

The 1626 Rental of Thomond Property

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A 1626 document listing the rents due to the 5th Earl of Thomond (1589-1639) is transcribed and published for the first time. It sheds valuable light on the Anglicisation process in the early seventeenth century and in particular helps in understanding the process of transition of Thomond from a Gaelic lordship to an increasingly anglicised county under the stewardship of the Earls of Thomond.*

Introduction

A document titled: ‘An abstract Of Such Rents and Revenewes as doe belonge to the right Hon:^{ble}. Henrye Earle of Thomond’, dated 1626, can be found at Petworth House Archives, West Sussex, filed as manuscript C27A/39.¹ Petworth House is the seat of the Earl of Egremont and the Thomond material deposited there most likely owes its origin to Barnabas O’Brien, sixth Earl of Thomond, who left Bunnratty Castle, Co. Clare, in 1646 and settled at Great Billing in Northamptonshire, an estate which he had acquired in 1628.² Barnabas’s son Henry succeeded in 1657 as seventh earl, inheriting his father’s Irish estate in Thomond which by 1665 amounted to 85,000 acres in County Clare.³ Barnabas’s grandson, also Henry O’Brien, eighth Earl of Thomond, continued to live at Great Billing and died without issue in 1741. The Thomond estates then passed to Percy Wyndham, a nephew of the latter Henry O’Brien’s wife, Elizabeth Seymour.⁴ The title, Earl of Thomond (of the 2nd creation), became extinct in 1774 on Percy’s death, and, as he also died without an heir, his nephew George Wyndham, third Earl of Egremont,⁵ succeeded to the estates. George Wyndham’s descendants continue to reside at Petworth House and hold the titles, Barons Leconfield and Earls of Egremont. The O’Brien estate at Great Billing was disposed of in 1776 by George Wyndham.⁶ It is likely that during the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the O’Brien estate papers were transferred from Ireland to Petworth House, possibly via the O’Brien estate at Great Billing.

The 1626 rental complements other similar documents such as the 1615 survey of Ibrickan,⁷ the 1641 depositions,⁸ the 1656 Thomond Rental⁹ and 1659 census of Ireland.¹⁰

* This article was published in NMAJ, vol. 53, 2013 without the accompanying illustrations. My apologies to the author for this omission, Hon. Editor.

¹ I wish to express my thanks to Luke McNerney for his help in preparing this paper, also to Ciarán Ó Murchadha for initially bringing the existence of the MS to my attention, to Brian Ó Dálaigh for some useful suggestions, and to Nichola Court at Petworth House Archive.

² <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66318>, accessed 14/11/12.

³ Brian Ó Dálaigh, ‘From Gaelic Warlord to English Country Gentlemen: The O’Briens of Thomond 1543-1741’, *The Other Clare*, vol. 25 (2001) p. 42.

⁴ Ivar O’Brien, *O’Brien of Thomond* (Chichester, 1986) p. 239.

⁵ *Ibid.*

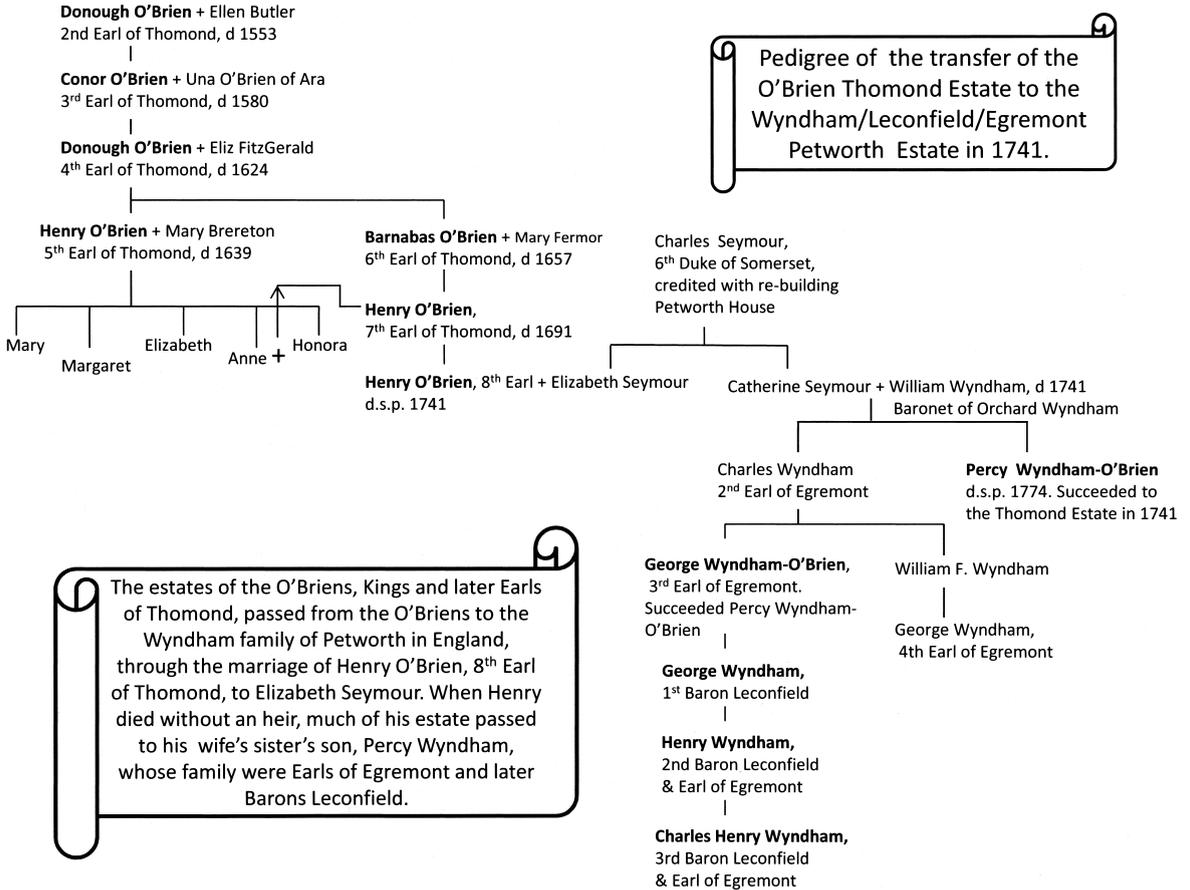
⁶ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66318>, accessed 09/01/13.

⁷ Luke McNerney, ‘The Earl of Thomond’s 1615 Survey of Ibrickan, Co. Clare’, *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, vol. 53, 2013, pp 173-91.

⁸ Available at: <http://1641.tcd.ie/>.

⁹ John Ainsworth (ed.), *The Inchiquin Manuscripts* (Dublin, 1961) pp 535-42, no. 1538.

¹⁰ Séamus Pender, *A Census of Ireland, Circa 1659* (Dublin, 1939) pp 163-88.



The estates of the O'Briens, Kings and later Earls of Thomond, passed from the O'Briens to the Wyndham family of Petworth in England, through the marriage of Henry O'Brien, 8th Earl of Thomond, to Elizabeth Seymour. When Henry died without an heir, much of his estate passed to his wife's sister's son, Percy Wyndham, whose family were Earls of Egremont and later Barons Leconfield.

Pedigree of the transfer of the O'Brien Thomond Estate to the Wyndham/Leconfield/Egremont Petworth Estate in 1741

The style of the handwriting in the manuscript is the italic style of the Jacobean period and is easily understood and transcribed when compared with the Elizabethan 'Secretary Script' which was common in manuscripts fifty years earlier. The numerals in the document are more common to the 'Secretary Script', and the letters representing the value of monies due, L, S and D, (*librae, solidi* and *denarii*, or, pounds, shillings and pence¹¹) are in the 'Secretary Script'. It was not uncommon for documents in this transitional period of handwriting to be written with a combination of both scripts.¹²

The rental was made for Henry O'Brien, fifth Earl of Thomond, shortly after he succeeded his father Donough O'Brien (*ob.* 1624) as earl. Both Donough and Henry lived at Bunratty Castle, Donough having made Bunratty his headquarters sometime between 1583 and 1588, when most likely for reasons of security, he retired from his castle at

¹¹ In old currency the pound (£) had 20 shillings (s) and the shilling had 12 pennies (p).

¹² Giles E. Dawson & Laetitia Kennedy-Skipton, *Elizabethan Handwriting 1500-1650* (Chichester, 1981) p. 9.

Clonroad in Ennis.¹³ On the front cover of the rental is an interesting, though very faint endorsement in a later hand: 'Hee that pittiets the poore lendets unto the Lord. 1639.'¹⁴ and a signature which may possibly be transcribed as: "J [?] Warren".¹⁵ The date on the endorsement is the year of the death of Henry O'Brien, fifth Earl, Perhaps it was an attempt to gain a Divine indulgence for the earl after his death. The title page of the document reads as follows:

1626 An abstract. Of Such Rents and Re=venewes as doe belonge to the right Hon:^{ble}.~ Henrye ~Earle of Thomond ~Together With a rehersall of the Castles and Landes out of which y^e said Rents are due ~With The quantitie of the said Landes by Quarters ~Halfe quarters, quartermires & other proportions. Declaring farther In whose tenure the said Landes are, and in what ~Countie & Barony they lye. And. What Rents are due out of the said Lands For everie Gale. __ Taken 1626.

Historical Context

The period to which the rental relates was a time of great political change and upheaval in Ireland. The relatively peaceful period from the 1350s to the 1550s had come to an end with the onset of the Tudor conquest. The old Gaelic world as the ruling O'Briens had known it was to vanish forever as the process of anglicisation in Ireland, initiated in the 1540s by Henry VIII, and continued by Elizabeth I, was beginning to be experienced in Thomond. Under the surrender and regrant agreement, succession by primogeniture was to replace the Brehon law system of tanistry and the earls of Thomond had to decide on how best to survive as aristocratic proprietors of their lands, held and ruled for centuries before this time by the O'Briens, kings and later earls of Thomond.

We know that Donough O'Brien had been sent to England as a child to be reared in the Protestant faith at the court of Queen Elizabeth I in the 1570s.¹⁶ This strategy was calculated to ensure the good behavior and loyalty of his father, Conor, during the campaign of anglicisation, as well as to ensure that Donough would grow up to become a loyal subject of the crown. A perusal of the rental will confirm the evident success of the strategy; the names of a high proportion of those paying rent to the earl at this time were of English and Dutch extraction. Many of these tenants, such as Keatinge, Mordant, Delahoyde, Norton and Holland also appear as beneficiaries in Donough's will, dated 1617.¹⁷ Earl Donough had evidently become a loyal servant to the Queen, and had planted his lands with both English and Dutch merchants, farmers and tradesmen as tenants, with a view to developing his property and introducing some much needed capital, while at the same time endearing himself to the Queen. Although outwardly anglicised, Donough still continued to patronise the poets who were his propagandists, while simultaneously embracing those aspects of English culture which could serve his

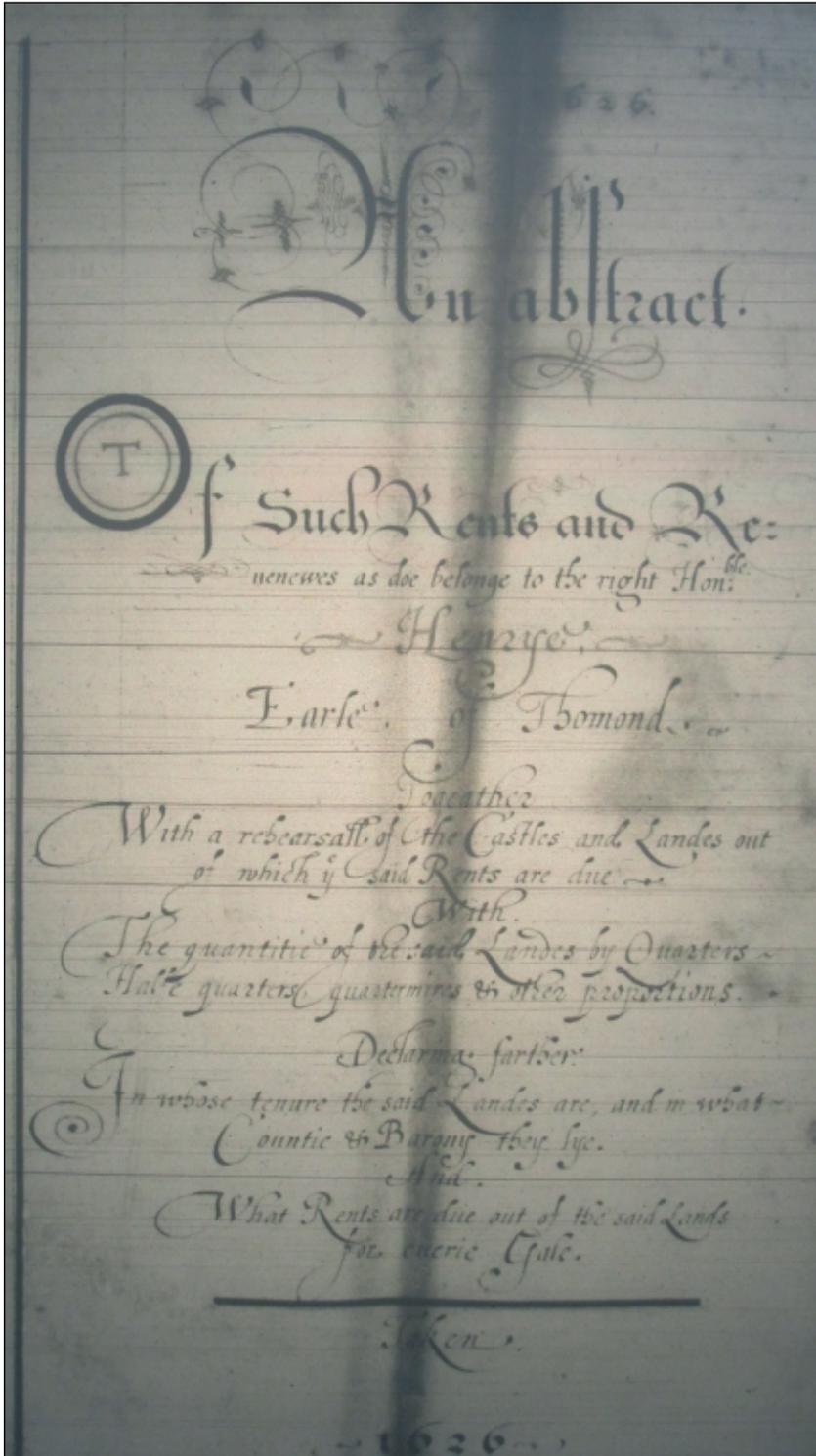
¹³ Martin Breen, *The History of Bunratty Castle* (Ruan, 2012) p. 26.

¹⁴ The verse is from the 1611 King James Bible, Proverbs, 19:17, 'He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again.'

¹⁵ I wish to express my gratitude to Luke McNerney and Nichola Court (P.H.A.) for deciphering this difficult tract.

¹⁶ H.C. Hamilton (ed.), *Calendar of State Papers Ireland: Elizabeth I, 1574-85* (London, 1867) p. 113; J.S. Brewer & W. Bullen (eds), *Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts Preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth 1575-1588* (London, 1868) p.115. In this State Paper of 1577, the Queen refers to Conor O'Brien, third Earl: 'He has also besought us that his son Donoughe, now Baron of Ibrechane (sic), and brought up here in our Court, might be nominated by us in the remainder of his earldom....'. I wish to thank Luke McNerney for this reference.

¹⁷ Brian Ó Dálaigh, 'A Comparative Study of the Wills of the First and Fourth Earls of Thomond', *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, vol. xxxiv (1992) pp 59-63.



Title page of Ms C27/A/39 PHA

purpose.¹⁸ It was under Donough's stewardship that the towns of Ennis, Sixmilebridge and Kilrush emerged as mercantile centres in the early seventeenth century and where significant numbers of his English and Dutch tenants were settled.¹⁹

What can be perceived from the rental is that Donough productively colonised his property in order to increase the economic viability of his estates, all of which was aided by the consolidation of English administration in Ireland after the Nine Years' War. It is known that he successfully resisted any attempt by the colonists to purchase large tracts of land within his lordship: He only ever offered leasehold and not freehold to his English settlers, thus ensuring that they were always his tenants, and were subordinated to him.²⁰ It will be noted from the rental that it was these New-English and Dutch tenants who paid the greatest rents, while also taking into account that these people were settled on the most productive land, and had ready money to pay rent. The earl also encouraged these settlers to introduce sub-tenants onto their lands, and if these sub-tenants were English or Dutch, rather than Irish, then the settler's rent would be reduced by the earl.²¹ To some contemporary commentators he was known to be more comfortable in the company of English gentlemen.²² However, Donough, being a member and supporter of the Established Church, did not want English Catholics settled on his lands.²³ His informal colonisation policy, which did not endear him to his countrymen, was to have serious consequences for his family in the aftermath of the 1641 rebellion.

It is known that parts of his Thomond estate were under-populated,²⁴ but there are also recorded instances of his use of force in the acquisition of lands for plantation. Examples of families affected by these acquisitions include the MacNamara,²⁵ O'Meere,²⁶ and O'Mulconry lineages.²⁷ As a result of their growing unpopularity many of the future earls of Thomond became essentially 'absentee landlords', preferring to spend their time in the security of their English estate in Northampton, while comfortably drawing revenue in the form of rents from their estates in Ireland.

¹⁸ Bernadette Cunningham, 'Newcomers in the Thomond Lordship, c1580 - c1625', *Dal gCais*, no. 11 (1993) p. 105.

¹⁹ On the development of urban settlement in early seventeenth century Co. Clare see Brian Ó Dálaigh, 'A History of Six-milebridge, county Clare 1603-1911', in Katrina Holton, Liam Clare & Brian Ó Dálaigh (eds), *Irish Villages: Studies in Local History* (Dublin, 2004) pp 243-80. Also on the interaction of these new settlers and the Gaelic Irish see Patrick Nugent, 'The interface between the Gaelic clan system of Co. Clare and the emerging centralising English nation-state in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century', *Irish Geography*, vol. 40, no. 1 (2007) pp 79-98.

²⁰ Cunningham, 'Newcomers in the Thomond Lordship', p. 105.

²¹ *Ibid.*, pp 105-07.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 109.

²³ Bernadette Cunningham, *Clanricard and Thomond, 1540-1640: Provincial Politics and Society Transformed* (Dublin, 2012) p. 49. In 1607 Donough warned 'There come many English recusants out of England who do much hurt here', eadem, 'Newcomers in the Thomond Lordship', p. 109.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 104. This was in common with other areas in the west of Ireland at this time. For further comment on this see Bernadette Cunningham, 'The Composition of Connacht in the Lordships of Clanricard and Thomond, 1577-1641', *Irish Historical Studies*, vol. xxiv, no. 93 (May 1984) p. 6, where she states that it was noted in 1592 by Sir Richard Bingham, President of Connacht (1584-96) that 'Connacht hath not been inhabited within the memory of man – but a great deal of waste in many places'. Clare formed part of Connacht between 1569 and 1576 and again between 1579 and 1602, in the latter year it was reunited with Munster at the request of Donough O'Brien, fourth earl of Thomond, see James Hardiman, *History of the Town and Country of the Town of Galway* (Dublin, 1820) p. 91. Also of interest on this subject is a comment by Thomas Gainsford, a soldier of the crown forces in Ireland during the Nine Years' War, who wrote an account of the country from his perspective in 1618. Gainsford implied that the reduction of the Irish to civility was one of the primary objectives of the crown, as well as recording the fact that only in Leinster was there a reasonable level of population 'the place wherein we first settled many English families', see Luke McInerney, 'A Description of Ireland: A.D. 1618', *The Other Clare*, vol. 36 (2012) pp 33-7.

²⁵ Cunningham, 'Newcomers in the Thomond Lordship', p. 109.

²⁶ Luke McInerney, 'A note on the Ui Mhaoir of Drumcliff, Co. Clare'. *The Other Clare*. vol. 35 (2011) pp 26-9. The Ui Mhaoir were a clerical family who were settled on Drumcliffe termon until ejected by Donough O'Brien.

²⁷ Luke McInerney, 'Documents from the Thomond Papers at Petworth House', *Archivium Hibernicum*, vol. lxiii (2011) pp 7-55.

Henry O'Brien, fifth earl, succeeded to the earldom in 1624, at the age of thirty-six, on the death of his father Donough, the fourth earl. Donough, who was to all intents and purposes anglicised, had accomplished his plan of colonisation, and the estate was in good order at his demise. He was held in high regard by the Queen, having proved himself worthy of her affection fighting on the English side at Kinsale, and at several other engagements. In addition he had suitably impressed the President of Munster, Sir George Carew, who had this to say of him in about 1600 'I have not known in my life any man of Ireland birth to be equaled to him, for I do suppose him to be as truly English as if he had been born in Middlesex...he spares neither brother, uncle, kinsman, or follower that is not obedient to the state.'²⁸ Again in 1602 Carew heaped praise on Donough writing that the earl 'is the first and last of Ireland birth that ever I found wholly addicted to the queen as he is. For her sake he is hated of all his nation.'²⁹ Donough's efforts were rewarded with the Presidency of Munster, a position to which he was appointed in 1615, (after several requests by himself), and retained until his death in 1624.³⁰ Although he was successful in convincing England of his loyalty to the crown, he also continued to patronise the native Gaelic *litterati* families, many of whom appear as tenants in the rental. One of these families, the MacBrody's, hereditary poets of the O'Briens, composed several praise poems dedicated to him, many of which survive.³¹

Donough's son and successor Henry O'Brien married Mary, daughter of William Brereton, 1st Baron Brereton, an absentee landlord with estates in Cheshire in England as well as in Co. Carlow.³² Together they had five daughters, and having no male heir to succeed, Henry sought to provide handsomely for each of these five ladies from the estate, securing for them titled English gentlemen as spouses. His preoccupation with raising finance from his estate might possibly have been the reason for the creation of the rental in 1626. When Henry died in 1639 at the age of 50, his successor, his brother Barnabas, (just two years his junior), found the estate to be in poor financial circumstances as a result of Henry's financial dealings.³³

The Rental

The rental, which runs to thirty manuscript pages, is reproduced in this paper in spreadsheet format, similar to the layout of the original document. Spellings are unchanged. The rental is divided into the nine ancient baronies of Thomond: Bunratty, Tulla, Islands, Clonderlaw, Moyarta, Corcomroe, Burren, Inchiquin and Ibrickan. Each barony is divided into the following 12 sub-headings: Barony, Names of Lands (townland names), Quarters, Half-quarters, Cartrons, Cessies³⁴ (sessiagh), Castles, Tenants, County, Barony, Parish, and Rent due. The four units of land measurement are archaic to the modern reader, but may be explained to roughly equate as follows, though we must remember that the physical land area of these units at the period varied greatly according to the quality and productivity of the actual land in question. A quarter was about one hundred and twenty acres, a half-quarter was half of this, or about sixty acres, a cartron was a

²⁸ Cunningham, *Clanricard and Thomond*, p. 17.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, pp17-18.

³¹ *Ibid.*, pp 36-7. On the McBrodys, or Clann Bhruaideadha, including their fosterage connection with the earl, see Luke McInerney, 'Lettermoylan of Clann Bhruaideadha: A résumé of their landholding, topography & history', *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, vol. 52 (2012) pp 1-33.

³² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Brereton,_1st_Baron_Brereton.

³³ Breen, *History of Bunratty Castle*, pp 29-30.

³⁴ These denominations only appear in the rental for the Barony of Burren.

Baronie Tullagh.	Names of Landes.	Quartes	Half quartes	Capones	Cesses	Cassies
	Croicagh. &c.	$\frac{2}{3}$				one.
	Lissagh. &c.	Five.				one.
	Fommschig &c.	Five.		one.		one.
	Tyroneamyn.		halfe.			one.
	Nadlenarro	one.	halfe.			one.
	Quillistige. &c.	Three.				two.
	Six mile Bridge.	Two.				

Names	Counties	Baronie	Length	1000	1000
	of	Tullagh.			
John m. Neumarra.				y.	
John Croicagh.				xy.	x.
Roland Delahoid.				J	x.
St John m. Neumarra.					xx.
Thomas Thornston.				x.	
Robert Challoner.				xx.	
Seusrall Tomants.				xy.	x.
James Tamer.				xx.	

Sections of page 6 of the 1626 Rental, Barony of Tulla, Ms C27/A/39 PHA

quarter of the quarter of land, or thirty acres, and a cessie, or seissigh, being a sixth part of the quarter or twenty acres.³⁵ Although we have the above approximations to give some impression of land area, when we introduce the 'acre' in relation to these ancient terms, we can have the wrong impression entirely if we try to 'modernise' our impression of the land area units. Captain Thomas Larcom, Director of the Ordnance Survey, in discussing the various acre measurements in 1846, wrote that because there were so many different types of acre, such as the 'large acre', the 'small acre', the Plantation acre,

³⁵ Michael MacMahon, 'Old Territorial Divisions & Land Measurements: Where to draw the line', *The Other Clare*, vol. 24 (2000) p. 40.

the Cunningham acre and the statute acre, (not even mentioning the Irish acre, as if to avoid confusion), there was no means to compute the land area measurement in relation to ancient documents.³⁶ It has even been suggested that during the Middle Ages, an acre was considered to be the amount of land that could be ploughed in one day with a pair of oxen, rather than the finite quantity of land which we now accept it to be.³⁷

The amount of rent generated from each barony in the rental gives an indication of the quality of the land in that particular barony. When all the ancient units of land denomination in the rental are added up according to the above calculations, we only get a total of 40,443 acres in the Thomond estate, or about 5% of the modern calculated acreage for Co. Clare, which is about 800,000 acres,³⁸ adding further credence to the argument that acreage in ancient times was not a physical measurement of land, but rather an indication of its quality or productivity. Also of interest when attempting to calculate land areas in ancient documents, is the fact that even the quarters of land in each barony changed with time and the emerging market-based society that evolved when colonisation took place.³⁹ The 1626 rental records Bunratty Barony as containing 97 quarters of land (in 63 townlands), whereas the *Books of Survey and Distribution*, compiled between 1655 and 1701,⁴⁰ in the aftermath of the wars of the mid-seventeenth century and the Cromwellian conquest, show Bunratty Barony to contain 296 quarters.⁴¹ This trend of upward change in the number of quarters holds true for all baronies in both sources. The total number of quarters of land in the earl's estate in 1626, when all the units of land measurement are summed up is 336 quarters.

The rental income for each barony may be presented as follows: Bunratty: £332-00s-08d. Tulla: £191-10s-00d. Islands: £406-00s-00d. Clonderalaw: £113-13s-04d. Moyarta: £86-11s-08d. Corcomroe: £26-13s-04d. Burren: £15-00s-00d. Inchiquin: £23-13s-09d. Ibrickan: £253-10s-00d.

Total income from the estate according to the rental was £1445-12s-09d. The average revenue from each quarter of land in Thomond was therefore about £4-6s. The most fertile lands in the east of the county, which had the greatest concentration of English and Dutch settlers, can be seen to have generated the greatest income. The less fertile lands in the west of the county, almost exclusively rented to Irish tenants, generated considerably less income. The poor return from Inchiquin Barony can be explained by the fact that only the townlands in the area around Corofin were set down as rented lands.

The details contained in the rental give us a good deal of information about Co. Clare in the aftermath of the informal plantation carried out by the fourth earl. About 42% of the lettings in the rental were to English tenants, especially in the more fertile eastern and central portions of Co. Clare, and to a much lesser degree in the north and west of the county where the land could be considered more marginal. About 5% of the lettings were to Dutch tenants, with the remaining 50% or so to Irish tenants, mostly consisting of the poorer quality land in the west and north of the county.⁴² The total money due to the earl

³⁶ Ibid., p. 39.

³⁷ <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/4100/acre>. Accessed 08/01/2013.

³⁸ Samuel Lewis, *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (London, 1837), Vol I, p. 329 and Patrick Nugent, *The Gaelic Clans of Co. Clare and their Territories 1100-1700 A.D.* (Dublin, 2007) p. 110. Lewis recorded that Co. Clare contained 802,352 acres whereas Nugent gives the total acreage as 768,265 acres. Current acreage of Co. Clare according to Clare Co. Council is 783,900. I use an approximate figure of 800,000 for the purpose of calculation in this paper.

³⁹ Nugent, *Gaelic Clans of Co. Clare*, p. 110.

⁴⁰ R.C. Simmington (ed.), *Books of Survey and Distribution, Vol. IV, County of Clare* (Dublin, 1938) p. vi.

⁴¹ Nugent, *Gaelic Clans of Co. Clare*, p. 110.

⁴² Patrick Nugent, 'The interface between the Gaelic clan system of Co. Clare and the emerging centralising English nation-state in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century', *Irish Geography*, vol. 40, no. 1 (2007) p. 93.

according to the rental was almost £1450 per annum, a considerable amount of money at the time, to be paid on 'everie gale', the day on which the rent was due, usually observed in May. One can visualise the earl sitting in state in his Great Hall at Bunratty Castle receiving rents from his tenants, Irish, English and Dutch, and his accounts, as displayed in this rental for the year 1626, being updated accordingly. Interestingly in 1642 a Parliamentary force under Lord Forbes and General MacAdam, after they had taken over Bunratty Castle during the Catholic uprising, found a sum of £2,000 hidden in its walls, which they made use of to pay their troops.⁴³ Most likely this was the earl's rental income from his estate, which prior to the 1641 rebellion was yielding a good return. The earl at this time was Barnabas, sixth earl, who, having handed over his castle to the Parliamentarians and excused himself to England, claimed to have no money to help the army.⁴⁴ Obviously this amount of money was too large to attempt to carry safely in troubled times to England. The earl presumably entertained hopes of returning to enjoy his estate revenue in Ireland in quieter times, an event which in the end, was not to happen for him, or any of the O'Briens of Thomond.

The rental details a total of 210 lettings of lands (appearing as town and townland names), containing 334 quarters, to 148 named tenants. Some tenants are not named, these land allocations, mainly in the new urban areas, being grouped under the titles, 'Severall Tenannts' or 'London Merchants', possibly evidence of capital speculation in the land market in early-seventeenth-century Co. Clare. In the absence of actual names for these people in the two locations of Ennis and Sixmilebridge, we can only speculate as to their nationality. It is unlikely that they were Irish, as the denominations nearest to each location were tenanted by English and Dutch settlers, and it was in keeping with the earl's plan to populate these urban centers with foreign settlers.⁴⁵ The number of denominations which appear in the rental would represent only about 10% of the number of townlands in Co. Clare today, which stand at 2,211, giving an indication of the change in the political geography of the county in just under 400 years. Almost all of the townlands in the rental are recognizable today, though they were obviously written by a scribe who had little understanding of the Irish language. Most are spelled phonetically, a small number are difficult to identify, and some townland names have disappeared with the passing of time.

The quality as well as the area of land was reflected in the varying rents paid per quarter, and the fact that some tenants also rented a castle on the lands can be seen to have increased the revenue. The earl was receiving an average of £3 to £6, and occasionally as high as £15 per quarter. John Jasper was paying this latter amount at Tullyvarraga and Ballycasey near the present-day Shannon Airport, and the earl's own castle and 2 quarters at his manor of Doonass were rented to 'Thomas Thornton and Robte Chaloner' for £33-10s. It is obvious from the figures that a certain small number of tenants, perhaps favourites of the earl, were getting land at much lower rents, and a few such as Rowland Delahoyde,⁴⁶ Boetius Clanchy, William Brickdale⁴⁷ and some O'Briens and Mac Namaras,

⁴³ Breen, *History of Bunratty Castle*, p. 33.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ Cunningham, *Clanricard and Thomond*, p. 46.

⁴⁶ Delahoyde, an Old-English catholic from Leinster, was a firm favourite with the earl and appears in an Inquisition dated 1636 where Earl Donough transferred to him by deed the castle, town and lands of Fomerla, as well as several other denominations. He was married to a daughter of Clancy of Inch near Ennis, and when his son Oliver was brought before earl Barnabas in 1642 charged with depredation against the protestant settlers, the earl dismissed the charges and gave him the power to execute martial law, see James Frost, *The History and Topography of the County of Clare* (Dublin, 1893) pp 287, 295 & 341-2.

⁴⁷ William Brickdale, Boetius Clancy and Rowland Delahoyde, as favourites of the earl, all sat as jurors on Inquisitions in the 1630s, *ibid.*, pp 324-5.

had no rent at all recorded against them. That Rowland Delahoyde was a favourite of the earl is further evidenced in two entries for Tulla Barony. John Costeloe was renting five quarters of land and a castle at Lisofin for £16-10s. per annum: Delahoyde (in the next entry) was also renting five quarters and one cartron of land, and a castle at Fomerla, but he was only paying £1-10s. He appears in two other entries paying £3 for 2 quarters at Forby and Loghan, and no rent at all for a half cartron at Classagh. Also of interest is the fact that the earl's towns were bringing in good revenue. Sixmilebridge and Ennis were let to 'Severall Tennants' and were earning £17-10s, and £100 respectively. Another high earning property was Crovraghan with five quarters which was rented to Thomas Luther at £50. Kilrush and Cappagh in west Co. Clare which were rented to Jacques Gronier and Thomas Chambers were only realising £18, while little interest appears to have been shown in the earl's north Co. Clare towns of Ennistymon and Liscannor which were rented to Irish tenants, Boetius Clancy and Andrew Comyn, and were only returning £2-3s-4d.

The rental contains the names of forty-six castles, or forty-seven if we take Coollisteige as having the two castles which the rental records. There are three other castles in the area around Coollisteige, and as two of these, Newtown and Doonass⁴⁸ are already recorded in the rental, the second castle recorded at Coollisteige must be John's Castle, (also known as Rinroe Castle), which lies less than one mile to the south of Coollisteige. These four castles were rented by the same two English tenants, Thomas Thornton and Robte Challoner. Twenty-seven of these castles were occupied by English tenants and fourteen by Irish tenants. The earl himself owned the first three castles in the rental (though his name is not recorded), and no tenants are recorded for two other castles. One of these, the castle of Clonmoney, was recorded as being in ruins, while the castle on Feenish Island had no tenant mentioned, and may also have been in ruins at this time.⁴⁹ When the 1626 rental is contrasted against the 1570 and 1574 'castle lists' for Co. Clare,⁵⁰ where no castle was in foreign ownership, we can observe the changing political landscape of the county in the half century or so preceding the rental, the period of the tenure of Donough O'Brien, fourth earl of Thomond. The only exceptions in the sixteenth-century castle ownership lists were seven of the earl of Thomond's castles (who at this time was Conor, third earl, and who was not on good terms with Queen Elizabeth), which were held in 1570 for the Queen by the Anglo-Irish Earl of Ormond Thomas Butler⁵¹ whose aunt, Ellen Butler, widow of Donough O'Brien, second Earl of Thomond, held Lissofin Castle.⁵²

When we compare the names of the English tenants who were renting castles in the 1626 manuscript with the tenants who appear in the list of castles in Co. Clare which were in the hands of Englishmen just prior to the rebellion of 1641,⁵³ we see that only eight were still living in the same castles in 1641, or at least members of the same family name. Perhaps many of these individuals and their families prudently left their allot-

⁴⁸ The earl had introduced a sizeable number of settlers at his manor of Doonass. These suffered badly during the 1641 rebellion, *ibid.*, p. 360.

⁴⁹ Feenish Island was an O'Brien property in the Shannon Estuary, which appears in many O'Brien documents and wills. The castle was in ruins by 1703, see Martin Breen and Ristéard UaCróinín, 'Some Island Castles of Co. Clare', *The Other Clare*, vol. 33 (2009) p. 11.

⁵⁰ State Papers, Ireland, Elizabeth, Vol. XXX, No. 68,1 published by Martin Breen, 'A 1570 List of Castles in County Clare', *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, vol. xxxvi (1995) pp 130-8:133, and State Papers, Ireland, Elizabeth, Vol. XLV, No. 35,1, published by R.W.Twigge, 'Edward White's description of Thomond, 1574', *Journal of the North Munster Archaeological Society*, vol. I, no 2 (1910) pp 75-85:80.

⁵¹ S.P.I. Elizabeth. Vol XXX. No. 67.

⁵² Martin Breen & Ristéard Ua Cróinín, 'Some Towerhouse Sites in East Clare', *The Other Clare*, vol. 27 (2003) p. 10.

⁵³ Philip Dwyer, *The Diocese of Killaloe* (Dublin, 1878) p. 197.

ments in Thomond before the commencement of hostilities. Many of the Dutch settlers who came were not successful, or at least not all established themselves permanently in Thomond.⁵⁴ The remaining tenancies came to an abrupt end with the onslaught of the rebellion of that year, though some of these tenants returned in later years.⁵⁵ In fact ten settler families from the 1626 rental appear giving evidence of their losses and distress during the rebellion in the 1641 Depositions List.⁵⁶ These names include Ward, Graneere, Chambers, Blood, Vandeleure, Mordant, Hill, Hickman and Heathcote. The depositions of some of the expelled New-English settlers reveal a genuine unawareness that their Gaelic neighbours generally despised them.⁵⁷ It is thought-provoking to speculate as to whether the architect of their misery, Earl Donough, shared their belief, or if he could have been so detached from reality not to imagine that his Irish tenants would resent his plan of colonisation.⁵⁸

When we consult the 1659 census⁵⁹ only two of these families were still living at the same location in 1659 as they had been in 1626. Starkey was at Dromoland (though now also at Killaloe), and Granier was at Kilrush. Several other colonist surnames such as Blackwell, Hickman, Vandeleure and Thornton appear in both rental and census, though at different locations. Further plantations followed in aftermath of the 1641 rebellion and the subsequent Cromwellian confiscations. The 1659 census (in common with the 1626 rental, for its period) shows that the number of New-English settlers had once again continued to increase. In 1659 they were generally clustered in and around the newly formed borough-towns of Kilrush, Ennis and Sixmilebridge, and also in the southeast corner of Co. Clare, at Ballykeellaun, just north of Limerick City (beside Castlebank, one of the earl's strongholds⁶⁰) where there were twenty-nine English '*Titulados*', or titleholders.⁶¹ In 1626 these centres held some New-English tenants, but not to the same extent. Perhaps the newer settlers had learned from the experiences of 1641, and felt that it was safer to settle in larger groups near centres of population. Once again, they were settled in the most fertile areas of the county, with little or no English tenants in the Baronies of Corcomroe and Burren. At first glance we only see a misleadingly low percentage of just 2.6% of the population in the 1659 census denominated as English.⁶² A closer study of the census however reveals that very many of the '*Titulados*' were in fact English, though they were enumerated as Irish. Examples of these names are Colpoys, England, Poore, Purden, Denn, Stapleton and Thobbin. Quite obviously it had taken little time for these families to consider themselves Irish.⁶³ In the 1641 depositions many deponents described themselves as 'British' Protestants⁶⁴ though some used 'Irish' Protestants, while James Vandeleure stated that he was a 'Dutch' Protestant.⁶⁵

⁵⁴ Cunningham, 'Newcomers in the Thomond Lordship', p. 107.

⁵⁵ Nugent, *Gaelic Clans of Co. Clare and their Territories*, p. 216.

⁵⁶ <http://1641.tcd.ie/>.

⁵⁷ Nugent, 'Gaelic clan system of Co. Clare and the English nation-state', p. 96.

⁵⁸ For more information on how far the earls of Thomond had distanced themselves from the lives of their subjects, see Brian Ó Dálaigh, 'From Gaelic warlords to English country gentlemen—The O'Briens of Thomond 1543–1741', *The Other Clare*, vol. 25 (2001) pp 40–42:42 where Ó Dálaigh wrote that Earl Barnabas broke down and cried at the assizes in Ennis in 1641, begging the people not to enter into the rebellion: his cries fell on deaf ears.

⁵⁹ Pender, *Census 1659*, pp 163–88.

⁶⁰ Frost, *History of Clare*, p. 362.

⁶¹ Pender, *Census 1659*, p. 166.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 188.

⁶³ Cunningham, *Clanricard and Thomond*, p. 48.

⁶⁴ Max Granier for example, TCD, 1641 Depositions Project, online transcript, January 1970 accessed 01 January 2013.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

The names of the Irish tenants in the 1626 rental contain typical Co. Clare surnames such as MacNamara, O'Brien, O'Hogan, O'Grady and Considine. It also shows that a few of the old Gaelic *'literati'* still held on to a portion of their land. The MacBrody family,⁶⁶ who for generations were *ollaimh* to the O'Brien earls of Thomond, were renting eight parcels of land in their ancestral territory of Ibrickan, though in the past their land was held rent free by virtue of their office as learned poet-chroniclers. Interestingly, we note that 'Teig mc Brodies widdowe' still held the family's patrimonial land at Knockenalbona, which shows that Teige MacBrodie, *ollamh* to the O'Briens, was deceased by 1626. According to the rental, no money was due for this land, which amounted to 'one quarter', though the other seven MacBrody rentals were charged at the regular rate of £3 to £6 per quarter, with 'Teig mc Brodie's sonnes' holding five quarters at Kildeema and Finnore and paying £30 rent to the earl. Although the process of anglicisation was in full sway by 1626, it is interesting to note that aspects of customary Gaelic practices such as rent-free estates for favoured members of the learned class persisted down to the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Knockanalban Castle, which was situated on a *crannóg*, was under the proprietorship of the MacBrody's from at least 1586.⁶⁷ They were still in residence there in 1615 and the denomination was rent free.⁶⁸ A similar rent-free arrangement is recorded for Knockanalban in the 1626 rental, though the castle is not mentioned. Their other residence, a hilltop towerhouse at Dunogan, was by this time in the hands of one James Bourke. This towerhouse was the property of the MacBrody's up to at least 1615, though it was not rent free at that time.⁶⁹

Members of other learned families also appear to have remained as chief tenants of the earl, some at reduced rents, and some paying little or no rent, perhaps an indication of appreciation by the earl at their changing attitude to anglicisation, or perhaps it may have been their ability to accept change when the portends of the end of the old Gaelic civilisation became evident. Some families successfully made the political and economic transition of the early seventeenth century and retained their status and landholding intact. One example is the MacClancy family who for generations were professors of brehon law and poetry in both Corcomroe and Tradraige. By 1588 a member of the lineage, Boetius MacClancy appeared as sheriff of Co. Clare, ruthlessly dealing with the storm-tossed crews of the Spanish Armada, actively carrying out the orders of the president of Connaught, Sir Richard Bingham.⁷⁰ In 1615 another Boetius was sheriff of Co. Clare⁷¹ but by this time his name was anglicised to Clancy.⁷² It is highly likely that this was Baothghalach Óg (Boetius the younger) who also featured in the rental and was granted the manor of Knockfinn in 1622 by King James I.⁷³

Boetius McClancy⁷⁴ held half of a half-quarter and one cartron of land at Lisroe in Kilmaley rent free, and more than three quarters of land and a castle in Ennistymon at just

⁶⁶ On these learned poet-chroniclers see McNerney, 'Lettermoylan of Clann Bhruaideadha', pp 1-33.

⁶⁷ *The Irish Fiant's of the Tudor Sovereigns* (Dublin, 1994), Fiant no. 4860.

⁶⁸ Luke McNerney, 'The Earl of Thomond's 1615 Survey of Ibrickan, Co Clare'.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ T.J. Westropp, 'Notes of the Sheriffs of Co. Clare', *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xx (1890) p. 70.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² The surname in Irish is Mac Fhlannchadha and was commonly anglicised under numerous variants in the seventeenth century, including McClanchy, McClancy and Clancy.

⁷³ *Irish Patent Rolls of James I - Ireland* (Dublin, 1966) p. 526.

⁷⁴ For further information on this learned family see Luke McNerney, 'A Mac Fhlannchadha Fosterage Document, c.1580', *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, vol. 51 (2011) pp 1-10.

ten shillings annual rent, while Donough McClancy held four quarters and one cartron of land in Ballymacon in Bunratty at £10 rent and a small parcel of land in Kilraghtis rent free. Morris O'Mulconry held one quarter of land in Tulla Barony at an annual rent of £2-10s. This family had a school of history and poetry at Ardkyle near Bunratty. The O'Davorens still held their traditional law school residence at Cahermacnaghten, although they only held one half 'cessie' of land, at an annual rent of 13s-4d.⁷⁵ The Uí Dhálaigh, (O'Dalys), the hereditary poets of the O'Loughlins of Burren, retained their traditional residence in Finavarra in north Co. Clare, holding two quarters and one cartron of land at a rent of £1-6s-8d. They were also tenants of the earl at Ballaghboy in Doora Parish, Barony of Bunratty, holding one cartron at £1-10s. They were still resident in Finavarra in 1659 according to the census of that year.⁷⁶ Only one of the MacCruitín family appears in the rental, 'Hugh McCruttin', who held three quarters at Glendine, near Miltown at a rent of £13-10s. The MacCruitín, (Clann Chruitín, Curtin), were an older *ollamh* family to the O'Briens. The first mention of them in the annals is from 1354.⁷⁷ In 1376 the Four Masters recorded the death of 'Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond'.⁷⁸ By 1626 they appear to have declined in status and were paying full rent on their property.

The first three townland entries of the rental, which include Bunratty, were clearly retained by the earl, as no tenant or rent is shown. Each of these townlands had a substantial castle. The fourth entry, Ardkyle, as already noted, long the property of the O'Mulconrys, legal notaries, jurors and keepers of a school of chronicling (*seanchas*), poetry and Gaelic learning in the townland,⁷⁹ was no longer held by this family. Donough O'Brien, fourth earl of Thomond, had desired the Ardkyle property, being good quality land, and situated close to his castle at Bunratty. In the absence of any agreement, the land was taken forcibly in 1618 by Donough O'Brien, and exchanged for poorer quality land in Shandangan, Kilmurry Parish.⁸⁰ According to the rental, 'Morris O'Mulconery' held one quarter, and one third of a cartron in Clonmore⁸¹ at a rent of £2-10s. Another document in the Petworth House Archive sheds further light on this transfer: 'Donat, late earl of Thomond, having a great desire to gain and acquire the said lands...in regard that they lay convenient and near to his land of his manor of Bunratty...in the year 1618 [Muiris] was forced to give possession...to the said Donat.'⁸² In 1638, a petition to the earl (then Donough's son, Henry fifth earl, for whom the rental was drawn up) by Daniel O'Mulconry for the return of his father's lands at Ardkyle, met with little success.⁸³ The decline in status of the family probably began some time earlier: John O'Mulconry held Rossmanagher Castle in 1570⁸⁴ but by 1574 the castle was in the hands of Conor

⁷⁵ For further information on these learned families see Dermot F. Gleeson, 'Some Learned Men of Killaloe Diocese', *Molua* (1950), pp 18-35.

⁷⁶ Pender, *Census 1659*, p. 185.

⁷⁷ E. J. Gwynn, 'Fragmentary Annals from the West of Ireland', *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, section c, vol. 37 (1924-7) p. 153.

⁷⁸ Annals of the Four Masters, *sub anno* 1376.

⁷⁹ Gleeson, 'Some Learned Men of Killaloe Diocese', pp 25-6.

⁸⁰ Luke McLnerney, 'Documents from the Thomond Papers at Petworth House Archive', p. 21.

⁸¹ According to the 1570 and 1574 castle lists the castle of Clonmore, situated two miles west of Quin, was then the property of the family of Shane Reogh MacNamara.

⁸² McLnerney, 'Documents from the Thomond Papers at Petworth House Archive', p. 35.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

⁸⁴ Breen, '1570 List of Castles', p. 132.

O'Brien, third Earl of Thomond.⁸⁵ We know that Rossmanagher Castle was used by the O'Mulconry family as part of their school and that members of the O'Davoren family from the law school at Cahermacnaghten studied and copied manuscripts there in 1564. A reference in the marginalia of the manuscript Egerton 88 in the British Library, written chiefly by Domhnaill O'Davoren and other scribes of the Burren law school notes: '*Sin a Domnuill ó Dábhi ocus a chair maille madtá ann. lá fheil Aoengus[a] aniu. a rios muin[e]chair dúinn uile ailim trócaie...damh*' (This, Donal, from David, and his love accompanying all the contents. Today is the festival of [S.] Angus, we all being at Rossmanagher. I crave mercy... for myself).⁸⁶

Examining the rental, barony by barony, it is clear that the earl had settled most of the best land on his English and Dutch tenants. Practically all the larger lettings of land, those of between four and nine quarters, were let to English and Dutch tenants, for which they were paying handsomely; for example two of the highest rents paid in the rental were by Garratt van Asperan who was paying £70 for six quarters in Kilfiltenan and Thomas Luther who was paying £50 for five quarters in Crovraghan near Ballynacally. Almost the entire Barony of Bunratty had foreign tenants, with the exception of the earl's own estate around Bunratty Castle, and a few lettings to his O'Brien relations and some to Mac Namara and Clancy tenants.⁸⁷ A similar situation existed in the Barony of Tulla in east Clare, in the Barony of Islands in central Clare and in the Baronies of Clonderlaw and Moyarta in south-west Clare, all with little or no Irish tenants. The less accessible areas in north-west Clare which lie within the Baronies of Burren and Corcomroe appear to have retained almost exclusive Irish tenancy, with just one exception, that of Captain Hugh Norton who held seven quarters of land, the largest letting in Corcomroe, at £24. 10s. The Barony of Inchiquin in central Clare was almost equally divided between Irish and English tenants, while the Barony of Ibrickan in west Clare was almost exclusively let to Irish tenants, with just a few exceptions, such as Valentine Blake, Peter Ward and Captain Hugh Norton.

Conclusion

While the rental is titled as having been created for Henry O'Brien, 5th earl of Thomond, it represents the work of anglicisation initiated by his father Donough. Although outwardly Protestant and being in high favour with the English government of the day (at a cost of unpopularity with his Irish peers and tenants), Donough still retained, albeit not outwardly, at least some of the trappings of a Gaelic lord, but was the last of his line to do so. Through the colonisation of large portions of his estate to foreign tenants, he raised substantial capital, and most likely tenanted many under-populated portions of his estate in the process; although some of this was affected through the forced acquisition of land from Gaelic proprietors in order to settle some of his New-English and Dutch tenants. The earl was equally active in consolidating his estates around Bunratty by appropriating the lands of nearby freeholders, thus ensuring the development of the core of his estate around his demesne.

⁸⁵ Twigge, 'Description of Thomond 1574', p. 79.

⁸⁶ Standish Hayes O'Grady, *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum* (London, 1926) Vol. I, p. 131, I am grateful to Luke McNerney for this reference. For further information on this subject see Luke McNerney, 'A Mac Fhlannchadha Fosterage Document, c.1580: Notes on the Siol Fhlannchadha of Tradraighe', *The Irish Genealogist*, vol. 13, no. 2 (2011) pp 93-127.

⁸⁷ Some landholding septs, such as the McNerneys are not recorded but did nonetheless hold lands in Bunratty at Tomfinlough, Kilnasoolagh, Clonloghan and Kilmaleery, see Luke McNerney, 'Land and Lineage: The McEnerhins of Ballysallagh in the Sixteenth Century', *North Munster Antiquarian Journal*, vol. 49 (2009) pp 1-26.

The rental shows that very little of the Thomond estate remained unpopulated, or was not returning an income by 1626, two years after the death of Donough O'Brien. His son Henry, for whom the rental was drawn up, appears to have lived much of his life at Bunratty Castle, rearing his five daughters, and squandering the family fortune creating dowries to procure for them titled English gentlemen as husbands. Being preoccupied with finance may have been the reason for Henry drawing up this rental in 1626. It is even posited that the early-seventeenth-century sketch plans of Bunratty Castle⁸⁸ showing an orderly and well laid out castle and demesne, were created by him in order to attract possible suitors for his daughters.⁸⁹ Henry died in 1639, before the hostilities of the 1641 rebellion broke out, and was spared the horror of the upheaval. His brother Barnabas, also known as Barnaby,⁹⁰ succeeded him as fifth earl. Barnabas had a troubled tenure at Bunratty, his reign coinciding with the 1641 rebellion and Confederate wars, which caused his allegiances to continually waver to suit the occasion. A political strategist of the highest order, but according to G.U. Macnamara's description of him,⁹¹ 'gymnast' might be a more fitting soubriquet; he had to beat a hasty retreat to his estate in England to preserve life and limb during the rebellion of 1641, and was the last earl of Thomond to live at Bunratty Castle.

Interestingly the 1656 Earl of Thomond's rental,⁹² drawn up for Barnabas O'Brien, (then resident in England), shows that in the aftermath of the 1641 rebellion, many of the same New-English and Dutch settlers such as Starkey, Granier, Blood, Aylmer, Burton, Hickman, Delahoyde and Vandeleure as well as others, had returned and some had re-settled on their former estates. The number of New-English settlers in Thomond had increased from 42% in 1626 to 52% in 1656,⁹³ a figure which appears to have been reversed in the 1659 census, when the New-English figure dropped to about 40% and the native Catholic ownership increased to 60%,⁹⁴ although as previously noted, many of the New-English settler names were recorded as being Irish. The plantations initiated by the Tudors and continued on a different scale by Gaelic magnates such as the Thomonds, notwithstanding the period of the Cromwellian plantations, provided the initial backdrop to the later period of the Protestant Ascendancy and the landed gentry who dominated political life well into the nineteenth century.

⁸⁸ P.H.A., C27/H1 and C27/H2.

⁸⁹ Breen, *Bunratty Castle*, pp 74-8.

⁹⁰ Christened Brian, but it appears that in keeping with his upbringing he preferred to be known as Barnabas, see George U. Macnamara, 'Bunratty, Co. Clare', *Journal of the North Munster Archaeological Society*, vol. iii, no. 4 (1915) p. 288.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 311. Macnamara described Barnabas as follows: 'An easy going, harmless man, perhaps in quiet times, but a political trimmer of the first water, who sat on three rickety stools at the same time – King, Confederation and Parliament – with unparalleled success'.

⁹² Ainsworth (ed.), *The Inchiquin Manuscripts*, p. 535, no. 1538.

⁹³ Nugent, *Gaelic Clans of Co. Clare and their Territories*, p. 216.

⁹⁴ Patrick Nugent, 'The Interrelationship Between Population and Settlement in County Clare in the Seventeenth Century: the Evidence from the 1659 'Census'', in Matthew Lynch & Patrick Nugent (eds), *Clare History and Society* (Dublin, 2008) p. 81.

Appendix
The 1626 Rental of Thomond Property

Baronie of	Name of the Landes	Quarters	Halfe Quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
Bunrattie	Bunrattye	Sixe				one
	Rosmonegher	Twoe				one
	Drumlyen	Fower				one
	Ardkeyle	Three				
	Beallahynan	one				one
	Ballicorey	Fower	halfe			
	Clonkeyrie		halfe			
	BallymacConno etc	Fower		one		
	Bernefinsnie	one				
	Noghevale		halfe			
	Curraghmocban		halfe			
	Quillan	one				
	Mockrossey etc	Three		one		
	Inchycronan	Sixe 1/3 part				one
	Downimullvihill	Twoe	halfe			one
	Cahirshaghnes	one		one		
	Ballicarbeg	Three				one
	Drambane	1/3 part				
	Killolobegg	1/3 part				
	Bellagaddy			one		
	Ballinecraggie	Three				one
	Iland mc Knavin	one				
	Dromollan	Nine				one
	Ballihe					
	Dromgenagh		Halfe			
	Rynana	one	Halfe	1/3 part		
	Ballicassey	Twoe				
	Tulliverga	one		one		
	Lehardan	one				
	Powlmore etc	one				
	Dromgoiley	One				
	Belloghboy			one		
	Cratteloh more	Three				one
	Connagh	Three				
	Cratteloh keile		halfe			one
	Balleyenaghtenbeg		11th part			
	ffebagh			one		
	Balleywroghran		halfe			
	Clonmonagh	Twoe				one ruinous
	Belaghasney	Twoe				
	Curraghenatthey	One				
	Carrogarre etc	Sixe	halfe			
	Ballyluddan	One				
	Ballyvanmcban	Twoe				

Names of Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie Gale		
	Clare	Bunratty		£	s	d
			Drumline			
Robert Hawksworth				vi		
Capt. Hugh Norton			Ballimalry	xiii	10	
Thomas mc Redmond				ii	10	
Donnogh Clanchy				x		
Robert Hibberts						
Reginald Friel						
Teig mc Nemarra					10	
Teig mc Considine				v		
Teig mc Nemarra				x		
Anthony Heathcott			Inchycronin	xx		
Donell mc Nemarra				vii	x	
Teig mc Connor				v		
Richard Fuller				i		
Richard Fuller				iii		
Richard Fuller				iii		
Peeter Warre				vii		
Richard Keatinge			Killanasolagh		vi	viii
Richard Keatinge			Kilmallery	v		
William Starkey			Killanasolagh	xxx	xv	
Samuell Sadge			Killmaley	ii	x	
John O Ruddan			Kilconnerey	x		
John Jasper			Drumline	xxx		
John Jasper				xv		
Turlogh O'Brien						
Clanmoylers				iii		
Piers Holland			Clonloghan	x		
The Daleyes			Dowyer	i	x	
Donogh O'Brien				xxv		
Thomas Briant				x		
Percy Daye				v	x	
					xii	vi
Dermot More & Teig Meighan				i		
			Bunrattie			
			Bunrattie			
			Bunrattie			
Garratt van Asperan			Kilfiltenan	Lxx		
Michael Bellamy				v		
London Merchants						

<i>Baronie</i>	Name of the Landes	Quarters	Halfe Quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
<i>of</i>						
<i>Bunrattie</i>	Manesmore		halfe			
	Kilbreccan		halfe			
	Dromowsaghney			one		
	Classagh			1\2		
	Agherrinaghmore		halfe			
	Agherrinaghmore		halfe			one
	Kilraghtis			one		
	Coolbane			1\2		
	Ballioghan			one		
	Knockdorlis etc			one		
	Bunneyhow		halfe			
	Moneyhow			1\2		
	Innismacnaghtin	One		1\2		
	ffinnis	One				One
	Knockeskibboll			One		
	Muckenagh			1\2		
	Kiltoolagh		halfe			
Rents charge	Ballegossan begg		halfe			
R. C.	Shraghnegallowne etc	Five	halfe			

Baronie	Name of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
of						
Tullagh	Coulreagh etc	2\3				one
	Lissofin etc	Five			one	
	Fommerley etc	Five		one		one
	Tyrovannyn		halfe			one
	Naddonurro	one	halfe			one
	Quillistege etc	Three				twoe
	Six mile Bridge	Twoe				
	Cappagh	Twoe				one
	Polanatta			one		
	Ballroo etc	one				
	Bally Issin	Twoe	halfe			
	Clonemore etc	one		1\3 part		
	Moygalla etc	one		?Carton 1\3 part		
	Moighmore		halfe			
	Corguill ffaby etc					
	Cappagh-Kea	one				
	Dunasse etc	Twoe	halfe			one
	Erenagh	One				
	Forby & Loghan	Twoe				
	Quillane	One				
	Killegurtin			one		
	Rath	one	halfe	one		
	Magherey-Rengh			one		
	Ballymulcashill	one				halfe the Castle
	Fennagh	Twoe				

Names of Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie Gale		
	Clare	Bunratty		£	s	d
London Merchants						
London Merchants						
Shane mc Cloyne					x	
Rowland Delahoyde						
George Brereton				ii		
George Brereton				ii		
Donogh Clanchy			Kilraghtis			
Donogh O'Brien				i	x	
Donell mc Nemarra						
			Killconnerey			
			Kilconnerie			
Gabriell Keating			Dowrey	i		
Mahowne mc Donogh				i	x	
William Brickdale			Kiltoolagh			
Rorey mc Coyne						vi
James O'Gradey & Managh O'Grady				ii	vi	

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Tullagh		£	s	d
John mc Nemarra				ii		
John Costeloe				xvi	x	
Rowland Delahoid				i	x	
Sr John mc Nemarra					xv	
Thomas Thornton				x		
Robert Challoner				xx		
Severall Tennants				xvii	x	
James Tanner				xv		
Daniell O Carmodie				ii		
James van Delure				v		
Richard fuller				xii	x	
Morris O'Mulconnery				ii	x	
James van Delure				viii		
Richard and Thomas mc Tibbott				i		
The Studkeepers				xvi		
Rory Mergagh				ii	x	
Thomas Thornrton Robte Chaloner				xxxiii	x	
James Baskeruile						
Rowland Delahoide				iii		
Teig mc Considin				v		
Sr John mc Nemarra						
Brian Cooke						
William Balston				xv	x	

<i>Baronie</i>	Name of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
<i>of</i>						
<i>Tullagh</i>	Bealachullyn	One				one
Rent charge	Leycarroh-begg		1\2			
	Killenenagh	one				
	Kilcredan		halfe			
	Clowntyine					

Baronie	Name of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
of the						
Ilandes	Clonewhite etc	Three				
	Channons Iland etc	Twoe				
	Belacorick	Three		Three		one
	Gortegebin etc	One				
	fforrower		halfe			
	Lissin etc	Twoe				
	Crag-Brien	Sixe				one
	Rameyhan etc	one				
	Ballyea etc	Fower				
	Tiervicklane	Twoe	halfe			
	Liffars	Twoe				
	Barnetwick	Twoe	halfe			
	Darraghs	Twoe				
	Lismel-breedie	One				
	Knockanera	One				
	Knock Lissan etc	Fower				
	Balleyloghfadda	Two				
	Abbey Clare etc	Three	halfe			
	Keeltie etc	one				
	Clare etc	Sixe				one
	Cahircalla etc	Twoe	halfe			
	Ilan mc cragh etc	Sixe				one
	Cloghanaboy etc	Three				one
	Drumcliffe	Seaven				
	Ennysdadrum	One				
	Lannagh		Halfe			
	Clunrawd more	One				one
	Towne of Ennish etc	Twoe				
	Towne and ffaire of Clare					
	Balleymacala & Lisroe		Halfe	one		
	Lack		Halfe			
	Bandalalagh		Halfe			

Baronie	Names of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
of						
Clonderala	Kiltilen	Three		one		
	Carropegge etc	One 1\3 part				
	Downegoroge etc	one				one
	Carroreagh			1\2		

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Tullagh		£	s	d
Seeda mc Donnogh						
Phillipp Comyn					xv	
Rory O'Halleran					x	
Clan Sheedaes					x	
Mahowne mc Teige oge					x	

Tennants	Countie	Baronye	Parrish	Due everie Gale		
	Clare	Ilandes		£	s	d
Dermott mc Considin				x	xv	
John Munsell				ix		
Thomas Butler			Clondegad	xv		
Teig mc Gillereagh			Clondegad	vii		
Connor mc Considin			Clondegad	x	x	
Zachary Bloud			Clondegad	ix		
James Aylmer			Clondegad	xxxv		
Thomas Burton			Clondegad	vi		
Thomas Burton			Abbey Clare. Killone	xii		
James Blackwell				ix		
Capt. Hugh Norton			Drumcliffe		x	
Gregory Hickman			Abbey Clare	xii	x	
Willm Brickdale			Killone	v		
Mahone mc Donogh			Abbey Clare	iiii	x	
Wm. Brickdale			Killone	ii	x	
Luke Rawson			Abbey Clare	xx		
Gregorie Hickman			Abbey Clare	xi		
Thomas Weldon			Abbey Clare	xii	x	
Richard Chitney			Drumcliffe	iii		
Capt. Sam. Norton			Killone. Abbey Clare	xiiii	x	
William Brickdale			Killone Drumcliffe	iii		
London Marchants			Abbey Clare	xxx		
London Marchants			Abbey Clare	xvii	x	
Simon Thorogood			Drumcliffe	i	xv	
Nicholas Parsons			Abbey Clare	iii		
Connor mc Considin			Clondegad	vii	x	
David Bourk Thomas Wright			Drumcliffe	xx		
Severall Tennants			Drumcliffe	C		
Capt. Sam: Norton			Abbey Clare	xv		
Boetius Clanchy			Kilmaley			

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Clonderala		£	s	d
Wm Hickman				ix	xv	
Steeven Bonner				viii		
John Usher				vi	x	
Donogh mc Gillereugh					xiii	iiii

<i>Baronie</i>	Names of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
<i>of</i>						
<i>Clonderala</i>	Ayleroe	1/6 part				
	Cahiracon etc	Twoe	halfe	one		one
	The Balffs			1/2		
	Burren		halfe			
	Cappogh negarogh		halfe			
	Erebull etc	one				
	Crovarahan	Five				one
	Carrownuskie		halfe			
R. charge	Ballycloghesey			one		
	Innish Dea	one				
	Innish more	one	halfe			
	Roscleeve		halfe			
	Knockerebane		halfe			

Baronie	Names of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
of						
Moyfarta	Quirenkelly etc	Fowre 2/3 parts				
	Killrush etc	Twoe		one		
	Belatallin	One		1/2		
	Cappagh and Kilrushe	Twoe		one		
	Ballynoad etc	Three				
	Dangenelly	One				
	Ballemacreenan	One 1/3 part				
	Dunbegge	Twoe				one
	Dunmore	Twoe				one

Baronie	Names of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
of						
Corcomroe	Cragemuloora	Seaven				
	Ennisdyman	Three	Halfe			one
	Liscannor	one				one

Baronie	Names of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
of						
Burrin	Ballymorrohoe	Twoe				one
	Cessymoremcgillernestor	2/3 parts				
	Banroe	one quarter 1/3 part				one
	Cahirvicartin				1/2	
	Balleylin etc				twoe	
	Polbane	2/3 parts				
	Kiltebrack				one	
	ffynnevarra	twoe		one		
	Morioghtohy	1/3 part				

Baronie	Names of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
of						
Inchyquin	Ballyportrewe	One				one
	Moyheree	Fower				one

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Clonderala		£	s	d
Donogh mc Connor				i		
Ladie Mordant				vi		
Richard Keatinge					xv	
Derby Gillereugh				iiii	x	
Derby Gillereugh				iii		
Thomas Lattmier				iiii		
Thomas Luther				L		
Widdowe Pursell				i		
Robert Turton					x	
Connor mc Considen				xv		
mc Mahowne				iii		

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Moyfarta		£	s	d
Henry Blackwall			Moyfarta	xx		
Jaques Gronier			Kilrush	ix		
Thomas Chambers				vi	v	
Thomas Chambers			Kilrush	ix		
Michael Jackson			Kilrush	ix	xiii	iiii
The fflannegan's				i	x	
Giles Croell			Kilrush	vi	xiii	iiii
James Comyn				xi		
Robert Hill				viii	x	

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Corcomroe		£	s	d
Capt Hugh Norton				xxiiii	x	
Boetius Clanchy					x	
Andrew Comyn				i	xiii	iiii

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Burrin		£	s	d
Teig O'Brien				v		
John mc Cashee				i	vi	viii
Edmond Hogane				i		
The Davorins					xiii	iiii
Turlogh O'Brien Connor O'fflanegan				i	xiii	iiii
Mahowne oge O'Connow				ii	xiii	iiii
				i	vi	viii
The Daleyes				i	vi	viii

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Inchyquin		£	s	d
Sr Rogr O'Shaghnusey				vi		
Robert Burnell				xvii		

<i>Baronie</i>	Names of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
<i>of</i>						
<i>Inchyquin</i>	Torkenagh		halfe			
	Rathmergin	one				
	Drumfinglas	Twoe				one

Baronie	Names of Landes	Quarters	H quarters	Cartrons	Cessies	Castles
of						
Ibrackan	Magh	Twoe				one
	Lackamore etc	one				
	Kilfarboy	one				
	Ballymackrffe	one				
	Fentragh-begg	one				
	Carrokeele	one				
	ffentraghmore	one				
	Knockliskany etc	Twoe				
	ffynourbegg etc	Three				
	Leegard etc	Three				
	Glandayne etc	Three				
	Kildeema finormore etc	ffive				
	Dunsallagh	one				
	Dunnogan etc	Three				one
	Shannaglas	one				
	Caroenloggan	one				
	Cloghanweelemnee	one				
	Knocknabegly	one				
	Molaskea	one				
	Moglasbegg	one				
	Cloghanhinchy	Three				
	Shandrum etc	one				
	Ballymackee	Twoe				
			halfe			
			halfe			
	Cahircolligan	one				
	Annagh		halfe			
	Emlagh	1\3				
	Cloghans	Foure				
	Tullaghebir	one				
	ffarhy	one				
	Carramore Carrowbogh	Twoe				
	Killard	Twoe				
	Cahirlean	one				
	Glassloen	one				
	Ballard, west	one				
	East-Ballard	one				
	Trumrrogh	one	halfe	one		one
	ffreigh	Twoe				
	Cahirrush	one				one
	Knockenalbona	one				

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Inchyquin		£	s	d
Robert Burnell					x	
Edmond O'Gradie			Kiltoolagh	ii		
Edmond Hogane					iii	ix

Tennants	Countie	Baronie	Parrish	Due everie gale		
	Clare	Ibrackan		£	s	d
Capt. Hugh Norton				vii		
Daniel Granagh Gillabreedy mc Broadie				iiii		
Teig mc GillaPatrick				viii	v	
Gillabreedy mc Brodee				iii	x	
Teig mc Murrough Mahowne O'Helerie				iii	x	
Daniell Mergagh				iii	x	
Fynin mc Dermod				iii	x	
Downe mc Gillerengh				viii		
Teig mc Encarragee				ix		
Donegh mc Gillpatrick				xiii	x	
Hugh mc Cruttin				x	x	
Teig mc Brodie's sonnes				xxx		
Daniell mc Scanland				vii	x	
James Bourke				x	x	
Dermot mc Brodie				iii	x	
Teig mc Ea				ii	x	
Connor mc Gorman				iii	x	
Daniell mc Scanland				iii	x	
Daniell mc Scanland				iii	x	
Daniell mc Scanland				ii	x	
Teig O'Hurrohoe and others				ix		
Barnabee mc Brodie Teig mc Gorman				iiii	v	
Shane O'Dirran and others				xii		
Teig mc Ea				i	xv	
Daniell mc Scanland				i	xv	
Barnaby mc Brodie				i	xv	
Teig mc Ea Donell mc Brodie				i	xv	
Teig mc Ea				i	x	
William Batley				xxx		
Lurkan Duffe				iii	x	
Daniell mc Cragh and others				iiii		
Michael Jacksen				x		
Edward Sowbon				viii		
Rorey mc Cragh				iii		
Connor O'Donnohoe				iiii		
Daniell mc Cragh Connor O'Maddegan				iii	x	
Teig O'Hohnin				iiii	x	
Peeter Ward				vi		
Sr Valentine Blake						
Sr Valentine Blake						
Teig mc Brodies widdowe						