of Kildare, paid arrears of feudal service, including £10 from William de Norragh². There is a group of charters which prove that William de Norragh inherited some of FitzAnthony's property in co. Waterford. Between 1290 and 1294 William de Norrath, having previously inspected the charter of Thomas FitzAnthony and the confirmation of Milo de Cogan, released to Dunbrody Abbey all his rights in Cnocmurny in the tenement of Balikeroc in Hanewys which Thomas FitzAnthony gave to that abbey³. In spite of the phrase 'confirmation of Milo de Cogan', it seems certain that FitzAnthony was the superior lord of the fee and Miles de Cogan his tenant, and further that in 1290-4 William de Norragh represented FitzAnthony here⁴.

There is no certain record of the family of de Norragh at Norragh after 1285. Before 1332 the Barony of Norragh had passed to the family of Calf or Veel, when Walter Veel son of Sir Michael Veel, kt.

¹ Curtis: Sheriff's Accounts of the Honor of Dungarvan (Proc. R.I.A. 1929, p. 6). ²C.D.L., iii. 149. ³Chart. St. Mary's, ii, 192; the date is determined by the witness of Sir William de Vesci, Justiciar of Ireland. ⁴There are two charters of FitzAnthony's relating to this grant to Dunbrody: (1) granting 1 carucate of land in his tenement of Hanegus next to the mountains; in the original index to the chartulary this carucate is said to be next the mountains of Sl:fgo, i.e., as Gilbert identifies, Slieve Cua, now Knockmealdown, co. Waterford; (2) confirming 2 carucates in Balikeroc which Milo de Cogan gave Dunbrody next to the carucate which Thomas FitzAnthony gave them. The date is before FitzAnthony's death in 1229. The index of charters lists that of Sir Milo de Cogan, of Cnocmurnyn, but the charter is missing. There is, however, a confirmation by William de Cogan of 2 carucates of land in Baliokeroc next the land which Thomas FitzAnthony gave, as in the charter of Milo de Cogan, his father. The cantred of Hanegus, Ohengus &c. (? *Ui Aongusa* of Munster;

and lord of the Barony of Norrach, occurs¹. According to the pleadings of Elizabeth Calf in 1438 (above) Geoffrey de Norragh conveyed the manor of Norragh to Walter son of Michael Calf, who must be the same man. But it is certain that Elizabeth Calf confused this Geoffrey with the Geoffrey son of Peter de Norrach of Earl Gilbert Marshal's time. She may have been ignorant of the real name of the grantor of Norragh to her family. There was, however, a contemporary Geoffrey de Norragh, who occurs in 1312-3 in co. Tipperary². He may have been the last of the de Norraghs of the Norragh, but there is nothing, save his name, to connect him with that place. It is possible that the line of de Norragh failed, and their possessions escheated to the superior lord, Norragh being granted to the Calfs, and the fee in Ballydusker to the Sinnots.

The John Synod who held Ballydusker in 1324 may have been the contemporary John Synod of Ballybrennan (see no. 15). The family, at any rate, was presumably the same, and Ballydusker is close to Ballybrennan, but the descent was different. In the feodary of c. 1425 Ballydusker was held by the heir of Geoffrey Shynnagne (Sinnot), whereas the tenant of Ballybrennan is not named. The Sinnots of Ballydusker later acquired Ballyell (see no. 14), and in Elizabethan and Stuart times the Sinnots of Ballydusker held Ballyell.³

CO. WEXFORD

27. Killesk, barony of Shelburne.

	name	fees	place
1247	Auger de Ponte Chardun	$\frac{1}{4}$	Killesky
1324	Maurice son of William	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kylesk ⁴
c. 1425	heir of Hugh Barrye	$\frac{1}{4}$	Killeske.

Killesk is a well-known fee, held by the FitzGerald or Barrons, so called from their territorial style as Barons of Burnchurch, co. Kil-

Onomast. Goid.) occurs in various records, and seems to have been the district lying around Cappoquin. Property here also came to Thomas de Dene, one of FitzAnthony's descendants (see Biggd fees, co. Wexford, no. 21) and to Jordan de Exeter, whose wife may have been another descendant of FitzAnthony's (see Kilkenny fees, no. 10). The Milo de Cogan of the above charters presumably belonged to a junior branch of the Cork Cogans, perhaps a younger son of Richard the brother of the first Milo.

¹ Ormond Deeds, i, 650. ² *Analecta Hibernica*, ii, 225. ³ *Inqns.*, co. Wexford, no. 29 of Chas. I. ⁴ Queried in the printed Calendar; it is clearly Killesk in the assignment of dower to Aymer de Valence's widow.

kenny (see Kilkenny fees, no. 25). The holder of the fee in 1247 was Auger de Ponte Chardun, which name in the later form Punchardun occurs in the 13th and 14th centuries in Kildare and elsewhere.¹ R. de Ponte Chardun was a witness to a charter, *c.* 1258, concerning the barony of Bantry.²

How this fee descended to the FitzGerald is not known. The contemporary head of this branch of the Geraldines was William son of Maurice who in 1247 held half a fee in Burnchurch. His father was Maurice son of Maurice who was presumably, and was claimed in the reign of Henry VI by his descendant to be, a son of Maurice FitzGerald. This Maurice son of Maurice was the original grantee of Kiltranie or Burnchurch, as appears from his charter and that of his son William of the church of Kiltranie to the Priory of Kells in Ossory.³ And he was also enfeoffed of 'five knights' fees in the manor of Morice Castell in the territory of Othoyghfynglas, lying in length from the sea to the summit of the mountain of Croghan, and in breadth from the land of the Earl of Wexford up to Botiller's land,' to quote the petition of his descendant, Sir Roland FitzMaurice, in the reign of Henry VI, who calls himself 'the lawful heir descended in right line from Maurice FitzGerald knight, who laboured in the conquest of Ireland'. This record is of considerable interest. The land in question was presumably held directly of the Crown, as it does not occur in the Marshal feodaries. It lay in the north of the barony of Gorey to the south of the manor of Arklow, the Butler's territory, and north of the Marshals' Wexford fief, and extended from the sea inland to Mt. Croghan.⁵ There is a reference to it in the charter of the first Theobald Walter to the monastery of Arklow,⁶ the lands granted including the seashore south of the Avoca river up to the land of Morice son of Morice. There is a further reference to this territory in the time of Maurice's grandson, Maurice son of William, for *c.* 1280-5 Walter de Hertun' quitted claim to Sir Theobald le Botiller to Tacsylan in the tenement of Sir Maurice son of William.⁷

¹ C.D.I., iii—v, *passim*. ² *Duiske Charters*, no. 61. ³ *Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds*, p. 307. ⁴ *Exchqr. Roll* (Rot. Mem. 24 Hy. VI) quoted by H. F. Hore in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., ii. N.S., p. 269; *cf.* Burtchaell, 'Geraldines of co. Kilkenny' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1892, p. 362. ⁵ Othoyghfynglas seems to preserve the sept-name Ui Fenechglais or Ui-Enechglais, seated in the barony of Arklow (*Onomast. Goid.*; *Top. Poems*, notes 364, 452). ⁶ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vi. 1128. ⁷ *Ormond Deeds*, i. 168, where the grantor's name is incorrectly transcribed 'Kertuner'. Tacsylan may perhaps be identified with Thursylan of the *Crede Mihi* list of churches in the deanery of Arklow, which Fr. Ronan (*Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1927, p. 105), conjectures was in the neighbourhood of Castletown, parish of Kilgorman. To his arguments may be added the follow-

This Maurice son of William was great-grandfather of Maurice son of William who held the fee in Killesk in 1324. This part of the pedigree is discussed under Burnchurch (Kilkenny fees, no. 25).

The entry in the feodary of *c.* 1425 that the heir of Hugh Barrye held this fee might be thought to be a mistake, and that Barron, the alternative name for these FitzGerald, is meant. But there seems to be no Hugh Barron in the pedigree, whereas Hugh de Barrye was living in the middle of the 14th century.¹ The explanation may be that Killesk had already been given (as it was later) to a younger branch of the Barons of Burnchurch, represented in *c.* 1425 by Hugh Barrye (perhaps husband or son of a FitzGerald heiress) whose line died out, Killesk reverting to the FitzGerald. For the FitzGerald continued here, and Killesk was granted to a younger branch. William Barron, late of Killesk, died in 1568, leaving Roland, his son and heir, and seised of the castle and lands of Killesk held of the Queen for $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee.² Roland died in 1573, and Richard his son and heir enfeoffed Richard FitzJohn, Baron of Burnchurch, who enfeoffed his younger son of Burnchurch.³

CO. WEXFORD

28. Rathdouan. Unidentified.

	name	fees	place
1247	David de Inttebergh	$\frac{1}{8}$	Rathdouan ⁴
1324	once of Nicholas de Hynebur . . . (Hyndebruege) ⁵	$\frac{1}{8}$	Rathdouan ⁶ (Rathdonan)

ing. In a list of place-names in Kilgorman parish in the Calendar of Patent Rolls of Jas. I, Templesillagh occurs between Monegarrowe and Moneluggagh (p. 260; it occurs again as Templesilla on p. 362) that is, the modern townlands of Monagarow and Monalug, just north of Castletown. It is Tamshillagh in the Civil Survey of 1654, where it goes with Morigarogh (Monagarow). The site of Templesillagh graveyard is marked on the 6 inch O.S. map in the townland of Castletown. It seems likely therefore, that it is the Tacsylan of this charter and the Thursylan above, located in Castletown, as Fr. Ronan supposed.

¹ Hore, ii, 53, 54. ² Hore, iii, 239. ³ Hore, *loc. cit.*; Burtchaell, *op. cit.*
⁴ Rathdonan in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁵ The MS. reads 'terra quondam Nich 'de Hynebur... (end of word illegible) que est in manu domini per eschaet'; the final word might possibly be 'escamb.' but 'eschaet.' seems to be the word and gives the more likely reading. The printed Calendar omits these important details and simply credits the fee to Nicholas de Hy(ndebruege), supplying the rest of the name from the assignment of dower to Aymer de Valence's widow, in which the entry is quite clear. ⁶ Queried in the printed Calendar; it seems clear in the MS.

This fee has not been identified; but it seems possible that Rathdouan or Rathdonan might stand for Rathdowney. Places of this name are found in the barony of Forth; but, as this fee is marked 'decay . . . on account of the war' in the 1324 feodary, it is not probable that it was in Forth; and the family's connexions seem to have been with the barony of Bantry (below).

This small enfeoffment must have been post-Strongbonian and due to the Marshals, for the family of Inteberg came from Inkborough, co. Worcester (anciently written Inteberg), which was one of the original Marshal manors and not inherited from Strongbow. In Ireland the name suffered progressive corruption, from such forms as Hyndbruege, represented in the 1324 feodary, to Heneberry, preserved in the townland of Ballyhenebery, co. Kilkenny, where they were settled in the beginning of the fourteenth century.¹

The earliest mention of the family is in co. Wexford. Nicholas de Inteberga was a witness *c.* 1204 to a quit-claim of Adam son of Synath, executed in co. Wexford²; and Nicholas and Philip witnessed another Wexford charter *c.* 1226.³ Philip was perhaps the ancestor of the Rathdouan family. He owed rents *c.* 1230 in Rathsalagh in Bantry (unidentified),⁴ and Bantry would be a likely place for this fee. He is presumably identical with a sheriff of Munster *c.* 1244,⁵ and may have been father of David who witnessed a charter concerning co. Wexford *c.* 1230⁶, and held this fee in 1247. If so, David must have been succeeded by a brother John, for a Philip was father of John and grandfather of Nicholas de Hyndeberg who released the manor of Rath (Baggotrath, co. Dublin) to Robert Bagod *c.* 1280.⁷ So it may be permissible to identify this Nicholas with the Nicholas who held this fee before 1324. The entry in the feodary suggests that he was dead by then, the fee having escheated to the overlord; and this would agree with another record which shows Philip as grandfather of Nicholas de Inteberg, whose son Ludovicus in 1323 sued the descendants of the Worcesters for the dower lands of his great-aunt Alianora, daughter of Philip de Inteberg, who had married firstly Andrew de Bermingham and secondly Ralph son and heir of William, nephew and heir of Philip de Worcester.⁸

¹ Note to Duiske Charters, no. 2. ² Duiske Charters, no. 2. ³ *Ibid.*, no. 16. ⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 41. ⁵ C.D.I., i. 2661; *cf.* 2629. ⁶ Duiske Charters, no. 38. ⁷ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 3 b.; *cf.* Ball, ii. 43; note to Regr. All Hallows, 135. ⁸ *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1870-1, p. 633. Alianora was alive in 1295 (*Ibid.*, 1907, p. 378).

Nothing more is heard of this fee. As noted above, it is one of those marked 'decay' in the 1324 feodary, meaning that it had been overrun by the Irish. It does not occur in the feodary of *c.* 1425.

CO. WEXFORD

29. Balyen. ? Ballyhine, parish of Kilbredeglynn, barony of Shelmaliere West.

	name	fees	place
1247	Henry le Lu	$\frac{1}{2}$	land late of Roger Everard ¹
1324	Adam Hey ²	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balyen ³
<i>c.</i> 1425	no name	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballyhem ⁴

The earliest references to people of the name Lupus or le Lu are nearly all in the northern part of the county where Simon le Lu *c.* 1226, Robert *c.* 1226 and 1230-1, and John *c.* 1229 occur (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 5). There is no reason however to suppose that this fee was in the north of the county; in fact we may be tolerably sure that it was not, for it is not among the fees marked 'decay,' as those in the north which had fallen into the hands of the Irish are distinguished.

It is not possible to identify this fee with certainty. Nothing more is known of Roger Everard, and in the 1247 feodary the place is not named. In that of 1324 the reading is difficult, but it seems to be rather 'Balyen' or 'Balyin' than the 'Galyn' conjectured in the printed Calendar. And this agrees with the feodary of *c.* 1425 where the word is Ballyhem, which could of course be a transcriber's variant of Ballyhein. The most probable identification is Ballyhine, as above. It was held in Stuart times by the Waddings, is called in inquisitions Ballyheine, Ballyheyne, Ballyhene, &c, and was held by military service for a twentieth of a knight's fee, which presumably indicates the survival of a feudal tenure.⁵

¹ The MS. reads 'pro terra que sunt (*sic*) Rogeri Everard.' A careless scribe has probably written 'sunt' for 'fuit' which gives a normal reading for a record of this kind. ² Queried in the printed Calendar; in the MS. 'H.y' is plain. ³ The MS. seems to read 'Balyen' or 'Balyin'; the printed Calendar has 'Galyn?' ⁴ Hore (vol. i, p. 220) reads 'Ballyhell' and equates with Ballyell, parish of Kilsoran, barony of Forth. Hays are certainly found in Kilsoran (below), but the place-names do not seem to be equivalent and Ballyell is already accounted for (see no. 14). ⁵ Inqns. co. Wexford, nos. 16, 18 of Jas. I; 105, 148 of Chas. I; 3 of Chas. II.

Robert FitzStephen had a brother William son of Hay, who is mentioned (as William Walensis) in an Irish charter of FitzStephen's,¹ but there is no evidence that he was ever in Ireland, and he is unlikely to have been the ancestor of the Hays of co. Wexford. A William son of Hay was a witness to a Wexford charter of early date (c. 1200 or earlier)², Richard son of Hay witnessed Hervey de Montmorency's charter to Dunbrody, 1178-1182³ and that of Gilbert de Essex concerning Crook, co. Waterford, 1192-5.⁴ He may have been father of Robert son of Richard Hay who witnessed a fine concerning Dunbrody in 1222.⁵ Adam Hay was a juror in co. Wexford in 1283⁶; and Adam Hay was sheriff of the liberty of Wexford in 1302⁷ and was killed in 1305.⁸ A later Adam Hay, who occurs in 1349⁹ was presumably he who was tenant of this fee in 1324 and probably is to be identified with Adam Hay of Kilsoran, Barony of Forth, who occurs in 1345.¹⁰ In that case these Hays were the Hays of Kilsoran. Several other Hays occur as free tenants of Aymer de Valence in 1324. Richard Hay held 1 carucate in Balycoolan and 1 carucate in Balyconhur; Thomas Hay 1 carucate in Balylyn¹¹; the heir of James Hay, Henry Wytteye and Richard Pers 1 carucate in Balykylt; Geoffrey de St. John, Nicholas Hay and John Sygnitt (? Synnott) 5 carucates in Thahcomessan (Tacumshine where the Hays were settled until Stuart times).

CO. WEXFORD

30. Liskinfere, barony of Gorey.

	name	fees	place
1247	Nicholas Avenell	$\frac{1}{4}$	Leskin.
1324	heir of Nicholas Avenel		(illegible)
c. 1425	no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	fee in Liskene.

¹ Exeter Charters, no. 28. ² *Ibid.*, no. 39. ³ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 152. ⁴ C.D.I. iii, 666. ⁵ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 179. ⁶ Hore, v, 93. ⁷ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 395. ⁸ *Ibid.* ii. 466. ⁹ Hore, vi. 200. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, v. 111, note. ¹¹ Balylyn is perhaps Ballylung an alternative name for Killiane, a parish in Forth (Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 22 of Chas. I), where according to the Rev. J. F. M. French the Hays were established before it passed to a junior branch of the Cheevers family of Ballyhally (*Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1895, p. 410). In 1335 William son of Walter Hay of Killethan occurs (Hore, v, 111). This is presumably Killiane.

This fee is Liskinfere, anciently called Liskin.¹ In the 1324 feodary, like other fees in the barony of Gorey, it is marked 'decay', meaning that it was in the occupation of the Irish.

A Nicholas Avenel was one of William Marshal's household in 1196.² He had been the Marshal's deputy as sheriff of Gloucester.³ The family held land in the lordship of Striguil, the *caput* of Strongbow's Pembrokehire earldom, and its head, Robert Avenel, is found in the Welsh portion of the 1247 feodary, holding 1 fee in Nether Went.⁴

The earliest member of the family in Ireland seems to be Nicholas Avenell who was witness to a charter of Geoffrey FitzRobert, *c.* 1204.⁵ A contemporary, Andrew Avenel, witnessed a charter of William Marshal *c.* 1207.⁶ Nicholas Avenel, who held this fee in 1247, is presumably the same man as Nicholas Avenel who held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Kilferagh, co. Kilkenny, at the same date, of the Gloucester share of the Earl Marshal's inheritance (see Kilkenny fees, no. 31). He was probably succeeded by Andrew Avenel who witnessed about 1270 a grant in Crosspatrick and Kynaloh, co. Wexford,⁷ had a lease in 1278 of Christiania de Marisco's manor of Curtun in Kinelahun,⁸ and was a juror on the extent of that manor in 1280/1.⁹ He occurs in co. Wexford also in 1285.¹⁰ The next tenant was Sir Nicholas Avenel. In 1301 he was witness to a co. Wexford deed,¹¹ and in 1304/5 he occurs in co. Wexford.¹² In 1307 he was a juror at Ross on the inquisition on Joan de Valence.¹³ In 1312 Sir Nicholas Avenel and Patrick de Rupe and others of Robert de Verdon's following were killed in battle against John Wogan, the Justiciar.¹⁴ He had married Margaret de Cruys, who held Naul, co. Dublin, of John de Cruys and who, by a previous husband, had a son and heir Nicholas Ledwich.¹⁵

In 1324 the tenant here was the heir of Nicholas Avenel. He was presumably Nathaniel Avenel who held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Kilferagh in 1317. (see Kilkenny fees, no. 31).

¹The rectory belonged to the Abbey of Ferns (Grattan Flood, Diocese of Ferns, p. 57), and is called Leskine in a Stuart inquisition of possessions of the Abbey (Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 53 of Chas. I). It is Leskin also in the Civil Survey. ²Newington Longueville Charters (Oxfordshire Record Socy. p. 54). ³Sidney Painter, William Marshall, p. 116. ⁴A feodary of 1314 shows that the fee was Pentlan, held by another Robert Avenel in that year (Chanc. Misc. 9/25, P.R.O. London). ⁵Duiske Charters, no. 1. ⁶*Ibid.* no. 3. ⁷Ormond Deeds, i. 162, 180. ⁸C.D.I., ii. 1505. ⁹*Ibid.*, 1801. ¹⁰Hore, v, 94. ¹¹Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 181. ¹²Pipe Roll, 33 Ed. I. ¹³Hore, v, 102. ¹⁴Cal. Carew MSS., Misc. 129. ¹⁵Pipe Roll, 6 Ed. II; Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 20.

CO. WEXFORD

31. Ballicarnall. Probably Ballicorall of the Civil Survey; now part of Ballydarragh, parish of Kilnahue, barony of Gorey.

	name	fees	place
	1247 Gilbert de Valle	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballicarnall ¹
	1324 heir of John de Vall	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balycarwyl ²
c.	1425 no name	$\frac{1}{2}$	Balycarwell

It seems probable that this is the Ballicorall of the Civil Survey of 1654. The name has disappeared, but it can be located as forming part of the modern townland of Ballydarragh, parish of Kilnahue.³ The townland is bounded by the river Bann, and here may have been located the mill mentioned below. The parish is in the barony of Gorey, a likely situation for this fee, since in the 1324 feodary it is marked 'decay', meaning that it had been overrun by the Irish. It adjoins Liskinfere, next to which it is placed in the feodaries.⁴

There is in existence a charter which shows how this fee came to the de Valle family, and proves that their enfeoffment was post-Strongbonian and due to William Marshal II. By this charter William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, granted to Gilbert de Valle for his homage and service, in exchange for his land of Mamarddeyvi and the island of Scogholm (Skokholm) both in Pembrokeshire, 15 carucates of land and a mill in Balikarnell in Ireland, to be held by the service of $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee, with a clause that if the land of Balikarnell should fall short of 15 carucates the Earl would make good the deficit from his nearest demesne lands⁵. The date is 1210-31.⁶ Gilbert de Valle later had another grant, this time from Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (1234-41) of the mill of St. Ishmael's, Wales,⁷ and from Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (1241-5) a further grant in St. Ishmael's.⁸ As Gilbert

¹ Could be read "Ballicarvall." ² Queried in the printed Calendar; the reading in the MS. seems clear. ³ I owe this identification to Dr. Robert C. Simington. ⁴ There is a possibility, however, that Ballicarnall may correspond to the Ballicarroll of the Civil Survey, now part of the modern townland of Bolinready, parish of Ballycanew, also in the barony of Gorey, and some five miles from Ballydarragh. But the above identification seems more likely as any part of the parish of Ballycanew would presumably have been included in the Neville holding there (see no. 25). Nor is there any obvious site in Bolinready for a mill. ⁵ Addl. Charter 8411 (British Museum). ⁶ The Irish witnesses are William Grassus the elder, Hamo Grassus, Roger de Hida, Roger de Sutton, Franco Theutonicus. ⁷ Addl. Charter 8412 (British Museum). ⁸ *Ibid.*, 8413.

de Valle was head of the Pembrokeshire family, the descent of Ballicarnall was presumably the same as that of the de Valle lands there. In 1324 the tenant is said to be the heir of John de Valle. The holding was, however, nominal, for the fee had apparently passed into the hands of the Irish, and in *c.* 1425 the tenant's name is omitted.

The junior (though in Ireland more important) branch of this family was de Valle of Ardristan (see Carlow fees, no. 4.).

CO. WEXFORD

32. Ballykeerogebeg, parish of Kilmokea, barony of Shelburne.

	name	fees	place
1247	Jordan de la Bell	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballikeroch
1324	John son of Henry	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balyberuk ¹
<i>c.</i> 1425	heir of Matthew Fitz-harry	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ballykerroll

The entries in the three feodaries must be equated, for those of 1247 and *c.* 1425 come in the same position in the lists, and while that of 1324 is out of position, being placed next to Kilcavan (Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 7) because held by the same tenant, that tenant's name identifies it with the entry for *c.* 1425.

There can be little doubt that this fee is Ballykeerogebeg, for the 1324 tenant, John FitzHenry, held Kilcavan at the same date; and the tenant *c.* 1425 was the heir of Matthew FitzHenry, and Matthew FitzHenry held Kilcavan at that date. When therefore we find in the Stuart inquisitions that Marc FitzHenry held both Kilcavan and Ballykeerogebeg², the presumption that the latter is the Ballikeroch of 1247 is very strong. The forms of the place-name in 1324 and *c.* 1425 are obviously corrupt.

Nothing more is known of the 1247 tenant, Jordan de la Bell. The family of FitzHenry is noticed under Kilcavan (Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 7). As Matthew FitzHenry is given as holding Kilcavan and his heir as holding Ballykeerogebeg at the same date (*c.* 1425) he presumably died about that time.

¹ Though in the MS. the entry looks like 'Balybrull' or 'Balyvrull' the reading in the printed Calendar (above) though queried there, is closer to the correct place-name. ² Inqns. co. Wexford, no. 155 of Chas. I.

? Co. WICKLOW

33. Achekerch. Not identified ; ? in Killahurler, barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

	name	fees	place
1247	Adam Anglicus	$\frac{1}{4}$	Achekerch ¹
1324	not represented.		

This fee is not represented in the later feodaries. The name of the tenant, Anglicus or the Englishman, is that of a knightly family who held lands under the Butlers in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow. Arklow had been granted to the first Theobald Walter (or Butler) by Prince John ; but it was really part of the Earl Marshal's fee, and so William Marshal I gave Theobald Walter a charter of it, to be held of him by the service of one knight.² It may be suggested that Achekerch, which in 1247 was held as $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the Marshal heirs, was in the barony of Arklow, and that after that date it came to be held of the Butler barony of Arklow which, in spite of the arrangements noticed above, had ceased to be held of the Marshal heirs but had come to be held of the King in chief, the Marshal heirs perhaps continuing as shadowy intermediate lords.

Evidence for the existence of an early Anglicus holding in this district is to be found in Theobald Walter's foundation charter of the monastery of Arklow, in which the land of an Adam Anglicus can be closely located ; the date is between 1199 and 1205. From this it appears that the land in question was in the neighbourhood of Killahurler, perhaps even part of that parish (though Killahurler in general, including the advowson of the church belonged to a family named Pencoit, below). Killahurler is the Achederlar of the *Crede Mihi* list of churches in the deanery of Arklow.³ Fr. Ronan also equates Achederlar, later Killahurler, with the Achadcruchane, the church of which place Strongbow had given to the Abbot of Glendaloch in 1173. Achederlar, which is said to mean Orlar's field, thus seems to have been an alternative name of, or to have included the place called Achadcruchane of Strongbow's charter. But the

¹ Achekerch in the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 17 ; cf. Brooks, 'Machtalewi, a Leinster Chieftain' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1941, p. 53. ³ Fr. Myles Ronan in 'Ancient Churches of the Deanery of Arklow,' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1927, which see for the topography of the Arklow district generally ; cf. also Liam Price in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1936, p. 41 and 1943, p. 50.

name Achadcruachane seems to have survived. It occurs also in Prince John's confirmation of Strongbow's grant (1192), being included in each case 'in terra de Arkelo'. It occurs as Achadcriochane in Pope Innocent III's grant to the Abbot of Glendaloch (1198). About the year 1250 Archbishop Luke made a grant of lands to the Butlers, which included Achcrohan and Fanenern; and about the year 1313 Robert son and heir of Sir Richard Anglicus, knight, granted to his lord Sir Edmund Butler and his heirs Athnecrothan and Fathneryg.¹

It is therefore at least possible that, as Adam Anglicus *c.* 1200 held lands in the vicinity of Killahurler, and as Killahurler seems to be the Achad Cruachan of Strongbow's grant, and as Robert Anglicus held Athnecrothan *c.* 1313, this place may be identified with the fee of Achekerch in the feodary of 1247. Achadcruachane signifies 'the mountain field'; Athnecrothan seems to be the same place-name; and it is possible, bearing in mind the name of the tenant, that Achekerch is also the same in a corrupt form.

The earliest member of the family of Anglicus occurs in the charter already referred to, Theobald Walter's foundation charter of the monastery of Arklow, between 1199 and 1205.² The northern boundary of the lands granted to the monastery ran along the Avoca river 'up to the land of Adam Anglicus, and so by ascending that water which runs from the south, between the land which was of Adam Anglicus up to the land of John de Pencott.' The land of John de Pencoit was Killahurler (below), so that the land of this Adam Anglicus lay in the corner between the Avoca river and its southern tributary which joins it at Woodenbridge, some of it being his and some lately his at this date, *c.* 1200. If this holding of Adam Anglicus was, or included the Achekerch of 1247, then this fee may be placed in the extreme east of the parish of Ballintemple or the extreme north of that of Killahurler. There is some evidence that Ballintemple (Tachmayl) belonged to the Blunds of Arklow (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 9) while Killahurler was the Pencoit's. But, whatever the precise position of these Anglicus lands, the charter makes it certain that they were in this neighbourhood. The actual land held of the Marshal heirs in 1247 may not, of course, have been the land whose position is defined in the Arklow foundation charter. It is tempting to place this fee, bearing in mind the place-name Achad-

¹ Mr. Liam Price has kindly collected these references for me. ² Dugdale, *Monast.*, vi, 1128.

cruachane, in the neighbourhood of Mt. Croghan in the south-west corner of the parish of Killahurler, on the borders of co. Wexford.

The next occurrence of the name Anglicus is between 1223 and 1230 when Richard Anglicus witnessed a charter of Theobald Walter II regarding the Steyn in Dublin.¹ He may be presumed to be the successor of Adam *c.* 1200. After him comes the Adam who held this fee in 1247. Then come Richard and William whom we may perhaps take to be sons of this Adam. In charters which they witness together Richard testifies first, and he may therefore be presumed to be the eldest son. This is in agreement with the fact that Richard's son Robert is later found in possession of Athnecrothan, which has been tentatively identified above with the Achekerch of the 1247 feodary.

Among the records in which Richard and William occur is a charter of Henry de Pencoyt, descended from John de Pencott of the foundation charter of Arklow monastery (above). The Pencoints held Killahurler, west of Arklow and also Killingli in co. Kildare, later called Pencoit, after them. About the the year 1250 Henry de Pencoyt released to Holy Trinity, Dublin all his right in the chapel of Killingli.² The witnesses included Waleran de Wellesley, Richard the Englishman and W. the Englishman. Richard and William Anglicus witnessed about 1260 a charter of Claricia daughter of Gilbert son of Griffin of lands in Balyofryn (which the Editor of the Register of All Hallows conjectured is Ballyornan, parish of Powerscourt, co. Wicklow).³ About 1249-52 Richard and William the Englishmen occur in rentals of the property belonging to Christ Church: Richard the Englishman held for life the land of Kyladreny (Killadreenan, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow); while Sir William the Englishman rented land at Lakyn (Lickeen, barony of Ballinacor North) and Myneglass (perhaps Moneystown, barony of Newcastle),⁴ as well as having the custody of Theobald Walter's land in the district of Arklow.⁵ At the same date Sir William the Englishman held land near Lusk, co. Dublin, a Butler manor.⁶ William an Englishman was a juror in a 13th century inquisition made at Castlekevin about the rights of the Archbishop of Dublin there.⁷ Richard Anglicus about 1260 witnessed a grant in Arklow;⁸ and about the same date Sir William Anglicus witnessed a grant in the same neighbourhood.⁹

¹ Regr. All Hallows, p. 16. ² C.C. Deeds, no. 71. ³ Regr. All Hallows, p. 70.

⁴ Liam Price in Proc. R.I.A., Sect. C., 1938, p. 177. ⁵ Cal. *Liber Niger*, no. 115.

⁶ *Ibid.*, no. 113; Lusk was granted by Prince John to Hubert Walter, when Dean of York. The later Butlers had property there held of the Archbishop of Dublin (Ormond Deeds, iii. 165). ⁷ Alen's Regr., p. 110, 103 (268). ⁸ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 359. ⁹ Regr. All Hallows, p. 74.

In 1261 Waleran de Wellesley, one of the witnesses to the Pencoit deed (above), gave to Glascarrig Priory his land of Hacyrular,¹ which is also perhaps to be identified with Achederlar, now Killahurler, where, like this family of Anglicus, he may have held some land apart from the main Pencoit fee. Among the witnesses is William Anglicus.

At a date which the Editor of the Ormond Deeds puts at about 1270, but which from the witnesses seems to be later, *c.* 1280 or 1285 Adam le Engleys witnessed the release by Joan widow of Hugh le Bygot to Elizabeth her daughter and Hugh's heir of land in Offinneglas at Moycredin.² Adam was also witness to another deed concerned with the same transaction, the grant of this land by the above Elizabeth le Bygot to Sir Theobald Butler.³ Here Offinneglas is Ui Fenechlais, the district around Arklow, and Moycredin is Macreddin, barony of Ballinacor South. This Adam may be a younger member of the family and the same as the Adam who with Richard Anglicus (not apparently the head of the family, for he is not named knight) and Henry de Pencoit witnessed about the same time (*i.e.* *c.* 1280-5) a quit-claim by Walter de Hertun' to Sir Theobald Walter and his heirs of Tacsylan.⁴ Stephen and Adam de Anglia were free tenants in the Butler manor of Corduff, co. Dublin in 1311.⁵

It may perhaps be conjectured that the puzzling William son of Richard, of whom William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke was found at his death in 1296 to hold 4 carucates of land in Kynalouth, was a member of this family.⁶ For Kynalouth is presumably the Kynaloh of the Prendergast fees, which has been identified (see no. 20) as lying in the barony of Gorey, the northern part of which is just where we should expect to find Anglicus lands. If that be the case we might assume Sir Richard Anglicus to be dead by 1296, and William to be his son and heir. But we should have to make the further assumption that William died without issue, for Robert was son and heir of Sir Richard at a date between 1309 and 1315. At that date Sir Richard and Sir William were both dead and had each been succeeded by a son and heir named Robert, who then released their lands to Sir Edmund Butler, their lord. By his deed Robert, son and heir of Sir Richard Anglicus, granted to his lord Sir Edmund Butler Athnecrothan

¹ Report of Record Commrs., Ireland, i. 336, see Valence fees, no. 37.
² Ormond Deeds, i. 165. ³ *Ibid.*, i. 166. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 168, where Hertun' is wrongly transcribed Kertuner; for Tacsylan see Valence fees, no. 37. ⁵ Red Book of Ormond, p. 26. ⁶ Cal. i. p. ms., William de Valence.

and Fathneryg (the endorsement reads Fathneraghe).¹ It has been suggested above that Athnecrothan is the Achekerch of 1247. Fathneryg (Fathneraghe) is perhaps the Fanenern which with Achrohan and other places was the subject of a grant by Archbishop Luke c. 1250 (above) and the modern Fananierin, barony of Ballinacor South.

At the same date Robert son of Sir William Anglicus granted to his lord Sir Edmund Butler the manor of Leys and all his lands in Corgouer, Enach, Ardgegallan, Kylmehyge, Slefnegorthy, Dyge, Scraif, Coulchonary, Balygawchan, Balydnewely, Balyhethan and Balyhulyn and all lands which he had in Offyneglas, saving a carucate and a half which belonged to Richard Anglicus in Kylhynewy, which he holds of Sir Edmund by 12d. royal service and suit of court every fortnight at Arklow.² Here the manor of Leys³ is almost certainly the Ecclesia de Leys, one of the churches of the *Crede Mihi* list in the deanery of Arklow, which is identified by Fr. Ronan as Templelusk in the parish of Castlemacadam, barony of Arklow.⁴ This identification enables us to suggest that Castlemacadam took its name from a son of an Adam Anglicus, probably Sir William above, who it is suggested was son of Adam of the 1247 feodary. To Fr. Ronan's argument it may be added that a branch of the Loigsi (an ancient population group found in different places in Leinster), Loigis Ua nEnechglais (the Ui Fenechlais above) was seated near Arklow.⁵ Some of the places in this deed may be identified with places in the parish of Castlemacadam. Kylmehyge is Kilmagig and Balygawchan is Ballygahan, while Enach might be Ballanagh and Balyhulyn might be Ballycooleen. Kylhynewy, where Richard Anglicus held 1½ carucates is Killynee, now the townland of Bogland, parish of Arklow.⁶

¹ Ormond Deeds, i., 424. ² *Ibid.*, i., 426. ³ In his Index the Editor of Ormond Deeds wrongly identifies this as Leix. ⁴ Ronan, *op. cit.* ⁵ John MacNeill in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1933, p. 11. I owe this reference to Mr. Liam Price; *cf.*, O'Rahilly 'Early Irish History and Mythology', p. 30. ⁶ I owe these identifications to Mr. Liam Price.

CO. WEXFORD

34. Moyamy. Unidentified: in the deanery of Oday, barony of Gorey.

	name	fees	place
	1247 Stephen de Kantenton	$\frac{1}{4}$	land in Ode
	1324 heir of William de Caunteton, ¹	$\frac{1}{4}$	Moyamy
c.	1425 no name	$\frac{1}{4}$	Moyanye

Ode is presumably Ui Deaghaidh of the Topographical Poems, the name of which, as O'Donovan notes, is preserved as Oday, a rural deanery in the diocese of Ferns, comprising a large part of the barony of Gorey and the northern fringe of Ballaghkeen.² In 1324 the fee is marked 'decay,' indicating that it was in the part of the county overrun by the Irish. This agrees with its location in the north of the county, probably in the barony of Gorey, though some parts of the barony of Scarawalsh are included in the deanery of Oday.³

The place-name Moyamy or Moyanye seems to derive from *máighín*, 'a little plain'; but there is no townland called Moyne in co. Wexford to-day except in Enniscorthy, which could scarcely be within the territory of Oday.

Stephen de Caunteton, the 1247 holder of this fee, was perhaps the head of the Welsh family, rather than a member of the main Irish family of Glascarrig (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 11), for a man of the same name at the same date held of the Marshal heirs $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Pembroke.⁴

CO. WEXFORD

35. Ballyforkern. Unidentified.

	name	fees	place
	1247 Philip Slymach ⁵	$1/20$	Balliforkern
	1324 heir of Philip Slym . . . ⁶		parcel of land in Balyfortierne ⁷
c.	1425 no name	1	carucate in Ballyforthern ⁸

¹ Might possibly be read 'Walter de Caunteton.' ² Top. Poems, note 456; *Onomast. Goid.* ³ For instance the parish of Clone; see list of parishes in the deanery of Oday in 1615 (Hore, vol. 6, p. 272). ⁴ Chanc. Misc. 88/4, no. 70, the English and Welsh portions of this feodary. ⁵ Slymath in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁶ The printed Calendar has "Sly. . ."; in the MS. "Slym. . ." seems fairly clear. ⁷ Queried in the printed Calendar. Balyfortierne is an equally possible reading. ⁸ The scutage is 2s., which at £2 a knight's fee, equals $1/20$ of a knight's fee.

It is not possible to identify this fee, but as it is one of those marked 'decay' in 1324, it may be presumed that it was in the northern part of the county, then overrun by the Irish. The name of the tenant, Slymach, is almost unknown in the records, and the one mention of it that has been found confirms the view that this family was located on the Wicklow-Wexford border. In 1297 Roesia Slemage of Carnebot, of the liberty of Wexford, complained that Thomas Brun of the liberty of Carlow detained a horse that had been stolen from her.¹ Here Carnebot is presumably the Carn Buada of a Duiske charter,² i.e., Carnew, barony of Scarawalsh, which represents *carn buidhe*, or yellow cairn. The official name of the place is the parish of Carnew, alias Carnebough.³

CO. WEXFORD

36. Monyharly. Unidentified; perhaps Moneydurtlow, parish of Kilrush, barony of Scarawalsh.

	name	fees	place
1247	Henry de Herdescot	¼ 5	carucates of land in the baliwick of ——— ⁴
1324	William Broun and Mabel his wife	— —	— ⁵
c. 1425	no name	¼	Monyharly

These entries are equated here because they occur in the same place in the three feodaries. But the fee cannot certainly be identified. It is among those marked 'decay' in 1324, showing that it was presumably in the northern part of the county overrun by the Irish. The 1247 feodary states that these five carucates were in 'ballia de ———,' the name of the place being left blank. 'Ballia' signifies a bailiwick, and it would seem therefore that this land was appurtenant to some town or manorial centre. The only Valence manorial centre in the part of the county that could have been in Irish hands at this time is Ferns, or rather the surrounding district.⁶ In the Civil Survey of 1654 there is a townland of Ferns called Monedurloge, now Moneydurtlow and included in the parish of Kilrush. It is possible that this is the place. The place-name is perhaps Moneyturlach from *muine*,

¹ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 142. ² no. 104. ³ J. B. Leslie, 'Ferns Clergy and Parishes' p. 127. ⁴ 'in ballia de'. ⁵ A gap in the parchment. ⁶ Orpen, iii. 87.

'a brake,' and *turlach*, 'a dried-up spot.'¹ From this, by aspiration of the 't' and subsequent corruption the name Monyharly might possibly be derived.

Nothing is known of the 1247 tenant, Henry de Herdescot; William Broun of 1324 is perhaps of the Mulrankin family; he seems to have held this fee in right of his wife.

CO. WEXFORD

37. Torkill.? Tarahill, parish of Kilcavan, barony of Gorey.

	name	fees	place
1247	John de Katenore ²	1/20	land of Torkill

Torkill may probably be identified with 'the mountain or rock of Torchill' which was granted in 9 Jas. I (1611-2) to Sir Edward Fisher.³ The neighbouring place-names in the grant, Ballinglin, Kiltannel, Kilmurry and the river Owenvarra, serve to identify the mountain of Torchill with the modern Tarahill. Torchill presumably means 'swine wood'; popular etymology would convert the first syllable to 'Tara' and read the termination as meaning 'hill.'

That this is the correct identification of John de Katenore's fee of Torkill is suggested by another reference to him and his family, a deed which may be dated *c.* 1250, that is about the same date as the 1247 feodary. By this John de Katenore granted to Waleran de Katenore and his heirs his tenement of Dunoneghan, with the lordships of the tenements which Roger de Hyda, Robert Wyz and the heir of Thomas Sygyn held of him in the tenement of Dunoneghan; together with the lordship of a carucate which Arnald Ketyng held of him in lands which had belonged to the monks of Canterbury. To be held of Sir Waleran de Welleslegh, of whom grantor held by charter, rendering to him yearly a pair of white gloves at Easter, or a penny, and doing the service of an archer.⁴

This puzzling charter has already been referred to under Kilgorman (see Bigod Fees, co. Wexford, no. 9). Land which had belonged to the monks of Canterbury suggests those lands in the south of co. Wexford given by Hervey de Montmorency to Christ Church, Canter-

¹ Joyce, i. 449. ² Catenore in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ³ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland, 9 Jas. I, p. 218; 15 Jas. I, p. 358. I owe this reference to Mr. Liam Price. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 77.

bury.¹ the only lands that the monastery is known to have held in Ireland. But lands in that part of the county, and indeed in any part of co. Wexford, could scarcely have been held of Waleran de Welleslegh in chief, but he in turn must have held of the Marshals. As for Dunoneghan an endorsement on the deed reads 'Subdenomination de Vinesgrove,' showing that some keeper of the Ormond muniments at a date unknown identified Dunoneghan with Dunnamaggan, co. Kilkenny, in which parish there is a townland called Vinesgrove. There is no other evidence for a Wellesley holding in Dunnamaggan where, as in co. Wexford, lands must have been held of the Marshals, while the tenants named in the deed are Wexford men or from south co. Wicklow, and most of the witnesses are from the north of co. Wexford.² Moreover no feudal services of the kind mentioned—a pair of white gloves and the service of an archer—are to be found in the Marshal feodaries, where the service is invariably monetary—40s., a knight's fee; they resemble rather the services in co. Dublin of tenants holding of the King in chief. It is suggested therefore, that Dunoneghan may have been in the south of co. Wicklow, in the Arklow neighbourhood.

There is indeed some evidence that Waleran de Wellesley held lands in this area. This is the charter of date 1261 by which he confirmed to Glascarrig Priory, co. Wexford, his grant 'of all that land with appurtenances which he had of Nicholas the Irishman, which is called Hacyrular, to have and to hold &c., with all liberties and free customs which the same Waleran had, except services, rents and relief and all chief rights of lordship.'³ Here also the witnesses are from the north of the county, and may be compared with those of the earlier charter. They are William de Cantington (successor of David), David Borard and William de Dene (as before), William Anglicus (from the Killahurler neighbourhood, barony of Arklow: see Valence fees,

¹Letter Book of Christ Church, Canterbury, iii, *passim*. ²Gerald de Prendergast, William de Dene, David de Rupe, David de Kantygton, Maurice de London, David de Boscoroard, Raymond de Barry, Robert de Barri, Adam de Ketyng, Nicholas Chevre, Nicholas son of Robert, William Brun, Richard Wytay. Of these, seven hold fees in the 1247 Wexford feodaries. Of the others David de Rupe was perhaps lord of Ballyvaldon (Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 22); David de Caunteton was perhaps son of Nicholas the 1247 tenant of Glascarrig (no. 11); David de Boscoroard succeeded Adam the 1247 tenant of Kilmuckridge (no. 20); Raymond de Barry was lord of Ardamine, barony of Ballaghkeen (Regr. St. John the Baptist, nos. 360, 361). The date is therefore after 1247 and before 1251 when Gerald de Prendergast died. ³Report of Record Commrs., Ireland, vol. i, p. 336, *sub anno* 45 Hy. III.

no. 33), Walter de Nevyle (lord of Gorey, see Valence fees, no. 23), Walter de Dene and Thomas FitzRichard. Nicholas the Irishman, from whom Waleran de Wellesley acquired this land, was witness to a charter of Geoffrey de Appilby concerning a rent from land in 'the tenement of Arklow,' to which charter Sir William Anglicus, one of the witnesses above, was also a witness.¹ Moreover, Waleran de Wellesley witnessed, with Richard Anglicus and W. Anglicus, a charter of Henry de Pencoit, lord of Killahurler.² All this suggests that Hacyrular was in the Arklow neighbourhood; and indeed it is possible that Hacyrular is corrupt for Achedurlar, the early form of the place-name Killahurler.

Dunoneghan therefore may be tentatively placed in the Killahurler neighbourhood.³ And, as Roger de Hyda, one of the tenants in the Dunoneghan deed, held a fee in Kilgorman, just south of Arklow and only a few miles from Tarahill, and as Robert Wyz, one of the other tenants in the deed, may probably be identified with a member of the family of Blund of Arklow, and as de Wellesley held land in Hacyrular, which is possibly the modern Killahurler, also in the Arklow neighbourhood, the identification of Torkill with Tarahill in Kilcavan, just south of Kilgorman, seems reasonable.

The Katenors came from Ketnor in Somerset, where they were neighbours of the Wellesleys. It may be presumed perhaps from the Christian name Waleran, that the two families were related.

CO. KILKENNY

38. Barony of Galmoy.

	name	fees	place
1247	Stephen Archid[ekne]	2½	land of Gaeleme ⁴
1324	Raymund le Erchedekene	barony ⁵	Gavelmoy.

This is the barony of Galmoy, of which Canon Carrigan says⁶ the Irish form of the place-name is *Gabhal-mhaoth*, the soft or spongy fork or angle between two rivers. The feodaries preserve this form.

¹ Regr. All Hallows, p. 74. ² C.C. Deeds, no. 71. ³ It should be mentioned that, although Dunoneghan has little resemblance to Dunnamaggan (the Irish for which, according to Carrigan, vol. iv, p. 34, is *Dun imgain*) an early 13th century charter preserves the form Dunhanegan (Carrigan, iv, 53). The identification of Dunoneghan with Dunnamaggan cannot therefore be entirely rejected. ⁴ Ganelomey in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁵ The service is 100s., i.e., for 2½ fees. ⁶ i. 22.

Of the Archdeacons, MacOdos or Codys and their connexion with Galmoy, Canon Carrigan says¹ 'it is only in the sixteenth century that the connexion of the MacOdos with Galmoy becomes apparent, though it is most likely they were already seated there for several generations.' The feodary shows that already in 1247 they held Galmoy.

The first member of the family known in Ireland is Odo Archidiaconus, who witnessed the charter of Geoffrey FitzRobert to Duiske *c.* 1204,² and other Duiske charters *c.* 1207 and *c.* 1216,³ and that of William Marshal I to Kilkenny *c.* 1208⁴. From his Christian name the alternative name of the Archdeacons, MacOdo, subsequently corrupted to Cody, was derived; and this is proof that Stephen Archdeacon, from whom the pedigree of the family is clear, was Odo's descendant, and presumably his son⁵.

By his marriage with Desiderata, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas FitzAnthony,⁶ Stephen Archdeacon acquired a portion of FitzAnthony's estate in Ogenty, around Thomastown (see Kilkenny fees, no. 32). There is nothing, so far as is known, to connect FitzAnthony with Galmoy, and it may be presumed that this barony was an original enfeoffment of the Archdeacons and not derived from FitzAnthony.

Another holding of Stephen Archdeacon's which was certainly not derived from FitzAnthony was in the neighbourhood of Donaghmore, barony of Fassadinin. These places are found about the year 1200 in the possession of Manasser Arsic, who was also a large landowner in the barony of Slieveardagh, co. Tipperary. His Tipperary estates went to his descendants; the Kilkenny estates did not. From this, perhaps, it may be inferred that he had been given these Kilkenny properties by Prince John, who had elsewhere arbitrarily dealt with the Marshal fiefs in Leinster, and had subsequently been forced to yield them to the Marshal. Arsic's Kilkenny holdings are subsequently found in the possession of the Archdeacons and the Devereuxes. These facts are inferred from Arsic's grants to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin, and from the subsequent history of the places granted. He gave (1) the churches and chapels and all ecclesiastical benefices, namely Silolethe, in which is the castle of Tullah Bari and Comesehthe and Clenmuneheri; and (2) the church of Dunenach-

¹ ii. 285. ² Duiske Charters, no. 1. ³ nos. 5 and 9. ⁴ *Chart. Priv.*, p. 34. ⁵ *cf.* Carrigan, ii. 284; note to Duiske Charter, no. 1. ⁶ Pipe Roll 16 Hy. III; in 1237 Stephen le Arcedekne and Desiderata his wife are mentioned (C.D.I. i. 2426).

mor (Donaghmore).¹ Tulah Bari is found later in the possession of the Archdeacons; Comeseththe in that of the de la Freynes, and Donaghmore in that of the Devereuxes.

The only part of Stephen Archdeacon's holding here that can be identified is Tulah Bari, which Canon Carrigan shows is the townland of Moatpark in the parish of Donaghmore.² The only reference to this holding in the feodaries is the entry in 1324 that John le Ercedekene held 1 carucate of land in Tylaghbarre of Aymer de Valence as a free tenant in Odagh.³ He was evidently a younger member of the family, to whom this carucate had passed.

Stephen Archdeacon set aside Manasser Arsic's gift of the chapel of Tulah Bari to St. Thomas's, and granted to the Priory of Inistioge, FitzAnthony's foundation, the church of Kilcormac with its chapel of Tulochbarri.⁴ The deed was made in FitzAnthony's lifetime, for the witnesses include Thomas Fitz-Anthony, seneschal of Leinster. Another witness is John de Everhous, i.e., Devereux, who at this time held the fee of Acheteyr.⁵ (see Kilkenny fees, no. 10.)

Stephen Archdeacon was alive in 1261-2 when he and Desiderata his wife were involved with the other parceners of FitzAnthony's estate in a lawsuit.⁶ He was succeeded by Sylvester, his son and heir, for Carrigan reports a suit which Sylvester Archdeacon had with the

¹ Regr. p. 129. ² Carrigan, ii. 86. ³ The name Moat suggests that this was the site of the castle of Tulah Bari, but Canon Carrigan believed that this castle was the predecessor of Ballyragget Castle. His view can scarcely be said to be proved. That Tulah Bari was a different place from Ballyragget appears from the 1324 feodary, which shows among the free tenants of Aymer de Valence in Odagh not only the 1 carucate held by John le Ercedekene in Tylaghbarre but also 1 carucate held by Roger Raggede in Raggedeston, i.e., Ballyragget. Roger was evidently the successor of Richard le Ragged, about whose tithes, said to belong to the church of Tulachbarri, there was a dispute in 1220 (Regr., St. Thomas's, p. 347). That Tulah Bari was not Ballyragget also appears from the fact that the ancient name of Ballyragget is on record. It was Balyrathyn and was a member of Lisdowney, held of the Gloucester fees (see Kilkenny fees, no. 42). The carucate held by Roger le Raggede in 1324 was evidently only part of the fee, and not held by military service. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 45; cf. Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 133, Carrigan, ii. 87. The date is c. 1210, according to Carrigan; c. 1217, note to Duiske Charters, no. 1. Carrigan (iv. 106) says Kilcormac is now the ruined church of Sralee, Ballyragget. ⁵ A dispute ensued between St. Thomas's and Inistioge, which was composed by Inistioge quitting claim to St. Thomas's of all its rights of the gift and collation of Sir Stephen Archdeacon of all his holding, namely, of Kilcormac and of Thulacbarry (Regr. p. 133); and Stephen Archdeacon in turn granted to St. Thomas's all the ecclesiastical benefices of all the tenements which he held in Hodoh (Odagh), namely of Kilcormac and of Tulachbarri, according to the treaty of peace made between them and the Prior and canons of Inistioge (*Ibid.* p. 132). Finally, between 1232 and 1243 St. Thomas's released to Inistioge the church of Kilcormoch and the chapel of Tulachbarri (*Ibid.* p. 345). ⁶ Curtis, 'Accounts of the Honor of Dungarvan,' Proc. R.I.A., 1929, p. 6.

Priory of Inistioge between 1260 and 1287, regarding vestments given by his mother Desiderata, and for the supply of requisites for Sylvester's chapel of Tholachbarry.¹ He was alive in 1282, when Sir Sylvester Lercedekne occurs in Kilkenny.² He was succeeded by Richard Archdeacon his son³ who was dead before *c.* 1318, when the heir of Richard Lercedekne held the Archdeacon share of Ogenty (see Kilkenny feodary, no. 32). Raymond Archdeacon was Richard's son and heir. In 1305 as Raymund 'son of Sir Richard le Ercedekne' he made a grant of land.⁴ In 1309 he was summoned to Parliament at Kilkenny.⁵ In the 1324 feodary he held the barony of Galmoy, and was killed in 1331.⁶

For the later history of the family see Carrigan *passim*. One record may be quoted to show that as late as 1549 the Archdeacons were holding in Galmoy. In that year Richard Archdekne sued Sir John Grace for the manor of Castellton in Galmoy (Castletown, parish of Erke) and certain lands in Eirke (Erke)⁷.

CO. KILKENNY

39. Moiset in Moyharf. Magh-Sedna and Magh-Airbh, now part of the barony of Galmoy.

	name	fees	place
1247	William le Poer	$\frac{1}{2}$	land of Moiset in Moyharf
1324	Roger son of John Pouer of Kyllyn	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified ⁸

Coming among the Kilkenny fees, between Galmoy and Glashare, Moiset and Moyharf are to be identified with Magh-Sedna and Magh-Airbh, two of the ancient tribe lands of Ossory, now part of the barony of Galmoy.⁹ The former was the territory of the O'Brophys, which O'Donovan locates in the barony of Galmoy. Canon Carrigan, however, says that, though embracing portion of Galmoy, Magh-Sedna

¹ Carrigan, ii. 88. ² C.D.I., iii. 1912. ³ Pipe Roll, 16 Ed. I, 20 Ed. I. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 393. ⁵ Carrigan, ii. 285. ⁶ Grace's Annals, p. 121, St. Mary's Annals, p. 374. ⁷ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, Hy. VIII-Eliz., p. 192. ⁸ The printed Calendar is misleading: it reads 'Glessar, 1 knight's fee, Thomas son of John, Earl of Kildare; $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee, Roger son of John Pouer of Kyllyn.' But in the original MS. it appears that the Glashare entry (see no. 40) refers to Thomas son of John, Earl of Kildare only, the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Roger Pouer being unspecified. ⁹ Carrigan, i. Introduction, p. 12.

was not confined to that barony, but included at least Freshford in the barony of Crannagh.

The exact location of this fee has not been ascertained. The feodary of 1324 shows that the Poers who held it were those of Kyllyn. Of the three townlands called Killeen in co. Kilkenny, that in the parish of Inistioge, barony of Gowran, seems the most likely. For in that parish is also the townland of Powerswood, named from a family of Power 'who owned the townland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.'¹ Presumably they held it from the time they held Killeen, that is the beginning of the fourteenth century, at least.

In 1247 William le Poer was holding this fee. He is probably the William le Poer who witnessed grants in Donaghmore, barony of Fassadinin from Stephen Archdeacon and John Devereux, *c.* 1229.² John the father of the Roger of 1324 was son of Sir William and grandson of Simon le Poer; for in 1302 John son of Sir William le Poer had a dispute with his father and other creditors regarding rent from the manor of Killyn in the liberty of Kilkenny, which he held of his father, and which had previously been held by his brother William, who had died leaving a widow entitled to dower there.³ An extent of Kyllyn, made in consequence of this dispute, is given in the Red Book of Ormond⁴ under date 1300. In it John is called son of William son of Simon le Poer.

It seems probable, from the succession of Christian names, that these Poers were the same as the Poers of the parish of Kilmacahill, barony of Gowran. About the beginning of the thirteenth century the churches of all the land of Reginald Poher in Leinster were granted to the Hospital of Kilmainham.⁵ Dr. Charles MacNeill identifies this grant as being of Powerstown, barony of Gowran, for the rectory of Powerstown was in the possession of the Hospital at the time of the Dissolution.⁶ Either then, or more probably later, the church of Kilmacahill was also given to the Hospital, for it too is found in the Hospital's possession at the Dissolution.⁷ Simon Poer succeeded. About the year 1224 he granted to his clerk Herbert the church of St. Brigid of Kil mac Kathel (Kilmacahill) which he held of John de Clahull⁸ and about the same date John de Clahull made a grant of

¹ Carrigan, iv. 278. Poer of Poers Wood is mentioned in a list of gentry in co. Kilkenny *c.* 1537 (Annuary, R.S.A.I. 1868-9, p. 95). ² Ormond Deeds, i. 45, 110. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 392. ⁴ p. 67. ⁵ Regr. Kilmainham, p. 140; 'de tota terra Reg. Poherii in Lagenia' confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1212. ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 153; Extents of Irish Monastic Possession, p. 98. ⁷ Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, p. 98. ⁸ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 208.

Typerwoldrich (now Paulstown, parish of Kilmacahill) which Simon Poher held of him.¹ Later the church of Kilmacahill and the chapel of Paulstown (which went with it) must have been granted to the Hospital (as above).

If the Kilmacahill family is the same as that which held Killeen and the fee in Magh-Sedna, Simon was succeeded by the William of the 1247 feodary. The next recorded Poer of Kilmacahill is William father of John, who may be equated with the William son of Simon and father of John and grandfather of Roger of Killeen. The dates agree, for the land of John son of William le Poer in Balmeclathin (Kellymount, parish of Shankill, beside Paulstown) and neighbourhood is mentioned in deeds of *c.* 1305, witnessed by Roger le Poer;² and Roger le Poer, who may be taken to be the son of this John, witnesses a deed concerning the same transaction, dated 1317.³

Reginald Poher, who has been assumed above to be the ancestor of this family, is perhaps the Reginald Puher who, with Robert and William le Puher, witnessed a charter from Prince John as lord of Ireland of date *c.* 1185.⁴ In 1199 Stephen of Flanders was suing under a writ of *mort d'ancestor* Reginald le Poer for 20 carucates of land.⁵ Stephen of Flanders and William Puher both appear to have come from Devonshire,⁶ and it seems likely that the Irish Poers were of the family that held fees under the Honor of Curci in that county.⁷

CO. KILKENNY

40. Glashare, barony of Galmoy.

	name	fees	place
1247	Thomas Syward	1½	Ercekerrach ⁸
1324	Thomas, son of John, Earl of Kildare	1	Glessar

These two entries, coming in the same position in the feodaries, must be equated, though the 1½ fees of 1247 have been reduced to 1 in 1324.

Ercekerrach may be a corruption of Fertakerach (Irish *Fearthna na*

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 49. ² *Ibid.*, i. 376-380. ³ *Ibid.*, i. 522. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 863.
⁵ C.D.I., i. 111. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 75. ⁷ Farrar, 'Honors and Knights' Fees,' i. 131, where, however the Puher holding under the Curcis has not been identified.
⁸ Ereckerrach in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls.

gCaorach, or *Feartha*, that is, 'the graves of the sheep,' the full name of the parish of Fertagh adjoining that of Glashare;¹ but is possible that Ercekerrach (by analogy with Fertakerach) is a form of the place-name Erke, another neighbouring parish of Glashare, for the rectories of Glashare and Erke go together, both being in the possession of the Hospital of Kilmainham at the time of the Dissolution.²

Nothing has been found about Thomas Syward, though there are a few mentions of men of his name. William, Earl Marshal, probably William Marshal II, gave the church of Rathmacknee, co. Wexford, to the Priory of All Hallows, Dublin, for the repose of the soul of William Siwird.³ This man, if he were enfeofed of these $1\frac{1}{4}$ fees, may be presumed to have been a trusted servant or follower of the Marshals to have received so large a grant, but nothing more seems to be known of him. Richard Siward witnessed a charter of the same Earl regarding land in Gowran, co. Kilkenny.⁴ He was a friend of Richard, Earl Marshal, and one of his servants was said to have been involved in the murder at Westminster, in 1235, of Henry Clement, the Justiciar's messenger.⁵

How this fee descended from Thomas Syward to the Earls of Kildare is unknown. Thomas, son of John, Earl of Kildare, succeeded in 1316 and died in 1328.⁶ There is a reference to his inquisition *post mortem* in the Calendar of the Red Book of the Earl of Kildare,⁷ but no details of his lands are given. In 1318, however, an extent was made of the lands and tenements of the Earl of Kildare at Glassare, co. Kilkenny⁸; and a rental of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, in 1518⁹ mentions the tithes of Eyrke (Erke) and Glassare in the diocese of Ossory.

CO. KILKENNY

41. Kilmenan, barony of Fassadinin.

	name	fees	place
1247	Geoffrey de Fraxino	$\frac{1}{4}$ ¹⁰	Killeynan late of Walter Purcell
1324	Odo de la Freyne	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kylmannan

¹ Carrigan, ii. 289. ² Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, p. 99. ³ Regr. All Hallows, p. 15. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 76. ⁵ Professor Powicke in *History*, March, 1941, p. 287, note. ⁶ Complete Peerage. ⁷ p. 268. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 269 b. ⁹ *Ibid.*, 274. ¹⁰ The record reads 'iiii partes,' but the first stroke has been erased; apparently the scribe hesitated between 'iii partes,' i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$, and 'a fourth part.' It is $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. Perhaps we should read $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, as in 1324.

This fee is Kilmenan, lying south of Attanagh. Irish speakers, according to Canon Carrigan,¹ call the parish church Kill-Finawn, or St. Finan's church; and this with aspirated 'f' is represented by the form of the name in the 1247 feodary. From the hypocoristic form Kill-Minawn (Mo-Finian) the modern name is derived.

Carrigan has no record of this place being in the possession of either Purcells or Freynes. But there can be no doubt of its identity. For the St. Legers were in possession of Attanagh from the beginning of the settlement in co. Kilkenny (see Kilkenny fees, no. 16), and William Marshal I confirmed before 1205² William de St. Leger's grants to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin of lands in Stannach (*recte* Attanagh) and a carucate in the wood, namely, between the great water and the land of Walter Porcel.³ Here the great river is the Nore and the land of Walter Porcel must be Kilmenan, which is bounded by Attanagh on the north and the Nore on the west.

Walter Purcell was one of the Earl Marshal's men, who is mentioned in the life of William Marshal I⁴ and who witnessed some of the Marshal's charters, including those of Kilkenny⁵ and Tintern⁶ between 1207 and 1211. Between 1199 and 1204 he witnessed William de St. Leger's grant of Attanagh and other places to St. Thomas's.⁷ Between 1202 and 1218 he witnessed a grant by Simon Devereux of the church of Donaghmore, barony of Fassadinin.⁸ He was seneschal of Leinster in 1219,⁹ and *c.* 1223 witnessed charters of William Marshal II to St. John's, Kilkenny¹⁰ and to Moone.¹¹ He was father of Hugh Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe, co. Tipperary.¹²

Before 1229 Walter Purcell and Hugh his son witnessed a grant in 'Dunhod' in Ossory.¹³ Walter and Hugh Purcell, knights, witnessed

¹ii. 105. ²The charter is witnessed by Anselm, 'nephew of the Earl,' i.e., Anselm le Gras, who is not here called Treasurer of Exeter, to which he was appointed in 1205. ³Regr. St. Thomas's, 137, 356. ⁴*Histoire de Guillaume le Maréchal*, line 13507, note, etc. ⁵*Liber Primus Kilk.*, p. 74. ⁶*Chart. Priv.*, p. 80. ⁷Regr. St. Thomas's, 355, witnessed by Simon, Bishop of Meath, 1192-1204 and Meiler FitzHenry, Justiciar, 1199-1208. ⁸Regr. St. Thomas's, 135, witnessed by Hugh, Bishop of Ossory, 1202-18. ⁹C.D.I., i. 873. ¹⁰Sloane MS. 4787, f. 8 (British Museum). ¹¹Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 369. ¹²Hugh acquired Loughmoe on marriage with Beatrix daughter of Theobald Walter I. Her previous husband was Thomas de Hereford who was alive in 1217 (Regr. St. Thomas's, 196, in the time of Robert (Travers) Bishop of Killaloe, 1217); and was dead before 1224 (*Ibid.* 197, where it is stated that he was buried in the presence of Simon, Bishop of Meath, 1192-1224, and others). Hugh may therefore be presumed to have married Beatrix *c.* 1220. Hugh's grant of whatever rights he may have in the church of Celbridge, co. Kildare, part of Thomas de Hereford's lands, is witnessed by Walter Purcell, 'my father' (*Ibid.*, 160). ¹³Ormond Deeds, i. 282, witnessed also by Thomas FitzAnthony, who died 1229; the Editor's date, *c.* 1290 is therefore wrong.

also in 1229-30¹ a grant of land which William de St. Leger had made to St. Thomas's Abbey.² Walter Purcell therefore held Kilmenan before 1205, was father of Hugh, Baron of Loughmoe, and was alive in 1229-30.

Kilmenan, however, did not descend in the line of Hugh, Baron of Loughmoe. In 1247 this fee, 'late of Walter Purcell,' is found in the possession of Geoffrey de Fraxino (de la Freyne), and as Geoffrey's wife was Mabel Purcell (below), it seems likely that Mabel was Walter's daughter and got Kilmenan from her father as a marriage portion. Alternatively, she may have been daughter of Walter by the heiress of Kilmenan, Hugh being a son by another wife.

At a date *c.* 1216-31³ G. de Fresnes and Mabilia Purcel, presumably husband and wife, recognized the right of St. Thomas's in all ecclesiastical benefices in all their tenement of Corbali and Lenmydune next Kilmecare.⁴ Here Kilmecare is Kilmacar, which lies to the north-east of Kilmenan.

Geoffrey de Fraxineto (de Freyne, Freigne, Freney, &c.) held also in 1247 $\frac{1}{2}$ fee for the land of Cumesethy (apparently his own inheritance; see no. 42). It is suggested in the discussion of that fee that Cumesethy is perhaps Foulksrath in Coolcraheen. At any rate it can be shown that the line of de Freyne that held Kilmenan was identical with that which held Coolcraheen as well as Drumhyrthyr (now Kilmadum), the latter held not immediately of the Marshals but of the Butler barony of Gowran (see Kilkenny fees, no. 36). By combining what is known of the descent of the three places a satisfactory pedigree of these de Freynes may be attempted.

In 1306 Odo de Fraxineto held $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Dromercher (Kilmadum) of the Butler barony of Gowran.⁵ And in the 1324 feodary Odo de la Freyne held Kilmenan. He is probably identical with Odo son of Geoffrey de Fraxineto who occurs in co. Cork in 1307, holding there the manor of Moyle,⁶ and with Odo de Fraxineto who in 1308 had the custody of land in Maghsketh (i.e. Magh sciath, co. Waterford).⁷

Sir Fulk de Fraxineto held 7 carucates of land in Dromercher as tenant of Odo de Fraxineto in 1306,⁸ and was probably the father of Fulk, whom Carrigan calls son of Fulk de la Freyne and who had succeeded Odo (his uncle?) by 1339, when Fulk de la Freyne had a

¹ Adam, Abbot of St. Thomas's, the grantor, was Abbot in that year. ² Regr. St. Thomas's, 141. ³ Robert de Baligaueran clerk is a witness, and he *fl.* at that date (see Duiske Charters, pp. 27, 28). ⁴ Regr. St. Thomas's, 232. ⁵ Red Book of Ormond, p. 35. ⁶ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 362, 392. ⁷ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 8 b. ⁸ Red Book of Ormond, p. 35.

lawsuit with the Prior of St. John's, Kilkenny for the advowson of the church of Drumhyrthyr.¹ This Fulk was sheriff of Kilkenny in 1327,² seneschal 1331,³ and occurs up to 1340,⁴ and indeed was alive in 1345, when he is called Fulk senior.⁵

Roger de la Freyne, who was found to be patron of the church of Coolcraheen at his death and left a son and heir who was under age in 1356,⁶ must have succeeded. He is presumably the Roger who was sheriff of Kilkenny in 1346, and died a young man in 1347.⁷ He was perhaps the eldest son of Fulk, who is known to have had sons Oliver,⁸ John⁹ and Patrick.¹⁰ Certainly Roger's son Geoffrey recognized Patrick son of Fulk as a close relation, for in 1362 Geoffrey son of Roger de la Freigne granted to Patrick son of Fulk de la Freigne the manor of Kilmanan with the advowson of the church.¹¹ The deed passed at Kilkenny. Here Kilmanan must be Kilmenan; the mention of the advowson making the identification certain, for there is no other parish in co. Kilkenny which could be identified with it. By the pedigree suggested above, Patrick son of Fulk was uncle of Geoffrey son of Roger. The witnesses to the deed included Robert son of Oliver de la Freigne, seneschal of Kilkenny, John son of Fulk de la Freigne, sheriff of Kilkenny, and Maurice Purcel. On the same assumptions,

¹ Carrigan, iii. 251, 466, quoting Archdall, *Monast. Hibern.*, p. 368. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 590. ³ *Ibid.* i. 635. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 741. ⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 774. It is difficult to be sure of the various Fulks. But if Carrigan is correct in calling the owner of Drumhyrthyr in 1339 Fulk son of Fulk, his father must have been Fulk and perhaps the Fulk de la Freyne who was seneschal of Kilkenny 1302-3 (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 4b.) and 1305-6 (Pipe Roll, 33 Ed. I.), and occurs in 1309 (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 13b.), 1317 (*Ibid.* 22b.). The second Fulk may be identified with Fulk, son of Fulk of 1320 (*Ibid.* 28b.), 1324 as witness of a deed concerning Dunmore (Ormond Deeds, i. 574), and 1331 as grantee of lands in Fathely (*Ibid.*, i. 630) and the Fulk of 1334, 1343, 1345, and 1346 (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 40, 47b. 48, 53b.). He is Fulk senior in 1345 (above) but there is no need to suppose that he had a son Fulk III; Fulk junior may be identified with Fulk son of Patrick below. ⁶ Carrigan, ii. 197, quoting Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland 58. ⁷ Clyn's Annals, 33, 34. ⁸ Oliver son of Fulk occurs 1320 (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 27). He was father of Robert, who seems to have been the Robert who founded the line of Dunmore and Listerlin. ⁹ John son of Fulk was granted lands in Rathcash, parish of Tiscoffin, wherein is the townland of Freyneystown (Ormond Deeds, i. 716, 767, 771); in Lowystown, now Lavistown, parish of St. Martin's (*Ibid.* 741); and, as son of Fulk senior, in Caston, parish of Tiscoffin (*Ibid.* 772-4). He made a grant of the manor of Dunherstown (Damerstown in Dysart) and land in Fathly in 1349 (*Ibid.* 811). In 1358 he was granted the custody of the manor of Kilmehide, co. Carlow, late of Eustace de la Poer, a rebel (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 75). In 1362 he was sheriff of co. Kilkenny (Ormond Deeds, ii. 83). All these records may not, however, refer to the same man. In 1422 Margaret daughter of John de la Freyne granted away all the lands she had in Caston (*Ibid.* iii. 59). She could scarcely have been his daughter, but was presumably a descendant. ¹⁰ For Patrick son of Fulk see below. ¹¹ Ormond Deeds ii. 85.

Robert FitzOliver was Geoffrey's first cousin ; John FitzFulk was his uncle, while Maurice Purcell was probably his brother-in-law (below).

Presumably Geoffrey FitzRoger had no children,¹ for besides endowing Patrick FitzFulk with Kilmenan, he proceeded 33 years later to grant to Thomas son of Maurice Purcell all the lands which the grantor, Geoffrey, held in Drumhirthir, with the woods of Clonmore and Kilbeg.² It appears that Thomas Purcell's mother was Katherine de Fraxineto ;³ she was probably Geoffrey's sister. Henceforward Drumhirthir descended in the line of the Purcells of Fennell and Ballyfoyle. It seems likely that Coolcraheen, including Foulksrath, was also given to this Thomas FitzMaurice Purcell. It too descended to the Purcells, but the descent was different, and it is probable that the Purcells of Ballyfoyle enfeoffed a younger son of Coolcraheen.⁴

Patrick son of Fulk de la Frene was therefore possessed of Kilmenan in 1362. In 1348 he had been granted land in Rathcraddock (Craddockstown) in Kildreynagh (Kildrinagh, parish of Tubbridbrittain)⁵ (see Kilkenny fees no. 4). He was then married to Joan . . . , and had sons Odo, Fulk and Thomas. He had a grant of lands in the Rower for life from James, Earl of Ormond, and released them to the Earl in 1357,⁶ and again in 1387 released them to James, Earl of Ormond, son of the above James.⁷ In 1365 he had custody of the lands of Richard Talbot, deceased, in co. Carlow.⁸ In 1359 he was the King's valet, and had a grant for keeping men and arms in the wood of Dulnagh (the Dullough) next Leighlin against MacMurrough,⁹ and again in 1374,¹⁰ in which year he was seneschal of Kilkenny,¹¹ as he was in 1385.¹² Another son of Patrick son of Fulk was Lionel, for in 1382 when Robert de la Freyne, son of Oliver (above), settled his manors of Dunmore and Listerlin, he named in remainder after his own sons and his brother James, two sons of Patrick de la Freyne : Lionel and Fulk.¹³

¹ He may however be the Geoffrey de la Freyne lord of Danganspideoge, who died c. 1410, leaving a son and heir John (Pipe Roll 10-14 Hy. IV, quoted by Burtchaell in *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1900, p. 330). He is also perhaps to be identified with Geoffrey de la Freigne who occurs in 1393 with Patrick de la Freigne, seneschal of Kilkenny (Roll of the King's Council in Ireland, 16 Rd. II, Rolls Series, p. 149). ² Carrigan, iii. 467, quoting Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls Ireland, Hy. VIII-Eliz., p. 114, enrolling a conveyance dated February, 19 Rd. II (1395). ³ Ormond Deeds, i. 798. ⁴ The Purcells of Coolcraheen are said to be a branch of those of Ballyfoyle (Carrigan, ii. 197). A Richard Purcell, not the head of the Ballyfoyle family, presented to the church of Coolcraheen before 1481 (Ormond Deeds, iii. 279). ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i. 808-10. ⁶ *Ibid.*, ii. 45. ⁷ *Ibid.* ii. 281. ⁸ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 65b. ⁹ *Ibid.* 78. ¹⁰ *Ibid.* 86. ¹¹ *Ibid.* 89. ¹² *Ibid.* 127 b. ¹³ Ormond Deeds, ii. 258 ; Carrigan (iii. 271, iv. 187) reads Peter for Patrick, but there can be little doubt that Patrick is the correct reading.

The heirs of Patrick son of Fulk de la Freyne in the early sixteenth century were two coheireses, of whom one was married to Richard Comerford,¹ and the other apparently to a Fanning.² From the son Lionel appear to have descended the de la Frenes of Clone.³

The manor of Kilmenan, however, did not descend in this line, though in 1542 the Frene heiresses of the Clone line held some land in Kylmynnayn (i.e., Kilmenan).⁴ Before 1518 Kilmenan is found in the hands of the Shorthalls, lords of Ballylarkin.⁵ It was still theirs in 1589-90.⁶

CO. KILKENNY

42. Cumesethy. Perhaps Foulksrath, parish of Coolcraheen, barony of Fassadinin.

	name	fees	place
1247	Geoffrey de Fraxin[eto]	$\frac{1}{2}$	land of Cumesethy ⁷

Cumesethy, which does not appear in the 1324 feodary, may be identified with the Comeseththe of a grant of c. 1200 by Manasser Arsic to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin. Arsic's grant was of the churches, chapels and all ecclesiastical benefices of Silolethe in which is situated the castle of Tulach Bari, and Comeseththe and Clenmuneheri.⁸ By a second charter he gave to St. Thomas's the church of Dunenachmor.⁹ Dunenachmor is Donaghmore, barony of Fassadinin. Tulach Bari (Tullabarry) Canon Carrigan identifies with Moatpark, parish of Donaghmore.¹⁰ Comeseththe must have been in this neighbourhood, so it may perhaps be identified with Foulksrath in Coolcraheen, which belonged to the de la Freynes (see no. 41).

¹ Inqns. co. Kilkenny, no. 4 of Eliz., which states that Fulk Freyny was seised of Ballymacclaghny (co. Kilkenny), Balltarsny and Caplestown (co. Carlow) and enfeofed his son Patrick and Joan his wife in 1343-4. ² *Ibid.* no. 47 of Jas. I. ³ In 1390 James le Botiller, Earl of Ormond, granted the wardship of the lands of Lionel de la Frene in 'Le Conynger' in the tenement of Omystclaragh, by reason of the minority of James son and heir of Lionel, which Lionel held these lands of Patrick son and heir of Thomas Brikyn of 'Le Omystclarach,' then in the Earl's hand by reason of Patrick's minority (Ormond Deeds, iv. 295). Omyst-Claragh or Upper Clara and Brickens Clara are in the Parish of Clara (Carrigan, iii. 356-9). James son of Lionel, who was a minor in 1390, may with some probability be identified with James son of Leonard de la Freyne, who was left a minor at just about that date, his father Leonard (or Lionel ?) being said to have married Elizabeth the Baroness of the Norragh, co. Kildare (see Ormond Deeds, iv. 212, and Curtis and Brooks in *Journ.*, R.S.A.I., 1935, p. 84, ff). ⁴ Ormond Deeds, iv. 271. ⁵ *Ibid.* iv. 42. ⁶ *Ibid.* iii., p. 345. ⁷ Cunesethy in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ⁸ Regr. St. Thomas's, 129. ⁹ *Ibid.*, loc. cit. ¹⁰ ii. 86.

It has been suggested under Galmoy (no. 38) that Manasser Arsic may have been given these lands by Prince John who had elsewhere dealt arbitrarily with parts of the Marshal fief, and that Arsic had been forced later to yield them to Marshal feoffees. For, unlike his Tipperary lands, these places did not descend to Arsic's heirs. Tulah Bari is later found in the possession of the Archdeacons (no. 38), Donaghmore of the Devereuxes (Kilkenny fees, no. 10) and Comeseth (Cumesethy) of the de la Freynes. Ralph de la Frenaie is a witness to Arsic's charters, an early member of the family and perhaps the father of Geoffrey of 1247 and earlier.

Geoffrey de Fraxineto is the same Geoffrey who succeeded Walter Purcell in Kilmenan (no. 41). This fee, however, unlike Kilmenan, appears to have been his own inheritance. Coolcraheen, including Foulksrath, probably passed from these de la Freynes to the Purcells of Ballyfoyle (see no. 41). But it is later found in the possession of a family of Purcell different from those of Ballyfoyle; and it may be presumed that a younger son of that house was enfeoffed of it. A Richard Purcell presented to the church of Coolcraheen before 1481,¹ and from him the Purcells of Foulksrath are descended.

CO. WEXFORD

43. Kilrane, barony of Forth

	name	fees	place
c. 1425	heir of Peter Keteinge	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kilrothan

Not represented in the earlier feodaries, and presumably a later enfeoffment. The earliest reference to the Ketings here is in 1415, and the record shows that they were the Ketings of Slievecoiltia and Kilcowanmore who held this fee (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 1; and Valence fees, no. 9). In 1415 the King pardoned John son of John Ketyng for intrusion in the manor of Kilcovane, a messuage and a carucate of land in Kilrothane, a messuage and a carucate in Cowlischill, and a messuage and 3 carucates in Ballygormegane.² Here Coolishill is Coolishal in the parish of Bannow; and, as in 1324 Adam Ketyng held not only Kilcowanmore but also a carucate in Coulussyl of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, as a free tenant of the manor of Bannow, the Kilcovane of this record must be Kil-

¹ Ormond Deeds, iii. 279. ² Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 206 b.

cowanmore. Kilrothane is Kilrane and, as in 1415 Kilrane was held by John Keting of Kilcowanmore, and as in Tudor times the Keatings of Kilcowanmore and Slievecoiltilia held Kilrane also, one might expect *c.* 1425 to find the same tenant in the two places. But that is not so, for the heir of David Keteinge was then said to hold the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Kilcovan, and the heir of Peter Keteinge the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Kilrothan. Possibly a younger son had been enfeoffed of Kilrane.

44. Mackmine, parish of Clonmore, barony of Shelmaliere West.

c. 1425 no name 1 fee Maghmayne

Mackmine does not appear in the earlier feodaries. It is not easy to account for this, as in 1296 John FitzHenry held 1 fee in Mawmayn of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke,¹ so that we might expect it to occur in the 1324 feodary. It may be that it was not held immediately of the Valences but, being in the Barony of Keir, of the Denes; and although the Denes held the Barony of Keir of the Bigods, they might have been mesne between the tenant of Mackmine and the Valences. Something of the kind occurred in the case of Edirmine, which was held of the Valences, Sir Thomas de Dene being mesne lord (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21, note 2, p. 45). In the case of the FitzHenrys there was certainly some readjustment of services, for Kilcavan was held as a Bigod fee in 1307 and a Valence fee in 1324 (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 7).

Some references to the FitzHenrys have been given under Kilcavan and Ballykeerogebeg (see no. 32). Beside them may be set the following references to the family in Mackmine: 1296, John Fitzhenry held the 1 fee here (above); 1333, Matthew FitzJohn FitzHenry sued Stephen FitzWilliam FitzHenry for breaking into his house and taking away his charters, among them a deed of enfeoffment made by Aymer de Valence to his father John FitzHenry, whose heir he is, relating to certain tenements in Mackmine and Fornagh in the Barony of Keyre.² In the feodary of *c.* 1425 the tenant of Mackmine is not named; but at the same date Matthew FitzHenry held the 1 knight's fee in Kilcavan and the heir of Matthew Fitzharry is given as holding the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Ballykeerogebeg. Matthew presumably died about that time.

¹ Inquisition on William de Valence (Cal. Inqn. p.m., 24 Ed. I). ² Hore, vol. v., p. 110.

III. THE DE CLARE PURPARTY

Chancery Miscellanea, P.R.O. London (File 88/4, no. 70) collated with the list in the Calendar Patent Rolls, 1366. These, as mentioned above, while giving the dimensions of each fee, do not name its location. These are supplied from the Calendar Patent Rolls, 1279. Variants of the tenants' names in this list are shown in brackets. For convenience the items are numbered in the order of Chancery Miscellanea and Patent Roll, 1366.

CO. KILKENNY (1247)

name	fees	place
1. Stephen de Hereford	2	Rathdoueny
2. William Hogechin (de Hogekey)	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified
3. William de Drohull	1	Dumer
4. Hugh son of David (Hugh de Drohull)	$\frac{3}{4}$	Tiberch
5. Robert de Drohull	1	Macill
6. Thomas son of Richard Janyn (Fanyn)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Glothementhau
7. John de Pyonies ¹ (Pioniis)	$\frac{1}{8}$	Glascro
8. Fulk son of Warin	$1\frac{3}{4}$ ²	Rafhtaffi
9. Gilbert Smyth	$1\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$ ³	Culcassyn
10. John de Ebroc' (de Ebroicis)	2	Acheteyr
11. David de Rocheford ⁴	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kilmechar
12. William le Gras (Crassy)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Offerkelan
13. Philip Oum[er] (Dumer)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dysert & Closthau ⁵
14. Philip Oum[er] (Dumer)	$\frac{1}{2}$	

¹ Cal. Pat., 1366 reads Pyomes. ² One fee and 3 parts, i.e. $1\frac{3}{4}$, as in feodary of 1317; Cal. Pat., 1366 reads $1\frac{1}{2}$. ³ One fee and a half and iii parts, i.e. $1\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$, as in the feodary of 1317; Cal. Pat., 1366 reads one and half a third part. ⁴ Cal. Pat., 1366 reads Adam de Rocheford; the entry in Chan. Misc. is not very clear, but it is probably David, as in Pat. Roll, 1279. ⁵ Grouped together as 1 fee in Cal. Pat., 1279.

name	fees	place
15. Richard de Troye	$\frac{1}{4}$	Bablorcan ¹ &
20. Richard de Troia	$\frac{1}{4}$	Drumdelgyn ²
16. William de sancto Leodegaro ³	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rosconnyl &
35. William de sancto Lesdegaro ³	$\frac{1}{2}$	Taluchambroc ⁴
17. Richard de Rocheford	$\frac{1}{4}$	Sewin
18. Thomas de Rocheford	$\frac{1}{4}$	Lavertach &
19. Miles de Rocheford (Thomas de Rocheford)	$1/8$	Carrik ⁵
21. William le Gras (Crassi)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tulachrothan
22. Roland Bloet (Bluet)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathele
22. Franco Theutonicus (de Tyeys)	$1/10$	Damach
24. William Archid' ⁶ (le Archer)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Archery
25. William son of Maurice	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kiltrafh
26. Reimund de Vall[e] (John de Valle)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Theolechan
27. Henry de Erl[egh] (de Herlegh)	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$	Nova Villa in Cullak
28. John son of Geoffrey	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Kenles
29. Matthew son of Griffin (Reymund son of Griffin)	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Knokechnoker & Nova Villa
30. Thomas de sancto Albino	$\frac{1}{2}$	Killamery
31. Nicholas Avenell	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kilfedragfh
32. Gerard Ruff' ⁷ (William de Dene)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Ogensy
33. David Grant ⁸ (le Graunt)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rossenán & Logeran

¹ Ballorcan, as read in Chart. St. Mary's, is nearer the modern Ballylarkin.
² Grouped together as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Cal. Pat., 1279. ³ Leodegario in Cal. Pat., 1366. ⁴ Grouped together as 1 fee in Cal. Pat., 1279. ⁵ Grouped together as $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{8}$ fee in Cal. Pat., 1279, under the one tenant, Thomas de Rocheford.
⁶ The reading seems to be Archid', i.e. Archidekne, and Cal. Pat. transcript, 1366 translates "William the archdeacon," but the entry should probably have been "William Archer" or some such form, as in Cal. Pat., 1279 and the feodary of 1317. ⁷ Ruff' seems to be the reading. Pat. Roll of 1366 evidently has Ruff' also, where the transcript has glossed (as elsewhere) 'le Rous.' The correct name is de Rupe. ⁸ Cal. Pat., 1366 read 'Adam Grant'; the entry in Chan. Misc. is not very clear, but it is probably David, as in Pat. Roll, 1279.

name	fees	place
34. Reginald ¹ de Kernet (de Kernek)	1/10	Killemer
36. Theobald le Buteller (Pincerna)	4	Baligaveran
37. Res de Ardern	$\frac{1}{2}$	Acheneneth ² & Tirrusk
38. Wiliam Maillard (Maylard)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Maylard
39. William de Cromhall (Hugh Purcell)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Achenirke
40. David son of Miles (Miles son of David)	7	Overk
41. Henry Malherbe	1/10	unspecified
42. Roger de Penbroc	$\frac{1}{8}$	Lisdumery

Total $36\frac{1}{4}$ fees (correct total $36\frac{1}{4}$ fees and $3/120$ parts of a fee).

THE PARTITION OF CO. KILKENNY IN 1317

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford was killed at the Battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314, leaving no issue. His heirs were his three sisters, Eleanor, Margaret and Elizabeth.

(1) Eleanor had married in 1306 Sir Hugh le Despenser the younger. They had livery of her inheritance on November 15, 1317. He was executed in 1326; and she married secondly Sir William la Zouche of Mortimer, and died in 1337.

(2) Margaret, widow of Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall (executed 1312), married April 28, 1317, Sir Hugh de Audeley.

(3) Elizabeth had married (1) in 1308 John de Burgh, son and heir apparent of Richard, Earl of Ulster, who died in 1313. After her brother's death she married (2) on February 4, 1315-6 Sir Theobald de Verdun, who died July 27 in the same year; and (3) about April (before May 3), 1317, Sir Roger Dammory.

The partition of the de Clare estates between the three sisters was ordered on May 22 and effected in November, 1317, their respective husbands at that date being Sir Hugh le Despenser, Sir Hugh de Audeley and Sir Roger Dammory. Details of the partition of the Kilkenny estate are preserved in Chancery Miscellanea 9/24 (P.R.O.

¹Cal. Pat., 1366 has Reynold. ²More probably Atheneneth, as read in Chart. St. Mary's.

London), share of Hugh le Despenser and Alienora his wife; Chan. Misc. 9/23, share of Hugh de Audeley and Margaret his wife; and Chan. Misc. 9/25, share of Roger Dammory and Elizabeth his wife. These documents contain, in addition to the division of manors, rents and services (as detailed in Orpen's account) a list of knights' fees and their holders, whose services were assigned to each sister. They constitute therefore a feodary for the year 1317, which may be compared with that of 1247.

Another account of the partition is given in Addl. MS. 4791 in the British Museum. The parceners are here called Hugh le Despenser and Alienora his wife, Hugh Daudele and Margaret his wife, and Elizabeth de Burgo. The fact that Elizabeth's third husband Roger Dammory is not mentioned might suggest that the date of the document is previous to this marriage (which was before May 3, 1317) But that is not the case. It is roughly contemporary with the other version; yet there are certain differences here and there in the tenants' names pointing to a later date, or, at any rate, subsequent revision. These differences are shown in the lists that follow.

PARTITION OF 1317

Share of Hugh le Despenser and Alianora his wife

Chanc. Misc., P.R.O., London (File 9/24). Variants from British Museum, Addl. MS. 4791, are given in brackets. The fees are given in the order of the original document, and numbered to correspond with the feodary of 1247.

CO. KILKENNY

name	fees	place
40. Roger son of Miles (late of James le Botler)	7	Nouerik & Obargan (Overk, Obargon)
33. heirs of David le Grant (unnamed)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Logheran, Killache & Rosnan (Lotheran, Kilbannon & Rosnan)
29. Walter de Cusac (late of James le Butler)	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Knottefre & Nova Villa Gerpontes (Cnoctofre & Nova Villa Jeriponte)

name	fees	place
30. heir of David de St. Albino (John son of David de St. Albino)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kylamery (Kilamerii)
24. Willam larcher (John le Red)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Archereston (Archeriston)
42. Roger de Penbrok (Roger Pembroke)	$\frac{1}{8}$	Lisdomtchy (Lesdounn)
31. Nathaniel Avenel (Andrew Avenel)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kilfeteran (Kylbethragh)

Knights' fees of the Countess in dower¹

27 John de Erlaye (John de Erley)	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$	Nova Villa de Erlay & Nova Coyllagh (Nova Villa de Erleii & Nova Villa de Coyllagh)
43. William de Kenfeg (William Kenfeg)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ragultheby (Rathgulby)
25. Maurice son of Maurice (William son of Maurice)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kiltramyn (Kyltuyn)
38. William le Whyte (John son of David de sancto Albino & Richard Cheivr)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Mailardeston (Maylardeston)
2. Thomas de Sakuill (William Houtillagh)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathmeduffe (Raudoff')
26. John de Valle (unnamed)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cheleghan (Inchwoleghan)

Share of Hugh de Audeley and Margaret his wife

(Chanc. Misc. 9/23.)

36. Edmund le Botiler	4	Balligaveran & elsewhere
9. Gilbert Smythe (Smith)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$	Coultassyn & elsewhere (Demassyn & elsewhere)
17. heir of Richard de Retford (de Rocheford)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Sleuyn (Slewyn)

¹ In Chan. Misc. only; the distinction is not made in the Addl. MS.

name	fees	place
18, 19. William de Rocheford (Edmund de Rocheford)	$\frac{1}{4}$ ($\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{8}$)	Laghertac & Carryk (Latheragh & Cairyg)
23. heir of Geoffrey de Foresthal (Geoffrey Forestall)	$\frac{1}{10}$	le Damagh (Damagh)
41. heir of Henry Malherbe	$\frac{1}{10}$	Gulbal .. (Coulbally)
28. heir of John son of Geoffrey (John son of Geoffrey)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Kenles & Donymegan (Kenles & Donnymeghe)

Knights' fees of the Countess in dower¹

44. heir of Robert de Carriou (de Crepen)	1	Dungarvan & elsewhere
10. Stephen de Oxon. (de Excestr.)	2 (9) ²	Aghtayr (Aghtheyre)
13, 14. heir of John Dounner (heir of John Duner)	1	Dysare (?) Cloffkan (?) (in deserto Lonlard) ³
45. Ralph Wigor' (Bigot)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Athemotar (?) (Aghm' cart)
46. Edward le Gras (Bras)	$\frac{1}{2}$	G.d.yres (?) (Gortynges)

Share of Roger Dammory and Elizabeth his wife

(Chan. Misc. 9/25.)

34. Robert de la Lyserne (William son of William Lercedekne)	$\frac{1}{10}$	Killerne (Kylkerne)
32. Thomas Anteyn & parceners (heir of Thomas de Dene & heir of Richard Ler- cedekne)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Ogenty & elsewhere
22. John de Weston (Adam Weston)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathel (Rathele)

¹ In Chan. Misc. only; the distinction is not made in the Addl. MS. ² Sic. ix written in error for ii. ³ Or possibly "in deserto lorlaid."

name	fees	place
37. Maurice de Arderne (David Durhull)	1	Aghnefegh & Turmysky (Aghnenegh & Dormysky)
7. John de Thornebrugge (Bartholomew Tonbryg) ¹	$\frac{1}{8}$	Glaskero (Glascro)
39. Philip Purcel (cp'cel) ²	$\frac{1}{4}$	Aghuryl (Aghnyrle)
47. Philip Purcel (same Philip)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balligauenan (Ballygennan)
4. heir of Hugh de Druhall (Thomas Pembroke)	$\frac{3}{4}$	Tiberydbrytayn (Tybrittann)
1. Edmund le Botiller	2	Rathedouny (Rathdowney)
8. heir of Philip son of Fulk (Fulk son of Walter)	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Clonemecorkeran, Rathbetagh & elsewhere in Moyar[f] (Clonm ^c corkeran, Rathbeagh & elsewhere in Moyarf)
48. Richard de Cantewell	1/20	Goterayssemy & Aghmetant (Gogrussemii & Aghm'cart)
49. Gilbert Shorth (Shorthalls)	1/12	Ballidosgill (Ballydowyll)
Knights' fees of the Countess in dower ³		
35. William de St. Leodegario (heir of William de St. Leodegario)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Theloghanbrok (Tythanbrog)
16. William de St. Leodegario (heir of same William)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rosconyl
6. Thomas de Fanyn (Thomas Fannyn)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cloghmantagh (Clomantagh)
21. Edmund le Gras (William le Gras)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tillarouthan (Tyllaghrothan)
12. Hamo le Gras (heir of Edmund le Gras)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tyreskes & Tirscolan (Tyryskelkess & Tyrcollan)
15, 20. Theobald de Troye (Maurice Troy)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballilorgan, Drandelgy & Troyston (Ballikan, Drumdelgyn & Troyston)

¹? Tornbryg. ²*Sic*; *sc.* p'cel, i.e. Purcel. ³In Chanc. Misc. only; the distinction is not made in the Addl. MS.

name	fees	place
11. John de Rocheford ¹	$\frac{3}{4}$	Kilmeker & Balliganyn
3. William de Druhull (heir of William Druhull)	1	Dunmore & elsewhere
5. Geoffrey de Rocheford (heir of Walter le (<i>sic</i>) Rocheford, William Catmars ² clerk, & others)	1	Methil (Mothul)

The fees assigned in dower to Gilbert de Clare's widow are also given in the Pipe Roll of 16 Ed. II, an account of lands belonging to him, in the King's hand by his death, from 24 June, 7 Ed. II (1314) to 29 January, 8 Ed. II (1315). The account states that there were assigned in dower to Matilda his widow the rents and services of :

- 43. William Kenefeg
- 43. David Chevre
- 25. Maurice son of Maurice
- 38. William le Blound
- 2. Thomas de Shakeville
- 16, 35. William de [St. Leger]
- 44. Robert de Carreu
- 26. John de Valle
- 12, 21, 46. Edmund le Gras
- 15, 20. Theobald Troye
- 6. Thomas Fanyyn
- 11. John de Recheford
- 3. William Druil
- 5. Geoffrey de Recheford
- 42. Stephen . . . [de Exeter]
- 13, 14. [heir of John] . . . Domer
- 45. John Bygod

I have numbered these fees to correspond with the number assigned in the feodaries. They do not call for comment except on the following points.

The indications are that this is an earlier list (? 1314-15, the date of the account).

¹ Omitted in the list in Addl. MS. ² Or perhaps 'Cat'mar,' i.e., 'Catermar.'

27. John de Erlegh. His fee, included in the partition lists as part of the Countess's dower, is missing in the above list.

43. David Chevre must be numbered 43, showing that *c.* 1314 he shared with William Kenefeg the fee in Rathculbin, which see for a discussion.

45. John Bygod preceded Ralph Bigot of the partition lists, as the history of the fee shows.

12, 21, 46. Edmund le Gras. The partition lists give Edmund (or Edward) le Gras for 21 and 46, Hamo le Gras for 12, his place being taken in the later (Addl. MS.) list by 'the heir of Edmund le Gras.' The history of the fee suggests that Hamo was enfeoffed of it in the life-time of Edmund.

KILKENNY FEODARY OF 1355

Some account of the descent of the Despenser purparty of the de Clare estates in co. Kilkenny is needed to explain a feodary of the year 1355 when Juvetta widow of John de Hotham of Bondeby (Lincolnshire) the younger, was assigned dower of the Despenser share, including knights' fees.

Eleanor de Clare, the widow of Sir Hugh le Despenser the younger, married as her second husband Sir William la Zouche of Mortimer. She and her second husband alienated her share of the estate to John de Hotham, Bishop of Ely, and his heirs. De Hotham, one of the King's officials, had been Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer before becoming Chancellor of England and Bishop of Ely. Hence his acquisition of an Irish estate. On April 23, 1335 he received licence to grant to John son of Sir John de Hotham this Kilkenny estate 'which descended to Eleanor, wife of William la Zouche of Mortimer, one of the sisters and heirs of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, as her purparty, and to which she and William, with the King's licence, quitted claim to the Bishop and his heirs'; to hold to the said John de Hotham and his wife and heirs, remainder to the Bishop in fee.¹ Among the Ormond Deeds is a charter to the same effect, dated four months later.² Here the relationship of this John de Hotham to the Bishop is made plain, for the grant is to 'Johanni filio domini Johannis

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1334-8, p. 164. ² i, no. 677.

de Hothum militis, nepotis nostri.' John the father was therefore the Bishop's nephew, his father Peter de Hotham,¹ who occurs in other records, being the Bishop's brother. In the next year, 1336, we have first mention of Juvetta, the wife of John de Hotham the younger, and it appears that they were both minors.² Juvetta was a daughter of Geoffrey le Scrope.³

John de Hotham, Bishop of Ely, died in 1337, and in May of that year the lords of the liberty of Kilkenny are given as John de Hotham, Hugh Daudele, and Elizabeth de Burgo.⁴ In 1343 the three parceners are again Elizabeth de Burgo, Hugh de Audeley, Earl of Gloucester, and John son of John de Hotham.⁵

John son of John de Hotham died in September, 1351, Juvetta his widow surviving, without issue, for his sisters Katharine, aged 19 and Alice, aged 16 were found to be his heirs.⁶ His father had however survived him. He inherited the Kilkenny estate, for he is found dealing with it in 1352. In that year⁷ John son of Peter de Hothum, kinsman and heir of John de Hothum, late Bishop of Ely, granted to Thomas de Ferrers knight and Anne his wife, widow of Edward le Despenser, the castle of Kilkenny, manors, rents, services and knights' fees, which descended to him by hereditary right from the Bishop, to hold to Thomas and Anne for life, remainder to Hugh le Despenser, son of the said Edward le Despenser, and Alice his wife the grantor's daughter, and their heirs, remainder to Katherine grantor's daughter and her heirs, with two other remainders.⁸

By this settlement the Despenser share of the Kilkenny estates returned to a younger branch of that family. Eleanor de Clare, the widow of Sir Hugh le Despenser, had died in 1337. Her eldest son and heir Hugh le Despenser died without issue in 1349. Edward le Despenser his brother (and in his issue heir) died in 1342, in his brother's lifetime. It was to his widow Anne and to her second husband Sir Thomas de Ferrers that Sir John de Hotham granted the Kilkenny

¹ Cal. Close Rolls for the year 1327 (Cal. 1327-30, p. 207) mentions Sir John de Hothum, Bishop of Ely, Sir John son of Peter de Hothum, his nephew, and the manors of Thorpe Costantyn, Staffs, and Bondeby, co. Lincoln. It is interesting to note that these had been the English possessions of Geoffrey de Costentin, the founder of Tristernagh Abbey (Register of Tristernagh, p. xi).
² Cal. Close Rolls, 1333-37, p. 686. ³ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1340-42, p. 84. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i, no. 694. ⁵ Cal. Close Rolls, 1343-46, p. 174. ⁶ Cal. Inquisitions *post mortem*. ⁷ Ormond Deeds, ii, no. 287. ⁸ Thomas le Despenser son of the said Hugh and Henry son of the said Thomas (*sic*).

estates for life.¹ Three years after this settlement, in 1355, Juvetta, the widow of John de Hotham the younger had dower, and the list of knights' fees, then assigned to her constitutes a feodary of the Despenser purparty.²

In 1362³ and again in 1365⁴ Anne la Despenser is one of the lords of the liberty of Kilkenny. She is Anne de Ferrers, widow of Edward le Despenser, and mother of Edward le Despenser (eldest son) and of the above Hugh le Despenser, husband of Alice de Hotham. She died in 1367, and on the expiration of her life tenancy, her younger son Hugh and his wife Alice de Hotham, succeeded to the purparty of the Kilkenny lands. Hugh died in 1374,⁵ and in 1375 Alice, widow of Hugh le Despenser, is called lady of a third purparty of co. Kilkenny.⁶ She was dead by November, 1379, when the King took the homage of Hugh, son and heir of Alice, widow of Sir Hugh le Despenser for her English lands and ordered the Irish escheator to give him seisin of the Irish lands.⁷ In 1388 this Hugh enrolled the de Hotham grant (above) to the Despensers, and in 1391 alienated the Despenser purparty to James, Earl of Ormond.⁸

FEODARY OF 1355 (Despenser purparty)

Assignment of dower to Juvetta, who was the wife of John son of John de Hotham de Bondeby of all the lands which were of the said John in co. Kilkenny, 6 July, 29 Ed. III (1355). The knights' fees are numbered to correspond with the numbers assigned to them in the other feodaries.

	name	fees	place
40.	Fulco de Den and Walter Waddyn	1	unspecified
33.	unnamed	$\frac{1}{2}$	Logheran, Kyllaghyt and Rossenan
27.	heir of John Derley kt.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Erleyeston and Nova Coyllagh

¹ She was the daughter of William de Ferrers of Groby. The fact that her second husband was also a de Ferrers has confused the author of the article on Despenser in the Complete Peerage, who, quoting the Close Roll of 1374 (Cal. Close Rolls, 1374-77, p. 46) says 'she is said to have been the wife of Sir Thomas de Ferrers, but this is an error.' ² Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, p. 57b. ³ Ormond Deeds, ii. no. 83. ⁴ *Ibid.*, ii. no. 117. ⁵ Cal. Close Rolls, 1374-77, p. 46. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, ii. no. 201. ⁷ Calendar Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, p. 107b. ⁸ Ormond Deeds, ii. no. 297.

	name	fees	place
43.	heir of Richard Chever	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathgulvy
38.	the same	$\frac{1}{4}$	Maylardestoun
30.	John de sco. Albyno	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kyllamery
24.	Thomas, son and heir of Henry Flemyng	$\frac{1}{8}$	Archerstoun
31.	Andrew Avenell	$\frac{1}{4}$	le Fetheragh
26.	Remund de Vall [e]	$\frac{1}{2}$	Inchewolghn
2.	John Druyll	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathmeduff and Conanestoun
42.	Jordany de Exethr'	$\frac{1}{8}$	Lysdowy

No comment is needed here on this list, except in the case of the first item. There is no fee of 1 knight in the Despenser share of the Earl of Gloucester's Kilkenny estate. The Fulco de Den of this feodary was the heir of the Denes of the barony of Keir (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 20, where the lands held by Reginald de Dene at his death in 1302 are set out). The only lands he held in co. Kilkenny of the Despenser purparty were at Kilcronin and Kilpipe held of Roger, Baron of Iverk¹. It seems almost certain, that the 1 fee held by Fulco de Den of the Despenser purparty in 1355 was part of the 7 fees of the barony of Iverk, for some reason considered here as being held directly of the chief lord.

Walter Waddyn's share in this holding is not apparent. It is possible that the Waddings of Kilkenny are paternally Roches. More than one Roche held lands of the Barony of Iverk, including the Rower.² The lands of Wadyn de Rupe in Iverk are mentioned in an Ormond Deed of the year 1348.³ It is no more than a suggestion, that would probably take considerable research to prove or disprove, that Walter Waddyn was a son of, or related to, the Wadyn de Rupe of this charter.

CO. LEIX

1. Rathdowney, baronies of Clandonagh and Clarmallagh

	name	fees	place
1247	Stephen de Hereford	2	unspecified (Rathdoueny)
1317	Edmund le Botiller	2	Rathedouny (Rathdowney)

¹ An extensive list of Reginald de Dene's lands in the barony of Iverk will be found in Ormond Deeds, i. 294. ² See the extent of the barony of Iverk in 1314, in Red Book of Ormond, p. 131., "Wadding's Lands" in Co. Wexford were in the Roche territory of Fernegenel: see p. 135. ³ Ormond Deeds, i. 807.

Adam de Hereford may have accompanied Strongbow to Ireland in 1170. He is first mentioned in 1173, when he commanded the Anglo-Norman forces which defeated the Cork fleet under Gilbert son of Turgerius.¹ He is described by Giraldus as a mere youth, and we are told² that his two brothers John and Richard were older than he. He received large grants from Strongbow in co. Kildare, the cantred of Offelan nearest to Dublin,³ and in Upper Ossory half the vill of Achebo (Aghaboe, co. Leix) and the entire half cantred in which the vill is situated, as Dermot Ochelli held it, to hold by the service of five knights.⁴ The date of these grants is before Strongbow's death in 1176; and the charter granting Aghaboe, which is witnessed by John and Richard de Hereford, Adam's elder brothers, survives.⁵

These two grants were renewed by William Marshal I, and the Marshal's grant was confirmed in 1202 by King John.⁶ They were confirmed again on William Marshal's coming to Ireland in 1207,⁷ probably in consequence of the dispute between Adam de Hereford and Meiler FitzHenry the Justiciar in 1202 and 1204,⁸ as a result of which Adam's fees in Offaly had been taken into the King's hand.

Adam de Hereford held also a knight's fee from Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath,⁹ two knights' fees in Uriel and 20 knights' fees in Uchinell (Connello, co. Limerick) of Richard Tyrel¹⁰; lands in Elyocarroll (Ballybrit, etc., Co. Offaly), granted him by Theobald Walter c. 1200,¹¹ and confirmed by William de Braose.¹² In 1207 King John granted to him 4 carucates in Coldreyn (Cooldrinagh) and elsewhere in co. Dublin, to be held by half a knights' fee¹³, and the same monarch, as Prince John and lord of Ireland, possibly when he was in Ireland in 1185 gave him some land, between the church of St. Thomas's, Dublin, and the city.¹⁴ About the year 1207 William Marshal granted him all that thoit (tuath) or district called Mamochle in which the castle of Radoueny stands to be held by service of two knights.¹⁵ Here Mamochle, also called Moynochle and Maynochle is explained by Canon Carrigan,¹⁶ as Magh-lacha, a tribe land of ancient Ossory, while

¹ Giraldus, v. 309; Orpen, i. 330. ² Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 103. ³ Giraldus, v. 314; Orpen, i. 378-9. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 1; Orpen, i. 388; Carrigan, ii. 39. ⁵ It is printed in full in Orpen, i. 394; facsimile in 'Facsimiles National MSS. of Ireland,' Part ii, lxiii, and Carrigan, ii. 40. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 29. ⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 29, 37. ⁸ Sidney Painter, 'William Marshall,' p. 153. ⁹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* i. 272b. ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i. 3. ¹¹ *Ibid.*, i. 33. ¹² *Ibid.*, i. 21. ¹³ *Rot. Chart.* 172b.; Ormond Deeds, i. 38. ¹⁴ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 75. This seems to have been the origin of the possession by members of the Hereford family of certain lands in Dublin. ¹⁵ Ormond Deeds, i. 36. ¹⁶ i. 5-9.

Radoueny is the modern Rathdowney, the Rathdoueny of the 1247 feodary.

The large possessions of Adam de Hereford in Offelan, he divided between himself and his two elder brothers.¹ He retained in his own hands *Saltus Salmonis* (Leixlip), Cloncurry and Oughterard. To his eldest brother John he gave Kill, Kildrought (Celbridge), Clonshanbo and Mainham, including Rathcoffey; and to his next eldest brother Richard he gave Downings in the barony of Otymy, now Clane. These lands passed to the Rochfords, descendants of John, and to the Stantons, descendants of Richard, respectively. Adam's own lands passed to his ultimate heirs the Pippards, as did Rathdowney, the only one of his possessions which was held of the de Clare purparty of the Marshal inheritance, and so figures in the Kilkenny feodary of 1247.

Charters preserved in the Register of the Dublin Abbey of St. Thomas's name Adam de Hereford's wife (the second?) as Dametta or Damietta. It can be shown that she was the heiress of Chetton, Great Berwick and Eudon Burnell, in Shropshire, and had previously been married to Ranulf de Broc, Becket's oppressor. By the irony of fate she was to be buried in St. Thomas's Abbey, which Henry II had founded in Dublin in expiation of Becket's murder. Eyton, the learned historian of Shropshire, has traced her history, but had no knowledge of her subsequent marriage to Adam de Hereford. He shows² that she was the daughter of William de Gorram, the original feoffee of these Shropshire lands, and that she was married by 1166³ to Ranulf de Broc, by whom she had five daughters and co-heiresses. He places Ranulf de Broc's death *c.* 1187, but it must have taken place a year or two earlier, for in 1185-6 Adam de Hereford was amerced in Frollebiri (Frobury in Kingsclere), Hampshire, for waste in the forest,⁴ and this place was Ranulf de Broc's.⁵

There is another reference to Dametta's Shropshire property in connexion with Adam de Hereford, her second husband. In 1194 there was held an assize of *mort d'ancestor*, in which Hugh de Holocote was sued by Adam de Hereford, then 'beyond the seas in Ireland' for land in Holocote.⁶ Eyton notes this case,⁷ says the tenure of Hollicote was probably under the lords of Chetton (that is, it was Dametta's), but, not having before him the Register of St. Thomas's, does not

¹Orpen, i. 379, quoting *Regr. St. Thomas's*, pp. 102-4. ²'History of Shropshire,' x. 213. ³*Ibid.*, i. 166. ⁴Pipe Roll, Southants, 32 Hy. II, p. 171. ⁵Eyton, *op. cit.* i. 170; V.C.H. Hants, iv. 254. ⁶*Rot Curia Regis*, i. 123. ⁷*op. cit.* i. 181.

draw the necessary conclusion that Adam de Hereford and Dametta were husband and wife. Even more explicit is a Hampshire reference of the year 1203,¹ an assize to try if Richard, brother of Turgot, was seised at his death of half a hide of land in Hamton; at that date Roger Lanceleve held it, and called to warranty Adam de Hereford and Dameta his wife.

Dametta, therefore, was alive in 1203. Eyton and the Victoria History of Hampshire place her death *c.* 1204. Some time (as dated by the witnesses) between 1206 and 1214 Adam de Hereford granted to St. Thomas's, Dublin, the church of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Katherine of Castlewarin and the church of Oughterard in his Kildare fee, for the soul of his wife, Dametta, buried in St. Thomas's²; and also the church of St. Mary and St. Martin of Cloncurry, the tithes of his land in Meath, and other properties, for the soul of his wife Dametta.³ Both these charters are witnessed by Richard, Thomas and Roger de Hereford; Richard being the second brother, Thomas the son of John the eldest brother, and Roger a nephew of Adam's. It may be inferred that John, the eldest brother, was dead at this date; and that John predeceased Adam is also shown by a grant of Adam de Hereford to St. Thomas's for the soul of his brother John.⁴

The second of the two charters mentioned above is also witnessed by Adam's son John de Hereford. It is clear therefore that at this time Adam had a son John then of age. He seems indeed to have been of age before 1201 when Thomas, Archbishop of Armagh (1181-1201) confirmed grants to St. Thomas's from Adam de Hereford and John his son.⁵ The grant by John de Hereford, here confirmed, was presumably that of the churches, 'in my part of the land of Desa as divided between my lord Hugh Héose and me.'⁶ Here Desa is the modern barony of Deece in Meath. The witnesses include Adam de Hereford, 'my father,' Richard de Hereford, Thomas de Hereford, Roger de Hereford, and Simon, Bishop of Clonard (Meath, *i.e.*, before 1202). Here again John de Hereford, Adam's brother, is replaced by Thomas, and so we may date this grant as 1192-1201. This land was John's own property, *i.e.*, not derived from his father, and held of Hugh Hose. It is clear that at the date of this charter he was of age; and, as he was of age before 1201, he must have been born before 1180, and could not therefore have been a son of Dametta, who could

¹ Cur. Regis. Rolls, ii. 254. ² Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 77. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 79. ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 77. ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 268. The absence of John de Hereford, Adam's brother, who is replaced among the witnesses by his son Thomas, suggests that this John was dead by 1201. ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 123.

not have married Adam de Hereford before *c.* 1185, when Ranulf de Broc died. Adam de Hereford must have had a former wife.

And after Dametta's death he had a third wife. We know this from the fact that the mother of his son and heir Stephen, a minor at the date of Adam's death in 1216,¹ was named Basilia. For a charter of Stephen's states that his father, Sir Adam de Hereford deceased, received some land near the village of Naas in frank marriage with Basilia his mother.² For this land Adam had given a charter to Sir William, Baron of Naas, undertaking to render a proportionate part of the service, that for the whole cantred of Naas being six knights'. Stephen's charter (*c.* 1234) is witnessed by David son of William, Baron of Naas. It appears likely that Basilia was a daughter of William son of Maurice (FitzGerald), Baron of Naas, by his first wife Alina, a daughter of Strongbow, and was named Basilia after Strongbow's sister, the wife of Raymond le Gros. Adam de Hereford would presumably have married her shortly after Dametta's death, *c.* 1204, and this William, Baron of Naas, was alive *c.* 1209.³

Besides his son and heir Stephen, Adam de Hereford had two younger sons, another John who is mentioned in one of his charters *c.* 1210, in remainder to Stephen,⁴ and Godfrey, who is called Stephen's brother in one, and witnessed another of Stephen's charters (below). Adam de Hereford was alive in 1215 when the King required him to give arms to Stephen his son, the King's hostage, whom he then committed to Adam's custody,⁵ and was dead in 1216, leaving his son and heir a minor, whose wardship and marriage was granted to Geoffrey de Marisco, the Justiciar.⁶

This son and heir, Stephen de Hereford, succeeded, his elder brother John having presumably died without issue in his father's lifetime. As stated above he was a minor. He could not indeed have been born until after Dametta's death *c.* 1204, and his father's remarriage. It appears indeed from these considerations, that he could not have been more than 10 when the King required his father to give him arms (above), which seems an unusually early age even for those times. In 1229 Stephen's name occurs among the Irish names of those to be at Portsmouth for transport across the sea.⁷ He was with his lord Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in his war against the King in

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, i. 273. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 82. ³ Gormanston Regr., p. 163. ⁴ C.C. Deeds 970. But possibly this is John, the eldest son and still alive *c.* 1210, the property, some land between Celbridge and Leixlip being granted to Stephen, remainder to his elder brother, as was not unusual. ⁵ *Rot. Lit. Pat.*, i. 147. ⁶ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* i. 272b, 273. ⁷ Cal. Close Rolls, 1227-31, p. 256.

1234,¹ and there is a record that the next Earl Marshal, Gilbert (1234-1241) held some land of him called Kellinecan.² The same Earl also granted to him 25 librates of land in the bailiwick of Dunamase between the land of Philip de Barri and Cloneinach (Clonenagh), where Roger de Hyda constituted his burgesses, to be held as two knights' fees.³

Stephen de Hereford married Maud, a niece of the Archbishop of Dublin, Henry of London, and got with her from the Archbishop five knights' fees in the barony of Slieveardagh, co. Tipperary. These five fees were originally held by Eustachius de Gerardville of Manasser Arsic, the lord of the fee, and were sold by him, with Arsic's consent to Archbishop Henry, to be held of Arsic by the Archbishop.⁴ The Archbishop gave them to Stephen de Hereford in free marriage with his niece Maud, and Stephen subsequently restored them to the Archbishop, quitting claim to them.⁵ This must have been before Archbishop Henry's death in 1228. The land remained with the Archbishops of Dublin, and John son of Alexander Arsic, the later lord of the fee, quitted claim to them to Archbishop Fulk (1256-1271).⁶

Stephen de Hereford was dead by 1237 when Hugh de Legh, knight of Maurice FitzGerald, the Justiciar, was granted the custody of the lands of Stephen de Hereford in Ireland, up to the age of Stephen's heirs.⁷ The feodary, which shows that in 1247 Stephen held two knights' fees of the Earl Marshal's heir in Rathdowney, is therefore out of date by ten years: the record ought to read 'the heir of Stephen de Hereford.'

This heir, as the record just quoted shows, was a minor at Stephen's death *c.* 1237. The Herefords' property descended to the baronial family of Pippard; and a series of interesting documents allows us to say how this came about, and to infer that Stephen left no children. Before 1227⁸ Stephen de Hereford granted to William Pippard in frank marriage with Auda his sister all the land that belonged to Yago de Naas near the vill of Nas (Naas), which Sir Adam de Hereford his father received in frank marriage with Basilia, Stephen's mother (above). The witnesses include David, son of William, Baron of Naas, Maurice FitzGerald, Henry de Hereford, Geoffrey de Hereford and Godfrey de Hereford. This is the charter which establishes the name

¹C.D.I., I. 2236, 2239. ²Ormond Deeds, i. 84. ³*Ibid.*, i. 85. ⁴*Crede Mihi*, p. 68. ⁵*Ibid.*, p. 70; Alen's Regr., p. 56, 142 (371) *c.* 1225. Maud, Archbishop Henry's niece, is not to be confused with Maud, who married William de Marisco, and seems also to have been the Archbishop's niece. (See Brooks, 'Archbishop Henry' (*Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1930, p. 15 ff.) and 'the Marisco Family' (*Journal*, June, 1932, p. 61). ⁶*Crede Mihi*, p. 83. ⁷Cal. Close Rolls, 1234-7, p. 500. ⁸Dr. Curtis dates *c.* 1234, but William Pippard died in 1227.

of Adam de Hereford's last wife and suggests her origin. It also shows how the Pippards became the Herefords' heirs. The Godfrey de Hereford who witnesses was Stephen's brother, as we know from a charter of Stephen's¹, and from the witness of Stephen de Hereford and Godfrey his brother to a charter of William Marshal II². Godfrey must have died without issue in his brother's lifetime, leaving as Stephen's heir Alice, a minor, daughter of William Pippard and Auda, Stephen's sister. On William Pippard's death in 1227, Alice's marriage was granted to Ralph FitzNicholas who married her to his son Ralph FitzNicholas the younger.³ She was still a minor on the death of her uncle Stephen de Hereford, c. 1237.

Alice FitzNicholas's son Ralph took the name of Pippard, and inherited both the vast Pippard estates and the considerable Hereford property: Leixlip, Cloncurry, Oughterard, Rathdowney, &c. In 1252, Ralph FitzNicholas, to whom the King had granted the custody of the land and heir of Stephen de Hereford, was given a respite for Stephen's debts, up to the legal age of the heirs.⁴ Alice, the daughter and heiress of William Pippard and Auda de Hereford, must have been of age long before 1252; so we conclude that she was dead at the time of this record, leaving a son, the future Ralph Pippard, a minor. In 1273 there is a record that Ralph Pippard was bound to the King for various debts, including those of Stephen de Hereford, brother of Alda Pippard, Ralph's grandmother, whose heir he is⁵, which confirms the pedigree. The pedigree given in the Register of St. Thomas's which marries the daughter of Stephen de Hereford to Werreis de Peche the elder, by whom she was the mother of Alice the wife of Ralph FitzNicholas is obviously wrong. But that Werreis de Peche was in some way connected with this family is suggested by a charter whereby Werreys Peche, lord of Lucan⁶, gave to the church of St. Katherine's of the Salmon Leap (Leixlip), the site of the church in Cheraclun and all the lands in the west up to the bounds of Conefi . . . up to the bounds of Coldreyny, and an acre lying between the land of Stephen de Hereford and a lawn which Hugh de Branton

¹ The charter (Ormond Deeds, i. 243) mentions Stephen's father Adam, and the witnesses include Godfrey, 'the lord's brother' and Geoffrey de Hereford. It is dated by Dr. Curtis c. 1280, some 50 years too late. Henry de Hereford was Stephen's first cousin, son of Richard de Hereford, lord of Otymy; Geoffrey was apparently son of Adam's nephew Roger de Hereford (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 105b). ² *Duiske Charters*, no. 45. ³ Brooks, 'The Family of Marisco' (*Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1932, p. 57). ⁴ Cal. Close Rolls, 1251-3, p. 266. ⁵ C.D.I. ii, 978. ⁶ King John in 1204 had confirmed the grant made to him by Alard son of William of the manor of Lucan (*Rot. Chart.*, p. 116).

holds.¹ The date, as determined by the witnesses, who include Stephen de Hereford and Godfrey de Hereford (his brother), is 1220–28. Of the places named, Conefi (Confey, co. Kildare), was originally Adam de Hereford's², and was probably given (as other places were) by him to his nephew, Roger de Hereford, who was succeeded by Geoffrey de Hereford, apparently his son³; Coldreyny is Cooldrinagh, west of Lucan, which as Coldreyn with Aderderc (Aderrig), was granted by King John to Adam de Hereford in 1207⁴ (above). Werreys Peche at Lucan was therefore a neighbour of the Herefords, and it is not unlikely that he married not Stephen de Hereford's daughter, but, as her second husband, on the death of William Pippard, Alda or Auda, Stephen's sister.

Ralph Pippard was in possession of the Hereford fees by 1267 when he executed a fine with the Abbot of St. Thomas's concerning the advowsons of a third of the church of Cloncurry, half that of Confey, half that of Saltus Salmonis (Leixlip), the church of Castle Warin and the church of Oughterard, which Adam de Hereford had given to St. Thomas's⁵. In 1273 (above) he is styled heir of his grandmother Alda Pippard, who, as we have seen, was Stephen de Hereford's sister and (in her issue) his heir.

In 1312 there was an inquisition taken at Cloncurry which illustrates points in the Hereford descent in an interesting way. It was found that Sir Walter Fitz Anrey had held the manor of Donnaghda of Sir Adam de Hereford, lord of Cloncurry, and that he had afterwards held this manor of Sir Ralph Pippard. The inquisition also stated (as in the pedigree given in the Register of St. Thomas's) that Adam de Hereford had enfeoffed his brother Henry in Clane and Otymy, reserving to himself the manor of Cloncurry with the lordship of Donnaghda. Donnaghda was thus, it was found, held of the Herefords of Cloncurry and their successors the Pippards, and its owners were intendent and responsive to the lords of Cloncurry, and not to those of Clane and Otymy⁶. The then lord of Clane and Otymy, Sir Philip Stanton, is also mentioned in the record.

Rathdowney and other Pippard manors eventually passed to the Butlers, whence the great number of Pippard charters preserved

¹ Cal. Charter Rolls, vol. ii, p. 93. ² Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 142. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 328. ⁴ *Rot. Chart.*, 172 b.; C.D.I., i. 341; Mills, 'Norman Settlement in Leinster,' *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1894, p. 170. ⁵ Regr. St. Thomas's, *passim*; on p. 142 the church of St. Mary de Hernie is Salmon Leap, called Ernye (*Rot. Lit. Pat.*, i. 184) and Saltus Salmonum de Erni (Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 144) *cf.* Adam's castle of Ernia (*ibid.*, p. 143). ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 462.

among the Ormond Deeds. In the year 1290 Sir Ralph Pippard gave to John Pippard his son and Matilda his wife, daughter of the late Theobald le Botiler in frank marriage, the manor of Cloncurry.¹ John Pippard was therefore married to a daughter of Theobald Butler IV, and sister of Theobald V and of Edmund. In 1294 Ralph Pippard granted to his son John for life all his castles and manors in Ireland: in Uriel, Leinster, Ulster and Meath, including Leixlip and Oughterard, with the services of Nicholas de Dunheved and other tenants in Rathdowney.² In 1297 John Pippard appointed a seneschal to take seisin of Rathdowney, and ordered his tenants Sir Nicholas Dunheved, Sir Hugh Purcell (? of the Obargy line, the husband of Sir Nicholas Dunheved's daughter, Joan), John de Druhull, Milo de Rochford and Richard de Scothoc to be intentive to him,³ and in the same year ordered his seneschal to place Sir Theobald le Botiller in seisin of Rathdowney.⁴ The formal grant to Sir Theobald Butler of the lordship of Rathdowney and Moynochle is dated 1298.⁵ In 1297 John Pippard had granted to Sir Theobald Butler the manor of Cloncurry.⁶ As regards the other Pippard manors he restored them to Sir Ralph Pippard his father in 1297,⁷ and in 1299 he undertook not to alienate any lands in Ireland or England save to Sir Edmund le Botiller, brother of Theobald V.⁸

In 1302 Sir Ralph Pippard granted all his manors, &c., in Ireland to the King together with the services of John his son and Matilda, John's wife, in respect of the manor of Cloncurry.⁹ Ralph Pippard died in 3 Ed. II (1309-10), his son John being his heir, seised of many manors in England, including Rotherfield Peppard and Fritwell in Oxfordshire.

When Edmund Butler died in 15 Ed. II (1321-2), it was found that he held the manors of Twyford and Linford in Buckinghamshire of John Pippard, and that Fritwell in Oxfordshire had been conveyed to him by fine by John Pippard. The Calendars of Feudal Aids show that manors held by Theobald le Butler in 1303 had passed to Sir Edmund le Butler in 1316, and in 1346 (including Rotherfield Peppard) to Thomas de Dagworth, who had married Edmund's widow. It is clear that the Pippard manors, or most of them, both in England and Ireland, had thus passed to the Butlers. Hence in the feodary of 1317 Edmund le Butler held the two fees in Rathdowney.

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 296, 297. ² *Ibid.*, i. 316: the deed is dated at Rotherfield Peppard in Oxfordshire, the principal Pippard seat in England. ³ *Ibid.*, i. 333. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 334. ⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 333. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 335. ⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 857. ⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 343. ⁹ Red Book of the Exchequer (Rolls Series), p. cxxvi.

CO. KILKENNY

2. Rathduff. ? Rathduff, parish of Stonecarthy, barony of Kells.

	name	fees	place
1247	William Hogechin (de Hogekey)	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified
1317	Thomas de Sakvill (William Houtillagh)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathmeduffe (Raudoff')
1355	John Druyl	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathmeduff and Conanestoun

This fee is Rathduff, which occurs in various lists of fees of the Despensers purparty in the Ormond Deeds. In two of these¹ it is called Rathduffe near Callan, and Rathduffe west of Callan. It may possibly be Rathduff, parish of Stonecarthy, but this place is five or six miles from Callan and is, moreover, east not west of Callan.²

Nothing has been found about the tenant of 1247, William Hogechin or de Hogekey. The name of his fee is not given, but the equation with 1317 seems to be certain, for it is the only $\frac{1}{4}$ fee not accounted for. William Houtillagh of 1317 is perhaps William Outlaw or Utlagh, of a well-known Kilkenny family, and if so, he is probably the son of Dame Alice Kyteler.³ Nothing has been found about Thomas de Sakvill, nor is it known to what branch of the Druhills John Druyl belonged. Conanestoun, which is here associated with Rathduff, is perhaps Condonstoun, parish of Aghaviller, though this is some six miles south of Rathduff.

CO. KILKENNY

3. Dunmore, barony of Fassadinin.

	name	fees	place
1247	William de Drohull	1	unspecified (Dumer)
1317	William de Druhull (heir of William Druhull)	1	Dunmore and elsewhere

Between 1194 and 1202 Thomas de Druhulle granted to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin, the churches of the Holy Trinity of Ballimucchin and

¹ Ormond Deeds, iii. pp. 22, 24. ² Perhaps the expression in the deed 'be Weste Callan' has been misread. ³ Carrigan, i. 49-52; Camden Soc., vol. 24 (1843).

St. Brigid, Kílhachad. These are Dunmore and Killahy (barony of Crannagh).¹ This Thomas de Druhull witnessed the Kilkenny charter of William Marshal I between 1207 and 1211², and a Duiske Charter of c. 1216.³ He was succeeded by William de Druhull, who about the year 1215 granted to St. Thomas's the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunmore and the church of St. Brigid of Kílhachad, i.e., the same two churches.⁴ About 1220 William de Druhull the elder granted to the Priory of St. John's, Kilkenny, for the souls of himself and his wife Isabella, all the tithes of a carucate of land (now Jenkinstown), close to the river Mayne (now the Dinin), in the parish of Mayne (barony of Fassadinin).⁵ He had been sheriff of Kilkenny c. 1202-14, when he witnessed a charter of the Prior of St. John's.⁶

William de Druhull the younger witnessed his father's (?) charter to St. John's. It is perhaps he who witnessed a Duiske Charter c 1221,⁷ and again in 1227,⁸ and a charter of William Marshall II to St. John's, Kilkenny, in 1223,⁹ and who held Dunmore in 1247.

There is no further record of the Druhulls at Dunmore until 1317 when William de Druhull held this fee. In the later version of the feodary the tenant is called heir of William Druhull. That William was son of another William is shown by subsequent records. For in 1324 Sir William de Druhull granted a rent from his manor of Dounmore¹⁰; and in 1327 William, son of William Druhull, and Burga, his wife, settled the manor of Dounmore on themselves and heirs, remainder to (1) Henry, son of his son William; (2) and (3) Robert and Hugh, Henry's sons; (4) David, son of Wouueny de Druhull; and (5) Andrew, David's son.¹¹ About the year 1399, Nicholas, son of Alexander (*sic*), son of David, son of Woweny de Druhull, granted the manor of Dunmore to John Lumbard and Elena his wife.¹² It was perhaps a grant of his reversionary interest, for in 1382, we find Dunmore in possession of Sir Robert de la Freyne.¹³ From the de la Freynes it passed to the Ormond family.¹⁴

¹ Carrigan, iii. 269, 270, quoting charters in Regr. St. Thomas's, wherein Kílhachad is wrongly identified with Hacketstown, co. Carlow, a mistake that is followed in Duiske Charters, no. 9 note. ² *Chart. Priv.*, p. 34. ³ Duiske Charters, no. 9. ⁴ Carrigan, *loc. cit.* In vol. ii, p. 375 Carrigan makes this grant precede that of Thomas de Drunull, and dates it 1177-1202. The later date seems more likely; among the witnesses is 'Maiglarde, signifer,' i.e. standard bearer, that is William Marshall's standard bearer, William Maillard, who was enfeoffed of Mallardstown (no. 38), whose chapel he gave to St. John's, Kilkenny c. 1206-18. ⁵ Carrigan, iii. 249. ⁶ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 310. ⁷ No. 11. ⁸ No. 23. ⁹ Note to Duiske Charters, no. 11. ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i. 574. ¹¹ *Ibid.*, i. 590. ¹² *Ibid.*, ii. 334. ¹³ Carrigan, iii. 271; see Valence fees, no. 41 where his affiliation with the main line of de la Freyne is suggested. ¹⁴ Carrigan, *loc. cit.*

CO. KILKENNY

4. Tubbridbritain, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	Hugh, son of David (Hugh de Drohull)	$\frac{3}{4}$	unspecified (Tiberch)
1317	heir of Hugh de Druhull (Thomas Pembroke)	$\frac{3}{4}$	Tyberydbrytayn (Tybrittan)

Canon Carrigan's account of this place¹ has no information on its descent. The feodary of 1247 shows it in the possession of a branch of the Drohull family, and a comparison of the two versions indicates that Hugh son of David was Hugh de Drohull. By 1317 the fee had passed into the possession of Thomas Pembroke. Hugh de Druhull was the late proprietor, and deeds of the years 1343 and 1348 relating to land in Craddockstown, parish of Tubbridbritain, show that this heir was Thomas de Druhull, and that Thomas Pembroke was still lord of the fee. In the deeds of the former year this land is described as lying between the land of Thomas Fanyne and the land formerly of Thomas Aunteyn's in length, and in breadth from the land of Edmund Gras and that of Thomas Pembroke,² Thomas Fanyne's land was Clomantagh (see no. 6), and Edmund Gras's Tullaroan (see no. 21), while Thomas Pembroke's was Tubbridbritain. In the 1348 deeds this land, then granted to Patrick, son of Fulk de le Freyne and Johanna his wife, is called Rathcradok in the tenement of Kildreynagh, lying between the land formerly Thomas Fanyne's and the land formerly Thomas de Druhull's. Thomas Pembroke is a witness.³

CO. KILKENNY

5. Mothell, barony of Fassadinin.

	name	fees	place
1247	Robert de Drohull	1	unspecified (Macill)
1317	Geoffrey de Rocheford (heir of Walter le <i>sic</i> Rocheford, William Catmar, ⁴ clerk, and others)	1	Methil (Mothul)

¹ ii. 369. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 764, 5. ³ *Ibid.*, i. 808-10. ⁴ Or perhaps 'Catmar,' i.e., 'Catermar.'

Canon Carrigan¹ has no information on the descent of this fee. The rectory of Mothell belonged from an early period of the Anglo-Norman settlement to the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter; and it has been suggested² that a grant, c. 1194-1212, by John, son of Roger, to St. Nicholas, Exeter, of the church and all his land and tithe of the vill called Kylee related to this place. The witnesses include . . . Druell and Thomas de Druell, who was lord of Dunmore at that date (see no. 3). It is possible that John, son of Roger, was a Drohull. Robert de Drohull held the fee in 1247, but by 1317 it had passed to a branch of the Rochford family. Nothing is known of the tenants at that date, nor has anything been ascertained of the further descent of Mothell.

CO. KILKENNY

6. Clomantagh, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	Thomas, son of Richard Janyn (Fanyyn)	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Glothementhau)
1317	Thomas de Fanyyn (Thomas Fannyn)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cloghmantagh (Clomantagh)

Canon Carrigan³ has no information on the descent of this fee. Richard Fanyyn was witness to Geoffrey FitzRobert's charter to Duiske c. 1204.⁴ As Richard Fannyng he witnessed the charter of William Marshal I to Kilkenny between 1207 and 1211.⁵ He was killed fighting on the side of Richard, Earl Marshal, in 1234.⁶

Richard Fanyyn was succeeded by his son Thomas, who held this fee in 1247. In 1300, John Fanyyn was lord of Clomantagh, for in that year, after an inquest held at Kilkenny, which found that he held the manor of Clomantagh of the Earl of Gloucester, in chief, and had then nothing in the manor except one messuage worth yearly 16d., licence was given to him to grant to the parson of Clomantagh and his successors in perpetual alms a messuage in Clomantagh, next the church, late of Master Henry Fanyyn.⁷

In the 1317 feodary Thomas Fanyyn had succeeded to Clomantagh. He was still there in 1343 when his lands in this neighbourhood are mentioned, but had gone by 1348 (see no. 4).

¹iii. 458. ²Exeter Charters, p. 357. ³ii. 366. ⁴Duiske Charters, no. I. ⁵Chart. Priv., p. 34; *Lib. Primus Kilk.*, p. 74. ⁶C.D.I., i. 2212. ⁷Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 336.

CO. KILKENNY

7. Clashnacrow, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	John de Pyonies ¹ (Pyonies)	$\frac{1}{8}$	unspecified (Glascro)
1317	John de Thornebrugge (Bartholomew Tonbryg) ²	$\frac{1}{8}$	Glaskero (Glascro)

Canon Carrigan³ has no information on the descent of this fee. The name of the tenant in 1247, John de Pyonies, seems to be derived from Pyon or Pewen in Herefordshire (Canon Pyon and King's Pyon). A charter concerning the church of Trevet in Meath is witnessed by Hugh, parson of Pionia, and William, chaplain of Pionia.⁴ The successor of John de Pionies between 1260 and 1287 was Nicholas Pyonie, who granted to G (Geoffrey de St. Leger), Bishop of Ossory, 10 acres of land in his wood of Glashecro.⁵ Clashnacrow seems to have passed to William, son of Almaritius, by 1287-9, when he quitted claim to Roger, Bishop of Ossory, to all his right in 10 acres of wood in Clashecro, which Bishop G (Geoffrey de St. Leger), had bought of Nicholas Pionie.⁶

Nothing is known of the tenant of 1317. A man of this name, Robert Tonbrige, was Archdeacon of Ossory, and witnessed a charter to the Monastery of Kells in 1361.⁷

CO. KILKENNY

8. Rathbeagh, baronies of Galmoy and Fassadinin.

	name	fees	place
1247	Fulk, son of Warin	$1\frac{3}{4}$ ⁸	unspecified (Rafhtafi)
1317	heir of Philip, son of Fulk (Fulk, son of Walter) ⁹	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Clonemecorkeran, Rathbetagh and elsewhere in Moyar[f] (Clonm ^c corkeran and Rath- beagh and elsewhere in Moyarf).

¹ Pyomes in feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls. ² ? Tornbryg. ³ ii. 263. ⁴ Regr. St. Thomas's, 20. ⁵ *Liber Albus Ossor.*, p. 118. ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 121. ⁷ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 310. ⁸ 'One fee and three parts,' i.e., $1\frac{3}{4}$ as in feodary of 1317; the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls reads $1\frac{1}{4}$. ⁹ *sic*; probably Warin should be read.

The place-name in the 1247 feodary seems to be corrupt, for the feodary of 1317 shows that the fee is Rathbeagh. Clonemecorkeran is perhaps the modern Clone in that parish. Moyarf is Magh Airbh, an ancient tribe-land in Ossory, now included in the barony of Galmoy.¹

Fulk FitzWarin is presumably the man of that name who married in 1207 Matilda la Vavasour, widow of Theobald Walter I (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 10). He witnessed the charter of William Marshal II to Kilkenny in 1223,² and also, about the same date, a Duiske charter.³ The family were here in 1317, but nothing further about them has been found. A hundred years later Rathbeagh and Clone were in the possession of James, son of Lionel or Leonard de la Freyne (see Valence fees, no. 41).

CO. KILKENNY

9. Coolcashin, barony of Galmoy.

	name	fees	place
1247	Gilbert Smyth	1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ ⁴	unspecified (Culcassyn)
1317	Gilbert Smythe (Smith)	1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$	Coultassyn and elsewhere. ⁵

It seems probable that this family of Smyth was descended from Robert Smiche (*recte* Smithe), who occurs in the 'Song of Dermot,' c. 1168, as a follower of Maurice de Prendergast.⁶

A Robert Smith of a later date, c. 1200, occurs in co. Kilkenny and co. Tipperary. He was a witness, 1207-1211, to the charter of William Marshal I to the town of Kilkenny,⁷ and to his grant of Rathdowney to Adam de Hereford.⁸ He witnessed the grant by Manasser Arsic of the church of Donaghmore, co. Kilkenny, to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin,⁹ the grant of the same church by Simon Devereux,¹⁰ of benefices, &c., in the neighbourhood of Tulah Bari (Moatpark, parish of

¹ Carrigan, i., Introduction, p. 12. ² *Liber Primus Kilh.*, p. 74; *Chart. Priv.*, p. 34. ³ No. 12. ⁴ 'One fee and a half and iii parts,' i.e. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$, as in the feodary of 1317; the feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls reads 'one and half a third part.' ⁵ The word in the feodary in Addl. MSS. is corrupt: 'Demassyn.' ⁶ Line 693: for a discussion see Exeter Charters, no. 40. ⁷ *Chart. Priv.*, p. 34, *Liber Primus Kilh.*, p. 74. ⁸ Ormond Deeds, i. 36. ⁹ Regr., p. 130; Carrigan, ii. 82. ¹⁰ Regr. p. 135; Carrigan, *loc. cit.*

Donaghmore), &c., by Manasser Arsic¹ and of lands called Grenan in Rosconnell by William de St. Leger.² In co. Tipperary he granted to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Dublin, the church of Crohane,³ and in co. Meath land in Baleukedan,⁴ which seems to be Smithstown, parish of Kilbrev. Of about the same date is his grant to the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter, of an unknown church, probably near the Kilkenny-Tipperary border.⁵ Could it have been Coolcashin?

A Richard Smith of c. 1224 is perhaps a son. He granted to St. Thomas's Abbey the land of Grenan in Rosconnell (above), where he was perhaps the St. Legers' tenant,⁶ and witnessed a grant by John, son of Vincent de Everus, presumably successor of Simon Devereux (above) of lands in Donaghmore.

All these Kilkenny lands are in the neighbourhood of Coolcashin, where Gilbert Smyth held the fee in 1247. The later Gilbert Smythe of 1317 witnessed grants by the Rochfords in co. Kilkenny⁸; John Pippard's grant to Theobald Butler of rents in Rathdowney,⁹ and in 1298 of the manor¹⁰; and in 1307 of rents in Nova villa de Killayht, co. Kilkenny.¹¹

Nothing more has been found about the family in Coolcashin. The well-known co. Kilkenny family, the Smyths of Dammagh, are not of this stock, having come from England in the seventeenth century.

CO. KILKENNY

10. Acheteyr=Achad Togarta, including Aharney, barony of Galmoy, and Donaghmore, barony of Fassadinin.

	name	fees	place
1247	John de Ebroc' (Ebroicis)	2	unspecified (Acheteyr)
1317	Stephen de Oxon' ¹² (Excestr')	2	Aghtayr (Aghtheyre)

This fee is found in the possession of the Devereuxes in the early years of the thirteenth century. By 1270 it had come by marriage to the family of de Exeter. Hence John Devereux held it in 1247,

¹ Regr. p. 129; Carrigan, ii. 87. ² Regr. p. 355; Carrigan, ii. 107. ³ Regr. no. 505. ⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 251. ⁵ Exeter Charters, *loc. cit.* ⁶ Regr. p. 135; Carrigan, ii. 107. ⁷ Ormond Deeds, i. 110. ⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 318. ⁹ *Ibid.*, i. 283. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, i. 333. ¹¹ *Ibid.*, i. 408; for Coillacht see no. 27. ¹² Oxon' in error for Exon, i.e. Exonia.

and Stephen de Exeter in 1317. Thomas FitzAnthony before his death in 1229 had enfeoffed John Devereux of lands in the Decies, co. Waterford, which can be identified as the fee or barony of Affane. Stephen de Exeter was found at his death to have held this fee. It, too, must have come to him in virtue of his Devereux descent. These circumstances taken together enable us to elucidate the Devereux and de Exeter pedigrees satisfactorily.

Acheteyr, Aghtayr of the feodaries represents the Irish Achad Togarta.¹ It was in Ui Duach (Odoch, Idough), i.e., Fassadinin and parts of Galmoy and Crannagh, and Canon Carrigan says that Achad Togarta was the ancient name of the Barony church, townland of Ballyconra, parish of Aharney². Aharney is on the west bank of the river Nore, but the Devereux fee included also Donaghmore on the east of the Nore. This is shown by the fact that the Devereuxes granted the church of Donaghmore to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin. In the fee of Donaghmore was also included Lisdowney, a townland in the parish of Aharney (below).

The lands of Donaghmore appear to have originally belonged to Manasser Arsic, who about the year 1200 granted to St. Thomas's the church of Dunenachmor.³ About the same time, or a little later,⁴ Simon, son of John de Everell (*sic*) granted the same church (St. Patrick of Dunenalmore in Ossergia) to the Abbey, for the souls of his father John, his mother Sybil, and of Richard, son of Fulco.⁵ The subsequent history shows that he was a Devereux, and the fee held of the Marshals. What Manasser Arsic's position was is obscure. It may, perhaps, be conjectured that he was one of those to whom Prince John had given Leinster fees which were subsequently resumed by the Marshal after appeal to King Richard; for while Arsic's son succeeded him in Slieveardagh, co. Tipperary, he was succeeded in his Kilkenny lands by others.⁶

The next holder of this fee, of whom there is record, is John de Ebroicis, who *c.* 1218-1228, granted to Vincent de Ebroicis and his heirs five carucates of land of the fee of Duuenachmor, to be held by the service of $\frac{1}{4}$ fee.⁷ The boundaries of these five carucates are given as extending between the mountains (the Cullahill mountain range on the north and north-east), and the great river Heur (the Nore)

¹ *Onomast. Goid.* ² i. Introduction, p. 23; ii, 311. ³ Regr. St. Thomas's, 129; Carrigan, ii. 82. ⁴ The deed is witnessed by Hugh (de Rous) Bishop of Ossory (1202-1218); Carrigan dates it *c.* 1210. ⁵ Regr. St. Thomas's, 134; Carrigan, ii. 82. ⁶ See Tulah Bari, under Galmoy (Valence fees, no. 38). ⁷ Ormond Deeds, i. 110; Dr. Curtis dates *c.* 1250, but the witnesses point to an earlier date.

on the east, and on the west near the bounds of Philip de Rupeford's lands (the parish of Sheffin, see No. 17) and also of the monks (Grangemacomb, on the south, belonging to Jerpoint).¹ The precise relationship of this Vincent Devereux to the grantor does not appear; the grant looks like an alienation to a younger son or near relative. At any rate John de Ebroicis, son of Vincent and Alicia de Hereford, alienated a third part of these five carucates, which was his mother's dower, to Roger de Pembroke.² The boundaries of this land indicate that it was Lisdowney in the parish of Aharney. It was treated as a separate holding, held of the Marshals by the service of 1/8 of a knight's fee. The alienation must be dated before 1247,³ for the 1/8 fee in Lisdowney is assigned to Roger de Pembroke in the 1247 feodary. (See No. 42).

In the 1247 feodary a John de Ebroicis, presumably the alienator of Lisdowney *c.* 1218-28 (above), held the 2 fees in Acheteyr. It was probably this John Devereux to whom Thomas FitzAnthony granted lands in the Decies. That was before FitzAnthony's death in 1229. The King disseised John Devereux of these lands, probably in consequence of the official disapproval of FitzAnthony's dealings with the lands of the Decies; but in 1229, the year of FitzAnthony's death, the Crown granted to John Devereux a charter of these lands in fee, to be held of the King at a rent of 31 marks a year.⁴ The grant mentions a number of place-names, and most of them Dr. Grattan Flood has identified as lying between Dungarvan and Cappoquin.⁵ They constitute what came to be known as the barony of Athmethan (Affane), later found in the possession of the de Exeters, the Devereux's descendants. Among these place-names the most significant for the present purpose are Slefto, Anach, Adferne, Kepach, Galles, Lislain and the fourth part of Balimachethy. Adferne, Dr. Grattan Flood identifies as Affane,⁶ Kepach as Cappagh, and Galles as Aglish. Slefto seems to be Slieve Cua (below). In 1233 the King ordered the Justiciar to give seisin to John d'Evreux of the lands which he had of the gift of Thomas FitzAnthony, whereof the King had disseised d'Evreux, and which he had subsequently granted to him by charter. The lands named comprise six of the places mentioned in the original grant.⁷

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 110; Canon Carrigan's note. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 109. ³ Dr. Curtis dates it approximately 1250. ⁴ C.D.L., i. 1678, 1680. ⁵ In Waterford Arch. Journal, vol. v, p. 219; *cf.* Rev. Patrick Power, 'Place-Names of the Decies,' where these identifications are confirmed. ⁶ Athmethan, *Ath Mheadhoín*, 'the middle ford,' is Affane (Power, *op. cit.*). But it does not seem to be among the place-names in the grant to John Devereux; the Adferne of that grant is presumably the Athferne held by Stephen de Exeter (below). ⁷ C.D.L., i. 2027, 2055.

These place-names are important for the further history of the Devereux and de Exeter descent. For all through the nineties of the thirteenth century Jordan de Exeter is found paying the 31 marks a year for Athmethan (Affane), and Stephen de Exeter, on his death in 1316, was found to have held Galles, Annagh, Athmethan and Athferne and other places in the barony of Athmethan, co. Waterford; while Thomas, son of Richard de Burgh, held of him Keppagh and Glasmor, in the barony of Athmethan (below). All these places except Glasmor (Clashmore), are included in the grant to John Devereux.

These place-names also throw light on the intermediate history of the Devereux family. Whatever may be the identification of Lislaan¹ and the fourth part of Balimachethy, they are obviously the same as the places named in a record of the accounts of the Honor of Dungarvan for the year 1261/2, when the sheriff accounted for £20 13s. 4d., i.e., the 31 marks rent, for, Lislaan and the fourth part of Balimachberge, by the heirs of Stephen de Ebroyc². In the same account is a record of a suit³ in which John FitzThomas and Margaret his wife, John de Norrach, Stephen Archdeacon and Desiderata, his wife, sued William de Dene and Emma his wife, and Stephen Devereux concerning the tenement of Offergus. Here the plaintiffs were the heirs and parceners of FitzAnthony's estates, as was Emma, wife of William de Dene (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21), while Stephen Devereux presumably represented John Devereux, FitzAnthony's grantee of the above estate in the Decies. But the 'tenement of Offergus' was not Affane, but Tallow, &c., which in 1280 was held in two moieties by Reginald de Dene and Jordan de Exeter (the heirs of William de Dene and Stephen Devereux; see below).

Other lands which may be presumed to have been FitzAnthony's, came to the Devereuxes and their descendants, the de Exeters. Slefto i was one of the places granted to John Devereux in 1229. The mountain of Slefgo was in Hanewys or Hanegus or Ohenegus (? *Ui Aongusa* of Munster)⁴, and Slefgo or Sleftoi is Slieve Cua in the parish of Seskinan, but once including the whole of the Knockmealdown mountain range.⁵ A tenement in Ohenegus called Balicolgin (perhaps the present parish of Colligan) is later found in the possession of Jordan de Exeter (below). Other lands in Hanewys descended to the de

¹ Lislaan in C.D.I., i. 1680; Lisnaan in C.D.I., i. 2055. ² Curtis, 'Accounts of the Honor of Dungarvan,' Proc. R.I.A., 1929, p. 2. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 6; the suit must have been before Stephen's death, i.e., before 1261-2 (above). ⁴ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 193; *Onomast. Goid. sub Ui Aongusa*. ⁵ *Onomast. Goid. sub Slieve Cua*.

Norrags, and the Denes, descendants of FitzAnthony's (see Valence fees, No. 26, and Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21).

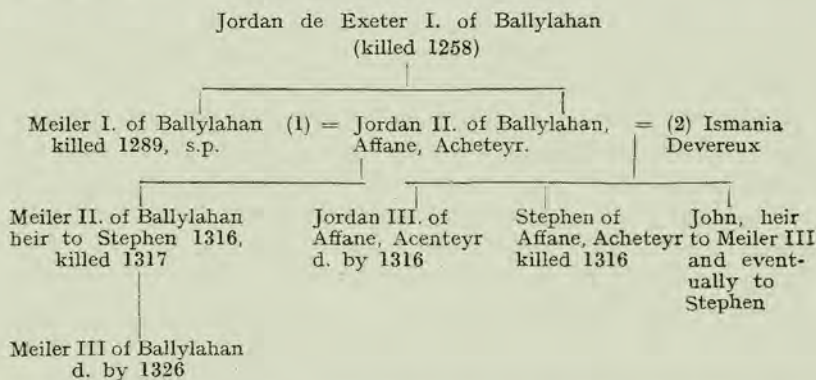
As John Devereux was enfeoffed by FitzAnthony in the barony of Affane in the Decies; as his descendants shared other FitzAnthony lands (Tallow, &c., in Offerqus) with the Denes, descendants of FitzAnthony's; and held hands in Ohanegus where the de Norrags, also descendants of FitzAnthony's, also held lands, it may be conjectured that John Devereux also married one of FitzAnthony's heiresses. There is no direct evidence for such conjecture, but if there is any substance in it, the most probable solution would be that he married a sister and co-heiress of Emma, the wife of William de Dene, who seems to have been granddaughter of FitzAnthony by his daughter Helen (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, No. 21). This would explain why the other FitzAnthony parceners sued William de Dene and Emma, his wife, and Stephen Devereux.

John Devereux was alive in 1234¹. He was perhaps dead in 1236 when a rent from the issues of the land of John d'Evreux was granted to Richard FitzEly²; but it is more likely that he is identical with the John de Ebroicis who held the 2 fees in Acheteyr in 1247; and it may be that he is the John Devereux who before 1256 is said to have founded a house for Friars Minor in New Ross,³ being named as founder in a charter of 1420.⁴ By 1261/2 he was succeeded by Stephen Devereux, who must have died about that time (above). Stephen Devereux's heir may be identified with Ismania, wife of Jordan de Exeter and granddaughter of John Devereux (below). We may take it that Stephen was John's son and Ismania Stephen's daughter.

These de Exeters descended from Jordan de Exeter who took part in the conquest of Connacht. Some time after his decisive campaign of 1235 Richard de Burgh enfeoffed his followers of large fiefs in the province. To Hugh de Lacy he gave five cantreds, including Luighne, the southern half of which de Lacy granted to Jordan de Exeter. Half of this half-cantred Jordan granted in 1240 to Maurice FitzGerald. In the other half in what is now the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Jordan formed the manor of Athlethan, now Ballylahan; and about the year 1253 founded a Dominican Priory at Strade. He was apparently sheriff of Connacht in 1249, and was sheriff in 1258 when he was killed.⁵

¹ C.D.I., i. 2165. ² *Ibid.*, i. 2343. ³ FitzMaurice and Little, 'The Franciscan Province of Ireland' (British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. ix), p. 25. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 179. ⁵ Orpen, iii. 197 and sources quoted.

There is some uncertainty about the succession. The records quoted below will serve to correct MacFirbis, as followed by Knox,¹ but on some points not all doubt perhaps has been removed. Knox, following MacFirbis, says that the above Jordan (Jordan Mor), was succeeded in his Connacht lordship by his son Meiler, who was killed in 1289, and he by his son Meiler, who was killed in 1317, whose heir was his uncle Jordan. It may be accepted perhaps that Jordan I was succeeded by the Meiler who was killed in Connacht in 1289.² If so, Meiler left no issue, for there seems little doubt that Jordan II, who was presumably son of Jordan I, succeeded and that Jordan II was succeeded by the Meiler who was killed in 1317, and is described as lord of Ath-lehan (Ballylahan)³; and that Meiler left a son Meiler III, who was dead by 1326, when his heir was not his uncle Jordan, as Knox has it, but his uncle John, son of J(ordan?).



Jordan II (Jordan Og of MacFirbis), occurs as sheriff of Connacht 1269–76⁴ and in 1279⁵, and as constable of the castle of Roscommon in 1280⁶ and 1285.⁷ He had a farm of the cantred of Erris, co. Mayo.⁸ By his marriage with Ismania, granddaughter and heiress of John Devereux, he became possessed of Affane and the other Waterford property, and the 2 fees in Acheteyr. The marriage must have taken place not later than 1272, since in 1293 his son by her, Jordan, was presumably of age (below). But the first indication of it is in 1288 when Jordan held Tallow, co. Waterford, in right of his wife (below).

¹ History of co. Mayo, pp. 307, fol. ² Annals of Loch Cé, i. 501. He occurs in Connacht 1286–1289 (C.D.I., iii. pp. 99, 124, 139, 154, 187, 224). ³ Annals of Loch Cé, i. 591. ⁴ Pipe Roll 3 Ed. I. ⁵ C.D.I., ii, p. 315; no. 1613. ⁶ *Ibid.*, ii., p. 335. ⁷ *Ibid.*, iii. p. 69. ⁸ Orpen, iii., 221.

In Easter, 1291, Jordan de Exeter rendered £10 6s. 8d. (i.e., half a year's rent) in the Decies (i.e., for Affane).¹ In Michaelmas term the rent is stated to be for Athmethan (Affane), and thenceforward he is found in the accounts paying this rent to Easter, 1302,² and probably later. Though Affane was in the Decies, it was held, as has been seen, not of the heirs of Thomas FitzAnthony but of the King in chief by virtue of the King's charter to John Devereux, which superseded that of FitzAnthony. Thus in 1292 the King, recalling the grant of the Decies to FitzAnthony and the subsequent enfeoffment of John FitzThomas, granted to Thomas FitzMaurice, cousin and heir of John FitzThomas, and to Margaret his wife, the land of Decies and Desmond, saving to four persons named (including Jordan de Exeter), tenures which they held of the King's enfeoffment there.³ In 1299 an extent of the lands of Thomas FitzMaurice was made, following his death, and it was found that Jordan de Exeter held the barony of Armothan (Affane) of the King in chief and not of the Honor of Dunganvan, rendering yearly £20 13s. 4d. (i.e., the 31 marks rent) without suit.⁴

Other lands which came to Jordan de Exeter with his wife Ismania, heiress of the Devereuxes, were the manors of Insula, Tilaragh (or Tylaghrath) and Reynicro, which were in possession of Ismania's son and heir Jordan III, in 1302, by virtue of a grant from his parents, whom he then called to warranty.⁵ Here Tilaragh is Tallow (*Tulach ratha*), co. Waterford, Insula is probably Island, parish of Stradbally, and Reynicro is Rincrew. These lands were not part of the barony of Affane, and were held not of the King in chief but of Thomas de Clare. This is shown in the inquisition taken on de Clare's death in 1288, when it was found that Jordan de Exeter held of him $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in Offaregiis by payment of 20s. and suit, the other half being held for the same service by Reginald de Dene (i.e., one of FitzAnthony's heirs).⁶ That this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee was Tallow is shown in the inquisition taken in 1302 on the death of Reginald de Dene, when it was found that he held among other lands half the town of Tylauchrath, co. Cork (now Waterford), of the heir of Thomas de Clare by service of 20s., i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21). The lands are in fact 'the tenement of Offergus' in dispute between the Devereuxes and the Denes and other parceners of FitzAnthony in 1261/2 (above). Jordan de Exeter's holding, called Balicolgin in Ohenegus, which is

¹ C.D.I., iii., p. 400. ² *Ibid.*, v., p. 25. ³ *Ibid.*, iii., p. 465. ⁴ *Ibid.*, iv., p. 262.
⁵ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 378, 409. ⁶ C.D.I., iii., 459.

mentioned in two Ormond Deeds,¹ seems also to have come from FitzAnthony (above).

The marriage of Jordan de Exeter to Ismania appears from a lawsuit of the year 1297 in which Jordan and Ismania sued for land in Killothan, co. Kilkenny, the inheritance of Ismania, granddaughter and heiress of John Devereux.² The case was continued before the Justiciar in 1305, when Ismania was dead,³ and it was then stated that Jordan held the lands of Tullagh Rath (Tallow), by the law of England of the inheritance of Jordan, his son and heir by Ismania. He and his son Jordan occur together as late as the year 1310,⁴ when they were both summoned to Parliament.

But Jordan III was not apparently the eldest son. The records now to be quoted go to prove that Jordan II had a son Meiler, the Meiler who was killed in 1317 when he was described as lord of Athlethan (Ballylahan), and so was head of the family. If he is correctly affiliated here he must have been the son of Jordan II by a former wife.⁵ Meiler was the father of another Meiler, who occurs in 1324,⁶ and was dead by 1326, when an inquisition found that Meiler, son of Meiler de Exeter, held divers lands of the King in chief on the day he died, and that John, his uncle, son of J(ordan?) de Exeter, was his next heir and of full age.⁷

Not much is recorded of Jordan III, son of Jordan II and Ismania. He was apparently of age by 1293 when Jordan and Jordan his son, paid a fine in Connacht.⁸ He served in the wars in Scotland, and was granted in 1304 the wardship and marriage of the heir of Richard de St. Michael, for his good services there.⁹ He and his father were both alive in 1310 (above). He may have died in his father's lifetime; certainly without issue, for the feodary of 1317 names Stephen de Exeter as holding the two fees in Aghtayr. Stephen had, however, died in 1316, being killed at Ballylahan.¹⁰ He married Basilia, daughter of Meiler de Bermingham,¹¹ but she must have died before him, for he left a widow Matilda and an heir under age. This appears from the

¹ i. 108; i. 391 seems to refer to the same holding. ² Cal. Just. Rolls, ii., 98, 201. ³ She was alive in 1302 when they sued for lands in Corlis, co. Kilkenny (*ibid.*, i. 379) and were called to warranty by their son Jordan concerning Tallow, etc. (above). ⁴ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 13. ⁵ Knox (*op. cit.* 308) says Jordan II died about 1319, leaving a widow, Barnaba. The date must be wrong, and if Barnaba was his widow she must have been his third wife; but perhaps she was wife of Jordan III. ⁶ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 32b. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 36 b. ⁸ C.D.I., iv., p. 11. ⁹ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii., 4; C.D.I., v. 332. ¹⁰ Knox, *op. cit.* 309, quoting Annals of Ulster which call him Lord of Athlethan, but there is no other evidence of this. ¹¹ Regr. Athenry quoted by Orpen, iii, 197.

escheator's accounts, which enumerate his lands as Affane, co. Waterford, and various places in Connacht (unnamed) and elsewhere. Knox, quoting from a plea roll¹ says that in 1318, Matilda, widow of Stephen de Exeter, sued for dower in the manors of Moyrathir, Dawathlethern, Dowathmyl, and in the manor of Duffathkeeghan in Urrus; only the last he identifies as Dunkeeghan in Erris: it was no doubt Jordan II's land in Erris. There is nothing to show that Stephen held the family lands in Connacht, of which Ballylahan was the *caput*.

The escheator states that Stephen's Connacht lands were delivered to Meiler de Exeter, his brother, to hold until the majority of Stephen's heir.² In Waterford he held Galles (Aglis), Annagh, Athmethan (Affane), and Athferne, and elsewhere in the barony of Athmethan. These were committed to John, son of Robert le Poer, to hold till the majority of Stephen's heir, and were held by him until July 13, 1326, when they were delivered to John de Exeter, Stephen's brother and heir. In the barony of Athmethan also, Thomas, son of Richard de Burgh, held of Stephen de Exeter the manors of Keppagh (Cappagh), and Glasmor (Clashmore). Keppagh is the Kepach of the grant to John d'Evreux of 1229. In the liberty of Kilkenny Stephen held Lysdonny, which was delivered to Matilda, widow of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, in dower. This is Lisdowney in the fee of Achetyr. Lisdowney had been alienated by the Devereuxes to the Pembrokes and was reckoned as an independent fee held of the Marshal heirs; but Stephen was probably regarded as the intermediate lord, for, in 1355 Jordan de Exeter held the $\frac{1}{3}$ fee in Lisdowney, probably for the same reason. Aghetyr is not included in these accounts.

The accounts also mention burgage rents in Lynan (? Newtownlennon), co. Tipperary, and rents in Walterestoun Hemelyn, co. Louth. This last is of interest, for the tenements in Walterstown Hamelyn had belonged to Jordan de Exeter in 1299, his tenants paying 20s. a year to him and doing suit at the court of Richard de Exeter at Dervyr.³ The likely inference is that Jordan's branch of the family had been enfeoffed here by the ancestors of Richard de Exeter who presumably represented the main line.⁴

There seems to be little doubt that Stephen was a son of Jordan II. Only two contemporary Stephens are known. Both occur in the Irish Patent and Close Rolls in the same year, 1308/9,⁵ when one is

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 309. Knox calls him Stephen son of Stephen, but he apparently confuses him with Stephen son of Stephen of another branch descended from Richard de Exeter. ² Pipe Rolls, 12 Ed. II., pp. 16, 23, 24; 19 Ed. II., p. 68. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 276. ⁴ See Knox, *op. cit.* pp. 308, 309. ⁵ pp. 9, 10b.

styled Stephen, son of Jordan, and the other Stephen, son and heir of Richard, that is of the Dervyr branch of the family. Moreover, our Stephen is described as son of Jordan in the Register of Athenry (above). From the escheator's accounts it appears that he had brothers Meiler and John, the latter of whom eventually succeeded him as heir on July 13, 1326., Meiler, as stated above, had the custody of Stephen's Connacht lands in 1316, during the minority of Stephen's heir, and is presumably the Meiler, lord of Athlethan (Ballylahan), who was killed in 1317. This Meiler was succeeded by another Meiler who was dead by 1326, when it was found by inquisition that Meiler, son of Meiler de Exeter, held divers lands of the King in chief on the day that he died, and that John, his uncle, son of J (ordan ?) de Exeter, was his heir.¹ The date of the mandate is July 13, 1326, the same day that Stephen's Waterford lands were delivered to John his brother, and next heir (above). There can be no doubt that John the uncle of Meiler, and John, the brother of Stephen, were one and the same man, and we should expect to find him inheriting, not only Ballylahan but also the lands of Stephen and of Stephen's father, Jordan II. This is the case, for in 1333, John de Exeter was lord of Ballylahan² and held also the cantred of Erris.³

John was succeeded by Jordan, for in 1355 Jordany de Exethr' held $\frac{1}{8}$ of a fee in Lisdowney,⁴ and in 1358 Jordan de Exeter held the manor of Athindhan (recte Athmidhan, i.e. Affane), of the King in chief.⁵ In the same year Jordan Dexcestre, whose lands in Waterford and Kilkenny had been taken into the King's hand because he was said to have rebelled in Connacht, was found innocent and his lands restored.⁶ He seems to have been the man of this name who was sheriff of Connacht and dead by 1374, when his son Meiler came to the Exchequer and found security for the debts of his father Jordan when he was sheriff. Notification was sent to the sheriffs of Waterford, Kilkenny and Cork to deliver to him his father's lands in those counties.⁷ Meiler was dead by 1380 when the sheriff of Connacht was ordered to give seisin of his lands to John, son of John Dexcestre his heir, though he had not yet proved his age.⁸ But apparently some of the lands of Jordan, the sheriff, had come again into the King's hand, possibly on account of the debts mentioned above; for in 1382 the King's committed to John Dexcestre the custody of the lands in cos. Waterford

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 36b. ² Orpen, iii. 221. ³ Knox, *op. cit.* p. 345. ⁴ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 58. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 68b. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 70. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 87. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 108.

and Kilkenny, late of Jordan Dexcestre, deceased, and ten days later granted to John, son of William Dexcestre, the custody of the lands called 'the Ilond in Oferwys, in co. Cork.'¹ This is the Island which, with Tallow, &c., had come to the Exeters from the Devereuxes (above). The goods and chattels which belonged to John Dexcestre in cos. Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kilkenny, Tipperary and Limerick are mentioned in 1400.²

It is not necessary to pursue the pedigree further. The family became very numerous in Connacht, and in 1585 the MacJordan Dexeter of the day was assigned the castle of Ballylahan.³

CO. KILKENNY

11. Kilmacar, barony of Fassadinin.

	name	fees	place
1247	David de Rocheford ⁴	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Kilmechar)
1317 ⁵	John de Rocheford	$\frac{3}{4}$	Kilmeker and Balligaunyn

Henry de Rocheford is the first member of this family on record to hold Kilmacar. Between 1194 and 1218 he granted to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin, the church of Kilmacar.⁶ David de Rocheford, who held this fee in 1247, made a further grant *c.* 1218-1228, to St. Thomas's of the churches of Kilmeclare and Kilcolemanussin, and all ecclesiastical benefices of his land in Odoch, that is Odagh (Idough), which included the barony of Fassadinin.⁷ The church of Kilcolman is near Connahy in the parish of Grangemacomb.⁸

David de Rocheford's charter was witnessed by, among others, Philip, Richard and Randulf de Rocheford. It is presumably this David who, in 1245, sued William and David de Sumery for the death of his brother Maurice de Rocheford.⁹

By 1317, when John de Rocheford held this fee, the family had received an additional enfeoffment of $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Balligaunyn. This place has not been identified. A feodary among the Ormond Deeds¹⁰ has $\frac{3}{4}$

¹ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 111. ² *Ibid.*, 111. ³ Orpen, iii., 198. ⁴ The feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1366, reads 'Adam de Rocheford'. The entry in Chan. Misc. seems to be 'David' as in Pat. Rolls, 1279. ⁵ Omitted from the feodary in Adl. MSS. ⁶ Regr. p. 130; Carrigan, ii., 200. ⁷ Regr. 131; Carrigan, ii., 192. ⁸ Carrigan, ii., 193. ⁹ C.D.I., i., 2763. ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, ii., 332. The entry in Ormond Deeds, iii., 61: Kilmekery and Balmoclugh is obviously corrupt.

fee in Kylmeker and Ballygaahyn. It is perhaps Ballygowney, the name of a townland in the parishes of Coolcashin and Sheffin, barony of Galmoy. A branch of the Rochfords held Sheffin (see no. 17).

CO. LEIX

12. Offerlane, barony of Upperwoods.

	name	fees	place
1247	William le Gras (Crassy)	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Offerkelan)
1317	Hamo le Gras (heir of Edmund le Gras)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tyreskes and Tirscolan (Tyryskelkess and Tyrcollan)

In 1247 William le Gras (Crassus, Grassus), held 1 knight's fee in Castlegrace, co. Carlow (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 7); the above $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in Offerlane; and $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee in Tullaroan, co. Kilkenny (no. 21). The early history of the family has been traced under Castlegrace. There is evidence that they were not the original feofees of Castlegrace; and as the first William Crassus seems to have come to Ireland with William Marshal I, whose nephew he was, it is probable that he was enfeoffed of Offerkelan (that is Ui-Foirchellain, Offerlane)¹ by the Earl.

The William le Gras who held all these fees in 1247 was probably the son of William le Gras the younger, and nephew of William le Gras the elder. The castle in his fee of Offerlane belonged to the Marshal lords, and on the partition in 1247 was assigned to Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; but in 1249 the Justiciar committed to William le Gras the castle of Richard de Clare at Asferkerlon (Offerlane).²

William le Gras seems to have been succeeded by his son, another William³, who was dead by 1283, when Edmund le Gras, his son, had succeeded.

Edmund was succeeded at Castlegrace and Tullaroan by his son William. But, according to one version of the 1317 feodary, the tenant in Offerlane at that date was Hamo le Gras. It is possible that he was a younger son or brother of Edmund's, and enfeoffed of Offerlane by him. Hamo was one of the magnates of Ireland in 1302 when he was summoned to Parliament⁴, and was slain in 1315 near Ardscurr during Bruce's invasion.⁵

¹ Carrigan, i. Introduction, p. 4; Orpen, iii. 94; Duiske Charters, no. 94 note. ² C.D.L., i. 3017. ³ A Hamo le Gras seems to have intervened (see no. 21). ⁴ Carrigan, iii, 501. ⁵ Annals of St. Mary's, 281, 347; Clyn's Annals, p. 12.

A difficulty also arises about the name of this fee in 1317. For the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Offerlane is substituted $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in two places, Tyreskes and Tirscolan (and their variations). It is difficult to identify these place-names. They seem to be corrupt. Perhaps Tirscolan is a misreading for Foirchellain, i.e., Offerlane.

CO. KILKENNY

13 & 14. Dysart, barony of Fassadinin.

	name	fees	place
1247	{ Philip Oum [er]	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified }
	{ Philip Oum [er]	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	(Philip Dumer	1	Dysert and Closthau) ¹
1317	heir of John Dounner (Duner)	1	Dysare (?) Cloffkaan (?) (in deserto lonlard) ²

This fee appears as two separate half fees in the feodary in the Chancery Miscellanea and in the Patent Roll of 1366; in the Patent Roll of 1279 they are grouped together as 1 fee in Dysert and Closthau. The first place is Dysart. Here there is a townland called Damerstown, derived from the name of the tenants de Omer or Dumer. It may be that Closthau (Closthan) or some such form was the Irish name of Damerstown. Later the words 'Dysert and Closthan' became corrupted to 'Desert Clostan,' &c. This appears in its most corrupt form in one version of the 1317 feodary. In feodaries among the Ormond Deeds it appears as 'Desert Olostan'³, and similar forms occur in the Calendar of Inquisitions for the co. Kilkenny. From these forms Carrigan concluded⁴ that the original name was Disertoloscane or Desart O'Leskan, 'the Dysart (retired or secluded place) of (an old tribe or family called) the Ui Loscain.' But Dysert is generally a saint's retreat; and the name of the saint in question is perhaps preserved in the place-name Tachmoloccorin, the churches and ecclesiastical benefices of which Thomas de Omer gave to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin,⁵ between 1218 and 1228. It might even be suggested that the true name of Dysart is Dysartmoloccorin, and that the Oloscan forms in the feodaries are corruptions of this. But

¹ Grouped together as 1 fee in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1279. ² or possibly 'in deserto lorlaid.' ³ Ormond Deeds, ii. 237. It is 'Disert Oloston' in Ormond Deeds, iii. p. 22, 'Disert Oloscane' in O.D., iii. p. 44. ⁴ ii. 163. ⁵ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 136.

the fact that there seem to have been originally two half fees, Dysart and 'Closthan,' apparently negatives this.

Thomas de Omer is the first member of this family known. Besides his grant of Tachmoloccorin, Thomas de Omer, kt., witnessed the grant by David de Rochford of the church of Kilmacar to St. Thomas's (see no. 11). By 1247 Philip Dumer (de Omer) had succeeded, and in 1317 the heir of John Duner (*recte* Dumer or Damer) held the fee.

CO. KILKENNY

15 & 20. Ballylarkin, barony of Crannagh.

Thornback in Troyswood, parish of St. Canice, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	{ Richard de Troye	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified } unspecified }
	{ Richard de Troia	$\frac{1}{4}$	
	(Richard de Troia	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bablorkan and Drumdelgyn) ¹
1317	Theobald de Troy	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ballilorgan, Drandelgy and Troystown (Ballikan, Drumdelgyn and Troyeston)
	(Maurice Troy)		

These two $\frac{1}{4}$ fees, separated in the feodaries in Chancery Miscellanea and Patent Roll of 1366, are grouped together in the Patent Roll of 1279 and subsequent feodaries. They are some ten miles apart.

Drumdelgyn (*Druim-deilgneach*, 'Thorny-back' of the hill), is the modern Thornback in the townland of Troyswood (named from the tenants' family and at one time called Troystown), near Kilkenny. In a diocesan church list in the Red Book of Ossory, *c.* 1300, the name Travers is given as the patron of the church of Drimgelgy²; from which Carrigan assumed³ that Drumdelgyn had passed from a family named Travers to the Troys. But the Troys owned Drumdelgyn at this time, and it may be assumed that 'Travers' is a mistranscription or misreading of 'Troy.'

The earliest record of the tenants' family is the witness by Theobald and Simon de Troya to an inquisition regarding the lands of the church of Limerick, of date 1201.⁴ Theobald de Troia was also a witness to a grant by William de Druhull to the Priory of St. John's, Kilkenny, which Carrigan dates *c.* 1220.⁵ In 1247, Richard de Troy held the

¹ Grouped together as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1279. ² *Cal. Liber Ruber Ossor.* p. 177. ³ iii. 195. ⁴ Black Book of Limerick, p. 27. ⁵ iii, 249.

two $\frac{1}{4}$ fees. His lands near Kilkenny, presumably Troyswood, are mentioned in a charter of date 1245-50.¹ In 1317, Theobald de Troy, according to one version of the feodary, and Maurice de Troy, according to the other, held these fees. Theobald Troy occurs elsewhere about this date²; Maurice Troy somewhat later³, which suggests that the second version of the feodary is of a later compilation than the actual partition of 1317.

Although the Troys retained the overlordship of Ballylarkin, as evidenced by the feodaries, it appears that by the beginning of the thirteenth century they had parted with its actual possession to the family of Shorthalls. Between 1211 and 1218⁴ Theobald de Troja granted in fee to Robert Scorthals, for his homage and service and payment of a chiefry of 15 marks a year, the land of Corbally with $3\frac{1}{2}$ carucates adjoining the Bishop of Ossory's demesne of Hachethur (*Achaidh-ur* or Freshford).⁵ Corbally, according to Graves and Prim, is another name for Ballylarkin. At any rate, the Shorthalls were lords of Ballylarkin in 1408⁶ and later.

In 1454 the Troys alienated Donnovir and Troyston in the tenement of Dromdelgyn to the Butlers.⁷ According to Carrigan the modern townland of Troyswood consists of the two ancient townlands of Farrenbroc and Donore, and Troystown was the name originally given to the southern extremity of Donore.⁸

CO. KILKENNY

16 and 35. Rosconnell, barony of Fassadinin and also in co. Leix. Tullaghanbrogue, baronies of Crannagh and Shillelocher.

	name	fees	place
1247	William de Sancto Leodegario	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified } unspecified }
	William de Sancto Leodegario	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	(William de St. Leodegario	1	Rosconnyl and Talucham- broc) ⁹

¹ *Liber Albus Ossor.*, p. 116; cf. p. 120. ² 1301: Cal. Just. Rolls, ii., 453. ³ 19 Ed. (? Ed. II., i.e., 1325/6): Ormond Deeds, i., 577; and in 1350 (*Liber Primus Kilken.*, p. 17). ⁴ As witnessed by Hugh, Bishop of Ossory (1202-18) and Thomas FitzAnthony seneschal of Leinster (after 1211). ⁵ Graves and Prim, 'History of St. Canice's, Kilkenny,' p. 165. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, ii., 397. ⁷ *Ibid.*, iii, 188. ⁸ iii, 196, which see for the later history of Troystown. ⁹ Grouped together as 1 fee in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1279.

	name	fees	place
1317	William de St. Leodegario (heir of William de St. Leodegario)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rosconyl
	William de St. Leodegario (heir of William de St. Leodegario)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Theloghanbrok ¹

The first member of this family known in co. Kilkenny is William de St. Leger, who held these two half fees (which in the feodary on the Patent Roll of 1279 are grouped together as 1 fee) at the close of the twelfth century. Between 1202 and 1205 he made the following grants to St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin: (1) the church of St. Nicholas of Thulachbroc, with all that land which Tancard Brun held, and with all tithes, &c.²; (2) the church of St. Nicholas of Tulachbroc (again) with all tithes, &c., and the church of Attenach³; (3) eleven carucates of land, namely in Tulachbroc 5 carucates, being all the land that Tancard Brun held, and in Rosconin 6 carucates, i.e., Grenan, Athenac, and 1 carucate in Baligennar nearest the monastery of Athenac.⁴ Attanagh is the neighbouring parish to Rosconnell, and Grenan, a townland in Rosconnell and Attanagh, in co. Leix. The grant was confirmed before 1205 by William Marshal I, of 6 carucates, namely, in the district of Stannach (Attanach), and 1 carucate of wood, namely, between the great water (the Nore) and the land of Walter Porcel (i.e., Kilmenan, see Valence fees, no. 41)⁵ William Marshall II also confirmed the grant of land by William de St. Leger in Odoch (Odagh, Idough), next Roskunil,⁶ by deed dated by Carrigan 1224.⁷ About the year 1230 the Chapter of Kilkenny, in confirming the grant of churches to St. Thomas's, includes the church of Tullachbroch with the chapel of Balykene.⁸

William de St. Leger was succeeded by his son, another William, who confirmed to St. Thomas's the church of Tulagbroc and all other lands granted by his father in his charters.⁹ It was probably this William who made a grant to Duiske Abbey¹⁰ for the souls of himself and Isabel his wife, of the river (the King's River) dividing his land of Tullaghanbrogue from the monks' land of Tulachany. The editors

¹ Corruptly 'Tythanbrog' in Addl. MSS. ² Regr. St. Thomas's, 124, 356: Carrigan, ii, 107, 110, iii, 384. ³ Regr. 125. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 126, 354. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 137, 356. ⁶ Regr. 137, 357. ⁷ ii, 107, 110. ⁸ Regr. p. 314. ⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 127. ¹⁰ Duiske Charters, no. 48.

of the Duiske Charters date this deed *c.* 1235, but it is probably to be dated between 1241 and 1245.¹

Geoffrey de St. Leger, Bishop of Ossory (1260–1286), seems to have been the head of this family, for in 1317 William de St. Leger granted to his son James all messuages, lands, &c., which he had in Balyustré and in Kylhalary in the tenement of Rosconyll, as fully and freely as he (William) and Geoffrey, formerly Bishop of Ossory, or any other of their ancestors held the same². This William was the holder of these fees in the feodary of 1317. He is presumably the William who in 1307 held 6 fees in Obargi (Slievemargy, Co. Leix), which Strongbow had granted to John de Clahull in right of his wife Joan, daughter and heir of Hugh Purcell, Clahull's descendant (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 1).

This William de St. Leger's eldest son and heir was presumably the William, son of William de St. Leger, Baron of Obargy, who was dead, leaving an heir under age in 1358.³ Here, though the entry refers to the barons of Obargy, the Christian names are the same as those of the Kilkenny family, for the Kilkenny William is called William senior in 1328,⁴ presuming the existence of a son William. Thomas de St. Leger, baron of Obargy, occurs in Richard II's time⁵. The later history of the family is traced by Carrigan.⁶

CO. KILKENNY

17. Sheffin, baronies of Crannagh and Galmoy.

	name	fees	place
1247	Richard de Rocheford	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Sewin).
1317	heir of Richard de Retford (de Rocheford)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Slewyn (Slewyn).

There is some uncertainty about the original form of this place-name. The form in the 1247 feodary, Sewin, is nearest to the modern Sheffin. Elsewhere the feodaries have forms Slewyn and variants; and similar forms occur in three feodaries among the Ormond Deeds,⁷ and in that in the *Liber Primus Kilkenniensis*.⁸ The forms in the

¹ See note 4 to no. 37, p. 259. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 525. ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 67b. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 595. ⁵ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 112, 120b, 128, 138b., 147b. ⁶ iii., 386. ⁷ Slevyn (ii. p. 236); Slewyn (iii. p. 22); Slevyn (iii. p. 43). ⁸ Slewyn, p. 55.

Liber Ruber of the Diocese of Ossory¹ are again different: Stafen, Stafethen, Stafyn, Stapheyn; and from them Canon Carrigan² deduces that the name means the *teach* or *tigh* (i.e., house or church) of some saint, perhaps Feichin.

The family that held Sheffin had many branches holding various fees in this part of co. Kilkenny. There is little doubt that the Rochefords of Sheffin were a branch of those of Kilmacar, for Philip, Alard, David, Richard and Randolf de Rocheford occur together as witnesses to various charters³; and while David succeeded to Kilmacar, there is evidence that Philip was of Sheffin, as Richard certainly was. A charter of John Devereux (? c. 1218-28) concerning Lisdowney (see Acheteyr, no. 10) indicates the boundaries of Lisdowney: 'on the west near the bounds of Philip de Rupeford's lands.' Sheffin is south-west of Lisdowney, and thus seems to be the place indicated. A charter of Philip de Rocheford (? c. 1218-28) grants to St. Thomas's all the churches, chapels and ecclesiastical benefices of all his lands in Odoch.⁴ Sheffin is in Odogh (Idough) and is so described in the feodary in *Liber Primus Kilkenniensis* (above).

In 1317 Richard de Rocheford held Sheffin, and in 1317 the heir of another of the same name held here.

CO. KILKENNY

18 and 19. Killaree, parish of Odagh, barony of Crannagh.
Carrigeen, parish of Odagh, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	{ Thomas de Rocheford	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified. }
	{ Milo de Rocheford	$\frac{1}{8}$	
	(Thomas de Rocheford	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{8}$ Lavertach and Carrik) ⁵ .
1317	William de Rocheford	$\frac{1}{4}$	(sic) Laghertac and Carryk.
	(Edmund de Rocheford	$\frac{1}{4}$	and $\frac{1}{8}$ Latheragh and Cairyg).

Canon Carrigan explains⁶ that Lavertach is for Laithreach, which means the site or ruins of a building, and here presumably the large

¹ Nos. 19-21, 36, 41. ² ii., 327. ³ Regr. St. Thomas's, *passim*. ⁴ Regr., p. 131. ⁵ These fees, separated in the feodaries in Chan. Misc., and Pat. Roll, 1366, are grouped together under the same tenant in Pat. Roll, 1279. ⁶ ii., 269.

rath in the townland. Hence Killaree, that is Cill Caithrigh, 'the church of the rath.' Carrik is presumably Carrigeen, another townland in the parish of Odagh. According to one version of the 1247 feodary these were originally two distinct fees, one held by Thomas de Rocheford, the other by Milo de Rochford. The other version groups the two fees in one, held by Thomas de Rocheford.

Nothing has been found about the early pedigree of this branch of the Rocheford family. A Walter de Rocheford of Castle Odogh, who occurs in 1344,¹ was presumably the holder of these fees, and the family continued in Killaree until the Cromwellian confiscations.² In James I's reign, for instance, John Rochford held Killaree and Carrigin.³

CO. KILKENNY

21. Tullaroan, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	William le Gras (Crassi)	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Tulachrothan).
1317	Edmund le Gras (William le Gras.)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Tillarouthan (Tyllaghrothan).

The early history of the family of le Gras (Grassus or Crassus), a name which subsequently became Grace, has been traced under Castlegrace (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 7). The William le Gras of Tullaroan in 1247 also held Castlegrace, co. Carlow, and Offerlane, co. Leix (see no. 12). He was presumably the son of William le Gras the younger (one of the sons of William le Gras by a sister of William Marshal I). He was ultimately succeeded by another William le Gras, but there is some evidence that a Hamo le Gras intervened. This evidence is a series of charters concerning Corbaly or Corbaly of Kilnacht, co. Kilkenny.⁴ Of this series the relevant deeds for our

¹ *Liber Primus Kilk.*, p. 6. ² Carrigan, *loc. cit.* ³ Inqns., co. Kilkenny, no. 18, of Jas. I. ⁴ These deeds, which are of great interest for the history of Corstown are nos. 174, 203-218, 233, 274-5, 278, 352, 399, 401, 429, 439, 628, 768, 814, 858 of vol I. In some of these deeds the place is called Corbaly, in others Corstown, and it is said to be in Tullaroan. Canon Carrigan has identified it (note to Ormond Deeds, i. 174) not with Corstown, which is in the parish of Ballycallan, but with Brabstown, parish of Tullaroan. It seems more reasonable to suppose that it really is Corstown, which, though not in the parish of Tullaroan, might quite possibly have been in 'the tenement of Tullaroan.'

purpose are (1) a grant by Henry Schenegord to Adam de Leye, burgess of Kilkenny, of 8 acres in Corbali . . . paying yearly 2s. of silver, saving to the grantor and his heirs the said rent and to Sir William Grasse and his heirs suit at their mill¹; and (2), what is obviously a later document, a grant by the same man, called here Henry Goht de Senegort, to Thomas son of Thomas de Lega of 10 acres in Corbali . . . and also all his right in 8 acres which Adam de Lega held of him, and 2s. yearly rent which said Adam used to pay him. In this deed the land of Sir Hamo Grassus is mentioned.² These two deeds go to show that a William Grassus was succeeded by Sir Hamo Grassus in Tullaroan.³ They are close to each other in date, for two of the witnesses are the same; and though not easy to date closely, the editor's *c.* 1270 seems to be as near as can be attempted.⁴ This examination shows that at some date round about 1270 William Grassus was succeeded by Hamo, presumably his son.⁵

The next holder of Tullaroan was William le Gras, who is certainly a son of William (above), for Edmund le Gras, his son and heir, is described as grandson of William (below). He is said to have been seneschal of Carlow in 1268 and sheriff of Tipperary in 1279.⁶ He is said to have owned lands in Ballyregan and elsewhere in co. Tipperary, which descended to Edmund le Gras his grandson.⁷ He certainly held Tullaroan before 1275 (which agrees with the dating of the Ormond deeds above), for the fine of 1283 (below) says he held it in the time of William de Weland, who died in 1275. He held a rent in Dunbrin, co. Kilkenny *c.* 1280.⁸

The transactions concerning the release by a family named de Weland of their rights in Tullaroan to the le Gras's are difficult to interpret. The le Gras family held Tullaroan at the date of the 1247 feodary; *c.* 1270 (above); and in the feodary of 1317. They held of the Marshal heirs; and yet some time before 1275 William le

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 206. ² *Ibid.*, i. 207. ³ The lands of Sir Hamo Grassus are also mentioned in nos. 211 and 218. ⁴ The two common witnesses are Sir Geoffrey de Forrestal and Silvester de Neclintun. Geoffrey de Forrestal was sheriff of Kilkenny in 1263 (Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 309). The date of the two deeds must be later than no. 213, which is the earliest of the series, a grant by Walter Cor, whose son William occurs in the later charters; and no. 213 is witnessed by Frankecies (*recte* Franco le Ties) who held the neighbouring vill of Damma in 1247 (see no. 23) and they are before nos. 274 and 275, which are dated 1286; for Thomas de Wauncy who occurs in 205 and 207 and other charters of the series is replaced in 274 and 275 by Roger de Wauncy. ⁵ He was perhaps the Hamo who held Barragh, co. Carlow, *c.* 1270 (Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 417). ⁶ 'Origin of the Grace Family' by Richard Langrishe (*Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1902, p. 66). ⁷ Carrigan, iii, 501. ⁸ Cal. Just. Rolls, i, 88; Ormond Deeds, i, 425, 500.

Gras is said to have held Tullaroan of the gift of William de Weland.¹ One can only conclude that the le Gras family had temporarily alienated Tullaroan to the Welands. By fine in 1283 Thomas Weland, Margery his wife and Richard their son acquired from William le Gras the manor of Sobbir (Sodbury, the hereditary Gloucestershire manor of the le Gras family), to be settled on Thomas Weland and Richard, remainder to John, another son; and granted in exchange to William le Gras all the lands, etc., which William le Gras previously held of the gift of William Weland, Thomas's brother in Tullachrothan, (Tullaroan), Rathbolgan, Gortnellen and Balydine, at 1d. rent and rendering for Thomas service to the chief lords of the fee.² This record shows that William le Gras of 1283 was enfeoffed of Tullaroan during the lifetime of William Weland, who died in 1275.³

This William le Gras was dead in 1283, the year of the above fine, when Edmund le Gras paid relief for his father for 1 knights' fee in.... (i.e., Castlegrace, see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 7). In 1297 Ballyregan and other lands, said to be in the barony of Iffa and Offa, Tipperary, were said to have belonged to William le Gras, Edmund's grandfather.⁴ In 1297 also Edmund le Gras held a rent in Donbrin (Dunbrin, co. Kilkenny) which had belonged to William le Gras,

¹ William de Weland makes his first appearance in Ireland in 1248, when protection was granted to William de Wheland so long as he shall be in the service of Aymar, the King's brother, in Ireland (C.D.I., i. 2946), that is, of Aymer de Valence, half-brother of Henry III. In 1249 (?) he acquired the manor of Killokeran (? Killoteran, barony of Middlethird, co. Waterford) and 4 carucates in Clonclidan (C.D.I., i. 3015, 3016 and cf. Cal. Just. Rolls. i. 333, where his lands of Cloncrydan include the ferry of the water of Portenehill (? Portnahully on the other side of the Suir). In 1253 lands in the Decies which had been granted to him during the King's pleasure, were confirmed to him for six years with provision for a further term (C.D.I., ii. 234). He was dead by 1275 when his widow Marsilia, with John de Brundye her second husband, by fine released to Thomas de Weland all her right of dower in lands which belonged to William de Weland, her former husband in England and Ireland (C.D.I., ii. 1165). In return Thomas de Weland granted to the Brundyces the manor of Middleton (Suffolk) for Marsilia's life. The fine with the le Gras family in 1283 shows that Thomas was William de Weland's brother, and the above shows that he succeeded him. Thomas was succeeded by John de Weland, no doubt his son named in the le Gras fine, who held the lands in the Decies in 1292 (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 2 b.) An inquisition after the death of John de Welound, dated 1312 (Cal. i. p.m.'s, Ed. II) found that he held the manor and advowson of Middleton, Suffolk, as well as other properties and that Richard was his son and heir, aged 22 and upwards. An Irish inquisition of the following year (Cal. i. p.m.'s Ed. II) found that he held the manor of Kyothroan and the township of Cloncridan, Waterford, as well as other lands in Waterford. Richard de Welound held Middleton in 1316 (Cal. Feudal Aids), and was dead in 1319, holding Kyllogheran and Balicongr of the King in chief and leaving a son and heir a minor (Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 27b.) ² P.R.O., London, Feet of Fines, Various Counties, no. 1283 of 12 Ed. I.; C.D.I., ii. 2158; Carrigan, iii. 500. ³ Above. ⁴ Carrigan, iii.; 501.

his father (above). These two records prove Edmund's affiliation. In 1305 Edmund and William le Gras witnessed one of the above series of deeds relating to Corstown.¹ This William was his son and successor; and Edmund le Gras and William his son are mentioned in 1310.² About the year 1309 the lands of Edmund le Gras near Kilmanagh, the parish south of Tullaroan, are mentioned.³ In 1314 he held lands in Owning, barony of Iverk of Roger son of Milo, Baron of Iverk.⁴ He occurs as late as 1319, when he witnessed a deed of the same baron.⁵

The 1317 feodaries are confusing. One version gives Edmund le Gras as holding in Tullaroan, which is certainly correct; and Hamo le Gras in Offerlane. There was a contemporary Hamo, who was one of the magnates of Ireland in 1302, when he was summoned to Parliament.⁶ It is possible that he was a younger son or brother of Edmund's and enfeoffed in Offerlane. The other version of the 1317 feodary gives William le Gras as holding in Tullaroan. This is Edmund's son and heir; and as Edmund was alive in 1319, it is proof that this version is later than that date. In it Offerlane is said be held by Edmund's heir.

William le Gras, Edmund's son, succeeded. He seems to have been enfeoffed of Castlegrace in his father's lifetime and *c.* 1300-5 granted it to Edmund the Butler of Ireland (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 7). A deed relating to Craddockstown in Tubbridbritain enables us to say that by 1343 he had been succeeded by Edmund le Gras, for the land transferred by this deed was two carucates between the land of Thomas Fanyn (Clomantagh, see no. 6) and that formerly of Thomas Aunteyn in length, and in breadth between the land of Edmund Gras (Tullaroan) and that of Thomas Pembroke (Lisdowney, see no. 42).⁷ In 1349 William le Gras held Tullaroan, for one of the series of Corstown deeds referred to above, of that year, transfers 30 acres in Corstown near the land of William le Gras.⁸

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 399; see above. ² Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 14b.

³ Ormond Deeds, i. 423. ⁴ Red Book of Ormond, p. 134. ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i. 539.

⁶ Carrigan, iii. p. 501. ⁷ Ormond Deeds, i. 764, 765. ⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 814.

CO. KILKENNY

22 ? Rathealy, parish of Tullaroan, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	Roland Bloet (Bluet)	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Rathele).
1317	John de Weston (Adam Weston).	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathel (Rathele).

This is presumably the modern Rathealy, parish of Tullaroan. The Bluet pedigree has been traced under Kilcorky (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 10), where it is shown that a Roland Bloet was brother of William Bloet, who held that fee in 1247. He occurs in 1208,¹ but as he was killed in 1217,² he was not the Roland who held Rathealy in 1247. The latter was perhaps his son.

Nothing is known of the Westons in connection with this fee. An early 14th century John de Weston occurs in cos. Carlow and Kildare.³ He is perhaps the John of the 1317 feodary. In Stuart times Rathealy was held by the Shees.⁴

CO. KILKENNY

23. Damma, parish of Ballycallan, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	Franco Theutonicus (de Tyeyes) ⁵	1/10	unspecified (Damach).
1317	heir of Geoffrey de Foresthal (Geoffrey Forestall) ⁶	1/10	le Damagh (Damagh).

There seems no reason to doubt that this fee is Damma, parish of Ballycallan. A deed about Corbali (Corstown) which is also in the parish of Ballycallan is witnessed by 'Frankecies,' which no doubt should be read 'Franco le Ties,'⁷ while at a later date a Geoffrey de Forestall witnesses other deeds concerning Corbali (below). But no actual record of the ownership of Damma is forthcoming until

¹ Rot. Lit. Claus., 106b., 107. ² *Hist. de Guillaume le Maréchal*, line 17766, note. ³ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. and ii. *passim*. ⁴ Carrigan, iii. 497; Inquisitions co. Kilkenny, *passim*. ⁵ *recte* 'le Tyeyes.' ⁶ i.e. 'Geoffrey,' not 'the heir of Geoffrey.' ⁷ Ormond Deeds, i. 213.

the days of the Tudor and Stuart inquisitions, when it is found in the possession of the Earls of Ormonde.

The two versions of the 1247 feodary name the same tenant, de Tyeys (*recte* le Tyeys) being the Anglo-French form of Teutonicus, 'the German.' In 1231 a Walerand Teutonicus had custody, after the Earl's death, of the castle of Kilkenny and of Earl William Marshal's lands in Ireland.¹ Everard Teutonicus and Franco his brother witnessed a charter of William le Gras the elder to Bradenstoke Abbey, Wilts. between 1205 and 1219.² Francisco le Treis (Tyeis ?) also witnessed a Duiske Charter of William Marshall II of the year 1228.³

There is no record beyond the feodaries of the tenancy here of the Forestalls. But Geoffrey de Forestall, as mentioned above, witnessed a number of deeds concerning Corstown in Ballycallan.⁴ This Geoffrey was sheriff of co. Kilkenny in 1263.⁵ The feodary shows that he was dead by 1317. A later man of the same name occurs in 1370 as a trustee for Archer lands in the burgage of Kilkenny.⁶

CO. KILKENNY

24. Archerstown, parish of St. Patrick's, liberty of Kilkenny.

	name	fees	place
1247	William Archid' (?) ⁷ (le Archer),	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Archery).
1317	William larcher (John le Red)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Archereston (Archeriston).
1355	Thomas, son and heir of Henry Flemyng.	$\frac{1}{8}$	Archerstoun.

The family of Archer is of great antiquity in the city of Kilkenny⁸; and the earliest record we have of them, the feodary of 1247, locates them here in the parish of St. Patrick's.⁹ Though they continued in Kilkenny for centuries, they must have parted with Archerstown

¹ C.D.I., i. 1872; *cf.* 1876, 1880, 1884, 1892. ² Dugdale, *Monast.*, vi, 339. ³ no. 25. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 203, 206, 207, 208, 211, 216. ⁵ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 309. ⁶ Egerton MS. 75. f. 66. ⁷ The reading seems to be Archid', which in Irish records would normally be expanded 'Archidekne.' In the Cal. Pat. Rolls it is translated 'William the archdeacon.' But the entry should probably have been 'William Archer,' or some such form, as in the 1247 feodary in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1279, and the 1317 feodary. ⁸ Carrigan, iii. 74. ⁹ There is no townland called Archerstown in the parish of St. Patrick's to-day, but townlands, Archersgrove and Archersleas, still survive there, as well as Archersrath in the parish of St. John's.

shortly after 1317, when one version of the feodary replaces William larcher by John le Red. By 1355 Archerstown had passed into the possession of a family named Flemyng, of whom no other record in Archerstown has been found.

CO. KILKENNY

25. Burnchurch, barony of Shillelogher.

	name	fees	place
1247	William, son of Maurice	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Kiltrath)
1317	Maurice, son of Maurice (William, son of Maurice)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kiltramyn (Kyltuyn)

This is the modern Burnchurch, a name which Canon Carrigan states is as old as the year 1374.¹ He offers no derivation for the Irish name, the proper form of which seems doubtful. It is most generally written as Kiltranyn. The earliest form in the records is Kiltrame (or perhaps Kiltranie).² The form in the 1247 feodary suggests that the "n" in the name should perhaps be read as "u."

The early history of the Geraldines of Burnchurch has been traced under Killesk, co. Wexford (see Valence fees, no. 27). There it is shown that Maurice, son of Maurice, i.e., a younger son of Maurice FitzGerald, was the original grantee of Kiltranyn. He gave the church of Kiltrame (? Kiltranie) to the Priory of Kells in Ossory, according to its Register,³ at some time during the episcopate of Hugh le Rous (1202-1218). He was also enfeoffed of 5 knights' fees in the manor of 'Morice Castell,' which as shown under Killesk, was in the north of the barony of Gorey, co. Wexford. He witnessed William FitzGeoffrey's charter to Kells in 1215.⁴

The Register of Kells names Maurice's son and heir as William, son of Maurice, who confirmed the church of Kiltranyn to the Priory. William, son of Maurice confirmed, as overlord, a charter of c. 1225 concerning Tulachany or Grange, co. Kilkenny.⁵ He is the William, son of Maurice, who held Burnchurch in the feodary of 1247. About the year 1240 he witnessed charters concerning Erleystown, co. Kilkenny.⁶ The Kells Register gives his son and heir as Maurice, son of

¹iii. 375. ²Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 306. ³*Ibid.* ⁴*Chart. Priv.*, p. 17. ⁵Duiske Charters, no. 15. ⁶Ormond Deeds, i. 92, 93.

William ; and for him there is independent evidence. For the lands of Sir Maurice, son of William, in the above-named fee of 'Morice Castell' in the north of the barony of Gorey are mentioned *c.* 1280-5 (see Valence fees, no. 27). He is presumably the Maurice, son of William, who married Gila, daughter of Maurice of London (see note 14, p. 104). Maurice, son of William, was succeeded, according to the Kells Register, by his son Maurice, son of Maurice. He is the Maurice, son of Maurice, son of William, who occurs in *co.* Kilkenny in 1297¹ and in 1301 witnessed a deed in the court of Lady Joan de Valence, Countess of Pembroke.² In 1307 Maurice, son of Maurice, was granted 2 marks rent, namely for $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate in Corbali and from part of the mill of Jeripont.³ This Corbali is Hamundsbooly (now Cotterellsbooly) in Stonecarthy, *co.* Kilkenny, of later deeds. In 1317 he held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Burnchurch.

The Kells Register gives Maurice, son of Maurice, for son and heir William, son of Maurice ; and one version of the 1317 feodary has, in agreement, William, son of Maurice, holding the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Burnchurch ; so that Maurice, son of Maurice, presumably died shortly after 1317.⁴

About the year 1326 William, son of Maurice, came into Chancery, with William Outlawe, a wealthy Kilkenny banker, son of Dame Alice Kyteler, the reputed witch, and recognised for their deed an agreement by which Maurice, son and heir of William, son of Maurice, should marry Margaret, daughter of William Outlawe, Outlawe paying to William, son of Maurice, 100 marks silver, and William, son of Maurice, undertaking not to alienate any of his lands and tenements which he gave on that day to Maurice and Margaret, saving one messuage and 16 acres which he held in Hamundsbooly, *co.* Kilkenny, of the house of St. John of Jerusalem.⁵ This deed is not dated, but it is among the entries of the year 1326-7 ; so that we may take it that William, son of Maurice, was then alive. Yet in 1324 Maurice, son of William, held Killesk (see Valence fees, no. 27). It seems, therefore, that William, son of Maurice, had enfeoffed his son in Killesk, whose later history shows other examples of settlement by the head of the house on sons and younger sons. In 1336 William, son of Maurice of Kilkavan (? *recte* Kiltrauyn) complained of robbery at Killesk.⁶ In 1328 William, son of Maurice of Kiltrauyn, witnessed a deed relating to *co.* Kilkenny.⁷ In 1346 William, son of Maurice, and

¹ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 141. ² Hore, vol. iii, p. 85. ³ Ormond Deeds, i. 411.

⁴ In 1325/6 Mora, widow of Maurice, son of Maurice, occurs (Ormond Deeds, i. 577). ⁵ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 35 b. ⁶ Hore, vol. iii, p. 238. ⁷ Ormond Deeds, i. 595.

John his son, released the messuage and 16 acres of land in Hamund-esboli "in Ospitali," near Insnag, to William, son of Richard Coterele of Kells. The pedigree given in the Kells Register does not mention this John, who may have been a younger son enfeoffed in this property.¹ The subsequent history of the family is given by Carrigan and Burtchaeil.²

CO. KILKENNY

26. Inchyolaghan or Castleinch, barony of Shillelogher.

	name	fees	place
1247	Reimund ³ de Vall[e] (John de Valle)	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Theolechan)
1317	John de Valle (unnamed)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cheleghan (Inchwoleghan)
1355	Remund de Vall[e]	$\frac{1}{2}$	Inchewolghan

The editors of the *Duiske Charters*⁴ identify the Theolechan of 1247 with Tulachany or Grange, barony of Shillelogher. Canon Carrigan,⁵ however, identifies it with Inchyolaghan or Castleinch. The forms in the feodaries of 1317 and 1355 show that his identification is correct. A branch of the de Valles certainly held lands in Tulachany,⁶ but the

¹Ormond Deeds, i. 782-784; in another deed of the same year relating to the same transaction he is called John, son of William fitzMaurice of Kiltrauyn (*Ibid* i. 792).

²'Geraldines of co. Kilkenny,' *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1892, p. 362 f.

³*Sic*: the pedigree shows that we should here read Reinald or Reginald (below).

⁴Notes to Charters 3 and 4; Orpen, iii. 94, makes the same incorrect identification. ⁵iii. 229. ⁶About the year 1207 Stephen de Valle held Tullachani (*Duiske Charters*, 3 and 4), that is, Tulachany or Grange, co. Kilkenny, the adjoining parish to Castleinch. The descent of this fee appears to have been as follows:

Stephen de Valle, c. 1207. He occurs also in the neighbourhood of Tullow, co. Carlow, witnessing a charter of Raymond le Gros (Regr. St. Thomas's, 114) and, with Gilbert and Hay de Valle, a grant to St. Thomas's of the church of Ardoyne, near Tullow, by William de Burgh (Regr., 104; Orpen, ii. 147), before 1202.

William de Valle, c. 1221 (*Duiske Charters*, no. 11, confirmed c. 1225 by the overlord, the Baron of Burnchurch, *ibid.* no. 15).

Alan, the grandfather of John de Valle of 1305 (*ibid.* no. 95).

Stephen, the father of John (*ibid.*), who seems to have been the Stephen de Valle who, with Cristina his wife, granted to St. Thomas's the church of Macherlys about 1259 (Regr. 190). Macherlys is identified by Hore (vol. iii, p. 224 note), with Mathelcon, i.e., Moyacomb, on the Carlow-Wicklow-Wexford border; but the forms of the place-names do not support this identification, and moreover Moyacomb was held by a different branch of the family. Macherlys seems to have been near Tullow.

John de Valle, son of Stephen, son of Alan, who quitted claim to Duiske to his rights in Tulachany in 1305 (*Duiske Charters*, no. 95).

descent shows that it was a different branch to the de Valles of these feodaries, and indeed the Duiske Charters indicate that Tulachany was not held directly of the Marshals, but of the FitzGerald of Burnchurch, who in turn held of the Marshal heirs. On the other hand an Ormond Deed¹ shows that Inchyolaghan was held by that branch of the de Valles that also held Ardristan, co. Carlow (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 4, where the descent of the family is given). As the descent was the same, we must read the Reimund of the 1247 feodary as an error for Reinald or Reginald who held Ardristan in 1247. Their later history is discussed by Carrigan.²

CO. KILKENNY

27. Earlstown, barony of Shillelogher.

	name	fees	place
1247	Henry de Erl[egh] (de Herlegh)	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (in Nova villa [et] in Cullak) ³
1317	John de Erlye [de Erley]	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$	Nova villa de Erlye & Nova Coyllagh (Nova villa de Erleii & Nova villa de Coyllagh)
1355	heir of John Derley, kt.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Erleyeston & Nova Coyllagh

Cullak, Coyllagh, is Coillach, so called from its woods, a large district which included the parishes of Earlstown, Mallardstown and Coolaghmore, in the latter of which the name survives; and Coolaghmore is apparently identical with the ancient borough of Coillach, which remained a part of the demesne lands of the Marshals.⁴ The Newtown of Erley is Newtown Erley, Erleyestown, and now Earlstown. Canon Carrigan identifies the New town of Coillach with Coolighnoo, the name of a ruined church in the townland of Garryrickin, parish of Killamery.⁵ On this Mr. Burtchaell remarks that this appears to be a purely ecclesiastical name, and that there is no trace of the Erleys having been its owners. He believes that Nova villa de Erley and

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 559. ² iii. 229. ³ 'et in Cullak': this is Carrigan's emendation. As there were two fees here, the emendation is probably correct, and agrees with the later feodaries. ⁴ Burtchaell, 'The manor of Erley,' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1906, p. 154 ff. ⁵ iii, 326; iv. 320.

Nova villa de Coillach were the names of two divisions of Erleystown.

Nova villa de Erley is probably to be identified with the Nova villa of a charter of *c.* 1200 of Baldwin de Hamptonsford, the then lord of that place.¹ By this Baldwin de Anteneford granted to the Priory of Kells in Ossory the church of Killinthy, with 10 acres of land, with the chapel of Nova Villa, 'which is now a mother church.'² Felix, Bishop of Ossory (1178-1202), confirmed, admitting Hugh, Prior of Kells, on the presentation of Baldwin de Hamptonsford to the church of Kilsinthy (*recte* Kilfinthy, i.e., Killinney, parish of Kells), with 10 acres of land of sanctuary adjoining. A list of the possessions of the Priory of Kells in Ossory, of the year 1412,³ includes the churches of Kyllinthy and Erleyston. As there is no other place in the list that can be identified with Earlston and as there is no other record of the church of Earlstown being granted to Kells, Carrigan is presumably correct in identifying the Nova villa of de Hamptonsford's charter with Nova villa de Erley, and deducing that de Hamptonsford preceded the Erleys here.⁴ Baldwin de Hamptonsford occurs also as a witness to an Ormond Deed of *c.* 1206-19, a grant by William Maillard of the chapel of Mallardstown to Kells.⁵

John de Erley, the first of the family at Earlstown, from whom the name of the manor was derived, was a well-known follower of William Marshal I, and is supposed to have furnished the material for the Norman-French life of the Marshal which has been edited by Paul Meyer.⁶ Mention of him in the history of William Marshal's life is frequent. He entered his service in 1188, witnessed in 1198 one of his charters at his castle of Meullers near Dieppe, was sent by the Marshal to England in 1199 to inform the Justiciar of King Richard's death, and was present at the Marshal's death-bed in 1219 and was an executor of his will.⁷

The family took their name from Earley in Berkshire, which manor as well as other property in Somersetshire they held, the latter by service of acting as royal chamberlain. The descent of the manor of Earley and the Erley pedigree are investigated in the Victoria County History of Berkshire,⁸ and more elaborately in Mr. Burtchaell's paper

¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 302. ² Witnesses: Geoffrey Fitz-Robert, William de St. Albino, Matthew FitzGriffin. ³ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 199. ⁴ iii, 326. ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i, 35. ⁶ *Histoire de Guillaume le Maréchal*, iii, p. v. seq.; Sidney Painter, 'William Marshal'; Orpen, ii, ch. xx. ⁷ Sidney Painter, 'William Marshal,' *passim*. ⁸ iii, 213, manor of Earley Regis or Earley Whiteknights.

already mentioned. William Marshal's follower, who succeeded a William de Erlegh, first occurs in Ireland in 1207 when he went there in the Marshal's train. About that year he witnessed the Marshal's charter to the Abbey of Duiske,¹ and was left by his master in charge of part of Leinster.² Probably to that year may be dated his enfeoffment of the Nova villa de Erley, subsequently known as Erleystown. He was certainly in possession by *c.* 1210,³ the date of the confirmation by William FitzGeoffrey of his father's charter to the town of Kells, which mentions the land of John de Erlega. In 1219 John de Erlegh and John de Erlegh the younger, witnessed the Marshal's charter to Haverfordwest.⁴ There is no doubt that the John de Erlegh who is mentioned in the Marshal's life was the same man throughout, and therefore that he lived beyond 1219, the date of the Marshal's death. Mr. Burtchaell is in error in thinking that he was dead before 1215, following Canon Carrigan in dating the confirmation by John FitzGeoffrey of his father's and brother's charters to the town of Kells, which mentions the lands of Henry de Erlega. But as William FitzGeoffrey was killed at the battle of Kildare in 1234,⁵ John FitzGeoffrey could not have succeeded his brother before that date, and the date of the charter is, in fact, *c.* 1243 (see no. 28).

John de Erley the younger, is mentioned in the life of the Marshal.⁶ He is presumably the John de Erlston who witnessed a confirmation by William Marshal II in 1228.⁷ He died without issue in 1231,⁸ and was succeeded by his brother Henry de Erlegh. About the year 1240 Henry de Erlega granted lands in Waiwainestone or Villa Waweny (that is Ovenstown, parish of Earlstown) 'as his free men of Nova villa (i.e., Earlstown) held them by charter.'⁹ It is his lands in Earlstown that are mentioned in the confirmation by John FitzGeoffrey (above) *c.* 1243, and it is he who held the Kilkenny fees in the feodary of 1247. Henry de Erley was living in 1251, and a Henry de Erley died in 1272, leaving a widow Clemencia and a son Philip.¹⁰ Philip de Erley married Roseia, and died in 1275, leaving a son John, a minor.

John de Erley came of age in 1292. He served towards the close of the century in the wars in Scotland and, according to the account

¹ Duiske Charters, no. 25. ² Painter, p. 155. ³ Burtchaell, *op. cit.* 156; Carrigan, iii. 326, dates 1215. ⁴ Cal. Charter Rolls, vol. 4, pp. 227, 8. ⁵ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, pp. 301, 313. ⁶ Painter, *op. cit.* p. 283. ⁷ Duiske Charters, no. 25. ⁸ V.C.H.; Burtchaell in error makes him son of Henry who he believed had succeeded after 1215. ⁹ Ormond Deeds, i. 92, 93. ¹⁰ V.C.H.; Burtchaell, *op. cit.* V.C.H. suggests that Richard de Erley may have come between the two (supposed) Henrys.

in the Victoria County History, appears to have been known as 'the White Knight,' whence the alternative name, Earley Whiteknights of the manor of Earley Regis, Berks. He is the John de Erley who held the Kilkenny fees in the feodary of 1317. He died in 1324, leaving a widow Muriel and a son John, who died in 1337, leaving a widow Elizabeth and a son, a third John, aged two.¹ In 1344 the King appointed John de Balscote keeper of the manor of Erleyston in the King's hand by reason of the minority of the heir of John de Erley deceased, who held of the King in chief.² He was still a minor in 1355, when the feodary states that the heir of John Derley, kt., held the Kilkenny fees. He was with the Black Prince at the battle of Najera in 1367, taken prisoner in Spain, and is said to have had to sell much of his estates for his ransom.³ The Berkshire manors were alienated about this time, and before 1381 the manor of Earlstown had been conveyed to John Sweetman. Henceforth the Sweetmans were Barons of Erley up to the seventeenth century.⁴

CO. KILKENNY

28. Kells, barony of Kells.

Dunnamaggan, barony of Kells.

	names	fees	place
1247	John, son of Geoffrey	1½	unspecified (Kenles)
1317	heir of John, son of Geoffrey (John, son of Geoffrey)	1½	Kenles and Donymegan ⁵

This fee is Kells, or as described in the later feodaries, Kells and Dunnamaggan. Geoffrey FitzRobert was the first feoffee here—the Baron of Kells—being enfeoffed by William Marshal I at the time of his sub-infeudation of central Ossory, probably soon after 1192⁶. As nothing seems hitherto to have been suggested concerning his origin, it may be conjectured that he is perhaps the Geoffrey, son of Robert, lord of Villa Osmundi (Uzmaston, near Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire), who gave to St. David's, to the church of Villa

¹ V.C.H. and Burtchaell, *op. cit.* ² Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 48.
³ Burtchaell, *op. cit.* ⁴ For the later history of Earlstown see Burtchaell and Carrigan, *op. cit.* ⁵ The form 'Donnymeghe' in the feodary in Addl. MSS. is obviously corrupt. ⁶ Orpen, ii. 225.

Osmundi and to its rector, a messuage, garden and acre of land there.¹ It is not possible to confirm this identification by reference to the 1247 feodary for Pembrokeshire, for Villa Osmundi was not held of the Marshals directly, but of the Herefords as of their barony of Wiston by virtue of their descent from Walter, son of Wyzo, the grantee *temp.* Henry I of the church of Villa Osmundi to the preceptory of Slebech.²

At Kells Geoffrey FitzRobert built a mote, round which the town of Kells grew up, and founded there the Priory of Kells, to rule which he brought four canons from the Priory of Bodmin in Cornwall. The date usually assigned for the foundation of the monastery is 1193.³ The foundation charter, which was unknown to Orpen, has been printed by Dr. Curtis in his Calendar of Ormond Deeds.⁴ It is of later date, *c.* 1204–6. Geoffrey FitzRobert was the Earl Marshal's seneschal in Leinster.⁵ He married Basilia, Strongbow's sister and widow of Raymond le Gros, and he and Basilia made a grant to St. Thomas's, Dublin, between 1199 and 1201.⁶ Orpen at one time believed that she survived him, relying on Gilbert's statement,⁷ which is not borne out by the charters to which he refers. But this is a mistake, which Orpen afterwards corrected.⁸ There seems no doubt that Geoffrey FitzRobert is the man of that name who, on the death of Gerald FitzMaurice *c.* 1203, married his widow Eva de Bermingham, heiress of Robert de Bermingham, the first feoffee of Offaly.⁹

One of Geoffrey's charters is preserved among the Ormond Deeds, a grant by Geoffrey FitzRobert, Baron of Kells, to William Kenefeg, his burgess of Kells.¹⁰ He died in 1211. He had been one of the hostages demanded of the Marshal by King John, and died in captivity.¹¹ After his death, at some time before 1217, Eva married as her third husband Geoffrey de Marisco.¹²

The Register of Kells tells us that Geoffrey FitzRobert left two sons, William and John FitzGeoffrey. A charter of William Fitz-

¹ Cart. St. David's, Harl. MS. 1249, f. 27d. (British Museum). The witnesses, who include Sir Robert de Valle, Sir Gilbert de Rupe, knights, William le Gras and Richard Harold, suggest a date *c.* 1200. ² Owen's 'Pembrokeshire,' p. 352. In 1247 Walter de Hereford held 3 knights' fees in Wiston, the *caput* of Wyzo's barony. ³ Orpen, ii, p. 226 note; the Register of Kells gives the date as 1183, which seems to be too early (Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 313). ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i, 14. ⁵ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 125; Orpen, ii, p. 211. ⁶ Regr. St. Thomas's, p. 112. ⁷ *Ibid.*, p. xiv. ⁸ *iv.* 313. ⁹ Orpen in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1914, p. 102 fol.; Brooks in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1932, p. 84. Orpen's brilliant deduction of the identity of Eva's first husband has since been confirmed by the printing of a charter of hers mentioning her husband Gerald FitzMaurice (Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 332). ¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, i, 330, dated in error *c.* 1297. ¹¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 313; Orpen, ii, 266. ¹² Brooks, *loc. cit.*

Geoffrey confirms to the borough of Kells the privileges granted to them at its foundation by his father. The charter may be dated *temp.* John.¹ According to the Register of Kells he was killed in the battle of Kildare, that is in Richard, Earl Marshal's 'rebellion' of 1234, and was buried at Thylith 'with the brothers of the Hospital there,' that is in the Hospitaller's preceptory of Tully, co. Kildare.² He left no issue, and his brother John FitzGeoffrey succeeded him.

John FitzGeoffrey confirmed by a new charter to the burgesses of Kells common of his woods and pastures 'from the oak that stands in Gortenclevan on the east, to the east part of my land of Even (Castle Eve), and from that east part of the same land to the land of Henry de Erlegan (i.e., Earlstown, see no. 27) on the north part, and from that north part of the same land to the corner of Herbert Dod's land. . . .'³ Burtchaell, following the editor of the *Chartae, Privilegia, &c.*, which dates this *temp.* John, has confused the pedigree of Erley (see no. 27). It is obviously later than 1234 when John FitzGeoffrey succeeded his brother, and the date may in fact be given fairly precisely as 1243, the date of a fine between John FitzGeoffrey and all his burgesses of Kenles, who acknowledged his right in the grove called Ladygrove 'which extends from a certain oak which stands in Gorteclean, and from the corner of the land of Herbert Dod . . .'⁴ By a charter of about the same date, *c.* 1243⁵, John FitzGeoffrey, lord of Kells, granted to William Coterel and his heirs Kilmegene (Kilmaganny) in free socage. In the 1247 feodary he held the fees in Kells.

The Register of Kells states that John FitzGeoffrey had two sons, William FitzJohn and Geoffrey FitzJohn. William, the elder, 'died at Dublin in the custody of Sir John FitzGeoffrey, the justiciar (1245-

¹ *Chart. Priv.*, p. 16; Carrigan, iv. 51; Burtchaell, 'The Manor of Erley' in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1906, pp. 154 ff. The witnesses include (), Bishop of Ossory, Matthew FitzGriffin, Maurice FitzMaurice, Henry FitzHenry, William Maillard, Thomas, parson of Callan, Roger de Pembroke, clerk, and Adam de Hereford (d. 1216). ² *Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds*, pp. 301, 313. ³ *Chart. Priv.* 17. ⁴ Gormanston Register, p. 125. The fine was made in John FitzGeoffrey's court at Kells before Sir Thomas de St. Albin, John the Fleming, and Sir William Baretin, knights. Walter, son of Henry, Thomas, parson of Callan, William Cotereil, Martin Cotereil, Gregory de Somertona, Walter de Barkelega, John de Ken, Geoffrey Scortall, William Scortall and others. Compare the witnesses to John FitzGeoffrey's charter: Thomas de St. [Aubin], William Baretin, Geoffrey de Ba, John le Fleming, knights, Thomas, parson of Callan () de Utkelega (*sic.*: Carrigan, iv, 54, interprets this as 'Erlegh', but it is obviously Barkelega), Geoffrey Scortall, Gilbert Thunder, John Cotereil, John de Ken, William Scortall, Hugh Devoneus, Reginald, chaplain, and others. ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i. 732, dated by the editor, ? *c.* 1340. The witnesses are Sir John le Fleming, Sir Henry son of Henry, Martin Cotereil, Thomas de sancto Johanne (? Albino), John de Ken, Hugh Devenese, &c.

1256),¹ relinquishing his inheritance to his younger brother Geoffrey FitzJohn.' Long after this, it adds, Geoffrey FitzJohn had a son John FitzGeoffrey who confirmed the gifts to Kells monastery of his ancestors by charter dated 1286.² Another charter of his to Kells is dated 1292.³ His heir held these fees in 1317. The heir was William, son of John FitzGeoffrey who in 1308 quitted claim to Geoffrey Coterel of his rights in premises in Donimegan (Dunnamaggan), including the water courses and exits of the mill where formerly stood the mill of Nesta de Davy his grandmother,⁴ who appears therefore to have been the wife of Geoffrey FitzJohn. William had then probably but lately come of age, for in 1305 lands in Kells were held of the heir of John, son of Geoffrey, lord of Kenles, under age and in custody of the Earl of Gloucester.⁵

The family presumably died out shortly after this, for Kells is soon after found in the possession of the le Poers.⁶

CO. KILKENNY

29. Knocktopher, barony of Knocktopher.

Newtown-Jerpoint or Jerpoint church, barony of Knocktopher.

	name	fees	place
1247	Matthew, son of Griffin (Reymund, son of Griffin)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	unspecified (Knokechnoker and Nova villa)
1317	Walter de Cusac (late of James le Butler)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Knottefre and Nova villa Gerpontes (Cnoctofre and Nova villa Jeriponte)

Griffin FitzWilliam, the brother of Raymund le Gros, may have been the first feoffee of Knocktopher. But the first owner, of whom there is certainty, is Gilbert FitzGriffin, his son. The history of the family has been traced under Kellistown (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 3), where it is shown that Gilbert FitzGriffin left a daughter Claricia aged 6 months at his death in 1203/4. She was married three times, first to Dermot Macgillamocholmog, second to Henry Kernet, and third to

¹ He belonged to a different family, being a younger son of Geoffrey FitzPeter, Earl of Essex (Lipscombe's 'Buckinghamshire,' i. 158; Orpen, iii, 230). ² Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 301. ³ *Ibid.*, p. 310. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 419. ⁵ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 96. ⁶ Carrigan, iv. 51.; cf. Ormond Deeds, i. 637, &c.; Gormanston Regr., p.125.

John Lawless, in whose lifetime she had a successful lawsuit with Raymond FitzGriffin, her uncle, who had succeeded his elder brother Matthew FitzGriffin. They had successively usurped Claricia's estates after the death of her father.

Matthew FitzGriffin gave the church of Knocktopher and other churches in the various family estates to Kells Priory. He was dead by 1247/8, leaving a widow Agatha de Turville. Her name suggests that she was a sister of Geoffrey de Turville, Bishop of Ossory (1244–1251), whose mother's name was Agatha.¹ Mathew FitzGriffin had taken part in Richard de Burgh's campaign in Connacht in 1235, and no doubt obtained lands there. But there is nothing on record, and the only known Connacht lands belonging to the family seem to have been independently acquired by his brother Raymond FitzGriffin, who granted to Maurice FitzGerald the castle of Struther (Shrule, Co. Mayo), with a half cantred of land there.² This castle and half cantred Maurice FitzGerald granted to William le Bret.³ But Raymond FitzGriffin, the overlord, seems to have retained it, and in 1244 bound himself to William le Bret to secure to him the castle and half cantred after Raymond's death.⁴ The subsequent history of these Brets who eventually obtained the FitzGriffin estates of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, and Carrickmacgriffin (Carrick-on-Suir), co. Tipperary, proves that they were the Brets of Clogher, co. Tipperary.⁵

Claricia, daughter of Gilbert FitzGriffin, having recovered her estates c. 1254/5, and having no doubt succeeded also to any estates held in their own right by her uncles Matthew and Raymond FitzGriffin, parted with them in 1261. In that year as Clarice Griffyn, widow of John Lagheles, she quitted claim to Milo le Bret of the manors of Knoktofre (Knocktopher), Karrek (Carrickmacgriffin), and Strother (Shrule).⁶

Edmund, son of Milo le Bret, parted with these three manors which had thus come to him (to Shrule he had an hereditary right) and also

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls (1232–47, p. 198), *sub anno* 1237. ² Orpen, iii. 207. ³ Curtis, 'Feudal Charters of the De Burgo Lordship of Connacht' in 'Essays and Studies presented to Professor Eoin MacNeill,' p. 288, no. xiv. ⁴ *Ibid.*, no. xv. ⁵ c. 1200 William le Bret gave the church of Clogher to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Dublin (Regr. no. 520). He seems to have taken part in the conquest of Connacht, and to be the William Brit who was slain there in 1233 (Annals Loch Cé, i. 317). The William Bret to whom the castle of Shrule was granted was probably his son, and may be identified with the William Brit, Sheriff of Connacht, who was slain in 1247 (*ibid.* i. 377). In 1253 the King pardoned William, son of William le Bret of Ireland who had harboured Ilbert le Bret his brother, who had abducted Agatha de Turville, no doubt the widow of Mathew FitzGriffin (Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1247–58, p. 211; Cal. Close Rolls, 1251–53, p. 390). Milo le Bret may have been the son of this last William. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 138.

with Clogher, co. Tipperary, a fact that proves that he was the head of the family of Bret of Clogher. Shrule he granted to Walter de Ivethorn, seneschal of Kilkenny, acting on behalf of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, to whom in turn Ivethorn conveyed it.¹ Carrick he gave in 1294 to Guido Cockerell and Beatrice his wife.² Clogher he granted in 1293 to Walter de la Haye, whose wife Alice was the widow of Edmund's father Milo le Bret.³

As for Knocktopher, with which we are more immediately concerned here, in 1292 Edmund, son of Milo le Bret, quitted claim to Sir Walter de la Haye and his heirs of the lands which Sir Walter and Alice his wife, grantor's mother, held in the manor of Knocktopher.⁴ A quit claim followed of the manors of Cnockethow, Chir (*recte* Cnockethowchir, i.e., Knocktopher), and Clowther (Clogher)⁵; and in 1298 by a final concord he granted the castle and manor of Knocktopher to Walter de la Haye.⁶

In 1309 Sir Walter de la Haye granted to Sir Nigel le Brun and Amicia his wife, his manor of Cnoctofre.⁷ In 1312 releases of the manor of Knocktopher were secured from Matthew, son of Philip Mauncel, who perhaps represented the former Bret owners, or possibly the FitzGriffins. There are three of these deeds, and they all bear the same date, Oct. 12, 1312. They are (1) to Sir Walter de Cusack and Amice his wife, presumably widow of Sir Nigel le Brun; (2) to Fromund, son of Nigel le Brun; and (3) to Edmund le Botiller.⁸ They were probably all part of the transaction by which Knocktopher passed to the Butlers. A month later (Nov. 20), three similar releases to the same three parties were made by Thomas, son of William Ketyng, perhaps also representing the Brets.⁹

These deeds explain why Walter de Cusac appears as holding Knocktopher in the 1317 feodary. In 1314 Fromund, son and heir of Sir Nigel le Brun, released to Sir Edmund le Botiller his rights in the

¹ Curtis, *op. cit.* nos. xvi, xvii. ² De Banco Roll, P.R.O., London, 105, m. 161 d., of 22 Ed. I. The Cockerells (Coterels?) must have parted with Carrick to Geoffrey le Bret of the Rathfarnham line of that family, who exchanged it with the King in 1299 for Rathcon (Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 39; Pipe Roll, 33 Ed. I). Carrick was given by the Crown, with the Earldom of Carrick, to Edmund Butler in 1315 (Ormond Deeds, i. 513). ³ C.D.I., iv. 54. Walter, son of Walter de la Haye, must have transferred Clogher to Herbert de Mareys, for in 1322/3 Matilda, widow of Edmund le Bret claimed against Herbert de Mareys a third part of the manor of Clogher, next Ardmail as her dower (Plea Roll, Tipperary, 16 Ed. II, quoted in Col. de Montmorency-Morres's 'Genealogical Memoir of the Montmorency's). Sir Herbert de Mareys was lord in 1309 (Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 523). ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 306; *cf.* nos. 302-4; C.D.I., iv. 54. ⁵ C.D.I., iv. 54. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 338. ⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 431-435; *cf.* no. 436. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 466-8. ⁹ *Ibid.*, 471-3.

manor of Knocktopher, thus completing its transfer.¹ The later (Addl. MS.) version of the 1317 feodary has for Knocktopher '*que Jacobus le Butler tenuit.*' As he did not succeed until 1323 it appears that this version is at least as late as that date.

CO. KILKENNY

30. Killamery, barony of Kells.

	name	fees	place
1247	Thomas de Sancto Albino	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Killamery)
1317	heir of David de St. Albino (John, son of David de St. Albino)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kylamery (Kilamerii)
1355	John de Sco. Albyno	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kyllamery.

De sancto Albino is the Latinized form of St. Aubyn, which name became in Ireland Tobin. The first member of the Irish family on record is William de St. Albino, who witnessed Geoffrey FitzRobert's charter *c.* 1204-6 to the priory of Kells in Ossory.² He witnessed also the grant to Kells by Baldwin de Hamptonsford of the Church of Killinthy (Killinney), and the chapel of Nova Villa (Earlstown)³ and the grant by the same of Ofethyl in Cumsy, viz., of Moydeshill (Modeshill) and Kilmenman (Kilvemnon) both in Slievardagh, co. Tipperary.⁴ The lands of Cumsy afterwards came to the St. Albinos; they owned Kilvemnon and were lords of Cumsy; and Adam de St. Albino, William's great-grandson, confirmed the grant of the churches of Moydeshill and Kilmenman to Kells.⁵ William de St. Albino, who is described as Lord of Stamacharty (Stonecarthy, barony of Kells) gave that church to Kells *c.* 1200,⁶ and also the lands of Lomoch (Lamoge near Killamery), between 1202 and 1218.⁷ He granted also land in Stonecarthy and a carucate of land in Balydunenald to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.⁸ He witnessed a charter of Eva de Bermingham *c.* 1205.⁹

There is no mention of Killamery in the Register of Kells. It was no doubt also held by William de St. Albino, and the church given

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 486. ² Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 3; Ormond Deeds, i. 30. ³ See Earlstown, no. 27. ⁴ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 303. ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 303. ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 307. ⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 308. ⁸ Ormond Deeds, i. 311. ⁹ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 332.

by him or a successor to the œconomy of St. Canice's, Kilkenny, of which it became a prebend. The Register gives the following succession of the family from father to son: William, Sir Thomas, Adam, Sir Adam, David, Sir John.¹

Sir Thomas de St. Albino was, according to the Kells Register, William's son and heir. He witnessed the grant by Matthew Fitz-Griffin to Kells *c.* 1228, of churches in the barony of Forth, co. Carlow,² and he was one of those before whom a fine was made in 1243 between John FitzGeoffrey, lord of Kells, and the burgesses.³ In the 1247 feodary he held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Killamery.

Adam, son of Sir Thomas succeeded, according to the Kells Register, which states also that he married the daughter and heir of Reginald de Albamara who *c.* 1228/9 gave the land of Ballath to Kells.⁴ This is Ballaghtobin, now Ballytobin, called after the proprietors, a parish in the barony of Kells, adjoining Killamery.

Adam's son, Sir Adam succeeded. A charter of Adam, son of Adam de St. Albino 'of the [above] premises,' dated 1271, is listed in the Kells Register.⁵ Since it follows Baldwin de Hamptonsford's grant of Modeshill and Kilvemnon in Cumsy, and as Kilvemnon and Cumsy are later found in the possession of the de St. Albinos, there is no doubt that this charter refers to these places, where the St. Albinos must have succeeded de Hamptonsford. About the year 1300 Adam de St. Albino granted to his son Edmund lands of Kilsethith, with common of pasture in Rosnen and rights in the woods of Rosnen and of Comsy.⁶ About the year 1290 he witnessed a deed of Peter de Bermingham in co. Tipperary.⁷

Sir Adam was succeeded by his son David. Before December, 1308, the Prior of Kells had had an action against David de St. Albino regarding the church of Kylmenmenan (*i.e.*, Kilvemnan).⁸ He died about that time, for in 1308/9 John de St. Albino was lord of Cumsy.⁹ In 1317 David's heir held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Killamery. The heir was his son Sir John, according to the Kells Register; and one version of the 1317 feodary has John, son of David de St. Albino, as holding Killamery. In 1328 John de St. Albino, lord of Cumsy, witnessed a quitclaim in co. Tipperary, of John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth,¹⁰ and

¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 307; the last two names are in a later hand. ² *Ibid.*, p. 3; Ormond Deeds, i. 53, 62. ³ Gormanston Regr., p. 125; see Kells, no. 28. ⁴ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 306. ⁵ *Ibid.*, Deeds, p. 303. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 856. ⁷ Regr. St. John the Baptist, no. 446. ⁸ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 8 b. ⁹ Ormond Deeds, i. 418. ¹⁰ Register St. John the Baptist, no. 448.

was again a witness in 1331.¹ He is no doubt the John le Comsy de St. Albino, whose son David had a house near Callan in 1343.² He or one of the same name held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Killamery in the feodary of 1355.

CO. KILKENNY

31. Kilferagh, barony of Shillelogher.

	name	fees	place
1247	Nicholas Avenell	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Kilfidragfh)
1317	Nathaniel Avenel (Andrew Avenel)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Kilfeteran (Kylfethragh)
1355	Andrew Avenell	$\frac{1}{4}$	le Fetheragh

This is Kilferagh, the rectory of which belonged before the Reformation to St. Augustine's Abbey, Bristol,³ no doubt by the grant of one of the Avenels, its feudal owners.

The history of the Avenel family has been traced under Liskinfere (see Valence fees, no. 30). In 1247 Nicholas Avenel was tenant here and in Liskinfere. In 1317 Nathaniel Avenel held Kilferagh, and is presumably the heir of Nicholas Avenel who held Liskinfere in 1324. He was succeeded by Andrew Avenel who held Kilferagh in one (later) version of the 1317 feodary and in that of 1355.

CO. KILKENNY

32. Ogenti, the district around Thomastown, barony of Gowran.

	name	fees	places
1247	Gerard Ruff' ⁴ (William de Dene)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Ogensy)
1317	Thomas Anteyn and partners (heir of Thomas de Dene and heir of Richard Lercedekne)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Ogenti and elsewhere

Ogenti is the name of the district surrounding the town of Grenan, the ancient name of Thomastown, so called from its feudal tenant,

¹ Regr. St. John the Baptist., no. 455. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 761. ³ Extents of Irish Monastic Possessions, p. 208. ⁴ Ruff' seems to be the reading. The Pat. Roll of 1366 evidently has Ruff' also; as elsewhere the manuscript has glossed 'le Rous.'

Thomas FitzAnthony.¹ An account of FitzAnthony's descendants has been given under the Barony of Keir (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 21). It was there shown that he had two wives, Emma and Ilonda and a son, Hamo, who predeceased him and left no issue. He died in 1229, leaving five daughters, Dionysia, married to William de Cantilupe, Helen to Gerald de Rupe, Isabella to Geoffrey de Norragh, Margery to John FitzThomas and Desiderata to Stephen Archdeacon. None of FitzAnthony's lands has been traced in the possession of the de Rupe (Roche) descendants of Gerald de Rupe, and it is therefore suggested (see Barony of Keir) that Gerald de Rupe left issue by his wife, Helen, FitzAnthony's daughter, a daughter Emma, the wife of William de Dene. That would explain Ware's statement that Patrick Den, who in 1626, lent him FitzAnthony's charter to the Priory of Inistioge,² was a descendant of FitzAnthony. It would explain also the entries in the feodaries and the division of Thomastown between Denes and Archdeacons, the latter descended from FitzAnthony's daughter Desiderata.

In the 1247 feodary Gerard Ruff(?), i.e., Gerald de Rupe held the 1½ fees in Ogenti. The other version of the same feodary gives the tenant's name as William de Dene. It is suggested that, though Gerald de Rupe did not die until 1261³ he had passed to Emma his daughter and to her husband William de Dene his wife's inheritance.⁴ The descent from William de Dene has already been discussed under the Barony of Keir. The 1317 feodary gives the holders of the 1½ fees in Ogenti as Thomas Anteyn and parceners, i.e., the parceners (Denes and Archdeacons) of Thomas FitzAnthony; the later version of the same feodary has the heir of Thomas de Dene and the heir of Richard Lercedekne. Thomas de Dene was son and heir of Reginald (see Barony of Keir) and on his father's death in 1302 was aged 10 (?) years.⁵ In 1320 Thomas de Dene, gone to England, had letters of protection.⁶ By 1334 he was dead and his widow Sibyl married to John de Rydelsford.⁷ No doubt the heir was Fulco de Dene who with Walter Waddyn held 1 fee in the 1355 feodary in a place unspecified, probably in the barony of Iverk (see no. 40). A year later Fulco de

¹ The Irish name Baile mhic-Antain also preserves FitzAnthony's name. See Carrigan, iv. 256; note to Duiske Charters no. 1. An early 13th century seal, 'sigillum commune burgensium de Grenan' is mentioned by Rev. James Graves in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1856-7, p. 85. ² Carrigan, iv. 268; Ormond Deeds, i. 52. ³ He was killed at the battle of Callann in that year where William de Dene was also killed. ⁴ On this theory Gerald de Rupe's son and heir, another Gerald, would have been by another wife (see discussion under Barony of Keir). ⁵ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. p. 403. ⁶ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, p. 27. ⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

Dene, who held of the King in chief, was dead, and the escheator of co. Wexford was notified accordingly.¹

The heir of Richard Archdeacon in 1317 was his son Raymond (see Galmoy: Valence fees, no. 38).

The division of Thomastown between the co-parceners is illustrated by a record of the year 1618, when it was found by inquisition that premises in Thomastown were held in burgage tenure of Thomas Den and the heir of Richard Archdekin alias McOdy, co-parceners of the manor of Thomastowne, now by partition called the manor of Grenan and the manor of Dangin.²

CO. KILKENNY

33. Rossinan, baronies of Knocktopher and Ida.
Killahy, baronies of Knocktopher and Crannagh.
Logheran, unidentified.

	name	fees	place
1247	David Grant ³ (le Graunt)	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Rossenan and Logeran)
1317	heirs of David le Grant (no name)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Logheran, Kyllache and Rosnan (Lothran and Kilbannon (<i>sic</i>) and Rosnan)
1355	no name	$\frac{1}{2}$	Logheran, Kyllaghyt and Rossenan.

The churches of Rossinan and Killahy both belonged to the Priory of Inistioge, both possibly by the gift of the Graunt tenants.⁴ Logheran is not identified, unless possibly it is Davidstown, parish of Kilcolumb, barony of Ida, and close to Rossinan, named, perhaps, from a common Christian name in the Graunt family.

Little is known of the Graunts. Besides the David of 1247 there was a later David dead some time before 1317. He may be the David who held lands in Ballytarsney of Roger FitzMilo, Baron of Iverk, in 1314.⁵ But this is uncertain, for a David held Ballytarsney in 1319,⁶

¹ Cal Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, 61 b. ² Inquisitions, co. Kilkenny, no. 20 of Jas. I. ³ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1366, reads 'Adam Grant': the entry in Chanc. Misc. is probably 'David Grant' as in Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1279. ⁴ Carrigan, iv. pp. 173, 177. ⁵ Red Book of Ormond, p. 134. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 541.

and a David, son of William, in 1332.¹ In 1305 a William le Grant held lands in Mullinabro, parish of Dunkitt, co. Kilkenny, of the Denes,² and the Denes also held over 9 carucates in Rossinan³ where the Graunt fee was. A William le Graunt, holding lands in cos. Kilkenny and Waterford forfeited his estates before 1346.⁴ This may be the head of the family, the record marking the occasion of their disappearance from Rossinan.

CO. KILKENNY

34. ? Killarney, barony of Gowran.

	name	fees	place
1247	Reginald de Kernet (de Kernek)	1/10	unspecified (Killemer)
1317	Robert de la Lyserne (William, son of William Lercedekne)	1/10	Killerne (Kylkerne)

This fee is presumably Killarney, which in ancient documents is almost invariably spelled Killerney.⁵

Reginald de Kernet also held in 1247 $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Kilcomb(?), co. Wexford (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 19). There by 1307 he had been succeeded by Gilbert de Lyvet. It appears therefore that his line had died out, and his fees escheated and regranted.

In 1307 Robert de la Lyserne and a certain Robert, son of Robert, each held a carucate of land at Kilerne (apparently appurtenant to the Old town of Jerpoint which is close by Killarney) by payment of 2s. service (i.e., for 1/10 fee), of Joan, widow of Gilbert de Clare and mother of the Gilbert de Clare who was killed in 1314.⁶ In 1305, Robert de la Lyserne had a lawsuit with Walter Maunsell of Dunganarvan, co. Kilkenny, which is close by Killarney.⁷ Another of this rare surname was Michael de la Lyserne, valet of the Bishop of Ossory in 1305.⁸ An early member of the family was John de la Lyserne who witnessed a charter of Stephen de Hereford between 1216 and 1237.⁹

There is not sufficient material to trace the antecessors or successors

¹ Ormond Deeds, i. 636. ² Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 140. ³ *Ibid.*, i. 403. ⁴ Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls, Ireland, p. 53 b. ⁵ Carrigan, iii. 488. ⁶ Cal. Inqns. p.m. Ed. I. ⁷ Cal. Just. Rolls, ii. 58, 204. ⁸ *Ibid.*, ii. 43. ⁹ Ormond Deeds, i. 853.

of William, son of William Archdeacon. In fact nothing more is known of the history of this fee until in Stuart times Killarney is found in the possession of the Graces.¹

CO. KILKENNY

36. Gowran, barony of Gowran.

	name	fees	place
1247	Theobald le Butiller (Pincerna)	4	unspecified (Baligaveran)
1317	Edmund le Botiler	4	Balligaveran and elsewhere.

Ballygaveran of the feodaries and many other early records is Gowran, Bealach Gabhrain, being 'the pass or road of Gowran.'²

In a paper on Machtalewi, a Leinster chieftain³ it has been shown that the grant by William Marshal I to Theobald Walter and his heirs of the vill of Arklow and the castle there by the service of 1 knight, [the land of] Machtalewi by the service of 4 knights, and the vill of Thelagh in Ossory by the service of 4 knights⁴ includes the fees given to his follower Theobald Walter by Prince John in derogation of the Marshal's rights; that they were subsequently by the intervention of King Richard restored to the Marshal, from whom Theobald Walter was to hold them; and that, though Arklow in later days was held by the Walters or Butlers immediately of the Crown, Tullow was held by them of the Marshal and his heirs, and that the land of Machtalewi must be identified with the 4 knights' fees held by them in Gowran.

The Butler pedigree has been traced under Tullow (Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 10). Theobald III, grandson of Theobald I, held the 4 fees in Gowran in 1247. It was he who granted the charter to Gowran, the date of which Dr. Curtis places between 1273 and 1287, as shown by the witnesses.⁵ Edmund le Butler, grandson and eventual heir of Theobald III, and ancestor of the Marquesses of Ormonde, held the 4 fees in Gowran in 1317.

¹ Carrigan, *loc. cit.* ² Carrigan, iii. 399. ³ Brooks in *Journal*, R.S.A.I., June, 1941, p. 53; see also Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 10. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 31. ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i. 182. Carte's statement ('Life of James, Duke of Ormonde,' p. xliii) followed by Carrigan, iii. 400, that this charter was granted by Theobald I is in error.

CO. KILKENNY

37. Athnenegh, Tirrusk, in parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1247	Res de Ardern	$\frac{1}{2}$	unspecified (Acheneneth and Tirrusk)
1317	Maurice de Arderne (David Durhull)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Aghnefeagh and Turmysky (Aghnenegh and Dormysky)

These place-names have disappeared, but the deeds quoted below suffice to locate Athnenegh¹ in the parish of Kilmanagh, and no doubt Tirrusk or Turmysky was in the same neighbourhood.

This fee is a late subinfeudation, due to Walter Marshal. By charter Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, granted to Geoffrey de Langele the manor of Staverton, which Rhys, son of Geoffrey de Arden gave the Earl in exchange for £10 of land in Ireland. This land must have been the above fee. The date of the charter lies between 1241, when Walter Marshal succeeded his brother Gilbert and 1245 when he died. The charter is known to us from an *inseximus* dated March 12, 1245.² Staverton is Stareton, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire; and Dugdale³ traces the Arderne family there from Simon surnamed Hasteler de Arderne, Henry I's cook, to whom he granted the manor.

Res de Arderne witnessed a charter of William de St. Leger to the Abbey of Duiske.⁴ He witnessed also a charter to Dunbrody Abbey by Walter Marshal between 1241 and 1245.⁵

Maurice de Arderne, who held this fee in 1317, is mentioned in 1297⁶ and 1305⁷ Michael de Arderne granted to David de Druhull a carucate of land and wood in Skehanach (part of the townland of Killeen, parish of Kilmanagh) lying in length from the water of Momonia (Munster river) called Gorteheery (Gortfree), to the land of the said David; in breadth between the highway leading from Kilmanath towards Gorthery on the one side and the land of Edmund le Gras (Tullaroan) on the other.⁸ This deed records the transference

¹ In one of the feodaries among the Ormond Deeds (iii., p. 22), it is called Cnokneweygh. ² Cal. Charter Rolls, i., p. 281. ³ 'Warwickshire,' i., p. 262. ⁴ Duiske Charters, no. 48, dated by the Editors, c. 1235; but from what has been said above, it was presumably in Walter Marshal's time, 1241-5. ⁵ Chart. St. Mary's, ii. 164. ⁶ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 705. ⁷ *Ibid.*, ii. 67, 114. ⁸ Ormond Deeds, i. 423.

of the fee from the Ardernes to the Druhills. The date is presumably after 1317¹, and Michael must have succeeded Maurice de Arden, unless indeed we should read 'Maurice' for 'Michael' in the record. David was son of Walran de Druhill, and that this land was part of the fee in question is proved by another deed of the year 1349 by which David, son of Walran de Druhull, granted to William de Druhull his son, 72 acres of arable land, meadow, wood and pasture in the tenement of Athnenegh, of which 60 acres lie in Kilnedegh in the said tenement of Athnenegh, and 12 acres lie in length from Kilnedegh to the river of Momonia (Munster river) and in breadth from Glassyntuyng to the highway which leads from Kilmanagh to Gortery.²

CO. KILKENNY

38. Mallardstown, barony of Kells.

	name	fees	place
1247	William Maillard (Maylard)	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Maylard)
1317	William le Whyte (John, son of David de Sancto Albino, and Richard Cheivr)	$\frac{1}{4}$	Mailardeston (Maylardeston)
1355	heir of Richard Chever	$\frac{1}{4}$	Maylardestoun.

William Maillard was Earl William Marshal's standard-bearer, and is mentioned in the life of the Marshal, being with him in Ireland in 1207 and one of the ten knights whom the Earl left behind him to guard his Irish interests when summoned by King John to England in that year.³ He is the Maiglarde, *signifer*, who witnessed a charter of William de Druhill granting Dunmore to St. Thomas's, Dublin, c. 1215 (see no. 3). Between 1206 and 1218 he granted to the Priory of Kells in Ossory the ecclesiastical issues arising from the land which he had of the donation of his lord, the Earl Marshal, namely, the mother church of Kilmacmintan. The original charter is among the Ormond Deeds, and is endorsed 'Titulus de Kilmentenan. Villa Maillard,'⁴ while the brief abstract in the Register of Kells has 'charter

¹ The editor dates c. 1309. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 815. ³ Sidney Painter, 'William Marshal,' p. 155, quoting *L'Histoire de Guillaume le Maréchal*, line 13511. ⁴ Ormond Deeds, i. 35.

of William Maillard of the church of Kilmacmintenan with the chapel of the Villa Mailardi.¹ Kilmacmintan or Kilmacmintenan is therefore the present parish of Mallardstown. The townland of Mallardstown presumably marks the site of Villa Mailardi, the Irish name of which was Tylathtromtyron, as we learn from a charter of William Maillard of Kells, by which he quitted claim to Richard, son of Patrick Chevre, and his heirs of all his right and claim in all lands and tenements, &c., which formerly belonged to Robert Maillard in Tylathtromtyron 'which is called Mayllardeston.'² This charter shows how Mallardstown passed to the family of Chevre. The date is uncertain. It is said to have been given at Mallardstown the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Matthias in the 50th year of the reign of Edward, son of King Edward. That is a natural style of Edward II, but the date, of course, is impossible. Probably we should read 5th, i.e., 1312, or possibly 15th, i.e., 1322.

When dower was awarded to Earl Gilbert de Clare's widow, apparently in 1314 or 1315, the services of William le Blound were among those allotted to her. In 1317 William le Whyte's $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Mallardstown was among the fees of the Countess's dower. Whyte and Blound are the same name, and it looks as if the Mallardstown fee had been divided by 1312 between William le Whyte³ and Richard, son of Patrick Chevre. Only in the latter case has a charter come down to us (above), and for some reason only the services of le Whyte are listed in the dower lists. At the date of the later version of the 1317 feodary, Mallardstown is said to be held by John, son of David de St. Albino and Richard Cheivr. Here John, son of David de St. Albino seems to represent William le Whyte. He was head of the St. Albino family, and at the same date held Killamery (no. 30). In 1355 the heir of Richard Chever held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Mallardstown, and the same man is said to hold $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Rathculbin. The heir of Richard Chever had therefore succeeded David Chever of Rathculbin, the head of the house, and the descent thereafter of the two fees was presumably the same (see Rathculbin, no. 43).

Paul Schewer (Chever) was lord of villa Malardi in April, 1498, when he made a donation of land to Kells Priory, but he seems to have died within a month, for in May James Chewyr, son and heir

¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 307. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 855.

³ William le Whyte and his family were of Ovenstown, parish of Earlstown (Ormond Deeds, i. 634, 668, 762, 763, 777, 785, 794).

of Nicholas Chewyr, quitted claim to the same property formerly of Paul Chewyr, his *consanguineus*.¹

CO. KILKENNY.

39. Urlingford, barony of Galmoy.

	name	fees	place
1247	William de Cromhal (Hugh Purcel).	$\frac{1}{4}$	unspecified (Achenirke).
1317	Philip Purcel ²	$\frac{1}{4}$	Aghnyrl (Aghnyrle).

The position in the two lists for 1247 shows that the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (unnamed) held by William de Cromhal at that date must be the same as that held by Hugh Purcel.

This fee is Urlingford. The forms in the feodaries (Achenirke must be a misreading of Achenirle), in undated feodaries among the Ormond Deeds (Aghnyrle,³ Aghinyrle,⁴ Aghnyrl⁵) and in the Red Book of the Diocese of Ossory (Achenirle, Aghnyrle, Athnyrle)⁶ seem to support O'Curry's derivation: Ath na n-Urleaidhe, Canon Carrigan, however, says that Urlingford is called by Irish speakers Awnanoorling, i.e., Ath na n-Urlainn, and the later forms of the name: Aghnenorlyn in 1527,⁷ Aghenenowrlin in 1584-7,⁸ Urlingford alias Aghnemoorling, in 1621⁹ support this derivation. It seems that there was a change in the course of centuries from one form to the other.

Little is known of William de Cromhal who held this fee in 1247. About the year 1204 he witnessed a quitclaim by Adam son of Sinott of lands in Annamult.¹⁰ He presumably died about 1247 and was succeeded by Hugh Purcel, either by descent or by regrant on failure of de Cromhal's line.

Hugh Purcel of 1247 is difficult to place. He cannot be the baron of Loughmoe of that date, for the descent of Urlingford was different from that of Loughmoe. Graves and Prim¹¹ considered that the Kilkenny Purcells were descended from Walter Purcell, Baron of Obargy (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 1) whom they believed a brother of Hugh of Loughmoe. But, on the score of dates, it seems

¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 52. ² Addl. MS. has 'cp'cel,' a slip for 'pc'cel' i.e., purcel. ³ ii. p. 237 ⁴ iii. p. 22. ⁵ iii. p. 44. ⁶ Cal. *Liber Ruber Ossor.*, 19g, 20g, 36a. ⁷ Ormond Deeds, iv. 127. ⁸ *Ibid.*, v. 146. ⁹ Inqns. co. Kilkenny, no. 31 of Jas. I. ¹⁰ Duiske Charters, no. 2. ¹¹ 'History of St. Canice's, Kilkenny,' p. 263.

more likely that Hugh, who held Urlingford in 1247 about the time when Walter of Obargy was married, is to be considered, like Walter, a possible younger son of Hugh of Loughmoe.

Nothing is known of Philip Purcell of the 1317 feodary. He is possibly the Philip Purcell of Ireland who married Ela de Odingsells, heiress of Solihull in Warwickshire, the manor and advowson of which Philip Purcel and Ela his wife parted with in 1320 to John de Hotham, Bishop of Ely, who had bought the Despenser share of the de Clare inheritance in co. Kilkenny. The quitclaim was made for Philip Purcel and Ela his wife and the heirs of Ela.¹

In 1356 John, son of Sir William Druhull, knight, released and quitted claim for himself and his heirs to Maurice son of Walter Purcel and his heirs to all his right in 40s. 3d. rent in Aghnirle which the grantor had been wont to receive from his burgesses there.² This deed might perhaps be taken as determining the branch of the Purcells which held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Urlingford. But there are difficulties in linking the Purcells who held Urlingford with the Purcells of Fennell to whom this Maurice son of Walter Purcel belonged, and moreover the above deed does not prove that this Maurice actually held the Urlingford fee. It may be only a coincidence that finds him interested in Urlingford. But it is likely that the two families were closely related and possible that they were the same. The first known Purcell of Fennell is Simon who between 1303 and 1306 held the advowson of the church.³ Fennell was not held directly of the Marshals, but of the Butler Barony of Gowran. In 1306 Simon Purcell held 1 fee in Fynel as of that Barony.⁴ Canon Carrigan thought that he was probably the sub-sheriff of co. Kilkenny who was slain by the O'Brennans in 1327.⁵ That may be so, or he may be the Simon son of Walter Purcel who in 1347 granted to Maurice son of Walter Purcel the advowson of the church of Fynel.⁶ It is possible that Philip Purcel who held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Urlingford in 1317 and later (the second version of the feodary is some years later) could also have held Fennell between the Simon of 1306 and the Simon son of Walter of 1347; but, remembering that the first Simon apparently lived on to 1327 this solution is unlikely. But we may assume that the Purcells of Fennell were a younger branch of those of Urlingford, descended from the Hugh who held Urlingford in 1247.

¹ Chanc. Misc. P.R.O., London, 10/18. ² Ormond Deeds, ii. 41. ³ Cal. *Liber Ruber Ossor.*, 19e. ⁴ Red Book of Ormond, p. 37. ⁵ Carrigan, iii. 263, 467. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, i. 798.

It has been shown under Kilmenan that Maurice Purcell married Katherine de Fraxineto, and that his son Thomas, besides inheriting Fennell, also held Drumhyrthyr (Kilmadum) by grant from Geoffrey de la Freigne.

Philip Purcel, who in 1317 held the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee here, held at the same date $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Ballygennan (Ballygavenan). See no. 47.

CO. KILKENNY

40. Barony of Iverk.

	name	fees	place
1247	David son of Miles (Miles son of David).	7	unspecified (Overk).
1317	Roger son of Miles (late of James le Botler).	7	Nouerik and Obargan (Overk, Obargan).

This is a well-known fee, the barony of Iverk, including also the greater part of the barony of Ida, which Strongbow granted before 1176 to Miles son of David FitzGerald, Bishop of St. David's, sometimes known as Miles FitzBishop.¹ The pedigree of the family has been fully traced by Burtchaell,² who shows that Miles son of David was living in 1213 and 1215. Early in the thirteenth century his son, David son of Miles, richly endowed the nunnery of Kilculliheen, close to Waterford on the Kilkenny side.³ His charter to Kilculliheen is rehearsed in an inspeximus of the year 1240.⁴ One version of the 1247 feodary suggests that he was still alive at that date; but he presumably died about then, since the second version has Miles son of David, presumably his son, as tenant. Miles son of David occurs in 1206.⁵ Soon after this date he was succeeded by his son Miles son of Miles, who occurs in 1295 as Baron of Iverk.⁶ He occurs in 1297 with John his son and David his brother, and also in 1301, but died very soon after, leaving no legitimate issue by his wife Matilda, and was succeeded by his brother Roger son of Miles, who occurs in 1302.⁷ In 1314 there is an elaborate extent of Roger's lands.⁸ In 1317 he held the 7 fees in Iverk and Obargan, the latter one of the tribe lands

¹ Song of Dermot, lines 3108-11 and note; Orpen, i. 389. ² 'The Geraldines in co. Kilkenny,' *Journal*, R.S.A.I., 1893. ³ Orpen; Burtchaell, *loc. cit.* ⁴ C.D.I., i. 2485. ⁵ Burtchaell, *loc. cit.* ⁶ *Ibid.*, cf. Ormond Deeds, i. 294. ⁷ Burtchaell, *loc. cit.* ⁸ *Ibid.*; Red Book of Ormond, p. 131.

of the Barony of Ida.¹ In 1319 he sold to Sir Edmund le Butler, Earl of Carrick, his whole Barony of Iverk.²

As in the case of Knocktopher (no. 29) the later version of the 1317 feodary has 'late of James le Botler.' As he did not succeed until 1323, it seems that this version is at least as late as that date.

In 1355, among the knights' fees assigned in dower to Juvetta, widow of John de Hotham, the inheritor of the Despenser share of the de Clare estates in co. Kilkenny, is 1 fee held by Fulco de Den and Walter Waddyn. It has been suggested in the discussion of the fees of Juvetta's dowry (p. 201) that this knight's fee was part of the 7 fees of the barony of Iverk.

CO. LEIX

41. ? Coolbally, parish of Aghaboe, barony of Clarmallagh.

name	fees	place
1247 Henry Malherbe	1/10	unspecified.
1317 heir of Henry Malherbe	1/10	Gulba (Coulbally).

This fee is not named in either version of the 1247 feodary. But that of 1317 gives the place, which is Coulbaly³ and Cowylbaly⁴ in undated feodaries among the Ormond Deeds. It is probably Coolbally in the parish of Aghaboe, for the Malherbes are found in that neighbourhood, though little is recorded of the family. Richard Malerbe is the earliest. He witnessed an early grant to Adam de Hereford of date *c.* 1190.⁵ He, or another of his name, witnessed the grants to Adam de Hereford from William Marshal I, *c.* 1207-13, of the vill of Aghaboe⁶ and of the district around Rathdowney,⁷ also a grant by John Devereux of Lisdowney.⁸ Henry Malerbe, probably he of the 1247 feodary, occurs as a witness in the neighbourhood of Rathdowney in 1267.⁹

No more is heard of the family. Coolbally probably soon passed into the hands of the Irish, and in 1642 was in possession of Morgan Cashin.¹⁰

¹ Carrigan, i. Introduction, p. 19. ² Ormond Deeds, i. 537-541. ³ ii. 332; iii. 35. ⁴ iii. 61. ⁵ Ormond Deeds, i. 3, dated by Dr. Curtis, *c.* 1176, but probably somewhat later. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 37. ⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 36. ⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 110. ⁹ *Ibid.*, i. 142, 144. ¹⁰ Carrigan, ii. 52.

CO. KILKENNY

42. Lisdowney, parish of Aharney, barony of Galmoy.

name	fees	place
1247 Roger de Penbroc	1/8	unspecified (Lisdumery).
1317 Roger de Penbrok (Roger Pembrok).	1/8	Lisdomtchy (Lesdownn).
1355 Jordany de Exethr'	1/8	Lysdowy.

It has been shown under Acheteyr (no. 10) that Lisdowney was the 5 carucates of land in 'the fee of Duuenachmor', granted by John de Ebroicis (Devereux) *c.* 1216 to Vincent de Ebroicis and his heirs. It was therefore at that time probably not a separate fee, but formed part of the fee of Acheteyr.

Some time before 1247, when Roger de Pembroke held it, John son of Vincent de Ebroicis and of Alice de Hereford alienated a third part of the 5 carucates which was his mother's dower, to Roger de Pembroke. From then at any rate, if not earlier, Lisdowney was generally treated as a separate fee held immediately of the Marshals. The fee of Acheteyr descended by the marriage of the Devereux heiress to the de Exeters; and on the death in 1316 of Stephen de Exeter it was found that he held among other lands Lisdowney, *i.e.*, Lisdowney, which was delivered to Matilda, widow of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, in dower.¹ Yet in the 1317 feodary Roger de Pembroke is given as the actual tenant. It seems that Stephen de Exeter occurs here as the intermediate lord, between the Pembrokes and the Marshals. In the 1355 feodary Jordan de Exeter is given as tenant. Probably like Stephen, he occurs here as intermediate lord.

As for the Pembroke pedigree, Roger de Pembroke, clerk, seems to have been the first of the family in Ireland. He witnessed the charter of William Marshal II to Moone Abbey in 1223,² and a charter of Geoffrey FitzRobert, Baron of Kells, before 1211.³ It may have been he who was granted Lisdowney before 1247 (above). In the time of Walter Marshal (1241-5) Roger de Pembrochia purchased from the Earl a 'carue' of land (ploughland) and 57½ acres in Boneston or Cromoke (Bonnetstown) and Ballibrenane. Bonnetstown is in the parish of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The deed marked the boundaries,

¹ When in 1314 or 1315 Stephen de Exeter is named as one of those whose services were assigned to Matilda in dower (Pipe Roll, 16 Ed. II.), the fee of Lisdowney and not Acheteyr is therefore meant. ² Cal. Just Rolls, i. 371. ³ Ormond Deeds, i. 330.

most of which can be identified in the neighbourhood, finishing with 'unto the lands of Keppaghmore, unto the lands of the said Roger de Pembrochia of¹ Lisdonyn,² Lisdonyn is Lisdowney; but the lands of the deed are not Lisdowney, but presumably Keppaghmore (Cappagh, parish of St. Canice) for Roger de Pembroke owned both Cappagh and Ballybrennan (below).

A later Roger de Pembroke was seneschal of Kilkenny in 1294.³ In 1294 also Sir Roger de Pembroke, knight, bought from Walter Lowys 33 acres of land in Tylaghbreacan or Lowyston, now Lavistown, parish of St. Martin's, barony of Gowran.⁴ In 1310 he granted to his son Robert de Pembroke all his messages, lands, etc., in Balyrayhyn in the tenement of Lysdounnechy (Lisdowney).⁵ As shown (note 10 below) Balyrayhyn or Balyrathyn is Ballyragget.

Roger son of Roger de Pembroke was presumably his son and heir. In 1333 he granted to John son of Robert de Pembroke (his cousin) and his heirs all his claim in the 33 acres of land in Tillaghbreten (Lavistown, above).⁶ In 1331, as Sir Roger de Pembroke, kt., he granted to Margaret his daughter and her husband Nicholas de Clyn rights of pasture in his lands in Capagh, Balybrenan and elsewhere in Stilylkyr (? *recte* Shilylkyr, i.e. *Sil Faelchair*, the barony of Shillelogher).⁷ In 1338 Roger son of Sir Roger de Pembroke granted to (his cousin) William son of Robert de Pembroke all his lordship of Balyraghtyn in Odogh.⁸ In 1343 the land of Roger de Pembroke (i.e. Lisdowney) is mentioned in a deed concerning Craddockstown in Tubbridbritain.⁹ This is the last reference met with of the Pembrokes of the main Lisdowney line.¹⁰

¹ The translation reads 'in,' but the Latin original was presumably 'de,' and must be here rendered 'of,' for Lisdowney is some seven or eight miles away. ² Ormond Deeds, v. 293. ³ *Ibid.*, i. 314. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 315. ⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 455. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 658. In 1340 John, son of Robert de Pembroke, granted 32 acres of land in Lowyseton, to John, son of Fulk de la Freyne (*Ibid.*, i. 741, 861). ⁷ *Ibid.*, i. 635. ⁸ *Ibid.*, i. 708. ⁹ *Ibid.*, i. 764. ¹⁰ The junior line of the Pembrokes, mentioned above, continued at Balyrathyn (Ballyragget). In 1408 Stephen Pembrok granted to Robert Schorthals, lord of Ballylarkin, all messuages, lands, rents, lordships and services of Awnadhynwor (?), Balyrathyn and Garranynanryley, namely 5 carucates of land between Carowe and Aq... derry (Ormond Deeds, ii. 397). A century later, in 1517, Nicholas, son and heir of David Pemrocque granted to James Shortals, lord of Ballylarkin, a messuage and 3 carucates of land in Balyrathyn and 40d. yearly rent from 40 acres in Rathcally, according to the tenure of the charter made by David Worgan to Roger de Pembrogia (*Ibid.*, ii. 397, iv. 42), a deed which gives the origin of the Pembrokes' holding there. Finally, in 1542, Stephen Pembroke, son and heir of Nicholas Pembroke, for £500 granted to James Butler, Earl of Ormond, the castle and town of Bellaragget 'otherwise of old time called Balyrathyn,' co. Kilkenny, and all the other lands adjoining the water called Donyl between that water and Rosconyll (*Ibid.*, iv. 268).

CO. KILKENNY

43. Rathculbin, parish of Earlstown, barony of Shillelogher.

name	fees	place
1317 William de Kenfeg (Kenfeg)	$\frac{1}{4}$	in Ragultheby (Rathgulby).
1355 heir of Richard Chever	$\frac{1}{4}$	Rathgulvy.

Rathculbin does not occur in the 1247 feodary, from which it would appear that it was not originally held directly from the Marshals and their heirs. It may perhaps have been held of the Barony of Kells before 1317. But, though not held immediately of the Marshals, its descent can be traced from a memorandum in the Register of the Priory of Kells in Ossory, which tells us that Ralph de Borard was lord of Rathgulby, and gave its free chapel to Kells. He was slain in the war of Kildare at the time of Richard Marshal's rebellion, 1234, leaving two daughters and heirs, Christina the elder who married Sir William Barithin (Barentyn) and was mother of Ralph Barithin, and Sibil who married Sir Nicholas Chever and was mother of David Chever.¹ Ralph Borard's charter to Kells was witnessed by H. (Hugh le Rous) Bishop of Ossory (1202-1218) and was confirmed in 1282 by his grandson Ralph Baretyn.²

Before 1211 when he died, Geoffrey FitzRobert, Baron of Kells, granted to William Kenefeg, his burgess of Kells, certain liberties in Kells, by charter the witnesses to which include David Chevere and Ralph de Baretyn³, in whom perhaps we can identify the fathers of Sir Nicholas Chever and Sir William Barentyn who married the daughters and co-heiresses of Ralph de Borard. It was almost certainly this Nicholas Chever to whom Thomas de Vel granted $5\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land in Slekachely.⁴ This place Canon Carrigan has identified with *Sliabh an Caihhligh*, the whereabouts of which is unknown except that it was in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny.⁵ The date is *c.* 1240, and the witnesses include Sir W. Barentin and John FitzGeoffrey, presumably the Baron of Kells.

Nicholas Cheevers's marriage to Sybil Borard is proved also by an assize of *mort d'ancestor* of date 1300, whether Sibilla de Borard, mother of David Chevere, was seised of a messuage and 3 carucates

¹ Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds, p. 306. ² *Ibid.* ³ Ormond Deeds, i. 330, dated by the Editor, *c.* 1297. ⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 94. ⁵ Note to Ormond Deeds, i. 94; *Onomast. Goid.*

of land in Cnokrathmolan, co. Cork.¹ David Chevere defended his claim, so he was alive in that year. Among the services assigned in dower, probably 1314 or 1315,² to Matilda, widow of Gilbert de Clare in co. Kilkenny, were those of William Kenefeg and David Chevre. The order in which the first four of these fees occur in this list follows that of the Despenser list of fees named in dower in 1317, from which we may infer that David Chevre must be associated with William Kenefeg, i.e., that these two men shared the Rathculbin fee between them. This agrees with what has been set forth above of the history of Rathculbin. William Kenefeg perhaps represents the Barentyns and David Chevre was son of Sir Nicholas Chever and Sibil Borard. In the 1317 feodary William Kenefeg alone occurs as holding the fee, possibly as senior co-heir. By 1355 his line has disappeared here, and the fee is held by the heir of Richard Chever, the same man who held Mallardstown (see no. 38 for the further history of the family).

A family of Cheevers held Ballyhealy, co. Wexford (see Bigod fees, co. Wexford, no. 12), of whom Nicholas (1247) is contemporary with the Nicholas who married Sibil Borard, and Patrick (1307) with Patrick the father of Richard of Mallardstown, but, though the two families were no doubt closely related, the descents were different.

As for the Kenefegs, a William Kenefeg, burgess of Kells, occurs before 1211 (above). A later William Kenefeg was granted in 1295 by the Provost and community of Kells the moor called the red moor (now Red Bog) lying beside the land of Rath . . . sby, perhaps Rathculbin.³ Before 1309 William son of William de Kenefeg held some land in Kells.⁴ He is presumably the William who held Rathculbin in 1317. He or one of the same name held land in Kells in 1327,⁵ and land in Kells formerly of William Kenefeg is mentioned in 1330.⁶

¹ Cal. Just. Rolls, i. 335. ² Pipe Roll, 16 Ed. II. ³ Ormond Deeds, i. 326.
⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 442. ⁵ *Ibid.*, i. 587. ⁶ *Ibid.*, i. 620, 621.

CO. KILKENNY

44. Dungarvan, barony of Gowran.

	name	fees	place
1317	heir of Robert de Carriou ¹	1	Dungarvan and elsewhere.

Not represented in 1247, and so probably a later enfeoffment. Canon Carrigan² has no information about the feudal history of Dungarvan. The church was dedicated to St. David of Wales, a circumstance in harmony with its Carew ownership.

A probable member of this branch of the Carews is Robin de Carreu who witnessed a grant to Duiske Abbey *c.* 1233 by Sir Robert de Cardiff whose lands were near Dungarvan.³ Nothing further has been ascertained about the family or the Robert de Carriou of the 1317 feodary.

The entry in the second version of the feodary ('de Crepen') is manifestly corrupt. That the name was Carew is shown from the list of knights' fees assigned in dower to Matilda the widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, after his death in 1314. These included the services of Robert de Carreu.⁴

CO. LEIX

45. Aghmacart, barony of Clarmallagh.

	name	fees	place
1317	Ralph Bigot	$\frac{1}{2}$	Aghm'cart ⁵

Not represented in the 1247 feodary, and so probably a later enfeoffment. Undated feodaries among the Ormond Deeds have $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Aghmecart⁶; Aghmecarte⁷; and Aymcart.⁸ There is no doubt the place is Aghmacart, as above.

In 1286, Aghmacart was held by Sir John Bigod. He had been

¹ 'de Crepen' in the version of the feodary in Addl. MSS. is obviously corrupt. ² iii. 417. ³ Duiske Charters, no. 46; *cf.* no. 81. ⁴ Pipe Roll 16 Ed. II. ⁵ The version given above is that of the Addl. MSS. which in this case is the more satisfactory. The version in Chanc. Misc. has Ralph Wigor' as the tenant and Athemotar (?) as the fee. ⁶ ii, p. 237. ⁷ iii. p. 25; the sum due is given as £3 13s. 4d., which must include arrears. ⁸ iii. p. 44, the sum due is 20s., i.e., for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee.

enfeoffed of St. Mullin's, co. Carlow, before 1280/1 (see Bigod fees, co. Carlow, no. 9). In 1286 he mortgaged for three years to merchants of Florence his manors of Thamelin (St. Mullin's) and Hamakard (Aghmacart)¹, subsequently extending the term to 5½ years, and another 5 years.² He seems to have been alive in 1314 or 1315 when his services were assigned in dower to Matilda, widow of Gilbert de Clare³; and was succeeded here by 1317 by Ralph Bigot of the feodary.

CO. LEIX

46. ? Gorteen, parish of Aghmacart, barony of Clarmallagh.

	name	fees	place
1317	Edward le Gras	½	Gortynoges ⁴

Not represented in the 1247 feodary, and so probably a later enfeoffment. Undated feodaries among the Ormond Deeds have ½ fee in Gettonegrosse⁵; ½ fee in Gortynegrosse⁶; Gortyngrasse, 20s. (i.e., ½ fee)⁷; Gorte ne grosse, 20s.⁸ This is the place, and the termination probably represents the name of the Gras tenants.

The name of the tenant here in 1317 should rightly be Edmund le Gras, who held at that date Offerlane and Tullaroan (see nos. 12 and 21). There is a record of him here in 1305, when Edmund le Gras made a fine with the King of 5 marks for pardon of suit of the King's peace to Richard del Naungle and other men, of the villis of Balybeagh, Gortyncros and del Rath, charged with receiving thieves and felons.⁹ If Gortyncros is indeed Gorteen in Aghmacart, as above, Rath is perhaps the townland of that name in the neighbouring parish of Aghaboe. But there is no certainty in the identification, which is suggested principally because this fee follows Aghmacart in the feodary.

¹ C.D.I., iii. 247. ² *Ibid.*, iii. 455. ³ Pipe Roll, 16 Ed. II. ⁴ Gortynoges is the name of the fee in the Addl. MSS.; the word in Chanc. Misc. is illegible: G . . . d . . . yres (?). On the other hand, Chanc. Misc. gives the name of the tenant, le Gras, correctly; Addl. MSS. has 'le Bras.' ⁵ ii. p. 237. ⁶ iii. p. 22. ⁷ iii. p. 44. ⁸ iii. p. 25. ⁹ Cal. Just Rolls, ii. 474.

CO. LEIX

47. Balligauenan, ? Ballygeehin, parish of Aghaboe, barony of Clarmallagh.

	name	fees	place
1317	Philip Purcel	$\frac{1}{4}$	Balligauenan (Ballygennan)

This place is not represented in the 1247 feodary, and so is probably a later enfeoffment. In undated feodaries among the Ormond Deeds it is Balygenan,¹ Baligenane² and Balygeuenane³. The place is not certainly identified. It is presumably the Balygeunan, the church of which in the deanery of Aghaboe is mentioned in 1303-6⁴. Canon Carrigan identifies this place as Ballygeehin, as above⁵; and, coming in the feodary among the fees in co. Leix, this identification seems very probable. But no other record of Purcells here has been found. In the sixteenth century and later Ballygeuenan is found in the possession of the FitzPatricks of Upper Ossory. Barnabas FitzPatrick, Baron of Upper Ossory, granted it with other places to Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, in 1571.⁶ But it was still in FitzPatrick hands in 1653 when it was forfeited by John FitzPatrick.⁷

Philip Purcel who held this fee in 1317 held at the same date $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Urlingford (see no. 39), for the fee follows Urlingford in the feodary, where he is described as 'the same Philip.'

CO. LEIX

48. Aghmacart, barony of Clarmallagh.
Goterayssemy (Gortseny), unidentified.

	name	fees	place
1317	Richard de Cantewell	$\frac{1}{20}$	Goterayssemy and Aghmetant (Grogrussemii and Aghm'cart).

Not represented in the 1247 feodary, and so probably a later enfeoffment. Undated feodaries among the Ormond Deeds have

¹ ii. p. 237. ² iii. p. 22. ³ iii. p. 44. ⁴ Cal. *Liber Ruber Ossor.*, 19 k. ⁵ iv. 371. ⁶ Ormond Deeds, v. 183. ⁷ Carrigan, ii. 56.

1/20 fee in Aghmacart and Brotseny¹; and Agh . . . and Gortseny, 2s. (i.e., 1/20 fee)². The first place is Aghmacart; the second, of which perhaps Gortseny is nearest to the correct form, has not been identified. Nothing is known of the Cantwells here. The main fee in Aghmacart belonged to the Bigods (see no. 45).

CO. KILKENNY

49. Ballidosgill, ? Ballydowel, parish of Ballinamara, barony of Crannagh.

	name	fees	place
1317	Gilbert Shorth[all] (Robert Shorthalls)	1/12	Ballidosgill (Ballydowyll)

Not represented in the feodary of 1247, and so probably a later enfeoffment. Undated feodaries among the Ormond Deeds have 1/12 fee in Balydowyll, 3s. 4d.³; 1/12 fee in Killydowyll, 3s. 4d.⁴; and Ballydowyll, 3s. 4d.⁵ The place can almost certainly be identified as Ballydowel as above, for Ballinamara adjoins the parish of Ballylarkin where the Shorthalls family were established at the beginning of the thirteenth century (see nos. 15 and 20), when Theobald de Troja conveyed Corbally, which Graves and Prim⁶ identify as Ballylarkin, to Robert Scorthalls.

¹ii. p. 237; iii. p. 22. ²iii. p. 44. ³ii. p. 237. ⁴iii. p. 22. ⁵iii. pp. 25, 44. ⁶'History of St. Canice's, Kilkenny,' p. 167.

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