

The National University of Ireland, Galway
Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh

B.A. Examinations 1999-2000

Semester II

History

HI393 : BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN IRELAND

**Professor Marianne Elliott
Professor Nicholas Canny**

Time allowed : Two hours
Answer Three questions

1. In his discourse with Irenius, Eudoxus expresses surprise at the obstinacy of the Old English in their dealings with the government as follows:

Eudox: In truth, Irenius, this is more than ever I heard, that the English-Irish [Old English] there should be worse than the wild Irish. Lord, how quickly doth that country alter men's natures!

Why is Spenser so concerned to discredit the Old English and what arguments do Irenius and Eudoxus advance in support of their overall argument that they were 'worse than the wild Irish?

or

1. What affinity, if any, can you identify between the opinions on the Reform of Ireland advanced in either Richard Beacon, Solon his Follie [1594] or William Herbert, Croftus sive de Hibernia liber and those formulated in Spenser, A View of the Present State of Ireland [1596]?

2. Assess the role of the plantation in Munster in transforming society in the province between 1580 and 1641. What evidence can you cite in support of your assessment?

3. The following extract is from the rental of Richard Boyle, earl of Cork, for Michaelmas 1640 (Chatsworth House, Lismore Papers, vol. 23).

What information on British settlement in this part of Ireland can you derive from this extract?

What are the limitations of this type of evidence for shedding light on British settlement in Ireland during the first half of the seventeenth century?

What rents and arrears I have received within the Barony of Kinalmekey and other parts thereabouts. And what I have received of them and what are not received by me since the 10th day of June anno sixteen hundred forty one, at which time I passed my last account until this present day being Michaelmas 1641

arrears received	
of the widow Turner for part of Kilbrogan lands due at our Lady Day 1641	£ 3-10s
of the widow Maslin for the like	£3-11s-6d
of Mr. Will Brooke for the like	£ 3-10s
of the executors of William Wisman for Kilbegg	£26-13s-4d
of John Martyn of Ballibandon Cotner	10s
of Thomas Roche by Walter Bowles for Farkagh	4s-2d
of Richard Fitz John Roche by Bowls for Kilboy	3s-5d

rents received Kilbegg and Kilbrogan	
of the widow Maslin for six parcels in fee farm	£10
of the widow Maslin for Callatrim lands	£3-10s
of Captain Adderly for 10 parcels of Rowcestown and for the fairs and markets of the same town	£25-13s-4d
Thomas Hill for Kilmore and Colloagadarragh	£50} of which received
Thomas Hill for 2 parcels of Casleelanalagany	} £37-13s
& Lisnemuck	£15}

of the widow Turner for the West Feenagh	£6-13s-4d	
of Walter Baldwin for Maskeigh lands	£17-10s	
Roger Brabant for one parcel of west Feenagh	50s	not paid
of William Burnell for 3 parcels of Kilpatrick	£17-10s	
of Francis Barnard for parcel of the Messhells	£5	
John Cotes assignee to William Hales for 140 acres		
of the Wesshelds	10s	not paid
Augustine Atkins senior for the customs of the		
fairs and markets of Kilpatrick	3s-4d	not paid
of the executors of Mr. William Wiseman	£26-13s-4d	
of the widow Bennett for part of Kilbrogan	£22-13s-4d	not paid
of the widow Maslin for part of Kilbrogan	£4-11s-6d	
of the widow Turner for part of Kilbrogan	£3-10s	not paid

4. The following two extracts from the 1622 survey of the plantation in Ulster relate to assignments to Scottish undertakers, one in Donegal the other in Tyrone. What do the extracts tell you, first of the conditions that undertakers were supposed to meet, and then of the way in which the surveyors of 1622 conducted their business?

As you read the extracts you will see that Sir George Hamilton seemed to have made a more serious effort to meet his obligation that did Viscount Annan. What explanations can you offer for the relative degrees of success in meeting plantation conditions?

The 1622 Survey Co. Donegal

The Precinct of Boylagh and Banagh, allotted to Scottish Undertakers. John Murray, now Lord Viscount of Annan, holdeth as an undertaker all the precinct, being 8 proportions of land containing 10,000 acres viz.

Boylagh Outragh, first granted to Patrick Vaus - 1,000 acres. Upon this stands the ruinous castle of Ballyboyle, to which is adjoined the walls of a house, built about 7 ft. high by Sir Paul Gore, all being leased.

William Hamilton, gent, hath built a house of lime and stone and birch timber, thatched (length, 40 feet, breadth, 26 ft. and height, 20 ft.). Freeholders, nil; leaseholders for 21 years - 3.

Herbert Maxwell, gent, agent for the said Viscount, affirmeth that he hath made 8 minutes, purporting leases of divers parcels for 21 years, but by what authority, appeareth not to us. British men present - 27, whereof meanly armed - 17.

Cargle, first granted to William Stuart - 1,000 acres. There is not any building but only a small bawn of clay and stone, situate upon a rock, (length, 66 ft.; breadth, 50 ft.; height, 10 ft.). this has no gate. Within is begun the wall of a house (length, 32 ft.; breadth, 22 ft.; and height, above 7 ft.), upon which wall there doth lie some birch joists, decayed with the weather, lying waste without any inhabiting therein or near thereunto.

Freeholders - nil.

Herbert Maxwell saith he hath made 15 minutes purporting leases for 21 years of lands.

British men present - 32, whereof reasonable well-armed - 17.

Co. Tyrone

The Precinct of Strabane, allotted to Scottish Undertakers

Sir George Hamilton hath 1500 acres, called Largie als Cloghogenall, upon which is built a good Bawne of lyme and stone, 99 foot long, 57 foot broad and [about] 8 foot high, with 4 Flanckers upon two whereof are built two litle store howses of stone and lyme, covered with slate, wherein Sir George and his Lady with their Familie doe usuallie inhabit. But they being now in Scotland, it is kept by their servants. Neer adioyning to this a Towne of some 20 houses, inhabited with Scots.

There are planted upon this proporcon of British Families:

Freeholders 3 vizt. 1 Haveing 120 acres.

1 haveing 60 acres.

1 haveing 20 acres.

British Tenants whose Estates are unsettled 17.

The said Sir George hath more 1000 acres, called Dirrione, upon which he hath begunn to build a fair stone howse, 4 stories high, which is almost finished, and a Bawne of stone and lyme, 90 foot long, 70 foot

broad and 14 foot high. The house takes up almost the full [whole] Bawne. As soon as it is finished, he intends (as we are informed) to dwell there himself. We found good store of workmen there upon it.

There are planted upon this proporcon of British Families:

Freeholders 2 vizt. 1 haveing 36 [360 acres] acres.

1 haveing 120 acres.

Leaseholders 10 vizt. 1 haveing 120 acres.

2 haveing 60 acres apeece.

5 haveing 20 acres apeece.

2 haveing 20 acres joyntly.

And Cottagers to the number of 6.

There are upon these two proporcons belonging to Sir George Hamilton (as we are informed) 88 Irish Families.

5. Why did the possibility of continuing plantations in Ireland become such a vexed issue during the reign of King Charles I, and how did the rule of Thomas Wentworth in Ireland affect that debate?

6. With what justification can the rising of 1641 in Ireland be identified as a native response to the plantations that had taken place or were in prospect?

7. What was new about the Cromwellian plantation in Ireland, and how does it relate to the plantations that had gone before?

8. 'Such as respect Him [God] not in his ways of nature, being careless to seek him out, do make themselves also incapable of the blessings of Nature through the ignorance and neglect of the good things which God hath provided for them thereby'.

Explain how , in 1652, Samuel Hartlib could thus see a direct connection between Godliness and scientific enquiry, and why he considered Ireland's Naturall History by Gerard and Arnold Boate to be a godly, as well as a scientific, work.

9. "Wherefore, declining all military means of settling and securing Ireland in peace and plenty, what we offer shall tend to the transmuting

one people into the other and the thorough union of interests upon natural and lasting principals"

Explain why Sir William Petty, writing in 1672, believed that the "transmuting" of Irish people into English was then attainable, when, by its own admission, it had eluded the English ever since 1172.