

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

In this volume of essays a group of historians and literary critics debate the representation of early modern Ireland by English Renaissance authors. The contributions deal both with modes of representation – aesthetic, geographic, literary, political, visual – and with the biographies of representative individuals. Thus, historical commentary and textual analysis go hand-in-hand with biography and chronology. The essays are interdisciplinary, combining traditional methods of literary and historical inquiry with a range of new theoretical approaches to texts and their authors. There are discussions of the work of major writers including John Bale, Gabriel Harvey, Barnaby Googe, Edmund Spenser, John Milton and Geoffrey Keating in the context of Irish politics from the Reformation to the Restoration.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

REPRESENTING IRELAND

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

REPRESENTING IRELAND

Literature and the origins of conflict, 1534-1660

EDITED BY

BRENDAN BRADSHAW

Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge

ANDREW HADFIELD

Lecturer in English, University of Leeds

AND

WILLY MALEY

*Lecturer in English, Goldsmith's College,
University of London*



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore,
São Paulo, Delhi, Dubai, Tokyo

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521129268

© Cambridge University Press 1993

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception
and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,
no reproduction of any part may take place without the written
permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1993

This digitally printed version 2009

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Representing Ireland: Literature and the origins of conflict 1534–1660 / edited by Brendan
Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield, and Willy Maley.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0 521 41634 5 hardback

1. English literature – Early modern, 1500–1700 – History and criticism.
2. Ireland – History – 17th century – Historiography. 3. Ireland – History –
To 1603 – Historiography. 4. Ireland – Foreign public opinion, British.
5. English literature – Irish influences. 6. British – Ireland – Historiography.
7. Historiography – England. 8. Ireland in literature. I. Bradshaw, Brendan.
II. Hadfield, Andrew. III. Maley, Willy.

PR129.17R47 1993

890.9'32415'0903 – dc20 92-37859CIP

ISBN 978-0-521-41634-4 Hardback

ISBN 978-0-521-12926-8 Paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or
accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in
this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is,
or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

<i>List of illustrations</i>	<i>page</i>	ix
<i>Notes on contributors</i>		x
<i>Preface</i>		xiii
<i>Chronology</i>		xiv
<i>List of abbreviations</i>		xxiii
1 Introduction: Irish representations and English alternatives	ANDREW HADFIELD AND WILLY MALEY	I
2 The English invasion of Ireland	JOHN GILLINGHAM	24
3 Translating the Reformation: John Bale's Irish <i>Vocacyon</i>	ANDREW HADFIELD	43
4 Encountering Ireland: Gabriel Harvey, Edmund Spenser, and English colonial ventures	LISA JARDINE	60
5 Off the map: charting uncertainty in Renaissance Ireland	DAVID J. BAKER	76
6 Mapping mutability: or, Spenser's Irish plot	JULIA REINHARD LUPTON	93
7 'The fatal destiny of that land': Elizabethan views of Ireland	SHEILA T. CAVANAGH	116
8 Tom Lee: the posing peacemaker	HIRAM MORGAN	132
9 Geoffrey Keating: apologist of Irish Ireland	BRENDAN BRADSHAW	166
10 How Milton and some contemporaries read Spenser's <i>View</i>	WILLY MALEY	191

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660
Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

viii	<i>Contents</i>	
11	Extreme or mainstream?: the English Independents and the Cromwellian reconquest of Ireland, 1649–1651 NORAH CARLIN	209
	<i>Select bibliography</i>	227
	<i>Index</i>	233

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Illustrations

Between pages 115 and 116

- 1 'English Christian and Irish Papist', frontispiece of John Bale, *Vocacyon of Johan Bale to the Bishopricke of Ossorie* (Wesel, 1553). Reproduced by kind permission of the British Library.
- 2 'Captain Thomas Lee' (1594), by Marcus Gheeraedts, the Younger. Reproduced by kind permission of the Tate Gallery.
- 3 'Hybernus miles' (1578), by the Dutch engraver Abraham de Bruyn. Reproduced by kind permission of the British Library.
- 4 'The Battle of Beleek'. Reproduced by kind permission of the British Library.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Notes on the contributors

DAVID BAKER teaches English at the University of Hawaii. He is the author of “‘Some Quirk, Some Subtle Evasion’”: Legal Subversion in Spenser’s *A View of the Present State of Ireland*, *Spenser Studies* 6 (1986): 147–63. He is currently working on a book to be entitled, *Strangers within the Realm*.

BRENDAN BRADSHAW is a Fellow of Queens’ College, Cambridge, and a Lecturer in the Faculty of History. He has written a number of works on early modern Ireland, among them *The Dissolution of the Religious Orders in Ireland under Henry VIII* (Cambridge, 1974) and *The Irish Constitutional Revolution of the Sixteenth Century* (Cambridge, 1979).

NORAH CARLIN is a Lecturer in History at Middlesex Polytechnic. Her studies of seventeenth-century Anglo-Irish affairs include ‘Ireland and Natural Man in 1649’, in *Europe and its Others* (Colchester, 1985), II, pp. 91–111 and ‘The Levellers and the Conquest of Ireland in 1649’, *Historical Journal* 30, 2 (1987): 269–88.

SHEILA T. CAVANAGH is an Assistant Professor of English at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. She has written articles on Spenser and Ireland for *Texas Studies in Language and Literature* and *Renaissance Papers* and for the forthcoming MLA conference on Approaches to Teaching Spenser. For the 1991–2 academic year she has received a grant from the American Association of University Women to work on a book entitled *Wanton Eyes and Chaste Desires: Female Sexuality in The Faerie Queene*.

JOHN GILLINGHAM is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of International History at the London School of Economics. His books include *Richard the Lionheart* (1973), *The Wars of the Roses*

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Notes on contributors

xi

(1982), and *The Angevin Empire* (1984). He was co-editor of the *Historical Atlas of Britain*. Recent articles include 'Love, Marriage and Politics in the Twelfth Century', *Forum for Modern Language Studies* 25 (1989) and 'Elective Kingship and the Unity of Medieval Germany', *German History* 9 (1991). He is currently enjoying two years' research leave financed by the Leverhulme Trust in order to work on a project entitled *Saxon and Celtic: The Beginnings of English Imperialism*.

ANDREW HADFIELD is a British Academy Post-Doctoral Research Fellow in the English Department at the University of Leeds. He has written articles on Spenser and Ireland, sixteenth-century Spenser historiography, Reformation literature and early English colonialism and has co-edited, with John McVeagh, '*Strangers to that Land*': *British Perceptions of Ireland from the Renaissance to the Famine* (Gerrard's Cross, 1992). He is currently working on a book to be entitled *The English Public Sphere: Literature, Politics and National Identity in the Sixteenth-Century*.

LISA JARDINE is Professor of English at Queen Mary and Westfield College, London. She is the author of *Still Harping on Daughters: Women and Drama in the Age of Shakespeare* (Brighton, 1983), and a co-author of *From Humanism to the Humanities: Education and the Liberal Arts in Fifteenth- and Sixteenth-Century Europe* (Cambridge, Mass. 1986). She is currently working on a major project to be entitled *Reading Shakespeare Historically*.

JULIA LUPTON is Assistant Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of California at Irvine. She is co-author, with Kenneth Reinhard, of *After Oedipus: Shakespeare and Psychoanalysis* (Cornell University Press, forthcoming). She has also published essays on Shakespeare, Freud, Spenser, and Du Bellay.

WILLY MALEY is a Lecturer in English at Goldsmith's College, University of London. He recently completed a thesis on cultural identity in early modern Ireland and has written several essays on modern literary theory and Renaissance literature. He is presently preparing *A Spenser Chronology* (Macmillan, forthcoming). He has recently compiled a bibliography on Spenser and Ireland for *Spenser Studies* (1991), and is working on a study of the British Problem, 1541-1641.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xii

Notes on contributors

HIRAM MORGAN is a Research Fellow in the Department of Modern History at The Queen's University of Belfast. He has written a number of authoritative articles on sixteenth-century Ireland. He has recently authored a monograph entitled *Tyrone's Rebellion: The Outbreak of the Nine Years War in Tudor Ireland* in The Royal Historical Society *Studies in History* series.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-12926-8 - Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534-1660

Edited by Brendan Bradshaw, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Preface

This collection arose out of a chance meeting at Cambridge in March 1988. During a discussion of colonialism in the Renaissance – specifically English activities in Ireland – we were struck by the absence of the kind of interdisciplinary approach applied to other periods. We decided there and then to remedy this deficiency. Our aim was to bring together Irish historians and English literary critics in a single volume on English representations of Ireland in the early modern period. We are delighted both with the range of our contributions and the extent of their common concerns. In the course of producing the book we have incurred many debts, both to institutions and individuals: to Kevin Taylor at Cambridge University Press for having the faith in us to go through with the project; to the helpful staff in the British Library, the Brotherton Library at Leeds, the University libraries of Cambridge, Ulster, and Strathclyde; to Paul Hammond, John Dickie, and Andrew Mousley for reading and commenting on earlier drafts of the introduction and our essays; finally, for the encouragement received from Alison, Lucy and Patrick Hadfield, and Geraldine Gallagher, without whom the volume would certainly never have seen the light of day. Andrew Hadfield wishes to thank the British Academy for the award of a Post-Doctoral Fellowship in the Humanities, which helped him to complete this work.

Chronology

- 1534 Thomas, Lord Offaly ('Silken Thomas') repudiates allegiance to Henry VIII (11 June). Earl of Kildare, Offaly's uncle, apprehended and interred in the Tower of London (29 June). English-born Lord Deputy Sir William Skeffington appointed (30 July). English act of supremacy (18 Nov.). Parliament at Westminster attaints earl of Kildare and his supporters (c. 18 Dec.). Publication in London of Thomas Berthelet's *Ordinances for the Government of Ireland*. Separate debased Irish coinage, known as 'coin of the harp', struck in London.
- 1535 Lord Leonard Grey arrives in Dublin as Marshal of the army (28 July). Offaly surrenders (Aug.).
- 1536 Grey appointed Lord Deputy (23 Feb.). Irish Reformation Parliament meets at Dublin (1st session, 1–31 May); acts attainting Kildare and his supporters (28 Hen. VIII, c.1), against absentees (28 Hen. VIII, c.3); suspending Poynings' law (28 Hen. VIII, c.4); and passing English reform legislation (28 Hen. VIII, c.5 & 6). Westminster Parliament attaints Kildare's uncles (18 July). 'Pilgrimage of grace' (Oct.).
- 1537 Kildare ('Silken Thomas') and his five uncles executed at Tyburn (3 Feb.). Gerald, his half-brother, is sole surviving male heir of house of Kildare. Royal Commission under Anthony St Leger appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland (8 Sept. 1537–Apr. 1538). Final session of Irish Reformation Parliament (Oct 13–20 Dec.); passing of act for 'English order, habit, and language', section 9 providing for parish schools to teach English (28 Hen. VIII, c.15).

- 1540 Thomas Cromwell executed on Tower Hill (28 July). St Leger sworn in as Lord Deputy (c.12 Aug.).
- 1541 Act (33 Hen. VIII, c.1) declaring King Henry VIII King of Ireland (18 June). Lord Leonard Grey executed on Tower Hill (28 June). Henry issues instructions to St Leger on policy of ‘surrender and regrant’ (23 Sept.).
- 1542 Publication of John Gough’s *The cōpye of the Submissyon of Oneyll*, London.
- 1544 Irish contingent headed by Lord Power serves in English army at siege of Boulogne (19 July–14 Sept.).
- 1545 English army with Irish troops defeated by Scots at Jedburgh (27 Feb.). Publication of Edward Walshe’s *The office and duety in fightyng for our Countrey*, London.
- 1547 Death of Henry VIII and accession of Edward VI (28 Jan.).
- 1549 Ordinance, made by King’s commissioners in Limerick, outlawing ‘poems or anything which is called *auran* to any person except the king’ (7 Feb.). Order for enforcement of Book of Common Prayer in Ireland (14 Mar.).
- 1550 English council decides to establish mint in Ireland (27 June). Grant to Humphrey Powell to start printing in Ireland (17 July).
- 1551 Sir James Croft sworn in as Lord Deputy (23 May). Publication of *The boke of the common praier after the use of the Churche of England*, Dublin. First book printed in Ireland.
- 1552 John Bale nominated bishop of Ossory (22 Oct.). Croft leaves Ireland (4 Dec.).
- 1553 Bale consecrated bishop of Ossory (2 Feb.). Death of Edward VI (6 July). Proclamation in Ireland of Lady Jane Grey as Queen (27 July). Proclamation in Ireland of Mary I (20 Aug.). Bale departs diocese (Aug.). John Bale’s *Vocacyon... to the Bishopricke of Ossorie* published in exile, Wesel.
- 1554 Gerald Fitzgerald created 11th earl of Kildare (13 May).
- 1555 Bull of Pope Paul IV making Ireland a kingdom (7 June).
- 1556 Sir Henry Sidney’s first Irish appointment, as under-treasurer (13 Apr.). Thomas Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter sworn in as Lord Deputy (26 May).

xvi	<i>Chronology</i>
1557	Radcliffe becomes earl of Sussex (17 Feb.). Parliament in Dublin passes legislation to undertake Leix-Offaly plantation, and establish Queen's and King's Counties (1 June–2 July).
1558	Loss of English Pale around Calais to French (7 Jan.). Death of Mary I and accession of Elizabeth I (17 Nov.). Sidney promoted to Lord Justice (12 Dec.).
1560	Sussex's second parliament in Dublin passes acts of supremacy and uniformity (11/12 Jan.–1 Feb.).
1562	Shane O'Neill submits to Elizabeth at Whitehall (6 Jan.). Order for establishment of court of castle chamber in Ireland (3 July).
1563	Sussex campaigns against Shane O'Neill (Apr.). O'Neill submits (11 Sept.). Publication of Barnaby Googe's <i>Eglogs, Epytaphs and Sonettes</i> , London.
1565	Sidney elevated to Lord Deputy (13 Oct.).
1566	Sidney campaigns in Ulster (Sept–12 Nov.).
1567	Death of O'Neill (2 June). Accession of James VI of Scotland (24 July). Cartographer Robert Lythe in Ireland.
1569	Attainder of Shane O'Neill (11 Mar.). Licence granted to John Hooker to print Irish statutes (20 Mar.). Desmond–Butler Revolt (July–Sept.). Humphrey Gilbert appointed colonel of Munster (c.Oct.). Bill signed to one 'Edmonde Spencer' as bearer from Tours of letters from Sir Henry Norris, English ambassador to France, to Elizabeth (18 Oct.). Edmund Campion in Dublin.
1570	Excommunication of Elizabeth (25 Feb.).
1571	John Kearney publishes the first book in Gaelic printed in Ireland, <i>Aibdil Gaoidhilge & Caiticiosma</i> (Gaelic Alphabet and Catechism), Dublin (June). Sir Thomas Smith and his son, Thomas, granted lands in Clandeboye and the Ards (16 Nov.). Sir William Fitzwilliam appointed Lord Deputy (11 Dec.).
1572	Campion leaves Ireland (c. 31 May). St Bartholomew's Day massacre in Paris (24 Aug.). Thomas Smith, jun., lands with around 100 colonists at Strangford Lough (31 Aug.).
1573	Walter Devereux, first earl of Essex, arrives at Carrickfergus to plant Antrim (Aug.). Smith junior killed in the

- Ards (18 Oct.). Elizabeth withdraws support for Essex's venture (22 May).
- 1575 Rathlin Island massacre (26 July). Sidney reappointed Lord Deputy (5 Aug.).
- 1576 Essex made Earl Marshal of Ireland (9 Mar.). William Gerrard appointed Lord Chancellor (23 Apr.). Sir William Drury appointed President of Munster (20 June). Nicholas Malby installed as military Governor of Connaught (23 July). Essex dies in Dublin (22 Sept.).
- 1577 Palesmen petition against cess (11 Jan.). Spenser possibly in Ireland where he witnesses the execution of Murrough O'Brien at Limerick (1 July). Philip Sidney writes *Discourse of Irish Affairs* (c. Sept.). Massacre by English soldiers of O'Connors and O'Mores at Mullaghmast, Co. Kildare (Nov./Dec.). Publication of first edition of Holinshed's *Chronicles*, London (Dec.).
- 1578 Henry Sidney leaves Ireland for the last time (12 Sept.). Sir William Drury sworn in as Lord Justice (14 Sept.).
- 1579 James Fitzmaurice lands on the Dingle Peninsula with Nicholas Sanders, papal legate (18 July) and builds the Fort D'Oro at Smerwick. Fitzmaurice killed (18 Aug.). Desmond proclaimed traitor (2 Nov.). A group of privy councillors, including the earl of Leicester, 'appointed by her Majesty's special commandment to consult of the affairs of Ireland' (23 Nov.). Ormond campaigns against the rebels in Munster (Dec.).
- 1580 Arthur, Lord Grey de Wilton, appointed Lord Deputy (15 July). Spenser appointed secretary to the Lord Deputy. Grey defeated by O'Byrne at Glenmalure (25 Aug.). Papal force of Italians and Spaniards lands at Smerwick (12-13 Sept.). Grey attacks The Golden Fort at Smerwick (7-9 Nov.). Garrison massacred (10 Nov.).
- 1581 Spenser appointed as registrar or clerk of Faculties in the Irish Court of Chancery (Mar.). Publication of John Derricke's *The Image of Irelande*, London.
- 1582 Grey, recalled, leaves Ireland (31 Aug.). Proclamation offering general pardon to Munster rebels who submit.
- 1583 Desmond killed near Tralee (11 Nov.).
- 1584 Sir John Perrot appointed Lord Deputy (7 Jan.). Richard Bingham appointed President of Connaught

- (Mar.). Commission to Sir Valentine Browne *et al.* to survey Munster (19 June). John Norris appointed President of Munster (24 June). Survey of forfeited lands in Munster (Sept–Nov.). Spenser becomes deputy to the Clerk of the Council of Munster. Publication of Richard Stanihurst’s *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, Antwerp.
- 1585 Hugh O’Neill takes his seat in the Irish Parliament as earl of Tyrone (26 April). Scheme for Munster plantation drawn up (Dec.).
- 1586 Treaty of Berwick between Scots and English (5 July). Bingham massacres Scots supporters of Mayo Burkes at Ardnaree (22 Sept.). Publication of William Camden’s *Britannia*, London.
- 1587 Mary Stuart executed (8 Feb.). Order granting Sir Walter Raleigh 3½ seignories (42,000 acres) in Cos. Cork and Waterford (28 Feb.). Publication of William Farmer’s *Almanack for Ireland*, Dublin (earliest known Irish almanac, no longer extant).
- 1588 Sir William Fitzwilliam reappointed Lord Deputy (17 Feb.). About twenty-five ships of the defeated Spanish Armada wrecked off Irish coast.
- 1589 Commission to inquire into progress of Munster plantation (May). Spenser obtains official possession of Kilcolman Castle (22 May). Visit of Raleigh to Kilcolman as recorded in *Colin Clout*. Spenser returns to England with Raleigh (Oct.).
- 1590 Spenser’s ‘Letter to Raleigh’ dated from Kilcolman (23 Jan.). Spenser may have returned briefly to Ireland (May). Publication of *The Faerie Queene*, Books I–III. Publication of Robert Payne’s *A Brife Description of Ireland*, London.
- 1591 Tyrone marries Mabel Bagenal, sister of Sir Henry Bagenal, Marshal of the army (3 Aug.).
- 1592 Charter incorporating Trinity College, Dublin (3 Mar.).
- 1594 Sir William Russell appointed Lord Deputy (16 May). Publication of Richard Beacon’s *Solon his follie*, Oxford.
- 1595 Art O’Neill, brother of Tyrone, burns the Blackwater fort (16 Feb.). Arrival in Waterford of Sir John Norris as military commander for Ireland (4 May). Marshal

- 1596

Bagenal's army defeated by Tyrone at Clontibret (13 June). Tyrone proclaimed traitor (23 June). Tyrone and Hugh O'Donnell write to Philip II asking for help (17 Sept.). Publication of Spenser's *Colin Clouts Come Home Againe*, dated from Kilcolman (27 Dec. 1591), London.
- 1597

Raid on Spanish fleet moored at Cadiz by 2nd earl of Essex (late June). Sir Richard Bingham suspended pending royal inquiry on conduct in Connaught (Sept.). Completion of Spenser's *A View of the Present State of Ireland*.
- 1598

Thomas, Lord Burgh, appointed Lord Deputy (5 Mar.). Death of Sir John Norris (c. 9 Sept.). Sir Thomas Norris appointed President of Munster (20 Sept.). Sir Conyers Clifford appointed President of Connaught (4 Sept.). Earl of Ormond appointed military commander (29 Oct.). Publication of Thomas Churchyard's *A General Rehearsall of Warres (Churchyard's Choise)*, London.
- 1599

Spenser's *View* entered in Stationers' Register (14 Apr.). English forces routed by Tyrone at the Yellow Ford and Henry Bagenal killed (14 Aug.). Spenser nominated for post of sheriff of Cork by Privy Council, including Essex (30 Sept.). Munster plantation overthrown.
- 1600

Death of Spenser in Westminster (Jan.). Essex appointed Lord Lieutenant (12 Mar.). Parley of Essex and Tyrone, truce agreed (7 Sept.). Essex leaves Ireland without permission (24 Sept.).
- 1601

Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, appointed Lord Deputy (21 Jan.). Sir George Carew appointed President of Munster (6 Mar.). Richard Bartlett, cartographer, making maps in Ulster (continues until 1603). Publication of Essex's *Apologie*, London.
- 1603

Essex executed on Tower Hill, London (25 Feb.). Mountjoy defeats confederate army at Kinsale (24 Dec.).
- 1605

Death of Elizabeth (24 Mar.). Tyrone submits to Mountjoy (30 Mar.). James I proclaimed King in Dublin (5 Apr.). Sir John Davies arrives in Ireland as Solicitor General (20 Nov.).
- 1605

Sir Arthur Chichester appointed Lord Deputy (3 Feb.). Gunpowder plot discovered (5 Nov.).

xx	<i>Chronology</i>
1606	Davies appointed Attorney General (29 May). Publication of Lodowick Bryskett's <i>A Discourse of Civill Life</i> , London.
1607	'Flight of the earls' (4 Sept.). The 'earls' and their associates declared traitors and their lands forfeit (Dec.).
1608	Sir Cahir O'Doherty's revolt (18–19 April). Survey of the six counties in Ulster (19 July).
1610	Agreement between the Privy Council and city of London to plant the city of Derry, the county of Coleraine, and barony of Loughinsholin (28 Jan.). Publication of Barnaby Rich's <i>A New Description of Ireland</i> and Thomas Blenerhasset's <i>A Direction for the Plantation of Ulster</i> , London.
1612	Publication of Davies' <i>Discovery</i> , London.
1613	Sir Josiah Bodley's first survey of the Ulster plantation (2 Feb.–25 April).
1614	Bodley's second survey (Sept.).
1615	Chichester tells the Privy Council of a plot for the massacre of settlers; the conspirators are arrested and hanged (18 April).
1616	Hugh O'Neill dies in Rome (10/20 July).
1617	Publication of Fynes Moryson's <i>Itinerary</i> , London.
1619	Publication of Thomas Gainsford's <i>The True Exemplary and Remarkable History of the earl of Tyrone</i> , London.
1621	Publication of Philip O'Sullivan Bear's <i>History of Ireland</i> , Lisbon.
1622	Viscount Falkland appointed Lord Deputy (8 Sept.).
1625	Death of James I and accession of Charles I (27 Mar.).
1626	Charles offers the 'Graces' to his Irish subjects in return for subsidies to pay for an expanded army (22 Sept.).
1628	Parliament to confirm the 'Graces' is not summoned as the Lord Deputy fails to observe the procedure of Poynings' Law (May–Oct.).
1632	Charles I announces decision to appoint Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, Lord Deputy (12 Jan.). Publication of William Lithgow's <i>Totall Discourse</i> , London.
1633	Wentworth sworn in as Lord Deputy (25 July). Anonymous publication of Thomas Stafford's <i>Pacata Hibernia</i> , London. Publication of Sir James Ware's edition of

	Spenser's <i>View</i> and works by Campion and Hanmer as <i>The History of Ireland</i> , Dublin.
1634	Completion of Geoffrey Keating's <i>Foras Feasa ar Éirinn</i> (Basis of Knowledge about Ireland).
1636	Completion of the <i>Annals of the Four Masters</i> by Michael Ó Cléirigh and others.
1638	Publication of Sir Richard Bolton's <i>A Justice of the Peace for Ireland</i> , Dublin.
1639	Proclamation requiring Ulster Scots to take an oath of loyalty and obedience to the King (the 'black oath') (21 May).
1640	Wentworth created earl of Strafford (12 Jan.).
1641	Execution of Strafford (12 May). Outbreak of Ulster rebellion (22 Oct.). Ormond appointed Lord Lieutenant of King's army (11 Nov.).
1642	Civil War begins in England (22 Aug.). 'Adventurers' act' (16 Chas. I, c.33 [Eng.]). Publication of Henry Jones's <i>A Remonstrance of Divers Remarkable Passages concerning the Church and Kingdom of Ireland</i> , London.
1643	Lord Justices and council report that by end of Mar. 1642, 154,000 Protestants have been killed by rebels (16 Mar.).
1644-5	Confederates negotiate with the King and confirm a secret treaty (March-Dec.).
1645	Cardinal Rinuccini, papal envoy to the Confederates, lands at Kinsale (12 Oct.).
1646	Publication of Sir John Temple's <i>The Irish Rebellion</i> , London.
1647	Ormond surrenders Dublin to the parliamentary commissioners (19 June).
1649	Charles I executed (30 Jan.). Cromwell approved Commander-in-Chief in Ireland (30 Mar.). Publication of John Milton's <i>Observations</i> , London (May). Drogheda taken by Cromwell; massacre of garrison and townspeople (11 Sept.). Wexford massacre (11 Oct.).
1650	Charles II repudiates 'the bloody Irish rebels' (16 Aug.).
1652	Act of settlement (12 Aug.). Publication of Gerard Boate's <i>Ireland's Naturall History</i> , London.
1653	Execution of Sir Phelim O'Neill (10 March). Trans-

	plantation of ‘guilty’ Irish to Connaught decreed by the Council of State in England (2 July). Act of satisfaction passed providing the land of the transplanted Irish for the ‘adventurers’ and settlers.
1654	Order for the Civil Survey (14 April).
1655	Publication of Vincent Gookin’s <i>The Great Case of Transplantation in Ireland Discussed</i> , London, (3 Jan.). Publication of Richard Lawrence’s <i>The interest of England in the Irish Transplantation Stated</i> , London (9 Mar.). Henry Cromwell arrives as major-general of the army in Ireland (9 July).
1657	Henry Cromwell appointed Lord Deputy (9 July).
1659	Henry Cromwell leaves Ireland (27 June).
1660	Charles II proclaimed King in Dublin (14 May). Act of Pardon passed, excluding those involved in the Irish rebellion (29 Aug.). Publication of Sir William Petty’s <i>Reflections upon Some Persons and Things in Ireland</i> , London.

Abbreviations

BL	British Library, London
CSPD	<i>Calender of State Papers, Domestic</i>
CSPI	<i>Calender of State Papers, Ireland</i>
<i>Cal. Carew</i>	<i>Calender of the Carew Manuscripts</i>
DNB	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i>
EHR	<i>English Historical Review</i>
ELR	<i>English Literary Renaissance</i>
<i>Hj</i>	<i>Historical Journal</i>
HLQ	<i>Huntington Library Quarterly</i>
HMC	Historical Manuscripts Commission
IHS	<i>Irish Historical Studies</i>
JBS	<i>Journal of British Studies</i>
JCHAS	<i>Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society</i>
JEGP	<i>Journal of English and Germanic Philology</i>
JEH	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
JGAHS	<i>Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society</i>
MLN	<i>Modern Language Notes</i>
MLQ	<i>Modern Language Quarterly</i>
MP	<i>Modern Philology</i>
N&Q	<i>Notes and Queries</i>
NLI	National Library of Ireland
OED	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
PMLA	<i>Publications of the Modern Language Association of America</i>
P&P	<i>Past and Present</i>
PQ	<i>Philological Quarterly</i>
PRO	Public Record Office, London

xxiv	<i>Abbreviations</i>
<i>Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.</i>	<i>Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society</i>
<i>Ren Q.</i>	<i>Renaissance Quarterly</i>
<i>RES</i>	<i>Review of English Studies</i>
<i>RIA Proc.</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy</i>
<i>SAQ</i>	<i>South Atlantic Quarterly</i>
<i>SEL</i>	<i>Studies in English Literature</i>
<i>SP</i>	<i>Studies in Philology</i>
<i>TCD</i>	Trinity College, Dublin
<i>TLS</i>	<i>Times Literary Supplement</i>
<i>TRHS</i>	<i>Transactions of the Royal Historical Society</i>
<i>TSLL</i>	<i>Texas Studies in Language and Literature</i>
<i>UJA</i>	<i>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>Variorum</i>	<i>The Works of Edmund Spenser: A Variorum Edition</i> , Greenlaw <i>et al.</i> 10 vols., Baltimore, 1932–49
<i>YES</i>	<i>Yearbook of English Studies</i>