

*George Dawson*

THE COUNTY AND CITY

OF

CORK

REMEMBRANCE ;

OR ANNALS

OF THE

COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK.

BY

FRANCIS H. TUCKEY.

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WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY.

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## PREFACE.

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THE design of the following work was suggested by former publications of a similar character; in 1783 Mr. J. Fitzgerald published the first Cork Remembrancer; in 1792, Mr. A. Edwards published the second; the present attempt is the third. We believe our city has furnished the only examples of such compilations. Indeed our predecessors in this path, accompanied their local anecdotes with a general chronicle of the world, which, however, we have rejected from our plan, as being rather inappropriate. Our book is therefore, for the most part, a mere collection of trifling incidents, which occurred in the city and county of Cork; but frivolous as the facts detailed, may appear to many, they often present more vivid images of other times, than graver details; similar trifles of our own time find their places in the newspapers, and are allowed to be, at least, amusing; and although those of other times lose part of their attractions by their remoteness, they yet derive from the same source, an interest of another kind, and may well claim a compiler's labour.

The introductory essay prefixed to the work, is, in a great measure, an attempt to deduce important truths from trivial facts. Some of its conclusions will probably be found to have been hastily formed, and many valuable points of view may have been overlooked; but "*non omnia possumus omnes.*" It is hoped that some interest has been imparted to the subject by the manner in which it has been treated.

Subjoined is an appendix of documents, abstracts, lists &c., most of which have, at least, the merit of novelty, and may prove acceptable to some of our readers.





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## ERRATA.

- Page xii, line 24, for "twenty-four," read "thirty-two."  
 — xxiv, line 32, for "comprized," read "comprised."  
 — xxiv, line 31, for "English government," read "yoke of English government."  
 — xxxi, line 10, for "justiciary," read "justicar."  
 — xxxi, line 17, for "later" read "latter."  
 — xxxi, line 35, for "comprizing," read "comprising."  
 — xli, line 29, and page lii, line 69, for "1568," read "1569."  
 — xli, line 31, for "the corporations of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford," read "cities, towns or boroughs, or to their inhabitants, if situated within their franchises."  
 — xlii, line 15, and page lviii, lines 24 & 37, for "1570," read "1569."  
 — xlv, line 6, for "1570," read "1569."  
 — xlvii, line 39, for "forberance," read "forbearance."  
 — lvi, line 5, for "his," read "Sidney's."  
 — lviii, line 24, for "fifteen months," read "two years and three months."  
 — lxi, line 1, for "compromizing," read "compromising."  
 — lxxiii, line 29, for "to," read "at."  
 — lxxxi, line 16, *dele* the asterisk.  
 — lxxxii, line 4, for "possee," read "posse."  
 — lxxxiv, line 27, for "Catfort," read "the friary garden."  
 — xciii, line 16, for "sects," read "sect."  
 — xcix, line 6, for "to," read "at."  
 — cv. line 28, for "surprizingly," read "surprisingly."  
 — 16, line 26, for "Henry," read "Edward;"  
 — 23, line 29, for "they," read "Barrett"  
 — 31, line 30, this paragraph should be inserted under the year 1571, at which time Campion wrote.  
 — 41, line 33, for "Clarendon," read "Clarence"  
 — 80, line 8, for "Becher," read "Bronncker."  
 — 91, line 9, for "Penton," read "Fenton."  
 — 95, line 22, for "Knockinass," read "Knocknuoss."  
 — 132, line 12, for "hung up," read "hang them up."  
 — 147, line 11, for "ovens," read "Ovens."  
 — 227, line 22, after "assizes," read "at Limerick."  
 — 247, line 6, for "Cashel," read "Cahir."  
 — 555, line 1, for "Richard," read "Edward."  
 — 304, line 37, for "Polrnt," read "Polent."  
 — 308, line 33, for "Vandleur," read "Vandelexen."  
 — 309, line 40, for "1679," read "1670."  
 — 313, line 15, for "common's," read "commons"  
 — 316, in the note, for "Carew's," read "Carews."  
 — 318, line 26, for "Saros," read "Sarco."

## INTRODUCTORY ESSAY.

---

IRISH historical subjects have long laboured under peculiar disadvantages. Our countrymen are not proud of their history. The tumultuary expeditions and treacherous insurrections of their forefathers, prosecuted without steadiness or perseverance, and conducted without prudence or ability, were invariably succeeded by disgrace and discomfiture, and whatever trifling exceptions appear to have occurred, were manifestly accidental, and were soon severely retaliated. In other countries the Irish have proved as efficient soldiers as those of any nation: they fought with uncommon bravery at the battle of Stoke in England, in 1487: those who served under the earl of Montrose, in the reign of Charles the first, were his main support in all his brilliant victories; yet in almost all the contests between the English and Irish in this country, the latter were defeated by very inferior numbers: like the Scotch highlanders in Montrose's army, they had well known retreats at hand, to which they were too ready to retire. Hence our imaginative countrymen, captivated with the splendid and heroic, and overlooking the solid and the useful, finding in a survey of their authentic history, little that can administer to their pride and vanity, no glorious victory, no signal example of military prowess, no bright spot in the long series of their sanguinary annals, on which the mind, thirsting after glory, can rest with exultation or complacency, are too apt to treat the subject with neglect, and ashamed of the undeniable state of facts, despairing to obtain the admiration of the world, they eagerly seek for a miserable substitute, its pity and charitable consideration. They descant with earnestness upon the wrongs they have endured, the disadvantages under which they have laboured, and the obstacles which have been opposed to the development of their true national character; and yet their minds are unable to rest without some flattering

support, however feeble and irrational. Like the drowning man who catches at a straw, our national writers still cling with fond infatuation to their Phœnician origin, and the literary glories of their early monastic seminaries. It is far from our intention to disparage the investigation of our remotest antiquities; but we cannot help lamenting, that a childish vanity should still urge our antiquarians into an almost exclusive devotion to such subjects, tainting their judgment with credulity, and generating a distaste for the study of later times, in which materials become more abundant and authentic.

The distinction of races has long been obliterated by the distinctions of religion. The Roman Catholics of all surnames are perfectly united, and have been intimately blended by inter-marriages. It is probable that very few (if any) families of pure native blood are in existence. The proportion also in which the blood of foreigners is diffused among the people is very large. On a glance at the names of the late forty shilling freeholders of some baronies of the county of Cork, the native Irish surnames seemed to preponderate but little. It is unreasonable then any longer to regard the aboriginal race as peculiarly the Irish people: all are descended from Danes and English, as well as from Irish. The invading races brought with them those qualities which established their preeminence in many kingdoms of Europe; and as a large portion of their blood flows in the veins of perhaps the whole Irish people, the nation generally may well look back with pride, to the steady bravery of these their undoubted ancestors, and the sturdy defence which a few of them in the pale and in the towns maintained for ages, against vastly superior numbers of the Irish, who on the entire were no contemptible foes. We have no wish to depreciate the native Irish; if they were light, inconstant, and incapable of prosecuting great enterprizes, they were on the other hand, endowed in a superior degree with the more generous and graceful qualities of human nature. Their warm hearts and fine imaginations are a valuable infusion in the general character, and we are convinced that a mixture of both races is capable, after suitable cultivation, of producing a compound more excellent than either.

In reality, the history of Ireland, when philosophically studied, possesses an interest of a very peculiar kind. The condition and



relations of the different septs, races, and municipal communities, were most uncommon and unusual; presenting human nature under a wholly different aspect from any that appears in the history of other nations; furnishing much information that is very curious and instructive, and many particulars that are highly honorable to the civilized portion of the people, many indications of a noble and uncompromising spirit of liberty, at a time when England was sunk in the most abject political slavery. It is our purpose in the following pages, to take a comprehensive view of the general nature of the different sections, parties and interests, into which the inhabitants of the county of Cork have from time to time been separated, with occasional references to such events of other parts, as may serve to illustrate our subject, or render more complete our picture of manners and ideas.

When the English first arrived in this island, the natives of the county of Cork, as well as of the rest of Ireland, were extremely barbarous, and like other barbarous nations, were continually engaged in local wars and petty quarrels, assassinations and perfidy of all sorts. They were stimulated to outrages by the hopes of pillage and riot, and were led on by chiefs whose constant aim was to exalt themselves at the expense of their neighbours, by every means however savage or dishonorable. In such a state of society, population was necessarily scanty. To this we may attribute the facility with which the English at first obtained possession of their lands; for land was little valued at a time when constant depopulations had provided ample room for all parties; and it seems too that the natives did not very keenly resent, nor were much surprized at, that sort of treatment which they were accustomed to experience from one another. The English indeed assumed a right to the whole country, and king Henry II. affected to grant the whole kingdom of Cork, except the city and a tract belonging to the Ostmen of that city, to two great men of the invaders; but this was more than he could effectually bestow, and the invaders were obliged to compound with the natives, and accept less than one-third of the territory granted.

When four Irish kings at a long subsequent period submitted to Richard II., and consented to receive instruction in manners and civility from an English tutor, they must have been simple as well as barbarous. Their teacher told Froissart that they submitted

to the king “more through love and good humour, than by battle or force.”

The natives were at first most imperfectly armed; even the inhabitants of walled towns who were of foreign race and more civilized than the Irish, fought with stones and spades, and were of course, as well as the aborigines, beaten by very inferior numbers of the English. But as the latter did not follow up their first successes with rapidity, the Irish were enabled to attain some improvement in the use of arms, and having gradually increased in power, contrived to maintain their own laws and barbarous independence throughout a great part of the island, for more than four hundred years.

When the English first arrived here, Dermot M'Carthy was king of Cork or Desmond. His name has descended to our times and is widely diffused, as are indeed most of the Irish surnames of that period, which are mentioned by historians. The Irish were perhaps the only barbarous people who adopted the general use of surnames, and this they did as early as any people of modern Europe. A late writer\* indeed with strange ignorance asserts that the native Irish at the present day, use no surnames; an assertion which might mislead future enquirers, if uncontradicted.

The kingdom of Cork, which included parts of the present counties of Waterford and Kerry, was before the arrival of the English divided into twenty-four cantreds. Smith gives rather a confused account of the ancient divisions: in fact they were continually changing. In the year 1346, we find mention of the following cantreds in the county of Cork. M'Kill, (*Imokilly*,) Olethan, Fermoy, Muskridonegan, Kenalech, Kerry, Kynnalbek, Kynnalesherthragh, Obakun, Muscrymytyn, Courblyan, O'Glas-syn.<sup>(1)</sup> The names of some of these are manifestly identical with those of some modern baronies.

The English settlers adopted the feudal system for their defence, and submitted to the jurisdiction of itinerant justices, for about a century and a half; while the natives, in their quarters, continued

\* Rees' Cyclopædia—article Surname. Among the Welsh, surnames were not in use at all, even among persons of the highest rank, before the reign of Henry VIII.

(1) Rot. Canc.

to use the old Irish laws. The prevalence of these laws was never regulated by local boundaries, but by the distinctions of race, which continually fluctuated with the encroachments of both parties. After the invasion of the Scots under Bruce, the power of the crown declined, and the English lords of the county began to disregard the yoke of government; most of them became open marauders, waged war upon one another, and wasted the country. Coroners were so roughly handled and intimidated, that they refused to execute the duties of their office.<sup>(1)</sup> Loyal subjects were unable to derive any profit from their lands: one John Lombard who held the castle of Gynes in this county for the king with thirty plowlands for ever, at the small rent of forty shillings for this large estate, was unable to pay even that small sum, and petitioned the crown, stating that scarcely any tenants could be induced to inhabit the land, by reason of the frequent invasions of English and Irish malefactors and rebels, and that those few who attempted it would pay little or no rent, and were so impoverished by hostile invasions and depredations, that they designed to abandon their holdings.<sup>(2)</sup>

The inhabitants of the country parts must have been very sanguinary and treacherous, for in the reign of Edward II., the peaceable inhabitants of the city of Cork were invested with power to disarm all strangers entering their city; a right which they found it necessary to enforce strictly, even until the close of the sixteenth century.

It was optional with the great men, whether they would be subjects of the king or not. If they formally agreed to submit to the authority of law, they received such protection as the government could afford, otherwise they were left to defend themselves as best they could. Richard oge Barrett having agreed before the lord justice to abide by the law, and his enemies having notwithstanding taken the law into their own hands, and assailed him with force, a mandate was issued by government ordering them to forbear, *provided Barrett were ready to abide by the law as he had promised.*<sup>(3)</sup> This plainly implied a permission to right themselves by force, in case Barrett should be as lawless as themselves.

(1) Rot. Canc. (2) *ib.* (3) *ib.*

To suppress in some degree the disorders of the county, the government promoted a sort of patriarchal system, copied no doubt from the Irish customs; thus the king granted licence to Gerald Caunton to chastise those of his family for whose good behaviour he would stand security; and when they afterwards invaded and plundered the loyal men of the county of Cork, he was commanded by government to cause restitution to be made, and to chastise those who were culpable, according to his licence: (1) thus also David Roche was authorized to arrest all insurgents of his surname and lineage, and to imprison and judge them. (2) By giving such powers to great men, the government preserved them as allies, and maintained the semblance of its authority.

The important office of sheriff of the county, was usually committed to one of the most powerful inhabitants, chiefly of the family of Barry, who in return for the additional power thus conferred on him, was induced to lend his own influence for the collection of the king's revenue, and the support of his nominal superiority against actual insurgents; but in the enforcement of order amongst the great men themselves, or in the execution of law process, was neither able nor perhaps willing to afford much assistance. In fact, against those who chose to set the law at defiance, the government could only act as a separate power, and make reprisals; thus Reynaud Caunton having imprisoned Barry and Staunton, two "magnates" of this county, his son and kinsman were seized by government as hostages to induce the enlargement of Barry and Staunton. (3)

We find an instance of a felon committed to the custody of a bishop of Cork; (4) from which we may infer that the felon was a powerful man, and that the bishop, from his sacred character, was considered better able to secure his prisoner than the sheriff, who was more liable to be attacked by the felons partizans. However for the better securing the persons of powerful felons of this county, they were frequently placed in the custody of the mayor and bailiffs of the city of Cork, which was a fortified place, secure from attack. (5)

Nevertheless, there were in those times regularly appointed conservators of the peace in the different cantreds of this county:

(1) Rot. Canc. (2) ib. (3) ib. (4) ib. (5) ib.

part of their duty was to array all able bodied men of their respective cantreds, for the suppression of private wars between the great men, and the punishment of idle soldiers who plundered and murdered through the county.<sup>(1)</sup> But this was a weak provision and produced no amendment.

The lords of the county were gradually weakened by their mutual broils: at last those who were worsted availed themselves of the assistance of the Irish; and these latter finding the opportunity favourable, contrived eventually to expel many of the English and repossess themselves of their lands, but pursued a system of barbarous and bloody warfare, murder, and robbery: and the English who remained, following the same courses, and adopting the laws and customs of the Irish, the whole county was reduced to a state of anarchy. Peculiar hostility was directed against the the loyal and peaceable towns, whose inhabitants, shut up within their walls, their lands wasted, their trade destroyed, were reduced to poverty and almost ruined; and so desperate was their condition, and so little help did they expect from the king's government, that as a last resource, the people of Cork, Youghal and Kinsale, petitioned the administration, representing their miserable condition, requesting that they might be furnished with competent commanders, and promising that if this request were granted, they would rise at their own expense against the lords and chieftans, and punish their enormities; but if it should be refused (as they plainly expected,) they threatened to complain to the government in England.\*

But the English pale, a district of about twenty miles round Dublin, was as much as the government could hold in subjection. We are accustomed to imagine that the wars with France diverted the attention of England from this country; but it is likely that under any circumstances, little at that time could have been done

\* This letter was addressed to the earl of Rutland and Cork, in the reign of Henry IV. Cox suggests that this must have occurred some years later, when the duke of York, who had also the above titles, was chief governor. But it is unlikely that he would be addressed by his inferior titles; and the person here meant was probably Richard Plantagenet, earl of Rutland and Cork, who lived at the earlier period.

towards the reduction of Ireland. The English armies were led out by feudal lords, who expected advantages to themselves from war. France was an improved kingdom, where victory might be followed by the submission of a people, civilized, accustomed to the comforts of life, and afraid of a renewal of their calamities; where valuable estates might be enjoyed, or where at all events plunder and rich ransoms might be hoped for. Ireland was a country in the lowest state of poverty. The English nation had greatly improved in comfort and civilization since the time of Henry II, and would not be so easily captivated with barbarous regions, as their ancestors in that king's reign; neither would they find the Irish so wholly unacquainted with improved methods of fighting. Nothing could be expected from plunder: the country was so intersected with woods and bogs, and the bodies of the Irish were so hardy and active, that a victory over them was attended with no considerable result: most of them could escape to inaccessible places: war could neither impoverish nor incommode them; it was their pastime, and though they were not steady in battle, they were ever ready to renew it. This was well known to their English adversaries, who worn out with toil and attacked with diseases, and seeing no advantage to be gained by a continuance of hostilities, were ever ready to accept their faithless submissions; while they, enjoying themselves in their woods and morasses, would wait for favourable opportunities, and suddenly issue from their retreats, reiterate their outrages, and devastate those lands which the English had spent so much blood and treasure in acquiring. To reduce the Irish at that time, would have demanded the power of a wealthy and despotic government, which in imitation of the Romans, could establish fortified military stations at small intervals, through the country, keeping them well garrisoned, under governors invested with arbitrary and absolute power, and taking care to ensure regular supplies of provisions by the help of a standing army. But the English had no idea of a government founded on any but feudal principles: any other was contrary to the ideas of the times; and even if it were suggested, it would in the first outlay, have proved far too expensive for the pecuniary resources of those times. If any mode of reducing Ireland to law and order, were deemed at all feasible, there can be no doubt that the imperious spirit of Henry VIII. furnished as he was with power and resources, would

have required something more than empty acknowledgments of his superiority. We cannot argue its feasibility from the success of the first adventurers, for the Irish had not then the use of arms; nor from the final success of Elizabeth, for many circumstances of the country were then changed; it was become more accessible by the destruction of woods;<sup>1</sup> the inhabitants in many parts were improved in comforts and civilization, and could feel some love of quiet, and some willingness to acquiesce after defeat, as the least of two evils. But notwithstanding these increased facilities, such were the long duration and enormous expense of these wars, that if the queen could have foreseen them, there can be little doubt, that, rather than encounter them, she would have made almost any concessions to the natives. To form a true idea of the impracticability of the Irish, we should think of the Caffres and Ashantees of the present day, and ask ourselves, whether the whole force of the British empire could bring them to submit to law and order, before the lapse of many generations, and whether it would be worth our while to attempt with them, what the English are blamed for not attempting in Ireland.

It is the fashion also to reproach the English with refusing the benefits of English law to the Irish races. They had however the best reasons for their conduct. Though the Irish may have occasionally shewn a readiness to receive the benefits of English laws, they had no idea of incurring their obligations. This was well known to their opponents, who clearly saw that if men of their ungovernable natures were allowed the advantage of legal forms, their outrages must have gone unpunished: even in civilized communities, martial law, or some sort of summary proceeding is sometimes found expedient; but against the Irish it was of indispensable necessity, for the preservation of existence; and besides it is a fact that Irishmen found no difficulty in obtaining special grants of the right to use English laws: the rolls of chancery are full of such grants, many of them made to persons of inferior condition. Mr. Hallam is of opinion that the government however willing to make English laws general, was restrained by the selfish policy of the powerful lords of English race; quite forgetting that if the Irish really wished to receive and abide by

(1) Moryson.

those laws, their power being a full counterpoise to that of the others, could effectually have supported the government in that or any other equitable measure. In truth the government was restrained only by deference for the opinion of parliament: it was not until the Irish were totally broken, that this measure could safely be attempted; and then it was accomplished by a mere judgment of the king's bench, without consulting parliament at all.

The adoption of Irish laws and customs by the English race, has been called degeneracy by writers of subsequent times, who attended only to the coexistence of disorder and anarchy with these customs; but they were probably as conducive to civility, as the feudal law, administered by petty rulers unrestrained by any common sovereign. Even in England where the crown was comparatively powerful, the picture of manners is by no means flattering. The nobles were the chief perpetrators and abettors of crime, and so numerous and powerful were malefactors in the reign of Edward I., that the ordinary ministers of justice, (like the coroners of the county of Cork,) were afraid to execute their office, and the king was obliged to adopt an extraordinary remedy for the evil.<sup>(1)</sup> But to descend much later; even in the reign of Richard II., there were general confederacies in crime formed by the nobility, and pardons were extorted from the king for the most enormous crimes.<sup>(2)</sup> Hume observes that during the wars of the roses, all we can distinguish with certainty through the dark cloud which covers that period, is a scene of horror and bloodshed, savage manners, arbitrary executions, and treacherous dishonorable conduct in all parties. Much as we may condemn the arbitrary government of the Tudors, it seems to have been the means by which civilization made its principal advances among the English. In Ireland that family never gained any encrease of authority in civil government; and to this we may attribute the distraction and bloodshed which prevailed in the greater part of the country until the close of the reign of Elizabeth. During all that period no law existed but that of the sword: the grand pursuit of life was the plunder of cattle, the burning of houses, and the murder of their inmates; and so incorrigible did the inhabitants appear, that

(1) Hume. (2) *ib.*



St. Leger, who held an important command in this country in the reign of Henry VIII., gravely discusses in one of his despatches, the propriety of endeavouring to exterminate the Irish, but concludes it to be impossible, chiefly on account of their amazing faculty of enduring calamities and privations.\*

The lords of both races were both actors and abettors in the enormities that were committed: cattle were the great object of plunder: and as they were almost the only sort of moveable property, scarcely any other sort of theft was known. To protect their cattle, and probably also that of their tenants, seems to have been a principal object with the lords and gentry. A great castle with its ballium, like those of the Anglo-Normans, would not have answered this purpose, as it would afford refuge only to the cattle of its neighbourhood. Hence we find the whole county studded with castles of a small size: the barony of Fermoy, formerly the property of the lords Roche, is very full of them, and this was probably the reason why Sydney found it in the reign of Elizabeth, the best inhabited part of the county of Cork. These castles are said to be so placed that each is visible to those next it, forming a chain of signal towers: We have ourselves, in passing through that district observed three to which this remark is applicable. The castle of Ballincolly, about five miles westward of the city of Cork, is an interesting specimen of such castles. The ballium or bawn is of an irregular shape, adapted to the rocky elevation on which it stands, and consists of a strong wall nearly five feet thick, and about fifteen feet high, enclosing a space of from seventy to a hundred feet across; the space on the top was defended by a parapet; there were flights of steps leading to it in different places; the wall near these steps being much thicker than elsewhere, to afford room to those passing on the top; at the bottom of the parapet are small holes for shooting through, and larger ones near the ground. The use of flanking towers seems to have been hardly known to the builder; there is however one at the south east corner, but weak and ill adapted to the purpose, and a smaller one near it, whose use is not easily conjectured. In the north wall which is on the top of a rock, are three handsome high

\* State papers.

cut stone loop holes, one of them double.\* Through these it was probably intended to enjoy the prospect during intervals of quiet, as well as to annoy besiegers at other times. It is remarkable that this wall is so constructed in its whole extent, as to incline and overhang somewhat towards the inside: the area within is in its natural state, rocky and very uneven: the tower or keep (if it deserves the name) stands at one side within the enclosure, and was built without any view towards strength, the chief reliance seeming to be placed in the strength of the outer wall: it is nearly square, about sixty feet high, and about fifteen in diameter: all the floors are of stone on solid arches, as a preservative against fire: in order to support them, the two walls on which they rest are much thicker than the others: the stair-case is spiral, and so narrow, that it rather resembles a chimney; and the rooms are so small, that it is hard to conceive how persons of any consideration could endure such a residence: they are wholly destitute of windows, even to the top, and the extremely narrow loop holes are hardly sufficient to admit air enough for breathing. There was evidently however, a hexagonal structure near the tower, partly formed by a projection of the wall of the ballium, and furnished with a window: this may have been the hall where guests were entertained. A large mass of the wall of this latter building, about five or six feet thick, was lately overthrown, (evidently by gun-powder): other parts also were injured; but it was found more advantageous to procure stones from the adjacent rock.

Such seems to have been the style of most of these castles, though the bawns were usually square and were better flanked: the masonry is generally compact and firm, but the stones are of very moderate size; in many instances the towers only remain, and they closely resemble that which we have been describing, but are generally larger and stronger, the walls being commonly about four feet thick. Kilgobbin castle on the Bandon river is a fine tower, thirty feet by thirty-two, and about ninety feet high: it

\* Mr. R. O'Callaghan Newenham, in his *Views in Ireland*, represents them as Gothic windows. He also represents a high buttress at one of the corners of the tower, which never had existence. In his view of Glanworth castle, the central tower is more than twice as high as the reality. He copied probably from some old sketch taken when the tower was perfect.

contains only two vaulted floors; hence the rooms are very lofty. The walls are five feet and a half thick, at a height of six feet from the ground. These towers usually stand alone, at a distance from towns, and from their height and loneliness, present a striking and melancholy picture of a former state of society.

Some of the great lords however had castles of much larger size; MacCarthy built Kilcrea and Blarney castles in the fifteenth century. The towers of these remain perfect; the latter is a quadrangle of sixty-five feet by thirty-nine, and about eighty feet high, with projecting machicolated battlements; but it is almost as ill provided with air and light as the smallest; all the loop-holes are very narrow, and a small window was admitted at only one side, which stands on the brink of a precipice. The other fortifications of this castle were destroyed by king William's army. It is stated in *Pacata Hibernia*, that its walls were eighteen feet thick; but these may have been ramparts.

We may presume that the ballium or bawn was formerly an appendage, or rather an essential part of every castle; but from the disappearance of the bawns of many, it seems probable that they were often slightly built, particularly if the tower itself were strong; perhaps indeed they were often mere earthworks, within which cattle might be driven for safety, the tower (if strong) being relied on for the final defence of the garrison: at least we know that it was not unusual to form earthworks round villages, for the protection of cattle.<sup>(1)</sup> In the ruined tower at Reen, opposite Castle-Townsend, there is a very curious contrivance for annoying assailants who might come so close as to be secure from the shot of the loopholes; there is a gradual depression in the wall, commencing about five feet from the ground, and shaped like a vertical angle, the vertex opening into the second room of the tower, by a hole at the first vault, through which men at arms in that room could annoy all persons close to the walls.

Notwithstanding the comparative order and peace which for several years succeeded the civil wars of Elizabeth, the uncomfortable habitations which we have been describing continued to be made use of so late as 1644, when Boullaye le Gouz, a Frenchman, travelled in Ireland,—we shall give his description hereafter.

(1) Stat. 36, Henry 6, Chap. 2.

However, a much more extensive and improved style of building was introduced in the reign of Elizabeth, as appears from the instance of Kanturk castle, of which Smith gives two views. Mount Long castle, built in 1631, according to a date visible in the stucco some years ago, and Burn Court castle in the county of Tipperary, forfeited in the year 1641, were smaller buildings of nearly the same kind; both were quadrangles with square towers at the corners, but all the walls, both of the central building and the towers, were surmounted by gables, to the great detriment of their appearance. These castles were without any contrivance for defence, except that in the first there were wide loop holes instead of windows in the basement story, and also in some of the gables; at Mountlong the windows of the central room of the first floor are divided into six compartments of stone, and the castle to a near observer has a remarkably striking appearance, partly arising from its plan, and partly from the strength and plain beauty of the cut stone work; the building has however been so weakened by some person who lately forced away the oaken lintels, that it cannot be expected to stand much longer: one of the towers has fallen. The loop-holes and compartments of the windows were further narrowed with iron bars: the cornice of the principal room is ornamented with figures, representing scriptural subjects and field sports; there remains a half-burned lintel, which in some degree countenances a tradition, that the owner Mr. Long, having sustained a defeat, his daughter in despair set fire to the castle. Monkstown castle, built in 1638, is on a nearly similar plan; it is furnished with machicolations at the tops of the corners. Carrigrohane castle was a large house with four gables and large windows, but was defended at the top of two of the corners by projections, perforated with round holes for small arms. Ballea castle, forfeited in 1641, is of irregular shape like the portion of a rectangle called the gnomon: at present it greatly resembles an ordinary old fashioned house with gables; it was however defended with rude machicolations at the corners, two of which remain; the windows are said to have been formerly very small; but by their enlargement and the addition of others, it has become a good house. There were no vaulted floors in these castles: the walls were about four feet thick. White castle near Kinsale, is stated in Lewis's topographical dictionary to have

been built in 1497: this date must apply to some former building, for the ruins which remain are those of a small ordinary house, furnished with machicolations like the others.

We confess we have examined closely very few of the castles of this county, of which Smith enumerates three hundred and sixty; but we think we have seen enough to justify the general conclusions which we have arrived at, regarding their construction; and we are not without hopes that this work may stimulate others to contribute towards preserving from oblivion those numerous evidences of a very peculiar state of society; not by the publication of inaccurate views, intended only for picturesque effect, such as have hitherto almost exclusively appeared; but by accurate representations, with plans explaining their size, strength, and construction, and the probable purposes of each part, such as may throw light on the modes of life pursued by their inmates. The plates in *Pacata Hibernia* should never be depended on as representations of the buildings intended. They seem to have been roughly sketched from memory; thus in the plan of Castle ni Park, are represented two tall narrow towers, though in fact they are nearly of a cubical shape, being still partly complete to the parapet. They are quadrangles of thirty feet by twenty-five,\* and about twenty-five or thirty feet high; their walls are four feet thick; they are pierced with loop-holes, and served to flank a sort of barrack, sixty feet long and about fifty broad, consisting of buildings round three sides of a very small court yard, which in the above plan is represented as very large, while in the same plan the buildings to make room for it, appear most incorrectly contracted to very narrow dimensions. The whole is surrounded with ramparts thirteen feet thick, defended by four bastions, each of which has only one flank; but the parapets on the faces of the bastions at the other sides were pierced with oblique loop-holes, as a substitute for other flanks. The angles of the bastions are rounded at the extremities. The whole is faced with a wall three feet thick, the parapet being a foot and a half thick. The large works which encompass the above, though represented in *Pacata Hibernia*, were not in existence till after the wars related in that work. They have

\* In giving measurements, we disregard fractions of a foot.

all the appearance of having never been finished, though we believe Smith somewhere states the contrary. Two of the bastions and the intervening curtain shew the remains of a thick stone facing; but as some of the spaces between this and the earthen mound are not filled up, and as no traces of a wall are perceptible in the other parts, we conclude that the works never were finished. We are the more minute in describing these particulars, in order to shew the incorrectness of the views in *Pacata Hibernia*; and because it is probable that *Castle ni Park* is the oldest instance of the use of bastions in Ireland. It seems to have been a fortification belonging to the town of *Kinsale*. There is a narrow fosse or passage, protected by walls of earth, leading from it to the edge of *Kinsale* harbour, where there stands a curious fortification, consisting chiefly of a platform defended by a very thick wall, with large intervals for great guns. There is here also a curious vaulted apartment under the side of the hill. We may take this opportunity to observe, that Smith's descriptions are very incorrect. He tells us that *Ballincolly* castle was flanked with towers at each angle. His account of *Glanworth* castle is a piece of gross exaggeration.

The invention of cannon has rendered castles almost useless for defence; but cannon did not make their appearance in Ireland before the close of the fifteenth century; and for a long time afterwards could be little used in so impassable a country. From this cause castles were considered available for defence until the wars of 1641, when their untenableness became apparent; yet if we consider the magnitude of those purposes to which iron is applied in the present day, it seems not very Utopian to look forward to the time, when a small iron castle of suitable construction, may be found to be as tenable as stone castles formerly were, or even more so.

The Earl of *Desmond*, whose territories comprized a third part of the county of *Cork*, was the first of English race who avowedly threw off the English government; having a palatine jurisdiction over his estates, his authority became enormous: he assumed the state of an independent sovereign, and refused to attend the parliaments of the Kingdom. The influence of his successors continued to encrease, until at last it seemed to overspread the greater part of this county. Sir *Henry Sidney* gives a lamentable

description of the state of this part of the kingdom in the year 1567. The villages were burned; the churches ruined; the bones of those who had died by murder or famine lay in the fields. Even the principal inhabitants seemed reduced to great misery. They had, however, little idea of cultivated life: the example of lord Louth, who accompanied Sidney to Cork in 1575, did much to persuade them "to leave their barbarity, and to be ashamed of their wilful misery." "They seemed" says Sidney, "in all appearance, generally to loathe their vile and barbarous manner of life." Indeed most of those of English race, would at all times have been glad to embrace English laws and manners, if in so doing they could obtain the protection of government.<sup>(1)</sup> Deprived of this, they were fain to seek such protection as Irish law might afford, by conforming to the habits of their too powerful neighbours.

The principal towns of Ireland were founded by the Danes or Ostmen; we may suspect that others had a similar origin from their hostility towards the inhabitants of the country, which seems to have been transmitted to them from the earliest times. We are told that the city of Cork was a marshy island, which the Danes took possession of, and surrounded with walls; but it is also asserted that it took its rise from a school or monastery established by saint Finbarr, at lough Eire, in the sixth century,\* to which such numbers flocked from all parts, that it changed a desert as it were into a large city. The south-west suburb of Cork is at present only about one hundred yards distant from a small lake called "the lough"; and in the same quarter of the city, on a rising ground, stands the cathedral church of saint Finbarr, at no great distance from the lough, and very near the river Lee, which encompasses the flat part of the city. The vicinity of a number of marshy islands

\* St. Nesson who was educated at this school under St. Finbarr, died according to the annals of the four masters in 551. Ware tells us that St. Colman, whose father Lenin was a disciple of Finbarr, died in 604. These dates seem to agree pretty accurately as to the time when St. Finbarr flourished. Yet Ware in another place says, that he founded the cathedral of Cork in the early part of the 7th century—a date which we may fairly reject as many years too late.

(1) State papers, anno. 1515.

might have given a name to the city:\* indeed part of it might have been built on them before the arrival of the Danes: however, a colony of that people, in the ninth century, took possession of a portion of these marshes, and surrounded it with walls, and the importance thus given to the place was perhaps sufficient to extend its name to the other part, even though it bore a different name before. That there was a settlement of the natives on the hill before the arrival of the Danes, seems to be confirmed by the fact, that a round tower† formerly stood near the cathedral; for it is generally admitted, that these towers were built by the natives; if it required any further proof, we might adduce the case of the round tower of Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, which stands in a bleak barren spot in a hollow of the mountains, where no foreigners would dare to settle, exposed as they would be to perpetual incursions of the natives, descending from an unknown and inaccessible country, and removed to a distance from navigation and commerce.

\* The word *Cork* signifies a marsh.

† Of all the conjectures which have been hazarded respecting the uses of these towers, that which supposes them to have been built as an abode for anchorites, seems to us the most extraordinary. All other abodes in this country were of timber, a material which we presume would last as long as any anchorite. It is said that they could not have been built for beacons, as they are generally in low situations; this supposes that beacons could only be intended for conveying intelligence to distant parts, like modern telegraphs; but they might answer very useful though much less extensive purposes. We know that the natives were continually engaged in petty wars with each other, and that petty marauding expeditions were very frequent. Under such circumstances the people would naturally live in towns and villages for mutual protection, and one of the most desirable provisions for their security would be the early and certain intelligence of the approach of enemies. Their village would be built for the sake of water, good soil, and shelter, in the low grounds, concealed we may suppose, by woods, from the surrounding country. During the day the inhabitants would be scattered through their lands, attending to their flocks and herds, or their sports, while in the mean time their habitations, attacked by a party of enemies, might be burned, their wives, children, and effects destroyed or carried off before any preparations could be made for defence. They probably had neither the knowledge nor the means necessary for surrounding their settlements with walls: these too would require to be defended by a large and permanent body of townsmen remaining within; and this would not have suited the manners of the Irish, who followed no mercantile or sedentary pursuits. Watch



It appears that at the time of the English invasion, Cork consisted of two separate towns, one being the original settlement of the natives, on the hill to the south of the river, where the round tower stood; and the other being the fortified island, inhabited by the Danes or Ostmen: for king Henry's grant before alluded to, mentions the Ostmen of the city of Cork, and the cantred of land belonging to them. They were therefore a separate community, distinct from the rest of the townsmen. This will reconcile the account of the city being built and fortified by the Ostmen, with the other accounts which we possess of Cork being the capital city of MacCarthy, prince of Desmond, and of its being sacked by the Danes long after it is said to have been built and fortified by them: as we can understand these latter facts to be related of the town on the hill belonging to the Irish, which, be it observed, was in after times called *old* Cork, as appears from the map in *Pacata Hibernia*, where the cathedral is called "the cathedral church of old Cork"; but the island only

towers were therefore necessary for their safety: they were built in the village itself, however low its situation, in order to be used in the place where intelligence of the approach of enemies must first arrive: they were high enough to overtop all the trees, so that signals might be seen and trumpets clearly heard from them, at a sufficient distance round the village, to recal the scattered inhabitants: they were all provided with four apertures at the top, from which the announcements could be made: they were built of solid masonry to resist assaults, and the entrance was placed at a considerable height from the ground for the security of those within, who could at their leisure beat off all attempts to enter, or destroy those entering, with stones. Meantime the inhabitants would pour in from all sides, to attack the enemy, and save or recapture their goods and families. If the attack were made on cattle grazing at a distance, or on parties of the inhabitants, instead of on the villages, the village itself was the most central point for a general muster, and therefore in all cases the most proper site for the tower. Trumpets have been dug up in some of the towers; these instruments, according to the foregoing hypothesis, were better adapted for conveying intelligence than signals; for the height of the tower would prevent the sound from being suppressed, while the view of it would, in many places, be intercepted by distant trees; but both might be available. Bells also might have been used with advantage, if the inhabitants possessed them. These towers might have been useful for defence against the Danes, as long as that people made their incursions in moderate numbers. It is possible that the villages might have been surrounded by embankments, in which case the whole would closely resemble the castles which we have described above.

being fortified, and defended by the river, it was the only part which subsisted in 1545, according to the map of the city in that year, annexed to this work; the part called old Cork, with the exception of the cathedral, having probably been destroyed long before by the wars of the neighbouring lords.

The Danes being probably acquainted by their experience abroad, with the best mode of fortifying themselves, surrounded their settlements with walls. At one time they succeeded in subduing the whole of Ireland; but they were afterwards conquered in the country parts, and were able to maintain only their fortified towns, with more or less extent of territory. They formed however, potent septs in themselves, at various times, according to their power and temporary success; and their governors or kings, as they called them, were deemed suitable alliances for the great native families: but their communities becoming gradually weaker, and applying themselves to commerce, they found it advisable to live as far as possible in peace with the natives; and as their kings had probably been only military commanders, the towns at last became little republics, and were sometimes at war, and sometimes in alliance with the natives, and sometimes tributary to them; but were always of more relative importance in the country, than the towns of most other parts of Europe. These latter owed the rise of their importance to the patronage of their kings, who, wishing to rear a counterpoise to the power of the barons, raised the townsmen from the former servitude in which the lords had held them, and granted them immunities and domestic jurisdictions. A sense of their own importance was consequently of very slow growth: their representatives in the parliament of England continued to a very late period in great awe and submission to the will of their superiors; but in Ireland the origin and subsequent state of their independence being totally different, their comparative importance in the social scale was much greater, as will presently appear; though at the time of the English invasion, having been settled in the country for some centuries, and being then engaged in the peaceable pursuits of trade, and accustomed only to the warfare of the natives, they were remarkably deficient in the means of resistance. We find the men of Cork attacking the English with spades and stones; and it is not to be wondered at, that they were easily subjected with the rest of the country; yet as their avoca-

tions were peaceable, and required protection and security, they found no difficulty in acknowledging their dependance on the king of England, having been accustomed at various times to acknowledge the superiority of the neighbouring chiefs. They seem to have willingly transferred their allegiance from the one to the other, and were soon amalgamated with the English settlers, who were originally of the same race as themselves.

However, the disorders of the country parts being unfavorable to their prosperity, and growing worse in succeeding times by the laxity and weakness of government, the old hostility which the towns bore to the inhabitants of the country was perpetuated. The protection which they expected from the English power was withheld, and they were again thrown upon their own resources, as before the arrival of the English. Union and good order and their walls enabled them to secure themselves against the barbarous lords of the country: but their lands were wasted, their traffic with the country interrupted, those who dared to trade with them were put out of the protection of their lords, and were consequently robbed and murdered with impunity. Trade and commerce were by these means discouraged, and the towns kept in comparative poverty. Under such circumstances it is not possible that they should regard the inhabitants of the country in any other light than as objects of abhorrence and contempt, as well as of fear: no reverence for territorial aristocracy could be known in their communities; and the remarkable letter of the citizens of Cork, already mentioned, shews that they regarded the lords and chiefs of the county as the chiefs of savage tribes in foreign countries are at this day regarded by civilized settlers on their coasts.

The free spirit communicated to the towns by their independent existence at various times, and their frequent hostilities as separate states with the territorial lords, and by their having always enjoyed the direction of their internal government, however they might have been occasionally tributary, is the only principle by which we can account for the deference with which they were treated by the early English government. It was always thought necessary to ask their consent to the imposition of taxes, many years too before similar respect was shewn to the towns of England.— In 1201, king John issued writs, humbly intreating a parliamentary subsidy from, (amongst others,) the knights, citizens,

merchants, and burgesses throughout Ireland.<sup>(1)</sup> In 1244, an equalization of weights and measures in all the cities and towns of Ireland was directed; but for effecting it, the justiciar was ordered first to call a council of all the discreet burgesses of Ireland.<sup>(2)</sup> In 1254, the queen regent issued a writ, humbly beseeching a subsidy, and addressed to (among others) the citizens and burgesses of Ireland. This was eleven years before the occurrence of any similar mention of the commons in England, and furnished Petyt with an argument in favor of the antiquity of their authority in that kingdom, which could not, he conceived, have been of later growth than in Ireland. However, this pretension has long been universally abandoned by English writers, who are now content to date the first appearance of the commons in parliament in the year 1265. A statute was passed in 1269, by the three estates in Ireland, for regulating weights and measures. In 1275, the justiciar of Ireland was directed to induce the different estates of parliament, including the commons and merchants, *by such means as should appear most likely to succeed*, to grant certain customs on goods.<sup>(3)</sup>

The word "parliament" originally meant "a parley," because the king or his ministers was obliged to parley or negotiate with the commons about supplies. Thus Thomas de Clare, and John de Saundford, the escheator of Ireland, were directed in 1282, to hold a conference and treaty (*colloquium et tractatum*) in the king's name, with the abbots, priors, and other religious men; with the citizens, burgesses, merchants and communities of the cities, boroughs, and trading towns of Ireland, and with certain other persons named, respecting the granting of a loan of money for the king's use, either separately or conjointly, according to the ability of the persons or communities, and to admonish and induce them to it, *in the most diligent and cautious manner they could*.<sup>(4)</sup>

The following curious account of the proceedings of a parley or parliament is preserved among the records. In the year 1300, letters were issued requesting a subsidy to carry on war against

(1) Gale's corporate system—appendix. The words are "non consuetudinarie sed amabiliter rogamus," &c.

(2) *ib.* (3) *ib.* (4) *ib.*

the Scots: a writ of summons was addressed to all the nobles, requiring their personal and pecuniary aid; writs were also issued *to all the cities and boroughs throughout Ireland*; and the justiciar summoned A GENERAL PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN: all the prelates and magnates were to come in person, the communities of the counties by two, three or four, elected by them for this purpose, and having special power as if all were present; and in like manner the communities of the cities and boroughs by two or three, &c.

But first the justiciary determined to address the *mayors and more honest men* of the cities and boroughs, respecting the subsidy. He first went to Drogheda, and shewed the King's letter, directed to the mayor and community of that borough, and after he had held *a diligent treaty* with them, they granted 240 marks. He then went to the other cities and towns; among the rest, to Cork and Youghal. The former granted 240 marks; the later £40 and five hundred fishes, worth a hundred shillings.

After this the magnates and communities came to the parliament in the manner required; and divers of them, excusing themselves from granting the subsidy, begged of the justiciar that he would go through the districts, promising their assistance towards the subsidy which the communities in person might grant, and that they, the magnates and prelates, would then contribute with them. The justiciar consented, and having treated with the commons of the counties, &c., received grants from each; the county of Cork, exclusive of its trading towns, gave £200.(1)

The government of the city of Cork was deputed by Henry II to two of the invaders, Cogan and Fitz-Stephen, during pleasure; but this arrangement seems to have been unsuited to the state of the inhabitants, and only temporary; for soon after, in the same king's reign, his son John, then lord lieutenant, granted the city and certain fields to the townsmen of Cork; from which it is to be presumed, that they were then a municipal body, having the direction of their own affairs. King Henry III, granted them the city with certain lands outside it, (comprizing possibly the cantred of the Ostmen,) at a yearly rent of 80 marks, and conferred on them certain privileges and immunities, assimilating their constitution to that of English corporations. This however, was only a continu-

(1) Gale.

ation, (not a commencement as in other countries) of their domestic government; they afterwards received grants of other privileges from time to time: that which authorized them to disarm all strangers entering their city, was a curious support and sanction of their isolated existence. In 1333, a privilege was granted to the town of Kinsale to make war upon the Irish; this was contained in its first charter, that of Edward III, which informs us that this town was then surrounded by Irish enemies, and English rebels; that these had often by sea and land assaulted it, and that the burgesses had always obeyed the king's orders in repelling them. It states also, that the walls were ruinous, and the burgesses not able to repair them. These statements shew that the inhabitants of Kinsale had been a municipal community long before; but we find no account of its foundation. It plainly appears that a high value was set upon the towns; that they were conciliated and cherished by government, as the only seats of law and order, and the main support of the king's authority in these parts. The favors shewn to them were very remarkable, and very much in derogation of the royal authority. Spenser was of opinion, that in his day great public inconvenience resulted from their excessive privileges.

Youghal must have been a municipal town long before the charter of Edward IV,\* for we find mention of its superior or sovereign in 1360;(1) it was, as we have seen, one of those towns which granted a parliamentary subsidy in 1300. In 1373, it was called on by government to send six representatives to a sort of council or parliament, to consult on important affairs. In 1377, it sent representatives to a parliament, as did Kinsale in 1366.(2) These towns however, were often omitted in summoning parliaments, but the city of Cork always held a prominent place in the national councils.

In considering the circumstances in which the towns were placed, we cannot fail to perceive a striking similarity between their situation and that of the Greek settlements on barbarous

\* Both Youghal and Kinsale were nominally the property of their lords, to whom they paid chiefries, as Cork did to the crown. Their independence was probably, like that of Cork, conferred or continued by their early owners as the most expedient policy.

(1) Rot. Canc. (2 ib.)

coasts. Yet the latter were generally prosperous and powerful, while the towns of Ireland were comparatively poor and weak. In 1381, Cork was so impoverished by its lawless neighbours, that some of the principal citizens resolved to go away: and it was found necessary that the mayor and bailiffs should forcibly detain them for the defence of the city. Nevertheless, the inhabitants of towns were not unpractised in military expeditions: they were usually called on to attend hostings; and in some instances, as in those of Dublin and Drogheda, formed the most effective part of the armies of government. Hence it is not easy to account for their unhappy condition. We might suppose that they would have engaged in military expeditions on their own account, and have advanced in power and importance like the Grecian colonies. Government, which showered privileges and favours on them, as the bulwarks of its own power, would hardly have denied its approbation to the reduction, by every means, of the common enemies of both; and yet we have met with only one instance since the arrival of the English, of a warlike expedition having been fitted out by any town on its own account, and at its own discretion. In 1537, the city of Waterford despatched a naval armament, consisting of three vessels and four hundred men, against the castles of O'Driscol, a chieftain of this county, and without much difficulty succeeded in reducing and destroying them. They also destroyed his villages, and ravaged his lands, set fire to his town of Baltimore and broke down another of his castles there, and returned with some booty to Waterford. Their sole aim however was retaliation for outrages committed against one of their trading vessels. They seem to have had no ulterior object, no hope of conquest or permanent acquisition. A Greek city in such a case would probably have repaired and garrisoned the castles, and made them the citadels of colonies; or would at least have continued to amass wealth by similar naval enterprizes, until the resources and magnitude of their state, secure within walls, should have so far encreased, as to enable them to meet the barbarians in the field. Such expeditions however in order to be profitable, should be extended like those of the early Greeks to distant and unobnoxious quarters. This to be sure would be mere piracy, the expediency or propriety of which, perhaps the towns of Ireland did not comprehend; and as they never gained

power by such means, land enterprizes continued always to exceed their ability. Sometimes indeed they could issue from their walls with effect. In 1571, the mayor of Cork gained a victory at the head of the citizens, for which the queen presented him with a collar of S S. As to the walled towns of the inland parts, they were all destroyed in a terrible invasion of Murrough O'Brien, about the reign of Edward IV. Among them were Mourme and Buttevant, two ancient corporations.

The land which anciently belonged to the citizens of Cork, was in 1462, understood to extend a mile "from both parts" of the city. So much at all events had then remained to them. It was called "the suburbs"; but had some years before been totally laid waste by the Irish; in consideration of which, the king forgave them all arrears of rent, and granted them a certain custom called coquet, for rebuilding their walls; and this they were to receive *until they could travel a mile round the city in safety.*

In the middle ages, the cities of Europe were agitated by violent intestine factions. Within their walls stood many castles, in which the principal citizens resided, and which were built for security against sudden ebullitions of popular violence. We find no account of a similar state of things in our cities and towns. Yet we know that John Skiddy, in 1445, built in the main street of Cork, the castle called after his name. It was a large high tower similar to those of the country, and remained until 1785.\* It is hardly possible that the citizens could quite so soon have been divided by the claims of York and Lancaster, which some years afterwards aroused all Ireland. However, in 1492, the city of Cork, very imprudently took the lead in support of Perkin Warbeck. The result was, that Walters, a principal citizen, was summoned to Dublin by the Irish parliament, was there seized, sent to London, tried and executed. The city was involved in

\* We have seen the will of Edward Roche, merchant of Cork, made in 1626, which bequeathes "the small castle called the Parentiz, in the city of Cork." What sort of building this may have been we are unable to say; but there seems no reason to conclude with Mr. Crofton Croker, that stone houses were called castles, except in Ulster, where we have heard that the castles built in accordance with the conditions of king James 1st's grants, were merely houses with bawns.



the disgrace, but government considered it expedient very soon to restore its privileges.

In Queen Elizabeth's time this city was a populous little trading town, of an oval form,(1) inferior in size to Dublin, Waterford, or Limerick,(2) encompassed with the channel of the river, which also crossed it, and not accessible except by bridges; "lying along as it were in one direct street, with a bridge over it."(3) Its port was much frequented by strangers, both for the advantage of fishing in the harbour, and for the purposes of trade, by which the city was chiefly maintained.(4) The inhabitants were very industrious and pretty opulent;(5) they were merchants, and great travellers themselves; and great numbers also of strange merchants daily resorted to Cork, to trade with them. The City was walled round about and well fortified for defence against the Irish.(6) The inhabitants were so beset with enemies on all sides, that they were obliged to watch their gates day and night, as if they were besieged,(7) keeping them shut at service times, at meals, and from sunset to sunrise; not suffering any stranger to enter with his weapon, but obliging him to leave it at a lodge appointed: "they walked out at seasons for recreation, with strength of men furnished:"(8) the mayor and bailiffs governed according to the laws of England. Hooker seems to insinuate that this was the cause of the hostility of the surrounding country; however this may be, the citizens kept themselves entirely aloof from their neighbours, and married entirely among themselves, never even matching their daughters in the country; almost all the citizens were consequently related in some degree or other:(9) particular surnames became so frequent, that those who bore them were additionally designated by patronymics formed of the syllable "fitz". Those of similar names were a species of clans, acting together in bodies, and forming separate interests. In 1603, the Meades and Golds insisted on refusing the lord lieutenant an entrance into the city. The Galways, Verdons, and Martels opposed them.

(1) Camden. (2) Stanihurst. (3) Camden. (4) Hooker. (5) Stanihurst.

(6) Hooker. (7) Hooker, Camden, Campion. (8) Campion.

(9) Campion, Camden.

The reluctance of the citizens to ally themselves with the inhabitants of the country, is exactly in accordance with the feelings of the pale, where the meanest of the English race disdained the alliance of the greatest Irish families. (1) Nothing can more clearly shew the difference of the degrees of civilization, which prevailed in the towns and in the country; yet such is the perverseness of human nature, that the heads of extensive families in the city of Cork, even when merchants, affected the absurd title of "captains of septs," (*capitaneus suæ nationis*), and are so designated in deeds of that period. (2)

The barbarous lives of the gentry of the county, whom the citizens despised, naturally by contrast rendered trade most honourable among the latter. The principal citizens though mostly merchants, were owners of extensive estates in the country, on which, it is needless to say, they never resided, but dwelt in the town, both for the sake of security and society, and the prosecution of their mercantile avocations, which they doubtless regarded as most honourable, as well as profitable, not perhaps, (at least in their own estimation,) unlike the inhabitants of Tyre, "whose merchants were princes, whose traffickers were the honourable of the earth."

Though they avoided intermarriages with the inhabitants of the country, they received the inhabitants of other towns as their equals. There seem to have been intimate connexions and interchanges of citizenship between the townsmen of Cork and Kinsale: many principal families of both places bore the same surnames; as Galway, Martel, Roche, Meade, &c. There is a latin inscription in the chancel of Kinsale church, placed there in 1558 by Patrick Mede, who there describes himself as a burgess and often sovereign of Kinsale, and citizen of Cork. Sir Dominick Sarsfield, chief justice, was of a Cork family; yet when created a viscount, chose the title of Kinsale; which however being preoccupied, he was obliged to forego for that of Kilmallock. Meadestown and Ballymartle, the estates of the Meades and Martels, lay between Cork and Kinsale. The Roches had large estates near Kinsale, and also in the city of Cork, which came by descent from them to the Kearneys, together with the collar of S S. before mentioned, given by Queen Elizabeth to Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork.

(1) Stanihurst. (2) Roche MS.

Some of these families had castles on their estates, as Meadestown, a castle of the Meades: Poulnelong or Shippool castle,\* built by the Roches; Garrycloyne castle belonging to the Sarsfields viscounts Kilmallock. These castles were probably necessary for the protection of the tenants and cattle of the estates; but we are not to conclude that they were the usual residences of their owners, who, as citizens, must have despised the barbarism of the country, and preferred the society of the towns. This conclusion is supported by a manuscript list of the *ancient* natives and inhabitants of the city of Cork, drawn up in 1652, † among whom we find Daniel, viscount Kilmallock, the owner of Garrycloyne castle, and John Meade, of Meadestown. Yet peace and security had prevailed in the country for many years previous to 1641. The estates of the others are not mentioned. William Meade, esq., is named in the list. He was probably the same person who is mentioned in the peerages as the ancestor of the earl of Clanwilliam, and as being the owner of an estate called Ballintobber, near Kinsale, on which, however, it appears by this list, he did not think fit to reside. We may take this opportunity to observe, that the investigation of family history is of more use than is commonly supposed; it often contributes to throw light on the history of mankind and human nature; we have endeavoured to press it into our service; but our materials are very scanty. We would earnestly urge our countrymen, on

\* Shippool castle is a strong building; its walls are 6 feet thick, and terminate in gables: it has a large machicolated projection at one of the corners, not at the top as was usual afterwards, but towards the middle; it shews a slight transition from the ancient, to the more modern and convenient style of castles. In our account of these buildings, we omitted the Anglo Norman style, familiar to the first English invaders. We believe that the county of Cork contains only one specimen of it; at least only one that is on a scale of strength and magnitude equal to that of the Norman keeps. It is Lohort castle, built in the reign of king John, the walls of which are 10 feet thick. Those who wish for a full account of this sort of building, may consult King's treatises in the "Archæologia."

† The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Cork were expelled from the city in 1641. The above list contains their names, many of which are distinguished by one of these marks, "in" or "o," meaning doubtless *in* or *out*, that is, in or out of the city—in (we presume) the year 1652.

all occasions to collect and preserve from destruction, such ancient documents as may fall in their way; they are peculiarly valuable in this country, where the revolution of manners has been so recent and remarkable. It would be a great advantage if the early wills in the registry of Cork were copied into books, and open to the public: they commence in 1606. It is much to be regretted, that the labours of the record commissioners in Ireland have been suspended. This work has derived great advantage from their publications.

Sir Henry Sidney made a journey through the kingdom in 1567; and from his letters to the English government, we learn many particulars regarding the condition of the towns at that time. The county of Tipperary was then in a state of devastation, and its corporate and well walled towns, Clonmel, Cashel, and Fethard in great distress: their inhabitants were as men besieged, and ready either to famish within the walls, or abandon the places; all trade and commerce was at a stand; the country people dared not bring any thing to the towns, nor dared the townsmen issue from their walls, to buy any thing in the country, from the danger which both incurred of being plundered and killed. Of Cork, Youghal and Kinsale, he tells us that they were greatly impaired and in the high way to utter ruin, if her majesty, by speedy redress and ministering of justice did not prevent it. Limerick was so impaired in wealth since he saw it in queen Mary's reign, chiefly by reason of the spoils committed or permitted by the earl of Thomond, as to fill him with astonishment. Galway he found rather to resemble "a town of war, fronting upon an enemy, than a civil town in a country under one sovereign": "they watch," says he, "their walls mightily, and guard their gates daily, with armed men." They attributed their miseries to the disorders of the earl of Clanrickard's two sons, young boys, (whom he had by two wives both living,) each striving to be acknowledged as heir of his father, who at the same time was likely long to live.

However, the towns seem not to have been prevented from improving with the rest of Europe in civilization and internal order. Staniburst, in his account of the Irish, desires the reader not to impute any barbarous custom he should mention, to the citizens, townsmen, and inhabitants of the English pale; and Sidney calls them nurseries of civility.

Amidst the perpetual disaffection of the surrounding country, the loyalty of the towns continued unshaken. Sidney, speaking of the towns of Tipperary, says, “these towns (not only these now in speech) *but all others, wheresoever they be in this realm*, are your highness’ forts and garrisons, and yet they cost you nothing the keeping of them, but rather render unto you service and rent. They are in effect the only monuments of obedience, and nurseries of civility in this country, to the overthrow of which all the tyrannous potentates and licentious subjects of this your realm apply their uttermost endeavour, as the only obstacles against their outrageous devices”: It is manifest from this, that the Irish encouraged the murders and robberies which were committed on townsmen and all who attempted to trade with them, as a means of bringing them to ruin, being unable to reduce them by force.

Sidney was received and entertained in a very honourable manner by the city of Waterford: he found it in a flourishing state; the people civil and industrious. These were the natural results of the reduction some time before, of the lords of the county to some order; whom however Sidney found inclined to relapse and ready as he expresses it, to play the part of the washed swine in returning to her foul puddle.

He tells us that Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale were walled, and places of great moment for her majesty’s service, and that the king of Spain with 3000 men and £20,000, could dispossess her of all Munster and Connaught, or oblige her to employ 20,000 men and £200,000, to recover and defend them; and earnestly recommends to her, to take care “for the conservation of her towns, as the loss of them would be the loss of the whole country.”

Going from Cork to Limerick, he met further instances of the loyalty of the towns: being in danger from the earl of Desmond’s men, he received from the town of Kilmallock, a reinforcement of eight or nine score of well appointed footmen; and was soon after joined by three hundred more, whom the city of Limerick sent to meet him: “This partly I write,” says he, “to the end your majesty should have regard to these your towns; they are the only force that your majesty hath to trust to out of the English pale of this your realm.”

In 1575, he made another progress through the kingdom, and on this occasion also was well pleased with the loyalty of the towns;

his letter expresses gratitude to the city of Waterford, praises their loyalty, and recommends them to the lords of the council, as deserving of thanks and favor. He was in fact received with the utmost enthusiasm, as we learn from Hooker, who also tells us that he was received by the city of Cork in the best manner the citizens could, "with all humbleness, and with all such triumphs and other shews and tokens of good will and dutifulness, as they could give, without grudging or complaining, either of the townsmen or soldiers." Sidney also represents the loyalty and devotion of Cork and Limerick, as entitling them to equal favor with Waterford; "for truly," says he, "they are pieces of great regard, and greatly shall their willingness to serve the government here, advance the service of our sovereign."

The towns however, were more led by regard for their interest, than by any feeling of duty; they received Sidney perhaps rather as a sort of ally, than as their sovereign's viceroy. The state of the country shewed them his weakness; but though his power was small, it was useful for their protection, in combination with their own: had they been more powerful, they might themselves have kept their lawless neighbours in check, and if successful, would probably have thought it strange that government should expect any obedience from those whom it failed to protect; but now they required assistance, and they received it with that gratitude which an oppressed state always exhibits towards a useful ally.

Towns thus left in a great degree to themselves, and regulated internally by the republican government of their corporations, surrounded by barbarian lords whom they despised; seeing nothing of the power of the crown, and little of its interference, and that little conducing only to their advantage, and exercised doubtless with a careful deference to their good wills and pleasures, must needs have entertained very stubborn notions of rights and liberties, probably even from the Danish times, without interruption.—History has preserved a remarkable instance in the case of Waterford. This city was by charter exempted from attending hostings, unless the king or any of his sons were present in person. In 1569 Sidney being encamped near Clonmel, and expecting a battle, wrote to the corporation of Waterford, requiring the assistance of a few soldiers only for three days, "who," says Hooker, "did very insolently and arrogantly return an answer by way of dispu-

ting their liberties with her majesty's prerogative, and so sent him no aid at all." This occurred in the interval between the two loyal receptions given to Sidney at Waterford, and was so little imputed to disloyalty by him, that he makes no mention of it, nor does it at all abate his gratitude to this city, for its zealous attachment during his second sojourn there. Even Hooker allows the citizens the full merit of their loyalty in their reception of the lord deputy; but seems unable to comprehend how loyalty and the assertion of rights by the subject, could be compatible. After giving an account of their privileges by charter, rewards granted to their meritorious ancestors, he proceeds to make allusion to their refusal of soldiers, and warns them "to continue in the like obedience as their ancestors; otherwise not to brag of their worthiness, or glory of their values; that it would little avail them; and then adduces the example of the Jews, who were visited with judgments for disobedience to their princes; warns them not to examine their prince's authority, nor decipher his power, nor compare their privileges with his authority, nor dispute their liberties with his prerogative; "for notwithstanding," says he, "your privileges, liberties, and grants be great and many, yet they cannot abate nor impugn the least part of the prince's prerogative, which is so great as nothing can be greater; \* \* \* because he is God's minister, especially when it concerneth the interest of her majesty's imperial crown of that land, the suppression of rebels and traitors, and the delivering of yourselves and that realm from the enemies and rebels."

Cities capable of displaying so much firmness on occasions of this sort, could hardly fail to exhibit a similar spirit through their representatives in parliament. In 1568, an act was passed granting the queen a subsidy of 13s. 4d. for every occupied plowland in the kingdom, except the lands belonging to the corporations of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. This exemption seems to indicate more than common activity and influence on the part of their members. The counties which elected members, were greatly under the authority of a territorial aristocracy, most formidable to government; yet if we can judge from some of Sidney's expressions, the lesser gentry of the pale at least were men of independence. In 1569, the queen, at the instance of the earl of Ormond, required Sidney to further the passing of an act of

parliament for the interest of the earl, but unjust towards his tenants. Sidney seemed sadly perplexed; he says, "In this I will not hinder any bill, that he, (Ormond), shall put up; but many gentlemen, that have lands of his in the English pale, in fee-farm and otherwise, think themselves narrowly touched in this; and therefore I judge the bill will hardly pass; but if it pass not, I know not how to compel them."

Over parliaments freely returned by such constituencies, government could have little authority; but by having in its own hands the selection of sheriffs, it could directly influence the returns. In the parliament of the second of Elizabeth, the laws against Roman Catholics, who formed almost the whole population of the kingdom, were carried after a violent opposition, and by means of whose nature we may form some conjecture from what took place in the subsequent parliament of 1570.

Sir Henry Sidney, a governor of great vigour, had conceived the design of proceeding against the Irish with more effect than his predecessors had done, and of reducing them to some order and obedience. The supplies which he was allowed from England were totally inadequate for such an object; but being resolved on his favourite measures, he determined also that resources should not be wanting. As to the means by which these were to be procured he was not over scrupulous. The difficulties which he had to contend with were of no ordinary kind; for besides that his military operations were on a more extensive and vigorous scale than those of his predecessors, the prices of provisions had greatly risen of late. However, supplies were to be obtained at all hazards; and as he considered his projects well adapted to procure solid advantages for the loyal portion of the people, he was unable to understand how they could object to any course which he should adopt for the furtherance of such salutary designs. He at first succeeded in persuading the people of the pale to support the army, by assurances of ultimate payment of their expenses; but receiving no aid from the queen, he was unable to make good his promises. "I am" says he, "hated of all here; of the nobility, for deposing their tyranny; of the merchant, for that by my persuasion he hath so far trusted the soldiers, as not receiving his money is become bankrupt, (and indeed so are some); of the gentleman, for that he cannot get his rent of his tenants, through



their keeping of soldiers; the husbandmen cry out of me, and will do no work, for that they are never paid for so long bearing the soldiers."(1)

It had been usual to support the army and the expenses of the chief governor's household by a contribution known by the name of cess. This was somewhat similar to what was called in England, purveyance, with however an important difference: purveyance was a prerogative of the crown to take provisions for the use of the army, at prices fixed before the discovery of America, and far below their real value; while cess was a voluntary sale of provisions at prices annually agreed on between government and the nobility and gentry of the pale. In the reign of Henry VI., purveyance had been made illegal in Ireland, by act of parliament. It was declared that resistance to purveyors should be lawful, and that the quartering of men or horses on the king's subjects without their consent, should be accounted treason. However, in order to protect the government from the extortions of farmers in times of emergency, a custom had arisen for the nobility and gentry to fix annually the prices which government should pay, and this had always been acquiesced in by the farmers. But as this only afforded protection from extortion, or at best conferred but moderate advantages on the government, it was little valued by Sidney in his present exigencies, and he forthwith proceeded to place cess on the same footing with the English system of purveyance: that is, to take supplies of provisions, not at prices to be fixed in the usual manner, but at those which formerly had been agreed to before the late rise of prices: The people resisted, the army was consequently ill supplied, and became disorderly. "It was," says Sidney, "the price growing higher, and the soldier more insolent in exactions on the poor farmers, that provoked this kicking and spurring."(2) "It must be confessed," says he, "that soldiers are no angels, nor yet among men the harmlest creatures."(3)

His plans thus failing through the opposition of the pale, he hoped to derive support from the authority of parliament, which comprized members from other parts of the kingdom; but in order if possible to ensure success, he judged it necessary that the repugnance of the representatives from the pale should be

(1) Sidney's letters, p. 13. (2) *ib.* p. 152. (3) *ib.* p. 181.

neutralized by a supply of obsequious members from other parts. The distant corporations were, as we have seen, in a manner isolated from the rest of the kingdom: their attention was confined to the free government of their little local communities; and as they regarded the lords of the county as their implacable enemies, so they seem as yet to have regarded the government as invariably their friend. Between them there had been hitherto no conflicting interests, no political jealousies; they had for centuries been the natural allies of each other, against English rebels and Irish enemies; the penal laws were as yet unexecuted, and perhaps unknown, or despised as impracticable in their localities. From all these causes the towns entertained no apprehensions of encroachments on their liberties; they knew little probably of the general politics of the kingdom, and took little interest in the subject of legislation. The custom, expensive at that time, of sending representatives to parliament, was by them esteemed a burthen from which they were not unwilling to be excused; the journey to Dublin was difficult and dangerous, and they considered it a boon to be allowed to return as their representatives strangers resident in that city. It was indeed contrary to law to return any person to parliament, who was not a resident of the town which returned him; but this law had generally, at least in England, and probably also in Ireland, been evaded, or had fallen into some disuse, and this circumstance afforded Sidney an opportunity in a great degree to mould a parliament in accordance with his wishes. He contrived,\* (doubtless in a great degree through the agency and management of sheriffs,) that Englishmen should sit as representatives for many of the corporate towns, men who had acquired in their own country very abject notions on the subject of the prerogative, and were therefore fit instruments for his purpose. His efforts however were unable to influence the elections within the pale, where his views were understood. The members returned by that portion of the kingdom seem to have been quite aware of his object, and prepared for a conflict: they were probably sensible of the means by which the penal laws had been lately enacted, in opposition to the wishes of the nation; means which may have

\* That Sidney was the contriver of this proceeding may be inferred from the indignation which it raised against his government.

been similar to those now used. As these means consisted in the *misrepresentation* of the distant cities and towns of the kingdom, including, as may be presumed, those of the county of Cork, it becomes interesting to us to know how far Sidney's contrivance was attended with success.

The parliament met on the 17th January 1570, and proceeded quietly to the election of a speaker. The government party put forward Stanihurst, recorder of Dublin, and succeeded in opposition to the others, who would have chosen sir Christopher Barnewall. On the following day the opposition finding that they were likely to be outnumbered, opposed the introduction of general business, until the legality of the elections should be considered. Barnewall their leader, whom Hooker admits to be *somewhat* learned, stated their objections; first, that towns not corporate, returned members; secondly, that some sheriffs and mayors returned themselves; and thirdly, that a number of English strangers were returned by towns, some of whom were wholly unknown in the places which returned them, and none residing as by law required. These questions were discussed for four days: neither party would yield: "the more words the more choler," says Hooker. At last they agreed to refer the questions to the lord deputy and judges. These functionaries admitted the two first objections, but disallowed the third, affirming that the proper course was to impose penalties on the sheriffs. This decision, from the great numbers of English present, seemed to have still left the opposition in a minority. That party remaining dissatisfied and disbelieving the messenger, Lucas Dillon the attorney-general, was sent to re-assure them; but he being, as we shall find, a high prerogative lawyer, received no credit, and the opposition insisted that the judges themselves should come before them and declare their opinions in person. The speaker disregarded their demand, and ordered a bill to be read. The opposition would not allow it to proceed, but "rose up in a disordered manner," says Hooker, far differing from their duties in that place, and as contrary to that gravity and wisdom which should be in them." And yet, with submission to Hooker, there has not been even at the present day any other mode settled, by which an illegal majority, returned by corrupt sheriffs, can be resisted; for government can appoint sheriffs as corrupt as they please, and an illegal majority, being the

sole judges, can prevent their returns from being questioned. On the next day to pacify the opposition, the two chief justices, the queen's serjeant, and the attorney and solicitor-general, came and gave their confirmation to the decision. There were however lawyers in the house who differed with them in opinion; and though the opposition were silenced for the present, they soon manifested their discontent in other ways.

The government party proceeded with two bills, one for the repeal of Poyning's act for that session; and the other for granting an impost on wines. These bills met with a violent resistance; Poyning's act had been passed for the purpose of obstructing native lord lieutenants in using the power of government, to procure the enactment of laws for their own purposes. It provided that no act should be passed without the previous concurrence of the council in England, and therefore by refusing its temporary repeal, the opposition threw difficulties in the way of all bills not already certified from England. Their resistance proved successful, and the other bill was then brought forward. It met with similar treatment, but at last was read. "In this matter," says Hooker, "they shewed themselves very froward, and so inquiet that it was more like a bear-bating of disordered persons, than a parliament of wise and grave men." This however is irreconcilable with what follows, for he tells us that when he saw "these foul misorders and overthwarting," he stood up and prayed liberty to speak to the bill; and ample liberty it appears was given him and a patient hearing. He began with a preface of some length, then taxed them with ingratitude to the queen; told them that the repeal of Poyning's law which they refused was for their own good, and that as to the other bill which they so disliked, her majesty of her own royal authority might establish it without any of their consents, as she had already done in England; but that of her courtesy she pleased to have it pass with their consents, that she might have trial of their dutifulness. He then taxed them with ingratitude to the lord deputy. Notwithstanding these foolish reproaches and slavish doctrines the parliament patiently allowed him to proceed, when he produced various instances from history of judgments on ungrateful nations, and pronounced that the like would fall on them to their confusion; "and when," according to his own account, "he had spent a long time in this matter, and

proved the same by sundry histories of other nations, he proceeded to the bill, which by sundry reasons and arguments he proved to be most necessary." He then sat down, and some of the opposition rose for the purpose of replying; "but the day was so far spent above the ordinary hour, being well near two o'clock in the afternoon, that the speaker and the court rose up and departed." In all these proceedings we can perceive nothing resembling "bear-bating." The true character of the proceedings seems to be this, that the opposition, apprehending that they would be outnumbered by a majority, of whose legality they were not satisfied, endeavoured to prevent a division, by protracting the debate indefinitely. Hooker's timidity however seems to have distorted his mental vision. The indignant murmurs at his unconstitutional doctrines, which reached his ear at the rising of the house, made him apprehensive for his personal safety; and he was, he tells us, "by some of the best of that assembly, (meaning perhaps some of his English fellow courtiers,) conducted to the house of sir Peter Carew," where he then resided; being agent to that gentleman.

In the meantime the lord deputy, surprized at the long sitting of the house, sent privately to ascertain the cause of it; but the doors had been closed by direction of the speaker, in order that Mr. Hooker's speech should meet no interruption from any persons coming in or going out; and when the events of the day were afterwards communicated to the lord deputy, he thanked God, says Hooker, who had raised up unknown friends to him in that place.

The next day sir Christopher Barnewall and the lawyers of the English pale, who (according to Hooker's assertion,) had conferred together, stood up and desired a hearing, "who," says our author, "leaving the matter in question, did in most disorderly manner inveigh against the said gentleman, AFFIRMING, AVOUCHING AND PROTESTING, THAT IF THE WORDS SPOKEN HAD BEEN SPOKEN IN ANY OTHER PLACE THAN IN THE SAID HOUSE, THEY WOULD RATHER HAVE DIED THAN HAVE BORNE WITHAL; upon which the speaker, supported by the government party, imposed silence on them, and required that if they had any charge to make against Mr. Hooker, they should bring it in writing the next day.

According to our present ideas, the disorderly conduct of these members consisted in their *too orderly* forbearance in postponing

their charges, instead of interrupting Hooker the day before in the midst of his opinions, so derogatory to the rights and dignity of the house. But the rules of order were not then settled, either in England or Ireland. The government party pressed the speaker to apply a remedy to what they were pleased to consider disorders. The speaker proceeded to do so, and choosing to be guided in this, by the usages of the English parliaments, requested instruction regarding them, which was immediately volunteered by Hooker, but without supplying any thing much to the purpose.

This very prejudiced and unprincipled writer gives us no further account of this parliament than as follows. "The monday following, sir Christopher Barnewall and his complices having better considered themselves, were quiet and contented, and the parliament begun with some troubles, had its continuance and end with better success." The two contested bills were passed in subsequent sessions; whether any propositions of the government were altogether rejected, we are not directly informed: nor was Hooker a person likely to inform us; he shews on all occasions a remarkable anxiety to throw a veil over the miscarriages of government. His words "better success," however, seem to imply very moderate approbation; and from Sidney's speech on dissolving the parliament, as reported by Campion, there is great reason to believe that this assembly concurred in the general sentiments regarding cess; disapproved of his proclamation on that subject as illegal, and declined to furnish him with any supplies by way of substitute for cess, to enable him to reduce the Irish countries, being satisfied with the present extent of English dominion, and persuaded that the marchers were as well able to repel the Irish, as those of England were, to repel the Scotch borderers. It appears also from Campion that a pamphlet had been dispersed in the streets of Dublin, impugning the cess, and attacking several members of the government by name for their conduct in the matter; upon which Sidney issued some proclamation of an offensive nature, which produced a general ferment, as is evident from his expressions. "Many a good fellow," said he, "talks of Robin Hood, that never drew in his bow, and many an idle head is full of proclamations, *and conceiveth certain far fetches, able in his weening to wield a realm.*" This was on the 12th of December 1570, Sidney left Ireland in March following.

This parliament renewed for ten years from September 1566, a subsidy which had been granted for a like period in the preceding reign, of 13s. 4d. on every plowland. The words of the act strongly confirm the inferences which we have drawn from Sidney's speech, and make it manifest that the commons interfered to prevent his irregular exactions, which they call by the odious name of *coyne and livery*. The subsidy was renewed, as the act expresses it, for joy that he had put in suspense "that grievous and intolerable exaction of *coyne and livery*, the fretter of our lives and substance; and in consideration to be henceforth delivered from it." *Coyne and livery* were oppressive Irish exactions, repeatedly declared illegal by parliament, but often put in practice by the government in cases of emergency, and submitted to, from the extreme necessity of the case. But the pale had lately enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity,<sup>(1)</sup> and saw no present necessity for irregular taxation. Sidney's taking provisions without payment, in fact amounted to *coyne and livery*. At all events the parliament by adopting these terms, covertly made his conduct appear in the most odious light. Yet, the act, adopting the terms of the former one, exempted from the subsidy, *and from coyne and livery*, those lords and gentlemen who were obliged to attend hostings.

He resumed the government in 1575, determined to adhere to his former policy; and without resorting to parliament, whose support was not likely to be obtained, he vigorously renewed his compulsory exactions. As the events which resulted are of great interest, and as they are very carelessly treated by the historians, we shall without apology present the reader with a more particular account of them than has hitherto been afforded.

He first proceeded to impose a tax on the land in lieu of cess, and as he met opposition, and apprehended that complaints of his conduct would reach the queen, he chose to anticipate his accusers, and wrote to inform her of the discontent, representing artfully that the cess was a prescriptive payment in kind for support of soldiers, stating also the number of beeves &c., required by custom, but making no mention of a price or of any payment to be made in return and then proceeds. "If the inhabitants be suitors

(1) *Campion*.

to compound and deliver money in lieu of the grain and beeves, that then there is no more demanded of them than such rates and prices as the market yieldeth." Here then, instead of supplying grain, beeves, &c. at the market price, they were compelled to pay the market price of so much grain, beeves, &c. But this representation could not long be supported, and he soon after gave the matter another colouring; he wrote thus; "cess is a prerogative of the prince, and an agreement and consent by the nobility and council to impose upon the country a certain proportion of victual of all kinds at a reasonable rate, and as it is commonly termed, the queen's price; so that the falling and rising of prices makes the matter easier or heavier to the subject." "The soldier," says he, "could not pay above the rate he did for his victual, and yet of necessity he must be found at that price." Assuming thus, that independently of all agreement, the farmers were bound to supply the army for less than the market prices, Sidney required that instead of so doing they should make certain pecuniary payments, amounting, (as he represents it,) to five marks per plowland, or about two pence per acre. But he met more difficulties than he expected. The lawyers of Ireland were in general as zealous in the assertion of public liberty as those of England were in its denial. We have already observed the noble stand made by those of the English pale in parliament. Most of the judges were of like principles and gave great perplexity to Sidney.

Many of the nobility and gentry had, in pursuance of the statute, obtained special freedoms from taxation, in consideration of their attendance at hostings. Sidney now abolished these freedoms by a proclamation, and proceeded to charge all the land alike with cess. The statute was expired. It made no allusion to cess, unless we take coin and livery to include it; however, Sidney obscurely argues that his right to cess was undoubted, because the exemptions under the statute were expired. The matter became the subject of a formal legal argument; Sidney in his letter endeavours to make it appear that the question in debate was whether the exemptions allowed by the statute were still in force, notwithstanding its expiration. "It was adjudged says he, by the lord chancellor (*an Englishman,*) and sir Lucas Dillon, that they could not justly any longer claim any freedom by force of said statute, none of the rest professing the laws



willingly agreed to that judgment, and yet not any of them all able in learning nor reason to maintain probable argument to the contrary.”(1) He praises the lord chancellor for defending cess more like a counsellor at the bar than a judge on the bench, and laments that the queen’s counsel stood all the while still and mute, and urges the sending over of two English lawyers to be chief justice and attorney-general.(2)

The grounds on which the rest of the lawyers dissented, seem to be kept out of view in these letters of Sidney; but we can easily collect from his subsequent letters, that they relied on the before mentioned statutes of Henry VI, and on the common law, which declared all taxes illegal without consent of parliament. The perplexity which the judges gave Sidney appears in a much earlier letter of his,(3) in which he desires that the queen should send three lawyers, two to be chief justices, and one attorney-general; ‘this,’ he says, “is so necessary, that if I should write a whole quire of paper only on this point, I were not able to express the necessity of it; but in few terms this I assure your lordships, there is none here so meet for their places, as is to be wished, only sir Lucas Dillon excepted, who is chief baron.” Dillon we may remember, was attorney-general at the time of the parliamentary struggle.

The repining at the cess, he represents(4) to have been “stirred up by certain busy headed lawyers and discontented gentlemen, who bear not the burthen, but the farmers who would willingly contribute if the gentlemen would suffer them.” That the farmers however were the first impugners of cess is evident from the expressions before quoted.\* In another place too he says expressly

\* He tries to support his misrepresentation by the instance of Meath, where he says the inhabitants were willing to contribute; but this was a frontier county, where the inhabitants were greatly exposed to the inroads of the Irish, and would of course be glad that all the pale should be taxed for their defence. (5) In 1575, he says he found this county cursedly scorched on the outside, and that most of the baronies of the borders of Westmeath were sore spoiled. (6) Besides, these counties were accustomed to contribute specially, and had been therefore exempted from subsidy by the act.

(1) Sidney’s letter, p. 152. (2) *ib.* p. 167. (3) *ib.* p. 109. (4) *ib.* p. 151.

(5) *ib.* p. 81.

(6) *ib.* p. 81.

that the leaders acted *upon an humour to please the multitude*.<sup>(1)</sup> Such are the inconsistencies of uncandid statements.

There were two lawyers who distinguished themselves in this struggle; Scurlocke, (who had been attorney-general, but had been displaced in lord Sussex's government, according to Sidney, for negligence and wilfulness, or what others perhaps would call independence,) and Netterville, whose father had been a second justice of one of the courts. Scurlocke threatened the sheriff of Meath, that if he should levy any cess at the command of the lord deputy or otherwise, he would indict him of treason. Netterville went about denouncing cess as illegal, and asserting that such and such noblemen agreed with him in opinion,<sup>(2)</sup> not perhaps with perfect truth, for lord Slane afterwards disclaimed his assertion as to him.

Sidney held a conference with the malecontents, and endeavoured to bend them to his views by persuasion; representing the necessity of cess, and the unreasonableness of their opposition; but his endeavours were wholly fruitless. 'Then denied they flatly,' says he, "that they would agree to any cess, alleging that it was *will*, and contrary both to reason and law, to impose any charge upon them without parliament or grand council. Finally they said they were English\* subjects, and if they could not have remedy at my hands, they would seek it at your majesty's".<sup>(3)</sup>

\* The word "English," is used here, not in its ordinary sense, in reference to England, but to the English pale, in contradistinction to the Irish countries, as they were called, where the Brehon law was used, and where English law and order being rejected, it was not thought fit that English rights should be extended. The malecontents of the pale were well pleased that arbitrary taxes should be imposed on these districts, and on one occasion declared that the support of the army ought to be laid upon the Irish; <sup>(4)</sup> doubtless because it was the outrageous conduct of the Irish that rendered an army necessary.

On these accounts the word "Englishman" ordinarily meant one who was entitled to use, and did use English law; thus sir Henry Colley, (whose descendants have attained great note under the name of Wellesley,) was called an Englishman,<sup>(5)</sup> though his family were Irish, as far as can be traced. The peerages begin with his father, and presume that he was a native of England; but this is a mistake; his grandfather, Robert Cowley, was

(1) Sidney's letters, p. 196. (2) *ib.* p. 179. (3) *ib.* p. 181.

(4) *ib.* 1st June, 1577. (5) Lodge's peerage.

The malecontents not doubting that the maxims of liberty were as firmly established in England as among themselves, resolved to appeal to the queen. This they undertook with the fullest confidence of success. They appointed as their agents the before named Scurlocke and Netterville, with another lawyer named Burnell, of whose character Sidney speaks very favorably, "*but for his meddling with her majesty's prerogative.*"(1)

baillif of Dublin in 1515;(2) he was afterwards a confidential servant of the earl of Ossory or Ormond, as was also his son Walter Cowley.(3) Their subsequent advancement was doubtless owing to the power and interest of the Butler family. Robert continued in their service until about 1537, when he became master of the rolls in Ireland; but in 1542, king Henry VIII. wrote to the lord deputy and council, that Cowley was a man seditious and full of contention and disobedience, and ordered him to be dismissed from his office. Walter Cowley was made solicitor-general for Ireland; but was dismissed in 1546. The editors of the state papers observe that he was a tool in the hands of chancellor Allen. He was for some time a prisoner in the tower of London. His son Henry above mentioned, was knighted by sir Henry Sidney. Their family seems to have been settled in Ireland from remote times: a John Cowley was made gauger of Ireland by Henry VII. John Cowle, (probably the same person, as the final syllable *ley* is often in records written *le*,) was commissioned in the reign of Henry VI., to provide bread, wine, &c. for the table of the earl of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland; and as far back as the reign of Edward III. Thomas Colleye had a grant of the office of gauger of wines for England, Ireland and Wales. (4)

The word servant, applied as above to the Cowleys, had formerly a very different meaning from that which we at present attach to it. Hollinshed's chronicler, who applies it to Robert Cowley, treats him at the same time as a gentleman of weight and influence. The same author applies it to Thomas Canon, secretary to Skeffington the lord deputy. Sir Henry Sidney, writing to his brother-in-law the earl of Leicester, mentions the kind reception given to him at Kenilworth, by, (as he expresses it,) "my cousin Thomas Blount, and other your lordship's servants there." Advising counsel were kept in permanent service, at salaries or wages. (5) In an Irish statute, (6) mention is made of William Overy *esquire, servant* to James, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond. It is well known that great noblemen in England, at this time affected the state of sovereign princes, and would allow none but gentlemen by birth, to fill the offices of their household. The Cowleys seem to have been of that class of the citizens of Dublin, who are complained of in the act 10th

(1) Sidney's letters, p. 179.

(2) Hollinshed.

(3) State papers.

(4) Rot. Canc.

(5) Irish act, 10th Henry VII., chap. 6.

(6) *ib.* chap. 3.

A large sum of money, (supposed to amount to £1000) was subscribed for the expenses of the deputation, which was also armed with letters of remonstrance, signed by one viscount, five barons, four knights, and nine gentlemen, in the name of the English pale.

The queen referred the matter to her English council. At this time, purveyance in its most oppressive form was in England an established prerogative of the crown, and therefore, as might be expected, the council considered that in this affair the prerogative was attacked, and so reported, declaring their opinion that it must be maintained.

We may conclude that the agents behaved with a boldness unprecedented in England, for they were all committed to the Fleet prison, and the queen wrote to Sidney, rebuking him for his past forbearance, and ordering him to imprison all who should persist in avowing that the cess was not warranted by the prerogative. She also ordered him to displace "such of her learned men as were present, and forebore to stand in maintenance of her prerogative."

Sidney on receipt of these orders sent for the lords and gentlemen who subscribed the letters, and some other persons whom he suspected as promoters of the opposition. On appearing before him, they behaved with all their former fearlessness. "They affirmed boldly," says he, "*in plain speech*, without any sticking, that no cess could be imposed but by parliament or grand council, and whatsoever was otherwise set down by us was against law. He could not find, he says, any disposition in any one of them to confer how to lessen the charge of cess, and make the burden more

of Henry VII., chap. 6, as hired retainers of great lords, and probably had been so for some generations, as we find the above mentioned John Cowle or Cowley was employed in the service of the same family of Butler. The address used by the earl of Ossory was thus, "to my trusty servant Robert Cowley," and once thus, "to my trusty and right loving councillors Robert Cowley and Walter Cowley. Lord Butler wrote thus, "to my assured friend Robert Cowley," and subscribed himself, "your awne James Butler," yet the above Robert Cowley wrote to Wolsey in 1528, complaining that the office of justice of the common-pleas in Ireland, was given to one Gerald Aylmer, menial servant to the earl of Kildare, and that "other divers mean offices," were also given away. (1)

(1) State papers.

easy, "otherwise than in this sort, to have the cess totally taken away, and referred to their considerations what they thought good and expedient to be done therein at the next assembly of parliament".(1) Upon this he committed them all to prison.

When the queen heard of their deportment, she sent for their agents, and holding a similar conference with them, 'found them,' says Hooker, "of like disposition, being as a fit cover to the pot, very froward, arrogant and wilful," whereupon she removed them from the Fleet to the tower, thereby intimating that their offence was of the nature of high treason.

Sidney in a subsequent interview with his prisoners, found them, (to use his own words,) bent in the end to a certain kind of more arrogant wilfulness and stubborn stoutness, refusing to acknowledge their offence, or confess their error, in impugning the prerogative; though at a second examination he tells us they did both, and that he, "marvelling at it, found in the end, it grew from some of their complices that were committed in England; and that he found a letter from Netterville to lord Howth, which carried such matter in their conceits, as made them all alter their former opinions; and that as the writing was obscure, containing no good meaning towards the lords of the council in England, he sent it to them to have Netterville questioned as to its meaning."(2)

In a letter to the queen, *of the same date* as that which contains the foregoing, Sidney says only that *some* of these men made submission, and to these he declared her majesty's commiseration, but still as appears, kept them in confinement. That most of them continued their "stubborn stoutness," is plain from other passages particularly Waterhouse's letter, two months later, hereafter quoted.

Previous to this, Sidney had brought many of the ignorant Irish lords and degenerate English, to agree to pay an annual rent to her majesty,(3) but now the earl of Desmond and other lords of Munster finding the legality of cess questioned in the pale, began to apply the same reasoning to themselves and forthwith declined to pay, or allow their tenants to pay any more rent. The earl also shewed symptoms of a design to rise in rebellion: a foreign reinforcement under James Fitz-Maurice was expected.

(1) Sidney's letters, p. 196.      (2) *ib.* p. 197.      (3) *ib.* p. 183.

Letters which arrived in England from Munster gave general alarm. Some Irishmen who resided in England and attended the court of the queen, and who were of such power and influence that their concurrence in the cess was afterwards found indispensable, plainly expressed their discontent at his proceedings. These things, combined with the obstinacy of the prisoners in Dublin castle, which still continued (though two months had elapsed since Sidney had represented them to have expressed contrition,) made some settlement of the cess question appear of great importance in England. (1) Sidney's prudence was impugned in detaining such personages in the castle. His own opinion was that the public dangers would be lessened by their detention. He was provoked at the cautious policy recommended by many; (2) he endeavoured to persuade them that there was no real danger to be apprehended from the leaders; that the people would willingly have consented to the cess, had not the lords forbidden them; that when the latter were committed, "the people were ready with one voice to cry out upon them for their resistance." This is hardly reconcileable with his former assertion that "the lawyers, *to please the multitude*, repaired to complain," and "that it was the insolency of the soldiers, in exactions on the poor farmers, that provoked this kicking and spurring." Indeed it is clear that the loyalty of the people was not what Sidney relied on; for he proceeds to say that even "if they and their factious sectaries would rebel, they dare not, as long as there is an army here." However, it is probable the people did so express themselves to Sidney, and laid the blame on the great lords and gentry. Lying or *wheeling*, (as Moryson calls it,) was at this time a characteristic vice of the Irish, and even at the present day it is too prevalent among the lower classes. Sidney probably believed them; he knew that the loyalty of the inhabitants of the pale was never questioned; but as none of the government party could comprehend how loyalty and constitutional resistance were compatible, they could not avoid imputing a rebellious disposition to the lords and gentry of the pale, and when subsequent events proved their mistake, they exhibited a sort of awkward amazement. Hooker's perplexity is ludicrous. After

(1) Waterhouse's letter to Sidney, in Sidney's letters, p. 210. Hooker.

(2) Sidney's letter to the earl of Leicester.

detailing how widely the rebellion spread, he says ; “ might it not well be presumed (and as it was so doubted) that the cause being like, they should also be combined and linked alike? and might not the whole world judge that neither barrel was the better herring? And yet notwithstanding, it fell in the end to a better effect; for the lords and inhabitants in the English pale, since the time of the conquest by king Henry II, and since their first arrival in this land, it hath not been lightly known that they had broken their faith and their allegiance, and not to rebel in any wars against the crown of England and the kings of the same, saving now in respect to save their purses, rather than meaning any breach of duty had overshot themselves.”(1)

However, the conduct of the malecontents did not appear in an unfavourable light to *all* the English. The struggle seems in every way to have excited attention among them. The resolution of the prisoners in Dublin castle became a topic of conversation; it was told how they made a sport of their restraint; and from the faint glimmerings of constitutional feelings which made their appearance about this time in England, we may fairly suppose that an admiration of their heroism was there felt by many. The principle of Sidney's measures began to be discussed: some even of his friends declared their opinions against the cess: others openly condemned him and his agents in England; and even those who murmured only (2) at his imprudence, were yet a weight in the scale of opposition.

Queen Elizabeth has been praised for not attempting to impose taxes without consent of parliament; with how much justice appears from these events. The truth is, the battle of the constitution was fought in Ireland. These with other Irish events of which no accounts have reached us, were in all probability the original springs of those slight popular impulses, which appeared at this time in the English parliaments. We have many striking modern instances of the rapid and sudden transmission of democratic sympathies from one nation to another, on the occurrence of particular events.

That the queen dreaded the contagion seems very likely; for in the parliament which met in England almost immediately after

(1) Hooker. (2) Waterhouse's letter to Sidney, in Sidney's letters, p. 210.

the dissolution of that Irish assembly, in which the question of non-residence of members in the places which returned them, was so hotly discussed, a bill was brought in to legalize the ordinary usage, it being of the utmost importance to the maintenance of the queen's influence in parliament, that obsequious courtiers should be admissible as members, though non-residents of the places which returned them. This bill met some opposition, but was committed by a majority, after which it seems to have been dropped, for what reason cannot now be known; but the relation of the two events in regard to time is remarkable. The discussion of the cess question in England seems to have inspired the queen with fear and caution. The Irish agents were now released from the tower, a circumstance which must be attributed to a fear lest the sympathy of the English should be aroused; for it was done on pretence of infection there, which was no good reason, as they could have been removed to another prison.\* So little intimidated however, were they, that they immediately after came to court, without asking for license, "for which rash part," says Waterhouse, "(the infection and offence considered,) Mr. Secretary gave them such a welcome as they returned in post," but it was expected in London that they and their adherents would shortly renew their petition:† which shews that they had come to court for that purpose.

\* It is remarkable that the energetic display of public spirit in the Irish parliament of 1570, preceded, by about fifteen months the assembling of that English parliament, in whose proceedings, according to Hume, we may observe the faint dawn of the spirit of liberty among the English. A few of its members shewed some resolution, but they met every discouragement from the rest of the house; they proposed some changes in religious observances, and objected to restraints imposed on foreign trade; but the queen insisted that these subjects belonged to her prerogative, and must not be treated of in parliament; and after prohibiting one member from attending in the house, and severely reprimanding another for his temerity, she terrified the whole body into an acquiescence in her pretensions. Several subsequent manifestations of impatience appeared in parliament during the reign of Elizabeth, but were without much difficulty suppressed by that princess.

When we consider that one of the most prominent topics of discussion in the Irish parliament of 1570, was the presence of great numbers of Englishmen in the house, and when we consider the constant presence of a small English army in this country, it cannot seem strange that the spirit of liberty should at this time, and perhaps some time before from similar causes, have been

(1) Waterhouse's letter.



Some sort of submission seems to have been made by the prisoners in Dublin castle or some of them. Hooker, as may be expected, represents it as full and final, and as a complete triumph of government. But in whatever form it was made, it turned out mere empty words, and the struggle began again. Sidney says, "that the lords, knights and gentlemen, after signing the submission, making its way from Ireland into England. It is impossible to account for its introduction in any other way. It could only arise, either from a long and uninterrupted concurrence of fortuitous circumstances as in Ireland, or from the gradual dissemination of philosophical writings on the subject, as in France; or from the example of another country. The two first causes had then no existence in England; but communication with Ireland was manifestly very extensive, and the example furnished there, was very striking and quite adequate to produce a strong impression. It was a species of example which more modern history has shewn to be remarkably influential. Little more however, resulted from it in Elizabeth's reign, than the general discussion of the subject, and occasional expressions of impatience in a very humble and abject tone. It is not until the reign of her successor, that we are to look for instances of much firmness in the commons. There had occurred a little before her death, an important circumstance, which, judging from a modern example, in all probability contributed greatly to promote the introduction of free principles into England. The queen in 1599 sent an army of twenty-two thousand men into Ireland, which continued there for several years. We have all heard of the importation of republican principles from America to France by the army, and it is not too much to suppose that the army of the queen, one of the largest which had ever been levied in England, imbibed in Ireland new political ideas and doctrines and brought them into England; they fought side by side, and associated with the loyal Irish, who were accustomed to speak without reserve of their rights and liberties, and of their full resolution to maintain them, and who by their conduct shewed that even under religious disabilities, a spirit of independence was compatible with loyalty. They were not, it is true, engaged in a war on the side of democracy; but the influence of conversation and political deportment cannot have been less on that occasion, than in the more modern instance, where a difference of language must have interposed almost insuperable impediments to a communication of sentiments.

It is certain that the ancient constitution or rather law of England contained valuable provisions for the liberty of the subject, but none for its security. In England liberty had its rise before the existence of the house of commons. To ensure its stability, it was necessary not only that the house of commons should exist, but also that it should exercise a main weight and authority in the state, without which liberty was only a temporary accident. That the house of commons had ever, before the period of which we have been treating, possessed any real weight, may fairly be questioned. When we find them remonstrating with

being called on to set down a cess for the next year, refused to put their hands to the book of agreement, as they had agents in England engaged on the subject."

He afterwards summoned the lords and gentlemen of the pale, as well as those who had before refused to subscribe to the cess, "last agreed on," as others of note, such as were before committed

Edward III, for admitting too many women and bishops about his person; and when on the king expressing his displeasure, we find them adjudging to death the member on whose motion they had been persuaded to this act of presumption, it is impossible for a moment to imagine that they possessed any sense of their own weight, or any real spirit of independence; and the semblance of these qualities, which appears in some of their proceedings, must be attributed to causes not in themselves. They felt themselves under the protection of the house of lords, whose power had originally extorted the liberties of the nation, and they acted without fear under the auspices of such a body; aping its endeavours, and sometimes outstepping them; sometimes impeaching persons who were as obnoxious to the lords as to themselves; sometimes acting as the tools of aristocratic factions; occasionally rising in their pretensions according to the difficulties of the crown. Whenever they appear to take a lead, their spirit may easily be resolved into a sort of vanity; into the officiousness of upstarts in office, forward to affect a little power while they safely may, and gain a little transient importance, but quite prepared to sink into their former nothingness, on the first intimation of the displeasure of their superiors.— This they did not often experience; for the sovereign having the lords a far mightier antagonist in view, regarded the meddling of the commons with little concern; and anxious to get money, humoured their assurance with concessions which the sufferance of the lords could at any time, according to the established practice of government, enable him to resume. And when in the course of events the power of the lords was annihilated, the commons, deprived of their protection, relapsed without a struggle, into that insignificance from which they had only in appearance emerged. If they had really possessed any sense of their own authority or importance, their constituents must have possessed the same. A flame so universal could not have silently and suddenly expired; nor have been extinguished without at least some slight explosions.

A remarkable passage has been quoted from a paper drawn up by Cecil in 1569, to prove that constitutional principles were energetically prevalent in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and at a period somewhat earlier than that to which we have assigned their first dissemination. Nothing can shew more strongly how we may be deceived by an expression. By comparing this passage which occurs in Haynes' state papers, p. 586, with other passages in the same work, pages 580 and 589, we find that it alludes to those of the lower classes who favoured the pretensions of the queen of Scots, and hoped for some improvement in government or in their condition from a change of sovereign. They probably resembled the followers of Tyler and Cade.

for impugning the cess, and conferred with them; and after various delays and excuses, they delivered in a submission, which being disapproved of, they said they would make no other. They refused one drawn by the attorney-general, being directed by Nugent, second baron of the Exchequer, brother of lord Delvin. They said that they would not do a thing so prejudicial to themselves, and their posterity. Next morning, he tells us, he remonstrated and dealt with them together and apart; first with the meaner, then with the better sort; with the learned by themselves, and the simple by themselves; "but all were framed to one bent; most of them answered, that what the lords would do, they would follow: they were but inferiors, and therefore they would do as their betters did. They relied most upon lord Delvin, who seemed to be the chief ringleader."<sup>(1)</sup> After this unsuccessful remonstrance, he committed them to prison, and imposed fines on them.<sup>(2)</sup>

Here we have the remarkable circumstance of a judge acting as leader and adviser in opposition to the crown, and of lords and gentlemen submitting with devotedness to fines and imprisonment, relying with undoubting confidence on the support and co-operation of their less powerful fellow countrymen outside, who were equally determined to withhold payment of the cess, and who though they might lay the blame of their refusal on their superiors, did so evidently with the full consent and concurrence of the latter, who as being better able, were also quite willing to bear all the punishment and all the censure.

This was Sidney's last endeavour. The Irish had in the mean time taken up an additional weapon of attack. They charged him with peculation and extravagance. A great outcry was raised by the malecontents and other men of note, that he had wasted her majesty's revenue.<sup>(3)</sup> The queen gave attention to these charges. Sidney, in reply, gave an account of his expenses,<sup>(4)</sup> though from his letter of advice to his successor,<sup>(5)</sup> it is plain that he had spent more than his allowance. The charges seem from secretary Wylyson's letter, to have been fully believed by the queen's government.<sup>(6)</sup> At all events they afforded a decent pretext, on which

(1) Sidney's letters, p. 237. (2) *ib.* (3) Hooker.

(4) Sidney's letters, p. 220. (5) *ib.* p. 280. (6) *ib.* p. 245.

she might yield without compromising her prerogative; but it was not until after Sidney's final and ineffectual attempt to enforce compliance, that she thought fit to retire upon this subterfuge. She then finally resolved to abandon her attempts, without however appearing to do so; and recalled him for the purpose as it were of receiving an account of his conduct. "It is meant," says secretary Walsingham,(1) "that the *colour* of your revocation shall be to confer about some plot for the diminishing said charge, and to satisfy her, touching the exceeding the proportion allotted unto you." The liberation of the prisoners in Dublin Castle was next judged expedient, but it was contrived that it should seem to be the act of Sidney himself. Accordingly, Walsingham writes(2) him a private letter, advising him as a friend, "to leave a content in the minds of the Irish subjects, before he should repair to England, and to put in execution the plot set down by their agents; and with regard to the noblemen and gentlemen long since committed to prison;" he recommends him in general terms "to deal with them as favourably as he may, following the example of the mercy of her majesty, and for that in these troublous times, a general discontentment of the subjects of that land may prove of dangerous consequence."

In the meantime, the gentry of the pale with a sullen recklessness, resolved to encounter the severest losses, rather than seem to acquiesce in the encroachments of the crown. Rory Oge with his Irish rebels invaded the pale, and met with no opposition but from some English soldiers in the queen's pay. The inhabitants entirely withheld their assistance from government, and permitted the rebels to commit "most execrable outrages"(3) on their property, "without hue or cry, or any following of any other person in effect" says Sidney, "than of the English soldiers." For the first time, Sidney seems to have felt alarmed. He says, "the discontentation of the lords and gentlemen is a matter of more consequence, because we see them, as it were, dulled into a kind of senseless obstinacy, as appeareth in the matter of submission to your majesty; wherein how they stand upon form more than upon any reasonable ground, your majesty hath already understood by the report of me your deputy. \* \* \* We see that either their own

(1) Sidney's letters, p. 234.

(2) *ib.* p. 244.

(3) Hooker.

careless consideration of themselves, or their dejected minds giveth scope to the rebels to do the hurts which have been done in the pale, and could not have continuance, if they did not (for lack of will and endeavour to resist) show a kind of consent or allowance of their own harms.”(1)

History can present no finer example of disinterested patriotism than the events here related. The chief men coolly encountering the queen’s indignation; paying heavy fines, and enduring tedious and indefinite imprisonment: the rest of the gentry and inhabitants submitting deliberately to the destruction of their homes and their property by the rebels; and all for the assertion of a public principle; for the advantage of their posterity rather than of themselves; motives seemingly unintelligible to Sidney, when he tells us that they “*stood upon form more than upon any reasonable ground.*”

It was now resolved to accept the cess in such form as the Irish should consent to; but recent events had rendered their consent more difficult to be obtained than ever. Sidney found it necessary to obtain the concurrence not only of the resident lords and gentry, but also of those who resided in England attending her majesty at court, “without which,” he says, “the composition for cess can grow to no perfect conclusion;”(2) and the queen even thought it necessary that it should be confirmed by parliament,(3) this however was dispensed with.

Thus ended this momentous affair; but there remained in the minds of the inhabitants of the pale a strong distrust of the intentions of government. A parliament was convened in 1585, in which the opposition party mustered so strong, that every general measure proposed on the part of the government was defeated, and among them a bill for the suspension of Poyning’s law.— Even the ordinary subsidy of 13s. 4d. on every plowland was rejected, and it was not thought prudent to bring forward a bill for imposing a duty on wines.

The subject of religion was now begining to absorb all others. The course pursued by government was most absurd, and proved the source of all those violent dissensions, which have afflicted this country for so many generations. There was perhaps no

(1) Sidney’s letters, p. 252.

(2) *ib.*, p. p. 252 and 253.(3) *ib.*

country in Europe into which the Reformation could have been at that time introduced with more ease and certainty by the ordinary exertions of preachers than Ireland. The church of Rome had at that time but a frail hold on the affections of the people in most parts of the country. Even Keating confesses that the “rude and unpolished part of the people *despised the discipline of the church, and denied the authority of their ecclesiastical superiors.*” Such a confession of a zealous romanist shews how little respect or regard was at the time felt for his church by that class of the population, who must have been the most numerous; indeed their disregard must have followed almost necessarily from the debauched and barbarous lives of the priests, “who with their wives and children, had their dwelling in the churches, where they feasted and rioted.”<sup>(1)</sup> Keating was unable to deny these customs of the priests; but tells us that they were practised only in the most uncivilized part of the kingdom, and by a sort of clergy, who *pretended to be exempt from the authority of ecclesiastical superiors, and placed beyond the reach of church discipline.* This is a most remarkable admission, and almost amounts to an assertion, that the religion of Rome was disclaimed in the most uncivilized parts of the kingdom. But besides, in many extensive districts, such was the prevalence of war and bloodshed, that no clergy of any sort were to be found.—“There was, says Hooker, scarce a God known, and if known, not at all honoured in the land, for the churches for the most part were all destroyed and uncovered, the clergy scattered, the people untaught, and as sheep without their pastors wandering without instruction.”

Sidney gives an equally dismal account of the state of religion. “Surely,” says he, “there was never people that lived in more misery than they do; nor as it should seem of worse minds; for matrimony among them is not regarded; \* \* \* perjury, robbery, and murder are counted allowable. Finally, I cannot find that they make any conscience of sin; and doubtless I doubt whether they christen their children or no, for neither find I place where it should be done, or any person able to instruct them in the rules of a christian; or if they were taught, I see no grace in them to

(1) Camden.

follow it, and when they die, I cannot see they make any account of the world to come.”

Under such circumstances all grounds of jealousy and resentment ought to have been carefully suppressed. But this was little considered. In the Irish countries where law could not be enforced even in civil affairs, the very name of the penal law raised as great a storm as its execution elsewhere, and furnished the inhabitants with a pretext for rising in rebellion, in which it was so often their happiness to be involved. The multitude of course cared nothing for the cause in which they were engaged. They followed their leaders to the field according to old custom; but the declared purpose of the war soon changed national into religious antipathy; and the calamities endured, exasperated the sufferers of all orders into bitter hatred of their enemies, under the new denomination of protestants, and thence into corresponding hatred of protestantism itself.

Contrary to expectation, the pale and the towns joined the side of government. Though they distrusted the administration and regarded religious coercion as a monstrous evil, the predominance of the Irish seemed incalculably worse. The one seemed open to mitigation by the influence of reason and the experiment of their loyalty. The other threatened them with hopeless anarchy and ruin. However, as the war drew towards a close, the prospect of indulgence began to fade, and though weary of its continuance, they dreaded its termination as the commencement of severity.<sup>(1)</sup> Their forebodings were too fully realized. By joining in the suppression of the rebellion, they had mainly contributed to that total reduction of the Irish which extended English dominion throughout the whole island; but at the same time, so consolidated the power of government and so annihilated all enemies, that their good-will and services so inestimable in former times, were now no longer valued. The hopes which they had placed in their persevering loyalty were finally dissipated, and they found when it was too late, that they had been engaged in forging their own chains.

As English law had never been considered to have any force in the Irish districts, which were beyond the controul of government, so it was never imagined that the statutes of parliament could have

(1) Moryson.

force in those places. It seems very probable that a similar exemption was loosely attributed to remote counties when unrepresented, and that many laws expressed generally, were intended only for the pale. Thus, though the writ of *conge d'elire* was abolished by the parliament of the 2d of Elizabeth, it was not imagined that the new law could apply to so remote a place as Armagh; for the election of primate, which soon followed, was obliged to be post-poned on account of the absence of several of the chapter. A similar understanding probably prevailed with regard to the penal laws which were enacted by the same parliament, and which at the time of their enactment it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to enforce at a distance from the pale. Cork was one of the counties unrepresented in that parliament. However, after the lapse of some years and a change of circumstances, this distinction, if ever it existed, was forgotten, and the penalties of the law were unhesitatingly enforced, wherever it was found practicable.

On perceiving how they were requited, the towns, especially of the south, made a desperate effort to shake off the restraint. They had as yet very little to complain of, being hitherto allowed the private exercise of their religion; but having been long accustomed to govern their own communities without external controul, they could ill brook the present interference. On the death of the queen, they forcibly restored the Romish worship and its public ceremonies. The city of Cork even refused to proclaim king James. Its inhabitants announced their sentiments with all that unnecessary insolence which a spirit of democracy usually engenders. They refused to obey any government but that of the mayor. The mayor compared himself to the doge of Venice. Whether in their conduct towards protestants, they were actuated by intolerance, or merely by a spirit of retaliation, seems uncertain. They shot at the bishop's palace and killed a clergyman. One Fagan abused every protestant whom he met, and reviled sir Gerald Herbert, for not doing reverence to the cross, which he carried about in procession. Yet their outcry was for *liberty of conscience*, an expression which seemingly comprises a principle of general application.

The Irish countries, as yet free from the infliction of the penal law, and lately subdued by a confederation of their enemies, felt



no inclination to assist the towns; and a large army being still in the country, the latter were at last intimidated into submission. The government proceeded to enforce the law with severity, and in Dublin, exceeded the letter of the statute; upon which the inhabitants of the pale with their usual precise notions of constitutional rights, presented a bold remonstrance; but intelligence of the gunpowder plot just then arrived, and threw a dark shadow over their cause, which really so far as they were concerned seems to have been generous and constitutional. Some rebellions also in the remoter districts, where the operation of the statute could hardly as yet have penetrated, soon after followed and completed the disgraces of the catholic cause.

The lord president of Munster, whose office it had been to exercise arbitrary jurisdiction in the Irish districts, now by the express command of the king extended his authority to the towns, and first took the city of Cork under his paternal care. This was in the year 1606. Finding that the mayor, aldermen and others, would not be persuaded to attend the service of the reformed church, he imposed on them heavy fines not warranted by law, and condemned them to imprisonment during pleasure. He then deposed Sarsfield the mayor, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy; and a new mayor being chosen who took it without scruple, Sarsfield was required to deliver up the ensigns of his office; but hesitating to comply, he was fined £500 for his contempt, and adjudged to suffer imprisonment during his majesty's pleasure. Some months afterwards, other persons having refused to attend divine service, were fined £100 each, and ordered to be imprisoned during his majesty's pleasure; and their goods were sold for payment of the fines. Similar proceedings were afterwards adopted in other towns.(1)

Protestant settlers were now becoming numerous and powerful in the country. All advancement was confined to them by the operation of the statute; and they were resolved by every means in their power, to continue the depression of the catholics, and preserve their own monopoly. Being powerful from their advantages as well as from their numbers, they enabled the king by his mere fiat to establish such measures as tended to strengthen and

(1) Gale's corporate system.

preserve the new interest in the country. The parliament was new modelled in order to overwhelm the old catholic opposition party. Seventeen new counties were formed in the conquered districts, and a number of new boroughs were created in insignificant places, where the English interest was predominant. In 1612, it was determined to call a parliament, with representatives from all these new places. The lords of the pale with their usual free spirit, addressed a letter to the king, representing the impropriety of this proceeding. At the same time agents were despatched from the pale into every province, to support the elections in opposition to government. The Romish clergy preached the cause of religion. The greatest exertions were made; but in the end it was found that the malecontents were in a minority. A violent scene ensued, and the lord deputy prorogued the parliament.

Agents were despatched to the king by the recusants of the pale, and a liberal contribution was raised to defray their expenses; but their pretexes were constitutional, and as might be expected, they received no satisfaction from the king or council; their cause involved the interests of popery, and they received no support or countenance from the English people. On their return, the parliament refused to acquiesce in the decision of the king. The lord deputy, perplexed by the difficulties which surrounded him, assumed a moderate and conciliatory demeanour. The catholics of the pale, hoping that the change in the tone of government, was the harbinger of indulgence to their religion, were so far mollified, that both parties consented to postpone the consideration of the disputed returns; and as soon as several bills had been passed and a liberal subsidy granted, the lord deputy, by dissolving the parliament, set the question to rest.

From henceforth the representatives from the pale and old towns became a powerless minority in the house of commons, and the old constitutional spirit of Irish parliaments was overborne by the influx of the English interest. But the struggles of the enlightened patriots of the kingdom, had been neither brief nor feeble. They are described in the following contemptuous terms by Moryson. "But the English Irish in all parts, (and especially in the pale) either by our too much cherishing them since the last rebellion, (in which we found many of them falsehearted) or by the king's religious courses to reform them in their obstinate addic-

tion to popery, (even in those points which oppugned his majesty's power,) or by the fullness of bread in time of peace, (whereof no nation sooner surfeits than the Irish); were grown so wanton, so incensed, and so high in the instep, as they had of late mutinously broken off a parliament called for the public good and reformation of the kingdom, and from that time continued to make many clamorous complaints against the English governors, (especially those of the pale against the worthy lord deputy and his ministers) through their sides, wounding the royal authority."

The civilized catholics being now embarked in the same cause with the rude Irish, began to be confounded with them, and were henceforward visited with every disgrace and obloquy, which the latter alone merited; and being as it were merged in the mass of the nation, who were ignorant of all the principles on which a government ought to be conducted, they experienced the most galling contempt from the parties in power. The administration became very arbitrary and vexatious in civil as well as religious matters. The protestant inhabitants seem to have been in no respect displeased with the violent government which now followed, so long as they saw it exercised in the suppression of popery and the promotion of their own advancement. They even eulogized its author Strafford; though on learning the disposition of the English parliament, they suddenly turned round and supported that body in all its vindictive measures, their grand aim being the strengthening of the English interest in this country by means of the friendship and support of the leading parties in the sister kingdom; to which purpose they finally sacrificed the legislative independence of Ireland.

In fact the principles of liberty and of the constitution were so freely asserted by the catholics of the pale, that they seem to have contracted a taint in the eyes of the protestants in Ireland, at the very time when their kinsmen in England were working out their freedom with perseverance. They were here regarded as the peculiar tenets of rebels and papists, and were little countenanced by the dominant party. The recusants of the pale seem to have been sensible of this disadvantage, and endeavoured by their moderation and ready concurrence in granting supplies to remove the injurious impression. They persevered for years in a loyal though discountented deportment, hoping that

such conduct would in the end meet its reward. It is probable that their example was not without its weight in the provinces. The influence of knowledge and civilization is very great. By their superiority in these advantages, they were the natural leaders of the recusants; and this was probably the cause of the continuance of peace throughout the kingdom, which to Leland appeared so extraordinary, that he labours to account for it. When however their moderation had been tried for many years, and been requited with an increase of hatred on the part of the protestants, the other and more numerous portion of the nation, the semibarbarous Irish took the business into their own hands, and as might be expected from their ignorant and brutal character, followed it up with atrocious crimes and egregious follies, so far outstepping the bounds both of humanity and right reason, as to justify in a great degree the heavy hand which was afterwards laid upon them. The proceedings of their convention, a sort of parliament which was afterwards established, shew them to have been ignorant of the first principles of human affairs, and utterly unfit to obtain a share in the government of their country; while their savage bigotry and murderous rancour plainly rendered the country uninhabitable to their less sanguinary adversaries, without the total exclusion of the ruder inhabitants from power for some generations. It is not here meant to justify the courses which provoked their religious ferocity, or the heavy penalties subsequently imposed on the exercise of their religion; but when we reflect that the inhabitants of the pale and the towns alone had an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of government and the principles of the constitution, it cannot seem very unreasonable, that the great body of the people, so long withheld by their own barbarous wishes from a share in the government, and therefore destitute of all rational ideas on such subjects, as their convention fully proved by its extravagance and folly, should for some time longer be excluded from a participation in power, at least during the season of their unmitigated and avowed intolerance.

We may here take occasion to remark, that the towns with their characteristic old republican feelings refused to be taxed by the convention; and like separate governments, levied contributions on themselves for the use of the catholic cause.

When we consider the moderate extent of the city of Cork in the reign of Elizabeth, we may naturally be surprised at its ancient importance, in comparison with the other towns of the county. But the truth is, that in the time of Elizabeth, it had suffered a very great decline: the island, which is said to have then comprised the city, was not more than about one-third of a statute mile in length, and its breadth was only about one-third of its length,—dimensions, which would seem to give it little pre-eminence over Kinsale and Youghal, as contained within their ancient walls. It is true, our accounts of it before Elizabeth's reign are very meagre and imperfect; but enough remains to assure us, that it had previously been of much greater extent; we have already seen good reason to infer that the most ancient part of the city stood on the hill, to the south of the island, and that it was destroyed in the wars of the barbarous lords; and we learn from the charter of king Edward IV, that Cork had, a few years previously to its date, possessed suburbs extending a mile from both parts of the city, and that they were about that time burned and destroyed by the invaders. As they were burned, they must have consisted in a great degree of buildings; and this will give us some idea of the real extent of the city in ancient times, it being by this account upwards of two miles in length, including the island. Doubtless those buildings were interspersed with gardens, as we find to have been usual even within the walls, so late as the reign of Charles I. As to the locality of the suburbs, we may conclude that the northern one coincided with that part of the present city, which lies between north bridge, and the junction of the Mallow road with the old Dublin road; for this was the only great outlet from the city on that side, and must naturally have attracted the buildings along its course, while the steepness of the hills on either side would prevent improvement from branching off laterally. The southern suburb, which must have been identical with the original town on the hill, probably extended to the lough, and perhaps to a greater distance towards Kinsale, although in its modern increase it has not yet reached the above point, owing to the poverty of the inhabitants in that quarter, and the badness of the approaches to it. It is amusing to speculate on the probability, that the lough, which now presents so retired and rural appearance,

may have been anciently surrounded by a densely inhabited suburb.

At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, the citizens seem to have had no definite ideas of established constitutional rights of individuals; for though they showed a strong spirit of insubordination on her death, yet finding themselves unable to wage war against her successor, they submitted without remonstrance to the usurpations of his government. The queen had some years before arranged a system of martial law to be executed in Munster, that is, we conceive, in such parts of the province as were reputed to be Irish districts, and without the pale of English law. By this it was provided, that no person should have the benefit of trial by jury, unless he possessed a freehold; and now, on the submission of the citizens to the accession of James I, this ordinance was enforced against such of those engaged in the late opposition to the proclaiming of the king, as happened to have no freeholds; and strange to say, no discontent seems to have been manifested at the time on this ground. In fact, when the citizens found themselves deprived of their old isolated independence, and that the authority of the general government was extended over them, they probably conceived that the evil was but little enhanced by the mode in which that authority might be exercised.

Indeed it seems very manifest that they had little notion of any rights or liberties distinct from the rights and liberties of their city, which they governed with little knowledge of the laws of England, and with a very wide exercise of their discretion; and even after their humiliation in their contest with the crown, they continued for many years to make laws for their local government, almost as unlimited in their nature as the laws passed in parliament: they imposed taxes and duties; fixed the penalties to be paid by those who might refuse the offices of mayor and sheriff; prohibited owners of ground outside the walls from erecting buildings on it, if injurious to the defensive strength of the city; compelled strangers to enter into bonds and make oath to observe the local laws; interferred even in transactions of commerce, imposing conditions on the purchase of merchandize; and attached the punishments of fine and imprisonment to the infringement of their enactments. Indeed

so decided was their impression that they formed a separate state in themselves, that the principle is, as it were, taken for granted in the preambles to some of their laws, as in the following instance taken from a bye law passed on the 28<sup>th</sup> of Sept., 1610—"Forasmuch as in all commonwealths the city or chief place thereof is most to be respected and regarded not only in fortifying and maintaining the same, but also in foreseeing and preventing of future inconvenience that might ensue thereunto, and especially in not permitting nor any way tolerating of any building to be made or erected near unto the same, whereby it might in any way prejudice, annoy, or be hurtful unto the said city in action or jurisdiction, whereof our forefathers were careful and provident, as we see by the precedents they left us, &c."

However, after the reduction of the citizens under the power of King James, they appear to have regarded the king's government as an external power, whose requirements (which were only occasional) it would be dangerous to dispute. The towns of Ireland in general continued very obsequious until the rebellion, when they resumed their separate existence; but the city of Cork was held in the dominion of government or of the protestants during the wars of that period, and was unable to take any part in the proceedings of the Roman Catholics.

Indeed it is very probable that the sense of *legal* rights, even of the inhabitants of the pale, which shewed itself with so much energy in the reign of Elizabeth, was of very recent growth. In an address of Stanihurst, the speaker of the house of commons, to sir Henry Sidaey, delivered the 12th December, 1570, we read the following passage. "In mine experience, who have not yet seen much more than forty years, I am able to say that our realm is at this day an half deal more civil than it was, since noble men and worshipful, with others of ability, have used to send their sons into England to the law, to universities or to schools."\* It was probably this recent improvement in education that disseminated more distinct ideas of law and constitutional rights among the leaders of the people, and opened their eyes to the danger of

\* *Campion.*

allowing the establishment of bad precedents; for though their ideas of law must in some degree have been acquired in England, where obsequious principles preponderated; yet it was not unnatural for them to import from that country, such maxims of law as were not inconsistent, and to reject those doctrines of the prerogative which the state of society in their own country, rendered them incapable of understanding: doctrines which while they acknowledged the authority of law, were at the same time subversive of all law, and were certainly too refined and sophistical for the rude Irish. It is plain that they received much enlightenment from England. Their previous habits of liberty had probably been grounded on little more than an idea of a right to resist oppression, arising from a knowledge of their own power, and of the weakness of government,—an idea continually fostered by the turbulence of the times. Still it may seem extraordinary that the independent spirit of the pale was not confined to the powerful aristocracy. But we may observe, that in the factious wars and broils of neighbouring lords, the commons must attain importance. Their assistance was necessary to their leaders, whose power from time to time tottered beneath the attacks of their neighbours, and who therefore found it necessary to encourage their followers with every immunity, and indeed impunity; and this sort of indulgence had prevailed to such a ruinous extent in Ireland, that Sidney found the Ormond family, who were earls palatine, wholly unable to govern their districts. Agreeably to these views it has been observed, that the wars of the roses tended powerfully to enfranchise the villains in England by rendering their assistance necessary to the prevalence of each faction.\*

\* In Ireland where local wars were perpetual, we find no traces of villanage at any period. There are, it is true, a few estates of copyhold tenure in the island, but it is probable they had a conventional origin, in imitation of the English system, at an early time, when the illegality of such an origin was little understood. At a period long subsequent, a similar but less successful attempt was made by the Cromwellian settlers to introduce a tenure like that of copyhold by granting leases for lives, with covenants for perpetual renewal, on payment of fines. We have seen one instance, of the date of 1709, in which a heriot or best beast is made payable on the death of every tenant, which increases the resemblance, and in a mortgage of the same lease made in the following year, the tenant's estate is actually called a copyhold. It



The barbarous mode of life pursued in the Irish districts, appears to have continued even among many of the higher classes, until they were supplanted by English proprietors, after the wars of 1611. Boullaye le Gouz, a Frenchman who travelled through Ireland in 1644, says, "The castles or houses of the nobility consist of four walls extremely high thatched with straw, but to tell the truth they are nothing but square towers without windows, or at least having such small apertures, as to give no more light than there is in a prison. They have little furniture, and cover their rooms with rushes, of which they make their beds in summer, and of straw in winter. They put the rushes a foot deep on their floors, and on their windows, and many of them ornament the ceilings with branches. They are fond of the harp on which nearly all play."

However, long before this time, improvement had begun to make rapid advances. On the overthrow of the Desmond family in the reign of Elizabeth, English gentlemen obtained extensive grants of the forfeited lands, on condition of planting them with English tenants on a military system. At the close of her reign the country began to enjoy tranquillity; the feudal authorities being broken, and the crown having become strong, peace and security were the natural results. The merchants of Cork ventured to reside without the walls; and suburbs began to appear again. In a petition of the citizens dated 1630, we find a requisition, "that whereas, the whole city of Cork being the shiere city of the county of Cork, containing only two small parishes, and there being four dissolved abbeys, viz.—Gill Abbey, St. Dominick's abbey, St. Augustin's abbey, and St. Francis's abbey, with their possessions, lying within the ancient franchises and liberties, where there are many merchants residing, and the trade of merchandize more used than in a great part of the said city, that those abbeys, with their possessions and inhabitants, may be within the jurisdiction and government of the officers of the city, to the end they may be liable to contributions, both for

has been said that the duke of Ormond was the originator of this sort of lease, but there seems good reason to doubt it, for instances of it earlier than those attributed to that nobleman have been pointed out.

his majesty's service and the public charge of the city, the rather for that many of purpose dwell within the possessions of these abbeys, to be free from sesse of soldiers, and other public charges." During this period, Sir Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, acquired by his talents and industry very large estates in the county, and contributed more than any other man to introduce order and civilization; but the commotions which began in 1641, obliterated every improvement. The mansion houses, which had begun to supersede the old narrow towers, having floors of timber, and no contrivance for defence (if we except the machicolated projections which some possessed) seem to have been almost all burned.

After the rebellion of 1641, a large portion of the land was given to the private soldiers of the parliamentary army in small divisions, many of whom sold their allotments to other persons, as protestant merchants of Cork and other towns, at prices which scarcely amounted to half their present annual value. A large portion also fell to the adventurers, or those who had advanced money to carry on the war against the Irish, on the faith of being repaid by forfeited estates. Finally the officers received the remainder of the land by grants, each of which was made to two or three, in trust for themselves and a specified number of others, in the proportion of the sums due to them. These estates, the trustees either divided among themselves and the others for whom they held them, or settled with the latter by payments of money, keeping the land themselves, or by such other private arrangements as they thought proper. Besides the officers, many of the adventures and purchasers from soldiers obtained grants to themselves for the security of their titles. The passing of these grants to officers and others, commenced in 1666, and continued for several years through the delay occasioned by the investigation of the several claims. Some Roman Catholics who proved their innocence were allowed to retain their lands, but a greater number who were equally innocent were excluded, it being found that the remaining lands were scarcely sufficient to satisfy the protestant claims.

The lands set apart for the officers were distributed by lot without regard to proximity. Many, on obtaining them, sold the whole or such parts as were distant from their adopted

settlements to other protestants, chiefly merchants, in towns. Afterwards came the forfeitures of the revolution, which completed the destruction of the old Roman Catholic families. The estates forfeited on this occasion were sold by auction. The purchasers were protestants.

So complete was the revolution of property produced by these events, that the gentry of this county became almost wholly protestant, and the Roman Catholic religion, or an Irish surname, became in latter times *prima facie* a mark of inferior station. We are unable to recollect more than two Roman Catholic families now existing in this county, whose estates escaped these confiscations, namely the Coppingers, of Barryscourt, and the Barrys, of Lamlara. There were however some others who since conformed to the established religion. The peasantry, with the exception of a few inaccurate dabblers in antiquity, have very obscure traditionary recollections of these changes, and regard the present proprietors with the full veneration usually attached to ancient rank; nor can we perceive in them any propensity towards detraction on these accounts, notwithstanding the bitterness of political and religious dissensions. It is a mistake also to suppose that the peasantry preserve the title deeds of their families: we have made enquiry on this point and find the fact to be very much the contrary: indeed it would be impossible to preserve for so many years such frail articles as family documents in such places as the cabins of the peasantry. The case mentioned by Mr. Weld, in his guide to Killarney, is a singular exception. However, the families of forfeiting persons have not always been depressed so very low as has been supposed. Nevertheless we have heard of few instances in which they have preserved their title deeds, and in such cases they have done so more by chance than design. In the mean time the succeeding links of their pedigrees have become obscure; and their ancestral claims (except in the case of a few remarkable aboriginal families,) are by their countrymen unnoticed and unknown.

At the head of the ancient families of this county who preserved their estates through all the convulsions of the country may be placed the Barrys earls of Barrymore. They were descended from a brother of Geraldus Cambrensis, the first English historian of this country, and obtained their estates by a grant to

Philip de Barry, made by his uncle Robert Fitzstephen to whom Henry the Second had granted half the kingdom of Cork. They also received grants of forfeited estates at the restoration; but portions of their original possessions descended to the present times in the form of chiefrents, so small even as two pounds per annum out of a townland. The earldom became extinct by the death of the last earl, and the other titles virtually so, for though multitudes of the name and lineage unquestionably remain, the evidences of pedigree are so defective that no successor can be ascertained.\* The estates have come by sale into various hands.†

Very large estates in the county belonged to a junior branch of this family descended from the fourth earl, and afterwards came by will to the late John Smith Barry, esq., together with large estates in England. The estates in this county are believed to amount to about £20,000 a year. How so large a property came to be separated from the earldom, if indeed it were ever annexed to it, we are unable to say.

In Smith's time there subsisted a branch of the Barrys who had been seated at Rathcormac for five hundred years, and sat in the upper house of Parliament so far back as the 30th year of Edward 1st, anno 1302. They became extinct in the principal branch about the year 1760,‡ and the estates fell to coheirs descended from two sisters, Catherine Barry, wife of Samuel Hartwell, esq., and Ann Barry, wife of lord chancellor Brodrick, first viscount Middleton. The coheirs § in 1771 sold their estates for £59,000, and the purchasers Robert and Nicholas Lawless, esqrs., of Dublin, sold them in 1774 to William Tonson, esq, for £68,000.

\* Unlike English baronies in fee, the old Irish peerages are found to have adhered to the male line, notwithstanding the occurrence of female heirs.

We have never discovered anything to countenance the supposition that the followers of septs adopted as in Scotland the surname of their chieftains without being of the same male lineage.

† A large estate near Castlelyons was sold in 1685 by the Earl and his tenant to James Cotter, esq. The whole purchase money was £3,020, somewhat more than twice the present annual value.

‡ The male line is now represented by the Barrys of Ballyclough.

§ These were captain Brodrick Hartwell, R.N., grandson of Catherine Barry; and James St. John Jeffreys, esq., of Blarney, John, first Lord O'Neil, — Freke, and Mrs. Brodrick, descendants of the Hon. St. John Brodrick, only son of Ann Barry.

The Roches, viscounts Fermoy, one of the original English families of this county, forfeited their honours and lands in 1641. A branch of the family was seated at Ballymolgole, or Ballymagooly, so far back as 1344, when William de Roche of this place was made sheriff of the county of Cork. Ballymagooly, with an extensive mountainous tract adjoining, was sold in 1683, by a Theobald Roche to James Cotter,\* esquire, for a sum of £2,782, which is little more than its present annual value. The whole was soon after erected into a manor by patent. The families of Roche of Trabolgan and Dunderrow or Holly-hill, whose ancestors had been leading citizens of Cork, seem to have retired to their estates about the reign of James the first. The large property of the Dunderrow branch, came by an heir general to the Kearneys of Garretstown. On the death of the late James Kearney, esquire, his cousin Mr. Rochfort, succeeded to all his estates, and at his death bequeathed them to Mr. Cuthbert, of Cork, whose sister he had married.

The families of Barrett, Condon or Caunton and Fitzgibbon were anciently of so much note and power, that they gave names to the cantreds or baronies which formed their seigniories. It is probable they had lands or chiefries throughout the entire of these districts. We have not heard of any ascertained male descendants of these families, though their names are very common. The Fitz-Geralds seneschals of Imokilly, (men of great power,) were also involved in the common forfeitures, but their line still subsists at Castle Richard.

The de Coureys lords Kingsale are one of the most ancient English families of the county: they claim descent from the famous de Courey, earl of Ulster, together with a privilege, said to have been conferred on that personage, of wearing their hats in the presence of royalty. We learn however from Giraldus Cambrensis, that the earl died without lawful issue; and the legend relating to the privilege seems to be of comparatively modern invention; but the privilege itself has been several times recognised by our sovereigns, as it perhaps ever will be, as an innocent pretension. The de Coureys had formerly great pos-

\* Mr. Cotter was afterwards knighted, and became a conspicuous military character in the wars of the Revolution.

sessions in the county of Cork. In the reign of Edward III., the estates Milo de Courcy, chiefly the manor of Ringroan, which was of great extent, passed into other families by co-heirs, yet this manor afterwards belonged to the lords Kingsale; however, so far back as the reign of Elizabeth, and perhaps long before, these lords were noted for their poverty,\* a circumstance which, by keeping them in obscurity, probably preserved them from attainders. It is said that on the death of the twenty-fourth lord in 1759 without male issue, his sons-in-law, Mr. O'Grady and Mr. M'Carty, forcibly held possession of the estate in opposition to the legal rights of the next heir male, and that the sheriff of the county was unable to put the new lord Kingsale into possession, until he had assailed the castle (perhaps Ringroan) with artillery on the land side, and the cannon of a ship of war from the river. We will not, however, guarantee the truth of this anecdote.

With respect to families of Irish descent, it appears to us that the information which is attainable, is little to be relied on, except perhaps, with regard to families of great and historical note. The bards who have left us their genealogies were paid flatterers, and, as we know that their patrons lived in mortal fear of their enmity, it may be inferred that they had little regard for truth. The early portions of their pedigrees being palpable fables, we have the less reason to rely on the other parts composed under the pressure of dependence; and at all events, we must infer that many links of illegitimacy have been glossed over, in a country and an age in which that defect was not considered an insuperable bar to succession. When the bards found it necessary to give an honorable account of the origin of catholic surnames, which were not Irish, and were not known to be English, as those of Plunket, Coppinger, &c., they referred them to the Danes, as more reputable, and much less odious than the English, without however, attempting to furnish the links so far back. This persisted in even at present, although there were no surnames in the Danish times, and although the language of the Danes from which those names seem to have been derived, was essentially the same as the Saxon.

In the annals† will be found the names of some of the English

\* Champion.

† Page 57.

families of the county, who in the reign of Elizabeth, had fallen into some decay through oppression. The family deeds of one of these (the Tyrrys) are still preserved. They ascend to the reign of Henry VI., and are in the possession of Dominick Sarsfield esquire of Dougheloyne, who has also a great mass of documents relating to the Sarsfields and their estates. Such collections are invaluable; and it is to be regretted that no persons of competent industry have yet been found to elucidate their contents.

Prior to the forfeitures, the law of primogeniture was strongly counteracted by the influence of Irish customs.\* It became usual to divide the inheritance among all the sons, and at the close of the 17th century we find this custom assigned as the cause of the family pride and idleness of the younger members of families. It was remarked that men who succeeded to a pittance however miserable,\* relied on their pretensions and disdained to engage in trade.

For many years succeeding the Revolution, the people, though riotous and lawless, were powerless and unpretending: old persons can remember when individuals of the lower classes would not dare to resent an insult, or even a blow or a kick from a gentleman. The magistrates were doubtless very arbitrary, which, though objectionable in a constitutional point of view, must have been eventually useful in producing habits of obedience to authority. In 1750, Arthur Hyde esquire, a magistrate of this county, let some land to a neighbouring clergyman, without having obtained the possession from the former occupants; one of these, a miller, having a lease of a mill made to him by a former tenant of Mr. Hyde, for a longer term than his own, which had expired, made objections to give it up. We have before us a letter of Mr. Hyde's to the clergyman, which, considering the gross illegality of the course which he directs, seems characteristic of the times. "If," says he, "he attempts to remain there

\* The following is a curious illustration of the extension of Irish usages to land of English tenure:—In 1585, John Cotter, of Coppingerstown, having land to the amount of 171 acres, made it over to his son, on condition however, that he should divide and share it with his cousins after the manner of their predecessors.

without your approbation, I'll indict him, and gaol him ; whoever you're disposed to set to, give him possession ; and if the other attempts to withhold the possession, let him lodge informations, a warrant will issue, and I'll send a posse to lay him by the heels ; such an audacious fellow is not to be treated with the least tenderness,"

While the lower classes were so tightly governed, it cannot be supposed that the claims and pretensions of the Roman catholics, as such, would be much attended to. That body was reduced to utter debility : resistance on their part seems to have been regarded as an absurdity, and the mere expression of their opinions on party questions was held to be an impertinence. In 1768, on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, about a dozen persons ventured to appear in the streets of Cork with white lilies in their hats, in contempt of the occasion, but were dispersed and caned by some gentlemen ; and another person, who is called by the newspaper of the day, " an ignorant little fribble," narrowly escaped a severe discipline, from which nothing, we are told, but his insignificancy could have protected him.

The great prevalence of duelling and drinking bouts in the last century, promotes an impression that the Irish gentry of that period were very unpolished, and that their subsequent improvement must have arisen from the legislative union with England. It should be remembered, however, that the improvement of manners, in England, has been very considerable ; and it certainly does not appear that the disparity between the two countries in this respect, was formerly greater than it is at present, even though we allow Fielding's squire Western to be a caricature. A late baronet, who was educated in England, and resided there till his arrival at manhood, and moreover was an accomplished scholar, found himself, on his father's death, about seventy years ago, under the necessity of coming to Ireland to visit his estates in this county. He did so with extreme reluctance, and with a determination to retire as soon as possible from a country which he believed to be insufferable as a residence ; but on his arrival, he found to his astonishment that *the gentlemen were well bred, and rode in their carriages*, and quite resembled those of England. The result was, that he made this country his residence during the course of a long life. This anecdote, which may be



relied on to the letter, shews also the extreme ignorance of the English of that period in all that related to the state of Ireland.

We now return to the affairs of the city. From the year 1609, when the city books commence, to the expulsion of the Roman catholics in 1644, the corporation appears almost exclusively of that denomination. Some protestants indeed, were occasionally admitted to the freedom, but they were mostly statesmen, or official persons of distinction, who had no interest in local affairs. There were not more than five or six protestants of a private sort admitted during the above period. After the expulsion of the Roman catholics, the city continued without any civil government until 1655,\* when Sir William Fenton, Maurice Roche, Christopher Oliver, John Morley, and John Hodder, ancient freemen, assembled together, and chose John Hodder to be mayor.† They then proceeded to create a great number of protestant freemen, sufficient evidently to out-vote the Roman catholics, should they return. The first admissions remaining‡ took place on the 16th of May, 1656. They were continued on the 17th, 19th, 24th, and 31st of May, 6th of June, and afterwards at longer intervals. The franchise was conferred on great numbers gratuitously, but to many also it was sold, for sums varying from £1 to £10 or £12. This sale of the franchise was quite in accordance with old practice. On the 31st of May, 1656, the corporation embodied the various artificers into guilds, in several of which separate trades somewhat similar to each other were incorporated together under the name of one of them. Thus were formed the several guilds of blacksmiths, of merchant tailors, of tanners, of whittawers, of carpenters, of freemasons, of goldsmiths, of cordwainers, of butchers and of porters. On the 6th of June following, was formed the guild of

\* In the catalogue of mayors this is dated 1656, which is more likely.

† We take this fact from Smith—the book from which he derived it is not forthcoming.

‡ The first leaf of the book of admissions is lost; but as the subsequent leaves contain twelve admissions each, the first certainly did not contain more—but probably less, as part might have been occupied with a title; the pages remaining, comprise all the protestants who became mayors and sheriffs, except those of the year 1656.

clothiers, and on the 29th of October, 1657, the guild of barber-chirurgeons. Considerable sums were paid for these incorporations. By these means, and by selling the freedom,\* a sum of £297 10s. was obtained before the close of the year 1656.\* In selecting for the offices of mayor and sheriff, no distinction seems to have been made between those who had obtained their freedom gratuitously, and those who had paid for it. In October, 1685, Mathew Savory, Zacharia Trebusheth, and Peter Segen, were admitted to their freedom gratis, “for that these were persecuted protestants, and forced to fly their country on account of their religion, the persecution being then hot in France.” Similar admissions occurred occasionally afterwards, but comprise none of the French names which since became noted in the city.

In the year 1686, the Irish protestants being terrified by the conduct of the government, many of them transferred their residence to England. Of those who remained, some were enrolled in the new corporations, as remodelled by James II. in 1689, and constituted a third part of those bodies. King James, however, and all his proceedings, were soon overturned, and the former system restored, but not without great losses to many of the citizens, partly by the temporary sequestration of their estates, and partly, no doubt, by the destruction of houses during the seige of Cork, by the duke of Marlborough. The effect of the duke’s cannon may still be seen along the lower part of the bastion of the fort at Barrack-hill, which was battered from Catfort.

In succeeding times, notwithstanding the wide diffusion of the franchise, the council, or board of aldermen, contrived to engross all power to themselves. The form of choosing the mayors was thus: twelve of the council, with one of the sheriffs, went into the castle, called Cork castle, (then standing) and there nominated three† of the burgesses (the candidates) to the freemen, in court of d’oyer hundred, who were to choose one of the

\* The guilds are now remembered only by tradition; but they were in full vigour in 1737.

† Two centuries before this, the mayor and bailiffs proposed three persons, of whom the commons elected one to be mayor,—See p. 285.

three to be mayor for the ensuing year. It was charged against the council, that two of the three were stalking horses, unfit to be elected through some incapacity, and that the favourite scarcely ever failed in being elected. The sheriffs were elected in a similar way. It appears also, that the common council had assumed the power of disposing of the public money, without the consent of the commons, and that the court of d'oyer hundred was reduced to a mere cypher. At last, about the year 1718, when matters were carried with a high hand by the board of aldermen, supported by the public money, and by the officers who felt themselves bound to support the power which appointed them, a struggle was set on foot by some of the citizens, who made up a fund among themselves, and recurring to the charters of the city, asserted the rights of the commons, and finally succeeded in establishing them. The struggle continued from 1718 to 1721, and must have been very violent. It was at one time intended that parliament should decide the difference, but by the interposition of persons at both sides, matters were adjusted; and then, "for the first time in the memory of any man living," as the writer\* tells us, the court of d'oyer hundred proceeded to fill up the vacancies in the common council on the 20th January, 1721, and elected three burgesses to complete it to the number of twenty-four.

On the 5th of February, 1721, they proceeded to make by-laws for the future regulation of their proceedings. They ordained, that in future none of the public money should be disposed of, nor any money borrowed on the credit of the corporation, without a vote of the court of d'oyer hundred; that the mayors should in future be selected from five burgesses instead of three, and that these five, instead of being proposed by the council, should be drawn by lot from the whole body of resident burgesses: and that in the election of sheriff, the commons should be at liberty to put forward a candidate. They made various other regulations for the management of public affairs; and thus was an important revolution effected without legislative interference.† The party which combined, subscribed funds and

\* The rights of the freemen of the city of Cork asserted, and the several abuses and usurpations of the constitution pointed out, printed in 1759.

† *Ib.*

by their zealous exertions succeeded in effecting these changes was the germ of that famous body called the "friendly club" which has ruled the city to the present day.

A satirical writer,\* who wrote in 1737, and seems to have been of no party, but rather a misanthrope, slightly alludes to these contentions. After designating the majority of the council as cyphers, and asserting, that "any artful intriguing figure, by joining himself to a good many of them, will swell the number and sway aside to whatever he has a mind to carry," he tells us, that the commons, after great contentions, "at length having shot all the arrows in the whole quiver of malice at each other," constrained the council to submit, and enacted by-laws for preventing the disposal of the public money by the common council alone.

Disputes however, soon after arose between the council and commons, respecting the right of originating grants of the public money, and, doubtless, upon minor topics. On the subject of the court of d'oyer hundred, Alexander the coppersmith says, that there, instead of a multitude of hearers, you find a hundred speakers, and that it might be properly called a court of confusion. It is to be regretted that he declines entering upon the politics of the city; but even the words in which he declines it may be thought to throw a little light on the subject. He says, "to speak exactly of this court and the common council, and of the cause of their eternal clashing, it would be absolutely necessary to say something of the two parties that sprung from the ballast act, because by the superiority either may have in the corporation, are in a capacity to influence the most considerable affairs of the city. But the conclusion is not only still recent amongst us, but a particular detail of the views, interest, "bringing meetings," violent speeches, and warm replies of the individuals of this court and council, would perhaps, raise stale dissensions, and kindle a flame that is almost extinguished."

We shall now proceed to give a picture of society in Cork, as drawn by Alexander the coppersmith, whose pamphlet we have

\* Remarks on the religion, trade, government, police, customs, manners, and maladies of the city of Cork, by Alexander the coppersmith. Printed by George Harrison, 1737.

† *Sic.*

already quoted. He most impartially sneers at all religious denominations, and yet, unlike men of that stamp in the present day, he is but little disposed to tolerate popery. He divides the religion of Cork (as appeared from the public edifices for worship) into episcopacy, presbytery, quakerism, anabaptism, huguenotism, hypocrisy, and popery. Of the first he says, "As the king, lords and commons have agreed upon the first to be the most laudable mode of christianity, I think every wise man must acknowledge, that in obedience to an act of parliament we should be all of the established church." He pronounces the persecuting zeal of presbyterianism as bad as popish cruelty. He tells us, that as quakerism wars against human nature it can be of no duration; and that the anabaptists from the uncomfartableness of their dipping can never rise into power sufficient to do mischief. He passes over the huguenots, as he would not reproach a set of exiles in their misery. He then inveighs against the hypocrites, both protestant and Roman catholic.

He tells us that the views and interest of the five first conspire the ruin of the last, (the Roman catholics) whom they look upon as a monster that would devour their liberty, religion and trade. He is amazed at "the imprudence of the papists, running openly into every branch of trade, and talking big upon change, and permitting the importation of such cargoes of priests who swarmed about the city." He predicts that their bold monopoly of home and foreign trade would create such popular clamour, that at last they would be controuled by an act of parliament.

As to their manner of carrying on trade, however, he speaks of it with abhorrence; and in explanation of the means by which they engrossed it, he tells us that through wealth, pride, envy, mutual oppression, protestant indolence, and popish vigilance, the trade of the city had been forced from its natural course into another channel within a few years; that the most considerable branch of our trade had been the export of great quantities of beef to our plantations to supply the French, with whom we trafficked in some uninhabited island before Irish ships were obliged to touch first in England; but that then the French in galleys of four or five hundred tons came hither themselves always consigned to a popish factor, "whose relations and correspondence," says he, "were abroad and union at home, whose diligence being more

and luxury less than protestants, will at last swallow up the trade and suck the marrow of this city, and like the ivy, will grow to be an oak. and prove absolute in their power over the commerce of those on whom they should be dependant for bread, and" he proceeds "as a certain baronet observed about four years ago, *how secure do men of that religion live in despite of the law, whilst protestants look idly on and by an easiness of temper peculiar to themselves, suspend the execution of the laws which never required, no not at their first making, a more severe execution than at this day.* By running away with this profitable branch, not only the prejudice they do a protestant trader, but the benefit arising to popish dealers and tradesmen is destructive of the protestant interest of the city. From the mutual kindness of all men under oppression and a natural hatred of their oppressors, they deal with and always employ one another. If a papist at the gallows wanted an ounce of hemp he'd skip the protestant shops and run to Mallow-lane to buy it; and as the jurisdiction they acknowledged is abroad, they would live independent of the state at home, where they poison all things they touch. They have no regard to posterity; they consider nothing but the present; their schemes are always big with cunning, they want ingenuity (ingenuousness) the life of business. In all works, regardless of the future, they mar the best undertakings, to make what they can of every thing now."

By this he evidently means, that instead of being anxious to establish an honourable character and a settled trade, they regarded only immediate profits, and enhanced them by falsehood and fraud, by the aid of which also their competition became ruinous to protestant traders. "They dishearten," says he, "all industry, which when beggary is the reward of, idleness and painfulness are of equal value. The legs of that trade will surely have the cramp whose feet are kissed by a papist, and the most growing factory, the minute it is mimicked and attempted to be carried on by them, I would instantly give up, pronounce its ruin, and without hesitation, sign its death-warrant." These passages might perplex us, were it not for the subsequent mention of false weights and adulterations by which they were enabled to ruin the honest trader.

Of Mallow-lane, he says, "This suburb, by various acts of

cozenage, its happy situation and possession of the weigh-houses, has branched itself into such business as almost overtops its mother, which in time, like hairs, in appearance dead, will by being quiet in water, turn into snakes, and in continuance get stings and do much mischief. This should surely awaken the jealousy of all, to find the root impaired and the city impoverished, to the enriching a set of upstart beggars most of whom want even common honesty." He condemns the erection of the weigh-houses in this lane, and prefers even Gallows-green for that purpose, "because every country fellow who has generally something to buy when he sells his butter, must of necessity stalk through the whole city, where he has an opportunity of gaping at every shop, which then has an equal chance of receiving his money." "Pray," says he, "is it not a very uncomfortable sight for any protestant shop-keeper of this city, to behold thatch and a skylight edified into cant windows and slat, wherein a flat footed Milesian shall have the impudence to have his table graced with a chaplain and pinched diaper, and in a pair of protestant scales shall outweigh the city, and raise himself from thongs and lank hair to pumps and a periwig. \* \* \* They buy as dear, retail cheaper, live better and grow richer than other fair dealers in the city. This they perform by false weights and adulterating their wares." He then relates a piece of knavery of a butter buyer, and proceeds, "They rob a man of his purse, and never bid him stand. Highwaymen defy, but Mallow-lane men pretend justice. As the very fragments of the rogueries of this lane would feast all the bites in the kingdom, it would be an endless work to publish them all." He then furnishes us with a model of a butter buyer, under the designation of *maitre Coquin*, "who," he says, "would ride fifty miles to execute a cool deliberate act of butter roguery," and then concludes the subject of Mallow-lane, "that nursery of villainy, which should be suffered to continue no longer, but presented and removed as a nuisance; for when honesty was sick in Glanflesk, she crawled to Mallow-lane to die, and gave her last groan among the butter buyers."

He passes the following strictures on the conduct of the pastors of every flock in this city, which he says, were communicated to him:—

1.—He says, they did not endeavour with all their might to gain the good will of their flock, but were ill liver; that they ought to get their good will by walking uprightly, not by erouching.

2.—That in their preaching they were too lavish of words to enforce the reverence due to themselves.

3.—That they were not courteous, and that some possessed false gravity. “As to the younger dealers in divinity,” says he, “of whom this city is pretty well stocked, they belie the register book, ante-date their age, set their faces in a frame, and plait their brows into such an affected sadness as makes christianity look uncomfortable.”

4.—That they catechise not in the elements of religion, which it was their duty to perform, unless they had a flock of old sheep without lambs. “Thus,” says he, “many who are well skilled in the dark backshambles of divinity, for want of this catechising, lose their way in the main street of religion.”

5.—That they visit not the sick of purse as well as of body and soul, and take no pains to heal fractured neighbours by cordial interpositions.

This writer denies the legality of the power exercised by the aldermen of the ward, of whom there were then six, who dispensed justice each in a separate precinct or ward; and he charges them with leaving blank warrants with their wives, to be used in cases of contempt of summons, without regard to the necessity of proving the contempt on oath.

His book contains some passages relative to the staple court, which, as it has fallen into some oblivion, requires a little notice. We learn that the society of the staple was originally founded for the regulation and support of the woollen manufacture, and was authorized by charter to erect a weigh house and build store houses for the staple commodities, and to receive all customary fees, profits and rights to be disposed of for the benefit of the mayor, constables and society of the staple. When our author wrote, it appears that the authority of this society was, as he expresses it, nearly defunct, and that, like fame, it was only the echo of its former actions. “For,” says he, “the very foundation upon which the staple stood, is sapped by the irresistible force of various acts of parliament, and even in London, which



was the parent that supported it, it's not only defunct, but its very memory is forgot, for the woollen manufacture having run into another channel, that fountain was dried up." "Thus" continues he, "I have often marvelled at the high hopes some have conceived, and the great profits and pleasure they have proposed from the duties their power could fasten upon popish commodities, and what severities they thundered against the dealers of that religion, who stand as secure from the bolts of the staple as the staple is from the pope's bull." "And indeed," says he, "after the strictest scrutiny I could make into any privilege they can squeeze out of their charter, I really find that they have a right merely to exist, and meet by courtesy in the city court, where by the power of custom they may shut their door, talk of their grants, swallow their sack, and do nothing.

As a consequence of his previous remarks on the authority of aldermen of the wards and rights of the staple, he infers the unlawfulness of certain acts of these bodies; and as such acts have no place in our days, we may mention them. He tells us, that they made such as were not free of their respective trades pay something every quarter for working at their mystery. He says, that the original intention of incorporating tradesmen into companies, was to discover and prevent frauds in trade, "which valuable qualification" says he "they have converted into a power to raise money, oppress workmen, and hunt them out of the city." Hence he deduces also the illegality of the commitments by some mayors, "who fancy" says he "they can keep any man in gaol twenty-four hours without a warrant."

He rails at the saucy petulance of attorneys pleading in the city courts, and the patience of some mayors in bearing it; also the cruelty of bailiffs in their manner of dragging prisoners to gaol. He tells us that the bailiffs had above one hundred and fifty who paid them so much a week, from fears of vile treatment in case they should unhappily fall into their abominable paws hereafter, and that not only those who had been, but those who feared to be in their merciless clutches paid tribute to their cruelty and power. "With what impudence," says he, "will some of these fellows approach a merchant and sneer familiarly in his face upon change; and they get more hats in walking the street than a mayor out of his time. \* \* \* \* If ever I see an honest

man salute a bailiff in the street, I will immediately pronounce him his pensioner."

He indulges in a fierce philippic against the ecclesiastical courts and their jurisdiction in cases of defamation. "I have known," says he, "an honest industrious tradesman reduced in this seminary of injustice to an ace of a beggar, for calling a man in the height of his passion, a dirty dog." He also inveighs against the practice (which we need hardly state is unknown at the present day) of wrapping a man in a sheet and exposing him in the church with a publication of his crimes.

He objects to the practices of the bankers of Cork. He says, they advanced the lodgments of the merchants to others whom they thus enabled to undermine the merchants. "Thus, the banker," says he, "digs a grave for the merchant who gave him life." It further appears from his expressions, that the bankers did not confine themselves to the business of banking but carried on trade as merchants also. This he greatly disapproves of, because as the bankers had the advantage of knowing every man's weakness it was in their power to monopolize. He informs us that in Bristol there was not one banker. He condemns the Cork bankers for their practice of engrossing wool, and mentions an instance of their sending a "caterer" for this purpose to Clonmel, which raising a clamorous outcry among the clothiers, the bankers were forced to disown the transaction.

He tells us that the practice of plundering wrecks was not confined to the west, but had been practiced upon the very margin of the liberties of the city. He alludes to the custom of duelling, and tells the merchants that they ought to leave the practice to the esquires, whose deaths can be no loss to their families. "Dealers," he says, "sometimes quarrel by a saw pit, yet must fight upon change," \* \* \* "where true cowards meet to be bound over," "I am sure" says he, "he that will draw his sword upon full change, would creep into the scabbard from fear when tis empty."

He objects to the practice of smuggling, which it appears was not confined to the poor, but "dealers of consequence and men of fortune" practised it.

He reproves the splendour of funerals in the city,\* and the luxury in diet "bordering upon stark gluttony." He says, "the immoderate feasting of this town destroys as many as the fasting of another." He condemns the obscene talk of the citizens, which however, he says, "mostly afflicts some old dealers in the city." He denounces the custom of swearing, and tells us what may surprise us, that "amongst the very army, swearing was out of fashion." He notices the profligacy of the young men who he says were debilitated at thirty.

We have here selected all such particulars as appeared characteristic of the city and the time. We have before us a short critical review of the work, by William Boles, a bitter opponent,† which enables us to judge that most of the statements of Alexander cannot be far from the truth, inasmuch as they are not here denied. Boles urges, that by presbyterian persecution Alexander means the behaviour of the sects to the quakers in New England, but that he should distinguish between the cruel spirit of Boston and the fair charitable tempers of the presbyterians of Cork. He says that he can't find the coppersmith in any of the religious sects of the city. If it be possible to fix such a vagrant in religion, he thinks he perceives him among the papists, from his long abode amongst them in France, and from the paternal cordial advice he gives them for a reformation of their conduct as to the prudential part of life; from his overlooking the absurdity of their religious tenets, and postponing their more abominable practices to a few trifling errors in trade. He says, "In this coppersmith's remarks upon Mallow-lane, he has blattered forth a crowd of general crimes without entering into particulars, from which, doubtless, he has been bribed into a concealment, because the single instance he gives of their rognery is notoriously false, though it might have been easy for Alexander to publish a hundred true. This plainly betrays his corruption."

We shall now endeavour to give some account of the rise of the friendly club. We have seen how the popular party had defeated the aldermen, and introduced a new course of govern-

\* Zachary Travers, a respectable citizen, by his will dated in 1675, desires that he may be buried "without pomp of aldermen."

† Printed by George Harrisson, at the corner of Meeting-house lane, 1737.

ment founded on popular principles. They then raised an outcry against the peculation of one of the city officers,\* who appears to have been the chamberlain,† and although that person had previously obtained a regular acquittance, they prevailed by their clamour in causing a heavy equity suit to be undertaken against him. The suit seems to have proved abortive, but the party, by this and similar agitation, acquired such popularity, that they pushed themselves into office, and soon obtained the direction of corporate affairs.

Having tasted the sweets of power, they resolved it should be lasting, and for the purpose of making it so, they adopted measures which gradually rendered them as unpopular as their predecessors. They procured the freedom for their own followers, and rejected the claims of many who were entitled by birth or servitude: and in order to increase their influence without obstruction from the commons, they took advantage of an exception in a by-law, which enabled the council alone to give the freedom to persons of quality or distinction, who should happen at any time to be in the city, such persons not being under the degree of esquires. Under colour of this proviso, they admitted a great many strangers and non-residents.‡

The origin of their power is thus described by one of their enemies in the year 1753. Addressing the freemen, he says, “There were persons who wanted to get into power, and for this end they threw dust in your eyes; they amused you with false alarms that you were wronged, that your money was embezzled, that all power was in one chain, and that if you would bring them into offices they would reform all. But how have they answered these great ends? Truly, not unlike a man that spits in your face and pretends it is but to clean it.” Another says. “They engaged the city in contentious law suits; made by-words to raise party divisions, and keep up a spirit, to divert the city from the search which was needful to remove the mask, under which they disguised their actions, with public clamour, and the name of public good, a specious pretence to amuse, while they minded their own views to get into power, and

\* Rights of the freemen asserted,—p. 31.

† *ib.* p. 44, this seems to have occurred in 1722, see printed by-laws, p. 28.

‡ Rights of the freeman,—p. 34.

establish themselves therein ; they applied themselves heartily to make freemen, and were careful to have them bound to serve their interest ; to postpone or deny such as would not come into their schemes. If an election for any office or employment was on foot, they applied the whole force of influence and that of all their friends to it ; they treated, they bribed, they amused, they threatened : if a freeman was in debt, they bought up all his notes, and if he did not vote with them, they distressed him, arrested him, and put him into prison : they would not deal with any that would not come into their measures, and used their influence that no one else should. If any person was not liked by them, or was opposite to them, or obstructed their views, they employed the public money, and had a suit against him, and this gave them an opportunity of dealing it out to lawyers and attorneys, to retain them in their interest ; for they were never close-fisted to their friends, as it cost them nothing ; but had consultations and appointments at taverns, and these at the taverns of such as must vote with them, for that was always the condition of the bargain. Here they gave many and abundant fees, and the bills were never taxed or looked into, but paid by their attorneys and agents.”\*

\* Rights of the freemen, page 42. This tract contains an extract from the writer of 1753 above mentioned, from which we take the following passage.

“Their club was formed under the rule and government of two or three leading members. Here questions on all matters were previously put, how and in what manner sums of money are to be raised, and for what uses, and who is to be vexed for non-compliance with their measures ; who shall be mayors, sheriffs, common speaker, council man, alderman of the ward, &c. These schemes so laid are thus executed. Mr. Mayor, Mr. Sheriffs, and Mr. Common Speaker, put their power forward. Mr. Mayor must call a council, but so as to take care none but his own party know for what end ; he counts noses, and if he sees all safe, that the majority is of the sides of the junto for to raise money, make freemen, or put in or out of office, or undertake law suits to vex others, or to pay an unreasonable bill of costs ; pop ! it is proposed, sure is the word, it's passed, but if the majority be not on his side, he either proposes some indifferent matter, or dismisses the council till further opportunity.

The orders of the club being thus put into action, (if it might not be put to account of the contingencies,) is posted. If there be the least danger of an opposition, the friends far and near are summoned, and Mr. Mayor takes care to make his posting quadrate with the time of their arrival ; but if they

Their power seems to have been quite established in the year 1740; for we find it objected against them, that from about that year to the year 1753, no public accounts were examined. Formerly they interfered actively in parliamentary elections. We are unable to ascertain when the party assumed the form of a club. The earliest document in the possession of their Secretary, is a list of their members in the year 1740. The principles of the club have not been committed to writing. Their journals consist merely of the admission or rejection of new members, with some expulsions of old ones, for acting in opposition to the rules of the body.

The enemies of the club, in their disappointment, looked back with some favour on the former corporation and the government of the old aldermen,\* who, we are told, though less active in the support of their own influence, were more opulent than the present,† and who though they usurped all power, disposing of the public money and all employments, and moulding the corporation according to their pleasure by the admission of freemen, not according to right but by favour,‡ yet supported the dignity of the city and the magistracy; erected several good and useful

chance not to be punctual, or that he thinks the question is like to go against his friends, he has an adjournment at hand till things are ripe: mean time, all hands to work, the whole junto operate; it is consulted who has an interest with such a freeman; who has influence upon another; and if they or any of them are rusty, he must be turned out of office; if he be in trade, they nor any they can influence must deal with him; if he is in debt, he must be pushed to compliance; if it happens he is not indebted to one of the junto, his debt or note must be bought up; if they cannot make the person to whom he is indebted to work him to their end, another must have a present, and some expectation in future, to bring him to the lure or pecuniary daub, to be ushered in the next bill of costs, probably under the notion of such or such a consultation; or he must have an entertainment at his house, and the bill must neither be inspected nor docked; if he is a lawyer, he must be employed in their suits; if an attorney, the same; the first must have his fees doubled, and the latter must make a large bill of costs, not to be inspected into nor taxed, and in all cases Mr. Mayor and the rest of the operators in the scheme must be indemnified, let him or them act ever so partially, as it is to serve the interest of their side, out of the city money.”\*

\* *ib.*, page 53.

\* Rights of the freemen, p. 27.      † *ib.* p. 59.      ‡ *ib.* p. 5.

buildings; took care to make the servants appointed by them do their duty, and suffered no embezzlements of the public funds; and our author asserts, that it was believed by most people, that they were more scrupulous of mispending or misapplying the public money than their own.\* It is possible that these representations may be partially true, for the opulence of the old aldermen before alluded to, might, if considerable, have placed them comparatively above sordid motives, and made them content with power and patronage.

Mr. Henry Boyle, of Castlemartyr, one of the national party called patriots, took part against the club, and became the chief supporter of its opponents. In this he did not merely keep his party together, but he exercised so commanding an influence that the club was furnished with a cogent argument in favour of their cause. They proclaimed that their endeavours were directed to save the city from the condition of a borough;† and there seems no reason to doubt their claims or their merits in this respect. Whether the Boyle family had formerly possessed influence over the aldermen we have no means of deciding, but from the total silence of all our authorities we are confident they had not.

On the election of corporate officers in the year 1751, parties were nearly balanced and the contest was very violent. The election lasted two days. The first was occupied with the choice of the commons speaker; the second with that of the magistrates. The victory was gained by the club at an expense (as their opponent asserts) of £1000. A parliamentary election quickly followed, and though on this occasion the freeholders were a portion of the constituency, the club took a prominent part in the transaction, and with so much zeal, that one of its leading members was said to have offered £500 for the encouragement of a subscription in support of its interest. Mr. Thomas Newenham of Coolmore, was put forward by Mr. Boyle, and supported by his influence; his competitor was Mr. Henry Cavendish, supported by the friendly club. On this occasion we find the state of affairs thus described by a partisan of Mr.

\* Rights of the freemen, pp. 6, 27.

† *ib.* p. 30.

Newenham's.\* "This city, sir, of ours, has very little curious or worth the attention of a traveller; we have but few public buildings of any note and as few places of genteel diversion; our people mostly mind the grand article of their trade which gives us a name abroad and brings us money home; yet makes but a small shew among the people, being engrossed by a few who have neither a benevolent spirit to do any public good, or a heart open to any thing more than barely their own necessities; indeed a spirit of pride and party zeal reigns in a high degree with many, who stick not at great expense in actions base and quite unworthy the dignity of men. No public advantage is proposed by one, but, by the other party it's opposed; thus they clash for envy or contention, and the good all would desire, by none can be obtained. This spirit enters every act, every scene of public concern in our city. We now have a place of dignity just void, and all hands and hearts are at work to fill the same; the reigning party fury now roars and gnashes her angry teeth as fearing her power will sink in supplying this vacancy. The city's quite wild; some say one man, some say another shall be put in; and to enforce it, some spend their money, some waste their time, few consider the worth of either, but most like madmen, act as wild fancy governs or party zeal commands."

We are introduced by this writer to supposed meetings of the leaders of the club, and of others within its influence, under fictitious names, indicative of their personal characteristics. An abstract of the pamphlet stating the real names of the individuals, will be found in the appendix. One of them was alderman Adam Newman, who was afterwards in 1773 presented with the freedom of Dublin in a silver box, for his spirited conduct as a magistrate in protecting the trade and manufactures of Ireland; from which we may infer that the club did not differ from Mr. Boyle on national questions. The same may be inferred from the absence of all accusations against the club on these points in every tract we have seen. The pamphlet before us indeed alludes to the candidate put forward by the club, as a

\* These particulars are obtained from a tract or squib, entitled, "A ramble through Bagdad, in a letter from PHILOLOGOS to his *Friend*. Bagdad: printed by Young Cutty Mamy, 1751."



foreigner born to hate us, and the dangerous state the kingdom was in, of being swallowed up by the interest of another; but seems to have no ground for the alarm, except the circumstance of the candidate being an Englishman. Altogether this pamphlet is very dull and pointless; but it serves to shew the violence to which party strife may arrive without any marked difference of political opinions; a state of things at present observable in the United States of America. There was it seems no catholic or antinational party of note or activity sufficient to unite the parties before us, against what they would have considered a common enemy.

The club did not comprise the freeholders, and was less successful in the parliamentary than the civic contests; for we find that Mr. Newenham was elected. At the following general election in 1761, that gentleman was defeated, and the members returned were, Mr. Hely Hutchinson and Sir John Freke, Bart. The latter was an alderman of the city. This fact combined with the circumstance that Mr. Newenham was the defeated candidate, leads to the natural supposition that the victory was gained by the exertions of the club. However this may be, we have discovered no traces of any ruling influence of the Boyle family in the city elections since that period; neither have we ascertained that the friendly club has since interfered in parliamentary contests; but they have to the present day disposed of the election of city offices, almost without dispute. Up to a late period, the club was divided into parties under the leadership of particular individuals, distinguished by no difference of opinion or principle. This arose out of the natural endeavours of particular families to obtain the patronage of the city for themselves, their connexions and friends. Hence in elections for admitting new members into the club, it was usual for the candidates to be sharply opposed and black-beaned by those members who were not of the party under whose auspices they attempted to come in. But notwithstanding the difficulties which this course opposed to the admission of members, the numbers of the club became gradually so great that private influence had greatly declined, when the impendence of corporate reform destroyed the interest of its proceedings, the exertions of its members, and of course, the exercise of influence, if any had survived.

The right to the freedom of the city by birth or servitude, which had been long denied, was at last asserted and established by the exertions of Mr. Richard Fitton, in the year 1777. Attempts were, some years ago, made to re-establish a similar right in all foreign artificers, &c. resident in the city, under certain rules formerly made by the Irish government, under the authority of an old statute,\* and which had been acted on for several years. The question, however, was not brought to a judicial determination. Had the attempt been successful, it would have transformed corporations more, perhaps, than the recent statute for re-modelling those bodies. The right claimed, was opposed on the plea, that the freedom under the act, was of an inferior or limited nature; but this could hardly have been true; for one of the sheriffs of Cork, in the year 1686, (Edward Tucker,) had obtained his freedom under the act, and in no other way. It appears, however, that the principal object of the rule, was to enable strangers to carry on trade in towns, which the corporations at that time would not permit, but which has been since established here by long usage, in all branches, except, as it would seem, in the sale of butchers' meat. In this article, however, the corporation appears to deny the right even of freemen to deal, except under their authority.†

In this city, former days were distinguished from the present, by an unaffected sociability, and a taste for public amusements. In Smith's time, (1750,) the citizens resorted to a planted green on Haman's marsh, where the mansion-house now stands, and were regaled by a band of music supported by subscription. In an assembly-house adjoining, were assemblies twice a week, besides a weekly drum, where card playing and dancing were practised. There was also a weekly concert of instrumental and vocal music,

\*17 & 18 Car. II. c. 2.

† It is probable that many interesting particulars in the history of the city might be obtained from the council books of the corporation, by a more careful examination than we have been able to bestow on them. Our opportunities have been insufficient for the examination of any document more recent than the times when the Roman Catholics ruled the city, except a book of freemen's admissions. It is to be regretted, that the protestant council book, relating to the period between 1656 and the revolution, is not now to be found, though in Smith's time it existed, and is quoted by him.

the profits of which were applied to a charitable purpose.\* A new assembly house was afterwards erected in George's-street, where gay amusements are still remembered by many. In 1770, a large room with a music gallery and suitable apartments, was built in Tuckey-street, for the use of a musical club which there held its meetings for several years. A great change has taken place in these matters; the general reserve and exclusiveness of modern manners now confine frivolous amusements chiefly to private houses, and with the aid of an increasing religious spirit, have extinguished these establishments. The first mentioned assembly-house has furnished the site of a place of worship for the methodists; the second, for the independents, and the music room is temporarily used as a meeting-house of the Scots church. The principal theatre, built in 1759, has been lately destroyed by fire; and so feeble is the taste for the drama, that there is no likelihood of its being rebuilt.

In private society, protestants and Roman catholics have little intercourse with one another: political differences now separate them rather more than formerly. Before Roman catholics obtained political influence, the more respectable portion of them kept aloof from politics, seeing little to be gained in their pursuit, and much advantage in social intercourse with protestants. It is a strange circumstance, that they have

\* On the 10th of January, 1744, the charitable and musical society came to a resolution to apply the surplus funds arising from the subscriptions and musical performances, to the support of the infirmary, now called the north infirmary. In the year ending in March, 1750, the surplus fund thus contributed, was £100; and in the same period, the subscribers to the infirmary contributed £275 12s. 10d., besides which, that establishment received, in the same year, £34 1s. 2d., the profits of a charity play, and a donation of £14 15s. 9d. The physicians were, Doctors Flagherty, Gifford, Frankland, Farmer, Bonbonous, Westrop, Grey, Power, Jenisson, Dominick Sarsfield and Bayly Rogers. The surgeons were, Messrs. Leslie, Daunt, Leplant, Byrne and Breviter; the apothecary, Mr. Herrick; the treasurer, Robert Dring, esq., and the secretary, the Rev. John Baily. *The present state of the charitable infirmary of Cork*, 1750. In 1721, a work entitled "*Pietas Corcagiensis*," was published. It gives an account of charitable foundations, chiefly the Green-coat hospital, and contains engravings of that building, and Bretridge's and Skiddy's alms-houses.

not long ago placed themselves at the head of society in Cork. When we consider their amazing industry more than a century ago, as before described, and also their great numbers, we might (even upon the principle that "many hands make light work,") conclude, that they ought, before now, to have far eclipsed the protestants in wealth and station in the city. The contrary result has proved the author we have quoted, to have been a man of uncommon penetration. He tells us, as the reader may remember, that the Roman catholics of his day (1737,) had no regard to posterity, and that they considered nothing but the present. Certainly they left little of this world's goods to their posterity. It is only within the last half century, that substantial fortunes have been realized by the Roman catholics of Cork. Their legal inability to purchase land, before 1782, can by no means account for these circumstances, for they would hardly have been ready to retire from trade, and invest their fortunes in land much before that time.

However, notwithstanding some expressions of Alexander, it seems probable that their industry in 1737 was successful chiefly in retail trade, and that wholesale trade, or that of import and export, was really beyond their means. This branch seems to have been confined to protestants, and not a numerous portion of them. In the description of the citizens in 1751, contained in a foregoing extract, the reader may observe a statement that the trade of Cork, though great, was engrossed by a few. It appears to have been then, much more than at present, confined to persons of wealth and credit; this gave a monopoly to capitalists, and kept trade in the hands of a sort of commercial aristocracy, who finding profits great and easily acquired, usually transmitted their capital and pursuits to their posterity, and as success appeared pretty certain to those possessed of adequate means, country gentlemen were led to apprentice their younger sons to merchants. Hence most of the wealth of Cork, during the last century, was in the hands of families of standing and education; and persons of fortune, had many inducements to reside in the city. Society acquired a refined and literary tone, following the taste of Pope and Addison, but of a feeble unsubstantial character. Versification seems to have been much in vogue, as was also essay writing.

A volume was published in 1771, entitled, "the modern monitor," consisting of essays which had, from time to time, appeared in a Cork newspaper, had been contributed by several of the citizens, and may therefore be taken as a fair reflector of the prevailing taste. They indicate a certain amenity and gracefulness in the public mind. Among the contributors, we have heard mention of Doctor Longfield, a physician of great eminence, and Mr. Henry Sheares, M.P. father to the more noted gentlemen of that name. We may also point to the inscription on the statue of king George II, as creditable to the classic taste of the city; it is simple and touching, and most unlike the generality of such compositions.\* But we have said that the literary taste of our city was of an unsubstantial kind. To exemplify this, we may mention, that at a debating society† which flourished in former days, one of the topics of discussion was "the power of beauty," and the leading speaker, an old gentleman, opened his address with the following distich:—

" Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,  
The power of beauty I remember yet."

Of late years, owing perhaps to the general system of credit, the trade of merchants is carried on as well by those who possess little or no capital, as by capitalists; competition has thus been vastly increased, and profits lowered in proportion. Success can now be expected only by those who have a certain talent or tact in the pursuit as well as habits of industry, and consequently the mercantile profession is not, in general, regarded as a promising pursuit for young men possessed of some means. Hence, much of the wealth of Cork, is in the hands of persons whose chief accomplishment is a knowledge of politics; and so potent is the influence of wealth, that the example of these persons diffuses a contempt for mental cultivation, beyond what is strictly necessary for the business of

\* It is as follows. "The citizens of Cork erected this statue to the memory of King George the II<sup>d</sup>, in gratitude for the many blessings they enjoyed during his auspicious reign, A.D. MDCCLXII."

† At this society new lines of streets were sometimes proposed, and their advantages discussed. Murphy's plan of Cork, of the date of 1789 gives the outlines of proposed improvements.

life. It is no wonder therefore, that learning, science and the fine arts, here receive no patronage. Public spirit finds no vent but in political struggles, or in activity at municipal boards, and science aims no higher than the investigation of "other people's affairs."\*

The foregoing remarks are applied to the more wealthy and more influential inhabitants. A better spirit has for some years prevailed among a comparatively humble class of the citizens. The public lectures formerly delivered at the Cork Institution, while that establishment received a parliamentary grant, diffused a taste for scientific knowledge among persons who had neither wealth nor influence sufficient to give or to procure support for the institution. The parliamentary grant was however withdrawn, on the principle, that if the public taste engendered by the institution, were too weak to procure private funds for its support, it was not worth the expenditure of public money. It is still kept alive by some small resources of its own, but receives no assistance from the citizens. Some exertions have been made to induce government to convert it into a university. A more feasible course would be the subscription of a few hundred pounds a year, for the restoration of its lectures. However, the good already done by the institution has not passed away, and knowledge continues to be cultivated for its own sake, by many who have least leisure for the purpose. Another establishment, the Cork library, founded in 1790, is in a flourishing condition, and the excellent works on almost all subjects, which are in daily demand among its subscribers, are a sufficient index of the advanced state of knowledge among a portion of the community.

We have before us a series of memoranda, kept from 1708, for about 20 years, which enable us to state the sums then paid by the principal inhabitants of Cork, for the education of their children. A sum of 2s. per quarter, or 2d. per week, was paid for a young child at school. With the age of the child, the sum varied from that rate up to 10s. per quarter, which however, seems

\* Lewis in his *Topographical Dictionary* states, that many wealthy families from distant parts have been induced to settle in the neighbourhood of Cork. This is certainly a mistake, of which the best proof may be found in the names of the proprietors of seats and villas as given in that work.

to have commanded only an English education, including writing. Latin was taught at 10s. per quarter. At Voster's school, from 8s. to 10s. per quarter, was paid for writing and arithmetic. Sometimes these were paid for by the job, as 1 guineas or pounds for perfecting grown lads in them. Perfection in fencing was contracted for at a pistole; in navigation and surveying, at £3. Dancing was taught at from 10s. to 15s. per quarter; to play on the violin, at 15s. per quarter, the musician to teach three days in the week; also at 10s. The French language was taught at a crown per month; two grown lads at a boarding-school in the country, paid £24 per annum, that is, £12 each. This procured them diet, lodging and education; writing, however, and perhaps arithmetic being separately taught and paid for.

There are also many memoranda relating to other things. The wages of men servants were sometimes £4 per annum, often £3. We find a brigadier-general's coachman paid £6 per annum; women servants were generally paid £3 per annum, but sometimes much less, as £2 or 30s. per annum, or 8s. per quarter, &c. A nurse received £5 per annum.

The grazing of a horse was paid for at the rate of from 14s. to 20s. a quarter, sometimes 18d. per week. To shave a gentleman, and powder his five sons hair, cost 5s. per quarter. Washing the clothes of him and his family, was usually contracted for at £8 a year, sometimes less; baking for them at 3s. 6d. per quarter. A foil to learn fencing with, cost 1s. 3d. Butter in large quantities was bought at 3d. per lb. We find one instance of the rent of a stable, viz. £3 per annum. In the year 1712, the shoeing of a horse cost 5d. or 6d. This is surprizingly low; perhaps it means a partial shoeing. In the same year, brandy cost 1s. 1½d. per quart: claret, from 9s. to 12s. per dozen: a peck of oats, 4d.: a quire of paper, 8d.

We have before us an account for work done on "the south quay and slip," August the 28th, 1708. For this work, three barrels of lime cost 4s.: sand, 1s.: stones, 8s.: boatage of the stones, 5s.: mason's wages were 4s. 6d.: labourer's wages, 3s. the funds for the work were paid by the respective constables of the south-east and south-west quarters of the city.

From another account it appears, that in 1711, the price of a barrel of lime was 1s. 6d.: the wages of a labourer for one day,

6d., and the wages of a mason about the same work, (apparently for one day,) 1s. 6d.

Low as the above prices and wages may appear, the rent of land in Ireland was much lower in proportion, being not much more than one-tenth of its present amount. The expense of living was perhaps about one-third or one-fourth of what it is at present. A younger son of an alderman of Cork, who studied at the Temple in London, has left a memorandum, stating his yearly expense there, to have been, on an average, £73 3s. per annum, from June, 1692, to June, 1697. Now supposing the expense of living to have since increased in the same proportion as the rent of land in Ireland, similar expenses in London at the present day, should be over £700 a year.

Mention is sometimes found of remarkable houses in Cork. Thus in 1704, was "the great messuage or dwelling-house formerly of Christopher Rye, alderman, situate on the bridge of Cork." In 1712, were "the walls of an house commonly called the great house of St. Dominick's, in which the right hon. the late earl of Inchiquin formerly dwelt," with a garden behind and a little court-yard before it, bounded on the south with the old abbey wall, and on the east, with a low partition wall which then divided it from "the open space commonly called the green."

Two miles below the city, on the south banks of the river, are the walls of an old building, called Dundanion castle. This place belonged for several centuries, to the Galway family, leading citizens of Cork. They claim descent from John, brother of Ulick de Burgh, ancestor of the Clanrickard family, but this extraction is disputed by Mr. Hardiman, in his history of Galway, on very strong grounds.\*

\* Their pedigree is printed in Burke's history of the commoners; it is there stated that the above John de Burgh assumed the name of Galway, and that Geoffrey Galway, mayor of Gork in 1430, was his son, and married a daughter of lord Courcy. It is, however, most improbable that a citizen of Cork should be son and son-in-law to hibernicised lords, at a time when, as we have already shewn, mutual and implacable detestation and contempt separated these two classes.

Since the first part of this essay was printed, we have found a manuscript in the library of Dublin college, containing an account of the political and



For more than two centuries, the corporation of Cork has possessed a jurisdiction more extensive, perhaps, than any other city in the United Kingdom. King James I. in the year 1609, formed the city and the country around, for the space of three statute miles, into a distinct county. Commissioners were appointed to fix the boundaries of the new district. These persons seem to have used a very wide discretion, for they gave the citizens about twice as much land as the King's charter authorized. The boundary line is in almost every part much more than three statute miles from the city. On the north it is full seven miles; on the south-east it is about six miles. Over this wide tract of country the crown was thenceforward deprived of the power of granting commissions of the peace, and resident gentry were of somewhat less importance there than in the parts beyond. Perhaps this may in some measure have been the reason that with the exception of the banks of the river, the north liberties have scarcely one resident landlord. By the provisions of the late statute, the whole of this great rural district will be separated again from the city, except a portion nearly coinciding with the present legal suburbs on all sides except the east, where it will comprise the hill on the north side of the river, as far as the village of Ballinamought, and the Silver-spring road.

We shall now add a few words on the modern progress of the city. Cork within its ancient walls, occupied two marshy islands, separated by a small channel of the river,\* still partly open near Fishamble-lane, and which continues its course beneath the houses at the south side of Castle-street, till it reaches the arches under the Grand Parade, at which place it

religious views of the several classes of Irish, which was presented to the council of Spain, about the year 1618, on the part of the disaffected Irish. It is a very intelligent and dispassionate statement, and well worthy of perusal.

\* This channel and the Main-street, intersecting one another at right angles, divided the old island of Cork into four parts, called quarters, over which separate high and petty constables were appointed, and which were separately assessed for public repairs. The external parts of the city were also divided in a similar manner; however, from the changes since made in the mode of applotment, these divisions seem to have fallen into oblivion.— See Stat. 1 Geo. I. c. 18, where they are enumerated, and are said to have existed from time immemorial.

had passed the walled islands. There existed, however, from time immemorial, other marshy islands above and below the original city; and though the citizens in ancient times, extended their improvements on the main-land to the north and south, many centuries elapsed before their exertions were directed towards the marshes; however, in the reign of Charles II, the corporation began to grant leases of these tracts, and in a few years they became important portions of the city, which in 1750 according to Smith, was thrice as large as it had been forty years before. The advance or rather restoration of the city on the main-land, is of older date; in a tract printed in 1622, the parts on the hill about Shandon castle, are mentioned as an integral portion of the city.\* In Storey's map, of which this work contains a copy, may be seen the extent of Cork, in 1690.

We have seen how the corporation under the friendly club, were taunted with their neglect of public improvements. In 1760, they began to obviate complaints on this head; in that year, they purchased the houses at the north side of Tuckey's lane, for £1000, leaving the materials to the seller, and thus opened a good passage to Tuckey's bridge, leading to Dunscombe's marsh, then an advanced part of the city. In 1762, they erected on that bridge, a handsome equestrian statue of king George II. Improvements thus begun, were continued with redoubled energy. The shambles, which formerly occupied the bank of the before-mentioned channel near Castle-street, were transferred to an ampler space on Dunscombe's marsh; Castle street was widened; the water-courses which had separated the marshy islands, and then formed canals, intersecting the city in various directions, were gradually filled up or arched over, and with the adjoining quays thus added to them, formed those spacious streets by which Cork is

\* We extract the passage. "The citie of Corke hath his beginning upon the side of an hill which discendeth easily into one wide and long streete, the only principall and chiefe streete of the cittie. At the first entrance there is a castle called Shandon castle, and almost over against it a church built of stone, as the castle is a kind of marble of which that country yeeldeth store. The cittie hath many houses built of the same stone and covered with slate. But the greatest number of houses are built of tymber or mudde walls, and covered with thatch."

now distinguished. Old persons still tell us of the "docks" as they were called, which brought ships to the doors of all the houses with the tides, and offensive effluvia on the retreat of the waters. Those days have passed away, and the muddy channels are now superseded by firm pavement. For many years however, Cork continued to present an appearance of neglect and filth; the quay-walls of the river were of very rude construction until of late years, and the footways of the streets were not paved with flags,\* until about the year 1826. We have not ascertained whether the "docks" were filled up at the expense of the corporation; that body has long withheld its assistance from the improvement of the modern parts of the city, but admits an obligation to pave the ancient street called the Main-street, for which however, we have discovered no grounds. Most of the recent improvements have arisen from the establishment of certain boards having powers of taxation.

The late Mr. Inglis, an experienced tourist, has pronounced Cork to be a very fine city, but deficient in public buildings. Since his sojourn here, that deficiency has been rapidly disappearing. The picturesque appearance of Cork is remarked by Mr. Inglis, who however speaks of it only in general terms. We would therefore direct the stranger's attention to the view from Pope's quay near the new Dominican chapel, towards the west; the view from the South Mall both to the east and west; the views of the city from the ascent leading to Sunday's-well, from the northern bastions of Elizabeth's fort, and from various other elevated points, and lastly, to the views from the Navigation wall.

The striking nature of these views is owing to the abrupt ascent of the hills, and the extension of handsome suburbs along their sides. The oldest of these suburbs seems to have been that called Sunday's well. This quarter from its supposed healthfulness was sometimes styled "Little Buxton." On a stone in the wall of a house is the word "Buckston," with the date 1760. The steep side of the hill for a mile westward is crowded with

\* A part of the east side of the North-main-street had been flagged. This place was distinctively styled "the flags;" there were also two small portions of flagged way on "the Mall," now the east side of the Grand Parade.

rural residences, many of them old fashioned and meanly built. This suburb is rather one of fashion, and has lost its reputation for superior salubrity : but the encreasing demand for country houses makes itself felt even in this quarter, and there have been several good ones lately erected here.

The road leading eastward to Blackrock, on the south side of the river, seems next to have attracted attention as a site for country residences, and contains some houses of considerable age. But the moderate elevation of the ground, has compelled it to yield to the hill on the opposite side of the river, on which a new and beautiful portion of the city is rapidly arising.

In the year 1689 was erected St. Patrick's bridge, opening a convenient passage to this remarkable outlet. This bridge joins the marshy part of the city to the foot of a high and precipitous hill, up which the street proceeds directly from the bridge and soon becomes too steep for any but pedestrians ; but from the lower part, roads branch off towards the east, affording easy ascents to lofty situations commanding bird's-eye views of the well known magnificent scenery of the river Lee. From the spread of improvement along its banks, the scenery has become so beautiful, that the citizens have imbibed an ardent taste for the enjoyment of fine prospects, and a house and garden on this hill are chief objects of ambition among all classes. This taste has long prevailed, but it received its chief impulse about ten years ago, when the new road towards Ballyhooly gave a new and more practicable passage up the hill, and brought into use as building ground a large space along its course. Since that period, a sort of Irish Clifton has sprung up. The houses are well built and faced with Roman cement, and a chapel of ease in the Gothic style with a handsome spire has been erected for the numerous population here congregated. The view of this rising suburb and the rest of the hill beyond it to the east, which has long been graced with fine mansion residences, is best seen from the navigation wall, a beautiful walk which strangers are not likely to find in their casual rambles.

## CORK REMEMBRANCE.

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CORK, which for extent and importance has been for many years considered the second city in Ireland, derived its ancient names Corcaeh and Coreach Bascoin, from its situation on marshy islands, on the river Lee. Sir James Ware says that in the time of Ptolemy, the Coriondi inhabited the middle and northern parts of the county; he is of opinion that some traces of their name may be observed in the word Cork. The former derivation however appears to be the most probable. The city in latter times extended over other marshy islands, separated by channels, which have been since the middle of the last century arched over, and form the sites of some of the principal streets; their direction and number may be observed in the map of the city of the year 1545, annexed to this work, at which period, the city appears to have been chiefly confined to two of those islands, separated by a channel of the river and connected by a bridge.

The writer of the life of St. Nesson records that that saint was educated under St. Barr, at a school or monastery founded by the latter at Lough Eirc, to which, as the habitation of wisdom, and the sanctuary of all christian virtues, such numbers of disciples flocked from all parts, that it changed a desert as it were into a large city. Where this lough was situate is a matter of uncertainty.\* Sir James Ware says, "I take this lake called by the name of Lough Eirc, to be that hollow or basin in which a great part of the city

\* It is not improbable that a small lake on the south-west side of the city, about twenty or thirty acres in extent, and called "the Lough," is the lake alluded to, as is suggested in the Introductory essay.

of Cork now stands, and which the industry of the inhabitants hath from time to time reclaimed and built on :” It is described by the writer of the life of saint Talmach to stand in the south and maritime parts of Munster: And the author of the life of saint Barr acquaints us that that saint built a monastery, and made a settlement near this lough. Though this account does not determine the precise spot where it was situated, it however gives rise to a presumption, that the city was originally built on a limestone rock, on the south side of the river, near the cathedral of St. Finbar; yet it does not contradict the received opinion\* of the city having been founded about the middle of the ninth century, and enclosed with walls by the Danes, who at the same time founded several other maritime towns. Such is Smith’s opinion, who seems to have come to this conclusion from the circumstance, that the part enclosed with walls was different from, and excluded the sites of the Cathedral and Gill-abbey. Some suggestions on these matters will be found in the Introductory essay prefixed to this work.

A. D. 125 A memorable battle was fought at Ard-Neimheidh, *i. e.* the Great Island between Niadh Nuaget and Ængus monarch of Ireland, in which conflict the former recovered the crown of Munster from the latter.

528 The memorable battle of Cuille was fought, wherein great numbers of the people of this county perished. Keating says, that the ill success of this engagement was owing to the prayers of a devout woman who implored Heaven for vengeance on that people who had used her ill.

548 This year Munster was afflicted with a great plague, called in the Irish MSS. Chromchonaille.

604 Saint Colman, who is mentioned in the life of Saint Brendan to have been chief among the Saints, died in this year. It was he who founded the church of Cloyne.

\* Stanihurst, who wrote in the reign of queen Elizabeth, describes Cork as “an ancient city in the province of Munster, builded as it should appear, by the Easterlings or Norwaies :” these people are stated by Hooker to be the same as the Ostmen or Danes, of whom he also remarks that they “builded the ancientest and most part of the cities and towns upon or near the sea side, within that land, as namely, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick and others.”

The Cathedral was founded and dedicated to Saint Finbarr, of A.D. 650 whom it is recorded that he lived at Cloin, about fifteen miles from Cork, and died, in the month of October, a quiet death, surrounded by his friends, but in what year it is not certain. His body was conveyed to Cork, and there honorably buried in his church; and his bones were put into a silver chest some time after. The writer of his life begins thus: "The most holy elect of God and most worthy Priest Barr, was born of the sept called Ibruin Ratha of Connaught."

Bede mentions another plague through Ireland this year, and 661 says, that on the third of May there was a great eclipse of the sun about the tenth hour.

Another plague raged violently this year. 685

The city of Cork and the adjacent country were ransacked by 820 a fleet of Danes.

In the latter end of March this year, Hugh Dorndighe, being 822 monarch of Ireland, there happened such terrible shocks of thunder and lightning, that above a thousand persons were destroyed between Corca-Bascoin and the sea side. At the same time the sea broke through its banks in a violent manner, and overflowed a considerable tract of land. The island then called Inisfadda, *i.e.* the Long Island, on the west coast of this country, was forced asunder, and divided into three parts. This island lies contiguous to two others, viz: Hare Island and Castle Island, which, lying in a range, and the ground being low, might have been very probably then rent by the ocean.

The city was devastated by the Danes. 833

During the reign of Connor, monarch of Ireland, this country 837 was miserably harassed by the Danes, who at that time began to settle in the island. Among other devastations, Inis-Damhly, *i.e.* Cape Clear, and also Cork, were plundered and burned.

Feidlemid, son of Crinhain, was king of Munster at this time. 840 The Ulster annals describe him as the best of the Scots, a scribe, and an anchorite. His works, with the titles of them, are lost.

Donaldus, called "scriba Coreagiensis," a learned man men- 871 tioned in the annals of the four masters, flourished about this time.

Cork was this year burned and plundered by the Danes, who in 943

A. D. the year 915 also (according to some manuscript annals in Irish) laid waste the greatest part of Munster. The following year they were defeated by the Munster men in a pitched battle; but in Leinster, the Danes on their side vanquished the Irish.

918 The Danes of Munster, being then in peaceable possession of this Province, joined a party of their countrymen from Scandinavia, and sailed to Albania, *i. e.* Scotland, where they committed great ravages.

960 The Danes being at war with the Irish, burned and plundered Cork, which was also wasted by them in the years 978 and 995. It was then, and for some time afterwards, termed the "Great City of Munster."

1012 The Danes wasted the country in this year also, and in the following year a large Danish fleet sailed into the harbour and burned the city. Its inhabitants however avenged the outrage.

1016 The country still continued liable to the incursions and ravages of the Danes.

1025 Daniel O'Donoghue, king of Cashel, forsaking the world, died in holy orders in the abbey here.

1030 Cork was destroyed by fire.

1089 The Danes of Dublin, Waterford, and Wicklow, united their forces to attack Cork; but they were overthrown in battle by the Irish of Oneachach, a part of South Carbery.

Turlough, monarch of Ireland, father to Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, reduced Munster, and divided it into two parts, *viz*: Desmond, and Thomond, or North and South Munster. The first he gave to Donough Mac Carthy, who founded the kingdom of Cork; and the other he conferred on Connor O'Brien.

Dermod, the son of Turlough O'Brien laid waste and plundered the town of Cork, and sacrilegiously carried away the relics of Saint Finbarr.

1131 The Abbey of Saint Finbarr near Cork, which had been originally founded in the seventh century by the saint whose name it bore, was refounded about this year for regular canons of the order of St. Augustin, by Cormac M'Carthy king of Munster; or, as some say, of Desmond, in honour of Saint John the Baptist.



Sir James Ware says, It is probably the same as that which Saint Bernard, in the life of Malachias, calls *Monasterium Ibracense*, built by king Cormac, and endowed by Dermot, son and successor of Cormac, about the year 1173. This abbey (the former name having been many years antiquated) was called Gille Abbey, from Gillæda an abbot of great name there, and afterwards bishop of Cork, who died in the year 1173. Near it is a cave called in ancient MSS. the cave of St. Finbarr. A. D.

The See of Cork was vacant about this year, and then “a certain poor man who was a foreigner, (as Saint Bernard says) but a man of sanctity and learning, was, by Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, nominated bishop, and sent to that See with the approbation and applause of the clergy and people.” 1140

The Abbot of Cork assisted at the celebrated synod of Kells. 1152

Tundal or Tungal was born, either at Cashel or Cork, about this year. He fell into an ecstasy at Cork for the space of three days, and lay stretched out as if he were dead: at length rising up he told those present the wonderful things he had seen. Some say he committed his visions to writing, which Sir James Ware says are extant in manuscript in the University Library at Oxford; but it rather seems that some one then present wrote them from his relation. 1159

Saint Mary's Abbey of Fermoy, or de Castro Dei, situated by the river Avenmore, was founded in the year 1170, and supplied, first with Cistercian monks from the abbey of Sury, but it afterwards received a new colony from the abbey of Furness, in Lancashire. 1170

Cork, and the adjacent country, are recorded to have been at this time quietly possessed by the Danes or Ostmen. 1172

Saint Mary's Abbey of Maur, or de Fonte vivo, was founded by Dermot Mac Cormac.

Dermod M'Carty, prince of Desmond, was one of the first Irish princes, who, acknowledging the sovereignty of Henry the Second, resigned his city of Cork to that monarch, and gave him hostages as a security to pay him a yearly tribute for the rest of his territory, which, on these conditions, he was to enjoy without further molestation or restraint; and an English governor and garrison was thereupon immediately appointed to take possession of Cork.

A.D. 1174 Raymond le Gros, having been appointed general over the King's troops by Strongbow, overran and ravaged the country without resistance; and proceeding with his booty to Lismore, committed the like depredations in this city and the adjacent lands. Having returned by the sea shore, he found thirteen boats lately come from Waterford, as well as from other places, and directed them to be laden with the booty, intending to have passed by water into Waterford; but, tarrying there for a wind, the men of Cork, who had heard of their doings, being but sixteen miles from them, prepared two-and-thirty barks of their own town, and did well man and furnish them, being wholly determined to set upon Raymond, and if possible to give him the overthrow. Between both parties there was a cruel fight, the one giving a fierce onset with stones and spaths, and the other defending themselves with bows and weapons. In the end the men of Cork were overcome, and their captain, named Gilbert Mac Turger, was slain by a lusty young gentleman, named Philip Welsh. Adam Hereford, who was the general, or admiral of Raymond's navy, being well increased, and laden with great prey, then sailed in triumph to the city of Waterford. Raymond, who was not present, having heard of this fight, came up with reinforcements of twenty gentlemen and three score horsemen, and in his way met Mac Carty, king of Cork, who was coming by land with his forces to countenance the aforesaid attempt by sea of the Corcagians, and who intended to seize on the English boats, if they should be forced ashore as he expected; but "Raymond gave him such a brush that he got a prey of 4000 cows by the bargain," and brought them safe to Waterford.

1177 The kingdom of Cork, extending towards Limerick on the one side from the cape of St. Brendan on the sea coast, and as far on the other side as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork and falls into the sea, with the exception of the city and cantred\* belonging to the Ostmen (Danes) of said city, was this year granted by Henry the Second, to Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan. The whole land, however, as

\*A cantred is so much land as contains one hundred villages.

far as Waterford, together with the city of Lismore, was to remain in the king's hands for the government of Waterford. A. D.

Cork was devastated by the Mac Cartys, but subsequently subdued by the above mentioned De Cogan and Fitzstephen, who after the destructive consequences which their grant and its assertion entailed, proceeded on a pilgrimage to the romantically situated cathedral of Aghadoo, where they sojourned two nights in prayer and penitence.

About this time Dermot M'Carty's son Cormac, rebelled against his father, and, having taken him prisoner, used him barbarously. Raymond le Gros, who was then at Limerick, at the request of the old king, marched to his relief, vanquished the rebellious son, and delivered him up to his father, who unnaturally smote off his head; but not long after was himself slain by the men of Cork, at a parley not far from the town, when most of his company were also slain. For the service which Raymond rendered, a large territory in the county of Kerry (then reckoned part of the kingdom of Cork) was granted to him, where he settled his son Maurice, who married Catherine, daughter to Milo de Cogan, and there grew so powerful that he gave his name both to his posterity, and to a barony in the county; the former being called from him Fitz Maurice (of whose family the Earls of Kerry were descended); and the latter Clanmaurice.

Whilst Raymond was in the county of Cork he received a letter from his wife in these words: "Know my dear lord that my great cheek tooth, which was wont to ache so much, is now fallen out, wherefore, if you have any care or regard of me, or of yourself, come away with all speed." By this Raymond knew that Strongbow was dead; but he wisely concealed it, and immediately returned to Limerick. 1177

In order to secure the quiet possession of this country, granted them by king Henry 2d, Milo de Cogan and Fitzstephen came to an agreement with Dermot king of Cork, and other Irish chiefs, to let them have 24 cantreds at a small annual rent. They divided seven others, which lay contiguous to the city, between themselves, and agreed at the same time to divide equally the rent of the other twenty-four cantreds, which they had 1179

- A. D. granted to the Irish. Fitzstephen granted three cantreds to his sister's son Philip de Barry, who soon after built the castle of Barry's Court, and, some say, also that of Shandon, near Cork.
- 1179 Cogan, Fitzstephen, and Philip de Broase, to whom the kingdom of Limerick had been given by king John, came to Cork by sea, where they were kindly received by Richard de Londres, an English gentleman, who was deputy there under Fitzaldeline.
- 1180 About this time Amere, or Meridith, Fitzstephen's son, "a lusty young gentleman and a towardlie," died at Cork in March, to the great sorrow and grief of all his friends.
- Richard de Carew granted the church of Saint Coleman to the wealthy abbey of Saint Thomas in Dublin.
- Saint Mary's Abbey of Chore was founded this year, and supplied with Cistercian monks from the abbey of Nenagh in Limerick.
- 1182 The Mae Carty, renouncing his allegiance to the English government, marched to Cork, which Fitzstephen, in grief and consternation, almost despaired to defend. Raymond le Gros, however, who was then in Waterford, contrived, by a small embarkation of chosen troops, to reinforce the garrison; and, by the terror of his name, and the skill and vigour of his operations, forced the men of Desmond to raise the seige, and ultimately to submit, and sue for peace.
- 1185 Upon King John's landing at Waterford the Irish nobility of these parts, that had hitherto continued their obedience to the English, came to welcome him; but, being rudely entertained by the young men who attended him, they retired, forsook their habitations, and betook themselves to the king of Limerick, and related to him, and to the kings of Conaught and Cork, what had happened to them: upon notice whereof, they, who before were prepared to make their addresses to John, with profession of their obedience and fidelity, fearing greater mischiefs might follow from so ill a beginning, though they were at variance before among themselves, now entered into a mutual confederacy, took up arms for the defence of their country and liberty, and wasted and destroyed much of the English plantations.

King John granted to this city its first charter, with all laws, A.D. 1185 customs, and privileges then enjoyed by the citizens of Bristol.

Milo de Cogan and young Fitzstephen, having occasion to treat with the people of Waterford, went to Lismore, to which place they were invited by one Mac Tirid, who stealing suddenly and unawares upon them, treacherously murdered them, and five of their servants; upon which, the Irish took up arms, and joining all their forces under Mac Carty, who still retained the title of King, they besieged Cork, not doubting to expel all the English, and Robert Fitzstephen, then shut up in that place. Upon this exigency Fitzstephen despatched a message to Raymond le Gros, then at Wexford, for his assistance, who directly set sail with 100 archers and 20 knights, and coasting the country, made towards Cork with all the haste he could, "that he might release and comfort his friends, and be a terror unto his enemies." With this reinforcement Fitzstephen made a sally, and routed the Irish at the first onset. Nevertheless when the king heard of the aforesaid treachery, he sent Richard Cogan, Philip Barry, Giraldus Cambrensis, and a good party of horse and foot, to help Fitzstephen; and, by their assistance, the kingdom of Cork was kept quiet for some time: but old Fitzstephen had but little benefit from it; for being much broken with age and misfortunes, he first lost his senses, and not long afterwards his life.

Friar Clin, in his annals, says, There happened a great eclipse of the sun this year, after which it continued for some time of a bloody colour.

Mac Carty of Desmond again marched against Cork; but was on this occasion no less successfully opposed by Theobald Fitzwalter, the founder of the noble house of Ormond. He is recorded to have suddenly attacked the Irish prince, while in conference with certain men of Cork at some distance from the town, and to have slain him with his whole party.

Cork was besieged by Mac Carthy of Desmond, and would have fallen into his hands but for the jealousies and disunions which have ever been fatally prevalent in our island: on this occasion, however, these circumstances only suspended the fate of Cork for a short interval; for the garrison, in want of

- A.D. provisions, and hopeless of succour, surrendered soon after to a more successful assault of the prince of Desmond.
- 1198 This year died Richard de Carew, a man of great power and name in the kingdom, who built several castles in this county.
- 1199 John Despencer was made provost of Cork: he is the first magistrate of that city on record.
- 1203 The romantic history of John De Courcy, earl of Ulster, connects itself at this period with Cork. Sir Hugh de Lacy the younger, earl of Meath, who had formerly been joined with De Courcy in the government of Ireland, (but was now governor himself,) having charged him with disrespectful reflections upon the king's character, for having murdered his nephew Arthur, duke of Britany, was ordered by the king to seize the Earl and send him prisoner to England. Lacy, being the Earl's grand enemy, gladly obeyed the command, and several times attempted to take him by force, but without success. At length De Courcy offered the combat; which, however, De Lacy refused, alleging "that it was not for him, who represented the king's person, to hazard his life with an inferior, whom he considered as a subject and a traitor:" and he at the same time, by proclamation, promised a large reward to those who should seize and deliver De Courcy to him dead or alive. This proving ineffectual, he, in the next place, practised secretly with some of the attendants and followers of that chieftain; and, by bribes and promises, prevailed upon them to betray their master. Having chosen their opportunity when he was doing penance near the church of Downpatrick on Good Friday, ("on which day yearly", say the annals, "he wore no arms, but was wholly given to divine contemplation, and used to walk all solitary round that church yard,") they rushed upon him, and attacked and killed some of his retinue, particularly two sons of Almorice de St. Laurence, who laboured to defend their uncle. De Courcy, however, with his usual prowess, seizing a wooden cross, which stood in the church yard, killed with that weapon thirteen of his assailants; but was at length overpowered, bound and led captive beyond the seas, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the Tower of London: "whereupon," continue the annals, "Lacy, for that service, had

the earldom of Ulster given him, and the Judases that betrayed their master had their hire. They craved of Sir Hugh a passport\* into England, which was granted, on condition that, on pain of death, they should never return to Ireland; and a bark was provided for them with sail and victuals, but no pilot or seafaring man, so that for want of skill they could not take the seas; but were tossed with wind and weather along the coast, until at length the tide brought them into the river of Cork, where they were apprehended, brought to Sir Hugh de Lacy, examined, "and forthwith all four hanged cheek by jole." In the mean time the earl of Ulster was confined in the tower, until a dispute arose between king John of England, and Philip Augustus king of France, about the title to the dutchy of Normandy, which, to hinder the greater effusion of human blood, was referred to two champions to decide. The French champion was ready; but none of king John's subjects would answer the challenge: upon which the king was informed that John De Courey, late earl of Ulster, who was then a prisoner in the tower, was the only man in his domonions who could do it, if he would undertake it. The king, being thus informed, sent twice to the earl for that purpose; but he refused each time, saying "*not for him; for I esteem him unworthy the adventure of my blood by reason of the ungrateful returns he made for my services and loyalty to the crown in imprisoning me unheard at the suit of my rival and enemy Hugh de Lacy.*" But the king sending the third time to know if he would fight for the honour of his country, he

A. D.

\*This Passport was worded as follows :

Hugh de Lacy, Lord Justice of Ireland, servant to my dread Sovereign Lord king John, to all them that shall read these few lines greet : Know ye that these men, whose names are underwritten, sometimes served Sir John De Courey, (late earl of Ulster, but now in durance in the Tower of London,) and for a sum of money betrayed their own master into my hands. I deem them no better than Judas the traitor : how hardly soever I have conceived of Courey, I hold them to be a thousand times more damnable traitors. Wherefore let no subject in the king's dominions give them any entertainment; but spit in their faces, and suffer them to rogue and wander about as Jews.

A. D. made this answer, that "*for the crown and dignity of the realm, in which many an honest man lieth against his will, (meaning the king's) I shall be contented to hazard my life:*" upon this he was released from the tower, "cherished, made much of, and fed wonderfully." The day of combat being appointed, (in Normandy) the earl's own sword was sent for out of Ireland; but when the day came, and everything was ready for the fight, and the champions had entered the lists in the presence of the kings of England, France, and Scotland, the trumpets having sounded the charge, the champions issued out and viewed each other, DeCourcy eyed his adversary with a wonderfully stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not liking his grim look, nor the terrible weapon he bore in his hand, and "taking him for a monster on account of the great bulk he had arrived at, from the change from hard keeping to so large an allowance in diet," when the trumpets sounded the last charge, set spurs to his horse, broke through the lists, and fled into Spain, from whence he never returned. The French champion having thus taken his flight, the victory was adjudged to the earl of Ulster; but the kings, hearing of his great strength, and being willing to see some trial of it, ordered a helmet of excellent proof, full faced with mail, to be laid upon a block of wood, which the earl, frowning upon the kings with a stern countenance, cut asunder with one blow, and struck his sword so deep into the wood, that none there present but himself could draw it out again; which sword, with his armour, are to this day preserved in the tower of London. When, therefore, he had plucked it forth, the kings asked him why he looked upon them with such a grim and froward countenance before he gave the blow to the helmet. He answered, that if he had missed in his stroke, he would have killed all the whole company, as well the kings as others: but all was taken in good part. After this noble performance, the king restored him to his former titles and estate, which was valued at that time at 25000 marks sterling per annum, a vast income in those days, and likewise bade him ask for anything else in his gift he had a mind to, and it should be granted. Upon which the earl replied, he had titles and estate enough; but desired that he and the



heirs male of his family after him, might have the privilege, after their first obeisance, to remain covered in the royal presence of him and his successors kings of England, which the king granted, and the said privilege is preserved in the family to this day.\* The earl afterwards arriving in England, attempted fifteen several times to cross the seas from thence into Ireland, but was everytime put back by contrary winds, whereupon, he altered his course, and went into France, where he died in the year 1210, leaving issue by Africa, his widow, (daughter to Godfrey, king of the Isle of Man and of the western isles of Scotland,) Myles, his heir and successor. Myles who succeeded, was one of the bail or sureties for his father's fidelity on his being released out of the Tower in order to fight the French champion, as appears by the records of the fourth year of the reign of King John in the Tower. He was kept out of the earldom of Ulster by Hugh de Lacy, who had a grant

A. D.

\*The first Lord who asserted this privilege was Americus, who, being very handsome in his person, and of a tall stature, attended King William's court, and, being admitted into the presence chamber, walked to and fro with his hat on his head. The King, observing him, sent one of his attendants to enquire the reason of his appearing before him with his head covered, to whom he replied, he very well knew in whose presence he stood, and the reason why he wore his hat that day was because he stood before the king of England. This answer being told the King, and his lordship approaching nearer the throne was required by his Majesty to explain himself, which he did to this effect: "May it please your Majesty, my name is Courey, and I am Lord of Kinsale in your kingdom of Ireland. The reason of my appearing covered in your Majesty's presence is to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courey, earl of Ulster and his heirs, by John King of England, for him and his successors for ever." The King replied, he remembered he had such a nobleman, and believed the privilege he asserted to be his right; and, giving him his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and remained covered.

Another and more recent instance of the assertion of this privilege occurred not many years since: Lord Kinsale, being in the company of King George the Third, remained covered notwithstanding the presence of several ladies, upon which his Majesty, walking over to the place where he stood, tapped him on the shoulder, and said; "I am aware, my Lord, of your right to remain covered in my presence, but you should recollect that you are in the presence of ladies also."

- A. D. of it from king John on taking the late earl and sending him prisoner to London; for on Myles's claiming the earldom on his father's death, Lacy replied, that he would maintain king John's last grant of it to himself, since the earl never returned into Ireland to reverse his outlawry; and the said Lacy, being a great favourite of the king's, and a very powerful man, Myles was forced to give up his pretensions; but was created Baron of Kinsale, by patent dated the 29th May 1223, and died in the beginning of Henry III's reign.
- 1208 *November 8*—King John, by patent dated at Woodstock, (whereunto Meyler Fitz Henry, Lord Justice is witness) did confirm to William Fitz Philip Barry the three cantreds of Olethan, Muskry—Dunegan, and Killedey, which Fitzstephen had given his father in the kingdom of Cork, to be held of the king by ten knight's fees.
- 1210 Cork was this year, with eleven other counties, made shire ground by King John, who appointed sheriffs and other proper officers to govern them.
- 1214 The Grey Friary was founded here, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary.
- 1216 King Henry III. wrote a letter to the archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, to consecrate Geoffry White, bishop of Cork, and therein gave him the character of a learned, provident, and honest man.
- 1221 St. Mary's Abbey of Tracton was founded in this year, and supplied with Cistercians from the abbey de Alba Lauda, at Maridun in Wales: the possessions were confirmed by Edward the III, whose effigy on horseback cast in brass was heretofore hung up in the church, in testimony of the gratitude of the friars.
- 1229 The Dominican Friary was founded here by Philip Barry in this year.
- 1231 The convent of minorits, near Youghal, was founded by Maurice Fitzgerald, on the south side of the town, about this year. He died on the 8th of May 1257, having taken the habit of this order, and was buried in the church of this convent. He is said to have been the first that introduced this order into Ireland.
- 1234 *April 1*—There appeared in Cork, and several other places, the resemblance of four great suns, besides the natural sun, of a red

colour; and a great circle of crystal colour, from the sides whereof went out half circles, in the divisions whereof the four suns went forth. A. D.

A charter was granted to the citizens of Cork. 1235

William de Barry founded the Priory of Ballibeg, near Buttevant, for Augustin canons; the revenues of which David his son enlarged in this year. 1237

The friary of the order of minorits near Cork, was founded by Philip Prindergast. 1240

John de Cogan, who was a descendant of Milo, and Theobald Butler, were this year Lords Justices of Ireland. 1247

The prince of Desmond was interred in the Grey Friary.

Felcon records, that in this year there was a marvellous and strange earthquake all over Ireland and all the west of the world, and that there followed immediately a continual *untemperature* of the air. The winter was stormy, cold and wet, and continued so until the 11th of July, insomuch that the gardeners complained that winter was turned to summer, and summer to winter, and that they were like to lose all and be undone.

Another charter was conceded to this city. 1252

A quarrel having arisen between the Carties, and the O'Driscolls, the O'Donavaies, Mac Donoch, Mac Mahonna, the Mac Swines, and the inhabitants of Muskerry, they weakened themselves so much on all sides by their cruel dissensions that the Desmonds in the end overcame them all. 1260

Thomas Fitzmaurice founded a friary near Youghal this year, or according to Clyn 1271, in which the friar's preachers seated themselves. 1268

The Bishop of Cork granted the chapel of St. Nicholas to the abbey of St. Thomas. 1270

A grant was made for enclosing the city with a wall. 1284

About this time David Barry, lord of Buttevant, founded the monastery of the order of minors there. 1290

A general chapter of franciscans was held here. 1291

The Dioceses of Cork and Cloyne, were this year valued, for the purposes of Pope Nicholas's taxation. (For the particulars of which see appendix to this work.)

A.D. 1301 The citizens of Cork were, by the king's order, required to send two ships, fully manned and equipped with arms, to the royal quarters at Berwick, for service in the Scottish invasion.

In this same year, various members of the Barry family had license to grant certain churches and lands to the nunnery of St. John the Baptist, in St. John's street, in the suburbs of Cork, for their support.

John De Courcy, baron of Kinsale and Ringroane, together with his brother Patrick, were slain in the island of Inchydony, by Daniel Mael Mac Carthy Reagh, and the Irish of Carbery. His grandson Miles De Courcy, baron of Kinsale, overthrew Florence Mac Carthy More, with a great army of his followers, in a battle near Ringroane, and drove them into the Bandon river, where many of them were drowned.

1303 *March* 24—John and Michael, sons of John De Cogan, were given the keeping of the peace, until the coming of the Justices of Ireland to Cork.

*August* 8—The king signified to the bishop of Cork, his assent to the election lately made at the conventual church of the Cave of St. Finn Barr, of Thomas O'Fyn, canon of that house, to the abbacy of the same.

*Oct.* 15—The bailiffs and men of Cork, obtained permission to pay the expense of a conduit for supplying the city with water, out of certain tolls called murage, which they had for six years, and which were granted to the cities of Ireland, for the purpose of building or repairing their walls.

1305 Baltimore was burnt.

1307 John Barry built a house for minorits at Castle Lyons.

1309 *Jan.* 23—The King, by writ commanded all the sheriffs and bailiffs in Ireland to assist Walter Turtle, citizen of Cork, in recovering and levying his debts.

The sheriff of Cork was commanded to choose another coroner, in the place of Richard Cod, who was attacked with a paralytic disorder.

Hugh de Wynchecumbe, and William Browne, provisers of the victuals of Henry the first at Youghal, were paid £108 6s. 8d. for fifty casks of wine, bought by them, of the townsmen of

Youghal, and sent to Skynburn, for the household expenses of the king. A. D.

*Oct. 18.*—The Dominicans and Franciscans of Cork, received their annual allowance of 35 marks from the Royal Treasury.

*Nov. 30.*—John Fitz-David de Barry and Maurice de Rochfort, were appointed conservators of the peace, in the counties of Cork, Kerry and Limerick. 1310

*March 24.*—The king commanded the sheriff of the county of Cork, to pay, out of the money, due in his Bailiwick to his Majesty, the sum of £10 to Henry de Cogan, for the expenses attendant upon the assizes. 1311

Sir Roger de Mortimer, who was appointed Lord Justice, landed at Youghal, with 38 knights, to oppose Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland with a powerful army, and had caused himself to be proclaimed king at Dundalk. 1317

*Aug. 20.*—The lands in the county of Cork, which belonged to the friars of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, having been devastated by wars, a grant was made, empowering them to take up said lands, and grant them to other tenants.

*Dec. 7.*—The ordinance lately made at Cork, by sir Roger de Mortimer and his council, that the gate in the wall of the city, nearest to the house of the preaching friars, should be in the keeping of the mayor, bailiffs, and other honest men of the city, was at this time confirmed by the king, as a favor to the friars.

*Dec. 8.*—The mayor of Cork was commanded to permit the messengers of the bishop of Cork, to carry £100 into England, notwithstanding the prohibition against remitting money out of Ireland.

The king confirmed the grant, made in the time of Piers de Gavaston, lieutenant of Ireland, to David O'Mo'lothyn, an Irishman of Henry de Cogan, that he and his sons, and daughters, and their issue, might use English law.

*Dec. 12.*—The king pardoned Dermot M'Carthy, prince of the Irish of Desmond, Dermot (his son) and others, their transgressions.

*Dec. 13.*—In consequence of the services of Robert Baret, against the king's enemies, in all the marches under his authority,

A. D. the king granted to his son William, the arrears of two parts of the lands of Gronagh, in this county, which had come into the hands of the king.

*Dec.* 28.—The king, in a mandate to the Bishop of Cork, presented Geoffrey Fitz-John de Cogan, to the church of the blessed Mary de Catheragh, in the donation of the king, by reason of his wardship of the land, and heir of John de Cogan.

1318 *Jan.* 6.—It having been found by inquisition, that a certain stone house in the city of Cork, the property of Nicholas de la Wythye, a citizen of Cork, had been lately taken to keep the county prisoners in; the mayor and bailiffs were ordered to pay to him, out of the farm rent of the city, as well, £26 which was in arrear, as 10*s.* per annum, (its yearly value) as long as it should remain in the hands of the king.

*Jan.* 8.—The king, at the instance of John Fitz-David de Barry, granted that the commonalty of the town of Buttevant (the property of said John) should have, in aid of enclosing said town, £105, of the murage lately granted to them.

*Jan.* 18.—Walter Turtle, at this time, had letters of exemption from offices in the city of Cork.

*Jan.* 20.—John de Logan, clerk, and the mayor of Cork, were appointed to take recognizances of debtors there.

The king freed the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of the city of Cork, from giving an account of the murage, hitherto taken by them in the city, and also from paying for the gauging of wine, except as hitherto; and gave them power to arrest all convicted of debt before them, until they should make satisfaction, as was accustomed in past time; and ordered that no stranger should carry arms in the city, against the will of the citizens.

*Jan.* 21.—The serjeancy of Olethan and Imokilly was granted to Reginald Russel and Margaret his wife, to be held in the form, granted by Edward I. to Thomas Fitz-Maurice and said Margaret.

1319 A grant was made for paving the streets, constructing bridges, and erecting quays in the city of Cork.

*Dec.* 3.—Government made an order at Cork, that Mathew Fitz-Gerald, sheriff of Kerry, should admit all prisoners to bail,

as there was no sufficient prison in that county, for keeping them  
in. A D.

*Dec. 10.*—John Fitzsimon was appointed sheriff of the county of Cork.

A nunnery was founded here, and endowed with certain lands, tithes and rectories. 1320

*May 17.*—Henry de Thrapstown, clerk, was granted a sum of £600 for certain purposes relative to “divers magnates of Ireland, men-at-arms, &c.” who were proceeding to Munster, against the rebels.

*July 15.*—Permission was given to Maurice Fitz-Thomas, and John Fitz-Piers le Poer, to treat with any felons of their families and surnames, or any of their followers; and the sheriff of Cork was commanded to postpone arresting them.

*Aug. 30.*—Writs were addressed to various parts of Ireland, and amongst others, to the sheriff of this county, reciting the warlike preparations of the king of France, and ordering the ships, in the port, and on the coasts, to be got ready with all haste, for war, and absent ones to be recalled, to attack and destroy all ships of war, belonging to the French king, except those of Flanders; and commanding all sailors to give up any hostility to sailors of Bayonne, and other places, and join them in damaging French subjects, and to seize and detain all French ships and subjects with their goods. 1321

*Oct. 12.*—The justices of Ireland were commanded to order all sheriffs, without delay, to seize and keep in custody, the persons and goods of all Frenchmen, and their adherents in Ireland, who had no lands or tenements, unless they made oath and gave security for their good behaviour.

*Nov. 5.*—The mayor and bailiffs of Cork were ordered to seize a ship, of which William Bonewell was master.

*Feb. 10.*—The mayor and bailiffs received orders, to seize and keep all the men and merchants, who were natives of certain of the king’s dominions in France, then in rebellion. 1325

*May 15.*—The King commanded the sheriff of Cork, to cause David, son of Alexis Roche, to give a reasonable aid of his knights and freeholders towards making the eldest son of the king, a knight.

A. D. *June 18*—A similar command was issued to the sheriff of Cork, to cause David Fitz Richard, to give aid of his knights and freeholders, towards the marriage of the king's eldest daughter.

*June 28*—The king having heard, that Arnold le Poer intended to assemble many men at arms and footmen, in order to attack his faithful subject, Maurice Fitz Thomas, sent a mandate to him to desist.

*July 6*.—John Courcy was removed from his office of coroner, of the cantreds of Obakun, and Kynaletterthragh, in the county Cork, because he was afraid to perform the duties of his office.

1326 *July 21*.—By writ dated at Kilkenny, the sum of £10 was ordered to be paid, out of the treasury, to Rose Wogan, wife of Nicholas de la Wythye, for two years rent of a stone house in Cork, let out by her, for keeping the king's prisoners in, from the 20th July 1324, to the 20th July, 1326, according to agreement, made with her by the lord justice and council.

*Nov. 15*.—The sum of £10 was paid to Walter de Kerdiff and Cambinus Donatus, citizens of Cork, towards repairing the gaol, which then stood in such need of repairs, that no prisoners could be kept safely therein, until it were (as it was afterwards) built anew.

*Dec. 12*—The king's faithful subjects, complaining that certain great men, as well English as Irish, had confederated together, and had sworn to one another, to rise, and perpetrate divers evil deeds against them; the sheriff was commanded to make proclamation through his whole county, that no man hold conventions or meetings for such purposes, or aid the confederates privately or openly, and to seize any whom he should find in fault.

1327 The prisage of all wines, imported into Cork, which had long previously belonged to the Butler family, was in this year, confirmed to James le Botiller.

The Irish staple for wools and skins, which king Edward II. had fixed at Cork, Drogheda and Dublin, was confirmed.

1330 Edward the III. granted another charter to the city of Cork.

1332 The Mac Carthys were defeated by the English, and (according to Clyn] Dermot Oge Mac Carthy, king of Cork was slain.



*Oct.* 18.—John le Waleys, one of the coroners of the county of Cork, in the cantreds of Muskry-Donagan and Fermoy, having been so violently treated in those cantreds, that he was unable to proceed to execute his office, without the greatest danger ; the king, at the instance of Henry de Cogan, commanded the sheriff to cause him to be removed, in full county, in the accustomed form. A. D.

*Nov.* 18.—John, Bishop of Cork, became liable to the king, for one hundred shillings, in consequence of the escape of John Fitz John Martel, a felon, who (according to the justice's report,) being a literate person, had been given into his care. It was afterwards stated however, that he had never been given into the bishop's care, but was killed by the gaoler, on attempting to break out of the prison, in consequence of which, and of the bishop's having done good service in allaying disturbances in the county at a former period, the fine was remitted. 1335

*Jan.* 1.—Robert de Caunton, knight, was paid one hundred shillings, for keeping the person of Guydo de Caunton, a felon and rebel, lately taken near Cork, and for bringing him from Cork to the castle of Dublin. 1336

*Aug.* 21.—John Darcy, justice of Ireland, was at this time engaged in an expedition against Donald O'Carbragh M'Carthy, and M'Dermot, felons in the county Cork.

*March 4th*—A pardon was granted to Ismanie O'Donnyld, who had been guilty of abetting the murderers of a woman named Balagh Ynycodely. 1338

Bonfires and *gaudes* were solemnized in all the land upon the decease of the lord justice, sir John Darcy, whose lady, being a miserable sot, had led him to extortion and bribery. 1340

Certain additional privileges and liberties were granted to the mayors and citizens of Cork. 1342

The mayor and bailiffs of Cork were required to cause proclamation to be made in this city, that no minister of the king, no archbishop, bishop, earl, &c. or other person regular or secular, of whatsoever rank, with the exception of merchants and their servants, should be permitted to pass out of Ireland, without the king's special license ; and to arrest all persons offending, and to seize their ships, masters and mariners. 1344

A. D. The sheriff of Cork was fined, for not returning the writ against William de Barry, at suit of friar John Larcher, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

*Aug.* 18.—The king committed to William Fitz-David de Roche of Ballymolgole (Ballymagooley), the county of Cork, with the appurtenances, to be kept at the king's will; and commanded all persons of said county, to act towards him as towards the king's sheriff; and ordered Nicholas de Barry, the late sheriff, to deliver up to him said county with the rolls, writs, &c.

*Nov.* 21.—The king appointed David Fitz David de Barry of Castellethan, (Castle Lyons) sheriff of the county of Cork, and commanded William Fitz David de Roche of Ballymolgole, late sheriff, to deliver the county to him. He was at the same time appointed seneschal, and keeper of the manor of Inchecoyne (Inchiquin) and the town of Youghal.

2348 The plague raged this year in Munster.

1349 John de Carew, Baron of Carew, was lord justice of Ireland this year. From him was descended sir George Carew, earl of Totness, who in 1601 was lord president of this province.

1353 On the death of Milo de Courcy, without heirs male; his inheritance, consisting of the manor of Ringroane, the chief rents of Kinsale, with the Hundred therein, &c. were found to be inheritable by the families of his four sisters, Margaret Johanna, Catherine and Anastacia.

1355 *October* 20.—Sir Nicholas de Courcy, Knight, was made Escheator in Cork.

1356 *April* 20.—The Irish rebels having assembled in great numbers, and being intent upon invading the king's faithful people, the sheriff of Cork was commanded to cause the same to be proclaimed throughout his Bailiwick.

*July* 4.—Sessions being held in Cork by Thomas de Rokeby, justice of Ireland; a sum of 100s. was granted to Robert de Preston, the king's pleader, in part for his expenses in attending the same.

1358 *Dec.* 11.—Wad, bishop of Cloyne, John de Wynchedon, and others of the county Cork, were appointed conservators of the peace.

1359 *May* 4.—The king having given the custody of the castle

of Gynes, in this county, to John Lombard, a citizen of Cork, granted to him thirty plowlands in the same county, to be held for ever, rendering for the first two years one rose, and afterwards forty shillings per annum. He complained, however, to the justices and council of Ireland, that he could scarcely cause any part of the land to be inhabited, on account of the frequent invasions of the Irish as well as English malefactors and rebels, and that any, whom he could get, would render him little or nothing for the same, and designed to go away, being impoverished from hostile incursions, robberies, and depredations; and thus he could not obtain as much as he had expended in the custody of the castle. The treasurer was commanded to cause enquiry to be made, as to the truth of this statement, and, if he should find that the rents and annual profits received were insufficient for the custody, then to cause him to be exonerated from the arrears due to the treasury.

*May* 10.—Sir John de Carew, knight, having petitioned the king to show him some regard, as to the payment of the arrears of his account for the time he was sheriff of Cork, the treasurer was directed to accept sixty shillings annually, until he should have paid all.

18.—A proclamation was made that none but merchants should go out of the kingdom.

The king (having heard, that William, son of John de Barry, and Milo, son of Milo de Courey, on account of certain supposed grievances, had invaded in a warlike manner the lands of Richard Oge Barrett and others, and burned their houses,) commanded them to desist from perpetrating those enormous injuries, and to seek for justice from the law, to which they had promised to submit. A writ was, at the same time, directed to the sheriff and conservators of the peace, to seize those persons who had transgressed.

26.—Andrew Persona and Margaret Briddessale, having been arrested, for a certain deforcement, by Nicholas Oge, officer of the staple, and having petitioned the crown, the mayor and constables were commanded to liberate them, on payment of a suitable fine.

A. D. The king, about this time, commanded the late mayor, bailiffs, and other citizens of Cork, to be obsequious to John Myne, whose election to the office of mayor was approved of by the king, and to deliver to him, the desk, with the rolls of the courts of the Hundred, the books of green wax, the seal of the chief magistracy, and the keys, and all other things belonging to his office.

*July 28.*—Gerald, son of Peter de Caunton, (to whom certain immunities had been granted by the king, some time before, for himself, and such of his progeny, as he might wish to go security for the good conduct of, with the exception of William de Caunton and his son, and to whom a license had been given, to punish, such of them as should offend,) was ordered by the king, in pursuance of such license, to chastise those, who had lately invaded his faithful people of the county Cork, in a hostile manner, and had collected great spoil, and to restore their goods to those, from whom they had been seized. The sheriff was also commanded to enforce the same.

Aveline, widow of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time, entitled to dower of her husband's estates, in which was included a third part of the chief serjeancy of the county, with the appurtenances.

*June 31.*—The king appointed, in certain cantreds of the county Cork, collectors of the subsidy granted by the community of the county, to attack Irish enemies, viz: two shillings from each cultivated plowland.

*July 3.*—In consequence of a great commotion and warlike disturbance, raised by the Irish enemies and English rebels, in Munster, on the death of Maurice, son of the Earl of Desmond, the king, for the purpose of suppressing the same, granted to the earl of Desmond, brother of the earl, the serjeancies of the counties of Waterford, Cork and Kerry, and the custody of all the castles and lands, which had belonged to the late earl, and were in the king's hands, by reason of the minority of the heir, (except the dower of Aveline, widow of said Maurice, and Beatrix, widow of said earl.)

*Aug. 26.*—The king granted a pardon to Richard de Carew for different crimes, amongst others, the murder of William Skydy,

late a citizen of Cork, and the robbery of five horses of the value of five pounds, having first exacted a fine from him. A. D.

*March 18.*—A writ issued to the mayor and Bailiffs of the city, to return two of the most discreet citizens to a parliament. 1360

20.—The king confirmed the patent of chief serjeancy of the county of Cork, which was granted on payment of one rose per annum, by Maurice, earl of Desmond, to Geoffrey de Styneche.

Writs were directed to the sovereign and bailiffs of Youghal, and the mayor and bailiffs of Cork, ordering them to prevent persons from going to foreign parts.

*April 22.*—The king commanded the mayor of Cork to cause proclamation to be made, ordering to be levied in all haste, the money granted by the community of the county of Cork, in aid of the war against Art' Kevanagh.

The sheriff of Cork was commanded to convene the more powerful and discreet of the county, to deliberate about certain dangers which were apprehended.

The pestilence raged in this county, and great numbers perished. 1361

There was another great plague in this county. 1370

The king commanded Thomas Holhirst, collector of customs, and keeper of the ports, in Munster, and William Lombard, mayor of Waterford, to cause ships to be detained in the ports of Waterford, Wexford, Cork, and Youghal, for the use of James le Botiller, earl of Ormond, and his men, who were about to go to England, in obedience to the king's command. 1373

*March 27.*—O'Brien, captain of his nation of Thomond, with a great multitude of Irish, being about to make war again upon the people of the county of Limerick; the sheriff, and conservators of the peace in the county of Cork, were commanded to cause the able men of said county, agreeably to their estate, to be numbered, arrayed, and kept for the defence of the county, and sufficient victuals to be provided for them.

*May 30.*—The mayor and bailiffs of the city of Cork were commanded to send six of the better citizens to confer at Balahath, about such things as might be the subjects of ordinances before the custos and council of Ireland.

A. D. *June 23.*—Twenty pounds were paid to Maurice Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, custos of Ireland, by way of reward, over and above the usual fee of £500 per quarter.

John Lombard, late sheriff of Cork, was at this time directed to pay to Ralph de Beltesford, the treasurer of the household of the lord lieutenant, 20 marks out of the royal rent service, levied within the county of Cork, for the support of the men at arms and archers of his retinue in Munster.

Andrew Stakebole was owner of six acres of land, in Shandon, covered with water.

*July 10.*—The salary of Robert de Preston, chief justice of Ireland, was £40 per annum.

1375 John de Northampton was keeper of the gaol of Cork; his salary was a hundred shillings per annum.

\* Cormac, Lord Muskerry, was murdered in Cork by the Barrys, and buried in Gill Abbey; from him sprung Daniel, ancestor of the Carthys of Shanakil.

1376 The king, in aid of the repairs of the walls of Cork, then stated to be in great dilapidation, being by the hostile incursions of the Irish enemy, almost totally destroyed, and for the relief of the citizens and commons of the city, allowed them a remission for three years, of the annual sum of 36 marks, which they were bound to pay for the City, and for a hamlet outside the walls called *La Fayth*.

*Feb. 20.*—Thomas de Clifford and Roger Lenfaunt, were appointed justices, to enquire, hear, and determine upon the crimes perpetrated by David Naungle, in the counties of Cork and Limerick, and to “clear the gaol of him according to law” and to receive from him a reasonable fine, half of which was to be paid to John Grassebek, for the expense of his capture, and the other half, into the Exchequer.

*April 16.*—The neighbourhood of Youghal was wasted at this time, by the Rocheynes, Glengibons and others.

*May 10.*—Certain foreign merchants, who frequented the town of Galway, being unable to come to Cork, to pay customs, on account of the danger and difficulty of the navigation; it was ordered that the staple of wool, and other merchandize, should be

at the former town, for the next three years, and that the customs should be paid there, instead of at Cork, during that time, notwithstanding an ordinance lately made, that it should be only at Cork, Dublin, Drogheda and Waterford. A. D.

*July 4.*—The above mentioned privilege was extended to Youghal also, at this time, on the petition of the sovereign, merchants, and commons of that town, they likewise having therein complained of the danger of coming to Cork.

A parliamentary subsidy was assessed upon Munster, Kilkenny and Wexford, of which, the county of Cork was to pay 45 marks, the city of Cork £10, and the cities of Waterford and Limerick, £10 each; the clergy also granted a subsidy, of which, 100s. was to be paid by those of the diocese of Cork.

*June 6.*—100s. was paid to Edward Perys, as a recompense for a horse of the value of 20 marks, which had been killed in an expedition against the Barretts, rebels in the county of Cork. 1377

10.—Gerald, Earl of Desmond, having come to the city of Cork, at the command of the justices of Ireland, with a great force of men, and having remained there for several days, at his own expense, was paid ten marks, to remunerate him for the same, and as a compensation for his servant having been drowned by accident, when riding over a piece of water, near the city, on a horse belonging to the earl, of the value of two marks.

*April 18.*—Five marks were ordered to be paid to John Brittan, the chief remembrancer of the court of exchequer, because, when on his journey to Cork, he had lost a horse of the value of 100s. in the water of the town of Youghal, from a defect of the ferry.

*July 6.*—The mayor, bailiffs, and gaoler of Cork, were commanded to release from prison, Dominick Piers, the master of a ship, in consequence of his having stated, that Philip Barry, vicar of the church of Kinsale, and others, had caused the ship to be seized.

*July 11.*—The mayor and bailiffs were commanded to permit Thomas Moyser, who had wounded William Ryston, to go at large on bail, from the church of the Holy Trinity, to which he had fled for refuge.

*July 16.*—John Warner was sheriff of the county.

A. D.  
1380

The French and Spanish gallies having done much mischief on the coast of England, a fleet of English vessels of the west counties, forced them to take shelter in the harbour of Kinsale, where, being assailed by the united hostility of English and Irish, they were vanquished with the loss of 400 men; several of their gallies, and twenty English vessels, which they had previously made prizes of, were captured.

*Nov.* 11.—100s. was directed to be paid annually to John Northampton, the gaoler.

1381

14.—The mayor and bailiffs of the city, having been fined for not coming before the Exchequer, to account for the farm rent of the city, and other debts, were exonerated from both; they having stated in a petition to the king, that the same had been forgiven by king Edward III.

This year Edmond Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, and Lord lieutenant of Ireland, died at Cork, on St. Stephen's day, in the Dominican abbey; and on the 27th of January the bishops of Ossory, Cork, Cloyne, Lismore and Waterford, and Limerick, James, earl of Ormond, the mayor of Cork, and representatives elected by the cities of Cork and Limerick with other persons, met at Cork, in the church of St. Peter, for the purpose of choosing a Justice in his place, when John Colton, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and lord chancellor of Ireland, was unanimously elected, and sworn in Cork.

*Jan.* 11.—James Butler, who came to Cork, to the council for choosing a justice of Ireland, was paid ten marks to indemnify him.

14.—In consequence of the representations of the mayor and bailiffs of Cork, who stated that that city, and its inhabitants were so impoverished by robberies, &c. that some of the more substantial of the citizens designed to go away; and that some of the magistrates, both of the county, and city, had resolved to take bail, from such of the borderers of the county, as had committed crimes at a time, when there was peace and a treaty between them and the citizens; and also that the city, from its situation, was liable to be conquered by enemies, unless it were defended by a force of armed men: the king directed the said



mayor and bailiffs to arrest those, who had proposed to absent themselves, on the aforesaid accounts; and to liberate all the borderers of the county, who had been arrested for transgressions committed in time of war; and to arm all the citizens. A. D.

William Sygyn and John Galny were appointed admirals in certain ports within this county.

18.—The mayor and commons of the city, having petitioned for a remission of their debts, in aid of the repairs of said city, were allowed £40.

20.—The king, at the petition of Gerald, bishop of Cork, granted him permission, not to attend the parliament or council, on account of his infirmity.

27.—Similar permission was likewise granted to William, bishop of Kerry, as he could not conveniently attend, on account of the smallness of his bishoprick, and the dangers of the way.

28.—The king granted to the provost and commons of Kinsale, the keeping of the small customs of all merchandizes, which were carried by sea outside the port, in order to defray the expenses of building a wall round the town, which was considered necessary, in consequence of the burgesses and inhabitants having suffered heavy insults from Spanish enemies. The sheriff of Cork was, at the same time commanded to permit them to dispose of the same.

*Feb.* 3.—John Bryt and Richard Wynchedon, were appointed to receive, from Sir Philip Fitz-William de Barry, and to dispose of for the advantage of the king, 1000 cows, which he was to receive from Richard Oge Barrett and William his son, and others, as fines for different seditions.

9.—The Mayor and bailiffs were commanded to provide a sufficient number of horses to bring Richard Oge Barrett and others of the Barretts, who were in their custody as hostages, to Waterford.

17.—On the death of Simon Glamfordbrig, chaplain of the church of the Holy Trinity, the king presented John Kingstown, clerk, to the same; and a writ was issued, prohibiting all persons from attempting anything in prejudice of such presentation.

A. D. *April 1.*—Eight pence was fixed as the price of a bottle of red wine of Gascony.

12.—Upon the death of Edmond, earl of March, lord lieutenant of Ireland, the rebels were so encouraged, that O'Brien of Thomond, with an excessive force, endeavoured to make a general conquest, in the counties of Limerick, Kerry, and Cork; in consequence of which, and the justice's being unable to remain in Munster, without inconvenience to the king, it was agreed, that Gerald Fitzmaurice, earl of Desmond, should go towards Limerick "to assuage their malice;" and 200 marks were directed to be paid him, for one quarter's salary, and commissions of oyer and terminer were granted to him, and Walter Coterell.

*Sept. 20.*—The king pardoned Henry Greff de Bembrok; his crime was, having carried a man, from the port of Cork to foreign parts, without license.

1382 The people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, as to encumber them in walking, and to render it necessary to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen tied theirs, with chains of silver gilt, and others, with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue, from this year, to the year 1467, when it was prohibited, by a fine of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy.

Another charter was given to the citizens. which, with all the previous ones, was confirmed in the year 1399 and further enlarged in the years 1401-1412-1422 and 1463.

1383 There was a great pestilence in this country, the greatest which was ever in Ireland.

*Jan. 28.*—The king committed to John Horsyngton, proctor of the house of St. Peter and St. Paul of Bath, in England, the custody of the profits of the rectorial churches of Kinsale, St. John the Evangelist, in the *fairgh* near Cork, and of Legan, in the county of Cork.

1384 *Sept. 2.*—John Drax was incumbent of Youghal, by presentation of the king.

*Oct. 21.*—Robert Thame and John Lombard were appointed, "to hold parleys with the Irish enemies, and English rebels, and to treat with them."

*Nov.* 14. —Johannah, widow and administratrix of John Warner, being in the occupation of the lands of her husband (who had been sheriff of the county Cork, and collector of the customs in the port of the city, both in the reign of Edward III. and the then king) having represented that she could not find his rolls, &c., received a remission of her accounts. A D.

*Jan.* 4.—The king appointed Gerald earl of Desmond and Robert Thame, sheriff of the county, deputies of Philip Courtenay, the lord lieutenant, for the defence of Munster. 1386

*Feb.* 13.—Permission was given to William Sygyn, and William Garden, to carry thirty pipes of salmon to England.

*July* 20.—Thomas de Everdon, clerk, was appointed to the free chapel of the Holy Trinity.

*Oct.* 9.—Thomas Berbeg was advanced to the prebend of Beaver, in the cathedral church of St. Finbarr.

24.—John Wayt, one of the bailiffs of Cork, obtained a license to go abroad, and to appoint a deputy in his absence.

The lord lieutenant granted a license to William Sygyn and others, to purchase six weighs \* of wheat, barley, &c. in Wexford; and bring it in ships, to Cork or Kinsale, notwithstanding any ordinances to the contrary, as the inhabitants of the former town, could not, in those days, live commodiously, without assistance from elsewhere, in consequence of the sterility of the surrounding country: Robert Hore and Thomas Admot, were securities that they should not carry it elsewhere.

Similar licences were, at the same time, granted to other citizens to purchase from the counties of Dublin and Meath.

*Dec.* 1.—A tax of one farthing was laid on every house, from which smoke issued; the money thus levied was called smoke silver, and was made use of in payment of the watchmen, who were posted on the borders of the enemy.

*May* 22.—John Bryt and Thomas Admot, were appointed justices of gaol delivery in this county. 1387

26.—The lord lieutenant granted special license to John Bryt, to treat with Irish enemies and English rebels, in this county, although they should have been indicted for seditions, felonies, &c.; “and to bring them to peace, as well as he could.”

\* A weigh is 18 bushels;

A. D. *June* 24.—The king ratified the estate of Thomas Harberg in  
 1388 the archdeaconry of Ossory, and the prebend of Beaver.

*Aug.* 5.—John Hunt was vicar of the church of the blessed Mary of Youghal.

*Aug.* 18.—The king committed to William Gardener, the  
 1389 custody of the infirmary of Stephen at Cork, with all profits belonging to it.

At the earnest request of the inhabitants of Kinsale, who stated, that that town lay in the midst of the rebels, they obtained an exemption from attending wards, musters and parliaments.

Thomas Russhok, bishop of Chichester, and confessor to the king, having been driven from court, by the barons, and his goods confiscated by parliament, took shelter at Cork, from which place he petitioned the king, and obtained a grant of an annuity of £40 for his support.

*April* 12.—The king's faithful citizens and commons of Cork, having informed him that their city, and the parts adjacent thereto, were so destroyed, that they would be obliged to leave that desolate place altogether, unless they were supplied with fruits &c. obtained a grant from him, permitting them to go with their goods, out of the city, and bring thereto, victuals for the necessary  
 1390 sustenance of it.

*Jan.* 8.—The king made it known to the admiral and other officers of Ireland, that he had granted the citizens and commons of Cork, liberty to buy corn in any of the ports in Ireland, as it was  
 1391 impossible to reside there, without a great supply of food.

*Oct.* 26.—Gerald, son of Maurice, earl of Desmond, and Patrick Fox, were appointed overseers of the conservators of the peace, and also conservators themselves, in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, with power to compel the sheriff, conservators of the peace, and other the king's assessors, to muster the men at arms, &c. and to marshal them into thousands, hundreds, and twenties, and to lead them wherever there might be occasion, for  
 1393 the defence of the marches.

£46 13s. 4d. was ordered to be paid to Morrough O'Brien, for restraining his son, who was the most dangerous of all the malefactors, from making war against the king.

The king confirmed a grant, made by the mayor and commons of Cork, in the year 1381, to William Droup, “of land in Cork, and Dungarvan, in the suburbs, (containing 80 perches in length and 2 in breadth, and extending, from the thread of the stream of the river Lee, to the farthest part of the stone column of the middle bridge of the city, together with the watercourse, flowing and re-flowing through said land) to build a mill there. A. D. 1405

The king presented John Nugent to the vicarage of Kinsale. 1406

The inhabitants of Cork, being at this time *tired* with perpetual oppression of their Irish neighbours, complained, in a general writing directed to the lord Rutland and Cork, the king's deputy there, and to the council of the realm, then assembled at Dublin. The writing was as follows:—“ It may please your wisdoms to have pity on us, the king's poor subjects, within the county of Cork, or else we are cast away for ever ; (for where there was in this county, these lords by name, knights, esquires, gentlemen and yeomen, to a great number, that might dispend £800, £600, £400, £200, £100, 100 marks, £20, 20 marks, £10 ; some more, some less, besides those lords following :—first the lord marquis Caro ; his yearly revenue was, besides Dorzeyhaven, and other creeks, £2,200 sterling ; the lord Barnewale of Beerhaven ; his yearly revenue was, besides Bearehaven, and other creeks, £1,600 sterling : the lord Vggan of the great castle ; his yearly revenue was, besides havens and creeks, £1,300 sterling : the lord Balram of Emforte ; his yearly revenues, besides havens and creeks, 1,300 sterling : the lord Courcy of Kilbrittain ; his yearly revenue, besides havens and creeks, 1,500 sterling : the lord Mandeville of Barrenstelly ; his yearly revenue, besides havens and creeks, £1,500 sterling : the lord Arundell of the Strand ; his yearly revenue, besides havens and creeks, £1,500 sterling : the lord Baron of the Guard ; his yearly revenue, besides havens and creeks, £1,100 sterling : the lord Sleyne of Baltimore ; his yearly revenue, besides havens and creeks, £800 sterling : the lord Roche of Poole castle ; his yearly revenue, besides havens and creeks, £1,000 sterling. The king's majesty hath the

A.D. 1406 the lands of the late young Barry, by forfeiture, the yearly revenue whereof, besides two rivers and creeks, and all other casualties, is £1,800 sterling :) And that at the end of this parliament, your lordship, with the king's most noble council, may come to Cork, and call before you, all these lords and other Irishmen, and bind them, in pain of loss of life, lands and goods, that never one of them do make war upon another, without license or commandment of you, my lord deputy, and the king's council; for the utter destruction of these parts, is that only cause: And once, all the Irishmen and the king's enemies, were driven into a great valley called Glanehought, betwixt two great mountains called Maccorte or the Leprous Island, and there they lived long and many years, with their white meat, till at the last, these English lords fell at variance among themselves, and then, the weakest part took certain Irishmen, to take their part and so vanquished their enemies, and thus fell the English lords at variance among themselves, 'till the Irishmen were stronger than they, and drove them away, and now have the whole country under them, but that the lord Roche, the lord Courcy, and the lord Barry, only remain with the least part of their ancestors' possessions, and young Barry is there upon the king's portion, paying his grace never a penny rent; wherefore we, the king's poor subjects of the city of Cork, Kinsale and Youghal, desire your lordships to send hither, two good justices, to see this matter ordered, and some English captains, with twenty Englishmen,\* that may be captains over us all, and we will rise with them, to redress these enormities, all at our own costs; and if you do not we be all cast away, and then farewell Munster for ever; and if you will not come nor send, we will send over to our liege lord the king, and complain on you all."

At this time the city of Cork, was so encumbered with evil neighbours, the Irish outlaws, that (as *Campion* states) the inhabitants were forced to watch their gates continually, to keep them shut at service times, at meals from sun-set to sun arising, nor suffer any stranger to enter them, with his weapon, but to leave the same at a lodge appointed. They walked out at seasons for recreation "with strength of men furnished, they

\* "Men of English race, laws and customs." (See the Introduction.)

matched in wedlock among themselves, so that well nigh the whole city was allied together." A.D. 146

*Jan. 16*—In consequence of the poverty of Kinsale, the inhabitants, obtained a privilege, that no foreign merchant, or other person should trade therein, without the license of the provost and commons. 1409

*Jan. 27*.—The king forgave Sir John Barry all his debts, in consequence of his having, for some years, supported at his own expense, the burdens of the wars in the county, by reason of his office, (being sheriff of Cork).

Ireland was sore afflicted for want of corn. 1410

The king presented Richard Pellyn to the vicarage of Kinsale. 1412

The king granted the town of Inoshanon, with its ferry, to Philip de Barry, by letters patent.

John Galway of Kinsale, was appointed to arrest all Irishmen, passing out of Ireland without royal leave, contrary to the statute, 1413

The king granted to Richard O'Hedyan, the free chapel of the Holy Trinity, and commanded the mayor and baliffs of Cork to put him in possession thereof. 1414

The bishop of Cork was present at the general council held at Constance, in this year and the following, and wrote of the acts of that council. 1415

*Feb. 6*.—The fines which had been imposed on Sir John Barry, late sheriff of the county, for not having come to the king's courts, were remitted by the king, in consequence of his having stated, that he was unable to attend, as his men and horses had been killed in the war with the Irish.

Several merchants of Athenry, having shipped goods from Galway for Lubeck, proceeded to Kinsale, for the purpose of paying the duties there, as there was no collector of customs in Galway; a heavy tempest however arising at sea, prevented their making any Irish harbour, and they were obliged to run into that of Sluys, in Flanders; upon their return to Galway, they deposited the customs in the hands of Thomas Lynch, a merchant of that town, and petitioned for relief from the penalties, which they had incurred by such their unintentional violation of the law, which was accordingly granted to them. 1416

A.D. *Sept.* 15.—John Saunders, of Bristol, merchant, and Robert  
1419 Gardiner, were appointed keepers and inspectors in the ports of Galway, Cork, Kinsale, and Youghal, to be held by their deputies.

*Dec.* 8.—The king committed to John Tobyn, the offices of water-bailiff, keeper and examiner of the ports, and buyer of the king's wines, in all the ports and maritime places within the county, to be held by himself and his deputy.

1421 Richard O'Hedian, archbishop of Cashel, was accused before the Parliament, by the bishop of Lismore and Waterford, upon thirty articles, amongst others, that he made very much of the Irish, and that he loved none of the English nation—that he went about to make himself king of Munster, and that he had taken the ring from the image of St. Patrick, which the earl of Desmond had offered.

In the same parliament, then assembled, there arose a contention between Adam Payn, bishop of Cloyne, and another prelate, because the former endeavoured to unite to his see, the church of the other, which he was unwilling to permit, and therefore they were both dismissed to the court of Rome.

1422 *Feb.* 18.—The king committed to Maurice Roche, lord of Fermoy, the office of sheriff of the county, to be held during his Majesty's pleasure.

In the same year, Robert Taylor, of Swords, was granted license to ship corn, for the supply of Kinsale.

1425 *Feb.* 6.—The king granted to Robert, son of Philip Holhane, and Margaret de Barré, his freedom, and liberty to use English law; because, though he had the surname of an Irish family, viz. the Holhganes, yet nevertheless, he and his ancestors were, from the time of the conquest of Ireland, themselves faithful liege-men of the king, and had also associated with faithful liege men of the king.

*Aug.* 24.—The king commanded all men to be obsequious (intendentes) to William Copener, as deputy gauger of wines, in the county Cork, to which office he had been appointed by Thomas Chamer, gauger of wines in Ireland, during the pleasure of the king and said Thomas.



*Sept.* 25.—The pope having appointed Jordan, Chancellor of Limerick, to the bishoprick of Cork and Cloyne, the king accepted his fealty, and restored his temporalities, in consequence of his having disclaimed all things in the pope's letters, prejudicial to the royal dignity. A.D. 1431

The king appointed the mayor of Cork, and John Moriagh, citizen of the same place “to enquire of treasons in the county.” 1432

The revenue of Ireland fell short of the expense of keeping it, by four thousand marks. 1433

A law was made this year, that all natives of Ireland should return to their own country, in consequence of the outrages which they had committed in England. 1438

*June* 12.—Robert Fitz Geoffry Cogan granted all his lands in Ireland, (being half the kingdom of Cork) to James earl of Desmond, and by a letter of attorney, put him in possession of the following places, viz :—Kerrygrohanmore, Downtrenane alias Castlemore, Rathgogane, Bever alias Carrigaline, Shandon, Douglas, Kerrycurrihy, &c. and though it appears, from a great number of records, that the kingdom of Cork, by the heirs general, descended to Carew and Courey, who are charged in the Exchequer for the Crown rent of it for many years, viz : £60 each per annum, yet this conveyance from Cogan, who was heir male, was then a sufficient pretence for the powerful earl of Desmond, to seize on that great estate.

James, earl of Desmond, obtained a patent for the government and custody of the counties of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry. He also procured a license, from James, earl of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to absent himself during his life, from all future parliaments, providing a sufficient proxy in his room ; and to purchase any lands he pleased, by whatever service they were holden of the crown. 1443

The bishop of Cork and Cloyne, and the dean and chapter of Cork, signed a testimonial of the good behaviour of James, earl of Ormond, during his administration as lord lieutenant of Ireland ; it was also signed by the corporation of Cork and Youghal, the lords Barry, Roche, and others. 1445

There was a great plague and famine in Ireland. 1447

A.D. In this same year, it was enacted, in a parliament, held at Trim,  
1447 that every man shave his upper lip, or else be used as an Irish enemy.

1460 Dermot Sullivan, built a house for Minorites at Bantry, near the sea shore.

The fourth abbey in Youghal, reformed to observant friars, being before that time conventuals of the Franciscan order : the occasion of its establishment is said to have been thus ; Maurice Fitzgerald was building a castle in the town, and while they were at work about the foundation, the workmen, on the eve of some festival, came and begged a piece of money from him, to drink his health ; the earl ordered his eldest son to give it, but he, instead of obeying his father's direction, abused the workmen, which his father was so concerned at, that, instead of finishing the castle, he erected a house of grey friars, took upon himself the habit, and died here, in the 80th year of his age, in the year 1256. This house according to Ware, was the first franciscan friary in Ireland, Wadding says, that several religious men were interred here.

1461 After the death of the duke of Clarence (brother to king Edward IV,) who was lord lieutenant of Ireland in this year, and continued so for seven years, the Irish rebelled in the North, under O'Neil, and in Munster, under Murrough O'Brien, who raised forces in Thomond, and over-ran the greatest part of the country, and ruined several walled towns, amongst others, Mourne and Buttevant.

The king granted to William, Lord de Barry, an annuity of twenty-three marks, chargeable on the customs of Cork, Kinsale, Youghal, &c.

In a Parliament held by Thomas, earl of Desmond, an act was passed, for imposing a tax upon such strangers as came to fish upon the Irish coast.

1462 Mints were established, at this time, in several places in Ireland, for coining groats, two-penny pieces, pence, half-pence, and farthings ; and English money was advanced to a fourth part more in value in Ireland, than it was current for in England.

There were eleven parish churches in and about Cork at this time, as appears by a charter granted by Edward IV., viz. :—

St. Mary Shandon, St. Catherine, and St. Brendan, on the north side of the river ; Christ Church, St. Peter, St. John, St. Nicholas, St. Bridget, St. Mary Nard, and St. Stephen, on the south side of river ; and St. Laurence's chapel, near South-gate. A. D. 1462

An act was passed in Ireland, for the security of privilege to members of Parliament, during their sitting, and for forty days before and after it. 1463

Youghal was incorporated by Edward IV, by the interest of Thomas, earl of Desmond ; and in a parliament held at Wexford before said earl, an act was passed to ratify and confirm all letters patent, grants, franchises and privileges, confirmations &c. to the mayor, bailiffs, portrieve, and commons.

Youghal college was founded by Thomas, earl of Desmond, and confirmed by his son, James, in 1472, and by Maurice, his brother in 1496 ; the community, at first consisted of, a warden, eight fellows and eight singing men, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table and all other necessaries allowed them, with yearly stipends, (the whole donation, at the time of the foundation, being worth £600 a year.) In 1464, King Edward IV. granted letters patent to Robert Miles and Philip Christopher, chaplains in the college church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Youghal, to purchase lands for the use of this church to the value of 20 marks yearly, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, and in the same patent pardoned them, for what they had purchased before this license. The foundation charter, and the appropriation of the several tithes to this house, were confirmed by Jordan, bishop of Cloyne, under his seal, and that of William Roche, archdeacon of Cloyne, who was then the bishop's coadjutor. Pope Alexander by a bull, dated, in 1494, confirmed these grants, and gave the warden and fellows a license to purchase others and unite them to the college. In 1590 Pope Julius bestowed the vicarage of Kilmaedonough on this house, and confirmed the bulls of his predecessors in its favour. In the charter of foundation the patron is stiled earl of Desmond, lord of Decies, lord of Imokilly, lord of the regalities and liberties of the county of Kerry, and patron of this foundation. 1464

In a parliament held this year, it was enacted that it should be 1465

A.D. 1465 lawful to kill thieves or robbers, who had no men of good name in English apparel in their company.

1467 The earl of Desmond was beheaded at Drogheda, under the government of John, Lord Tiploft, earl of Worcester, &c. lord deputy of Ireland, (an act being passed to attain him of high treason, for alliances, fosterages, &c. with the king's Irish enemies, and for supplying them with horses and arms, and supporting them against the king's subjects.) Some say that William Shirwood, bishop of Meath, was an active person in prosecuting this earl, for before this, there were great animosities between them. Campion makes the cause of his untimely end to have been owing to his having advised king Edward IV. not to marry Sir John Grey's widow; for, some time after, the king having a dispute with his queen, let fall those words "That if he had taken his cousin Desmond's advice, her pride would have been more humbled;" she seemed to take no notice of it at the time, but upon their reconciliation, asked the king what advice the earl of Desmond had given him, which concerned her? The king imagining that it was not in her power, to do him any mischief, freely told her; upon which she first made interest, to procure Desmond's removal from the government of Ireland, and had her favourite, the earl of Worcester, sent over in his room; who, calling a parliament at Drogheda, (a place remote from the earl's estate and alliances,) there attained him, and had him executed to the no small astonishment (says Russell) of the whole nobility of Ireland. The same writer adds, that the queen procured a warrant under the privy seal for his execution. This earl had issue five sons, who, with banners displayed, raised forces in this country, went into rebellion, burned and wasted this province, and entered Leinster; but the king, being involved in troubles at home, sent them over a pardon, which they accepted; and James, the eldest son, being then earl, had a grant of the county palatine of Kerry, bestowed on him, with the town and castle of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, which were before granted to his father during his life.

A patent was passed to Edward, lord Dunboyne, of the prisage of wines, in the ports of Cork, Youghal, Ross, Gallway, Limerick,

Kinsale, Dungarvan, and Dingle, with £10 per annum, for his services, in taking O'Connor, and delivering him to the lord deputy. A.D. 1467

*Feb. 6.*—The king pardoned Denis Herly, archdeacon of Cork, all his offences. 1471

Richard Heron was appointed the king's master of the mint, within the cities and castles of Dublin, Drogheda, Cork, Limerick, &c. 1473

*April 8.*—Maurice Roche, William Tirry, Edmond Coleys, and Edmond Tirry, son of dame Tirry, citizens of Cork, were appointed, by the king, collectors of customs in this city, and of all the profits, &c. of the fee-farm, and land-gable, and were also appointed overseers and governors of said city. 1474

Cormac, son of Thady Mac Carty, founded a convent of minorites, at Kilcrea, in this year, (or as others say, in 1465,) and was himself buried in that church, in 1494. 1478

An act was passed this year, in a Parliament, held before Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy of Ireland, that no hawks should be transported out of this country, without having a great duty laid on them. 1480

*Jan. 20.*—Philip Water, otherwise Philip, son of John Water,\* citizen of Cork, was pardoned by the king, all his treasons. 1481

Edward IV granted a charter to Kinsale. 1482

*June 27.*—Sir Richard Edgecomb, who had been employed to receive the submission and oaths of allegiance of the Irish lords, who had then lately espoused the pretensions of Lambert Simnel,† arrived in the harbour of Kinsale with five ships and 1488

\* This is evidently the same person as John Walters, the friend of Perkin Warbeck, the letter l being left out in his name by Sir James Ware.

† This Lambert Simnel, was a poor baker's or shoemaker's son, who having been instructed by a priest, of Oxford, named Richard Symons, passed over with his master into Ireland, where having been presented, before the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer and others of the nobility, as Edward, earl of Warwick, son to George Duke of Clarendon, and next heir to the crown of England, he was shortly afterwards solemnly crowned in the city of Dublin, in Christ Church, but having been taken prisoner in a little time, through the king's mercy he was not condemned to die, but was thrust into the king's kitchen, where for a time he turned the spit, and was afterwards made one of the king's falconers.

A.D. 1488 500 men, but possibly from some apprehension of the temper and disposition of the people, he at first refused to land, and obliged the lord Thomas Barry (Barry Oge) to attend him, on board his ship, there to take the oath of allegiance, and to do homage for his barony. But the next day Sir Richard was prevailed upon to enter the town, where in the church of St. Multotius, the lord Courcey and the other inhabitants did homage, and swore allegiance.

1490 Lord Barry, of Barry's court was summoned to Parliament as lord baron Barry. This family had long enjoyed the title of viscount Ruttevant, and were created earls of Barrymore, in the year 1627.

William de Rupe, alias Roche, bishop of Cork and Cloyne, having in this year resigned these sees; Thady Mac Carty was designed his successor by the bishop of Rome.

1491 This year was called the dismal year, from the continual fall of rain all the summer, and autumn, which caused a great famine throughout Ireland.

*Dec.*—About the latter end of this month, there was a grievous and pestilential sickness, commonly called the English sweat, because it came from England into this country. Some of the physicians imagined, that it proceeded from a certain malignity in the air. The symptoms were as follows: “a sudden deadly sweat seized on the body, and with it a pain took them in the head, the stomach being troubled with a vehement burning heat; if they lay in their beds, they flung off the coverlets; if clad, they put off their clothes; others being thirsty, drank cold drink; and lastly, others who enduring the heat, kept on their clothes, provoked sweat: so that, out of all the number of sick persons, scarce the hundreth person recovered; in some cases the disease continued for twenty four hours, and then going away, the patients recovered; not but that it might be taken a second time, as happened to many, who thus perished.”

1492 Perkin Warbeck, having landed on the southern coast of Ireland, without troops or retinue, or any means for fomenting an insurrection, appeared in the city of Cork, in the character of Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, second son of Edward IV,

who had escaped from the tower. He was received, and entertained by the citizens, and John Walters, an eminent merchant, who was mayor two years after; Perkin, from this city, wrote letters to the earls of Kildare and Desmond, for their assistance, gratefully commending their former attachment to the house of York, notifying his own arrival into their country, and entreating their assistance, for the recovery of his rights; the earl of Kildare replied to this invitation, in terms that rather induced suspicion of his design, but Desmond at once chivalrously declared for the adventurer. Before Perkin's appearance however could produce any considerable effect, he was recalled to France, by the urgent application of king Charles, who deemed him a convenient instrument, for the purpose of forcing the English sovereign to a peace; he was there royally entertained until such was concluded; upon which he retreated into Flanders to his supposed aunt the duchess of Burgundy. Three years after, he set sail with 600 men, and arrived on the Kentish coast, where 160 of his followers were made prisoners, and afterwards executed. Thence he sailed into Ireland, and remained for some time in Cork, but meeting with little assistance, he passed over into Scotland, where, by the king's consent, he married a daughter of the earl of Huntley, and procured the Scots to invade England in his favor, but a peace being concluded between the two nations, he was obliged to quit Scotland, and embarking with his wife and family, he came once more to Cork, where on the 26th of July 1497, he enlisted 120 soldiers, and by the assistance of the earl of Desmond, procured ships to transport them into Cornwall, to which place he was invited; upon landing in England he was joined by several thousands, but after some time, finding his army decreasing, he surrendered himself, and was sent prisoner to the tower, from which place he made his escape, but was retaken.

There was so great a drought, this summer, throughout Ireland, that many rivers were almost dried up; the Cattle died every where with thirst.

In this year, being about the time of Perkin Warbeck's rebellion, Walter Fitzsymons, the Archbishop of Dublin, thus

A.D.  
1492

1493

- A.D. 1493 accounts, in a letter to king Henry VII., for the continual insurrections in Ireland. "The greatest and chiefest thing that not only impoverisheth this your highness's lordship of Ireland, as also causeth so many stirs and jars with them, is idleness, for if the father have an estate, and dies, though he have never so many children, they all hanker on that name, who is prince or chief of them, rather than to take an employment or trade, supposing it a disgrace so to do, their father afore them having acquired an estate; this is the custom of the country, which your highness's subjects have learned of the natives, filling their paunches, care not for any other than brawling and plotting. There are so many stragglers and poor, that it is a more charity to put them to work, than to succour them with victuals."
- 1495 About the latter end of this year, Cormack Carty lord of Muskerry, "a small territory not far from Cork," was cruelly murdered by Owen son of Teige, his cousin german.
- John Walters, citizen of Cork, was summoned to appear before the parliament, for being one of Perkin Warbeck's chief abettors, and was obliged to surrender himself to the constable of the castle of Dublin, upon pain of felony, as also Philip Walters, his son, then Dean of Limerick, and a day was appointed for their trials, and that of several others, mentioned in the statute.
- 1496 *August 27.*—The king granted a pardon to Maurice, earl of Desmond, for all his offences. David, archbishop of Cashel, and the bishops of Cork, and Waterford, were also pardoned, the better to quell the contrivances, and designs of Perkin's friends.
- 1498 *Oct.*—The Earl of Kildare marched to Cork, and placed a strong garrison in the City, on account of the disobedience of the citizens, in affording assistance to Perkin Warbeck.
- 1499 *Nov.*—Perkin Warbeck, and his friend John Walters, were tried at Westminster, by a Jury of twelve men, found guilty of high treason, and hanged at Tyburn; their heads were afterwards set up on London bridge. Philip Walters, the son of John, before mentioned, was afterwards pardoned by the king's clemency; but Lord Bacon says, that both the mayor and his son were executed with Perkin.
- 1500 David Barry, archdeacon of Cork and Cloyne, suddenly slew



his brother the Lord Barry, a person commendable for his bravery and liberality; what prompted him to the commission of this act is not known; the fratricide was immediately apprehended and put to death by Thomas Barry; and, twenty days after, his body was dug up, and publicly burned by the command of Maurice, earl of Desmond. A.D. 1500

*Aug. 1.*—The Charter of Cork was restored (it having been forfeited by the rebellion of the citizens) and a new one granted to the corporation, with an enlargement of their privileges.

There was a murrain in all parts of Ireland, which destroyed a great number of cattle. 1502

The pestilence raged this year in this province, and in the next season there was a great dearth of provisions, of both of which a great number died. 1504

Allen Patrick O'Fihelly, of the order of the Friars Minors of the Observance, a man famed for his learning, departed this life; and was buried in the Abbey of his order at Timoleague in this county. 1505

A blazing star or comet appeared in the month of August in this year, and was visible to all Ireland. 1506

*April.*—In this month there happened great inundations of water, which overturned trees, houses, and bridges. 1510

In the winter of this year there was so great a frost, that all the rivers of the county were frozen up for several weeks; particularly the Lee and Avenmore (Blackwater.) 1517

*March 14.*—Edmond Courey, bishop of Ross, died at this time, and was buried in the Church of the Convent of Minorites at Timoleague, which had been founded in the reign of Edward the second, by William Barry; or as some say, by the Cartys. The library, bellfry, dormitory, and Infirmary, were built by said Courey. 1518

Richard Gold brought the king's sword, and presented it to the mayor of Cork. 1521

In this same year, James, earl of Desmond, began to ravage and lay waste the barony of Muskerry, belonging to Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, with fire and sword. The Archbishop of Dublin, William Rokesby, with other commissioners, went from Dublin to Water-

- A.D. 1521 ford to appease him, but in vain, for Desmond continued to burn and destroy the lands of Mac Carthy, who was not backward in his turn in revenging the injury, and who, confederating with Sir Thomas of Desmond, the Earl's Uncle, but implacable enemy, came to a pitched battle with the earl, in September, which proved a bloody engagement, wherein Desmond's soldiers forsaking him, he was obliged to save himself by flight, having lost above a thousand men, and having had two of his Uncles, John and Gerald, made prisoners. This battle was fought, according to some writers, between Cork and Mallow, near Mourne Abbey; Mac Carthy Reagh, with the Carbery forces, assisted his kinsman in this battle, and the victory, according to the same authors, was owing to sir Thomas the Earl's Uncle, who charged at the head of the horse, and broke the Earl's main body of Galloglasses.
- 1522 The plague raged in Munster.
- 1528 The sweating sicknes was in Cork; the symptoms have been described before.
- 1531 O'Sullivan tells the following story with great ostentation: An English ship took a Spanish vessel that was fishing near the Durseys; upon which his grandfather, Dermot O'Sullivan, prince of Bear and Bantry, (as he calls him) having notice of it, manned out a small squadron of ships, and brought both the Englishman and the Spanish vessel into Bearhaven. The English captain he hanged, and set the other at liberty.
- 1532 This year a blazing star was seen in Ireland.
- 1534 Thomas, the 12th earl of Desmond, died at Rathkeale in the county of Limerick, being of great age, and was buried at Youghal. He married, first, Ellen, daughter of Mac Carty, of Muskerry, by whom he had a son Maurice, who died before his father. James, the son of Maurice was the 13th earl who, soon after his coming over from England to take possession of the earldom, was cruelly murdered by his uncle, sir Maurice of Desmond. The second wife of Thomas the 12th earl, was Catherine Fitz-Gerald, daughter of the Fitz-Geralds, of the house of Drumana, in the county of Waterford, and was reputed to have lived to 140 years of age.
- 1535 The Reformation was introduced into Ireland.

William Coppinger, esq. mayor of Cork, had the corporation sword first carried before him. A. D. 1535

A most violent plague raged in the city of Cork.

The young earl of Kildare, who was about thirteen years of age, and the only remaining heir of that illustrious family, took shelter at Kilbrittan in this county, at the house of Ellen Fitzgerald his aunt, who was widow to Mac Carthy Reagh. This lady was afterwards married to O'Donnell, and made a stipulation in one of the marriage articles, that he should protect her nephew; she soon however, quitted her husband, as he endeavoured to betray the earl, her nephew, who was obliged to fly for protection into foreign kingdoms.

This year John Bennett, alias Ferret, bishop of Cork and Cloyne, died, and was succeeded by Dominick Tirrey, rector of Shandon church. 1536

*Feb. 20.*—Four ships freighted with Portuguese wines, were driven by a tempest on the west coast of this county; these ships were consigned to the merchants of Waterford, one of which, called La Sancta Maria de Soci, laden with 100 tuns of wine, was driven into a bay near the entrance of Baltimore harbour. Fineen O'Driscoll and his son went on board the vessel, and agreed with the merchants to pilot the ship safe into the harbour for three pipes of wine; but when they had tasted the liquor, forgetting their promise, they invited the merchants on shore to dine with them in the castle, where they put them into irons and took and plundered 72 tuns of the wine out of the ship, which they divided among their neighbours. The news of this action arrived, on the third of March, to the merchants of Waterford; who fitted out a vessel, well manned and armed, under the command of Pierce Dobbyn, and the next day at noon arrived suddenly at the ship. Gilly Duff, who was a natural son of O'Driscoll's, being on board with twenty four of his men, fled out at one side, while Dobbyn boarded her on the other, manned her, and set the prisoners at liberty, and after firing several great guns at the castle, brought off the ship to Waterford, there remaining in it twenty five tuns of wine. Towards the end of the month the mayor of Waterford fitted out three vessels with artillery and four 1537

A. D.  
1537

hundred men, under the command of Captain Woodlock and others, they arrived the first of April at night, in the harbour of Baltimore, and anchored under the castle then defended with artillery. They fired at it all night, but at day break the garrison fled, and the Waterford men landed in good order in the island of Inisherean, and besieged the fortress there, called the castle of Dunalong, *i.e.* the ship castle; the seamen entered the castle by the small port and set up Saint George's standard, and the army marched in by the gate of the draw-bridge and kept it 5 days, during which time they ravaged the island and destroyed all its villages, and also the Franciscan friary which stood near the castle. The fortress was doubly warded with two strong piles or castles, with walls and barbicans; the halls and offices they quite destroyed. They found in the island a considerable quantity of malt, barley and salt. O'Driscoll's chief galley of thirty oars, was taken, and above three or four score pinnaces, of which fifty were burned, and the great galley was carried to Waterford. They also destroyed another castle of O'Driscoll's seated in an island called Inchipite. They set fire to Baltimore, and broke down another castle there belonging to O'Driscoll; William Grant, one of the seamen was on the top of one of the castles, which being all on fire under him, he stood upon a pinnacle and cried out for assistance; upon which one Butler tied a small cord to an arrow and shot it up to Grant, by means of which cord he drew up a rope, which he fastened to the pinnacle and slid down safe to his companions; after this the army arrived safe in Waterford.

1539

This summer was so dry in Ireland, that the Lee at Cork was almost dried up, and several other rivers also, for want of rain. The autumn was very sickly, fevers being everywhere, whereof many died.

1541

The bishop of Cork and Ross, the bishop of Waterford, together with the mayors of Cork and Youghal, were appointed by the lord deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger and the Privy Council, judges, and arbitrators in Munster, to hear and determine all controversies among the natives for the future, instead of their Irish Brehons.

The lord deputy and council agreed that a commission should



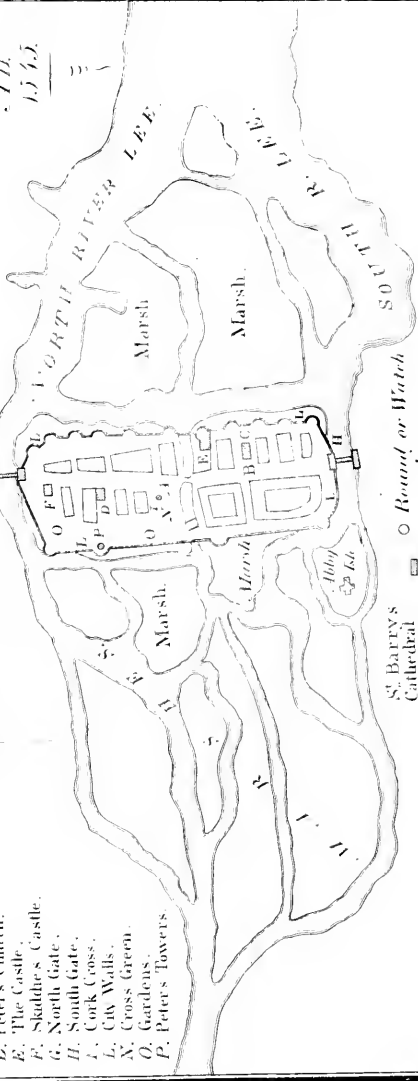
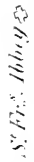
PLAN  
of  
CORK  
A.D.  
1555.

EXPLANATION,

- J. North Main Street.
- B. South D<sup>o</sup>.
- C. Christ Church.
- E. Peters Church.
- B. The Castle.
- F. Skadher's Castle.
- G. North Gate.
- H. South Gate.
- I. Cork Cross.
- L. City Walls.
- N. Cross Green.
- O. Gardens.
- P. Peters Towers.

Barry's Castle

St. Fr. Abbey

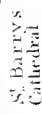
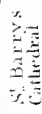
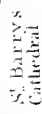


St. Barry's Cathedral

Steeple

Round or Watch Tower

St. Augustine



issue to the earl of Desmond and others, to take inventories for the king's use, of all the religious houses in the counties of Limerick, Cork, Kerry, and Desmond, to dissolve the said houses, and put them into safe custody. A. D.  
1511

New Irish coins were issued, each of which had on the reverse, an Irish harp stamped.

The Dominican friary here and its appurtenances, with a water mill, a fishing pool, half a salmon weir, &c. were granted to William Boureman. 1541

This year there was a great plague in Cork. 1517

Mr. Davis, an English gentleman of rank, was cruelly murdered in this city.

Dermot O'Sullivan, of Bearhaven, was this year blown up in his castle with gunpowder, by accident, and his brother Amlavus, who succeeded him, was killed soon after. 1519

Sir James Croft, a Herefordshireman and one of the king's privy chamber, being appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland landed at Cork, and there, on the 23d of May, received the sword from his predecessor Sir Anthony St. Leger. The annals of Dr. Dudley Loftus say, that he landed in Dublin March 26th and rode to Cork. While he was in the city, one of the Cavenaghs or Mac Morrourghs, was executed for some notorious offence. 1551

The church liturgy was read in English. 1552

The King was advised by the parliament to build a fort on the harbour of Baltimore, to oblige foreign fishermen to pay a tribute; but this advice was not put into execution, in consequence of the king's death.

*Jan. 13.*—Amongst the Roche M.S.S. is extant a bond of this date whereby John Coppinger, a merchant of Cork, bound himself to Dominick Roche of said city merchant, in a penalty of one hundred pounds “to accomplish and fulfil his promise, oath and fidelity, made with the above named Dominick, and according thereto, to marry and take to his wife one Kateryne Roche, daughter to the said Dominick and Genet Goull, at such time and season as they should appoint,” and never obtain a divorce, or separate from the said Kateryne, even though he might be enabled to do so by any of the courts spiritual or temporal. 1553

- A. D. Mac Carthy More, submitted himself to Sir Anthony St. Leger,  
1553 the lord deputy of Ireland.
- 1551 This year there was a very bad winter ; perpetual rain, hail,  
or tempest.
- 1555 James, the 15th earl of Desmond, lord high treasurer of Ireland ;  
was eldest son of John Fitz Thomas, the 14th earl. He died on  
the 14th October in this year at Askeaton, in the county of  
Limerick. He had four wives. His first was daughter to the lord  
Roche, but this marriage was called in question, on pretence of  
consanguinity, and the issue Thomas was reputed illegitimate.  
James, the son of Thomas, however, afterwards assumed the  
title. Thomas had a second son John, who becoming a bloody  
rebel, fled into Spain, but afterwards submitted at Limerick,  
as did also Mac Carthy of Muskerry, to the lord deputy, who  
presented to a child of the former, to whom he stood godfather,  
a gold chain, and to the latter, a gold chain, and a pair of gilt  
spurs.
- 1560 This year coins were stamped with Queen Elizabeth's effigy on  
one side, and three harps on the other. The value of which were  
12d. each in Ireland, but only 9d. in England.
- 1562 Ireland was divided into counties.
- 1565 During the government of Sir Henry Sidney, Mac Carthy  
More was created earl of Clancarre. He went over to England,  
and made a surrender of his estate to Queen Elizabeth, which she  
regranted to him by letters patent, and after he had sworn fealty,  
conferred on him the above title, and paid the charges of his jour-  
ney. He was at the same time, made lord Baron of Valentia.  
O'Sullivan Bear also took out a patent for his estate, wherein  
was a proviso that he should pay all such rents and services as  
were due to the said earl of Clancarre ; amongst these were the  
following : Every time Mac Carthy More, thought proper to go  
to Bearhaven, O'Sullivan was obliged to give him and his  
followers, entertainment for two days, and two nights, in his  
castle of Dunboy, gratis, and also to quarter as many as he brought  
with him on the adjacent country ; he was to send provender to  
Pallace for such of M'Carthy More's horses, as he kept for his own  
riding, and to pay his groom 3s. 4d. out of every arable plowland ;



whenever M'Carty's hounds, grey-hounds, spaniels, &c. came that way, he was to feed them, and pay 1s. 8d. yearly, out of every arable plowland to his huntsmen.

A. D.  
1565

Sir Maurice of Desmond, commonly called the murderer, from his having killed his nephew James, being eighty years of age, assembled his followers, and marched from his estate in Kerri-currihy, to prey upon the Mac Carty's of Muskerry; but as he was carrying off his booty, he was pursued by his son-in-law, Sir Dermot Mac Teig Carthy, who fell upon the plunderers, routed them, and took Sir Maurice prisoner, whom he gave in charge to some of his men, while he, with others, pursued the rest of the flying party; in the mean time the persons who were left to guard him, fell on him and slew him; Providence having thus revenged the innocent blood of James, his nephew.

Daniel Mac Carty More, being encouraged by O'Neil's rebellion in the north, despised his new title of earl of Clancarre, and assumed that of king of Munster, and confederating with O'Sullivan More, Mac Swiney, and others, with banners displayed, marched over the Blackwater, invaded the lord Roche's country, destroyed all his corn with 700 sheep, and carried off 1500 cows, killing several men, women and children.

1567

This year the Presidency Court of Munster was first erected Warham St. Leger being made governor.

*April 20.*—Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland, wrote a letter of this date to the council of England, in which he described his journey through Munster. He arrived at Youghal, which he calls a very proper town, but of late decayed by reason of pirates, and no less annoyed by several landlords of the country, all under the rule of the earl of Desmond. He says “that the earl of Clancarre and Sir Owen O'Sullivan Beare, the viscount Barry, the lord Roche, lord Courcey, Sir Donagh M'Carty, captain of Carbery, otherwise called M'Carty Reagh, Sir Dermott M'Carty, captain of Muskerry, Barry-Oge, Richard Condon, and Barrett (all which,” he says, “are the greatest, and indeed very great *possessioners*, in that county, and are, or ought to be, free subjects, owing immediate service to the crown, nevertheless so injured and exacted upon by the earl of Desmond, as in effect they were become thralls or

A. D. 1567 slaves) came to me at Youghal, with the exception of the two first, who were hindered by the earl of Desmond, and with open mouths and held up hands to heaven, cried out for justice, and that it might please her majesty to cause her name to be known amongst them with reverence, and her laws obeyed, offering to submit themselves, life and laws to the same." Sir Henry writes in the same letter, "as touching the state of the country, forsomuch as I saw of it, having travelled from Youghal to Cork, from Cork to Kinsale, and from thence to the uttermost bounds of it, towards Limerick, like as I never was in a more pleasant country in all my life, so never saw I a more waste and desolate land, no not in the confines of other countries, where actual war hath continually been kept by the greatest princes of Christendom, and there heard I such lamentable cries and doleful complaints, made by that small *remayne* of poor people which yet are left, who hardly escaping the fury of the sword, and fire of their outrageous neighbours, or the famine, which their *extortious* lords had driven them unto, either by taking their goods from them or by spending the same by their *extorts*, taking of coin and livery, make demonstration of the miserable state of the country. Besides this, such horrible and lamentable spectacles there are to behold, as the burning of villages, the ruin of churches, the wasting of such as have been good towns and castles, yea, the view of the bones and skulls of the dead subjects, who partly by murder, partly by famine, have died in the fields as in troth, any christian hardly with dry eyes could behold." "Surely there was never people that lived in more misery than they do; nor as it should seem of worse minds; for matrimony among them is not regarded; perjury, robbery and murder are counted allowable. Finally, I cannot find that they make any conscience of sin; and doubtless I doubt whether they christen their children or no, for neither find I place where it should be done, or any person able to instruct them in the rules of a christian; or if they were taught, I see no grace in them to follow it; and when they die, I cannot see they make any account of the world to come."

1568 Sir Henry Sidney held a parliament, in which an act was passed, to allow the Queen a subsidy of 13s. 4d. for every occupied

plowland in the kingdom, except the lands belonging to the corporations. A.D. 1568

During the absence of Sir Warham St. Leger, who was sent into the north, the Munster rebels greatly distressed his lady, who was obliged to shut herself up in the city of Cork, being daily threatened by them; for Sir James Fitzmaurice, son to Sir Maurice of Desmond, having gone into actual rebellion, joined the earl of Clancarre, the chiefs of the Mac Carthys, together with Fitz Gerald, seneschal of Imokilly, and others, who under pretence of religion took up arms. The lord deputy Sidney marched to Cork, to relieve the lady, in which town he met 400 soldiers newly arrived from England. From Cork he went to Kerrycurrihy, and took Carrigaline Castle; thence he marched northwards and took Buttevant, whence he intended to have gone to Kilmallock; but that place was burnt by the rebels before he arrived there. However, the lord deputy gave encouragement to have it rebuilt, and shortly after compelled the earl of Clancarre, to submit and crave pardon of the Queen of England.

Sir Peter Carew, whose ancestors had been formerly marquisses of Cork, came over well recommended from England, to the council of Ireland, before whom he intended to have had a trial for the recovery of the antient estate of his family, which besides several lands in Leinster, was one half of the kingdom of Cork; but Sir Peter dying, the prosecution came to nothing.

Tracton Abbey was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Henry Guilford gentleman, and Sir James Craig on their paying £7 15s. The abbots of it formerly sat in parliament. The monks pretended to have a piece of the cross, which they said Barry Oge at a great price obtained and gave to them. This was so firmly believed, that on every Holy Thursday, vast multitudes resorted to pay their devotion to this supposed relick. From the monks having come from Alba Lauda in Wales, as is before related, this house was called De Alba Tractu.

An act was passed this year for giving the chief governor of Ireland the nomination of all Deans, Archdeacons, Chanters, Chancellors, and Treasurers, of all cathedrals in Munster and 1569

A. D. Connaught, for the space of ten years; except those of Waterford,  
1569 Cork, Limerick and Cashell.

This year the Butlers invaded the Earl of Desmond's estate in this county; but they were suppressed.

1570 Sir John Perrot was made lord President of Munster, this year, in the room of Sir Warham St Leger, and chose for his residence the city of Cork. He reduced all the Irish in this province to the English habit, being assisted by Sir George Bourchier for martial, and George Walsh for civil affairs.

Richard Dixon was advanced to the sees of Cork and Cloyne this year; but deprived the year after, for professing the Roman Catholic Religion.

Stanihurst, who lived about this time, amongst other remarks of the Irish and their manners and customs, makes the following "They follow the dead corpses to the grave with howling and barbarous outcries." "Their infants (they of meaner sort) are neither swaddled nor laid in linen, but folded up stark naked in a blanket till they can go." "Proud they are of long crisped bushes of hair, which they term glibs; and the same they nourish with all their cunning: to crop the front thereof they take it for a notable piece of villainy." "Watercresses, which they term shamrocks, roots, and other herbs, they feed upon; oatmeal and butter they cram together: they drink whey milk, and beef broth; flesh they devour without bread, and that half raw; the rest boileth in their stomachs with aqua-vitæ, which they swill in after such a surfeit by quarts and pottles. They let their cows blood; which grown to a jelly, they bake and overspread with butter, and so eat in lumps: no meat they fancy so much as pork, and the fatter the better." "In one corner of the land they used a damnable superstition, leaving the right arms of their infants unchristened, to the intent that it might give a more ungracious and deadly blow." "Their enormities were so great that a preacher is sooner by their naughty lives corrupted, than their naughty lives by his preaching amended." "Their noblemen and noblemen's tenants now and then make a feast, which they call coshering, whereto flock all their retainers, their rhymers, their bards, their harpers that feed them with music. In their coshering they sit upon

A. D.  
1570

straw, they are served on straw, and lie upon mattresses and pallets of straw. They observe divers degrees, according to which each man is regarded. The basest sort amongst them are little young wags, called *Daltins*; these are lackeys, and are serviceable to the grooms or horseboys, who are a degree above the *Daltins*. Of the third degree is the *Kerne*, who is an ordinary soldier, using for weapons his sword and target, and sometimes his piece, being commonly so good marksmen, as they will come within a score of a great castle. *Kerne* signifieth, as noble men of great judgment informed me, a shower of hell, because they are taken for no better than *Rakehells*, or the Devil's blaguards. The fourth degree is a Galloglass, using a kind of *pollard* for his weapon; these men are commonly wayward, rather by profession than by nature; grim of countenance, tall of stature, big of limb, burly of body, well and strongly timbered; chiefly feeding on beef, pork, and butter. The fifth degree is to be an horseman, which is the chiefest next the lord and captain; these horsemen, when they have no stay of their own, gad and range from house to house, like errant knights of the round table; and they never dismount until they ride into the hall, and as far as the table. There is among them a brotherhood of *Karrows*, that proffer to play at cards all the year long, and make it their only occupation. They play away mantle and all to the bare skin, and then truss themselves in straw or leaves; they wait for passengers in the high-way, invite them to game upon the green, and ask no more than companions to make them sport. For default of other stuff they pawn their glibs, their fingers and toes, which they lose or redeem at the courtesy of the winner." One office in the house of a nobleman is a tale-teller, who bringeth his lord asleep with tales, vain and frivolous, whereunto the number give sooth and credit." "In their schools they grovel upon couches of straw, their books at their noses; themselves lie flat prostrate, and so they chaunt out with aloud voice their lessons piece-meal, being, the most part, lusty fellows of twenty-five years and upwards."

The lord president, sir Thomas Perrot, brought James Fitz-Maurice to submit to the queen's mercy; after which the whole

1571

A. D.  
1571

province enjoyed a profound peace, which is thus described by Hooker: "For whereas no man could before pass through the country, but was in danger to be murdered and robbed; and no man durst to turn his cattle into the fields without watch, and to keep them but in barns during the night time; now every man with a white stick only in his hands, and with great treasures, might and did travel without fear or danger where he would; and the white sheep did keep the black, and all the beasts lay continually in the fields without any stealing or preying."

Campion writes at this time as follows: "Linen shirts the rich do wear for wantonness and bravery; with wide-hanging sleeves plaited; thirty yards are little enough for one of them."

This year Queen Elizabeth gave a silver collar\* of the order of St. Simplicius to Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork, for his assistance against the rebels.

1575

*Dec. 23.*—Sir Henry Sidney arrived at the city of Cork, where, he says, "he was received with all joyfulness, tokens and shews, the best the citizens could express of their dutiful thanksgiving to her majesty." They received willingly his English footmen and galloglass, lodged and entertained them during his abode there, which was six weeks, without grudging, or complaint either of townsmen or of soldiers, the townsmen receiving in ready money the one half of the soldier's wages for his board, fire and lodging, wherewith he held himself very well satisfied, and the soldiers in like manner well contented to give it; Sir Henry writes thus to the council of England; "the good estate and flourishing of that city well approveth the good effects of resident authority amongst them, for it is so amended as in so few years I have seldom seen any town. I was, for the time of my continuance there, very honorably attended and accompanied by the earls of Desmond, Thomond, and Clancarre, the bishops of Cashel and Cork, and the elect of Rosscarberry, the viscounts of Barry and Roche, the barons of Courcy, Lixnaw, Dunboyne, Power, Barri-Oge, and Lowthe, who, only to do me honor, came out of the English pale to that city, and did great good amongst great

\* This collar is said to be in the possession of John C. Kearny, Esq. of Garrettstown.

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1575

ones; for being of this country birth, and of their language, and well understanding their conditions and manners, did, by example of himself, being but a mean man of lands in respect of their large patrimonies and manner of living both at home and abroad, live more orderly, and more commendably, than they did or were able to do, which did much persuade them to leave their barbarity, and to be ashamed of their wilful misery. There were, besides these above remembered, divers of the Irishry not yet nobilitated; the lord of Carbery, called Sir Donald Mac Cartie; and the lord of Muskerry, called Sir Cormac Mac Teigue Mac Cartie; neither of these, but in respect of their territories, was able to be a viscount; and truly I wish them both to be made barons, for they were both good subjects, and in especial, the latter, who for his obedience to her Majesty and her laws, and disposition to civility, is the rarest man that ever was born in the Irishry, but of him I intend to write specially, ere it be long, for truly he is a special man. There came to me also Sir Owen O'Sullivant, and the son and heir of O'Sullivan More, the father not being able to come by reason of his great years and impotency, Sir William O'Carroll of Ely, O'Carroll and Mac Donogho; never one of them, but for his lands, might pass in the rank of a baron, either in Ireland or England. There were in like manner with me of the Irishry, O'Kyne and Mac Fynnen, the sons or heirs, (as they would have them,) of Macauley and O'Callaghan, the old men not being able to come by reason of their age and infirmity. O'Mahon and O'Driscolls (each of them) have land enough, with good order, to live like a knight either here or there. There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Morris Fitzgarrold, brother to the viscount Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cousin-german were barons of the Cayre, whose lands he lawfully and justly enjoyeth, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of them ever did; for whom I intend more specially to write; for truly he is worthy any commendation." "There came to me also many of the ruined relies of the ancient English inhabitants of this province, as the Arundels, Rochfords, Barretts, Flemings, Lombards, Terries and many others whose ancestors, (as it may appear by monuments, as well in writing as of building,) were

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1575

able, and did live like gentlemen, and knights some of them : and now all in misery, either banished from their own, or oppressed upon their own. Lastly, there came to me five brethren, and the sons of two other brethren of one lineage, all captains of Galloglass, called Mac Swynes, who, although I place them last of the rest, yet are they of as much consequence as any of the rest, for of such credit and force were they grown into, (although they were no lords of land themselves) as they would make of the greatest lords of the province, both in fear of them, and glad of their friendship : and the better to furnish the beauty and filling of the city, all these principal lords had with them their wives, during all the Christmas, who truly kept very honorable, at least very plentiful houses ; and, to be brief, many widow ladies were there also, who each had been wives to earls, and others of good note and account." "It may please your lordships," Sir Henry continues, "to understand what this company did, and what I, with the assistance of such others as I named in my former letters, together with Mr. Dowdall and Mr. Walsh, whom I found commissioners in this province, what we did ; and for them they seemed in all appearance generally to loathe their vile and barbarous manner of life ; such as do not already yield rent or service desire to yield both, and agreed to deliver in the names of their idle men, and then to answer for them, and if any were found unbooked, to be used as a felon or vagabond. I caused daily sessions to be held in that city, from the morrow after twelve day till the last of January, in which appeared very honest and good juries, sound and good trial made by them, a number of civil causes determined and ended ; and above twenty-four notable malefactors condemned and executed. Condon or Canton Armon attainted and adjudged to die ; yet stayed from execution ; but his lands which were great, were escheated. A younger son of the viscount Roche was endited, arraigned and condemned to die, but stayed for execution, for, as the world goeth here, his fault was very small." Sir Henry also says that he took pledges of every one of them of any regard, and namely of the Mac Swines, abroad not a little perilous to this province. During the Deputy's stay he had information



of the disloyalty of Fitz Gerald, seneschal of Imokilly, and received an account of several depredations of his upon the queen's loyal subjects; upon which his lordship attended with two hundred of the citizens and his own forces, marched to Ballymarter, and took that castle; Fitz Gerald narrowly escaping through a hole in the dead of the night. A. D. 1575

About this time a tract was written by John Dee, in which he condemns the practice of strangers fishing at Kinsale, Cork, and other places in Ireland. In his time he says Blackrock was fished by three or four hundred sail of Spaniards and Frenchmen; and that king Edward VIth's privy council was of the mind to have planted a strong bulwark for other weighty respects, as well as for the benefit of milwin and cod there. 1576

This city obtained a confirmation of its charters.

Sir William Drury was appointed lord president of Munster.

The Augustinian Friary here, and its appurtenances, were granted to Cormac Mac Teigue Mac Carthy. 1577

Sir William Drury, who was this year appointed lord justice of Ireland, came into this province, attended by Sir Edward Fitton and others of the privy council. On the 20th November they wrote to queen Elizabeth, to shew the necessity of continuing a lord president in Munster; for upon the suspension of this office, the Irish lords began to commit violence, particularly lord Roche who kept a freeholder in irons, who was possessed of an estate of eight plowlands, until he gave all up, except one half plowland, and when he complied with that demand, he extorted as much upon that plowland as he did upon any other in his country. 1578

Mathew Sheyne, bishop of this See, publicly burned the image of Saint Dominick, at the high cross of Cork, to the great grief of the superstitious Irish of that place. This image belonged to the Dominican abbey.

Gerald, earl of Desmond, was restored to his estate by queen Elizabeth, having been seven years confined in the tower of London.

James Fitz Maurice complained to Henry the IV. of France, of the English Government in Ireland, and of the persecution

A. D. 1578 carried on against the natives on the score of religion : but Henry taking little notice of him, he quitted the French Court, and proceeded to Spain, where he made the same complaint to king Philip, and made an offer of Ireland to him in the name of all the Catholics of that kingdom. Philip sent him with letters to Pope Gregory XIII, who received him, and an English rebel called Stukeley, whom he appointed, with Fitzmaurice, generals of the army, which he and the king of Spain intended to send over to Ireland ; and ordered two thousand Italians to be immediately raised for that service.

1579 The high sheriff of the county Cork, (Mr. Henry Danvers, an English gentleman, who was gossip to Sir John of Desmond) went into Kerry with justice Mead ; and, being one night at Tralee in a house of the earl of Desmond, they, with Charters, provost martial of Munster, and all their servants, were barbarously murdered, by Sir John while they were asleep in their beds.

Sir John Perrot arrived at Cork, with six ships for the guard of the coast.

Fitzmaurice having come over to Ireland to prepare matters for the reception of the foreign troops, was joined by Sir John of Desmond, and James Fitz Gerald, the earl's brother, with some Irish soldiers and galloglasses. The lord deputy, Sir William Drury ordered the earl to attack a fort which they had raised ; but he refused, alleging the greatness of the danger as his excuse. Shortly after this Fitzmaurice, while on a pilgrimage to the abbey of Holy Cross in Tipperary, was attacked by Theobald Bourke and the sheriff of the county, and shot in the breast. Sir John of Desmond now became commander in chief of the rebels, the earl not intermeddling as yet in the rebellion, having promised fidelity to the queen, and given his oath to the lord deputy to continue in his duty. Sir John soon after defeated a party of the queen's forces, which success made him grow exceedingly arrogant, and increased the number of his followers, so that he openly set up his standard, and bade defiance to the queen's authority. During this time the earl pretended to be anxious for the queen's troops ; but, upon being commanded to turn his face against the rebels, with a promise of pardon if he

complied, he, remembering his former long imprisonment, and having evil counsellors about him, refused, and was on the first of November 1579, by sound of trumpet, proclaimed a traitor, with James his brother and all their confederates and adherents ; upon which this unfortunate earl went into open rebellion, and set up his standard at Ballyhowra in this county. He next marched to Youghal, which making no resistance, he plundered, and carried away the effects of the inhabitants to his castles of Strancally and Lisfinny, then possessed by the Spaniards. This town was regained by captain White, but again retaken by the seneschal of Imokilly, White and most of his men being slain. By this means Youghal was left quite desolate, not a man staying in it, except one poor friar : but the old inhabitants were afterwards invited to return, a garrison of two hundred men being left for their protection. The mayor, who had refused a garrison, and had perfidiously yielded the town to Desmond, was hanged at his own door.

A.D.  
1579

Several of the Desmonds' castles were taken by the lord justice ; amongst the rest that of Carrigfoyle, then garrisoned by an Italian captain and some Spaniards, who were all put to the sword.

*Aug. 4.*—Sir James Desmond was mortally wounded in an attempt to carry off a prey from Sir Cormac Mac Teigue, and 150 of his men slain. Sir James was taken prisoner by a blacksmith, a servant of Sir Cormac's, who bound him, and hid him in a bush till the fight was over, when he carried him to Sir Cormac, who secured him, until, by the direction of the lords justices, he delivered him to Sir Warham St. Leger and captain Walter Raleigh ; who, by a commission to them directed, examined him, and had him indicted, condemned and executed as a traitor, and his head and quarters fixed on the gates of the city. For this service, Sir Cormac Mac Tieg was knighted by the lord justice, and made high sheriff of the county.

A complaint was made by captain Raleigh against the Barrys and Condons for assisting the rebels, in consequence of which a commission to seize on the castle of Barry's Court was granted to Raleigh ; but Barry, having got notice of it, set the castle on fire.

1580

A. D. Sir John of Desmond and James Fitz-John of Strangely were  
1581 attacked by captains Zouch and Dowdall at a wood near Castle Lyons; the former, being wounded before he surrendered, died by the way, but his body was hanged by the heels on a gibbet near the North gate, and his head sent to Dublin to be placed upon a pole on the castle; Fitz John was also hanged and quartered.

1583 The earl of Desmond was most of this year accompanied by only two or three horsemen and a priest, with which retinue he was met in September by some of the lord Roche's men, and surrounded; but breaking through them he escaped. The priest, having fallen into their hands, was sent to the earl of Ormond, to whom he related the great misery the earl was in, and that he had his only relief from Goran Mac Swiney, a captain of Galloglasses, then under his protection. This Mac Swiney, having soon after made an incursion into Carbery, whence he was returning with a great prey of cattle, was, by reason of the length of the way, forced to stay for the night at a place three or four miles short of the earl's abode; where, suspecting nothing, he walked a little way out of his lodgment with one servant without arms, which three Irishmen (from whom some of the cattle had been taken, and who had followed at a distance in hopes of stealing some of the prey,) perceiving, on a sudden, rushed in upon them, and cut off their heads, and fled away after they had thus revenged themselves. Goran's servants a while after, wondering why their master staid so long, went out to look for him, and to tell him that his supper was ready; but, to their great surprise, found him lying headless. After this accident his followers were forced to join the earl, who shortly after, having taken a prey of cattle, was pursued to Kerry near the side of a mountain where there was a glen, and in it a little grove, through which the pursuers observed a fire not far off. One of the company, being sent to learn who was there, upon his return, informed them that there were five or six persons in an old house, whereupon they determined to attack them, and entering it found only an old man, the others having fled; when one Daniel Kelly, (who was afterwards hanged at Tyburn but for the present rewarded by Queen Elizabeth) almost cut off his arm with his

sword, and repeating the blow over his head, the old man cried out to them to save his life for that he was the earl of Desmond. Kelly upon this desisted ; but the effusion of blood causing the earl to grow faint, and being unable to travel, he bade him prepare for death, and on the eleventh of November 1583 struck off his head, which was sent by the earl of Ormond into England as a present to the queen, who caused it to be fixed upon London bridge; and his body after being hid for eight weeks, was buried in the chapel of Killanamana, near Arnegragh in the county of Kerry. Thus fell this unhappy earl, styled in history, “*Ingens Rebellibus Exemplar*” “and thus” says Hooker “a noble race and antient family, descended out of the loins of princes, is now, for treasons and rebellions, utterly extinguished and overthrown.”

A D.  
1583

This year an inquisition was taken at Cork on the 4th of November, when it was found that Lombard, who was constable of Cloghroe, usurped the possession of that manor which belonged to the crown; that the manor of Callin alias Glin, between Cork and Kinsale, was the antient possession of the earl of March, and was intruded upon by Richard Roche of Kinsale; and that Glany was an antient corporation; that Mourne alias Ballynamony, near Mallow, had been an antient corporation; and that on the death of Matthew Sheyn, bishop of Ross, that see had three plowlands of Ballynaspick, the rent of Rochefort's land, the rent of Carrickanaway of Ringaskiddy, Downaghmore, Aghabulloge and Canaboy, with the profits and rents of Ballyvourny and Killanully.

1584

Sir John Norris was made lord president of Munster, with the same allowance that Sir John Perrot had, who was now created lord deputy of Ireland: he came this year to Cork, and took hostages from all suspected persons.

*May* 20.—Stephen Skiddy, alias Scudamore, among other legacies, bequeathed £24 per annum, chargeable on certain rents payable by the guild of vintners of London, to the mayor of Cork, in trust to be distributed among ten of the honest poor of the city, of the age of 40 years and upwards.

- A. D. This year the militia of this county were as follows :—
- | 1584 |                               | Shot.       | Billmen. |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|
|      | The city of Cork, .....       | 300         | 100      |
|      | The barony of Muskerry, ..... | 20          | 300      |
|      | ditto Imokilly, .....         | 12          | 80       |
|      | ditto Condons, .....          | 8           | 30       |
|      | Lord Barry's country .....    | 30          | 200      |
|      | Mac Carthy More, .....        | 8           | 400      |
|      |                               | In all 478. | 1140.    |
- 1586 The Bishoprick of Ross was annexed to that of Cork.  
*June 9.*—Queen Elizabeth caused letters patent to pass the great seal for the plantation of this province.
- 1587 About this time it was ordered that no grammar but Lilly's, should be taught in this kingdom; for that whilst other grammars were taught in some schools, the youth who had used no other but Lilies, upon their removal to such schools, were put back in their learning, being forced to begin to learn a new grammar.  
 By an inquisition taken in Shandon castle, Cork, on the 9th of September, a great number of Desmond's followers were attainted and found to be accomplices in his rebellion.
- 1588 This being the remarkable year of the defeat of the Spanish Armada by Drake, and other English admirals, several of their ships dispersed by storms and tempest, perished on the Irish coast.
- 1589 Sir Francis Drake, with five ships of war, being chased into Cork Harbour by a Spanish fleet, sailed up the Carrigaline river and anchored under Corribiny hill. The Spaniards entered the Cork river, where they had supposed they had taken shelter, but being unable to find them, sailed out again.
- 1590 A commission issued on the 12th of July to Sir Thomas Norris, vice President of Munster, Sir Robert Gardiner, and Sir Nicholas Walsh, justices, to compound with the inhabitants of this province for cess, purveyance, &c., which, in the September following, was done for three years.
- 1591 The abbey of Cork, with a church and the appurtenances, and certain tithes, were granted to Cormac Mac Teigue Mac Carty,

and immediately after, to Sir Richard Grenville. It is to be remarked, that the monks of this house erected the first salmon weir on the river Lee. A.D. 1591

Trinity College, being in want of funds, for forwarding buildings, and other necessary charges; the lord deputy, Fitwilliam, and the privy council, issued circular letters to some principal gentlemen in each barony of Ireland, to entreat the benevolent aid of the well disposed inhabitants, and amongst the rest, to Thomas Norris, the vice president of Munster, who replied, by the following letter, dated Cork 26th August 1593. 1593

“To my very loving friend, Mr. Lucasse Chaloner, these be.”

Sir,—I am sorry that the bill which I sent, could no better serve your turn, it is well known here, that I have not had to do with her Majesty’s revenue in this province, but since Easter last, and that such as was then due and could be levied, was during my absence, by virtue of certain writs directed to the sheriffs, collected and sent into the Exchequer. The remainder is in such men’s hands, that it will not be had in haste before my going. The county of Limerick did agree to give 3s. 4d. out of every plowland, which I have sent men to collect, and will do my best to draw the other counties to some contribution; but I do find devotion so cold, as that I shall hereafter think it a very hard thing to compass so great a work upon so bare a foundation. I will do my best speedily to send such as may be collected. You may well judge, (my late occasion of expenses considered,) that my own store is but small, and I assure you so small, as since my coming I have not, without great difficulty, upon credit and otherwise, gotten money to defray my daily expense, so as I doubt not but you will hold me excused at this time. Thus committing you to the divine tuition of the Most Mighty.—Your very loving friend.

Cork-street, in the town of Kinsale, was this year burnt to the ground. 1594

Donald Macarthy demolished the castle of Imacalle, and killed many of the English; he likewise plundered the castle of Kilfeacle and killed many there: soon after the English from Cork and the neighbouring places, drew a great army against him; but, by the intercession of some, a peace was concluded, and the armies on both sides withdrew. 1596

A. D.  
1596

Spenser, in a work upon Ireland published this year, says “There is a class of people among the Irish, who do pass up and down amongst gentlemen by the name of jesters, but are indeed notable rogues, and partakers, not only of many stealths, by setting forth other men’s goods to be stolen, but also privy to many traitorous practices, and common carriers of news, with desire whereof, you would wonder how much the Irish are fed ; for they used commonly to send up and down to know news, and if any meet with another, his second word is, What news ?” He also tells a story of a Frenchman, who had been in Ireland, and who having met an Irishman afterwards in France, whom he had known in the former country, begged to know whether he had heard any thing of the news that he had so much inquired for. The same writer observes, that the Irish clergy are kept by their bishops in such awe and subjection, that they dare not complain ; “for they knowing their own unworthiness and incapacity, and that they are therefore still removeable at their bishop’s will, yield what pleaseth him ; and he taketh what he listeth : yea and some of them, whose dioceses are in remote parts, somewhat out of the world’s eye, do not at all bestow the benefices, which are in their own donation upon any, but keep them in their own hands, and set their own servants and horseboys to take up the tithes and fruits of them.” Writing of the effects of the wars in Munster he says, “Notwithstanding that the same was a most rich and plentiful country, full of corn and cattle, that you would have thought that they should have been able to stand long ; yet ere one year and a half they were brought to such wretchedness, as that any stony heart would have rued the same : out of every corner of the woods and glins they came creeping forth upon their hands, for their legs could not bear them ; they looked like anatomies of death ; they spake like ghosts crying out of their graves ; they did eat the dead carrions, (happy were they who could find them), yea, and one another soon after ; insomuch as the very carcasses they spared not to scrape out of their graves ; and if they found a plot of watercresses or shamrocks, there they flocked, as to a feast for the time.”

1598

Sir Thomas Norris came into Munster, new troubles breaking



out, and not having a sufficient force to meet the rebels (who murdered and stript all the English they could meet with,) shut himself up in Cork. These rebels were sent into this province by Tir Oen to the number of 4000 men, who raised James, son of Thomas Fitzgerald, eldest son of James the 15th earl of Desmond, by the lord Roche's daughter, to the title of Earl of Desmond. It was he who was afterwards known by the name of the Sugan earl of Desmond.

A.D.  
1598

The lord deputy was ordered to find out what English undertakers had, contrary to their agreement, suffered Irishmen to live on their lands; and to enquire into the earl of Clancarre's estate, which had fallen to the crown for want of heirs male.

Sir Thomas Norris was slain as he was fighting against the rebels; he died at Mallow, and his death as well as that of Sir Warham St. Leger, (who was killed by Mac Guire within a mile of Cork as he was taking the air) raised the spirits of the insurgents. Upon his death, Sir George Carew was made lord president of Munster; and William Lacey and James Gold, esqrs. justices of the province; and Mr. Richard Boyle, who was afterwards earl of Cork, was appointed clerk of the Presidency court.

1599

Sir George Carew sojourned here for some time, preparing for the reduction of the province.

*April 21.*—The lord president Carew came to Youghal with 900 foot and 100 horse; from thence he marched to Cork, and having had intelligence that Florence Mac Carty and others were in rebellion in Carbery, he sent 1200 foot and 100 horse under the command of captain Flower. The rebels lay in ambush about midway between Cork and Kinsale, in a glen on the north side of the river, but being timely perceived, the troops drew up, and stood to their arms. The Irish on being discovered, attacked the English, who retreated under the walls of an old castle. During their retreat, Flower ordered a party of musketeers to conceal themselves behind a ditch, who fired on the Irish, and compelled them to quit the pursuit; they were then in their turn charged by the English horse and routed, and retreated into the fastnesses of Kinalmeaky, whence they soon dispersed.

1600

A. D.  
1600

Fynes Moryson, who wrote at this time about Ireland, and the manners of the inhabitants, says, “at Cork I have seen with these eyes, young maids stark naked grinding corn with stones, to make cakes thereof, and striking off into the tub of meal such relics thereof as happened to stick to their bodies.” “In cities passengers may have feather beds soft and good, but most commonly full of vermin, especially in the highways; whether that came by their being forced to lodge among soldiers, or from the nasty filthiness of the nation in general; for even in the best city, as at Cork, I have observed that my own, as well as other Englishmen’s chambers, hired of the citizens, were scarce swept once in a week, and the dust, then laid in a corner, was perhaps cast out once in a month or two.” “Many of the wild Irish eat no flesh but that which dies of disease, or otherwise of itself; neither can they scape it for stinking. They desire no broth, nor have any use of a spoon.” “It is strange and ridiculous, but most true, that some of our carriage horses falling into their hands, when they found soap and starch carried for the use of our laundresses; they, thinking them to be some dainty meats, did eat them greedily, and, when they stuck in their teeth, cursed bitterly the gluttony of us English churls.”

Hooker, who lived at this time, in a note to *Geraldus Cambrensis*, writes thus of the Irish, “The Irish nation and people, even from the beginning, have been always of a hard bringing up, and are not only rude in apparel, but also rough and ugly in their bodies: their hands and heads they never wash, cleanse nor cut, especially their heads, the hair whereof they suffer to grow, saving that some do use to round it, and by reason the same is never combed, it groweth so fast together that it is instead of a hat, and keepeth the head warm, and also will bear off a great blow or stroke; and this head of hair they call a glibe, and therein they have a great pleasure.

About this time Dermot Mac Owen Carty, lord of Duhallow, and Mac Auliff, made suit to be received as subjects, which the lord president soon after granted, as he had no other way at that time, but to divide the rebels, that he might employ the whole army against the pretended earl.

William Barrett, of Ballincolly castle, an ancient seat of the Barrett's, submitted to the queen's mercy. He had been concerned in Desmond's rebellion.

A. D.  
1600

*Oct. 8*—James Fitz-Gerald, son to the attainted earl of Desmond, was released from the Tower, where he had been a prisoner from his childhood. The queen created him earl of Desmond, and hoping that his presence in this kingdom would draw his father's old followers from James Fitz-Thomas, the Sungan earl, she sent him over to Ireland. Having landed at Youghal he proceeded to Mallow to the lord president, who sent him into the county of Limerick at his own request, attended by the archbishop of Cashel and Mr. Boyle, afterwards earl of Cork, in whom the lord president reposed great confidence, and gave him a secret charge to observe the earl's movements. The earl was received by the populace with great demonstrations of joy; but upon his being observed to enter a church to hear divine service, those who had before cheered him, then reviled him and spit upon him. After this public expression of his religion he quitted the place, and from that time he was as little followed as any private gentleman. The queen allowed him a pension of £540 per annum; but being tenderly brought up and unable to live in the Irish manner, he returned to England, where he died in November, 1601.

The lord president laid a plot with Dermot O'Connor and his wife, who was daughter to the attainted earl, to arrest the Sungan earl, which however failed.

*Sept. 16*—The earl being defeated at Aharlow wood, was forced to fly into Tipperary.

The chiefs of this province received pardons from the queen.

1601

An act was passed to prevent men from riding in coaches as effeminate.

*May*—The Sungan earl was taken in a cave, where he was concealed with his foster brother by some followers of the White knight, who shortly after delivered him to the lord president at Shandon castle. The earl having been attainted at a session held at Cork in the preceding March, and adjudged a traitor, was sent to London, where he died in the Tower in the year 1608.

A. D.  
1601

*July* 28—The president held sessions of gaol delivery at Cork, where all the freeholders were summoned to appear; it being his intention then to seize the most suspicious persons, in the hope that the report of his measures would prevent the invasion then threatened by the king of Spain.

*Sept.*—Sir George Carew received intelligence of the Spanish fleet having been seen off Cork harbour; the wind changing, it afterwards put into Kinsale, at which place the troops that were on board landed, and took possession of the town and of the castle of Ringcurran. On the 26th, the lord deputy and the president came to Cork.

*Oct.*—The lord deputy having waited in Cork until the arrival of additional troops, marched from that city with an army of 7600 men, 2000 of whom had landed from England.

23—Several ships arrived from Dublin with supplies.

31—Ringcurran castle was taken, and Don Juan d'Aquila, the Spanish leader, and his men were sent prisoners to Cork.

*Nov.*—Tir Oen and O'Donnell, marched from the north to the relief of the Spaniards.

20—Castle-park was surrendered by the Spaniards.

28—A trumpeter was sent to summon the town of Kinsale to surrender, when the inhabitants answered, that they held it, first for Christ, and next for the king of Spain, and that they were resolved to defend it against the enemies of both.

*Dec.*—The following castles were delivered to the Spaniards: Castlehaven, by Donough O'Driscoll, Baltimore and Dunalong in the island of Inisherkan, by Sir Fineen O'Driscoll, and Dunboy in Bearhaven, by Daniel O'Sullivan.

24—The English camp near Kinsale was attacked unsuccessfully, by the Irish and Spaniards.

1602

The president of Munster was directed to redeliver to the burgesses of Kinsale their charter and insignia of magistracy, amongst which was "a fair large standard of damask with the arms of England in it," which had been first delivered to them in the time of Henry VIII by Sir George Carew the president's cousin-german.

A. D.  
1602

Kinalmeaky (formerly part of Carbery) forfeited by O'Mahony in the earl of Desmond's rebellion, was by queen Elizabeth granted to Grenville and Becher, English undertakers by whom it was first planted, and got the name of a barony. It afterwards gave title to Lewis Boyle, viscount Kinalmeaky, who was slain at the fight of Lisscarrol. It was formerly a mere fastness, being all wood and bog, so that the army could not pass it, being obliged to go round by Kinsale in their march from Cork to the siege of Dunboy in Bearhaven; but it is now as well improved as any part of the country.

*Jan. 2*—The Spanish leader agreed that his troops should evacuate Kinsale, Baltimore, Castlehaven and Bearhaven castle, on conditions that they should be at liberty to carry away their arms, artillery, ammunition, treasure, &c., and that they should be provided with shipping to transport them, and victuals, if they paid for the same.

*9*—The lord deputy and president broke up the siege and returned with Don Juan to Cork.

*Feb.*—Castlehaven, Baltimore, and the castle of Cape Clear, surrendered successively to captain Harvey.

*16*—Don Juan embarked at Kinsale, and the lord deputy returned to Dublin. The night he left Cork he lodged with Sir John Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Gerald at Cloyne, which he then held in fee-farm from the bishop.

*June*—Dunboy castle was taken by the president after an obstinate resistance, as were also soon after other castles in this county.

A law was passed that no victualler should sell less than one full quart of the best beer for 1d., and two quarts of the smaller sort for the same. 1603

Sir James Fullerton, obtained a patent from king James the first, for several concealed church lands, by virtue of which patent he laid claim to the college of Youghal; but Sir Richard Boyle gave him a sum of money for his title.

*April 11*—Captain Morgan was sent to Cork by the lord deputy to proclaim king James the first, upon which occasion Sir George Thornton, one of the commissioners of Munster, applied

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to the mayor, who answered, that "by the charter he might take time to consider of it," and, upon being informed of the kings having been proclaimed in Dublin, insolently answered, that Perkin Warbeck was also proclaimed in that city, and yet much damage therefrom had followed to the country; upon which Saxey the chief justice of Munster said they ought to be committed if they refused. To this Mead the recorder replied, that no person there had authority to commit them: whereupon, after a delay of two hours, during which time they deliberated in the court-house, while Thornton waited for them in an adjoining walk, Mead the recorder informed him in a very passionate way, that they could not answer him 'till the next day. Mr. Boyle, afterwards earl of Cork, being present, desired Mead not to break out in so unreasonable and choleric a manner; to which he replied, that although he would not break out; there were several thousands ready to do so. They then despatched a messenger to the mayor of Waterford, to enquire if the queen was really dead; but though informed by him that she was, they still further delayed the ceremony, and consulted about surprising the fort of Haulbowline, alleging that there were two pieces of ordnance there, which belonged to the city, and refusing to permit ammunition and provisions to be sent there, till these were delivered up. They armed the citizens to prevent soldiers from entering the town, and, upon being a second time solicited to permit the King's ordnance to go down, they gave this answer in court: "we have as you see called our brethren here together about this business, and we have come to this resolution, that the fort of Haulbowline is a very pestilent impoverishment to our corporation, and therefore we think it not meet to suffer any relief to go thither, nor will we." Upon this delay, Sir George Thornton, with lord Roche, and about 800 soldiers proclaimed his majesty in the north suburbs, near Shandon castle; but the mayor and sheriffs put off the solemnity to the 16th of April, and wrote to the lord deputy, that they had received the king's proclamation on the 11th, but had deferred the publication of it, that it might be done with more solemnity, humbly praying that the fort of Haulbowline might be put into their hands, and complaining

that the soldiers then in that fort had shot at some fishermen and boats which the city had sent out for provisions. During this time there was much disturbance in the city, the principal actors in which were William Mead the recorder, Philip Gold and Lieutenant Murrough, (who, as we are informed by Mr. Boyle, had served in the league in France and were principal officers to lead and discipline the town forces,) Edward Roche brother to Dominick Roche, the priest, and Owen Mac Redmond, a schoolmaster. This fellow said that it was not known who was king of England, for that to his knowledge about seven or eight years before there was no other mockery in all the stage plays but the king of Scots; that there were several who had a better interest in the crown, as the Infanta and duke of Spain; that no Englishman would abide the government of a Scot; that he was the poorest prince in Europe; that the president of Munster kept a better table than he; that there were earls under him better able than himself; that he had nothing to live upon but abbeys and church lands, and therefore the city had good reason not to obey him; that Waterford and all the other towns would join them, with the kings of France and Spain, that the king of France had sent him word to leave France out of his titles, or he would destroy him. Being asked why he suffered queen Elizabeth to bear that title, he answered it was because she helped him to his crown, and from being king of Navarre made him king of France; and added, that if the king would not turn catholic, all Ireland would revolt. Stephen Brown was a great director about their ordnance, as also one Thomas Fagan, who fired a canon shot at Mr. James Grant when he was returning to Sir Charles Wilmot, who sent him to the mayor. He had before stripped Mr. Grant of his clothes, and was the first man who put on his head-piece and seized on the king's stores in the city. He said, that for his part no king should rule him but such as would give him liberty of conscience. He carried a white rod about the city and was stiled their principal church-warden, and he never suffered an Englishman or protestant to pass by him unabused. He had the impudence to revile sir Gerald Herbert because he would not put off his hat and do reverence to the

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cross, which he was then carrying about in procession. Sir Robert Mead or Meagh and John Fitz-David Roche were two priests who fomented this rebellion. Mead ordered Mr. Apsley the king's store-keeper to be killed and his arms taken away. He also ordered the guard, which he placed on Skiddy's castle, where the stores lay, to throw Mrs. Hughes, wife to the clerk of the stores, over the walls and break her neck. He was the principal stirrer up of the townsmen to take arms, and not only assisted in every sally to take and destroy the forts, but also drove such as were dilatory with a cudgel to the work. John Nicholas, a brewer, was also a cannonier to the rebels, and it was proved against him that he shot two soldiers from the walls; he was assisted by John Clarke, a tanner from Mallow, who very dexterously mounted the cannon upon the walls, when none else knew how to do it. He and Nicholas were both Englishmen. It was proved against Edmond Terry another rebel, that he advised the mayor to take the key of Skiddy's castle from Mr. Hughes the store-keeper, and place the ammunition in Dominick Galway's cellars, and that Hughes should not be suffered to come there without a sufficient guard, all which the Mayor complied with. Edward Roche, brother to Dominick Roche the priest, said that the city would fight against the king himself if he came to look for it, and that not only the country, but also the kings of France and Spain would assist them if he did not give their church free liberty. The mayor and recorder imprisoned Mr. Allen Apsley, commissary of the king's victuals, and Mr. Michael Hughes, clerk of the munitions. The recorder in person, with a guard, carried Mr. Apsley from his own house to the common gaol, and then distributed the king's stores as he thought proper. They demolished the fort on the south side of the city, in which action they killed and wounded several soldiers. The day before they demolished this fort, the recorder striking himself on the breast, solemnly swore at the door of Skiddy's castle, that if the mayor would not take charge of the king's stores, he would presently quit the town for ever, upon which he turned about to the crowd, who huzza'd and applauded him for his speech. Then Thomas Fagan and Murrough clapped on their head-pieces, and



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with their swords and targets forcibly possessed themselves of Skiddy's castle. The day before they demolished the fort the mayor assembled the citizens and told them, that before forty hours passed all Ireland would be in arms against the king, and that the crown of England should never more recover Ireland. He also wrote several seditious letters to most of the lords and chief men of this province, desiring them to join the citizens in their cause which was for liberty of conscience. The recorder being asked why the king's fort was broken down by the people, answered that it was his act, and that he would justify it, and said that it was the act of the whole corporation and done advisedly, and that they would make it good, saying, that the building of that fort cost the queen nothing, it being raised by the citizens, adding the worst that could be done, was to make them rebuild it. Several of them publicly abused the commissioners and the king's officers in this province, calling them waiters, destroyers of the city and commonwealth, base-born fellows, beggarly companions, yeomen's sons, &c., all which was proved on their respective trials. Lieutenant Murrough had the impudence to send Sir Charles Wilmot word, that he was a traitor, and that he would prove it. The above interesting details are from a manuscript of lord Cork's, first published by Dr. Smith.

*April 18*—The lord lieutenant received from the commissioners an account of the conduct of the citizens, who every day grew more rebellious. They burned all the bibles and prayer books they could find, and introduced the Roman Catholic form of worship into the churches, at the doors of which they posted centinels. The mayor and recorder were present at a sermon preached by John Fitz-David Roche, in which he said that James was not the lawful king of England, nor could be so until consecrated by the pope, and consequently no obedience was due to him. When Sir Charles Wilmot and the army came to Cork to quell their insolent proceedings, they refused to let him into the city with more than six soldiers, and forbade him to lodge in the suburbs, and they told the commissioners, that if they did not draw off the army they should have no provisions nor ammunition out of the stores. And when to prevent contention,

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the army marched to Youghal, upon condition that the king's stores should be sent them by sea, they unloaded the vessel that were to have brought them, and seized upon two *lasts* of the powder on pretence of keeping it for the freight, although they had received an exorbitant sum for that service. On Easter day a letter was delivered to the citizens from the lord lieutenant, informing them that the lord president's patent and those of the commissioners were renewed; but they refused to acknowledge any other than the mayor's authority, who compared himself to the Doge of Venice, and appointed Gold and Terry captains over two companies, consisting of 100 men each, to whom one shilling per diem was paid, and who were billeted upon the citizens. They suffered no person to go to mass but such as swore to maintain their religion. They took several proclaimed traitors into pay, and offered arms to all such as would come into the city and enlist themselves in their cause. They fired with the king's artillery upon Shandon castle, where the lady Carew then lay, they also shot at the bishop's palace in which the commissioners were assembled. Near this last place they killed a reverend and aged divine one Mr. Rutchidge, who walking alone was made a special mark by the rebels to shoot at. They turned out all such English inhabitants as would not join them, and pillaged their houses. They wounded a servant of the bishop, and told him if they had the traitor his master in their power he should not escape death. The commissioners, finding no good was to be done by treaty, sent to Haulbowline for artillery, but the citizens having notice of their design, manned some boats under the command of William Terry to take that fort, or, if possible, to intercept the artillery; and in this attempt on the fort there were several killed on both sides; but the guns came safe to the commissioners' camp, which so terrified them, that they agreed to a cessation till the arrival of the lord lieutenant who was then upon his march towards the city, having previously written a second letter, reproving them for setting up the mass by their own authority, for their insolence in stopping his majesty's stores and artillery from being sent to Haulbowline, and attempting to get them into their hands. At the same time

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his lordship wrote to Sir Charles Wilmot and Sir George Thornton, ordering them to send as much victuals and provisions as they could out of the city to that fort and Shandon castle and to draw some companies into the town; and informed them that he had assembled 5000 men to correct their insolence, and that as most of the other towns in the province had committed the like disturbances, he intended to begin with Waterford which led the example to the rest. In another letter to Sir Charles Wilmot he directed him to place garrisons in the fort near Kinsale gate, and to intrench with the rest of his foot near Shandon castle. After this the citizens wrote an excuse to the lord deputy for stopping the stores designed for Haulbowline, pretending that the commissioners had a design to starve the city, and that they had endeavoured to make the mixt money current among them, entreating his lordship at the same time to persuade his majesty to alter the same, and excusing their conduct respecting religion. The lord deputy wrote a third time to the mayor from his camp at Grace Dieu near Waterford, requesting him to desist from his practices. The same day his lordship understood by letters from the mayor that the citizens and the king's forces had proceeded to acts of hostility, some being killed on both sides, craving relief from his lordship, and alleging that their conduct towards the commissioners was in consequence of a private quarrel with one of them who was their enemy and sought their ruin.

*May 10*—The citizens this night were divided in opinion whether to admit the lord lieutenant or not. Mead the recorder strongly opposed his entrance, and drawing together the Meads, Golds, Captain Terry, Lieutenant Murrough, Fagan, and an infinite number of mob, would have withstood his lordship's entrance had not alderman John Coppinger, alderman Walter Coppinger, alderman Terry, the Galways, Verdons and Martels, opposed their designs.

11—The lord lieutenant marched into the city with all his forces, when the citizens set plowshares on each side of the street, intimating thereby that the oppression of the soldiers had occasioned so many ploughs to be idle, which was the cause of

A. D. 1603 their revolt. The lord lieutenant took little notice of this silly contrivance : he was however resolved to extend mercy to the generality of them, and only to make examples of some few of the ringleaders. Murrough, Owen Mac Redmond, and one Butler, were executed by martial law, having no freehold, but the recorder was tried by an Irish jury and acquitted, though there was full and undeniable evidence against him ; but the foreman was fined £200, and the rest of the jury in proportion. Mead, being released, became a pensioner to the king of Spain, and died at Naples. The chief plea of the citizens was the difficulty they underwent in being obliged to take the mixt money issued by queen Elizabeth.

The lord lieutenant having left a garrison in the city proceeded to Limerick, then also in rebellion, from which place he wrote to the citizens of Cork, that they should assist in rebuilding the fort at south gate.

1601 The abbeys of Buttevant, Kilcrea, and Timoleague, were repaired this year.

Sir Richard Boyle, in consideration of £1000 paid to the king, obtained a patent for all Sir Walter Raleigh's lands in Ireland, in which the college of Youghal is particularly mentioned.

1605 The city of Cork and its liberties were separated from the county of Cork, and made a distinct county. The same year the corporations of Bandon, Clonakilty, &c., began to settle their future form of government.

1606 Lord Kinsale obtained letters of leave and commendation to the king from the lords justices and council, informing his majesty, among other particulars, of his loyalty to the crown, in the service at Kinsale; upon which the king granted him an annual pension of £133 6s. 8d.

1607 Towards the end of this year and during the commencement of the next, there was a dreadful pestilence in the city of Cork, which by degrees ceased of itself.

1608 King James, by his charter, dated at Westminster, Jan. 20, in the sixth year of his reign, confirmed all the privileges of the corporation of Youghal, (subsidy and poundage excepted,) and incorporated them by the name of the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of

Youghal. He also granted to the mayor the office of admiral, and its perquisites from Ardmore head and Cable island up to Tooreen, as also the custom of murage, crannage, keyage and anchorage of all goods imported and exported. By same charter the mayor, bailiffs, &c. were to be exempted from all juries held out of the town, unless the suit concerned the king: all causes were to be tried by the townsmen; all lands, &c. anciently belonging to the corporation were confirmed; two weekly markets, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, with two annual fairs on St. Luke's and Ascension day were granted to the corporation, with courts of pye powder, &c. power to have a staple, and a mayor and constables of the same, as the city of Dublin had. The mayor was empowered to appoint an alderman for his deputy: all waifs, strays, goods of felons, &c. were granted to the corporation. The mayor, recorder and bailiffs were to be justices of the peace, and to hold sessions of gaol delivery, &c. for the town. The mayor was to be coroner, saymaster, and feodary. All perquisites arising therefrom were to be for the use of the corporation. The mayor and recorder were to be justices of the peace in the county of Cork; and the mayor to be of the quorum. The mayor was to appoint clerks of the market, a clerk of assize, and a clerk of the assay, and no other person was to intermeddle. He was to appoint a sword bearer, and was to have a sword carried before him. All ships were to load and unload at the quay and no where else, unless by the mayor's license. A court of record was to be held every Friday by the mayor, recorder and bailiffs, or the deputy; as also every Tuesday, to take cognizance of all actions real and personal. The corporation was given power to divide themselves into several guilds and fraternities. James II, also incorporated Youghal by a new charter, dated April 18th 1688, which appointed Thomas Ronayne, mayor, William Fitzgerald and Thomas Vaughan jun. bailiffs, with 19 aldermen, 24 burgesses, a recorder and a town clerk. But this charter was of no force.

Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale, with several other towns in Munster, obtained new charters from his majesty with a further augmentation of their privileges. Cork then became a town

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1609

A. D. 1609 corporate, the sheriffs being formerly called bailiffs. The bishop's episcopal palace in Cork was re-edified by bishop Lyon, and cost him £1000.

1610 The customs of Ireland were at this time very small. In the city of Cork they only amounted in seven years to £225 11s. 7d; in Youghal to £70, and in Kinsale to £18 2s. 3d.

*Nov.*—Lord Davers was made lord president of Munster in the room of Sir Henry Becher, deceased.

1611 Sir Richard Morrison, vice-president of Munster, under Sir Oliver St. John, lord president, reviewed the forces of this province, and amongst others, the English planters settled in it by the gentlemen who were undertakers.

1612 A considerable part of the city of Cork was burnt down by an accidental fire.

The following establishment, besides the lord president's allowance, was made for this province. The earl of Cork, as governor of Loughfoil during his life, by letters patent £365 per annum. The provost marshal of Munster £102 13s. 1d. sterling per annum. The late earl of Desmond's three sisters had each £50 per annum. The constable of Haulbowline 1s. 2d. per day. Two commissioners 3s. 4d. each per day.

The East India company made a settlement at the castle of Dundaneere for carrying on iron works and building large ships, for which use they purchased the woods and lands adjoining for £7000. They kept a garrison in the castle. In the following year two ships of 500 tons were launched, and a dock was erected for building others. This castle, which is situated near the confluence of the Brinny and Bandon rivers, was built by Barry-Oge.

1613 King James, I, in a letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, proposed that Cork should be divided into two counties; but the project was opposed by the first earl of Cork.

1615 Donough O'Bricn, earl of Thomond, was made lord president of Munster.

1616 Sir Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, was created baron Boyle of Youghal. It was in this town that the first potatoes were landed in Ireland, by Sir Walter Ralceigh. The person who

planted them, imagining that the apples which grow on the stalks were the parts to be used, gathered them; but not liking their taste, neglected the roots, till the ground being dug afterwards to grow some other grain, the potatoes were discovered, and, to the great surprize of the planter, were vastly increased. From these few this country was furnished with seed. It is said that Sir Walter brought them with tobacco into Ireland from Virginia. A. D. 1616

*Aug. 9*—Sir Walter Raleigh sailed from the Harbour of Cork, on his last unfortunate expedition to the West Indies. 1617

*Nov. 7*—William Gold, who was the foregoing year mayor of Cork, delivered up in open court to his successor, four charters, viz:—those of Edward IV, Henry VIII, queen Elizabeth, and the charter of king James I; as also one Quietus of the Exchequer for the fee-farm rent of the city. 1618

Richard Boyle, bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, this year repaired more ruinous churches, and consecrated more new ones than any other bishop in his time. 1620

A dreadful fire happened in Cork, which consumed the greatest part of the city. 1622

The Capuchins first came into Ireland. 1623

The shoe-makers received a new charter from king James I.

The August assizes for the county at large were held at Bandon, by the interest of the earl of Cork.

Richard, earl of Cork, was this year admitted and sworn a freeman of this city. 1621

*Sept. 5*—The lord president died, and on the 7th, lord Falkland issued a commission to the earl of Thomond, the earl of Desmond, the earl of Cork, lord Esmond, or any two of them, for the better government of this province, during the vacancy of the presidentship.

*May 27*—Sir Edward Villiers was appointed lord president of Munster. During his government, the French and Spaniards gave out, that in revenge for the expedition to Rochelle, they would make a descent in Ireland. The forts of Cork and Waterford having been quite neglected, the earl of Cork lent £500 to the lord president Villiers, with which these forts were made defensible. When lord Wimbleton arrived at Kinsale with the 1625

A.D.  
1625

king's forces, lord Cork took ten companies of foot, many of them being weak and wounded, and lodged and dieted them near three months upon his tenants. He supplied the general with £500, and entertained him and all his officers nobly at Lismore.

Christ Church in Bandon was built. The oldest grave stone in this church is dated 1629, over a Mr. Crofts, one of the first burgesses of this corporation.

1627

The several corporations of Ireland sent over agents to petition the king to free them from the charge of maintaining the new army which had been raised, and that some course might be taken for the repayment of such sums, as had already been levied on them; upon which the king granted them several new privileges and exemptions.

Sir Wm. St. Leger was appointed lord president of Munster.

Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created lord viscount Kinsale, and set up his arms in the town, to the great prejudice of the family which derived their title from that place, but upon a fair hearing before the earl marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock.

1629

This year viscount Loftus of Ely, lord chancellor of Ireland, and Richard earl of Cork, were sworn lords justices on the 26th October in consequence of lord Falkland's departure for England.

This year an unusual appearance happened at Cork. although the sun shone out very brightly, the sky was darkened on a sudden by an infinite multitude of stars, which seemed like a black dense cloud to hang over the city. When they had passed the town, they were observed by the citizens to fight furiously for several hours with a great noise, picking and wounding each other with their bills, whereby great numbers of them fell down to the earth and were slain; many of them were taken up by the citizens and country people.

1630

The king directed the lords justices to release the Spanish prisoners that were confined at Kinsale and other places, to admonish them of the vanity and boldness of their attempt, and of the state's resolution to punish them severely if they should ever come again on the same design. Transport ships were assigned them by government, to land them in any part of the Spanish dominions.



The western coasts of this county were infested by a dangerous pirate named Nut, who not only robbed on the seas, but also made several descents on the coast. In a letter from the lord president St. Leger to the government, he informs them that Nut had three ships under his command, his own being a twenty gun ship of 300 tons burthen; a ship which he took belonging to St. Maloes of 160 tons, was his vice-admiral's, and the third which he had taken, belonged to Dieppe and mounted fifteen guns. At the same time that this letter was written, viz., in May, Nut victualled and watered his fleet at Crookhaven, where he also took his wife on board. Soon after the government sent him a pardon, which he at first refused, but in a little time accepted.

A. D.  
1531

*June 20*—The Turks plundered Baltimore and carried away several families captive.

The army was sent to guard the south-west coasts of Munster, and beacons were erected on most of the conspicuous places, to alarm the country in case the Turks should attempt to land, as they had done the last year, and as they threatened to do again.

1632

*June 3*—The lord deputy Wentworth sent an ingot of silver of 300 ounces to the king, being the first fruit of his majesty's mines in Munster.

There was this winter a prodigious flood in the river Lee, which, among other damages done to the city of Cork, carried away both the north and south bridges, and the castle erected thereon.

1633

This year Sir Roger Coppinger, mayor of Cork, carried away the city charter, and also the sword and mace.

1634

*Aug. 15*—By an order of council, the mayor elect was either to give up the butt of sack, as formerly given him by the corporation for his entertainment in lieu of twenty nobles, or pay the chamberlain £20 at his election.

King Charles wrote to the government of Ireland, to issue out a proclamation to preserve the eyries of hawks in this kingdom.

1635

*Sept. 13*—The earl of Strafford, in a letter to Mr. Secretary Cook of this date says, "The Turks still annoy this coast, they came of late into Cork Harbour, took a boat which had 8 fishermen in her, and gave chase to two more, who saved themselves

1636

A. D. among the rocks, the townsmen looking on at the same time,  
1636 without means or power to assist them.

1638 William Chappel was consecrated lord bishop of Cork &c. He had been a most subtle disputant, of which Dr. Borlace tells the following story. "That at a commencement at Cambridge in the presence of James the I, he so warmly opposed the respondent Dr. Roberts, that unable to solve his arguments, he fell into a swoon in the pulpit; whereupon the king undertook to maintain the thesis, against whom Mr. Chappel so well prosecuted his argument, that his majesty openly gave God thanks, that the opponent was his subject, and not the subject of any other prince. Alluding to this passage, the titular dean of Cork long afterwards refused to enter into a dispute with him, although he was pressed to it by the lord president St. Leger, alleging that it had been a custom with him to kill his respondent.

Monkstown castle was built this year by the family of Archdeacon.

An order of council was passed for making a new wooden bridge at the north end of the city of Cork.

1639 Letters patent were granted by Charles I, to the earl of Strafford and Christopher Wandesford, that no person should sell tobacco in this kingdom, but such as should be licensed by the patentees, or those authorized by them. This patent they farmed to particular persons, who settled a great magazine for tobacco at Kinsale, that place having then more of that commodity brought into it than one-half of the kingdom besides.

Lord Dungarvan, eldest son of the earl of Cork, attended his majesty, then about to go in person to York, to suppress or pacify the Scots, and raised 100 horse at his own charge.

1641 The Irish rebellion broke out, during which there were sometimes five different parties in Ireland,—1st, the royalists, headed by the earl of Ormond. 2d—the parliamentarians, headed by different persons in divers parts of the kingdom. 3d—A party of Scots, or Covenanters in the north, for the most part headed by the lord of Ardes, &c. 4th—The party of the supreme council, with Preston and others at their head; and lastly, the Nuncio's party led by Owen Roe and others. The first act of

hostility committed in Munster was in the county of Tipperary, on the 20th of November.

A. D.

*Jan*—The lord president, having summoned 1500 men, most of them raw and inexperienced, posted himself at Ballyhowra mountain, to oppose the rebels, having under him the earl of Barrymore, son-in-law to the earl of Cork, with three of his lordship's sons, the lords Dungarvan, Broghill, and Kinalmeaky, besides other gentlemen. Soon after the state permitted him to raise a regiment of foot, consisting of 1000 men, and two troops of horse, 60 in each troop. The president having resolved to give the rebels battle, posted himself at Redshard, a pass from the county Limerick into this county, at the eastern end of Ballyhowra mountain. It is related by Morrice, in his life of Lord Orrery, that while the president and his forces were waiting here, drawn up in order of battle, a trumpeter from the Irish, accompanied by one Walsh a lawyer, demanded a parley, and asked permission to speak with the president; which being granted, they declared they were no rebels, for they had the king's commission to assist him, and for raising forces, which commission they produced on the following morning, directed to lord Muskerry to raise 4000 men, with the broad seal annexed to it. Upon this all the lords withdrew to their several homes; lord Broghill however declared that he could not but think it a cheat, as it subsequently proved. The president shortly afterwards disbanded his forces, until he should receive his majesty's further orders, articles to that effect having been agreed on between him and lord Mountgarret, by which it was also stipulated, that for the space of one month neither party should molest the other; and not thinking it prudent to stay in his own house at Doneraile he retreated to Cork. The Irish next marched to Buttevant, and thence to Mallow, and took Short castle. At Mallow there arose a contention between lord Roche and others, who should be commander-in-chief. They at length, however, pitched upon Garret Barry, and appointed lord Muskerry and other great men to be of the council of war.

1612

The castle of Poulnelong or Ship-pool, built by the Roches, as appears from their arms over the chimney piece, was taken by the Bandonians, whereby they gained a correspondence to and from Kinsale.

A. D.  
1642

12—The government of Bandon was committed to lord Kinalmeaky, who took possession of it on this day. Before his arrival the Irish had committed such outrages, and so distressed the English in the west of this county, that they were all forced to fly to Bandon for protection, it being then the only walled town in those parts.

18—The rebels came in a great body to assault Bandon, headed by Mac Carty Reigh, and made their approaches near the town wall. Lord Kinalmeaky sallied out with 200 foot and 60 horse and charged them; upon which a severe conflict ensued. The Bandonian foot attacked them briskly in front, and the horse did the same in the rear, and soon routed them.

*Feb.* 14—The rebels took the castles of Dundeedy and Dunowen, not far from Rathbarry or Castlefreke.

15—A party of lord Roche's men, joined by others, assailed Mr. Clayton's Castle near Mallow, and employed ten masons to make a breach in the wall, they having no battering cannon. The ward consisted of only 24 men, who made so brave a defence, that they killed 200 of the enemy and four masons. The Irish serjeant-major set fire to a great barn near the castle, in order to smother the ward; but it turned out much to their advantage, for it being in the night, the flame blazed so bright that the besieged did not misplace a single shot; so that besides killing the above number, they wounded 140 more. A breach being at length made, the enemy entered it, overpowering the weak garrison, and putting them all to the sword. The same night a cannon ball was fired from this castle into Mr. Bettesworth's house in Mallow, where lord Roche and M'Donough were quartered. The ball passed clear through the house almost over their heads, and killed one of their men, which obliged them to shift their quarters.

Youghal was supplied by the earl of Cork, at his own expense, with forces, to whom he gave constant pay.

Cork was blockaded in this month. General Barry and lord Muskerry invested it on the south side, and it was expected lord Roche and others would act similarly on the north side; to prevent which, the lord president, who was then shut up in the city, sent the earl of Inchiquin and colonel Jephson, with two troops, which

had lately arrived from England, into Orrery and Roche's country, where they had the good fortune, on the 27th, to relieve the Castle of Rathgogan, and to take Ballyhea, killing 200 of the rebels.

A. D.  
1642

27—The Irish planted three pieces of ordnance on the side of the river opposite the town of Youghal, to block up the harbour; notwithstanding which Sir Charles Vavasor and his regiment arrived safe in that port on this day.

*March 2*—All Condons country was burned by the lord president's forces.

*April 13*—Lord Maskerry, who had encamped at Rochfort's-town, within three miles of Cork, caused a party of his army to chase the English scouts into the very suburbs, after which in a bravado they made a stand; whereupon lord Inchiquin and colonel Vavasor, (who was also at this time in the city, having been ordered thither to reinforce the president who was in a very ill state of health) and other officers, sallied out with three hundred foot and two troops of horse, and pursued the enemy to the camp, chased them three miles, routed the whole army, and retired without the loss of a man, laden with plunder. In this same month the garrison of Bandon took the castle of Dowladaniel, and killed 100 rebels at the castle of Poulnalong, which surrendered to captain Adderly.

*May*—In this month the castles of Cariganass, Ballymacpatrick or Carey's-ville, Ballincolly, Kilbritton, and Colemain were taken from the rebels.

*July*—The lord Broghill beat the rebels at Cappoquin, which was the first pitched battle fought in Munster since the rebellion began.

2—The lord president St. Leger died at his house in Doneraile, and on the following day the earl of Cork acquainted the lords justices by letters of his death; whereupon they appointed the lords Barrymore and Inchiquin commissioners for the government of the province; the latter to command the army.

*August*—Liscarrol castle was attacked by the rebels, and surrendered upon honorable terms on Friday the 2d of September, after an obstinate resistance. On the following day lord

A. D.  
1642

Inchiquin engaged the rebels in a field to the west of the castle, and completely routed them, 700 of the Irish were slain, while lord Inchiquin had but 12 men killed and about 20 wounded; amongst the former was lord Kinalmeaky, which was the greatest loss the English sustained in the battle. Upon his death Sir Charles Vavasor was made governor of Bandon, and soon after colonel Rowland St. Leger.

Lord Forbes with his regiment landed at Kinsale, and marched to Bandon, where having obtained reinforcements, he marched westward, and on the 18th of October arrived at Clonakilty. Here he left one Bandon and two Scotch companies to secure that town till his return from Rathbarry; but shortly after he had quitted the town, they were attacked by the Irish; whereupon Robert Grove, captain of the Bandon company advised a retreat about four miles to the main body, which the Scotch troops who were with them refusing, they were cut to pieces; but Grove made good his retreat to an old Danish fort in the way to Ross, which he defended until the rest of the forces came to his relief. Being thus reinforced the whole body fell upon the Irish, and forced them into the island of Inchidony, where the tide being in, upwards of 600 were drowned. Upon their return to Clonakilty they found a great number of men, women and children imprisoned in the market place, in order to be burned by the Irish, as a bonfire for joy at their expected success.

Every day afforded fresh instances of the ill-faith and treachery of the Irish. The garrisons of the castles of Cloghleigh and Coole, who had surrendered upon a promise of quarter and safe convoy, were murdered or kept prisoners. Towards the end of this year lord Broghill and captain Jephson were added to lord Inchiquin as commissioners for the government of Munster by the lords justices, and were to have command in the army.

*Note.*—Lord Inchiquin being at Cork in great distress for want of pay for the army, called a council of war, which came to a resolution to seize on part of the tobacco, of which there were great quantities belonging to the patentees, at Cork, Kinsale, and Youghal, and sell it to subsist the army.

A. D.  
1643

*Feb.* 20—The want of supplies still continuing, lord Inchiquin was obliged to drive into Cork, Kinsale, and Youghal, all the cattle which were left in the baronies of Imokilly and Barrymore; which left the country in a deplorable condition, and shortly after obliged the markets in the different towns in this county to be closed.

*March* 27—Murrongh, lord Inchiquin, and Andrew, lord baron of Castle-Stewart, were sworn freemen of this city, and admitted into the council thereof.

*May*—Offensive measures were resumed by lord Inchiquin, nothing having been done during the last two months in consequence of the scarcity of provisions and other necessaries.

*June* 3—Sir Charles Vavasor took Clonleigh castle in Condon's country; but on the following day was defeated in a narrow defile leading to Fermoy, and lost all his colours. Elated with this success, the rebels besieged Cappoquin, but were repulsed with much loss.

*July* 1—Colonel Myn beat the Irish on the north side of Timoleague river, and took the castles of Timoleague, Aghamilly, Rosscarbery, and Rathbarry.

*Sept.* 15—A cessation of arms was agreed on between the marquis of Ormond on the king's side, and lord Muskerry on the part of the Irish, to continue for one year. The night before this truce was concluded, the Irish took up arms in the baronies of Imokilly and Barrymore, killed all the English they could meet with, and plundered the country. About this time also the earl of Cork died at Youghal.

M. De la Boullaye le Gouz, a Frenchman, who travelled in Ireland in this year, in a work published at Paris in 1653 and translated by Mr. Crofton Croker in 1837, gives the following account of his visit to Cork. Having related how he became acquainted with an inhabitant of that city, in Dublin, named Tam Neuel, and how he had travelled in company with him, he thus proceeds, "Having arrived at Cork, Tam Neuel, of whom I have before spoken, led me to his father's house. He knocked at the door, when a well-looking man appeared, and demanded what we wanted. Tam Neuel desired to know whether John Neuel was

1611

A. D.  
1644

at home. The man replied, that he knew no such person.—Neuel insisting that the house belonged to the person for whom he had asked, was told, that it belonged to an English captain, who had it on the seclusion of the catholics from the town. He was surprised to find events so deplorable had occurred to his family. I sympathised with him, and observed, “since things were thus we must seek a lodging, as the night was coming on.” O “Mister Frenchman,” he said, “you cannot without injustice refuse to repair to the house, if not of my father, at least of some other relation. I have uncles in the town, where we shall be welcome.” We found out one of them, and by him were received with all imaginable kindness, and Neuel learned that his father had lost in the religious wars more than £10,000 sterling, and had been obliged to fly to the country, to avoid the tyranny of the English protestants. I remained eight days in this house in the midst of continual festivity; and on taking leave to pursue my travels, they thanked me for the assistance I rendered to Tam Neuel, and in spite of all I could do, repaid me the money I had furnished for his expenses from Limerick. The same writer thus continues. “A mile from Korq is a well called by the English Sunday spring, or the fountain of Sunday, which the Irish believe is blessed and cures many ills. I found the water of it extremely cold. Opposite this well to the south of the sea, are the ruins of a monastery founded by Saint Guillabé; there is a cave which extends far under the ground, where they say, that Saint Patrick resorted often for prayer. In one of the suburbs of Korq there is an old tower ten or twelve feet in circumference, and more than one hundred feet high, which they conscientiously believe to have been built by Saint Baril without lime or stone, to prove by this miracle his religion; then it was lopped or half destroyed by the same saint, who jumped from the top to the bottom of it, and imprinted the mark of his foot on a flint stone, where the old women go with great devotion to say their prayers.”

The articles of the treaty which had been entered into, were broken by the Irish, who daily engaged in fresh plots. One Friar Matthews and some others entered into a conspiracy to



betray the city of Cork into the hands of the Irish, for which some who confessed the fact were executed. Coppinger the mayor combined with the rebels; but they injudiciously opposing the levies granted for supporting the English soldiers, he was committed by lord Inchiquin before the plot could be put into execution, and the Irish were at the same time turned out of the city,\* as also out of Kinsale and Youghal. The civil authority ceased in Cork in consequence, and was not renewed till the year 1655, when Sir Wm. Penton, Maurice Roche, Christopher Oliver, John Morley, and John Hodder, who were ancient freemen, elected said Hodder to be mayor. For these services lord Inchiquin was appointed lord president of Munster by the English parliament; but not having obtained any supplies, he was obliged to agree to a temporary cessation of hostilities, which continued till the following spring, when the war was renewed by the earl of Castlehaven.

A. D  
1644

\*The particulars of the exclusion of the Roman Catholic party from Cork by lord Inchiquin, are thus related in a rare tract, entitled, "A plot discovered in Ireland, and prevented without the shedding of blood." London, printed by Jane Coc, 1644.

"I know you have heard how my lord of Inchiquin had put the Irish out of Cork in July last, and not without much cause, for there was a most horrid, damnable and bloody plot of conspiracy, invented and practised by the popish priests and blood-thirsty Jesuites, and the same of a sudden to be put in execution by the townsmen of Cork that were confederates with that bloody and arch-rebel the lord of Muskerry, who had prepared an army in his country near Cork, to be in readiness at an hours warning, after he had intelligence from the popish priests and others of that faction, to approach towards Cork with his army of rebels, who should have been let into the town in the night, and for that purpose they had agreed among themselves, to have such townsmen that night to be in the watch, and in the court of guard, as should be in readiness to seize upon the magazine, arms, ordnance, powder, and shot, at an instant when the word should have been given, and the rest of their confederates to be likewise ready to let in the rebels at the gate, and so in the dead time of the night to enter into every Englishman's house, with swords, skenes, and pistols, with full resolution to massacre, murder and kill, man, woman and child, for which horrible murders their holy fathers the priests had given to each one that did undertake this bloody design a free pardon and dispensation, and it pleased God that, in the interim, that this execrable plot of treason was discovered, the priests, that were the chief contrivers of this most damnable plot were taken, and at the time of their execution confessed their mischievous

A. D.  
1641

Sir Philip Perceval suffered severely from the eighth article of the last mentioned treaty, which left £2000 per annum of his estate in possession of the Irish, who concealing themselves in bushes and bogs, the day the cessation took place, proceeded to take the profits of the lands. About the same time they surprised the castles of Ballinguile, Ballinegragh, Templeconila, Ballymacow, Lisgriffin, and Bragege, all belonging to Sir Philip, and entered upon the large fertile tract of country adjacent to them. They endeavoured also to gain the castle of Lisscarrol which had been restored to Sir Philip when the Irish were defeated there; but were repulsed by the constable Raymond.

intentions, which extended to the utter extirpation of all the English protestants in Munster, if God had not in his infinite goodness and mercy prevented it.”

“For the rest of the townsmen, that had engaged themselves in this inhuman conspiracy, they were so many in number, and being at least six to one of our English, they could not so well be taken, or apprehended, without great danger and much effusion of blood on both sides. But the governor of Cork, and the rest of the chief commanders, for the better prevention of so great a danger, devised a remarkable counter-plot (for the taking and apprehending the town’s conspirators rather by policy than by violence), and for that purpose caused captain Muschamp, governor of the great fort without the south gate of Cork, to feign and counterfeit himself to be in drink, and so as it were in a merry humour, invite himself to Master Major (*mayor*) his house to dinner; and accordingly he dined there, and after the Irish fashion was kindly entertained, and divers cups passed round of sack, claret, and usquebaugh, in friendly manner to welcome him, and make him to be the more merrily disposed.”

“And sitting at dinner, they discoursed of divers matters concerning the present distractions of these times, and divers propositions were made, and every one gave their opinions according to their own apprehensions; and amongst other discourses, captain Muschamp, seeming to be in a merry humour did speak these or such like words.”

“Well, Master Major, if that it should please God that the parliament in England should have the best of it in this war, and that the parliament ships were in the harbour of Cork, if you and the rest would not take the covenant to be true to the king and parliament; I protest I would, with the great ordinance in the fort, beat down all the houses in Cork about your ears.”

“With that the Major and the rest of the company rose up in a great fury, and said that he had spoken treason and he should answer it, and so they brought him before the governor, and repeated the words he had spoken; desiring that he might be proceeded against according to law, in such cases provided. Whereupon the governor gave many thanks to Master Major in shewing himself so good a subject, in discovering such a treason as that was,

*March*—Sir Philip Perceval, after repeated applications, was at length restored to his lands and castles by the supreme council at the persuasion of lord Muskery, who had a private esteem for Sir Philip.

A. D.  
1614

*May 20*—The government issued a proclamation to free from customs and impositions for six months, all goods and commodities that should be imported for the relief of the army into Dublin, Drogheda, Carlingford, Dundalk, Cork, Youghal, or Kinsale.

Doctor Boyle, archbishop of Tuam, died this year and was buried in the cathedral at Cork, under a monument which he had erected for himself, while he was bishop of this see.

saying it was time to look about us, when we shall have the chief officers that are put in trust with matters of such concernment, as he was, being governor of the king's fort, should speak such treasonable words, 'and therefore, Master Major, you shall have my best assistance, and such punishment shall be inflicted upon him as martial law will permit.'

"So the Major for the present departed, and a martial court was called, and the council of war met and sat upon his trial, the business examined, the witnesses produced, the words were proved against him, and being found guilty, was condemned by the council of war for treason, had his sentence given to be hanged the next day. And at the time appointed the sheriffs, and the greatest part of the city came to see the execution, and the prisoner was brought out of the city well guarded, with a considerable company of musqueteers; and when they perceived that the chiefest and most dangerous men of the city were come out of the gates, the word was given, and the prisoner, captain Muschamp, being set at liberty, did command his officers to lay hold on all the chiefest of the citizens, and carry them prisoners to the fort, whereof he was captain and governor, and as soon as they were taken, so the chiefest aldermen and others in the city were taken, and kept prisoners as hostages to secure the English as well within, as without the gates, which were at that instant shut up, and the draw-bridge taken up, so that none could come in, nor go out, till all matters were pacified."

"And in the mean time there was a proclamation made, that if the Irish resisted the English, the soldiers should shoot them, and if any English were killed in that broil, the chiefest of their city should be hanged over their walls; which proclamation did so terrify the Irish, that they were all glad to be quiet, and so there was no great hurt done, which was much to be admired, that a matter of so dangerous a consequence should be effected without any further trouble, and the projectors thereof highly to be commended in devising such a stratagem of mercy, in time of such troubles and rebellion, to prevent the shedding of guiltless blood."

A. D. 1644 In this same year, the ancient natives and inhabitants of this city deposited the sword, mace, and cap of maintainance, with the lord lieutenant, and continued faithful in their allegiance to the king.

1645 The earl of Castlehaven, at the head of 5000 foot and 1000 horse, took most of the strongholds in this country, as Cappoquin, Mitchelstown, Ballyhooly, &c. lord Inchiquin being obliged to stand upon the defensive; which success had such an effect, that Liscarrol castle surrendered to the rebels without a shot having been fired, though at that time in a good posture for defence. The castles of Annagh, Walshetown and Templeconila were also taken. After this, lord Castlehaven took Mallow, Doneraile, and Milltown, which last castle, with that of Connagh, was stormed.

*May*—Lord Inchiquin, being still left without supplies by the parliament, was obliged to take the field with 1000 horse and 1500 foot; with the latter he laid siege to Ballymartyr, and put Barrymore and Imokilly under contributions. Lord Broghill posted himself at Castle Lyons, and by his judicious conduct, gained a noble victory on the 10th of this month. Ballymartyr and Rostellan castles soon surrendered; but lord Castlehaven retook the latter, and made prisoners of colonel Henry O'Brien, brother to lord Inchiquin, and colonel Courtney, who had been sent to demolish it. After this, a party of lord Castlehaven's men having gone into the Great island to plunder, major Power, with 30 horse and two foot companies, slew 500 of them. However, lord Castlehaven afterwards took Conough castle, castle Lyons and Lismore; which last place was bravely defended by the same Power with 100 English tenants of lord Cork, who slaughtered 500 of the Irish: but their powder being at length all spent they surrendered upon honorable terms. After this, Castlehaven besieged Youghal, but was forced to raise the siege.

*Oct. 22*—A nuncio from pope Urban VIII arrived in the river Kenmare with ammunition, arms, and a retinue of ecclesiastics and Italians.

Towards the end of this year, lord Inchiquin sent a party to besiege the castle of Bunratty, which they performed, and found there enough of horses to remount the cavalry.

A treaty of peace was signed by the Irish, but immediately afterwards broken at the instigation of the clergy and the nuncio, who at the same time prepared for war, and borrowed large sums from the Spanish agent for that purpose.

A. D.  
1645

In the beginning of this year lord Broghill took Blarney castle.

*Feb.*—Lord Lisle, having been appointed president by the parliament, landed at Cork, and brought over £30,000, seven pieces of large cannon, 1000 muskets, and 100 barrels of gun-powder. Upon his arrival he found things in great disorder, and several of the officers disaffected. In March he visited Tallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal, and had Knockmone in the county Waterford delivered to him. Upon his return to Cork, having grown jealous of lord Inchiquin, he spent his time in fruitless endeavours to displace him, giving the command of the province to lord Broghill.

1646

Lord Lisle's commission having expired he returned to England; at the same time lord Inchiquin was impeached by lord Broghill and Sir Arthur Loftus; but the impeachment came to nothing.

1647

*Sept.* 28—Lord Inchiquin, having obtained reinforcements from England, took the field, and on the 13th November engaged the Irish army under the command of lord Taaf at Knockinass to the west of Mallow, and completely routed them. The honor of this victory was however tarnished by lord Inchiquin's refusing quarter, and ordering several of the enemy to be put to the sword in cold blood, amongst whom was the brave M'Allisdram. On the news of this victory, the parliament voted £10,000 for Munster, and £1000 as a present to lord Inchiquin.

*May*—Lord Inchiquin made a truce with the Irish from this time until the November following, being resolved to declare for the king on the next opportunity. He wrote at the same time to the marquis of Ormond, who had withdrawn to France, inviting him to come over, and that he, the army, and all the important towns in this province, were ready to submit to his command. He also sent the English Roman Catholics 500 horse under major Doyley, to assist them in an expedition against the Nuncio, and Owen Roe O'Neil; lord Clanrickard and Taaf

1648

A. D.  
1648

having declared for his majesty and the peace; and the Nuncio for the Pope and war.

Upon lord Inchiquin's declaring for the king, the English parliament voted him a rebel and traitor.

*Sept. 29*—The marquis of Ormond landed at Cork, where he was respectfully received by lord Inchiquin and his officers. On the 4th of October, he wrote to the supreme council, stating that his majesty had commissioned him to treat of a peace, and desired that commissioners might be sent to meet him at Carrick.

*Oct. 6*—Lord Ormond published a declaration at Cork, setting forth his intention to maintain the true Protestant interest, the king's honor, just rights of parliament, and the liberty of the subject. A copy of his letter to the supreme council fell into the hands of Colonel Jones, who sent it to the committee at Derby-house: being read in parliament, it was ordered to be sent to the Isle of Wight, to the commissioners then in treaty with the king, to know if he would avow it, and in case he disowned it, to require him to declare against the marquis.—Whereupon the king replied, that if matters were composed by the treaty, the concerns of Ireland should be left to the parliament, and at the same time, desired Ormond to stop all further proceedings for the present. Notwithstanding which, the treaty went forward, and a peace was concluded between the commissioners and the lord lieutenant at Carrick, and fully perfected at Kilkenny, on the 17th of January, 1649. Owen O'Neil and the earl of Antrim having refused to submit to this peace, the lord lieutenant prepared to march against them; but on the murder of the king, he proclaimed Charles the II. first at Youghal, and afterwards at Carrick, and soon after in all the other towns in this province.

1649

Oliver Cromwell, was appointed by the parliament, general for Ireland.

*Feb. 10*—Prince Rupert came into Kinsale harbour, with sixteen ships, most of them light frigates. His design was to prepare the way for king Charles II. to whom he sent word, shortly after consulting with Ormond, to hasten to Ireland; but the news of the king's execution arriving soon after, prince

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1649

Rupert proclaimed king Charles the II. at Kinsale, and he and all his officers went into mourning, and displayed black jacks, ensigns, and pendants to all the fleet. His highness sent some forces to the relief of Scilly, and a bill for 5000 pistoles to the new king.

Admirals Blake and Deane were sent by the parliament to block up the prince, which service they effectually performed.

The prince in person solicited Cork, Waterford, and other ports for assistance, and intreated them to fit out some fire ships; but being refused, he was resolved to let the winter storms drive off the enemy, rather than attack them at so great a disadvantage; besides, his men daily deserted him in great numbers. At length, for want of stores and men, he was obliged to contract his squadron to four frigates besides the flag-ships;—but even in this condition, want stared him in the face, and had it not been for the assistance of Robert Southwell, who furnished his fleet with provisions, he could not have proceeded to sea with those few ships. Being however thus supplied, he set sail, and happily arrived at Lisbon.

King Charles, by his letter from the Hague, confirmed the peace, and appointed lord Inchiquin president of the province. In the mean time, Ormond drew all the forces he could muster together, and marched towards Dublin.

*July*—The marquis of Ormond, being informed that Cromwell intended to land in Munster, sent lord Inchiquin with a strong detachment of horse to protect it.

*Aug. 11*—Oliver Cromwell landed at Dublin, with an army of 9000 foot and 4000 horse. His first action was the taking of Drogheda, after which he marched south. The chief places in this county, as Youghal, Cork,\* Bandon, Kinsale, and Mallow,

\* Lady Fanshawe, the wife of an officer in the service of the king, addressing her son, gives the following interesting account of her escape from the Red Abbey. After describing an accident she met with by the fall of a stumbling horse, she thus proceeds. “I was in my bed when Cork revolted. By chance that day my husband was gone on business to Kinsale: it was in the beginning of November, 1650. At midnight I heard the great guns go off, and thereupon I called up my family to rise, which I did as well as I could in that condition. Hearing lamentable shrieks of men, women, and children, I asked at

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all by lord Broghill's interest, revolted to the parliament.— Ludlow says, that Cromwell sent a party under lord Broghill, to the assistance of the revolters, in case lord Inchiquin made any disturbance; but that the latter was forced to fly into the county Clare among his kindred. By the revolt of these places, Cromwell gained excellent winter quarters in this county; Youghal was made the place of his own residence, from which he marched out early in the spring towards the county Tipperary. At

a window the cause; they told me they were all Irish, stripped and wounded, and turned out of the town, and that colonel Jefferies, with some others, had possessed themselves of the town for Cromwell. Upon this, I immediately wrote a letter to my husband, blessing God's providence that he was not there with me, persuading him to patience and hope that I should get safely out of the town, by God's assistance, and desired him to shift for himself, for fear of a surprize, with promise that I would secure his papers.

So soon as I had finished my letter, I sent it by a faithful servant, who was let down the garden-wall of Red Abbey, and, sheltered by the darkness of the night, he made his escape. I immediately packed up my husband's cabinet, with all his writings, and near 1000*l.* in gold and silver, and all other things both of clothes, linen, and household stuff that were portable, of value; and then, about three o'clock in the morning, by the light of a taper, and in that pain I was in, I went into the market place, with only a man and maid, and passing through an unruly tumult with their swords in their hands, searched for their chief commander Jeffries, who, whilst he was loyal, had received many civilities from your father. I told him it was necessary that upon that change I should remove, and I desired his pass that would be obeyed, or else I must remain there: I hoped he would not deny me that kindness. He instantly wrote me a pass, both for myself, family, and goods, and said he would never forget the respect he owed your father. With this, I came through thousands of naked swords to Red Abbey, and hired the next neighbour's cart, which carried all that I could remove; and myself, sister, and little girl Nan, with three maids and two men, set forth at five o'clock in November, having but two horses amongst us all, which we rid on by turns. In this sad condition I left Red Abbey, with as many goods as were worth £100, which could not be removed, and so were plundered. We went ten miles to Kinsale, in perpetual fear of being fetched back again; but, by little and little, I thank God, we got safe to the garrison, where I found your father the most disconsolate man in the world, for fear of his family, which he had no possibility to assist: but his joys exceeded to see me and his darling daughter, and to hear the wonderful escape we, through the assistance of God, has made."

A Cromwellian of the day describes the surprize of the governor of Cork, at the taking of that city by the parliamentary forces, in the following strain of



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Clonmel he met with a most vigorous resistance, from the siege of which place he wrote to lord Broghill, then in the west of this county, informing him that he and his forces were in a very sad condition; that they had been twice beaten; that his men were very sickly in the disease of the country, that he must of necessity raise the siege, and go off with disgrace and loss of men, if not immediately relieved; and therefore he conjures lord Broghill, by all the ties of duty and friendship, to desist from all other designs whatever, and come without any delay to his assistance. Lord Broghill had defeated the enemy, and was putting the country under contribution, and settling matters so as to prevent mischief for the future, when he received this message, which induced him immediately to despatch a messenger, to signify to Cromwell that he had defeated the enemy, and would be with him in three days. Cromwell was transported with joy at this news, and as soon as lord Broghill arrived in the camp, the whole army cried out, a Broghill! a Broghill! and Cromwell came, and embraced him in his arms, and highly applauded his late exploit. When his lordship joined Cromwell, he found him in a most pitiful and almost desperate condition, his army being sick, and in want of all things; but he and his men revived at lord Broghill's arrival, and having refreshed his soldiers, they closely besieged Clonmel and took it, and afterwards Waterford.

quaint humour and malicious triumph. "Sir Robert Starling was governor there, who little dreamed of losing his command, and yet found he had lost it when he waked—one may truly say he was taken napping, but I must acknowledge, to extenuate his misfortune, that he was divested of his government in the dark, and consequently could not see to prevent it. Sure this major-general lost his way into that office, and was as much surprized at his having that employment, as we were to see him in it. His ignorance was so great it passed for his religion, for never any that saw him draw up the army, but concluded he relied on Providence for the victory, he made so little use of the means for obtaining it. He has now done that, too, which he never did to his regiment, I mean, exercised, and the word of command is, *as you are!* that is, reduced to his primitive existence, which affords him the stoic's motto, "Omnia mea mecum porto." This makes me that I believe he will think those last eight years a dream, and that he he was never really waked out of it but when these rube fellows at Cork, presumed to do it."

A. D.  
1619

While Cromwell was in Clonmel, Richard Magner, of Castle Magner went to pay his court to him, but being represented as a very troublesome person, and one who had been very active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to colonel Phaire, then governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer. Magner, who suspected foul play, had scarce left Clonmel when he opened the letter, read the contents, and sealing it up, instead of proceeding towards Cork, turned off to Mallow, and delivered it to the officer who commanded there, telling him Cromwell had ordered him to carry it to colonel Phaire. This officer had often preyed upon Magner's lands, for which he was resolved to be revenged. The officer, suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the governor of Cork, who knew him to be an honest man; he therefore immediately sent an express to Cromwell for directions, who being extremely chagrined to be so served, sent orders to let the officer have his liberty, and to apprehend Magner, who took care to get out of his reach.

1650

The titular bishop of Ross collected forces in the west of the country to relieve Clonmel, then besieged by Cromwell, but was defeated and made prisoner at Macroom on the 10th of May by Lord Broghill, who had joined Cromwell a short time before.—Broghill, however, offered him a pardon if he would make the castle of Macroom surrender, which he promised; but when he came there, he advised them to hold out to the last, for which he was immediately hanged. The castle soon afterwards surrendered.

*May 29*—Cromwell having returned from Clonmel to Youghal, embarked for England, leaving his son-in-law Ireton, the lord president of Munster, to command the army.

*Dec.*—The marquis of Ormond and lord Inchiquin quitted the kingdom, and went into France.

During this year and the following season, the plague raged violently in the kingdom.

The castle and town of Macroom were burnt by a party of Ireton's forces.

1651

High courts of justice were held in this county, for the trial of

such as were concerned in the Irish massacre; but so many of them were destroyed by the sword and pestilence, that not more than 200 suffered by the hands of the executioner. A. D. 1651

May 12—The garrison of Rosscarbery surrendered to the parliamentary forces, after which, there was quietness for some time in the country. 1652

Colonel Phaire, governor of Cork, and Colonel Saunders, governor of Kinsale, declared for the parliament, against the army. 1654

Several of the Irish were transplanted into Connaught; amongst the rest, lord Kinsale was ordered to retire from this province; but he, having obtained several certificates of his good and peaceable behaviour, presented same with a petition to Cromwell, who wrote to Fleetwood in his behalf; whereupon there was an order of council, dated the 19th of May following, to prevent his transplantation either to Clare or Connaught, and to allow him to keep peaceable possession of his ancient inheritance in this county. 1655

Nov. 2—John Carew of Garivoe was adjudged to receive 820 acres of land in Connaught or Clare, in lieu of his lands in this county, forfeited for popery. He had been an adherent of the English, and opposed to the designs of the rebels, and had on several occasions disclosed their designs of plundering the country, which he had learned through spies. His testimonial, without a date, signed William Tynte, Henry Tynte, Joshua Boyle, Garrett Fitz-Gerald, states, that for these services, the rebels were incensed against him; and about two years previous to *Michaelmas last*. (when they made a strong incursion into the barony of Imokilly,) were fully resolved on his destruction; but that missing him, they went to his lands of Ballyknockan, and burned his houses and barn with at least two hundred pounds worth of corn thereon, utterly *utenanting* and wasting his lands; and that although he had several kindred among them, yet they were only such as designed him to destruction, for which they (the undersigned) thought it right to free him from any charge of *kindred money*. then impressed on others in the barony, and recommended a continuance of this exemption. In a list of his

A. D.  
1655

evidences, dated 27th November 1653, is copied a certificate without date or signature, stating, that at the enemies last being in this barony, on the “1st of this month,” among the rest of their plundering, burning and preying, John Carew of Garivoe, esq. had been at the loss of £200 worth of corn, besides two goodly thatched houses, all burned on the lands of Ballyknockane, near Ballymartyr, and that all his tenants’ corn and houses there had been also burned, and their cattle carried away by the said party. On the 18th April 1661, this John Carew petitioned the king, stating that he had no hand in the plunders, &c. against the protestants in 1641, or afterwards, having lived under the protection of the English garrisons, and that for no other cause but his religion and loyalty, he was “expulsed” out of his estate and possessions, disclaiming any concurrence in the decree for reprisals, or any entry upon them at Loughrea, and demanding his former possessions. On the 16th July 1661, the king, by sign manual, ordered them to be restored; but this was never done, nor does he appear to have obtained the reprisals at Loughrea. He was son of Sir Robert Carew of Garivoe, knight, who was son of John Carew, of the same place. Smith says that the castles of Ballycrenane and Garivoe were built by the Carews, and that in the church of Garivoe, there was in his time, an ancient tomb-stone of this family, but the inscription was not legible. On the 5th July 1779, the Rev. John Russel Carew of Cork, a protestant clergyman, inserted an advertisement in Bagnell’s Cork newspaper, stating that some advertisements had lately appeared relative to Garivoe, part of the ancient estate of his great great grandfather Sir Robert Carew, and his ancestors; that he had found king Charles II’s letter, ordering the restoration of his estates, and that he intended applying to the court of chancery for redress.

1656

All the Roman Catholic inhabitants were turned out of the city of Cork, and Protestant magistrates chosen for its government.

About this time the Quakers began first to grow into some repute in this county, of which Henry Cromwell informed Thurlow. Their meetings were attended by Colonel Phaire, Major Wallis, and most of the chief officers: some soldiers, and the

cornet of Cromwell's own troop, had turned Quakers, the latter of whom had written to him in their style. Major Hodder, then governor of Kinsale, kept one of them to preach to the soldiers.

A. D.  
1656

*May 20.*—All the Irish were driven out of Kinsale, by an order from Cromwell and Fleetwood, William Howell, being then sovereign.

Lord Broghill, having resolved to declare for the king's restoration, sent his brother lord Shannon, to Brussels, with eight lines on a small scrip of paper, nicely quilted in the collar of his doublet, to assure the king that he had 5000 of his protestant subjects, all tried men, at or near Cork, ready to attend his majesty; having heard, however, at this time, that General Monk designed his restoration, he was prevented from going to Ireland, which was, notwithstanding, the first of the three kingdoms that declared for his majesty.

1657

*May 18*—His majesty, king Charles II, was proclaimed at Cork; on the same day, Colonel Phaire was sent prisoner to Dublin, and colonel Courthorp was appointed in his place.

1660

*Oct. 10*—Lord Broghill was created earl of Orrery, sworn a privy councillor of England and Ireland, admitted into his majesty's cabinet council, and at the same time made lord president of Munster.

The Irish petitioned the king to be restored to their estates; and a day having been appointed, to hear what they had to say, Sir Nicholas Plunket and others appeared as commissioners for the Irish; and the earls of Orrery, Mountrath, and six others, for the English. His majesty after having heard both parties, declared that he was fully satisfied that all the sufferings which befel the Irish were only what they deserved, and that, having clearly forfeited their estates, the English should enjoy them. He sharply reprov'd the commissioners for daring to appear before him with so much guilt upon them; whereupon they withdrew with shame and disgrace.

The lords Orrery and Mountrath, and Sir Maurice Eustace, lord chancellor, were declared lords justices of Ireland, and sent over with a commission to hold a parliament. In this parliament

1661

- A. D. 1661 the act of settlement was afterwards passed, in which several Irish were inserted, who had their estates restored. This famous act, by which the greater part of the estates of this kingdom are now held, was drawn up chiefly by lord Orrery and Sir John Perceval.
- 1662 The courts of wards was abolished.
- 1663 Lord Orrery discovered to the lord lieutenant a design of the fanatics to seize the castle of Dublin, by which their plot was timely prevented. On the 19th of June his lordship sent orders to the governors and magistrates of all the corporations within this province, to search for and seize all the fire-arms they could find, and not to admit any person within the walls of Cork, Limerick, or Waterford, with offensive weapons, except peers, members of parliament, officers of the army, &c. The magistrates of Limerick and Waterford having, according to his lordship's directions, "purged those places of fanatics and needless papists;" great numbers of the former flocked to Cork, of which the bishop gave him intimation. His lordship immediately ordered the mayor to turn those new comers out of the city, and to hinder others from entering it, "till he went there himself to make a final purge which he intended speedily to do."
- 1665 Several rich ships were this year taken from the Dutch, and brought into Kinsale.
- 1666 *August*—The duke of Ormond visited Cork and Kinsale, on his progress from Kilkenny. He lay the first night in Cashel, at the archbishop's, from which he went to the earl of Orrery's house at Charleville, where he was nobly entertained. He next proceeded to Cork, and lay at the bishop's palace. On the following day he went to Kinsale, and dined with Mr. Southwell, and having visited the fort, he returned the same afternoon to Cork. During his progress through this county, he was attended by the earl of Orrery, the nobility and chief gentry of the county, and by the horse militia of each barony through which he passed.
- 1667 In a grant of this date to colonel Francis Willoughby, a special saving was made for the corporation of Cork, of such rights as they had to a quay in Mallow-street.

A. D.  
1667

The earl of Orrery having received intelligence that the duke of Beaufort, admiral of France, was preparing to make a descent at Kinsale, encamped all the militia and standing army of Munster, brought some of the largest guns out of his majesty's ships of war, planted batteries along the shore, laid a boom across the channel to secure the ships in the harbour, and was in a few days so well provided in every particular, that the French admiral gave over his design; nevertheless as Kinsale was an excellent harbour, but unprotected by any kind of fortification, lord Orrery prevailed on the king to permit him to erect the present royal fortification called Charles-fort, the first stone of which he laid in 1670. During his stay in Kinsale he was nobly entertained and assisted by Mr. Southwell, and attended by all the gentry of Munster.

A considerable squadron of ships being seen on this coast, the inhabitants were very much frightened; but it proved to be an English fleet, under the command of Sir Jeremy Smith, who came into Kinsale on the 13th of July.

*June*—The earl of Orrery assembled the bishop, mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Cork, with the officers of the army and militia, and gave them an account of the burning of the fleet at Chatham by the Dutch. He issued out requisite orders for the preservation of the city for his majesty, and had a cheerful assurance from all present that they would follow the same as long as they lived, and that the militia, then consisting of 600 foot and 60 horse, were ready to do duty when commanded. In case of any sea alarm, he ordered some forces to march into the Great Island, and a party of the militia to garrison the castle of Belvelly: and on this occasion also garrisons were placed in Castlemore, Mallow and Doneraile.

*Aug.*—A fire broke out in Scilly near Kinsale, which consumed a great part of the place.

*Sept.*—In the beginning of this month a general peace was proclaimed in the city of Cork, between England, France, Denmark, and Holland, with great solemnity, by drums and sound of trumpet. The mayor and aldermen in their scarlet gowms, and the rest of the council, and all the companies attended. The

- A. D. 1667 town clerk, raised on a platform, read the proclamation, and the night concluded with fire works, illuminations, &c.
- 1668 Letters patent were passed to Sir Thomas Allen, Knt. for the sealing of leather through Ireland, and the same being demanded to be done in the city, by one Thady Callaghan, gent. the corporation opposed him, and asserted that they had been in possession of the same privilege for twelve years before, by a more ancient grant from his majesty than what Callaghan produced; in consequence of which he was obliged to desist.
- 1670 Charles, fort at Kinsale was commenced: it cost £73000. On the works to the sea 100 pieces of brass cannon were mounted.  
The channel to the south of the King's marsh, now called Dunscob's marsh, was cut, and the quay on the same began to be filled up.  
Nov. 8—By a bye-law of the corporation, made on this day the sons of a freeman at the age of twenty-one years are admitted to be free, without paying any fine except the officer's fees.
- 1671 A proclamation was issued this year for all the corporations to renew their charters. The city of Cork appointed Henry Bathurst to be their agent for the renewing of theirs.
- 1672 The presidency court was abolished.  
May 21—New rules were made by the lord lieutenant and council, for the regulation of the corporations of Cork, Waterford, Kinsale, Youghal, and of other cities and towns in Ireland, by which it was ordered that the names of all persons, elected to serve the offices of chief magistrate, recorder, sheriff, or town clerk, should be presented to the lord lieutenant and the privy council, for their approval, without which they should be incapable of serving the offices to which they were respectively elected; and that in case the approval should not be signified within ten days from the time their names were presented, that the corporation should proceed to a new election of fit persons, whose names should in like manner be returned, and so until they should have chosen persons, who should be approved of as aforesaid; and that the election for offices should take place, three calendar months previous to the day upon which they were to enter upon their offices, in order to give sufficient time for new elections, in case the lord lieutenant



and council did not approve of the persons first chosen. It was at the same time also ordered, "that all strangers, merchants, traders, artizans, artificers, seamen, &c. should be admitted freemen of said cities, upon taking the necessary oaths, and upon payment or tender of 20s. fine to the chief magistrates and common council, during his or their residence for the most part, and their families constantly inhabiting within same, and no longer."

A.D.  
1672

*July 29*—The *St. David*, with seventy East India-men and forty other rich merchant ships, arrived at Kinsale.

By a proclamation issued this year Roman Catholics were forbidden to come into the cities of Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Limerick or any walled town or fortification; and by another proclamation they were (with the exception of artificers and others,) ordered to remove out of all the walled towns of Ireland; they were soon after however admitted.

Peter Fox and five other persons, pretending to be passengers in a very rich ship belonging to Holland, which was bound to France, murdered the master and three of the crew, and brought the ship into the west of this county; but by the vigilance of Robert Southwell, vice president of Munster, five of the malefactors were taken and executed, and their heads set up at Waterford, Cork, Kinsale and Glandore.

1675

The south bridge was rebuilt by the corporation.

1676

The following subsidies were this year raised in this county. The earl of Cork, £110. The earl of Barrymore, £30. The earl of Carbery, £15. The earl of Clancarty, £40. The earl of Orrery, £20. Lord Courcy, £2. Lady Clancarty, £15. The bishopricks of Cork and Ross, £32 16s. The bishoprick of Cloyne, £41 4s. The county and city of Cork, £1364 18s.

The Irish of the city of Cork were ordered, by a proclamation, to keep their markets without the walls of the city.

1677

This year died Dr. Edward Synge, bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross; by his will he bequeathed the two plowlands of Ballycrouneen in the barony of Imokilly, which formerly belonged to the sees of Cloyne, and were purchased by him from Sir John Fitzgerald, knt. to the bishops of Cloyne, and their successors for ever. He also

1678

A. D  
1678

left several charitable legacies to the poor of St. Fin-bar's, Cork, and to the poor of Youghal, Cloyne and Innoshannon.

Draw-bridges were made on the north and south bridges of the city of Cork, by order of lord Shannon the governor.

*June 10.*—The corporation of the city of Cork, by a bye-law, changed the mode of choosing the mayor and sheriffs. The mayor and two sheriffs before made choice, of three persons each out of the council, being nine in all, who with the present mayor and sheriffs made twelve. These twelve went into the castle, and there continued till they made choice of three other persons out of the common council, to be offered to the freemen as candidates for the mayoralty, one of whom they elected by votes; in case of disagreement of the twelve men until twelve o'clock at night, the mayor and sheriffs made choice next day of three more, and proceeded as before upon a choice of three persons to be offered to the freemen as candidates for the office of mayor. The new mode adopted was, that the mayor and sheriffs as formerly should choose three persons, who were to retire as before to the castle, and if they disagreed until twelve at night, the mayor was next day at eleven o'clock to call a council, the majority of which were to agree on three persons to be offered as candidates.

*Nov. 20.*—A proclamation was issued by the lord lieutenant and council, appointing "that the fairs and weekly markets of certain places, viz. Drogheda, Wexford, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Youghal and Galway, be thenceforth kept without the walls of these garrisons, and that Roman Catholics be not suffered to continue or reside in the said towns, or in any corporations where garrisons were kept, unless they had for the greatest part of twelve months past, inhabited in such towns."

1679

*March 31*—Letters were sent from the council board to the chief magistrates of the several corporations of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Youghal, Clonmel, Galwey, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Kinsale, Wexford, Athlone and Ross, for suppressing the assemblies of the papists, and prohibiting the celebration of their popish services within and without the walls of the said corporations.

*Oct.*—The earl of Orrery died in the 59th year of his age.

The county Court-house fell down the day that Doctor Creagh, titular bishop of Cork, was tried. Some persons were killed and several others had their legs and arms broken: the judge and bishop received no hurt. The court-house was rebuilt the year following.

A. D.  
1680

*Dec.*—A blazing star, whose tail exceeded 40° in length, was seen in the west of this county.

Captain Robert Brettridge gave an estate of £63 per annum, charged on the lands of Druncumer on the Blackwater, for the support of seven old soldiers who were to have 1s. 6d. per week each, and a long coat, a hat, and a pair of shoes every year. The overplus, to be applied to the apprenticing of protestant soldiers' children.

*Aug. 22.*—The duke of Ormond being lord lieutenant, came to Kinsale, and the same evening visited the new fort, where he and his retinue lodged; next morning his grace was rowed up and down to observe the harbour, and having dined at Sir Robert Southwell's, he went in the afternoon to see some trials of the pilchard fishing, with which he was very much entertained. He dined the next day at the old fort with Sir Richard Booth. In the evening he rode about the hills of Ringcurran, and lay every night at Sir Nicholas Armorer's. On the 25th, being at the new fort, "he began a health to his majesty," when there was a discharge of all the artillery. He changed its name from Ringcurran to Charles-fort, and then departed for Cork, being well satisfied with the fortification.

1681

*March 22.*—At an assizes held for this county, the grand jury addressed king Charles II, thanking him for the blessings of peace, security, and a flourishing trade, and assuring his majesty of their firm attachment to his person and government.

1682

*June 6.*—The county of the city of Cork, in imitation of Derry, Kilkenny, Limerick, and other cities in Ireland, addressed the king, declaring their abhorrence and detestation of the plot and the late association.

This year there was a most severe frost, the river Lee was frozen many weeks, and carriages passed over from the ferry slip to the east marsh. The bellfrey of St. Peter's Church was taken down and rebuilt in this year.

1683

A. D. 1684 After the death of king Charles II, the Irish being favoured by the court began to grow very insolent to the English. This year Edward Webber the mayor of Cork pulled down the sign of the duke of Monmouth's head, which had been lately set up, and caused it to be burnt with great form and solemnity.

1685 Henry earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, was presented with his freedom of the city of Cork, in a gold box by the corporation.

*Dec. 24*—Writs of *quo warranto* were issued against all the corporations of Ireland by lord Tyrconnell, and judgment was entered against most of the charters of this kingdom.

1686 The lord lieutenant Tyrconnell came to Cork, and was there sumptuously entertained by the corporation, Christopher Crofts being then mayor.

In the west of the county, the Irish began to rob and plunder openly; whereupon many, who remembered the beginning of the rebellion in 1641, were so terrified that they assembled themselves, and went into walled towns; and the Irish grew so insolent as to come in numbers with a piper playing before them, and carry off the stock and cattle of protestants in the middle of the day.

1687 Tyrconnell having gone to England, the judges went upon their circuits through the country, "pursuing such instructions as he had prescribed to them before his departure, which were severe and prejudicial enough to the English and to the protestant clergy." They found the gaols stocked with torics and Irish robbers; but Irish sheriffs and Irish juries being unwilling to convict them, not one in forty was found guilty; and in cases where facts were so notoriously plain, that it was impossible not to find the prisoners guilty, when any of the grandees were interested in their behalf, it was usual for the prisoners to be called at the bar by wrong names, and then discharged for want of prosecution. To these arts of evading punishment, several menaces were added to terrify the plaintiff from prosecuting, an instance of which is related in the conduct of the earl of Clancarty. A poor butcher who resided at Mallow, having refused the servants of that nobleman a horse, they violently seized him by force. The butcher having complained in presence of the earl

to the judges of assize, they ordered the earl to make him restitution, which he promised to do; but as soon as the judges had departed, he took some of his troopers with him, and went to the man's house, and told him that he was come to give him satisfaction for his horse; whereupon he forced him out of his house, and ordering his troopers to get ready a blanket, they tossed him in it, ever and anon letting him fall upon the stones, till they broke him as completely as if upon the wheel, and left him dead upon the spot; while the earl stood by, a barbarous and inhuman spectator. The family of this butcher had a considerable tract of Clancarty's estate afterwards granted to them by king William, which were called "the lands of the butcher of conscience."

A. D.  
1687

*Feb.* 11.—Sir James Cotter, Knt. was appointed by James II, governor of the city of Cork, and of the Great Island, to keep the officers and soldiers in good order and discipline.

1689

*Feb.* 23.—Lieutenant-general Justin M'Carty, commander in chief in Munster, gave an order to lieutenant-colonel M'Donough, "to seize all arms, ammunition, and serviceable horses, in Orrery and Duhallow, except those which belonged to privy councillors and persons in the army; and also, except swords and baggonets of persons of quality, or gentlemen." An account was to be kept, that satisfaction might be made for them, and no outrage was to be committed in the execution of this order.

26.—M'Carty appointed Sir James Cotter to command his majesty's forces, in the city, the fort, and within the liberties of Cork.

*Feb.* 28.—The Bandonians, having heard that the earl of Clancarty was marching with six companies, to reinforce the troop of horse and the two companies of foot then in their town, commanded by captain Daniel O'Neil, disarmed the garrison, killed some soldiers, took possession of their horses and arms, and would have done much more if they had been assisted. They then shut their gates, and generously refused to give up any of their leaders; but in the end they purchased their pardon for £1000, with the demolition of their walls, which were razed to the ground, and never since rebuilt.

About this time a large party of Irish horse and foot entered

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1689

Cork, and at midnight disarmed all the protestants of the town, and on the following day seized their horses. They acted similarly in all the neighbouring villages; and broke into the houses of several principal citizens, from whence they took great sums of money.

*March 4.*—M'Carty gave a warrant to Sir James Cotter, then colonel of dragoons, to search for and seize all horses, arms, and ammunition, in the county of Cork, from persons not licensed by him.

*March 12.*—King James landed at Kinsale, and soon after arrived at Cork, where on the following Sunday, he heard mass in a chapel belonging to a monastery on the north side of the city of Cork. He was supported through the streets of the city by two Franciscan friars, and attended by many others of the same order in their habits. This abbey, according to Wadding, was founded by Mac Carthy More in 1231; but Ware says in 1240 by Philip Prendergast. From the strict discipline observed here, it acquired the name of the mirror of Ireland. Here was a most stately church, where several of the principal persons of Munster were interred, and near it was a celebrated spring, which the friars pretended had the virtue of curing sore eyes, by the miraculous intercession of St. Francis. The possessions of this house were granted by queen Elizabeth to Andrew Skiddy, who assigned them to the earl of Cork, by whom they were given to his son lord Broghill, afterwards earl of Orrery.

*May 1.*—Admiral Herbert being on the south coast of Ireland, discovered the French fleet at anchor in Bantry bay; but after several ineffectual attempts to engage them at advantage, he was compelled to stand out to sea, as well to get his ships into line, as to gain the wind of the enemy; but he found them so cautious in bearing down that he could not get an opportunity of doing so; in consequence of which he continued battering upon a stretch till five in the afternoon, when the French admiral stood into the bay. Admiral Herbert's ship, and some others, being disabled in their rigging, could not follow them, but continued for some time before the bay, and the admiral gave them a shot at parting.

*June*—In this and the following month, Sir James Cotter was appointed to receive the rents of various lands in Barrymore, Imokilly, and Kerricurrihy, which appear to have been the lands of the protestants which had been sequestered.

A. D.  
1689

*June 18*—Mr. Richard Mansell of Cork, narrowly escaped being hanged, for refusing to take the brass money which king James had issued.

*July 20*.—Sir James Cotter was appointed head ranger of Shannon Park, in the county of Cork.

*Aug. 11*.—Lord Clare, governor of Cork, committed all the protestants of the city to St. Peter's, Christ church, and the court houses. On the 10th Sept. several were sent to Blarney castle, and on the 11th many to Macroom. On the 13th October, all the churches were shut up. In several places the governors went into houses and shops, and seized what they found, without the formality of a pretence, and took it away. Monsieur Boileau, who was governor of Cork with lord Clare, "not failing in any punctilio of his country's dragooning," was supposed to have sent off for France the value of £30,000 in money, leather, and other commodities, the spoils of the protestants of this rich city.

*Sept. 13*.—Major-general Sgravenmoer sent colonel Donep to burn the bridge of Mallow, and to view the castle, who having done so, returned on the 17th, with an account that above one hundred protestant families thereabouts were in great fear of the rapparees, who had orders from the governor of Cork to burn their houses. The major-general thereupon sent a party under major Tittinghoft to protect them, who engaged the Irish, who were three or four thousand in number, and by a stratagem completely routed them.

Sir Thomas Southwell and several other gentlemen of this county, when marching with their servants to join lord Kingston at Sligo, were met by the high sheriff of the county Galway, and forced to surrender, upon promise of safety and liberty; notwithstanding which they were afterwards treated with the greatest indignity and cruelty.

*Dec. 11*.—The grand jury of this county passed a presentation for raising £100 for the seamen who brought over king James.

A. D.  
1690

Youghal surrendered to 50 dragoons of king William's army.

*Aug. 9*—The governor of Youghal marched with 36 dragoons and 42 foot to Castlemartyr, which he obliged to surrender, and the garrison to march out without arms or horses.

Major Pettinghoff marched from Mallow with a party of horse and dragoons within nine miles of Cork, and attacked 3000 Irish rapparees, with others who were posted there, 500 of whom he killed, and drove the remainder into Cork. The consternation of the enemy was so great, that eight troops of the English rode through the north suburbs, and up Blarney lane, without any considerable opposition.

*Sept. 22*—The earl of Marlborough arrived in Cork harbour with a body of forces, which consisted of nine complete regiments, besides two detachments amounting to 500 men, his entrance was opposed by the enemy with a battery of eight guns, which he soon however silenced, by sending some armed boats on shore, and on the 23d landed without further opposition. On the 22d major-general Sgravenmoer was sent by the baron de Ginckle with 900 horse and 300 dragoons to join the earl, who on the day he landed detached the greater part of the land forces, headed by the duke of Grafton to Passage, and followed himself; and having the day after approached within a mile of Cork, he gave orders for mounting the cannon, in which he received great assistance from five or six hundred seamen and a body of marines, who, headed by the duke of Grafton, drew the artillery, though opposed by two troops of dragoons and a body of foot from the town. On the 25th, Tettau with 1000 men, having drawn some cannon to the Fair hill at the north side of the town, for the purpose of attacking the new forts and Shandon castle, the Irish immediately set fire to the suburbs between him and them, and abandoning the forts and castle, retired with precipitation into the city. The English having occupied the castle, planted some guns there and fired into the city. About the same time Sgravenmoer, with 1200 horse and dragoons, passed the river and took up his quarters at Gill-abbey. On the 26th the duke of Wirtemberg with his Danes, and La Mellonière with some French and Dutch foot, arrived and encamped before the town. On the







27th, the English took possession of Cat fort which the enemy had abandoned, and raising a battery there, threw bombs into the city, and fired their cannon upon the great fort, from the frier's garden, and from another battery above the fort near the abbey. At the same time general Sgravenmoer, having passed the river, sent lieutenant Horatio Townshend with two files of men to the top of the steeple of the cathedral, which commanded the fort, who shot the governor, and did other considerable execution. To remove this party, the Irish traversed two guns against the steeple, and shook it exceedingly; whereupon the men offered to go down, but Townshend with invincible courage commanded those below to take away the ladder, and continued in that post till the fort surrendered the next day. By this time the cannon from the Red abbey had made a breach in the city wall, and brought the besieged to a parley; but in consequence of their not accepting the terms which were offered, the besiegers soon made a considerable breach, and the Danes from the north, and four regiments of English from the south, under brigadier Churchill, passed the river to the custom-house marsh, in order to storm the town. The grenadiers under lord Colchester led the van with incredible bravery, exposed to the enemy's fire, being encouraged by the duke of Grafton and other resolute volunteers. Here it was that the duke was mortally wounded by a musquet shot.\* The van posted themselves under the bank of the marsh, which served as a counter-scarp to the city wall; and at the same time the Salamander and another vessel coming up with the tide to the end of the marsh, directly before the wall, played their cannon at the breach, and threw bombs into the city. On the 28th, every thing being ready for a general assault, colonel M'Ellicott the governor agreed to surrender the town and the garrison and himself as prisoners of war, upon condition that no injury should be done to the inhabitants, and that the general should endeavour to obtain for them his majesty's pardon. The governor, previous to the capitulation, had taken £500 from the inhabitants, to spare the town and suburbs from being burnt; notwithstanding which, without any provocation or necessity, he caused the suburbs to

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1690

\* The place where he was killed is now called Grafton's Alley.

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1690

be set on fire at both ends, whereby a great part of the city, was destroyed, and hundreds of protestants by this breach of faith reduced to beggary. The protestant magistrates now re-assumed their offices, proclaimed the king and queen, and put the place into some order. On the morning of the 29th, several seamen and other loose persons entered the city through the breach, and plundered many houses, especially those of the papists; but as soon as the bridge could be repaired the earl of Marlborough, the duke of Wirtemberg, and general Sgravenmoer entered the town, and took much pains to preserve it from further damage. In the afternoon all the papists were ordered by proclamation, on pain of death, to deliver up their arms, and repair to the east marsh, where all who had been in arms were secured, and put under guards, the officers, in the county court-house, and the rest in other places, which was very necessary, there being near 5000 prisoners, and more than 350 officers. This conquest cost his majesty not so many as 50 men killed and wounded.

Cork being thus reduced, was put under the government of colonel Hales. Brigadier Villiers was the same day detached with a party to possess himself of Kinsale, which not being tenable was deserted by the enemy. On the 2d of October lord Marlborough came thither with the army, and on the following day major-general Tettau and colonel Fitz-Patrick, with about 800 men, got over in boats unperceived near Ringroan castle, and marched down towards the old fort, which they boldly assaulted and took by storm, whereupon the enemy retired into the castle; but at the same time three barrels of their gunpowder took fire at the gate, and blew it up with about 40 soldiers. At length the governor colonel Driscoil, and 200 of the garrison being killed, the rest surrendered upon promise of quarter.

Colonel Churchill in a state dispatch, says of the English garrison then in Cork. "They are fit to conquer, for they must do that, or starve, which they were very nigh doing, and consequently desperate. They can draw out 500 men, and not 100 pair of shoes among them, which are not to be got there for money if they had it."

*Oct. 5.*—Trenches were opened against Charles-fort; but on

the 15th a breach being made by the Danes, and the English being masters of the counterscarp, the governor surrendered upon honorable terms.

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1690

*Dec*—One Mac Fineen, a prisoner in Cork, escaped, and having got together a party of 400 men marched to Iniskeen; but finding it guarded, they went to Castletown, where was a lieutenant and 30 dragoons, who bravely defended the place; but were at length forced to surrender.

About this time the Irish who expected to be protected by the English were ordered to come within the line, viz. Castlehaven, Macroom, Mallow, Ballyhooly, Fermoy bridge, Cappoquin, Cahir, &c. being the English quarters.

A Dutch ship which had been made a prize in Bantry bay, was retaken from the Irish by colonel Becher. Thirty-six of the enemy were drowned and as many more made prisoners.

*Jan.* 24.—1500 of the Irish, who were encouraged by the arrival of Tyrconnel and others from France, with fresh supplies of arms, ammunition, &c. attacked Fermoy; but the Danes who defended it beat them back. Soon after 14 troops of horse and dragoons joined them, with which they moved towards Ballymagooly, under the command of brigadier Carroll, whereupon general Tettau with 700 horse and 300 foot marched against them and put them to flight.

1691

*Feb.* 20.—The lords justices issued a proclamation, decrying king James's brass money.

*March* 21.—A detachment of 400 horse and foot under major Culliford marched from Cork towards Ballyclogh, where the enemy were entrenching themselves; but on his approach they deserted their works, and left seven of their men, four of whom were officers, to be taken prisoners. At Bantry also, 70 of the Irish were killed, and 15 taken prisoners.

24—Mr. Becher having seized an island on the coast, harrassed the Irish from thence.

*April* 11.—Clonakilty was attacked by 500 Irish, who were however beaten off by the garrison. On the following day about 1500 of the Irish assaulted Iniskeen, and burnt the whole village except one house into which the garrison retired, and bravely defended until relief came from Bandon.

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1691

Macroon was attacked by a great number of the Irish, who fled upon the approach of major Kink, with 300 dragoons.

*April 30*—Capt. Thornicroft and lieutenant Hayes upon their return from Ballymagooly with 100 of the Cork garrison, was attacked by Sir James Cotter, major Slingsby, and 300 of the Irish. The English had but just time to draw up into an old decayed pound at Six-mile Water, where the ditch was scarce breast high, and in many places broken; they resisted however several attacks for the space of three hours, and at last forced the enemy to retire with the loss of 60 men killed, and as many wounded. Major Slingsby was carried prisoner to Cork, where he died of his wounds. The English lost but eight soldiers and two carmen, and had five wounded. This engagement was called the fight of Bottle hill.

*May 1*.—Charles Boyle obtained letters patent from king William and queen Mary, to be governor of the city and county of Cork.

An engagement took place between the militia and the Irish at the ford of Ballyderawn, in which the former were successful. In the same month lieutenant Moore met with a party near Bantry, where he killed five, and cornet Evanson four of the enemy. On the 15th the militia of Bandon took captain Hugh Donovan and six of his regiment prisoners, and surprized forty rapparees in a wood, as they were at supper, from whom they took twenty horses and other booty. About this time also the Dragon and Advice, frigates, being in Baltimore bay landed 100 seamen, who, joining with some of the militia, marched up the country, but contented themselves with a booty of cattle.

*June*.—Inniskeen was, by order of governor Cox, fortified and a garrison of the militia put into it, a party of whom he detached under colonel Townshend towards Bantry, where they killed near 100 rapparees, and brought off a great deal of plunder. Colonel Hastings marched from Cork and seized Drumana, on the Blackwater. Major Stroud, at the head of a party of militia, killed several rapparees near Ballyclough, and lieutenant-colonel Moore, ten days after, slew 60 more near Bandon.

*July*.—500 of the militia under colonel Becher met 400 Irish

near Skibbereen, and put them to flight. The Irish had near 60 killed, and the militia obtained a great booty of cattle.

A. D.  
1691

The English and Dutch Smyrna fleets appeared in the harbour of Kinsale.

*August 13.*—Lord Kinsale quitted king James's party and retired to his estate.

Several rapparees were killed by major Fenwick near Macroom, and seven others were slain in Minterbarra.

*Oct. 7.*—The account of the articles being signed and exchanged for the surrender of Limerick having arrived in Cork, the citizens expressed their joy by bonfires, and discharges of cannon from the walls and the ships in the harbour. The Irish foot having marched from Limerick to Cork, upon the surrender of the former city, to be shipped for France, several of them embarked in the Breda frigate, which lay at anchor in Cork harbour. On the 12th she accidentally took fire and blew up, most of the men being lost: Captain Tenet the commander, was taken up alive, but died within an hour.

*Nov.*—The Irish horse were shipped off at Cork. The commissary-general of the Danish forces went with them, to receive their bills of exchange and to see the transport ships sent back.

*Dec. 9.*—The following testimonial of his conduct, while he was governor of Cork, under James II, was given to Sir James Cotter, knt. "We the undernamed of the city of Corke doe declare, that during Sir James Cotter's being governor of the said city and county, the protestants thereof, (as much as in him lay,) did receive all manner of countenance and favour from him, and that, instead of being confined or imprisoned upon all alarms, as we were by his predecessors and successors in that government, he desired all such of us as were by them turned out of the city and our houses, to [ ] into them again, and that during his government there should be no such hardship put upon us, which he justly performed; for which reason, and no other that we could either know or heare of, he hath, (to our great prejudices,) been removed, being by the French faction represented as a man not fit to be trusted, where any protestants were. All which we hold

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1691

ourselves obliged to certify under our hands att Corke, this 9th day of December, 1691." (Signed) Daniel Crone, Mayor. P. Renew, Samuel Love, sheriffs. Walter Neale, rector and vicar of St. Mary's Shandon, and vicar-general of the diocess of Cork and Ross. Wm. Carr, John Gillman, Fra. Rogers, Wm. Roberts, Ulick Greene, Edmund Knapp. A similar certificate was at the same time given to him by the lord bishop of Cork and Ross, who however declared in it, that he knew nothing of the cause of his removal. He had also a certificate, (signed) Fr. Pomeroy, dean, Edw. Synge, rector and vicar of Christ church, Corke. On the 12th of May 1692, Charles Northcote certified, "that when he, Mr. William Southwell, and Mr. Symon Griffith, were sent prisoners from off the French fleet, in the harbour of Cork, to Sir James Cotter, governor of the said city, the said Sir James Cotter did use them with all humanity and kindness he was able, notwithstanding their being under sentence for treason against the then government, and that he ventured to be kind to them, beyond their hopes and reasonable expectations."

1692

*Jan.* 19.—A great frost began in Ireland, and continued until the middle of February.

*March* 23.—A proclamation was published, declaring the war in Ireland to be at an end.

Provisions being exceedingly scarce after the war, 20 ships laden with various kinds arrived at Cork, under convoy of the Smyrna merchant, from England.

*July* 18—Four French men of war, having been disabled by admiral Russel at the battle of La Hogue, were brought into Kinsale by the king's ships. On the 1st of August Sir George Rook arrived in the same harbour with the squadron under his command, and about 40 English and Dutch merchant ships.

*Nov.*—There was a violent storm which did great damage at Cork and Kinsale. In Bantry bay a privateer of 20 guns belonging to St. Maloes, perished.

1693

The flesh shambles of Cork were erected by the corporation, in the centre of the city, at the expense of £481 5s. St. Mary Shandon church was built in the same year.



A party of about 40 Tories came to Skibberreen, where having killed two revenue officers, they plundered the custom-house, and carried off all the goods therein. A. D. 1694

A tip-staff was sent from Dublin by the house of commons, against James French and Simon Dring, sheriffs of the city of Cork, for quartering soldiers on private house-keepers.

*Jan. 20.*—The common council of Cork ordered that the Roman Catholics imposed on them as freemen by the late king James without taking the usual oaths, should not be deemed freemen of this city for the future. 1695

*July 30.*—The Devonshire, man of war, had her deck blown up by accident in Kinsale harbour, and thirty men wounded.

*May 16*—The deputy governor of this county, with the bishops, clergy, and gentry thereof, entered into an association for the defence of his majesty's person and government.

The townsmen of Youghal, having manned out a boat with about 40 seamen and soldiers, took a French privateer, which lay at anchor under Cable island, and had seized some boats belonging to the town. 1696

*Nov.*—Amos Godsell, Thomas Lapp, Joseph Maddock, Joseph Franklin, Thomas Millerd, William Delahide, sen. and James Baker, freemen of the city of Cork, petitioned the house of commons on behalf of themselves, and the greatest part of the traders who were freemen, against the mayor and common council of that city, complaining of several unreasonable taxes imposed upon them since the surrender of the city to king William, and stating amongst other things, that the gateage paid by the foreigners since the year 1690, was much more than the corporation had expended in repairing their walls and bridges; that the revenue of the city amounted to £700 per annum, which was sufficient to defray all the expenses of the corporation, to repair the walls and bridges, and to pay their just debts; and that the common council exempted themselves, by a bye-law made by themselves, from having soldiers quartered on them, and at the same time quartered them on the petitioners. On the 22d the petition was argued, and counsel heard, and witnesses examined on both sides, when it was resolved, *nem. con.*, that the petitioners had fully proved 1697

A. D.  
1697

their allegations, and that the levying of gateage complained of was exorbitant, arbitrary, and illegal. It was at the same time ordered that Mr. James French the late mayor, should be taken into the custody of the serjeant at arms, for contemptuous words which he had spoken against the house; and that Mr. Theophilus Morris, one of the late sheriffs, be summoned to attend the house, to answer a complaint against him for discouraging the prosecution of the petition.

*Dec. 24.*—A body of troops in the service of William III arrived from Flanders, and landed at Bantry bay.

1698

The old barrack to the east of Elizabeth's fort was built this year.

*Aug. 25.*—The marquis of Winchester and the earl of Galway lords justices, arrived at Cork. They were met some miles from the town by the bishop and clergy of the diocese, and several gentlemen, and were received at the gates by the mayor and aldermen in their formalities, by whom they were sumptuously entertained, at the expense of £200, and were made free of the city. On the 26th they went to Kinsale, visited the fort, and reviewed Sir Matthew Bridge's regiment of foot. On the 28th, they reviewed the royal regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel Hamilton, and the same day returned to Cork, where, after having taken a view of the Harbour, they were entertained by the bishop. On the following day they left Cork for Limerick.

There were in this county 30 regular clergy and 97 seculars, of whom 75 were this year shipped off from Cork, their passage and provisions being paid for by act of parliament.

An agreement was entered into between Timothy Tuckey and William Dunscombe, whereby the latter was to build a "stone bridge from Tuckey's kea\* to the east or Dunscombe's marsh." This bridge was built in the following year.

\* Tuckey's quay was originally the bank or waste ground outside the city wall, extending 1030 feet from "the south river Lee, to the river of the middle key," and was bounded on the east by a channel of the river, which divided it from Dunscombe's marsh. The south part of it was afterwards called Post Office quay. The channel was at a subsequent period filled up, and with the quays at each side, now forms the Grand Parade.

William Worth, granted the Spittle lands, with those of east and West Ballynamought and Cahirgall to the mayor and constables of the Staple, in trust for St. Stephen's, or the Blue Coat Hospital. This charity had been founded by Dr. Edward Worth, bishop of Killaloe and dean of Cork, some time before the restoration; and the hospital seems to have been possessed of the estates in the north liberties, long before the above grant, as appears from an order of council of October 7, 1674, mentioned by Smith, while the name of the other estates, "Spittle lands," as well as some passages in William Worth's grant, indicate a similar previous ownership. A letter of attorney\* also, (the original of which is in the possession of Mr. A. Abel) corroborates this view; so that on the whole, it seems that William Worth took on himself to remodel the charity, without being himself in any respect the founder.

A. D.  
1699

\* The following is a copy of the letter of attorney, above mentioned.

I, Domnick Sarsfield, Esq. mayor of ye city of Corcke, and prior of ye hospitall of St. Stephen, without ye south gate of ye said city, pursuant to an order lately made in the common council of the said city; doe by these presents, impower and authorise Michael Gold, of the city of Corck, gent, my lawful attorney, to ask, [ ] levy, sue for, and recover from John Cornish, butcher, an [ ] ye lessees and tenants of the lands and tenants, belonging to ye said hospitall, to ye use, and in trust for ye Reverend fathers of ye society of Jesus, liveing in ye said city, ye sume of three score pounds sterling, yearly, to commence from ye 25th day of March last, and to continue as in ye said order of council is settled, and to ask, have, receive, sue for, and recover ye sume of £30 sterling, due of ye said salary to ye said fathers, for half a year, ending ye 29th of 7ber last. And I do likewise impower and authorise ye said Michael Gold, pursuant to ye said order of council, and by direction and approbation of ye said fars. in case he be refused payment by ye said John Cornish, or any other ye tenants or lessees, to distraine for what rents and arrears are or shall be due, and to sue, arrest, attatch, and prosecute all and every ye said tenants and lessees, and upon recovery or payment to him, to pay and satisfye over unto ye said fathers, ye said three score pounds, and what ye said attorney shall doe in and concerning ye said matters, I doe by these presents ratify, allow, and confirme. Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of February, 1689.

DOM. SARSFIELD, Mayor. (SEAL.)

Being present, } JAMES GALWEY,  
                          } DON. KEEFFE,

A. D.  
1701

*June*—Twelve regiments of foot embarked at Cork for Flanders.

*Dec. 15*—The mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of Cork addressed his majesty king William, setting forth their attachment to his person and government, and that they would aid him with their lives and fortunes, against the French king and all his enemies.

Admiral Sir Stafford Fairborne and General Earle, being at Cork, were sumptuously entertained by the citizens and presented with their freedom in silver boxes.

1703

An act was passed this year for cleansing the channel of the harbour of Cork.

*July*—The Duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, made a progress through this province, and reviewed the forces and garrisons of Waterford, Cork, Kinsale, Limerick, &c.

*Nov. 18*—Upon petition of the sovereign of Kinsale, it was ordered that the light-house at the old head of Kinsale might have lights as usual.

1704

Sixty-two Roman Catholic Priests were registered in the county and city of Cork, of which fifty-two were in the county and four in the city.

1705

Sir John Jennings with a squadron of Ships of war, and three French privateer prizes came into Cork harbour.

1706

A great part of the walls of the city of Cork being in a ruinous condition, there was an order of council to have several of the breaches stopped, and all the stairs leading thereto taken down, and the same year a great part of the city wall facing the east marsh was taken down accordingly.

*August*—Several regiments of horse and foot encamped near Cork under the command of major-general Langston, in order to be embarked for Catalonia.

Dean Swift about this time, thus writes in relation to Cork: "There is not an acre in Ireland turned to half its advantage, yet it is better improved than the people, and all those evils are the effects of English misrule, so your sons and grandchildren will find to their sorrow. Cork indeed was a place of trade, but for some years past is gone to decay, and the wretched merchants, instead of being dealers, are peddlars and cheats."

*April 3.*—The high sheriff, grand jury, deputy governor, justices of the peace, clergy, &c. of this county addressed the queen, testifying their abhorrence of the designed invasion of the French, promising that they would stand by her majesty, with their lives and fortunes, and thanking her for the dispatch used in sending out the fleet and assembling the land forces. A. D. 1708

An epidemic fever visited Cork from the month of August until the following January.

The foundation of the exchange was laid.

This year the last presentment for killing wolves was made in this county. 1710

The wooden bridge at the north end of the city of Cork was taken down, and a new bridge erected, the piers, arches, and buttments of which, were faced with hewn stone. 1712

*May 7.*—Mary Earberry was burnt at Gallows green, for poisoning her husband.

The wooden bridge at the south end of the city of Cork was taken down, and a stone bridge erected at the expense of the corporation. 1713

The earl of Sunderland presented addresses to king George I, on his accession to the throne from the high sheriff, grand jury, justices of the peace, gentlemen and freeholders of the county, and the grand jury, freeholders, gentlemen, and principal inhabitants of the county of the city of Cork, and also from the corporations of Kinsale and Charleville. 1714

There was a great fall of snow, which continued two months. 1715

North gaol was built by a tax on the inhabitants.

The Green Coat Hospital was built on a waste piece of ground adjoining the old church-yard, where the old parish church formerly stood, till it was demolished in the late wars. This ground was presented by the Reverend Dr. Henry Maule, then incumbent of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, to whom it then belonged.

The battle of Glanmire was fought on Saturday, the 11th of June. It was occasioned by the soldiers of the regiment who lay in the old barrack, who turned out for their arrears and pay, which were detained from them for some time. They marched out of the

A.D. 1716 barrack, and went up to lower Glasheen, with drums beating, and colours flying, crossed the river Lee, went to the foot of Dublin hill, and encamped in a field belonging to one Peter Healy, where they halted a few days, and then marched to Glanmire. At this time they were pursued by a regiment of soldiers, who landed that morning at the Cove of Cork, with two brass field pieces; upon which the mutineers made a stand at the further side of the bridge, headed by a Dutchman, named John Christopher Gurry, and some others of their own regiment, who made a resolute defence: their ammunition having failed, they made use of their buttons as a substitute for bullets, when at last they gave way, and retreated in disorder. The Dutchman, and Coffee, and Holland, two of the ringladers, were taken, tried by a court-martial, and shot at Gallows-green. Many others were whipt severely.

Christ church being in a ruinous condition, was taken down, and rebuilt in the year 1720, by a tax of one shilling per ton, laid on all coal and culm brought into the city. The corporation gave £200 towards the expense of the building.

1718 The king's castle was taken down in this year, and houses were built on its site. The queen's castle was standing in the reign of James I. Both were situated at the lower end of Castle street.

The site of Skiddy's and Brettridge's alms' houses which were at this time connected with one-another, having fallen into decay, the corporation determined upon finding another site, and letting the ancient one for the benefit of the charities, and accordingly took a piece of ground from the trustees of the Green Coat hospital, upon which they erected a building capable of containing the inmates under the wills both of Skiddy and Brettridge.

*Dec. 20*—War was proclaimed in Cork against Spain.

1719 The Mardyke walk was commenced at the private expense of Mr. Edward Webber, who also built a house at the west end, where there were good gardens planted with fruit, for the accommodation and entertainment of persons who frequented the walk.

The new barrack in Elizabeth's fort was built. In the same

year, the foundation of the North Charitable Infirmary was laid, and St. Peter's school and alms house were built, as also Kyrle's quay, on the east side of the north gaol.

A. D.  
1719

An act was passed, whereby, after reciting, "that it had been found by experience, that all cities well furnished with public lights in the dark nights are much freer from murders, robberies, thefts, and other insolencies, than such cities as are not so furnished, and for want of them, many accidents in the night time have happened, to the ruin of several inhabitants residing in such cities," it was enacted, amongst other provisions for lighting several towns and cities, that William Maynard, Esq. Samuel Wilson and Jeremiah Forster, merchants, their executors and administrators, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, during the space of twenty-one years, to cause public lights to be erected and maintained in the city of Cork, and the liberties thereof.

*Jan* 19.—St. Nicholas's church was begun to be erected.

1720

St. Anne's Shandon church was commenced upon the old foundation, where St. Mary Shandon stood: it was determined to make it a distinct parish, upon the demise or removal of the then incumbent. It was erected by subscription. The steeple is of hewn stone, 120 feet high, with a spire 50 feet in addition, which was erected in the year 1749. In this same year Blackrock castle was built.

*April* 18.—Captains Henry Ward and Francis Fitz-Gerald were hanged and quartered at Gallows-green, for enlisting men for the service of the pretender.

1722

*May* 19.—One William Roe stood in the pillory, and on the 23d was severely whipt for repeating the following seditious words, "may king James the third enjoy his own again."

Lord Shannon, one of the lords justices of Ireland, was entertained by the corporation of Cork, and presented with his freedom in a gold box.

*May* 14—St. Paul's church was built by a subscription of the parishioners. The ground where it is situated was granted by the corporation to bishop Browne.

1723

The old custom-house being too small, it was taken down and

1724

- A. D. a new one erected the same year; which building is now occupied by the Royal Cork Institution.
- 1725 The cathedral church of St Fin-Bar's was taken down in order to be rebuilt.
- 1726 *June 20*—The east end of St. Nicholas's church was greatly damaged by thunder and lightning, and some of the books and cushions were burnt.  
Douglas factory was begun to be built.
- 1727 *March 14*.—There happened one of the greatest inundations known in this city before that time; the water was one foot two inches over the highest part of the quays; it blew a storm all the night before at S. W.
- 1728 This year the building of South gaol was commenced, and was finished in 1730. A wooden bridge was built on Dunscombe's marsh by alderman Crone.  
*Feb. 2*—There being a scarcity of provisions this year, a desperate mob arose, and broke open the cellars of the mayor, and did other considerable mischief. They were at length suppressed by the military, who were compelled to fire upon them. In the beginning of June there were great riots between the weavers and butchers at the fair of this city.
- 1729 The north and south chapels were built; the latter was afterwards burnt.  
An act was passed for cleansing and deepening the harbours and rivers of Cork, Galway, Sligo, Drogheda and Belfast; and for erecting a ballast-office in each.  
According to the accounts of the collector of the duty on coals, from 1719 to 1729 there were about 6000 tons of coal burnt in this city yearly.
- 1730 The dragon was blown off the exchange.
- 1731 A new bridewell, and a bridge on Hanan's marsh, which led to the quaker's meeting-house, were this year built.
- 1732 According to a return made by the hearth money collectors in this and the following year, there were in the city of Cork, 2569 Protestant, and 5398 Roman Catholic families.  
On Whit-sun Monday and Whit-sun Tuesday, the weavers, combers, and other persons belonging to the cloathing trade, paraded the streets, with a loom drawn by horses.



*Sept.*—A large bridge was erected between Haman's and Pike's marshes, which last, with the quay called Pike's quay, was then filled up. A. D. 1732

The corporation erected shambles for the sale of meal and milk at the south side of the city, which cost £140. 1733

Forty carcasses of beef were seized, and burnt before the exchange of Cork, as not being fit for transportation. 1735

An act was passed this year, whereby, after reciting, "that the cathedral church of St. Fin-barry in the city of Cork was by length of time grown so ruinous and decayed, that it was not safe for the inhabitants of said parish to attend divine service therein, and that it had become absolutely necessary to pull down the same in order to have it rebuilt, and that the economy of the dean and chapter belonging to said cathedral, by reason of the smallness of its fund, and that the inhabitants of said parish, by reason of their poverty, were unable to support the whole charge of rebuilding the cathedral;" and also reciting the necessity for a work-house in the city of Cork, and the willingness of the corporation of Cork to appropriate a convenient piece of ground for the purpose; it was enacted that one shilling per ton duty should be laid on coals and culm brought into the city, towards the building of the cathedral and of a work-house, to be applied for five years towards the expense of the cathedral, and for the remainder of the time, to the building and support of the work-house.

St. Fin-barry's free school and library were founded by archdeacon Pomroy, for the education of such children as the bishop should recommend.

Several weirs were presented by the grand jury as nuisances, and removed by the sheriffs. 1737

Gill-abbey castle fell down, after standing 980 years. 1738

*May 4*—On this and the previous day was fought the famous stag match between the county and city gentlemen. The latter lost ten battles out of twelve.

*June*—The Charming Sally of Bristol, (captain John Maddox commander,) when within 300 leagues westward of Ireland, struck against a grampus of enormous size; the ship gave a terrible bounce, and overset all the chests, &c. in the cabin, and between

A. D.  
1738

decks. It was supposed that the fish was cut dreadfully, as the sea was stained with his blood: shortly afterwards the ship began to fill with water, and upon examination, it was found to have been much injured, and to prevent her sinking, the crew stuffed pieces of beef and pork between the planks, and by continual pumping kept her above water for five days, at the end of which period they met a sloop from Portugal bound to Cork, into which they went, and thus arrived safe in this city in a few days.

13—Murtagh Oge O'Sullivan, of Eyres, in this county, published in a Cork newspaper an advertisement of this date, stating, "that he had been charged with the harbouring of tories and rapparees;" and giving notice, that he would stand his trial for the same at the next general assizes.

1739

*Nov. 5.*—War was proclaimed in Cork against the king of Spain.

*Dec. 26.*—The river Lee was frozen by one of the hardest frosts in the memory of man, usually called "the hard frost"; during the time it lasted tents were fixed on the river, from the north strand to Blackrock, and several amusements were carried on there, which continued even after the commencement of the thaw. One day a quaker having imprudently ventured too far down the channel, the ice broke, and he fell in. An arch wag seeing what happened, ran to the first tent and asked the owner, if any smuggled goods were in the cellar, and if so, desired him to secure them, otherwise they would be seized, as an exciseman had just gone down there to search. During this frost, Lough a Drippel near Dunmanway, remained without freezing.

1740

The corn market was built.

During the summer of this year there was a great scarcity, and numbers of the poor perished, though several were daily fed at a public mess in this city. There was a large pit dug at the back of the Green in Shandon church-yard, where several hundred indigent persons were buried, for want of money to purchase graves for themselves.

1741

*Sept.*—Captain Chipps arrived in Cork from Dantzic in thirty days, in an open boat of six tons burthen, with only one boy. He had before made a voyage in a sloop from Barbadoes, with only one man.

Letters patent passed for erecting within the city and liberties of Cork, "one guild or fraternity of brewers and malsters". Alderman Robert Atkins was thereby appointed first master, and Mr. William Clarke, and Mr. Matthias Smyth, first wardens. A. D.  
1713

*April 10.*—War was proclaimed in this city against France. 1711

*Sept.*—A very high tide overflowed the quays, and filled all the cellars in the town, and did considerable mischief. 1715

The body of True Blues first assembled in this city.

The sum of £70,000 was borrowed by government, to be expended in providing arms for the use of the militia of this kingdom, and in erecting a battery or batteries, for the defence and security of Cork harbour.

The militia of Cork at this time consisted of 3000 foot and 200 horse. 1716

*Aug.*—Richard Dooly was fined £10, for saying in open court during the assizes, "that he did not expect justice whilst the mayor sat on the bench."

An attempt was made by above 1600 French and Spanish prisoners to possess themselves of Kinsale, and of all the arms and ammunition there; the plot was however discovered. 1717

Methodists first came to Cork. 1718

The work-house was finished, and opened for the reception of foundling children, beggars, &c.

The gaol of Kinsale took fire, and 54 prisoners, chiefly Spanish, perished.

The steeple of Christ Church sunk so much at one side, that it was taken down as low as the roof of the church.

In the summer of this year there fell, in and about the town of Doneraile, a shower of a yellowish substance which resembled brimstone, and had a sulphureous smell; it lay but thin on the ground, and soon dissolved.

His majesty's letters patent passed the great seal, granting to the corporation of the city of Cork two fairs, to be held annually in or near the Lough, in the south liberties, on the Tuesday and Wednesday next after the 25th of March and 15th of August.

*June 18.*—About four o'Clock in the afternoon there happened a violent storm of thunder, lightning and hail. It continued

A. D. 1748. above a quarter of an hour. Several of the hail stones which fell measured five inches square, and others had five or six forks projecting from them, of an inch long each, by which several windows were broken, and other considerable damage done in and about Cork.

1749. A peace with France and Spain was proclaimed in Cork.

*June 7.*—A fire broke out at Curryglass in this county, which consumed all the houses on both sides of the street as far as the bridge.

*Dec. 11.*—The Munster Journal of this date mentions that it was the custom to carry foot-pads from the dock to the gallows, when found guilty, and hung up immediately.

There being a violent flood this year in the Bandon river, the bridge was thrown down, and considerable damage done to the town.

Mr. Richard Meade, of Bantry, obtained a premium, given by the Rev. Doctor Madden, for having proved to the Dublin society, that he had within the year caught and cured 380,800 fishes of different kinds.

1750. *Jan. 21.*—According to Smith's history of Cork, an aurora borealis appeared in the evening of this day, and continued about an hour, it extended from east to west over the heart of the city, tinged with so deep a scarlet, that at a distance the town seemed to be in flames, during which time, it moved in a compact body from north to south with a very slow motion. In the Munster Journal this occurrence is stated to have happened about seven in the morning of the 22d.

28 & 29.—On this and the following night, there was so violent a flood that the whole town was nearly under water. It was four feet deep in the houses on Dunscombe's marsh, and three in the middle of the city. The damage done to the merchants was very considerable.

*Nov. 16.*—The True Blues entertained their colonel, Henry Cavendish, at the council chamber. At night there were illuminations, bonfires, &c.

*Dec. 2.*—During a dreadful storm at Newmarket, a fire broke out, which consumed fourteen houses.

The North Infirmary was established by act of parliament.

In consequence of the crimes committed by the Irish hay-makers in England, who, under the pretence of going over to work at harvest, frequently went into the French service, a bill was brought into the English parliament, to prevent any of these "vagabond spaulpeens" from landing in any part of Great Britain, without certificates of their good behaviour from the magistrates of such districts as they resided in, and their giving security to the government, that they would not enter the French or any other foreign service.

An act was passed, whereby, after reciting "that the parish of St. Nicholas, in the south suburbs of the city of Cork, was so small, and the bounds thereof so intermeddled with other small contiguous parishes, or parts of the said south liberties, called and described by the name of parishes, (and in which no church was or could be built,) that no provision could be made for the support of a clergyman to officiate in the church, then built in said parish, nor even to repair said church, and in which on that account there had been no divine service for some time, and that said church was in danger of going to ruin; and also reciting that the inhabitants of the parishes, or parts of the south liberties called by these names, viz., St. Bridget's, St. John's of Jerusalem, St. Nicholas's, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, and St. Dominick's, had then no church to resort to for the public worship of God; for remedy whereof it was enacted, that the bishop of Cork, with the approbation of the archbishop, and consent of the dean and chapter, and a majority of the inhabitants of the said parishes, might at a vestry in St. Nicholas's Church, unite said parishes to St. Nicholas's parish for ever; provided however, as the parish of St. Bridget's was then the corps of the chancellorship of the Cathedral, that the united parish of St. Nicholas's should ever thereafter be deemed and construed to be the corps of the chancellorship of same, and that the chancellor of the Cathedral should be deemed and become, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, the rector and minister of said united and newly erected parish of St. Nicholas.

*Feb.*—William Austin of Cork, attorney, was appointed by

A. D.  
1751

A. D. 1751 the lords of the admiralty, judge of the admiralty court for the province of Munster.

*Mar. 1.*—There was a violent peal of thunder heard at Kinsale, attended with lightning, which split the flag-staff at the fort. Several balls of fire were at the same time seen to run along the ramparts.

*Aug.*—Benjamin Bonworth, the city gaoler, was fined £40, and ordered to be imprisoned until it was paid, for not having done his duty in burning one Timothy Bourke on the hand with a hot iron, as he was directed; it being a cold one he made use of.

1752 This year consisted of but 355 days, the period from the 2d to the 13th of November (both inclusive) not being reckoned, but omitted in order to make our year commence at the same time as that of other nations. This was what was termed “new style.”

*Mar.*—Henry Boyle, Esq. speaker of the house of commons, arrived in this city.

*Sept.*—St. Finbarry’s bells were put up, as were also those of Shandon in the same year.

1753 *April*—One Matthew Callaghane, upon receiving sentence of death in the city court, for the robbery of captain Capel, leaped out of the dock with his bolts on, and made his escape out of court, but was re-taken the same day, and hanged at the corner of Broad lane, on the 25th of April. The criminal was taken in Court lane, and the informer who discovered on him was so illtreated by the mob, (having had one of his ears cut off), that his life was despaired of. Since this transaction, the dock in the city court was made higher.

*April 19*—One Francis Taylor was buried in St. Peter’s Church-yard, and the next morning was found sitting up in the grave, one of his shoulders much mangled, one of his hands full of clay, and blood running from his eyes, a melancholy instance of the fatal consequences of a too precipitate interment.

*May 1*—There was the greatest and longest shower of hail ever remembered in this city.

1754 *April 20*—William Sullivan was executed on the new stone

gallows, which at that time faced the pound and the lough road, for running away with Miss Margaret Mullane.

A. D.  
1754

*May 4*—A party of soldiers under the command of lieutenant Appleton was sent in pursuit of Morty Oge O'Sullivan, one of the murderers of John Puxley, Esq. on the 4th. About 12 o'clock at night, they arrived at Bearhaven, and in a short time after were discovered by the centinels belonging to Sullivan; but the party being too far advanced towards the house, the centinels had not time to warn the inmates of their approach, but made the best of their way to save themselves. The party immediately surrounded the house, but Sullivan and his party being alarmed by the barking of a dog which was in the house, took the alarm directly. Sullivan being in his shirt, came to the door and opened it with a blunderbuss in his hand; upon which he and his men fired several blunderbusses out of the house at the party, but finding them too strong, he thought of the stratagem of sending out men, one at a time, thinking that the party would have left the house to follow them, by which means he might escape, but he was prevented by the officer, who only fired at the men as they went off. At length Sullivan's wife with her child and nurse, came out and asked for quarter, which was granted; the officer asked her who was in the house; she answered, no one but her husband and some of his men; upon which he ordered the house to be set on fire, which they were a long time in doing, the men's arms being rendered quite useless from the heavy rains; but this being at last accomplished, they were obliged to come out. Sullivan and his men behaved with great bravery, he himself snapped his blunderbuss twice at the party, which missed fire; the officer's party also fired at him twice with as little success, but the third time shot him and some others dead, some more were wounded, but they only brought away the body of Sullivan and two prisoners John Sullivan and Daniel Connel; the king's boat at the same time went round and sunk the sloop belonging to Sullivan. Had it not been for the wetness of the night, the party would have been discovered sooner, but Sullivan had not his usual centinels out, not expecting any thing to disturb him. The two prisoners were put into the south gaol until the assizes, when they

A. D.  
1754

were hanged on the wooden gallows and their heads spiked on the south gaol; Sullivan's body was lodged in the barrack-yard until further orders; he was afterwards taken to the county court, his head spiked on the south gaol, and his remains interred on the battery in the new barrack.

*July 23.*—About 400 journeymen, weavers and combers, walked in procession to the gallows with a fleece all ragged and decayed carried before them; some poor artists in mourning appeared in the cavalcade, they hanged and afterwards burnt at the gallows, an effigy dressed up in chintz and foreign cotton.

*Aug. 18.*—Samuel Levy, a Jew, was baptized in Peter's church, by the bishop of Cork.

1755

*March.*—Extract of a letter from Peake, in the parish of Aghabullogue and county Cork, written by the Rev. Marmaduke Cox, in this month. "Last Thursday as some labourers were making a ditch to enclose a potatoe garden, one of them dropt his spade into a deep hole, which obliged him to open the earth to get out the spade, when he found a passage into fifteen (some say seventeen) very large subterraneous rooms or caverns, in one of which by estimation were above 500 skeletons, and in another five skeletons, all entire and laid at a distance of about a foot from each other, I examined one of the skulls, and found it more perfect and clean than any boiling or chirurgical art could prepare it, the teeth very regular and distinct, but upon being exposed to the air it opened and mouldered to pieces. The bones were of a pale reddish or brick colour, some others of them appeared as if they had been burned. The country people flocked in so fast, on hearing of this antique place, that they trod the bones into powder, they being quite destitute of oil or substance; for they were indeed as the shadow of bones. *Pulvis et umbra sumus.* 'Tis imagined, there must be another passage to these subterraneous chambers from a Danish fort, about one hundred and fifty yards from the present entrance, this being very narrow. The rooms are about five feet high; there are other chambers that are not got into; the entrance being defended by very large stones, laid in the doors which cannot easily be removed. Whether they were the habitation of the Aborigines Irish, or



contrived by the Danes, about the year 800 or 900, the curious may judge. There was a beautiful carved wood comb and comb case found in one of the rooms; but the air mouldered them into dust. 'Tis supposed, if an entrance can be made into these chambers defended by these stones, that some curiosities will be found that will give further light into this affair; for one part of these caverns was their dwelling, and the other part the repository of their dead.

A. D.  
1755

*June 22.*—The Marquis of Harrington, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed in Cork.

*Oct. 23.*—The first market jury was sworn in Cork, by John Reilly, mayor.

*Nov. 1.*—A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in Cork, at thirty-six minutes past nine o'clock in the morning, but did no injury.

*May. 29.*—War was declared in this city against France.

1756

*July 8.*—This day, the greater part of the crew of the city of Cork privateer, then at Cove, confined their officers to the cabin, and having embarked in a lighter which had brought provisions for their use, they endeavoured to get ashore, but some on board who were well affected to the owners, made a signal of distress to a man of war, that lay near them, the crew of which manned the long boat and pursued the mutineers; a few shots were fired on both sides, which being perceived by those on board the man of war, they loaded two of their great guns with small shot and fired at the lighter, killed two men, and wounded some others, after which they succeeded in taking the remainder prisoners.

1758

*Sept. 2.*—Captain Cole's vessel foundered under the Giant's stairs.

The well known Admiral Saunders landed at Cork, and went to the theatre, where he was received with the highest demonstrations of popular applause.

1759

*March 16.*—The city sheriffs, with the sub-corporations, consisting of the master and wardens of the respective trades, assembled at the lough of Cork, elegantly mounted on horseback, where they formed according to seniority, and rode several miles out of town to meet John Swete the mayor, who was then on his

A. D. 1759 return from Dublin, where he had been some time, in consequence of an order from the superior court relative to quarterage.

*July 5.*—General Folliot's regiment, (commonly called the Royal Irish) encamped at Balliphehane, and did not break up until the 17th October following. The city militia did duty in their absence.

*Aug. 16.*—Illuminations for Prince Ferdinand's victory at Minden.

*Sept. 15.*—The same for admiral Boscawen's defeating the French fleet under the command of M. de la Clue; and also for defeating the French at Niagara.

25 & 26.—The mayor, sheriffs, masters and wardens of the several trades, perambulated the city franchises.

*Oct. 26.*—Illuminations for the taking of Quebec.

*Dec. 9.*—The same for admiral Hawkes' defeating M. Conflans the French admiral.

1760 *July 21.*—The new Theatre in George's street was opened.

*Nov. 4.*—George III was proclaimed king in Cork. The Royal Scotch, Handsyde's, and Bagshaw's regiments lined the streets, whilst the mayor, corporation, and city regalia attended by lieutenant governor Molesworth, paraded the town.

25.—Illuminations for the king of Prussia defeating Marshal Daun near Torgau.

*Dec. 25.*—One of the galleries of the South Chapel fell down, by which three persons had their legs broken.

1761 An act was passed this year, which, after reciting, that there were then only two public avenues to Cork, and that same were narrow and inconvenient, provides for the building of a stone bridge, not exceeding in breadth twenty-six feet, from the quay opposite Prince's-street to the northern or opposite part of Lavit's island, and another from the southern part of said island to the Red Abbey marsh, of the same breadth, with a draw bridge in its centre; this act also provides for supplying said city with water.

£4000 was granted to the mayor, sheriffs, &c. towards clearing and improving the channel of the river Lee, from the Custom-house to Blackrock.

*March 31.*—A shock of an earthquake was felt at Cork and Kinsale, especially between the gates of the former town, it continued about a minute, undulating from east to west, and vice versa, and in six hours after, near low water, the tide rose suddenly at Kinsale about two feet higher than it was, and ebbed away in the space of four minutes with great force, which was repeated several times, but the first time it rose highest.

A. D.  
1761

*June 18 & 19.*—There was constant thunder and lightning, attended with very heavy rain. On the 18th, a bull and two cows in the south liberties were struck dead by the lightning, which on the 19th appeared more violent, and without intermission from one till six in the evening, but did not do much mischief. At Donnybrook, the seat of the Rev. Boyle Davies, a large beam, which supported a floor over the cellar, was split so wide, that a twenty-four pound ball might have been put into the chasm. There was not the least thunder or rain at Bandon or Kinsale.

22.—Illuminations for taking Bellisle.

*July 7.*—King George the II's statue was erected on Tuckey's bridge.

*Sept. 15.*—Illuminations for queen Charlotte's arrival in England; several sky rockets were thrown from the balcony of the Exchange, by captain Cowley.

22.—Illuminations for the king and queen's coronation, Seabright's and Owen's regiments fired on the mall.

*Oct. 4.*—The wooden bridge adjoining the north weir fell down, by which a woman and a boy were unfortunately drowned.

*Jan. 19.*—War was declared in Cork against Spain.

1762

*June 6.*—There was a dreadful fire in Cat-lane, which consumed 150 houses.

20.—Prayers for rain were offered up in all the churches. This was a remarkably dry summer, there not being a drop of rain for thirteen weeks previous to this day.

Andrew Franklin, the mayor of this city, obliged a sergeant and twelve men to mount guard regularly every day at his house in Cove-lane, during the last three months he remained in office; he was opposed by Colonel Molesworth, lieutenant-governor of

A. D. 1762 this city; but the mayor, who was an upright worthy spirited magistrate, soon humbled the military jurisdiction, shewed his prerogative as chief magistrate of the second city in the kingdom, and left an example to his successors, not unworthy of imitation.

1763 An act was passed for continuing and amending certain statutes for the better regulation of this city, licensing hackney coaches, regulating the sale of coals, erecting lamps, establishing a court of conscience, ascertaining the price of bread, securing the quays with walls or iron rails, &c.

*April 4.*—Peace was proclaimed in Cork between England, France, Spain, and Portugal. The night concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, illuminations, &c.

*May 9.*—The workmen began to clear the channel of the river in order to build the new wall.

*June 23.*—One side of the North Main-street was begun to be flagged.

*July 31.*—Prayers for fair weather were offered up in all the churches in Cork; it being the wettest summer ever remembered.

1761 *Feb. 20.*—A crowd of people began to dig for money near the new barrack.

*April 15.*—A great number of fellows were at this time in the habit of assembling in Hammond's fields near Blarney, every Sunday evening, many of them armed with swords, &c. in open contempt of magistracy, where they divided themselves into two parties in order of battle, and generally maintained a running fight for several hours, in which some of both parties seldom failed of getting broken heads; from thence some of their leaders after their evening's diversion, used to remove the scene of action to the city, and continue rioting the remainder of the night. Before the beginning of the previous war, when knocking down, street robberies and sometimes murders were so frequent here, that the inhabitants were afraid to stir outside their doors after night-fall, it was in those same fields that the ruffians assembled.

29—The fellows who assembled this evening according to the sabbath-day custom in Hammond's fields, taking advantage of the army being from town, diverted themselves by throwing the

centinels' boxes about the streets and insulting every defenceless person they met. The magazine was broken open the same night.

A. D.  
1764

*May 1.*—Two parties of fellows consisting chiefly of those that had been rioting on the 29th, had a battle about the May-bush, in which several of them were very much hurt, and one died of his wounds.

*May 10.*—A sloop arrived in this city from Middleton, with several statues, to be erected at Blarney Castle, four of which were of exquisite workmanship. They had been formerly the property of the duke of Ormond, and had been brought to Kilkenny by colonel Broderick.

14—Nineteen master barbers were convicted at the quarter sessions, of exercising the functions of their trade on the Lord's day, and ordered to pay a crown fine for each offence. One of them was found guilty of shaving three persons at a half-penny each, for which he was fined three crowns. They were however excused from paying the fines, upon promising not to offend again in a similar manner.

24—The earls of Shelburne and Dummore were presented with the freedom of this city in silver boxes.

*June 1.*—A dreadful fire broke out in Mallow, by which a great number of houses were consumed.

4.—Being the anniversary of the birth of our most gracious sovereign, who then entered on the 27th year of his age, the morning was ushered in by ringing of bells, and in the evening the Exchange and Noble's coffee-house were illuminated.

15.—About six o'clock this morning, a corporal, eight private men, and a constable of the north quarter, who were escorting two prisoners into the city from Blackpool, where they had been apprehended, were desperately attacked by a number of fellows while passing through Mallow-lane, who pelted them with stones, and attempted to rescue the prisoners. The soldiers after several ineffectual efforts to make them desist, were compelled at length for their own preservation to fire at them, by which two men were killed. This put an end to the affair, the rest having dispersed, and the soldiers conducted their prisoners safe to the main-guard, from which they were conveyed to the city gaol.

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1764

*Sept.* 22.—The wooden centre at the Red-abbey bridge being finished, it was opened for passengers, and the same day being the anniversary of their majesties' coronation, the troops on duty here marched thither, and fired three vollies in honour of the day. This bridge opened a short passage from the South Mall to Cove-lane.

29.—The anniversary of the surrender of this city to king William the third was ushered in with ringing of bells; in the afternoon the mayor and corporation went in procession to Christ church, and the evening was concluded with bonfires and illuminations.

1765

An act was passed this year for re-building the bridge over the Black-water at Cappoquin, towards defraying the expenses of which, the lord lieutenant and council were empowered to raise any sum not exceeding £600, out of the counties of Waterford, Cork, Kerry and Tipperary, and the counties of the cities of Waterford and Cork.

£4000 was granted to the members of the county, city, and of the several boroughs in the county of Cork, or any five of them, to be applied towards re-building and repairing the bridges, which were destroyed or damaged by the late extraordinary floods in the county.

An act was passed, whereby, after reciting the act passed in 1761, for building bridges from Prince's-street to Lavit's island, and from said island to the Red Abbey marsh, and also reciting that it had been found that it would be more useful to the inhabitants of Cork, that a draw bridge or portenllis should be made in the place, where the former was appointed to be built, the mayor, sheriffs and commonalty of Cork were empowered to take down said bridge, and build in the place of it a turn or draw bridge or portcullis bridge, and also to build a stone bridge of three arches, in the place where the portcullis bridge had been appointed to be built by said act of 1761, namely from Lavit's island to the Red Abbey marsh.

£50 annually was granted to each of the infirmaries in this city.

*March*—Mary Burke, commonly called Sterling Molly, and

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1765

Tobias Burke, her son, were sentenced to be executed for the murder of John Geary, by setting a mastiff at him, who tore several parts of his flesh in pieces: the sentence was afterwards changed to transportation for life.

*August.*—This month the lough of Cork was partly drained.

18.—There was a desperate battle this evening between the rioters of the north suburbs.

31.—The Red Head Galley, commanded by captain Richard Neale, arrived with sixty French families on board.

The celebrated Doctor Tuscano, who is mentioned in Mr. Fitz-Adam's World, vol. 3, No. 115, exhibited himself on a stage in the middle of the street, opposite the Exchange of this city, where he dealt out his nostrums to such as stood in need of his assistance.

*Sept. 2.*—The corporation voted the sum of fifty pounds to each of the sheriffs, for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be engraved with the arms of the city, and to be inscribed "The gift of the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, to each of them the said sheriffs, for his good services done to the city during his sheriffship."

19.—The post office was removed from Bruce's street on Dunscombe's marsh, to Watergate lane (or Hanover street) near Christ church, in the house of Mr. Loane, the post master.

*Oct. 18.*—A mob consisting of several hundreds of butchers, weavers, &c. armed with hatchets, cleavers, long knives, and sticks, went through the city and visited several of the merchant's cellars, in search of meat and other provisions, which it had been reported were cellared up for exportation; they found little besides some empty hampers of which they made a bonfire on Mall isle, supposing they were designed for transporting provisions in. They were put down by the military, headed by the city sheriffs, who apprehended seven of the most forward of them, and committed them to the city gaol, but soon afterwards liberated them.

Three pair of palisade gates and stone piers for the church-yard of St. Finn Barry's were advertized for.

*Oct. 20.*—Several linen and cotton gowns were burnt on the backs of the wearers, by being sprinkled with aqua-fortis, with

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1765

the mischievous intention of preventing the increase of the linen manufacture.

*Oct. 23*—In consequence of the scarcity of provisions, the mayor gave notice that if any should be shipped in this city or harbour for exportation, he would cause the same to be unladen, and sold in the public market.

There was a great scarcity of half-pence at this time.

1766

The freedom of the city was presented in Dublin in a gold box to the earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, with an address from the mayor, sheriffs and common council.

*Feb. 6*—A man employed by archdeacon Browne at upper Glanmire to watch tithe potatoes, was abused in a most inhuman manner, the following night his house was set on fire.

The rivers, loughs and canals being frozen, there was much skating.

8.—The frost began to thaw.

24.—A company of the 26th regiment marched to Cloyne, where it was reported the white boys had committed some outrages, a company of the royal Scotch were also ordered from Kinsale.

A gentleman walked for a wager from Cork to Youghal and back in sixteen hours and a half.

*May 1*.—This day passed off without any disturbance around the May bush; a rare circumstance and much to the credit of the people for refraining from such scandalous practices.

5.—The corporation voted an address of thanks to the lord lieutenant, for a quantity of wheat imported from England, and sold at a low rate to the poor, (at the loss of government) in consequence of a representation of the distresses of the poor of this city, made by John Hely Hutchinson, M.P. for Cork; thanks were at the same time voted to Mr. Hutchinson.

18.—Some boys paddling in a pool near Parliament bridge, discovered the body of a new born infant.

*June 4*.—Being the king's birth day, the morning was ushered in by ringing of bells; at noon the 63d regiment fired three volleys on the mall. In the evening the Exchange and steeple of St. Anne's Shandon were illuminated, and the night concluded with bonfires, and other demonstrations of joy.



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1766

A number of silver coins were found on the lands of Ballymartle near Kinsale, with inscriptions resembling eastern characters.

*June* 11.—A fire destroyed 14 thatched cabins in Rathcormac.

13.—Lieutenant-general Boscawen reviewed in a field near the Lough, the 26th, 44th, and 63d regiments of foot.

16.—Bartholemew Leary was convicted of cutting down, and stealing grass out of a field, for which he was sentenced to be whipt from north gate to Lavit's buildings, and afterwards from south gate to the gallows, and round same, with a bundle of grass hanging under his neck.

23.—The corporation granted fifty pounds, towards furthering the improvement of the Red house walk.

The ferry boat, plying on the river Blackwater, near Castle Hyde, was overset with seven persons on board, five of whom were drowned. The others saved themselves by holding a cable which extended across the river.

30.—£100 in addition to his salary was voted by the Court of D'oyer hundred to the mayor, for his eminent services.

*July* 23.—A subscription was raised for improving the Red house walk.

*Sept.* 10.—A tailor of the name of Patrick Redmond, was executed at Gallows Green, for robbing the dwelling house of John Griffin. Glover the player who was then in Cork, took an active part in this man's restoration, after he had hung nine minutes and was cut down, he was perfectly restored to life by the dint of friction and fumigation; he afterwards made his escape, got drunk, went to the play house door the night of his execution to return Mr. Glover thanks, and put the whole audience in terror and consternation. He was the third tailor that made his escape from the gallows since the year 1755.

15.—A fire broke out in a thatched cabin in the south liberties between Bandon road and Saint Finn Barrys, there being at the time a strong S. W. wind, the flames were communicated to several others, by which seventy-three were consumed to ashes, and 300 people reduced to the utmost want.

25.—The mayor, sheriffs, &c. attended by the city regalia,

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1766

and a band of music went down to the harbours mouth, to assert the ancient rights of this city by throwing a dart, pursuant to a charter granted in the reign of king John.

29.—Being the anniversary of the surrender of this city to king William III, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells; in the forenoon the mayor and corporation walked in procession to St. Mary's Shandon Church; and in the evening there were bonfires and illuminations.

*Oct. 1*.—The mayor, sheriffs and common council unanimously voted the freedom of this city to colonel Charles Hotham of the 63d regiment of foot, and to Edmund Burke, Esq. both English members of parliament, also to Thomas Carew, Esq. one of the members for the borough of Dungarvan, and to John Butler, Esq. of the castle of Dublin.

*Nov. 5*.—Being the anniversary of the deliverance from the gunpowder plot, the day was kept by ringing of bells, illuminations, and bonfires.

18.—It blew a most violent storm at S. W. with thunder and heavy rain, by which several houses were unroofed, and numbers of chimneys blown down.

28.—His royal highness the prince de Monsereda, while on his travels through Europe, on board the *Delight*, was by contrary winds forced to put into Castle-Townsend in this county, where he was treated with every mark of respect and distinction suitable to his dignity, and received all the entertainment the place could afford.

This day the mayor, sheriffs, and common council, made an order in council, that a premium of two shillings the quarter, be paid on the first 3000 quarters of wheat that should be imported into this city from foreign parts, from the 1st of February to the 1st of May next.

*Dec.*—A dangerous foot-pad at this time infested the roads between Kinsale and Bandon.

1767

The sum of £2000 was granted towards the improvement of the river from the custom-house quay to Blackrock. The sum of £640 was also granted to Samuel Beale, Robert Stevelly, John Litchfield, Mary Simmons, and Thomas Beeby, to compen-

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1767

sate for the loss of goods which had been manufactured in Dublin, and had been destroyed when on their way to Cork by a riotous mob; and the sum of £1500 was granted to the mayor, sheriffs, and common council, to be laid out in clearing and widening a passage called Browne's hill in this city, and in purchasing certain houses adjoining thereto for said purpose, and in lowering the hill.

*Jan. 2.*—There was a severe frost, and much skating on the lough.

The city was infested with robbers at this time.

8.—A poor labouring man died near the ovens at the age of 127 years, he walked a short time before he died four miles without the help of a stick or crutch, could see without spectacles, retained his senses and appetite to the last, and was followed to the grave by his descendants to the seventh generation.

12.—The frost continued and with such severity, that the poor tradesmen and manufacturers were entirely idle, not being able to follow their occupations. For want of something better to do, many resorted to the lough to amuse themselves by skating.

13.—The frost began to thaw. For the time it continued it was supposed to have been as severe as that in 1739, but no material damage was caused to the country.

14.—A poor lame woman fell down near Daunt's bridge where the passage was very slippery, by which she was so much hurt that she expired. Several other persons were also hurt by falling in the streets.

17.—The frost set in again with great severity. The roads were almost impassable. The snow was seven or eight feet deep.

*Feb. 3.*—A watch was established in three parts of this city, one in Castle street, one out of south, and one out of north gate, for the purpose of preventing robberies which of late had become frequent.

6.—This evening a fire was discovered in Christ church, occasioned by some hot embers falling on the floor of the vestry-room, which burned through and communicated itself to an apartment under it, it was however easily extinguished without much damage.

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1767

*Feb.* 19.—Two houses in Cove which were built on a rising ground next the sea were entirely destroyed, the bank on which they were built being undermined by the rapidity of the current. In one of the houses, a girl, who was asleep in a settle bed, was buried eight or ten feet deep in the sand and rubbish, where she remained till the next day, when she was released from her gloomy prison without having received the least injury.

A house near Fermoy was blown down the same night, by which two women were killed.

23.—There were great floods in the rivers which did considerable damage in various places; a horse which had been brought down from Carrigrohane by the current, was found dead at the weir back of Reily's marsh.

*March* 2.—Thirty journeymen tailors went in a body to Cove in order to embark for England, on account of the badness of trade and dearness of provisions.

7.—The great cock match between Richard Longfield of Castle Mary, in the county of Cork, and — Burton, of Burton-hall, in the county of Carlow, ended, and was won by the latter.

14.—A large collection was made in Saint Peter's parish for improving the Red-house walk.

19.—The nightly watch which had been kept for some time in this city was discontinued.

*April* 18,—Jeremiah Twomey was executed at Gallows Green for robbing the dwelling-house of Johanna Norton, at Crosses Green. Her husband was so ill-treated the night of the robbery that he died in some time after. Twomey was convicted of the robbery alone. The general opinion was that he died innocent, in consequence of which the mob brought him from the gallows, in his coffin to the prosecutor's door, where they bled him, took the rope off his neck, threw it into the window, besmeared the door and window shuts with his blood, whilst showers of stones were pelted at the windows from every quarter; during this time Mrs. Norton resolutely defended her house, threw the rope into the south river, and fired several shots at the mob, no person was however hurt; a party of soldiers soon came to her assistance, some of whom were left as a guard all night at the house. On

the following day, as the executioner was passing through the Main-street, he was attacked by the populace, who followed him a mile out of town, pelting him with sticks and stones by which he was desperately wounded; he was brought on a car by the sheriffs to the South Infirmary. What more particularly exasperated the mob against him, was his having stripped Twomey's shoes off while the body was hanging, claiming them as a perquisite of his reputable profession.

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1767

*May 3.*—A complaint was made in one of the Cork Newspapers, of fifty French vessels fishing for mackerel on the coast near Bantry-bay without interruption from the revenue-cruizers.

Subscribers were served at their houses with the Cork Chronicle newspaper, (which was published twice a week) at 5s. 5d. per annum, or by the single paper at one half-penny each, in addition to which, a Mercury was given every Saturday when the English mails arrived.

11.—The applotment of the lamp tax was concluded.

13.—A schooner was upset in the river opposite merchant's quay.

*Aug.*—The new mayoralty-house was finished; it was projected by Davies Dukart, and executed by Charles Sweeny, carpenter, and Edmond Flaherty, mason. James Chatterton, Esq. was the first mayor who inhabited this Mansion-house. The foundation stone was laid on the 17th day of June, 1764.

*Sept. 19.*—Phelix M'Carthy, baker, was fined £50 and imprisoned for three months, for offering a bribe to Samuel Maylor, the mayor of Cork; he was convicted before Prime Sergeant Hely Hutchinson, in the city court.

*Oct. 8.*—There was a prodigious flood and spring tide. A boat plied for some time in the North Main-street.

*Nov. 8.*—Several men being assembled in the kitchen of a public-house near Christ church to drink jill, three officers named Gordon, Thompson, and Travers, heated with liquor, entered with swords drawn. The people, terrified, hid themselves under the tables and in various parts of the house; one man however, a tailor, named Patrick Connor, was found, and stabbed in the breast. The mayor and sheriffs endeavoured to discover the aggressors, but in vain.

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1767

*Nov* 9.—The weight of the six-penny loaf in Cork was 6lb 12oz. 4drs.

14.—A gentleman walked eight plantation miles for a wager on the new part of the Red-house walk, in an hour and fifty-eight minutes.

30.—The prohibition of the exportation of potatoes was taken off by order of the lord lieutenant.

*Dec.* 23.—A statue of the Earl of Chatham was put up in the Mansion-house. It was executed by Mr. Wilton, and cost £500.

31.—Lorenzo Nixon, comptroller of the Barrack board, was presented with his freedom in a silver box by the corporation.

1768

*Jan.* 11.—There had been for some days the greatest fall of snow which had been known for forty years. In some places it was six feet high. The horse of a gentleman, who was riding from Bandon, sunk in it so deep, that three or four men were employed to dig him out with spades and shovels.

*Feb.* 8.—The royal family was first prayed for in the Roman Catholic chapels in Cork.

*March* 3.—The committee appointed by the house of commons for the better regulation of trades, &c., was empowered to receive a clause to prevent fraud in the manufacture of wares and merchandizes, and to regulate quarterage in this and every other city and town corporate in the kingdom.

24.—A dinner was given by the county representatives to 200 gentlemen freeholders. In the evening there was a large bonfire, and several barrels of beer were distributed amongst the populace.

28.—A presentment was put in for removing all the projecting signs and sign-posts, which had been erected in the several streets and lanes of the city to the annoyance of the inhabitants.

*April* 11.—The several corporations in this city resolved to collect quarterage and regulate trade, as was formerly done conformable to law, though of late neglected here; for which purpose, some of them elected masters and wardens for the ensuing year.

As there were no lamps in the city at this time, it was proposed to fix a light at the old draw-bridge to prevent accidents.

*April* 12—This day, Richard Tonson was ushered into the town of Youghal, by a great number of the free and independent voters, with colours flying, guns firing, music, and every other demonstration of joy, for his timely assistance in the support of freedom and independence in their corporation. On the following day, at a dinner which was given, the toasts were expressive of exultation at their deliverance from the domineering influence of some private proprietor.

A. D.  
1768

Some *rappary* villians destroyed all the numbered mile-stones from Doneraile to Farrow.

23.—The fishermen of Kinsale, with many others, assembled and broke open a cellar in this town, which contained 250 bags of wheat for transportation, and by the vigilant conduct of the magistrates, it was carried to the public granary, to be disposed of for the public.

At a late hour this night, two officers of the 53d regiment, on being repeatedly refused admission into the house on which they were billeted in Mallow-lane, attempted to make good their quarters, and broke some of the windows: while thus engaged, a number of fellows, unconcerned in the affair, assaulted them most violently, and desperately wounded one of them by a stroke with some sharp edged instrument, by which his skull was severely cut, but not fractured. The other officer, having been several times knocked down, escaped without a wound. While the wounded man was lying on the ground, he perceived a person coming towards him, of whom he requested assistance; but the fellow, after viewing him attentively, gave him three or four kicks and went off.

28.—For some weeks past a great number of idle vagabonds had annoyed the city by assembling in different parts of the suburbs on the sabbath day, for the purpose of cutting and hacking, not only one another, but any of the inhabitants who might fall in their way. Several pitched battles were appointed to be fought by these gentry about the May-pole.

*May* 12.—A house was taken in Paul street for a bank which was then about to be established by independent gentlemen of this county, whose united fortunes amounted to £500,000. This was Tonson's bank.

A. D.  
1768

*May 19*—The friends of St. John Jeffreys esq. met at the town of Blarney, to testify their satisfaction at his being appointed governor of the city of Cork, an honour long enjoyed by his ancestors, and which they filled “with great dignity and applause.”

23.—Rioting had arrived to such a height in the city, that it was supposed that if proper steps were not speedily taken, it would be unsafe for the inhabitants to walk in the streets, as the lawless vagabonds who engaged in such riots were most abandoned wretches, who scrupled not to commit any villainy. A number of these gentry assembled in a most riotous manner in Shandon church yard this evening, but were dispersed upon one of them being shot dead, whether by one of the rioters or by one of the annoyed inhabitants, it was uncertain. There were likewise rioting and unlawful assemblies in other parts of the city, on this and the following day, in which several of the rioters were wounded, and innocent people insulted and abused.

*June 27*.—The new road from this city to Blarney, part of the Kanturk Turnpike, was opened and made passable for carriages: in three miles this road was nearly three quarters of a mile shorter than the former one.

*July 1*.—Being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, “about a dozen fellows (to use the language of a Cork Newspaper) paraded the city with white lilies in their hats, to exhibit their dislike of the above memorable event, but were soon dispersed by some gentlemen who gave them a good caning. An ignorant little fribble who exhibited himself in Paul-street and Brown-street, with his bosom thus decorated, narrowly escaped a severe discipline, from which nothing but his insignificancy could have protected him.”

4.—The freedom of the city was presented in a silver box to Captain Lucius O’Brien, of his majesty’s ship Solbay.

13.—A number of tradesmen of this city, the number of letters in whose christian names amounted to forty-five, met at a public-house two miles and one hundred and forty-five yards from thence, where they spent forty-five pence each, and each drank exactly forty-five glasses of punch, which produced forty-five toasts and sentiments, including the glorious memory and a prayer against despotic rulers.



*July 14.*—A number of seamen, belonging to the merchant ships in the harbour, having turned out for an advance of wages, paraded round the streets and quays with music playing, and a flag flying before them.

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1768

22.—This day the town clerk waited on the honorable Richard Barry, the honorable Arthur Barry, and the honorable John Smith Barry, and presented each of them with the freedom of this city in an elegant chased silver box.

24.—Prayers for fair weather were offered up in all the churches.

*August 1.*—Tonson's bank was opened.

15.—The corporation presented the right honorable colonel Isaac Barrè, one of the vice treasurers of Ireland, with his freedom of the city of Cork in a silver box.

*Sept. 8.*—Hennessy's salt house on Cold harbour was accidentally blown up with powder: his son and maid servant unfortunately lost their lives.

*Feb. 11.*—There was a dreadful fire on the Coal quay adjoining the Custom house.

1769

*March 5.*—Sunday, there was a desperate battle at Parkmore, between the rabble of Fair lane and Blackpool.

*April 9.*—There was a remarkably high tide with the wind south east; the water rose so high, as to overflow several houses in different parts of the city.

*June 3.*—George, lord viscount Townsend, lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in this city, and dined with the corporation at the mayoralty house on the 4th.

*Sept. 1.*—A meeting of the Atlantic society, took place at the castle of Hahine in the harbour of Castlehaven.

5.—The recorder, on the part of the corporation, having read an address to the lord lieutenant upon his arrival in Cork, expressive of their confidence in his administration, his excellency was pleased to answer, that the general welfare of Ireland, and the duty he owed his majesty, of course directed his utmost attention to this important and interesting seat of commerce.

10.—Being Sunday, the lord lieutenant went to Christ church: he sat in the bishop's throne, and the bishop sat at the communion table.

A. D.  
1769

*Sep.* 17.—His excellency went down the river, took a view of the harbour, and afterwards dined with the lord bishop of Cork and Ross. His excellency gave a benefaction of £50 to each of the infirmaries of this city.

*Oct.* 23.—A linen weaver of the name of Stafford, was shot dead by one of the soldiers who was conducting him to gaol; he was charged with felony under a committal from the chief magistrate, when he fled from justice and leaped across the Mar-dyke river. The army pursued him, but there being no possibility of overtaking him, he was shot at the opposite side of the river.

*Oct.* 23.—The anniversary of the Irish rebellion was observed in the usual manner.

25.—The anniversary of the accession of our gracious sovereign to the throne was observed with every demonstration of joy.

*Nov.* 1.—There was a concert and a ball at the assembly rooms, the profits of which were disposed of towards planting the Red-house walk.

4 & 5.—The anniversaries of the birth of king William the III, and the deliverance from the gunpowder plot were observed with the usual demonstration of joy.

13.—Hugh Milerd, one of the aldermen of this city, waited on the right honorable Sir George Macartney, at his apartment in the castle of Dublin, with the freedom of this city in a silver box, and an address from the mayor, sheriffs, and common council of Cork.

*Dec.* 31.—Rioting had become so common in this city, that it was not safe for any person to stand at his door without some weapon of defence, a most glaring instance of which appeared this evening: four peaceable persons near the Exchange (two of whom were women,) were insulted, cut, and beaten by one Mat Reily, a journeyman saddler, a most notorious offender who came up to them severally, armed with a knife, hammer, and stick, and used them as above, for no other reason than bidding him go about his business. Informations were immediately lodged against him, and a parish constable took him prisoner: he afterwards rescued himself, and nearly murdered the constable, but he was subsequently retaken.

A. D.  
1770

*Jan.* 18.—Being the queen's birth day, the regiments in garrison fired three volleys on the Mall; and the evening concluded with bonfires, and illuminations, and every other demonstration of joy.

22.—The lord lieutenant ordered by proclamation, that no horned cattle, or hides of horned cattle, either raw or salted, be landed in any port in this kingdom, and that all hay and straw imported in packages or otherwise, be burnt or destroyed, until further orders to the contrary.

26.—A young gentleman ran round the Lough of this city for a considerable wager, six times, in 30 minutes and a half, which is computed as upwards of four English miles.

*Feb.* 4.—This day, to the disgrace of christianity and breach of the Lord's day, a number of grown fellows assembled in different parts of this city, to partake of that cruel amusement of throwing at cocks, which it was expected would continue till Shrove-tide.

13.—A notorious highway robber, known by the name of Thunder, who had been the terror of this county for a considerable time past, was shot in endeavouring to escape, having been taken at a place within two miles of Mallow, where he was surrounded by a number of gentlemen; his body was brought to this city for a public example.

17.—A great storm arose this evening, the wind at north west, which continued the whole night and the following day, by which several chimneys and signs were blown down, houses unroofed and greater damage done than had been known for many years.

*March* 5.—The lord lieutenant ordered the removal of the powder magazine from Skiddy's castle.

*April* 16.—The anniversary of the battle of Culloden was observed here by the ringing of bells, bonfires, illuminations and every demonstration of joy.

23.—Two persons of the name of Poole and Hendley, who belonged to the 55th regiment, then quartered in Castle Island, applied to the Rev. Thomas Shughuerue the parish priest, to marry one of them to a girl in that town, which he peremptorily refused. Being provoked with a denial to so unreasonable a demand, the intended bridegroom stabbed him in so unmerciful a manner as to leave no hopes of his recovery.

A. D.  
1770

Lord Kingston directed by his will, that an alms-house should be built at Mitchelstown for twelve poor decayed gentlemen and twelve poor decayed gentlewomen, with apartments for a chaplain, and bequeathed a sum not exceeding £5000 to be laid out thereon, and in finishing the chapel, begun at the same place by his lordship.

*May 7.*—Colonel James Gisborne was appointed governor of his majesty's town of Kinsale and Charles-fort, in the room of the earl of Drogheda.

*June 4.*—The sovereign and corporation of Kinsale, according to their annual custom, rode through the franchises. The same day being the anniversary of his majesty's birth, the army fired three volleys. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and in several parts of it there were bonfires and other demonstrations of joy.

6.—Five carmen, on their way to Limerick, were stopped on the road near Whitechurch by fifty men or thereabouts, and one of the carts, being laden with English drapery, was immediately unpacked: a piece of rug was cut in small pieces, and the rest of the goods to a considerable amount, carried off.

7.—For two months past there were upwards of 300 sail of French fishing vessels, some of them of two hundred tons, on the western coasts of this kingdom, where they met with great success in the mackerel fishery, which it was thought was the cause of the great scarcity of fish which was then experienced, by the poor in particular.

11.—Some inhuman savages forcibly took a bull in the north suburbs, and after having driven him through the city with dogs, had him baited in the south suburbs for some hours, when the tormented creature ran from "their carnage" back into the city, which obliged the inhabitants to shut up their shops, and put an end to all business: the bull being unable to proceed farther than Broad lane, was there and near the Exchange baited by dogs, and their brother brutes armed with sticks, for near five hours; and after having frightened four pregnant women into fits, tossed a horse nearly as high as a sign-post, threw a decrepid beggar and a standing of stockings into the kennel, gave up the remains of his

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1770

tortured life in a narrow lane, much to the disappointment of his savage persecutors and to the loss of his owner. There was a similar practice of baiting bulls through the town of Dublin: In a newspaper of Nov. 20, 1749, we find the following paragraph, "Several persons were committed to Newgate for taking bulls from poor countrymen and driving them mad about the streets of Dublin, to the great detriment of their owners, and the hazard of the lives of the inhabitants of that city."

20.—There was a fire at Hammond's fields, by which six cabins were consumed.

*July* 1.—The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

26.—The sum of twenty guineas was given to the printers of the Hibernian chronicle, to be lent free of interest to poor tradesmen, at a guinea each, to be repaid at six pence halfpenny per week.

*Aug.* 12.—The birth day of the prince of Wales was observed here with every demonstration of joy.

14.—Some goods, which were bringing to woollen drapers in this city from Dublin, were met in the suburbs by a mob who cut and destroyed two pieces.

About 12 o'clock this night began one of the heaviest showers of rain ever remembered, which continued for three hours with such violence that a boat could float in some of the streets, there was likewise a great fall of rain on the 15th. It is remarkable that at the time of the shower on the preceding night, there was not a drop of rain within two miles of this city on the north side.

*Sep.* 20.—There were at this time lurking in many parts of this city a set of nocturnal villians, who were every night employed in breaking open stables.

22.—The anniversary of his majesty's coronation, was ushered in with ringing of bells. At noon the regiments in garrison fired three volleys on the Mall.

*Oct.* 3.—There was a very hot press at Cove, when several able seamen belonging to the merchantmen there and at Passage were impressed.

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1770

A stack of chimneys of enormous size fell through the printing office of the Hibernian Chronicle newspaper office, broke three floors, and very much injured the printing materials.

25.—The anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne, was observed here by the ringing of bells, &c.

*Nov.* 4.—Being the anniversary of the birth of king William, and the following day that of the gunpowder plot, both were observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

5.—A Newfoundland vessel laden with fish, bound for Waterford, was attempted to be boarded off our harbour by a press boat, but the passengers and crew making resistance, they were fired upon by the press gang, and five of them were wounded, one of whom afterwards died at Youghal: however the press boat thought proper to sheer off, and the vessel landed her crew and wounded men at Dungarvan.

22.—Since lamps had been given up in this city a number of persons were drowned, who in all probability might have been saved if that useful and well appointed mode of lighting the streets had been continued.

*Dec.* 3.—In the newspaper of this day appeared the following paragraph, "The lovers of humanity and justice wish that some method may be taken to prevent the savage amusement of bull baiting, particularly in a city so much resorted to by foreigners who must look on us as an uncivilized people, devoid of humanity. This morning a tormented beast was beaten through the Main street, Castle-street, quays, &c. for a considerable time, to the terror of the inhabitants; a man was thrown by the bull against a car, and narrowly escaped being killed. If some stop is not speedily put to this barbarous practice, the country people will be deterred from bringing their bulls to market, as they are generally forced from them, contrary to justice, by those wicked miscreants."

18.—Two field pieces and four covered waggons laden with gunpowder, ammunition, and camp equipage, arrived in this city from Dublin.

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*Jan.* 31.—Commodore Knight, in the *Ramilies* of 90 guns, with the *Defence* of 74, *Centaur* 74, *Ajax* 74, *Ripon* 64, and *Solebay* of 28 guns, arrived in our harbour.

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1771

*Feb. 6.*—A man was severely whipt from Woodhill to Lota, for stealing trees.

*March 7.*—The rendezvous houses in this city were shut up, and the gangs dismissed.

*July 21.*—A dreadful fire broke out this night in the house of the earl of Barrymore, which consumed that elegant edifice with all the out offices. It was said to have cost near £40,000.

*Aug. 20.*—A large body of weavers assembled in Paul street in order to take a man from the employment of Mr. Sexton, in Paul's alley, to punish him for working contrary to their rules, and meeting with a cart-load of camblets belonging to Mr. Sexton, they were in the act of destroying them, when sheriff Lucas, accidentally passing by, dispersed them all to the number of 200, without doing much mischief. They however gave the sheriff gross language, and one of them took his sword from him, with which he made off, but was pursued by the sheriff, who soon seized him and committed him to gaol.

A great number of bad quarter guineas, and forged half-crowns were in circulation.

*Sept. 24.*—A man was discovered this night walking upon the tops of the houses opposite St. Peter's church, which greatly alarmed the whole neighbourhood, and though the most diligent search was made for his apprehension he got off undiscovered.

26.—The public were cautioned in a Cork paper of this date, as the long nights were approaching, to be careful how they passed over the old drawbridge after dusk, it being so old and out of repair as to be unable to be turned into its proper place.

30.—The ancient custom of throwing bran was observed here with the greatest profusion upon the installation of the mayor and sheriffs. This custom originated as an emblem of plenty, and for the purpose of animating succeeding magistrates with zeal to the service of the citizens.

*Oct. 7.*—Orders were sent to Cork and Kinsale, immediately to provide quarters for six regiments of foot, to be quartered there for the greater convenience of embarkation.

12.—On this night and the following day there were violent storms and heavy rain, by which a tree was torn up on the Mardyke walk, and the weirs near Sunday's well considerably damaged.

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*Nov.* 6.—A party of mariners beat up for volunteers in this city.

*Dec.* 7.—There was a very high tide; all the houses on Dunscombe's marsh, Tuckey's quay, Hammond's marsh, and many in the Main street, had the lower parts filled with water; no material damage however occurred thereby.

The same morning much injury was sustained in Youghal, boats were driven into the streets, a snow broke from her moorings, several houses on the quay were very much flooded with water, and in some instances it came into the persons' beds.

12.—The side of an uninhabited house, opposite the bundle-cloth market, fell into the river.

There was at this time a society in this city called the Free-debating society, which met at the assembly rooms: amongst the subjects discussed were included questions of merely local interest, relating to the improvement of this city. Henry Sheares, esq. was president of it at this time.

20.—At a meeting of several respectable gentlemen of this city at the music hall in Tuckey street, it was resolved, that a free debating society should be held every evening at 7 o'clock at said room, every person paying a British six-pence; the profits arising therefrom to be disposed of in charity as the society should think fit; that ladies be admitted to the gallery only, on payment of the same sum. This was a distinct society from that above mentioned.

1772 The new springing bridge was erected where the old draw-bridge was.

An act was passed, whereby, after reciting that it was impossible for the mayor and sheriffs of Cork to hold a court of record as regularly as same ought to be held for the benefit of the suitors therein, in consequence of their time being engaged with the other duties of their respective offices, the recorder or deputy-recorder of the city, provided he was a barrister, was empowered to hold said court of record in the absence of the mayor and sheriffs, and the mayor, sheriffs, recorder or deputy recorder as they should happen respectively to be sitting, were empowered to adjourn the court from day to day, or to any day they pleased, for



the dispatch of business, this court being held but once a week before.

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*Jan. 11.*—A number of men this evening with their faces blackened, and armed with hangers, bludgeons, &c. entered the shop of a respectable citizen, a woollen draper, near North bridge, where they behaved in a most riotous and cruel manner, put out the candles, broke his shop windows in pieces, and cut, spoiled and carried off large quantities of his goods. No reason could be assigned for this outrage but that he sold English and Dublin goods.

13.—White's Munster academy was first opened.

15.—Some carts, on their way to this city with goods, were attacked near Dublin-hill by a number of misguided people, who by throwing great quantities of stones, obliged several of the owners who were escorting them to fly and leave the goods to their examination, which; after opening a box or two, they suffered to pass.

*Feb. 21.*—About three o'clock this morning, the house of Thomas Hungerford, esquire, and the king's stores at Glandore, were attacked by a great number of armed men, in order to rescue a cargo of tobacco; they were however beaten off by Mr. Hungerford, assisted by a party from the Thunderbolt cutter. Several of the persons who made the attack were wounded.

The poor were reduced to the greatest indigence from the severity of the weather.

William Hull, esquire, was appointed lieutenant-governor of Cork, with an additional salary of ten shillings per day, in room of St. John Jeffreys, esquire, who was appointed one of the commissioners of accounts.

*March 7.*—A man was killed in an affray this night at the height of Newgate, *i. e.* the upper part of Mallow-lane.

8.—One of the centinels at Southgate was knocked down by three desperadoes, who, were it not for the noise of passengers approaching, would have thrown him over the bridge, but dread of apprehension made them run off. The evening of the same day (to use the words of the newspaper,) was concluded in a most pious and devout manner by the warlike sons and daughters

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of Fair lane and Blackpool, who met in a long field near Fair hill and fought with one another till night came on. The females were armed plentifully with stones, and the male combatants according to the Chewkee custom, with tomohawks of a new construction, which were about four feet long, and so dexterously contrived (having a hook and spear at the end) that any who missed grappling were sure to stab with the sharp point.

*Mar. 12.*—Orders were sent over to Ireland to make a draught of 20 men from each regiment in that kingdom, who were to march with all expedition for Kinsale, to embark for Quebec.

*April 1*—Four men destroyed a sloop near the old drawbridge: she had a loom on board of a new construction which had been brought from Dublin.

5.—The Fair lane and Blarney lane combatants met at Parkmore, according to weekly custom, and after an engagement of some hours, one Keily received a stab from a tomohawk by which he was instantly killed, and many on both sides were wounded.

*May 1.*—Two men were killed in a riot between the same people, who renewed the fight after the interment of the deceased men on Sunday the 3d: on the following day they were going to hang a Blackpool man, when he was rescued by the army.

*June 4.*—Being the king's birth day, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, at noon the army fired three volleys, and the night concluded with bonfires and illuminations.

Mr. James Adair, who had returned a short time before from the warlike English Chickesah nation, a tribe of Indians residing near the river Mississippi, arrived in this city. He was the only trader with that nation then alive, had been 36 years amongst the Indians, and had written essays on the origin, language, religion, &c. of the Indians in general, his business here was in consequence of the following circumstances; being in London a few weeks before he arrived here, he was persuaded by a sharper, who went by the name of captain Redmond Magra, to let him have his manuscripts to shew lord Camden, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wilkes, and others, and promised faithfully to deliver them afterwards to

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a printer for publication; but instead of doing so, he eloped to Dublin and from thence to this city, whither he was pursued by the author, and secured on the 8th of June at his lodgings near the old drawbridge; and the production of many years laborious study was thus recovered by the owner.

*June 10.*—The 27th and 28th regiments were reviewed at Evergreen by lord Drogheda; on the following day he reviewed the 50th regiment in the same place.

27.—Two journeymen coopers were whipt from south to north gaol (pursuant to an act passed the previous session of parliament) for refusing to work.

*July 1.*—The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy.

12.—John Connor, alias Jack the Bachelor, the notorious smuggler, for whose apprehension the government had offered a large reward, was this day seen by some soldiers at an ale house near the Exchange in this city, and would have been taken if the soldiers had been aided by a party of the main-guard, which they applied for, but could not procure without an order from a magistrate; in the mean time the fellow escaped.

*Aug. 1.*—The army in garrison fired three volleys on the Mall, and the day was observed with other demonstrations of joy.

6.—A meeting of the citizens was called for the 17th Instant at the Red House walk, to consider of legal methods to free themselves from the payment of the new tax for lamp and watch money.

12.—Being the prince of Wales's birth day, the army in garrison fired three volleys on the Mall, and the day was observed with other public demonstrations of joy.

*Sept. 29.*—Being the anniversary of the surrender of Cork to king William, was observed as a day of rejoicing.

*Oct. 5.*—In a Cork newspaper of this date appears the following paragraph:—"Several of the inhabitants, who live near the Exchange, present their most respectful compliments to the new sheriffs, and pray them to remove a most flagrant nuisance from before their doors, that of a *breeches market* held there every Wednesday and Saturday, to the great annoyance of passengers, and highly indiscreet, as overgrown fellows are

A. D. frequently fitted with small clothes, in view of the females who  
1772 pass by.

*Oct. 17*—The assizes ended in this city, and proving a maiden one, the sheriffs presented the judge with an elegant pair of white gloves, curiously fringed with gold. The reason for the assizes taking place this month, instead of in August as was usual, was in consequence of the county court-house having been rebuilt during the Summer.

23.—The anniversary of the Irish rebellion was observed here in the usual manner.

30.—As one Lewis Leary, was returning about eight o'clock to his lodgings opposite Shuttle-row, Hammond's-marsh, having missed the little bridge in consequence of the darkness of the night, he fell into the channel and was drowned.

*Nov. 5*.—The anniversary of the deliverance from the gun-powder plot was observed here with public demonstrations of joy.

23.—About two o'clock this day the sun was nearly eclipsed by a large cloud from the west, so as to cause nearly a total darkness for about two minutes: some persons in this city imagined they felt a slight shock of an earthquake at the same time.

At this time instances of persons being robbed on the roads adjacent to this city occurred nightly.

*Jan. 14*.—Five men who had been apprehended a few days before for highway robbery, murder, and other misdemeanors, and had been committed to Mallow bridewell, attempted to escape by taking off their bolts and endeavouring to force their way out; one of them wounded the turnkey with a knife, another struck the bridewell keeper's wife a violent blow with a bolt, yet notwithstanding, the turnkey with great bravery soon compelled them to suffer themselves to be secured.

18.—The prisoners who had endeavoured to escape from the Mallow Bridewell were conducted to this city under a strong escort, accompanied by several justices of the peace, who lodged them safely in the common gaol in this city.

The same day being the queen's birth day, the regiments in garrison fired three volleys on Morrison's island.

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*Jan.* 18.—The prisoners in the city gaol attempted to make their escape by cutting a square out of one of the iron windows; but in striving which should get out first, they were heard by the gaoler and secured.

22.—One Walsh a dairyman, was set upon by five men near the Watercourse in the north suburbs of this city, who cut him and abused him grossly, and robbed him of eleven guineas and a half.

29.—A child was found near Peter's church bridge.

*Feb.* 4.—The corporation of the city of Dublin unanimously presented the freedom of their guild to Adam Newman, alderman of Cork, in a silver box, for his spirited conduct as a magistrate in protecting the trade and manufactures of Ireland.

8.—Mr. Nixon, the keeper of a hardware shop in this city, having been frequently robbed of valuable articles, detected the thief by means of a gin rat-trap, which he placed under a glass case, with a pair of buckles as a bait. The thief paying him a visit as usual was caught fast by the fingers in the trap, on which he was secured, committed to gaol, and this day convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be whipped three market days.

23.—On this and the previous day there was a violent storm at S. W. which blew down some chimneys and damaged several houses. About one o'clock at noon a great part of a wall 20 feet high, on the right hand side of the Sunday's well road was blown down from the foundation, and with the force of the fall the opposite wall was broken.

28.—Some evil minded persons broke almost every lamp outside South gate.

*May* 1.—The boat of a Norway vessel was overset by a squall of wind in lough Mahon, and two sailors were drowned.

An affray took place between a townsman and a soldier, when the former cut off the soldier's nose, and on being pursued the following day, threw himself out of a window, by which his leg and arm were broken.

*June* 2.—The 34th and 40th regiments of foot were reviewed in a large field near the lough, as also the 55th regiment of foot at the Red-house walk by general Pierson.

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*June 4.*—Being the king's birth-day, was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy.

*25.*—John and James St. Clare of Blarney, factors, were committed to the county gaol by Robert Gordon, the one for embezzling twenty-one hanks of purged yarn, and the other for interrupting Mr. Gordon in the execution of his office, by heading a large party of weavers' boys, and a posse of idlers who were repeatedly desired to disperse, but in vain. James St. Clare presented a large musket heavily loaded with slugs at Mr. Gordon, who, though unarmed, very resolutely and judiciously found means to close on him and take him prisoner, and with the assistance of an old faithful soldier who was watchman of the bleach-green, he conveyed both the delinquents, amidst the clamorous uproar of hundreds, to Monard, from which place an escort of the military conveyed them to Cork.

*June 26.*—This night at about eleven o'clock, the watchman in charge of the north square was attacked by several villains, armed with knives and sticks, who knocked him down and cut him desperately.

*July 1.*—In commemoration of this day, the Boyne society assembled at the Tholsel, attended by an elegant band of music, from which they proceeded in regular order to Christ church.

*Aug. 14.*—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out among some thatched houses on the Evergreen road, five of which were consumed.

*Sept. 30.*—For several nights past a strong party of the military did duty at the city gaol, in consequence of a report having been circulated that two women who had been sentenced to be hanged and burnt for the murder of a butcher in a Fair-lane riot, intended to make their escape, assisted by the Fair-lane mob, which it was said, intended to make an attack on the gaol for that purpose.

*Dec. 16.*—For the last two nights there were the highest tides known for several years, with heavy rain and high winds. The water was several feet high in most of the houses on the marshes, and some of the streets were impassable.

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*Feb. 12.*—Early this morning Mr. Daniel M'Carthy, sub-sheriff of the county of Cork, and a party of the 28th regiment,

commanded by Mr. King, attacked the fortification and entrenchments of Pratt and his forces at Kilrush, who were lodged in the county gaol on the 13th.

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1774

*Feb. 26.*—A party of gentlemen, among whom was the rev. Emanuel Moore, pursued a number of persons this night, who had forcibly carried off a young woman in the neighbourhood of Clonakilty. Several shots were fired on both sides, by which an old woman who was in the house where the pursued had taken shelter, and the reverend Mr. Moore, were killed.

*March 13.*—About fifty lamps were broken this night in Blarney-lane, in consequence of their not having been lighted.

Simon Sullivan, a Roman Catholic, being convicted of carrying arms, was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months and fined £50.

*May 7.*—A chimney near Skiddy's castle took fire, but providentially the flames were prevented from communicating to the magazine, otherwise the city might have been reduced to a heap of ruins.

23.—The 28th and 31th regiments were reviewed at the camp-field by the right honorable lord Blayney. The day was very wet.

30.—A deserter who was confined in the city gaol for burglary, broke out and made his escape.

*June 17.*—The society for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts, was founded by Henry Sheares, esq.

26.—A man was committed to North gaol, (under the provisions of an act to prevent chalking, which had been passed but a few days before,) for cutting a man in Fair-lane.

*July 1.*—Being the anniversary of the Boyne, in the morning the bells rang incessantly, and at noon the members of the Boyne society walked in their uniforms to Christ church, from whence they returned to the council-chamber where an elegant entertainment was provided. The evening concluded with bonfires and other marks of festivity.

3.—During the interment of a corpse in St. Fin Barry's church-yard, a young woman, decently dressed, was detected picking a gentleman's pocket which he soon discovered, and on examining her, found no less than seven handkerchiefs upon her, which

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were restored to the owners. The populace afterwards set the culprit in the stocks, where they threw several things at her, till it was thought she received sufficient punishment for such practices.

*July 31.*—Before day break, one Dorney, an opulent farmer who lived near Carrigaline, desired his wife (of whom it was supposed he was jealous,) to go to his father's house and bring him from thence a box. The wife objected and reasoned with her husband about the lateness of the hour; however he was inflexible in his command, upon which she requested that her son (a boy of about eleven years of age) should accompany her. When they had quitted the house Dorney got up and locked the door, he then got a knife, went to the bed where his three daughters lay, one of six years, one of three years, and one of nine months old, took the clothes off from under and over them to prevent them being stained with blood, and then, with a cruelty shocking to relate, ripped them up in such a manner that their intestines came out; he afterwards cut their throats, and then lay down on the same bed with them. About seven o'clock his wife and son returned, the former of whom finding the door locked, called aloud to her husband to open it, and to let them in, to which he answered "call the neighbours and break open the door, for there is a show in the house." Accordingly the door was broken open, when they found the cruel father lying at the side of the three murdered innocents; he had a few slight scars about his body, which might have been occasioned by the struggling of the eldest child, several cuts having appeared upon her little hands; but it was the opinion of some that he gave them to himself in order to pretend insanity. This treble murderer was committed to the south gaol on Tuesday the 9th of August and shortly after died, by which he escaped the penalty of the gallows.

*Nov. 4.*—Being the anniversary of the birth of king William the III, and the following day that of the gunpowder plot, both were observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

23.—One Daniel Carty, who had been confined in the city gaol for felony, contrived to escape through the north window over the arch, by cutting the window bars, and letting himself down



by a rope. The centinel, in the hurry and confusion, seized an innocent person whom he took for the felon, and in the mean time the other escaped.

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*Dec. 28.*—One Richard Cashman, a butcher, of Ballymacoda near Castlemartyr, who had been married but three months to a young woman of most irreproachable character and conduct, about twelve o'clock this night, rose out of bed from his wife, and requested her mother who lived with him to go to an adjoining house, where his brother-in-law slept, alleging that he had some charges to make against her daughter, which he should do in private. The poor woman immediately complied, and was no sooner gone outside the door, than he returned to his chamber and instantly stabbed her with a *couteau de chuse*, and whilst she was struggling for life, furiously seized her by the throat to prevent her cries, and gave her a second stab in her right breast, which put a period to her existence. Her aunt who also lived with them, was awakened by the noise, and her mother having returned upon the alarm, they both rushed into the room, when he made a stroke of a sword at the former which hit the door case and thus luckily missed her. He then proceeded to his step father's, who lived about a mile distant, told him of the murder he had committed, gave him his watch and four guineas and a half, and requested he would go and see if his wife was dead, which the man promised to do. In his absence Cashman several times attempted to stab himself with the sword, but was prevented by some persons who were in the house, which so aggravated him, that he immediately ran to a neighbouring well and plunged himself into eternity.

*Jan. 21.*—Between six and seven o'clock this evening as James St. John Jeffreys of Blarney, was riding in his post chaise on the South Mall, the horses, in consequence of some mismanagement of the postillion, and the parapet wall being in a ruinous condition, drove into the river at high water. The coachman, who rode after the carriage, observing the danger of his master, immediately jumped into the river, broke open the carriage window, took out Mr. Jeffreys, and swam safe with him to shore, and afterwards went to the assistance of the postillion, whom

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he was also instrumental in saving: the horse was however drowned.

*Jan 25*—During a violent storm at S.W. which did considerable damage, a large breach was made in the road to Sunday's-well by part of the rock giving way. Providentially no persons were passing at the time, otherwise they would have been flung down an immense precipice and dashed to pieces.

*Feb. 26.*—A soldier, one of the drafts who lately arrived here, was set upon by some inhuman blood-thirsty persons, who stabbed him in several parts of his body as he was passing quietly through the Main-street.

*March 2.*—The public was cautioned in a Cork paper, to be careful in passing at night from Broad-lane to Fishamble-lane through Cross-street, as the slip near the little bridge was quite out of repair, and several persons within the last few nights had fallen into the river, owing to its ruinous state.

Two puncheons of rum were seized by Mr. Cramer, jun. at Oyster-haven from smugglers, who at first beat him off with stones. He went however to the fort at Kinsale, where he obtained a party of the army, returned to the smugglers whom he surprised at the Old-head, and brought the rum to the custom house of Kinsale.

18 cwt. of leaf tobacco was seized by Mr. Potter and his men near Enniskean, when a great mob arose and stoned him and his party in so violent a manner as obliged him in his own defence to fire upon them, by which two of the smugglers were killed, and another was dangerously wounded; upon this the smugglers desisted, and the tobacco was brought off and lodged in the custom house of Kinsale.

*May 20.*—Between twelve and one o'clock this night John and David Nagle, of Fair-lane, and the wife of the latter, attacked Daniel Sullivan a butcher, who lived in the same house with them, and so barbarously cut and mangled him that he died on the spot.

A woman died near Clonakilty, aged 115 years, who, two days before her decease, spun 12 hanks of linen thread.

*June 4.*—Being the king's birth day, the same was observed by ringing of bells, and the following day the 11th and 62d

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regiments of foot were drawn up on the Mall, when they fired three volleys in honor of the same, the former day having been Sunday.

*June 4.*—Prayers were offered in all the churches for rain.

6.—A fire broke out this night in a house in Fair-lane, which burnt with great violence for some hours, whereby between 20 and 30 cabins were consumed.

*July 1.*—Being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, the members of the Boyne Society walked in procession to Christ church, after which they returned to the council chamber, where a plentiful entertainment was provided for them.

*Aug 12.*—Being the anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birthday, the regiments in garrison here were drawn out on the Mall, and fired three volleys each, in honor of the same.

24—A soldier of the 11th regiment belonging to the main-guard, was found in court-lane with the sinews of his right leg cut, by which he was maimed in a manner shocking to humanity: it was found afterwards that he committed this horrid deed on himself with a razor, with a view to get out of the regiment, and be considered worthy of a pension.

*Sept. 26.*—A great number of armed villains at Watergrass-hill, burned a large quantity of blankets, which were intended for the troops then about to go to America.

*Oct. 23.*—Being the anniversary of the Irish rebellion, the mayor, sheriffs, with the city regalia, went in their formalities to Christ church. The evening concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, &c.

25.—Being the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne, the army in garrison fired three volleys in honor of the day.

*Nov. 11.*—A number of villains attacked the house of a Mr. Fowey at Glanmire, and forcibly entered the same. They then with the greatest barbarity put him and his wife on the fire to confess where their money lay, which happening to be but a few guineas, they brought a horse, which they had stolen, to the door, and yoked him to a car, which they loaded with beds, chairs, tables, &c. and carried off in triumph.

*Dec.*—A second door was built to the South gaol, in order to separate the debtors from the criminals.

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*Dec.* 10.—Major general Robert Cunningham, arrived in town to succeed the late lord Blayney, as major general of this province, his lordship having died in this city on the 13th of November.

16.—A woman fell over the quay at the end of Skiddy's castle lane, but by timely assistance was saved.

22.—About seven o'clock this night the marquis of Rockingham transport, from Portsmouth, with three companies of the 32d regiment and their baggage on board, besides women and children, was in a heavy gale of wind driven into Roberts's cove, and at three the following morning was dashed to pieces on the rocks, and every soul on board perished, except three officers and about thirty privates and two of the crew. The officers who perished were lieutenant Marsh and ensign Sandiman, besides the wives of lieutenant Marsh and Dr. Barker. The officers saved were captain Glover, lieutenants Booth and Carter, and the doctor's mate. 'Tis impossible to paint the distress of the officers and soldiers who were saved, the greatest part of whom being cast on the rocks had their flesh torn in a shocking manner, and instead of receiving the least assistance from the inhabitants, were attacked by a great number of the common people, who carried off every article that could be saved out of the wreck.

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*Jan.* 6.—His majesty's ship Bristol, 50 guns, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, arrived in Cove, as convoy to the troops bound to America, then under the command of lord Cornwallis.

18.—The house of Miss Mary Kennedy, in Mallow-lane, was broken into by four persons armed, who forcibly took her out of bed, and carried her off, with intent (as it was supposed) to marry her to one of the party.

18.—A ship arrived in Kinsale from Boston, with the corps of officers of the 59th regiment, whose number had exceeded their rank and file, which latter were drafted into other regiments, and the officers were sent to recruit their full complement in England.

25.—A boat coming from one of the transports at Cove, was overset in a gale of wind, by which three soldiers, three women, and some boatmen were drowned.

31.—The Dublin post which should have arrived the 29th,

did not come in till one o'clock this day, on account of the great fall of snow which rendered the roads almost impassable.

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*Jan. 31*—All the vessels in this harbour of 150 tons and upwards that could be procured, were taken up as transports for the service of government.

In consequence of a practice of persons firing at sea-gulls on Sullivan's quay and Morrison's island, four persons walking on the South Mall were wounded, and many windows were broken.

*May 4*.—Nathaniel Whitmore, a soldier of the 11th regiment, was executed at Gallows-green, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of John Hawkins a corporal in said regiment, by stabbing him with his bayonet. His coffin, which was handsomely ornamented, was carried before him with napkins by four young men, and a number of the Blue Coat hospital boys attended, who sang as he went to execution. When he came to the fatal tree, he ascended the ladder with great serenity of mind, declared that he was so intoxicated with liquor when he had committed the murder, that he was insensible of his crime; he gave out several psalms, and joined in singing with a numerous concourse, who attended till it was time to make atonement for the blood he had shed. When he had hung thirty-five minutes he was cut down, and his head severed from his body, which were both delivered to his friends for interment. He was a young man about 23 years old, of the middle size, and of remarkably good character.

*June 4*.—Being the king's birth-day, the 19th regiment fired three volleys on the Mall.

10.—A woman who had been on board an East Indiaman then in this harbour, refusing to be searched by the revenue officers, was carried on board the quarantine vessel that lay near them, where she was obliged to strip to her shift, inside which she had a piece of handkerchiefs, which were immediately seized, to the poor woman's mortification, it being her all. Decency caused some persons present to direct that she should be accommodated with a private place to put on her clothes, in consequence of which she was ordered into the cabin, in which was a locker, where the different seizures, consisting of muslins, silks, &c. of considerable value, had been deposited; the key having remained in the

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locker, she closed the door, and helped herself plentifully with the seizures, which she packed up in quantities, by way of reprisal, and left the ship.

*July 27.*—His excellency the lord lieutenant came by water from Drumanagh, in the county of Waterford, the seat of lord Villiers, and landed at Youghal, from which he went to Castle-martyr, the seat of the earl of Shannon, where he dined on the 28th, and on the following day at Rostellan, the seat of the earl of Inchiquin. On the same day the mayor, sheriff's, and town clerk of this city waited on his excellency to invite him in the name of the corporation to this city, which his excellency politely declined.

*Aug.*—At this time the small pox was very fatal in Cork.

Wandesford's bridge was begun to be built: Mr. Samuel Hobbs, master builder, superintended this work, and completely carried it into execution.

*Sept. 30.*—This evening a child fell into the river from the waste ground, opposite the main-guard, but providentially was soon taken up.

*Oct. 28.*—This night between 11 and 12 o'clock, four malicious villains came into the Main street up Boland's lane, one of whom fired a musket loaded with shot, at the centinel on duty at the main-guard.

*Nov. 4.*—Being the anniversary of the birth of king William the III, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells; at noon the 19th regiment was drawn out, and fired three volleys; and the evening concluded with every demonstration of joy.

*Dec. 13.*—The public fast, which had been ordered by government for the recovery of his majesty, was observed here. The mayor, sheriff's, recorder, and town clerk, in their fur gowns, attended by a great number of the army and a vast concourse of the most respectable citizens, walked in procession to Christ church, preceded by the sword bearer, water bailiff, serjeants at mace, city constables, &c. The church was very much crowded, as were all the other churches in the city. The greatest good order and regularity was observed throughout the whole city, and no shops were opened for the day, nor labour carried on.

*Jan.* 1.—The house of industry was opened, when 16 beggars were taken in, most of whom entered voluntarily. A. D.  
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*Feb.* 2.—Between three and four o'clock this morning, a chimney took fire in Brown's lane, within nine houses of the magazine: it burned furiously for upwards of two hours; the blaze could be seen four feet above the chimney.

18.—Richard Townsend, John Townsend, Samuel Jervois and Daniel Callaghan, magistrates, with several gentlemen of the county and their servants, well mounted and armed, set out at two o'clock in the morning to the mountains above Bantry, in the neighbourhood of Murdering glin and Glaumbannoul, where they apprehended several persons, charged with cutting off the ears of a horse.

*March* 25.—This day was tried at the Guild-hall before a special jury, a record, on a writ of mandamus directed to the mayor, sheriffs, and common council of this city, to admit Richard Fitton, eldest son of Mr. Burgess Fitton, to the freedom of this city, he claiming to be entitled during the life of his father; when after a hearing of nine hours, the jury brought in a verdict for Fitton, with £5 damages and costs of suit, by which it was determined that every eldest son of a freeman is entitled to be admitted free of this city, upon his attaining the age of twenty-one years. It was supposed if he had lived, he would have established a similar right in younger sons.

*April.*—Mr. Sergeant Carleton presided in the county court in the room of Baron Power, who was taken ill with the gout after his arrival in Cork.

*May*—A great number of precious stones were dug up in a limestone quarry on the Blackrock road; some amethysts were likewise found. The populace resorted there in such numbers to profit by the discovery, that the proprietor was obliged to procure a military guard to prevent their depredations.

5.—This day one Connell was whipped for begging after having been discharged on bail.

*June* 4.—Being the king's birth-day, was kept in the usual manner.

22.—A number of persons residing in Leitrim and Blackpool

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assembled on Devonshire's marsh for the purpose of rioting. Mr. Ross one of the high constables, aided by some gentlemen obliged them to disperse, but not however before one of them had been severely beaten by some of the rioters.

*Sept.* 11.—This day the mayor, with the city regalia, and a number of military gentlemen, went from the Exchange to Tuckey street, where the new guard-house was to be erected, when his worship laid the foundation stone thereof: on this occasion the army were drawn out and fired three volleys.

*Oct.* 30.—The tide rose to an unusual height in Kinsale, owing (as was supposed) to a *water quake*, as the swell was so great on the offing (though the wind was northerly and the weather fair,) that the fishermen were obliged to come into harbour.

*Nov.* 4.—The Boyne society, were for the first time reviewed by colonel Bagwell, in White's Bowling green.

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*Jan.* 25.—The west India fleet, consisting of 64 ships, sailed from Cove with a fair wind: they were convoyed by his majesty's ship the *Torbay* 71 guns, and the *Camel* sloop.

*Feb.* 18.—An order of council, which granted 300 guineas out of the corporation revenues, towards a subscription for raising troops for his majesty's service, was this day confirmed in a court of D'Oyr hundred, by which was anticipated the determination of the judges of England, as to the legality of raising troops without the consent of parliament.

27.—This day being the day fixed by the lord lieutenant and privy council for a public fast and humiliation, to implore the Divine blessing on the British arms, and to pray for a termination of the American rebellion; the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, with the city regalia, attended by the gentlemen of the Boyne society in their uniforms, with an elegant band of music playing "long live the king" went in grand procession to Christ church.

*March* 12.—A mob assembled in this city and its suburbs, under pretence of searching for provisions, alledged to have been intended for exportation to the north of Ireland, and destroyed a great deal of property, breaking the doors and windows of several of the merchants warehouses, and cutting down the masts, and



destroying the rigging of ships. During the riot some shots were fired which killed two men and wounded several.

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*April 12.*—(Sunday). The Lord Chief Baron Dennis, one of the judges of assize went to Christ church, preceded by the boys of the Blue-coat hospital, and followed by the different societies of this city, which formed the following grand procession:—The mayor, dressed in the uniform of the Culloden society, of which he was colonel. The sheriff's, aldermen, clergy, sword bearer, with the city regalia. The True-blue society, uniform blue, faced with blue and edged with white. The Boyne society, uniform blue edged with buff, buff waistcoats and breeches. The Aughrim, uniform scarlet, white edging. The Cork Union, uniform scarlet faced with green, buff waistcoats and breeches and green cockades. The Culloden, uniform blue faced with scarlet, buff waistcoats and breeches. They were all regularly divided into light infantry, grenadier, and battalion companies, the officers wearing swords and epaulets, and dressed suitably. The number of the entire was near three hundred, and made a most respectable appearance. They returned in like manner, but were very much incommoded, by the vast concourse of spectators.

*June 4.*—Being the king's birth day, the troops and armed societies fired on the Mall. In the evening the populace were liberally supplied with beer, and the night concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, illuminations, and every other demonstration of joy.

8.—A general embargo, was laid on all ships in this harbour, except colliers.

9.—An encampment was made at Kinsale, which was continued until the 10th of November.

30.—One Hickie escaped from the south gaol, by cutting down through the different floors till he came to the entry of the prison, through which he ran; but having been seen by a soldier of the 3d regiment, who pursued him into Grafton's alley, he was there taken.

*July 1 & 12.*—Were kept in the usual manner.

*July 13.*—The True Blue and Boyne societies were re-

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1778 viewed at the camp-field at Ballyphchane by the earl of Shannon.

*Sep.* 7.—This was the first general field-day of all the armed societies belonging to this city.

*Sept.* 24.—The west India fleet, consisting of above 40 ships, sailed from Cove, under convoy of the Winchelsea and Lynx, men of war.

*Sep.* 29.—Roman catholics being permitted to take long leases, several of that body attended at the city court house and testified their allegiance.

All the sign-posts in this city were taken down, pursuant to act of parliament.

*Oct.* 8.—The mayor issued a proclamation, stating that he would put the laws for the observance of the sabbath strictly in force, in consequence of many persons presuming to exercise and follow their trade on the sabbath day, particularly barbers, and hairdressers; and in consequence of several publicans suffering idle disorderly persons to continue drinking and tipling in their houses; and also many persons exposing for sale greens, fruit and other wares, during the time of divine service.

*Nov.* 21.—One Chapman a butcher, was attacked by three foot-pads on Wandesford's bridge, near Crosses green, who cut him in a desperate manner, and robbed him of what money he had.

*Dec.* 2.—A boat very heavily laden, and containing 20 passengers, was upset near Passage, and every person in it drowned except one man.

1779 *Jan.* 1.—The first fancy ball introduced into this city by lady Fitzgerald.

*Feb.* 20.—Upon the arrival of the news of the honorable acquittal of admiral Keppel, who had been tried by a court-martial for neglect of duty, the bells were set ringing and continued all the next day, (Sunday). On Monday the True Blue, Boyne, Aughrim, and the Union armed societies fired three volleys on the Mall, and afterwards gave three cheers; at night the whole town was grandly illuminated, bonfires blazed, and the evening concluded with every demonstration of joy. In Macroom the houses were illuminated, every street blazed with bonfires, and

the effigy of Sir Hugh Palliser, the admiral who had brought the charge against him, was burned by a chimney-sweep, after having been suspended from a gallows all the day.

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*March 17.*—Being the anniversary of the patron saint of this kingdom, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells. At noon the different armed societies assembled in several parts of the city and suburbs, where they went through their different military evolutions, &c. The Boyne society had a sham-battle at Douglas, and disputed the possession of the bridge.

*May 3.*—There were several showers of hail, succeeded by a heavy fall of snow. The weather had been remarkably cold and severe for some time before.

9.—“A likely young volunteer” entered on board the Tender, then in our harbour, to serve as a sailor; but some suspicions arising as to his sex, a female examiner was procured, and the young hero proved to be a lady of some distinction in this kingdom, who had an unfortunate *penchant* for her father’s butler, whom she hoped to find on board this ship; the man, to avoid an elopement with her, had prudently quitted his master’s service some time before, and had actually sailed with the last impressed men from this city to Portsmouth. However the runaway suffered the mortification of a disappointment, and was taken proper care of till her parents received intelligence of her detection.

21.—A new theatre was opened in Henry-street near the Mansion house.

*June 4.*—This morning about nine o’clock, serjeant Christy of the 81st regiment arrived at Glanmire bridge, after performing on foot a journey of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

Being the king’s birth-day, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, at ten o’clock the different armed societies were reviewed in the camp-field; at noon they and the 81st or Highland regiment assembled on the Mall and fired three rounds. About three o’clock an express arrived to the commanding officer here, from major-general Flower Mocher then at Kinsale, ordering the Highland regiment to be ready to march at the shortest notice, as the general had received a letter, stating that a fleet, consisting of several ships of the line and a great number of frigates and

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transports, supposed to be French, was seen in Bantry bay. This communication threw the inhabitants into the greatest consternation. The commanders of the armed societies immediately ordered their drums to beat to arms, and in a very short space of time, the entire body collected again on the Mall. At seven in the evening, another express arrived from General Mocher, ordering the Highlanders to march immediately to Bandon, where he would join them with his forces from Kinsale, and repair from thence to Bantry: this order was immediately complied with. A great number of Roman Catholic gentlemen immediately offered themselves as volunteers to join with their Protestant fellow-citizens, and were well received. The care of the city in the mean time devolved on the governor. The mayor summoned a council, to consider what was necessary to be done on so alarming an occasion. The gentlemen of the True Blue society immediately took the guard, and “kept the police” in the greatest regularity for that night. Early on the following morning the Highland regiment returned to town, having received counter orders, as the express sent to Bantry had returned with an account that the alarm was groundless; the fleet having been found to be an English one which had fired several guns in honor of the day. The lower classes of the people between this and Bandon shewed their good wishes to the soldiers on their march, by offering them every provision their poor but hospitable cabins afforded. All the troops in Kinsale, consisting of upwards of 2000 men, marched to Bandon and lay all night under arms.

18.—A cooper of the name of Morrogh, made his escape out of the North gaol by means of a false key. Three other criminals went off at the same time.

*July 26.*—A strong battery was finished at Spike island, consisting of 21 twenty-four pounders, which commanded the entrance of the harbour.

*Aug. 2.*—The 30th and 67th regiments of foot encamped at Ballinrea near Carrigaline, during the absence of whom, the armed societies mounted guard in rotation at the council chamber for the safety of the inhabitants.

*Aug.* 23.—610 French prisoners arrived here from Kinsale and on the 25th were escorted most part of the way to Kilkenn by the armed societies of the city of Cork.

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*Sep.* 24.—There was another alarm of an invasion, occasioned by the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which appeared on the coast. The army in camp at Ballinrea immediately struck their tents, crossed the country towards Kinsale and returned the same evening.

*Nov.* 24.—The camp at Carrigaline was broken up for winter quarters.

27.—About ten o'clock this night, the centinel at the crimina side of the north goal was most inhumanly houghed by some villains, who made off undiscovered.

*Dec.*—The following occurrence happened at a coffee house in London: an officer of the guards asked a volunteer in one of the Cork societies, what corps he belonged to. He answered, to one of the Cork corps. The officer told him they would be soon disarmed. The Cork boy asked him, whether he was ever in America. He answered yes. Pray did you find it easy to disarm *them*? No, replied the officer, but we will find it no difficult matter to disarm *you*. I hope replied the Cork man with an oath, you will be one of those sent over to try the experiment.

1780

*Jan.* 1.—Being the day appointed for solemnizing the glorious victory obtained at Savanah, and for the arrival of the English act of parliament repealing such laws as prohibited the exports of our woollens and glass, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells; at noon the military were drawn up on the Mall, where a *feu de joie* was fired, preceded by a discharge from 21 field pieces; the same number were fired at the conclusion. At night there was the most general illumination known for many years; several houses exhibited transparent inscriptions and paintings, which made a most pleasing appearance; bonfires blazed and many private parties were given.

*March* 4.—Upon the return of the bishop of Cloyne from Dublin, he was met twelve miles from Middleton by the Imokilly societies of Cloyne and Middleton, and by a large number of gentlemen and other inhabitants of each place, who escorted his

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lordship to his house with every demonstration of joy, and at night there were bonfires and the towns of Middleton and Cloyne were illuminated.

*March 9.*—The Blarney volunteers assembled on the Green to testify their joy for the completion of our free trade, and for the confirmation of our success against the Spaniards by admiral Rodney. They fired three rounds, after which the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, &c.

10.—At noon this day the different armed societies proceeded to the Mall, to celebrate the above joyful event, when each corps fired three volleys; at night the regiments in garrison fired a *feu de joie* preceded and followed by twenty-one rounds from the artillery, which were mounted on one of the bastions of Elizabeth fort for that purpose; the bells rung and the night concluded with bonfires and illuminations of the most magnificent description.

17.—The armed societies paraded on the Mall with shamrock cockades, and fired three volleys in honour of the day.

*April 26.*—At a meeting of the society for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts, a gold medallion with an address was presented to the Rev. Dr. Pigott, late secretary to the society.

*May 31.*—There was a grand review of the United Independent volunteers of this city, in the great meadow at the end of the Mardyke.

*June 29.*—The corporation presented colonel Crosbie of the 67th regiment with his freedom in a silver box.

*Aug. 13.*—The Count D'Artois, a French vessel of 74 guns, was taken off the harbour of Castle-Townsend, by captain M'Bride commander of his Majesty's ship *Bienfaisant*, who was presented with his freedom of the city of Cork on the 17th of the same month, by the mayor and corporation, for such service.

*Nov. 4.*—Being the anniversary of the birth of king William, several of the armed societies fired three volleys on the Mall, in honour of the day.

1781 *Jan. 28.*—The freedom of this city was presented to the lord lieutenant in a gold box, and to his secretary the right honorable William Eden, in a silver box.

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*Feb.* 27.—There was a violent hurricane in this city, which threw down many chimneys and unroofed several houses.

*March* 18.—The 3d, 19th and 30th regiments of foot embarked at Monkstown for America.

22.—Illuminations on account of Admiral Rodney's taking the island of St. Eustatia.

*April.* 12—This evening six pieces of brass ordnance, thirty pounders, with twelve covered waggons, and two companies of artillery, arrived here from Dublin to strengthen the fortification in case of invasion.

16.—This night at about 10 o'clock, a man fell into the dock near the Crooked billet, opposite the long quay, and was drowned.

*May*—Two inhuman villains attacked a soldier of the 66th regiment near the magazine, and houghed him in so barbarous a manner that he was quite disabled.

*June* 2.—The new chapel in Brunswick street was consecrated.

12.—Carlisle fort was this day named by general Mocher.

*Aug.* 1.—The rails of Tuckey's bridge were removed to the quay of the south river at the lower end of the Grand Parade.

Aug. 4.—A most inhuman murder was committed on a woman of the name of Margaret Collins, at Gurrane near Dunmanway, by her husband, without any cause or provocation, except her neglecting to assist him in the conveyance of some staves, which he had stolen from a gentleman in the neighbourhood. This barbarous villain in a few days after her refusal desired her to go with him to Gurrane, and passing through a mountain, the loneliness of which seemed fitting for his diabolical purpose, he strangled her, broke her neck, nose, right arm, and three of her fingers, mangled her body in a most shocking manner, and then buried it in a bog, where it was found on the 8th.

*Sept.* 7.—Twelve covered waggons, and a number of cars laden with ammunition arrived here from Dublin, and were lodged in the magazine.

2.—A great number of riotous soldiers assembled this night, and ran tumultuously through the city, marking their progress by the most wanton outrages upon the persons and houses of the inhabitants. Many were severely wounded, others were obliged

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to leave their houses to the mercy of that lawless mob, and universal consternation was spread through the town; several lives had probably been lost, were it not for the zeal and activity of the officers, who patrolled the streets accompanied by a guard, and did every thing in their power to disperse the rioters. This disorder, it was supposed, was in consequence of the murder of a soldier the night before.

*Sept.* 22.—Great alarm was created by the appearance of a large fleet seen in the offing; but it was soon dispelled by the arrival of 137 sail of the Leeward island fleet, under convoy of his majesty's ships *Triumph* and *Panther*, each of 74 guns.

1782

*Jan.* 12.—One John Fenton a miller, died at Riverstown near this city. On the day preceding his death (then to appearance in good health) he went among his kindred and friends, inviting them to his funeral on the Sunday following, and so certain was he that his dissolution was near, that he sent his brother for a clergyman to prepare him for eternity. The priest attended and gave him the rites of the church on this day, after which Fenton went to bed, and in a little time expired without the least emotion whatsoever.

*April* 19.—A cutter privateer appeared off this harbour and completely blocked it up for the space of three days: she fired at and took a vessel just under the house of Mr. Roche of Trabolgan.

*May* 1.—There were dancing, prize-fighting and running in bags at the Mardyke field.

*May* 9.—Eight sailors and a boy, who had been for some time lurking about Ringskerry near Cove, ran away with a small boat and went alongside a sloop from Waterford, laden with pork, and by some means having obtained admittance on board, they rose on the crew and having secured them, sailed away with the vessel and cargo which was supposed to have been worth £2000.

30.—Lord L——h's effigy was carried publicly through the city, and hanged at Shandon castle lane.

*June*—In this and the following months a disorder called the influenza raged in this city, from which very few escaped. It commonly began with sneezing and running at the nose, a severe cough, attended with a fever, heaviness, and pain in the head,



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or with a weakness and a pain in all the bones; it usually went off however in three or four days.

*June 4.*—Being the anniversary of the birth of his majesty, then distinguished as king of Ireland, as soon as the day appeared the bells in the different churches were set ringing; at noon the troops fired a *feu de joie* on the Mall, and at night this city, Cove, and Passage, were grandly illuminated.

*Aug. 1.*—Rendezvous houses were opened by the different armed societies, for the reception of recruits.

*Sep. 15.*—Lord Rodney arrived at Cove in the *Montague* of 74 guns, and on the 18th was presented with his freedom of this city in a gold box.

*Oct.*—There was very inclement weather during the whole harvest, and in this month there was a great scarcity of bread, which continued to the end of the year. The bread was perhaps the worst that ever was made, owing to the continued rains which had totally ruined the corn.

Peter's church was thrown down, in order to be re-built.

*Nov. 18.*—The debtors in the south gaol being reduced to the necessity of drinking salt water very often for the last three months, their pumps being for a long time dry, and many of them having in consequence become ill, they humbly besought the managers of the pipe water, through the newspaper of this day, to redress that great want.

*Nov. 20.*—One of the criminals confined in the bridewell made a hole through the roof, out of which he leaped, and fell on a number of barrels on the head of a barrel carrier who was accidentally passing along, by which means he escaped.

*Dec. 4.*—Some nefarious villains broke open the monument of the Deane family, in Peter's church, the railing and figures of which had been removed until the church was rebuilt, whence they stole the leaden coffins of sir Matthew Deane, and his lady.

27.—The criminals in the north gaol, by the assistance of saws, cut their way through the floor into the room where the keys were kept in a chest, which they broke open, and got into the upper apartments, and, by making a rope fast, five let themselves down into the streets and escaped; among the number was the noted

A. D. 1782 Jack-a-boy, who was apprehended early on the following morning at Blackpool and conducted back to his old lodgings.

£1000 was granted towards the improvement of Cork harbour.

1783 *Jan. 7.*—A person passing through Clothier's lane fell into a hole made to repair the water pipes, by which accident he broke his leg. This melancholy event offered an unusual share of amusement to an unfeeling set of spectators.

*Jan. 31.*—The corporation presented John Marsh, commissary, with his freedom in a silver box.

*Feb. 3.*—Peter's church was begun to be re-built.

23.—There were at this time so many robbers and foot pads on the road between Cork and Kinsale, that it was not safe to ride on that road unarmed, even by day.

*March 17.*—The armed societies were reviewed in the Mardyke field, after which they fired several volleys on the Grand Parade, and gave three cheers in honor of our patron saint.

The Cork cavalry set off from this city to Castle Townsend, in quest of some insurgents, said to have been meditating mischief against the inhabitants of that neighbourhood: after scouring the country for a great number of miles, they apprehended Denis Connell, otherwise Cock-a-bendy, who was charged with sounding a horn with an intent to assemble a mob and disturb the peace.

*May 27.*—At half past five o'clock this evening, the remains of Ebenezer Morrison, major of the Anghrim society, were conducted from his house by the armed societies, over parliament bridge, along the South Mall, Grand Parade, Castle street and the South main-street, to Christ church, in solemn procession.

*June 18.*—There was a desperate storm of thunder and lightning.

24.—A mob assembled in Youghal and unloaded a sloop freighted with meal from Scotland, which had been engaged at the enormous price of 1s. 7½d. per pottle, and sold it at the public market at the usual price.

*July 9.*—This morning there was a violent thunder storm, during which an obscurity prevailed resembling the evening dusk between ten and eleven o'clock. On the 14th there was another storm which was renewed with greater violence on the following

morning. Balls of fire were seen to fall in several fields, tearing the ground as they entered, several sheep, cows, horses and pigs were killed, and many persons were scorched.

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*July 28.*—Hanover-street was so flooded for some weeks past, as to have been almost impassable: it was caused by some person stopping the main sewer and encroaching on the bed of the river.

The lamps at this time were not lighted during the summer.

*Aug. 16.*—A dreadful fire broke out at Cove, which burnt with such fury as to consume twenty-five houses in the space of an hour and an half.

23.—Richard Longfield, having been returned as one of the city representatives, was chaired through the town. At night there were bonfires and illuminations.

31.—A quarrel having arisen in the guard-room in Tuckey street, between two officers of the 32d regiment, one of them drew upon the other, and wounded him under the left breast, in consequence of which he instantly expired.

*Sept. 9.*—A dangerous mob of armed persons assembled this night in different parts of the city, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants.

30.—His excellency the earl of Charlemont arrived in town, for the purpose of reviewing the volunteer corps of this city and county. He was met by a small detachment of cavalry at some distance from the city, who escorted him to his lodgings on the Grand Parade. On the following day his excellency reviewed the troops in the Mardyke field.

*Nov. 16.*—Cullinane, the famous robber, who had for so long a time infested the Kinsale road, was taken prisoner and lodged in the city gaol.

*Feb.*—There was the severest frost, which had been experienced since the year 1739.

1784

27.—A sailor was stopped on Sullivan's Quay by some ruffians, who having robbed him, threw him into the river where he was drowned. A person who was near at the time, but was afraid to offer any assistance, remarked that they had the appearance of disbanded soldiers, who every night at this time perpetrated some scene of depredation or barbarity.

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1781

*March*—Robberies had become very frequent in this city.

27.—The air balloon which ascended near the Mardyke at about 4 o'clock in the presence of an unusual concourse of spectators, arrived at Cooper's hill at six o'clock the same evening a distance of 18 miles. It was first discovered moving, in a swift horizontal direction near the earth, by one John Mynehan, an inhabitant of the above district, who, having never heard of these curious productions of art, for some time thought it was the devil, and] was partly confirmed in this idea by the appearance of a tube at the summit of the machine, which displayed to his terrified imagination a lively representation of the horrors attributed to his infernal majesty. Having grown bolder by degrees, he at length pursued it at full speed, when a calm immediately succeeding, the fancied demon rested between two rocks, and was presently secured. The men brought it home, and at night the neighbours assembled to see this wonder of the world, but some person having dropped a spark on the machine, it penetrated its slender covering, set fire to the inflammable air with which it was inflated, and produced an explosion equal to a clap of thunder. By this unfortunate event, a man and woman were severely scorched, several fainted, and such as could conveniently escape by flight, sheered off, fully convinced that Lucifer himself had got amongst them.

*May 3.*—This day having been appointed for the sale of a large assortment of English woollen goods by auction, between two and three thousand of the poor distressed manufacturers of this city, assembled and proceeded to the stores on the South Mall, where the goods were deposited, and declared that the auction should not go on, for that such sales would manifestly tend to their destruction; that they had helpless families, and] that poverty stared them in the face; that they could not get work to alleviate their distresses; that many of them were ashamed to beg and would not rob, therefore for self-preservation sake they would as far as in them lay, suffer no English manufactures in their line of business, to be vended in the city. The troops were marched down, but the timely interposition of the mayor and sheriffs, and their promise, with that of the proprietors of the goods, that the same should not be sold here, had the desired effect, and these poor creatures departed with seeming content.

A. D.  
1781

*July 11.*—A party of seamen attacked the centinels at South gate gaol with stones, between five and six o'clock this morning; the centinels having in vain begged of them to desist, advanced to the end of Old Post-office lane, the seamen being on the other side (except one who stood at the end of Kift's lane and who at intervals used to run out and throw stones, crying damn you fire we are the true blades.) the number of shots fired were five, the last of which it was supposed killed Green one of the daring party. The soldiers then returned to the gaol, and there left their muskets, and gave chace to the man at Kift's lane, who fled and was proceeding down Tuckey-street, when the pursuers called to the centinel at the guard house to stop him, which he did, and the transgressor was taken into confinement.

*Aug. 24.*—A shoemaker underwent the newly adopted operation of tarring and feathering; during his march through the town he was severely pelted with eggs, but was at length rescued by sheriff Shaw, who, with a party of the army, protected him from further outrage. He was charged with having made up shoes of an inferior quality at so low a price, as to prove highly injurious to the craft.

*Dec. 30.*—The freedom of this city was voted to the duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, in a gold box; and to Sir Alexander Schomberg bart. in a silver box.

Colds, coughs, and asthmas, were very prevalent at this time in Cork.

*Jan. 7.*—Eight American vessels which sailed in company for the purpose of smuggling, appeared off the harbour of Castle Townsend, but being pursued by the Bushe cutter, an engagement took place within pistol shot, when the latter was overpowered by numbers; the smugglers then landed all their cargoes.

1785

20.—This day Wandesford's bridge, entirely fell into the river.

A congress of representatives from the different counties of Ireland was held in Dublin, for promoting parliamentary reform.

*April 14.*—This morning at about eleven o'clock, a balloon which had been launched from Fleet street London, by a Mr. Finchett, was found in a field at Fair hill.

A. D.  
1785

*April 30.*—The merchants of the city of Cork fitted out a vessel, well supplied with beef, bread, &c., to cruize off Cape Clear, for the purpose of relieving any vessels, which the long continuance of easterley winds might keep at sea. The management of this expedition was entrusted to a confidential person, who went as supercargo, and was directed to relieve whomsoever he might meet with in distress, without consideration of the country to which the claimants belonged, or whither they were bound, and without taking any remuneration.

*May 18.*—A meeting of citizens was summoned at the council chamber at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of opposing the building of a bridge below the custom house, which, it was asserted, would be the cause of depopulating and laying waste the thickly inhabited and flourishing parts of the city, and also for signing a petition to parliament, to defeat and counteract such destructive resolutions as were then forming to carry into effect, a scheme that it was supposed would be the ruin of thousands.

*July 14.*—The boat races at Haulbowlin commenced: the day was fine, and a brilliant concourse of people were assembled. The island having been previously taken possession of by William Lombard, who was stiled governor of the day, a platform was erected and surrounded with picquet lines to reserve the space within for the nobility and gentry. The governor's tents were pitched, and his tables being covered with a cold collation, a large band of music was in attendance, and batteries of cannon were mounted on the most advantageous ground in the island. The governor was dressed in a fancy habit, resembling a highland chieftain's dress. On the river werẽ a great number of yachts and boats, all filled with various parties vying with each other in gaiety of dress and cheerfulness of appearance. At 2 o'clock the signal was given for starting; one ten and two twelve oared barges contended for the first prize, and three eight oared boats for the second: 160 turbot were killed during this day.

*August 22.*—This day a prisoner who was guarded by a party of the army from the city court house to the gaol, in attempting to make his escape, was by one of them run through the body, and killed on the spot.

*Aug.* 31.—200,000 herrings were taken at one haul at Bantry.

A. D.  
1785

*Sept.* 20.—An attempt was made by the criminals in north gaol to escape. To effect their purpose they broke several of the inside doors to get to the top of the gaol, and from thence three conveyed themselves down by tying their blankets and sheets together. John Callaghan otherwise Jack-a-boy, a most notorious offender, and one Linehan under sentence of transportation, escaped; but the third was retaken under a boat on one of the quays.

*Oct.* 26.—At five o'clock this day the lord lieutenant and his suite arrived here from Doneraile, and the duchess of Rutland in an hour after. They were conducted to the house of Broderick Chinnery, esq. the streets through which they passed being lined with troops. At 2 o'clock the following day, his excellency was waited on by the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, aldermen and burgesses, with the keys of the city, &c. and an address was read by the recorder in the name of the corporation, after which his excellency conferred the honor of knighthood on John Franklin the mayor, with whom he dined at the mansion house. On the same day, the bishop and the clergy of the diocese waited on his excellency; and on the 28th, the merchants of this city did the same. On the 31st his excellency conferred the honor of knighthood on John Haly, M. D. and Richard Kellet, jun. after which he examined the cotton manufactory of Henry Sadleir and Co. on Morrison's Island, with which he was highly pleased; he then went to see the process of making up beef and pork, at the stores of Vaughan, Hamilton and Co. where he and his suite condescended to eat beef-steaks dressed cellar fashion; on the same day his excellency dined with the merchants at the King's arms tavern, after which he and the duchess went to the assembly. On the 1st of November Joseph Gray, esq. was knighted by his excellency. During his stay in the south, he also conferred the honor of knighthood on James Carthy, sovereign of Kinsale, and on three military gentlemen.

*Dec.* 7.—A large part of a rock, back of Mr. Newenham's house in the North Abbey fell down, which entirely destroyed his stables, and buried three horses in its ruins.

A. D.  
1785

*Dec. 30.*—The noted Jack-a-boy returned once more to this city.

1786

An act was passed, whereby, after reciting that in consequence of the property of the trees on the Red-house walk not being vested in any person or body, ill-disposed persons were in the habit of cutting and hacking their trunks and preventing their growth, with impunity, it was enacted, that the property of the trees then planted, or hereafter to be planted thereon, should be vested in the mayor, sheriffs, and common council of this city, and their successors.

An act was passed for building a bridge over the northern channel of the river Lee, below North bridge.

*Jan. 3.*—Sir James Fitz-Patrick, a gentleman of distinguished philanthropy arrived in this city, after having made a tour through a great part of this kingdom, for the purpose of visiting the prisons. On the 4th he made a very minute inspection of the gaols of this city and county, in which he discovered many deficiencies and very great abuses. On the 5th and 6th he was entertained by the mayor and sheriffs; and on the 7th was waited on at his lodgings by the Cork society for the relief and discharge of confined debtors, who presented to him, in elegant binding, the printed account of their proceedings from their first institution, with an address delivered by their secretary the Rev. Francis Orpen.

23.—At a meeting held in the vestry room of St. Paul's church, the parishioners entered into several resolutions for the purpose of preserving the peace, one of which was to establish an association to attend each night in rotation, to patrol through the parish.

*Feb. 14.*—Mr. William Spread and his brother, passing by Kilcondy pound, and seeing there one hundred horses with bridles and saddles which they conceived must have been left there by the White boys, immediately liberated them, and searching the house near the pound, they found one cwt. of gunpowder, and a large quantity of duck shot and slugs, which they brought away with them.

*April 5.*—A most singular claim was made in the county court-house by Sir James Carthy, sovereign of Kinsale, on behalf of himself and the burgesses of that town. The judge being in want



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1786

of a respectable jury, the high sheriff in open court called on Sir James to attend. Sir James was a great deal embarrassed at first as his counsel was not in court, but at last he rose, and in a most respectful manner pleaded the honorable privilege conferred by charter on the sovereign and burgesses of Kinsale, exempting them from any duty outside their walls, except when especially commanded by his majesty's writ. The judge was so pleased that he paid Sir James many compliments, but requested that a gentleman of his respectable station in society would be foreman to the jury then about to be sworn: whereupon Sir James complied with his request; counsel was however to have been heard as to the point of law.

*April 24.*—The captain of one of the revenue cruisers on this coast gave information to the lords of the admiralty, that a fleet of about 200 French vessels were in the habit of fishing for mackerel between Baltimore and Crookhaven, each vessel containing about 30 men. Their nets reached above two miles, so that our poor fishermen were obliged to be satisfied with the few straggling fish, which might happen to escape them.

*May 18.*—Fevers raged in this city, which was attributed to the heaps of manure in the public streets.

The newspaper of this day mentions that it was a constant practice for carriers to keep horses, without having the means of supporting them, and to go in such gangs with them into the fields adjoining this city, that sometimes in one night the meadow of a season was eaten down.

29.—This season being very dry, the poor inhabitants of this city suffered greatly from want of water.

*July 29.*—A desperate skirmish took place between thirty of the volunteers and upwards of six hundred White-boys near Inchigelagh in this county, in which three of the latter were killed, two drowned in endeavouring to make their escape across the river, several wounded, and nine taken prisoners.

*Sept. 26.*—A gentleman and his servant liberated between Macroom and this town two proctors, who were buried by the Whiteboys up to their chins since 12 o'clock the night before. Upon the holes in which they were placed being examined, glass and furze were found in the bottom.

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1786

*Sept.* 29.—The mayor, the late mayor, the sheriffs, the late sheriffs, the aldermen, and burgesses, with the city regalia, went in procession to lay the new foundation of the new meat market, which was built on a large piece of ground purchased for that purpose.

About this time the mayor established a letter box near the Exchange, to receive anonymous letters respecting nuisances in the city.

*Oct.* 15.—Early this morning the king's post, with the Cork, and Kinsale mails for Dublin, was stopped at the lower end of Blackpool, by five men with slouched hats, one armed with a drawn hanger, who threatened the postriders life, if he did not deliver up the mail instantly, which he did, when they made off with it towards Blarney lane.

*Nov.* 1.—The noted Jack-a-boy and one Owen Daly, convicted of a riot in the city gaol, were whipped from south to north gate.

8.—A remarkable meteor was seen here this night, much brighter than the moon, and of double its diameter; It was of a white colour inclining to blue, had no tail, and was of a globular form not well defined; it scattered luminous particles as it passed along, and when it burst, which happened about two seconds after its first appearance, it left a train behind, and a rumbling noise was at the same time heard resembling thunder, which continued from twenty to thirty seconds. After the meteor disappeared a luminous mist was observed, which gradually diffused itself through the whole atmosphere.

24. A parapet wall fell upon two houses near Goultnaspur, and buried the persons who slept in the back rooms. It was situated behind the houses upon a hill of earth, which had been washed away by the late heavy rains, by which means the foundation had been undermined.

*Dec.*—The mayor and sheriffs gave directions for a newly constructed pillory, in which the criminal was to stand upright, and to be entirely exposed to view, and which was to move on a swivel, that the face during the time of punishment might be exhibited in every direction.

16.—A number of servants of the principal gentleman in this city were taken by the constables and peace officers in a club

house in George's street where they were assembled, and committed to Bridewell: such a degree of respectability had this place of resort attained to, that printed cards of invitation were regularly issued to the members on the nights of meeting.

A. D.  
1786

*March 30.*—A ball of fire fell from the clouds on a cabin near Castletown-roche, killed one man, and burnt six others dreadfully; a pig was also killed by it, and although buried several feet below the earth to prevent infection, the effluvia was so strong that it was not safe to come near the spot.

1787

*June 2.*—The mayor and corporation waited on lord chief justice Carleton, recorder of this city, to congratulate him on his arrival here, and on his late appointment.

4.—The king's birth-day, was observed in the usual manner.

18.—The celebrated Mr. Howard visited this city.

19.—The mayor was invested with a collar of SS and a gold chain, and the sheriffs with gold chains, which had been lately voted by the court of D'Oyer hundred. The former voluntarily passed his bond to the chamberlain for £500, with two joint sureties, conditioned for the safe delivering up of the collar and chain at the end of his year of office, to his successor. He caused them at the same time to be weighed with the invoice which had been sent with them from London, a copy of which was entered in the court of D'Oyer hundred book. The sheriffs also passed their bonds for £150 each, with two joint securities, under similar conditions.

*July 1.*—Being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells; before noon the Blackpool cavalry assembled in Henry-street, opposite the Mansion house, and were soon after joined by the subtrading corporations, which associations had been discontinued for nearly thirty years. The procession marched in order to and from Church.

10.—A public dispensary for supplying the sick poor of this city with medical advice and medicines gratis, was established by benefactions and voluntary contributions.

22.—The mayor and corporation went in state to Glanmire church.

27.—There was constant and heavy rain, and on the following

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1787

day a great flood in the river, by which a collier near Merchant's quay which was deeply laden, got her bows partly under water, in consequence of the flood clearing away the gravel from under her. The works on the marsh near the Mardyke, then in progress for a grist mill, were carried off.

*July 30.*—The mayor gave directions to have the old draw-bridge taken down, and the timber of it sold by auction, as it was in a dangerous condition, and had become comparatively useless, by a great part of Patrick-street having been arched over.

*Aug. 9.*—Mr. Richard Rowland of Rathcooney, having gone to value the tithes of the parish of Whitechurch, left his horses in the care of a servant at Six-mile-bridge near New-grove. During his absence the man was attacked by twelve fellows, who dragged him through the river, and carried him into the most remote part of the mountains of New-grove, where they beat him severely, and afterwards bound him in such a manner that he must have perished, had not a man by chance met him at night-fall and released him.

30.—The mayor issued orders to prevent bells from being rung at auctions.

*Sept. 9.*—Three men under sentence of transportation ran out of the city gaol upon the door being opened; two of them were however stopped by the centinel on the bridge, but the other made his escape.

22.—As one of the sub-constables for the barony of Barrymore, and a corporal of the 47th regiment of foot, were conducting one Kelly to the county gaol, they were attacked at Dixon's glen, near upper Glanmire, by a riotous mob, consisting of sixty or seventy men, who endeavoured to rescue Kelly; they were all armed with muskets, blunderbusses and pistols, and were well supplied with ammunition, and kept up a constant running fire for about three miles with the corporal's party, who having also kept up a constant fire upon the rioters, expended all their ammunition except one round. They could not, however, do much execution, as the day was very wet, and as the rioters concealed themselves inside the hedges and ditches on each side of the road. One of Kelly's sons leaped into the road, fired at the party and wounded

one of the soldiers in the arm, but was immediately shot dead by the corporal.

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*Sept. 22.*—An order of council was passed, empowering the mayor to have the different streets, lanes, alleys, quays, &c. named, and the houses numbered, previous to the survey of this city then taking.

24.—At a meeting of the citizens held at the council-chamber, it was resolved that a memorial should be presented to the lord lieutenant to establish mail coaches between Dublin and Cork, and between Cork and Waterford.

26.—Three felons in the south gaol, under sentence of transportation, escaped from their dungeon through the sewer, and getting into the river at low water, waded across to the north side, with bar-bolts on them. They were afterwards taken.

*Oct. 1.*—This day the mayor and sheriffs were sworn into office; after which the corporation, with the city regalia and an elegant band of music, and the sub-corporations, walked to the north and south gates, which being locked, the keys were given by the late to the new mayor, who opened them. On their return to the Exchange the late mayor was placed in an elegant chair with a canopy of laurels, and carried by his fellow-citizens to the extremity of the city, amid loud and sincere plaudits. The procession continued till ten at night, during which time the mayor continued with his hat off, bowing to all ranks and orders of the people; several houses were brilliantly illuminated, and a great number of flambeaux, which were provided by the citizens, added to the brilliancy of the scene. The ridiculous custom of throwing bran was dropped, a practice which had continued from time immemorial.

*Nov.*—A desperate conspiracy to blow up with gunpowder the criminal side of the north gaol was discovered; holes had been bored in the walls by the prisoners, and the window was loosened. Nine pounds of gunpowder was to have been conveyed to them.

*Dec. 2.*—His Royal Highness prince William Henry arrived in Cork harbour on board his majesty's ship the Pegasus, and the following evening landed from a barge at the Grand Parade, on which he walked, accompanied by general Patterson, colonel

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1787

St. George, and the town major. He dined with a select party at the Bush tavern, and shewed himself frequently at the windows to the people, who were assembled outside, and in whose hearing he drank prosperity to Ireland and to the trade of Cork, and afterwards ordered plenty of porter for the people. In the evening he went to the assembly, and danced with the lady of colonel St. George, Miss Fitter, Miss Kellet, lady Haly, and Mrs. Armstead. The mayor and corporation waited on his Royal Highness, when the recorder requested him to permit his name to be enrolled amongst the freemen of Cork, to which he assented; the town-clerk, thereupon, presented him with his freedom in a gold box, and the recorder read an address on the part of the corporation. On the 5th the Protestant clergy addressed him, after which, attended by the earl of Shannon, Sir Henry Mannix, Bart. colonel St. George and Broderick Chinnery, Esq. he went to view the spacious concerns of Messrs. Hamilton, Lynch and Co. where he eat a beef-steak off the head of a barrel. On the 7th addresses were presented by the merchants and by the quakers, and on the 11th the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Cloyne waited on him at the seat of the earl of Shannon, with an address, after which the clergy were severally presented to his Royal Highness. On the 15th he returned to this city, after having made an excursion to Castlemartyr, Drumanagh, Curraghmore and Waterford, and dined with the merchants the same evening, after which he attended the concert at the assembly rooms; and on the following day was presented with an address by the high sheriff, who was attended by the earl of Shannon, lord Kinsale, Sir James Fitz-Gerald, Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart. Sir James Cotter, Bart. and a great number of other respectable gentlemen. On the 18th the dissenters presented an address, after which his Royal Highness reviewed the different regiments in garrison here, and on the 19th returned to his ship. On the 27th he arrived at Plymouth. During his passage from Cork, a thunder storm broke over the ship so violently as to tear some of the sails and shiver the main-mast.\*

1788

*Jan.*—Between six and seven o'clock this evening, a private in the 9th regiment was barbarously houghed, when passing over Wandesford's bridge.

*June 9.*—A most daring mob, to the number of one thousand

persons, armed with swords, bludgeons and sticks, ran from the north to the south end of the town, crying out "a mad bull," entering several shops that sold cast clothes, taking and destroying the same, and where the goods were removed, beating the shopkeepers. Their depredations were however trifling until they came to the house of Mr. Flynn, a tobacconist and old clothes man in the South Main-street, whose porter they maltreated when endeavouring to shut up the shop, which they entered and threw out all the goods to their companions, to the amount of above sixty guineas, and, had it not been for the spirited exertions of the sheriffs, aldermen, Sir John Franklin, and several peace officers, who brought a guard of the army, it is impossible to tell what might have been the consequence. None of the rioters were taken, though they were pursued with the utmost expedition, as their retreat was as precipitate as their attack.

A. D.  
1788

*July 25.*—The foundation stone of St. Patrick's bridge was laid; Mr. Michael Shanahan was the architect and contractor.

*August 1.*—The new meat, fish, poultry, and vegetable markets were opened in the city of Cork.

*Oct. 14.*—Several houses in Dumbullogue parish were broken open by the White-boys, and all the horses in the village carried off.

*Dec. 5.*—One Owen Reagan ordered on his death bed that a piper should play before his corpse from his house to the grave, which was done this day, to the surprize and astonishment of a great number of spectators. When the corpse was laid in the grave a gallon of ale was thrown on the coffin, and the piper played a dirge during the entertainment.

*14.*—On this night and the following day there was a great fall of snow, which was succeeded by so severe a frost, that the south channel from Parliament bridge to the edge of Lapp's island was frozen, and the navigation of ships greatly impeded.

*Dec. 18.*—The frost having continued, several persons were hardy enough to skait this day on the river in the south channel.

Charity, working, and sunday schools, were established in Youghal.

1789

The Mall in Youghal was formed, and an elegant large square building erected thereon at the expense of the corporation, consisting of an assembly, card, coffee, and billiard rooms.

A. D.  
1789

*Jan.* 12.—At the trial of captain Keightley in Cork, which took place about this time, Mr. Curran, counsel against the prisoner, made use of the following expressions. “He has acted, gentlemen of the jury, like a ruffian, and I will prove him to your satisfaction to have acted so, and I shall affix infamy on his name as close as ever the regimentals stuck to his back.” These words the gentlemen of the bar contended that Mr. Curran was justified in using by the event (for the jury found him guilty of co-operating with a party of soldiers, who were also convicted, of an attempt at assassination) and that no lawyer’s life could be safe for a moment if he was obliged to fight every culprit, whom his exertions had brought to punishment, as soon as he had suffered the sentence of the law. On the other hand the gentlemen of the army contended that the words were such as no man of spirit, no man who honored the king’s commission could possibly submit to; that no event could justify or palliate antecedent expressions, which, however true they might be after conviction, were evidently at once premature and barbarous, and intended to bias the minds of the jury, and that they were satisfied that Mr. Curran’s influence and exertions did produce that effect, and that the verdict was clearly partial. Mr. Curran however refused to meet captain Keightley, and considered the whole as a professional matter, wherein the safety of every lawyer in the kingdom was involved, and determined to punish him with the utmost extent of legal severity. The newspaper of this date, in which the circumstance is mentioned, remarks, “and as this affair may, we trust it will be the means of stopping that torrent of low scurrility, which has much too long overflowed the Irish bar, for we have no conception that, because a man wears a white wig, black gown, and speaks before a judge, he is therefore at liberty to violate every rule of good manners, every feeling of honour, and every decency of life.”

17.—This day the city exhibited a spectacle dreadful to behold. A heavy fall of rain began on the previous day, and continued without intermission during the night, and having dissolved the snow up the country, the river thundered down with the rapidity of a mountain torrent, broke every boundary and overflowed the entire city between the gates. It rushed through the streets and avenues with the most impetuous violence, and by four o’clock had



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1789

completely deluged all the flat parts from the Mansion-house to Cold harbour. In most places it was near five feet, in many parts seven feet high, and continued rising until seven o'clock at night, at which hour it remained stationary for some time, about nine it happily began to subside, and at three o'clock the following morning returned within its usual limits. During this melancholy scenes several boats plied in different streets and lanes, many horse-men, and persons in carriages, would have been lost after night fall, had it not been obviated by the vigilance of the citizens, who held out lights to them, and cautioned them of the impending danger. The loss sustained by the inhabitants was very considerable. A cellar on the north Mall, a house at Baldwin's corner, and two in Globe lane were swept away, as were also the quays in many places, so as to render the situation of the houses, particularly on Bachelor's quay, truly alarming. A brig without any person on board, broke from her moorings at the Sand quay, and, coming with her broadside across the centre arch of the new bridge, threw it down and was herself completely destroyed, soon after the other arch came down. The north and south bridges received some injury, but stood immovable. On Hammond's marsh boats plied as well as if they were in the main river. What would have been the event of this dreadful inundation, if the rain had continued for a few hours longer it is impossible to say; fortunately it ceased at a critical moment, and the wind shifting to the N. W. cut short the tide, from which great apprehensions were entertained. No flood within many feet of this had ever been known or heard of in this city before or since. Considerable damage was sustained by many, but happily only one life was lost, (a man of the name of NOAH.) On the following day (Sunday,) the mayor ordered the markets to be opened, as the inhabitants would have been otherwise much distressed for provisions.

The following is an extract of a letter from Macroom. "Great has been the damage done by the floods of the 17th in this neighbourhood, both to public and private property, the bridges of Inchigelagh and Crookstown, and the new bridge over the Scillane, near Macroom, are swept away, with the quay and parapet wall on the lands of Coolcower.

*Feb.* 23.—The Play-house was illuminated with patent lamps.

A. D.  
1789

*March 6.*—Illuminations and general rejoicings for his majesty's restoration to health.

*April 23.*—Having been appointed as a day of public thanksgiving, the corporation, lord chief-justice Carleton, the brethren of the principal Cork knot of the order of St. Patrick, and all the troops then in the town, marched in grand procession from the Exchange to Christ church.

*July 8.*—His majesty's royal mail-coach, established by Messrs. Anderson, Fortescue, and O'Donoghue, (from Dublin to Cork) arrived this day for the first time with his majesty's mail.

*Sept. 29.*—The key stone of the last arch of the new bridge was laid by the ancient and honorable societies of Freemasons of this city. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells; and an immense crowd had assembled in the principal streets before eleven o'clock. At about twelve the procession of the different lodges, dressed with their jewels and the insignia of their respective orders, preceded by the band of the 51st regiment, moved through Castle-street, down the New-street called St. Patrick-street, and advanced to the foot of the new bridge, which was decorated on the occasion with the Irish standard, the union flag, and several other ensigns. Here they were saluted with nine cannon, the workmen, dressed in white aprons, lining each side of the bridge. The procession advanced up to the centre of the last arch, where they were received by the commissioners and the architect. The last key stone which had been previously suspended, and which weighed forty-seven hundred, was then instantly lowered into its berth, and the Bible, laid upon a large scarlet velvet cushion adorned with tassels and gold fringe, was placed upon it. Lord Donoughmore, as grand master, thereupon in due form gave three distinct knocks with a mallet. The commissioners were then called upon to mention the intended name of the bridge, which being communicated, the grand almoner of Munster emptied his chalice of wine upon the key stone, and the grand master, in the name of the ancient and honorable fraternity of free and accepted masons of the province of Munster, proclaimed it "St. Patrick's bridge." The whole body of masons then gave a salute of "three times three," which was returned by

nine cheers of the populace and the firing of nine cannon. After this the procession marched over the bridge and its portcullis, and having surveyed them, were again saluted with nine cannon.

A. D  
1789

*Sept. 30.*—At nine o'clock a most violent hurricane began, the wind at S.W., which blew a perfect storm until next morning. Several houses and chimneys were blown down, trees torn up by the roots, boats and lighters driven from their moorings, and other injuries sustained.

*Jan. 28.*—This morning a bull, driven by a numerous mob from Fair lane, was beaten through Mallow lane, the Main street &c. no person was however hurt. Two of the principals in this revival of a custom disgraceful to humanity were taken up, and lodged in bridewell.

1790

*May 9.*—A hot press commenced at Cove, and in this city, and every seaman, who could be met with, was impressed.

*June*—At this time 1600 lamps were used in lighting the city.

*17.*—Abraham Morris, the unsuccessful candidate for this county, was chaired. The military bands attended the procession.

*July 22.*—A meeting was held for the purpose of establishing sunday schools in this city.

*Sept. 2.*—The gateage and other tolls and customs belonging to the corporation of Cork were advertized to be set by public auction.

*17.*—The freedom of this city was voted by the corporation to Philip Corby, esq. commodore of his majesty's fleet, and commander in chief on the Irish coast, to be presented in a silver box, as a public mark of their approbation of his conduct.

*Oct. 20.*—His excellency the lord lieutenant arrived at Mitchelstown, and on the following day the high sheriff and town clerk of Cork, waited on him, to request the honor of his dining with the mayor and corporation. He accepted the invitation and conferred the honour of knighthood on Henry Browne Hayes, one of the sheriffs. On the 25th, his excellency and suite arrived in Cork, having been met a little before two o'clock at some distance from, and escorted to town, by a troop of cavalry then quartered here. The streets from the new bridge, along St. Patrick street, the Grand Parade, and as far as the bishop's palace, where his excellency and suite lodged, were lined by the troops, and soon

A. D.  
1790

after his arrival he was waited on by the mayor and corporation, the clergy, and the merchants, whom he received in the most polite manner, and conferred the honor of knighthood on William Clarke, esq. His excellency dined at the mansion house with the mayor and corporation, and at night honoured the assembly with his presence. During his stay here his excellency visited Spike Island, the seat of Nicholas Fitton, esq. and received a salute from the batteries and men of war. He named the fortifications erecting there "Fort Westmoreland," and gave the workmen 100 guineas upon leaving it. On his return he visited the cellars of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., and after taking a view of the city, dined at the king's arms with the merchants. On the 27th his excellency and suite set off for Dublin.

*Nov. 25.*—For some nights past, parties of soldiers, with their side arms, patrolled the streets, and robbed different gentlemen of their watches and money, and that at so early an hour as eight o'clock.

There was more sickness in the city this winter, than had been known for many years past.

A sunday and daily school was opened on Hammond's marsh.

This year the church at Youghal underwent considerable repairs.

1791

*Jan. 7.*—Four persons broke into the house of Andrew Egan, at Mile-house, on the road to Blarney, with their faces blackened. After having candles lighted, they tied the whole family, seven in number, with small twine and then proceeded to rob the house of every thing valuable, but suspecting that there was something still concealed, one of the villains proposed to scald the family with boiling water, to extort a confession; the motion however was overruled by one of the accomplices. After this they quitted the house, and left the poor people in the greatest pain from the tightness of the cords, which nearly cut through the flesh. A little boy of nine years of age, who was fettered in bed, got to his father, and industriously with his teeth loosed him, and he in his turn untied the rest of the family.

*Feb. 27.*—A felon, confined in the county gaol, rushed out when the latch was opened, and ran towards Hanover street, over Wandesfords' bridge, where the turnkey overtook him; upon this

the villain snapped a pistol twice at him, which having missed fire, he was immediately apprehended. A. D.  
1791

*Dec. 4.*—The high sheriff convened the parishoners of Clondrohid in order to represent to them the consequence of their nightly meetings, when with one voice they confessed their error, pledging themselves in the most solemn manner, never to have recourse to such practices in future.

*6.*—The insulating wall and guard-house for the intended gaol for the county of Cork was begun.

Castle street was widened and the merchant's coffee room built.

The Lunatic Asylum was commenced, for which purpose near £200 was collected by a charity play, owing to the exertions of Richard Harris, the mayor.

*July 30.*—The marquis Townsend arrived in this city, and was waited on by the mayor, sheriffs, and common council with an address. 1792

*April 13.*—There was a general illumination in this city, several beautiful transparent paintings expressive of loyalty, were exhibited in different parts of the town, and the night concluded with every demonstration of joy for the different victories obtained over the French. On the 14th, the town of Cove was also grandly illuminated for the same joyful occasion. 1793

*July 3.*—A number of French prisoners having escaped from the prison at Kinsale, seized on a fishing boat and put off to sea.

*Aug. 17.*—There was a most violent thunder storm, which tore up several trees by the roots, and did much injury to the crops.

*Sept. 4.*—Part of the barrack at Youghal was blown up by the explosion of two casks of gunpowder, by which accident several soldiers and other persons were much injured.

*Nov. 18.*—Colonel Bernard obtained permission to raise a regiment of infantry, to consist of 654 men, including non-commissioned officers: Sir William Clarke was appointed major.

*March 5.*—About 300 men came from the Parish of Whitechurch to Carrignavar to swear the people of that parish, upon which Mr. M'Carty recommended them to disperse, as he would otherwise be obliged as a justice of the peace to have them 1794

A. D.  
1794

apprehended. On this they adjourned their meeting to a glen at some distance, where they had not remained long before they were surrounded by the light horse and a party of the militia, who took 185 prisoners and brought them into town, where they were lodged in the South gaol.

*March 9.*—Sir Henry Mannix, attended by a party of cavalry, made an extensive circuit through the parishes of Carrigtuohill and the Great Island, for the purpose of preventing illegal oaths from being administered.

10.—Adam Newman, Thomas Knolles, and the Reverend Mr. Meade, justices of the peace, went to Ballindeshig and Oysterhaven with a party of the Carlow militia, to disperse an illegal meeting assembled there, when, after reading the riot act and advising them to disperse, one of the militia men having taken a drink at the brook, the insurgents threw stones at him and the justices; upon which the militia were ordered to fire, which they did by tens until one hundred and eighty shots were discharged, by which three men and one woman were killed, and several persons wounded.

23.—A great concourse of people assembled at the chapel at Cove, and expressed to their pastor the parish priest, their contrition for having engaged in the late illegal proceedings, stating that they had been induced to act as they had done by a number of strangers, who had come into that parish to swear them.

*April 29.*—Illuminations and general rejoicings in Cork for the surrender of Martinico to his majesty's forces.

*May 25.*—Several of the Louth militia had a serious riot in the North main-street and outside the gate with some citizens. They stabbed a few persons with bayonets; one man was obliged to jump into the river to avoid their fury. The timely appearance of Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Raymond, active peace officers, prevented more serious consequences; they apprehended nine or ten of the militia and committed them to Bridewell.

15.—Illuminations, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy, for lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.

*July 30.*—The cathedral bells, which had been silent for some years, were set ringing upon the arrival of bishop Stopford at his palace.

*Oct. 25.*—Four Frenchmen escaped from their prison in Kinsale; but after roaming about the country for two days, without obtaining the least assistance from the people, they were glad to return to their old lodgings.

A. D.  
1791

The quay leading to the Marlyke was at this time in so ruinous a state as to endanger the lives of the citizens.

*Dec. 3.*—An order of court of D'Oyer hundred was passed for the erection of public ovens, to be used when the bakers should not think proper to supply the citizens with bread of the legal size; and ground near the corn market was ordered to be taken for that purpose.

*Feb. 9.*—David Perrier one of the city sheriffs, and Strettell Jackson common speaker, presented the freedom of this city to the lord lieutenant in a gold box at Dublin castle; his excellency conferred the honor of knighthood on the former. At the same time a deputation from the merchants waited on his excellency with an address, when one of them Patrick O'Connor was knighted by his excellency.

1795

*May 27.*—The Downshire militia were marched out of the town, as they and the towns people were not likely to continue on peaceable terms.

*June 4.*—Some persons attempted to mutilate and destroy the statue of king George II on the Grand Parade: a reward of £400 subscribed by different gentlemen, was offered for the apprehension and prosecuting to conviction of the offenders.

*Aug. 20.*—The lord lieutenant conferred the honor of knighthood at Dublin castle upon Robert Hedges of Mount-Hedges, high sheriff of this county.

*Sept. 3.*—Five companies of the 105th or Leeds volunteer regiment, (the remainder being in Kinsale,) and the 113th or Birmingham regiment having been ordered on the Grand Parade, to be drafted into other regiments, the 105th refused to comply, and having been joined by the 113th on the following day, they paraded several times. In the evening they marched to the north suburbs, where they got into an empty house and out offices, and remained there until five the next morning, at which hour they marched to the Parade, where they were repeatedly advised to submit by the generals, but to no purpose. At ten they marched

A. D.  
1795

off, but came back at twelve o'clock, when most of the 113th submitted. The alarm in the town was very great; two field pieces however were brought from the magazine, and the 7th dragoons, and the Louth and Meath militia soon surrounded them in such a manner that they grounded their arms and submitted. A large number of the ringleaders were taken into custody, to be tried by a court martial. Some of them produced advertisements, which were published upon their being enlisted, promising that they should not be drafted, but that the survivors should be disbanded, at the end of the war, in the places where they were raised. To the eternal honor of these unfortunate men, though nine hundred of them were in distress and in arms for three days, they were not guilty of the least excess towards the citizens' persons or property.

5.—Earl Camden, the lord lieutenant, arrived at Castlemartyr, the residence of the earl of Shannon. On the following day, (Sunday,) he was waited on by the corporation of Youghal, and on Monday his excellency, attended by lord Boyle and others, rode to Cove, where he went on board admiral Kingsmill's schooner, and proceeded to view the harbour and forts, attended by the admiral and general Vallancey. His excellency received a salute of nineteen guns from the different batteries and ships as he passed, and then proceeded to Middleton to view the extensive and flourishing cloth manufactory established there by Mr. Lynch, inside the gates of which the earl of Kingston had previously drawn up his regiment of Roscommon militia, who received his excellency with arms presented and flying colours; at half-past five his excellency returned to lord Shannon's to dinner. On the 9th the sheriffs of Cork waited on his excellency with an invitation to this city, which he accepted, and on the evening of the 11th arrived there. Shortly after a levee was held at the mansion-house, when the mayor and corporation addressed him, as did also the lord bishop of Cork and Ross and the clergy. At night the city was illuminated, and at about 8 o'clock his excellency quitted town, escorted by the 7th dragoon guards.

*Oct. 11.*—Serjeant Mulhall of the 105th, and some others who had been concerned in the late mutiny, escaped from the Bridewell of this city, previous to their undergoing the punishment



they were to have received for the offence. It was said that the freemasons, to which body he belonged, were concerned in his escape.

A. D.  
1795

*Oct. 20.*—A school-house in Castle-Lyons was thrown down by the falling of a building adjoining, by which eleven children were killed, and several had their limbs broken.

*Jan. 27.*—At between twelve and one o'clock a thunder-storm commenced: the lightning struck the main-mast of a large new brig, lying in the dock at Coppinger's corner and shattered it to pieces. So violent was the effect of the lightning that splinters of the mast were cast many hundred yards off in various directions, and several of them were forced through the slates of the adjoining houses, the windows of which were entirely shattered by the violence of the explosion.

1796

*April 28.*—The foundation stone of a Roman Catholic chapel was laid in Bandon.

*Sept. 10.*—A number of French prisoners confined in Kinsale, attempted to escape through the sewer of the prison; but being pursued, five of them were taken the next day at Innoshannon.

*Dec. 14.*—A French fleet, consisting of 18 sail of the line, 14 frigates, 5 large transports, and some small vessels, sailed from Brest with 25,000 troops. The signal having been given for sailing out through the Passage de Raz, La Fraternité frigate, with the admiral and general Hoche on board, and a few other ships succeeded; but it was by the Passage de Flotes that the greater part of the fleet bore out to sea, and the first division being unable to join them, in consequence of a gale of wind coming on, the admiral's vessel was separated from the rest of the fleet. Several of the ships were wrecked; the remainder came within view of the Irish coast in three days, but having mistaken the Durseys for the Mizen head, did not reach Bantry-bay until the 24th. On the morning of the 23d, the people of Cork were thrown into consternation by accounts which arrived of a large fleet having been seen off Bantry. The militia and fencible regiments were immediately despatched to this town, whilst the loyal Cork legion and the Cork volunteers got under arms, and a detachment of cavalry from both escorted the artillery to Bandon, and other parties of them went off to the different towns of

A. D.  
1796

Munster, to order in the military quartered there. All the citizens capable of carrying arms enrolled themselves amongst the yeomanry, and a determined resolution to resist the invaders seemed to pervade every class of the population. On the 24th the French fleet consisting of seven ships of the line, and two ships *armée en flute*, besides frigates and transports, making in the whole seventeen sail, anchored in the bay. Lieutenant Prosheau a French officer, with eight men, was driven on shore in a boat, in an attempt to leave one of the vessels which had been dismasted in the late storm. Being taken prisoners by the peasantry, they were sent to Cork, and from thence to Dublin, to be examined before the privy council. The French fleet remained in the bay until the 27th, when they quitted their station without having made any further attempt to land, and on the 28th the last division sailed out of the bay. On the 30th,\* four ships of sixty-four guns, three frigates, two razures, and two corvettes, with some transports, sailed into the bay and landed about five hundred men on Whiddy island, but not for the purpose of invasion, as it afterwards appeared that they were convalescent troops, who were sent there for their health, and had paid for such provisions as they required. On the 2d January there were thirteen ships at anchor across the mouth of the bay, from Beer island to Sheep head, of which two were line of battle ships, six other ships lay south-west of the island of Whiddy, and one a league from Bantry. At about two o'clock in the day a brig, having worked up the bay from the principal fleet, made a signal to these ships, which was returned by a shot from one of them. They

\* Extract of a letter from colonel White, dated Bantry, Dec. 30th 1796. "A lugger this day came to anchor back of Whiddy island full of men, eight of my tenants went on board with provisions, and were detained. An American brig came to anchor before the house this instant, she saw two French frigates, one of twenty guns, the larger at anchor near Beer island, the frigates fired at her—they are at anchor with the lugger—they have a small English brig—no other ships in our bay—the rest must be disposed of; I went to Whiddy to see the lugger, she cannot be so mad as to land. 5 o'clock at night—what we thought were frigates are two sixty-fours, they appear as if they were in an engagement from the shattered condition of their bowsprits and rigging, and this from the report of our naval officer—they are at anchor at the north side of the island. This instant admiral Elphinstone and Hull's dispatches are that a French forty gun frigate three hundred and forty-six seamen, with two hundred and thirty soldiers on board is wrecked at Barley-cove, only seven saved. If Kingsmill could send any force to Elphinstone they would be taken, all the country-people are prepared with pikes, spades, &c. and will do their best.

then set fire to a prize which they had taken, and five of them weighed anchor and sailed down the bay, leaving two ships of the line behind them which appeared to be disabled. On the 3d none of the ships were visible except these last mentioned vessels. Previous to their leaving the bay a council of war was held, and the troops had decided for landing under the guidance of some Irishmen who were with them, but *La Fraternité* the admiral's ship being still missing, and general Hoche being on board, they resolved to put to sea. On the 15th Paris papers were received, which announced the total failure of this expedition. The greatest loyalty was exhibited by the country-people on this occasion, they received the troops who marched to Bantry in the kindest manner, sharing their provisions with them. In their absence the loyal Cork legion and Cork volunteers, mounted the different guards in the city of Cork.

A. D.  
1796

*Dec. 27.*—During a heavy gale of wind, three vessels having broken their moorings, were dashed with violence against Patrick's bridge; one of them had her stern fixed in the centre arch, and part of the portcullis was injured.

*Jan.*—The Hon. and Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, Dean of Cork, and the Right Rev. Dr. Francis Moylan, were presented with their freedom of this city in silver boxes. 1797

*Sept. 4.*—A lighter laden with coals broke from her moorings, and was driven against one of the cut-waters of St. Patrick's bridge, by which she received such injury as caused her to sink.

20.—The lord lieutenant arrived in this city from Bantry, escorted by the Yeoman cavalry and some troops of horse; his excellency conferred the honor of knighthood on Vesian Pick, mayor. In the evening the town was illuminated, and his excellency honored the theatre with his presence; after which he was escorted by two troops of horse to Dunkettle, the head quarters of general Dalrymple.

*Nov. 14.*—An explosion took place in one of the rooms of the old barrack, by which some of the soldiers were severely burnt; but by the assistance of the fire engines, the fire was soon extinguished.

This being the year of the Irish rebellion, the entire of the county of Cork was proclaimed by the lord lieutenant on the 16th of April. 1798

A. D.  
1798

*June* 17.—Seventeen prisoners were brought to town from Bantry and its neighbourhood, charged with treason; they were escorted by the Bandon yeomanry.

*Oct.* 5.—General illuminations in this city for lord Nelson's victory over the French fleet at the Nile.

*Nov.* 1.—This morning there was a most violent storm, by which a house in Post-office lane was thrown down, and a woman was blown into the water course and drowned: a number of houses were unroofed and trees were torn up by the roots.

1799

*Jan.* 27.—An armed mob attacked the bridewell of Mitchelstown, and liberated some prisoners confined there.

28.—There were bonfires and general rejoicings in this city for the rejection of the act of union by the Irish parliament.

*March* 16.—General Lake gave directions for all persons in this county to post upon their doors a list of the inhabitants in each house, and that no person on any pretext whatever should be absent from his house, during the hours between eight o'clock at night and sunrise, and that any persons not complying with these directions, should be made prisoners, and immediately suffer whatever punishment a court martial might adjudge.

*May* 9.—The body of a deserter, who had been shot, was exposed suspended to a lamp iron, as a public spectacle of shame until the following evening, when it was buried.

*June* 20.—Preparations were made for a considerable encampment at Monkstown.

*June* 22.—One Kidney died in this city at the age of 150 years. He remembered when Blarney-lane was a forest, and connected with Dunscombe's wood.

*Aug.* 3.—The marquis Cornwallis, lord lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by lords Brome and Longueville, and colonel Littlehales arrived here from Castlemary; they were met at Glanmire by detachments from the loyal Cork legion cavalry and Berwick horse, and a great concourse of spectators, who unharnessed the horses from his carriage, and drew him to his lodgings on the Terrace, amidst shouts of joy.

*Sept.*—Nile-street was arched over.

*Oct.* 10.—It was the practice to hunt dogs through the streets of this city, which was complained of in this day's paper.

A. D.  
1799

*Nov.* 4.—In the Hibernian Chronicle of this date, appears the following paragraph, “last Saturday, departed this life, to the great joy of the Croppies, Laurence Kelly, finisher of the law for the City and County of Cork.”

6.—The Bridewell in Mitchelstown was broken open, and three persons confined there for debt, liberated.

11.—In consequence of a statement sent up to government by the council of this city, the further exportation of potatoes, which had been advanced to an immoderate price in our market, was prohibited by a proclamation from his excellency the lord lieutenant, in consequence of which, a large quantity, which were this day to have been shipped, were countermanded, until further instructions should arrive from the privy council.

*Dec.* 7.—A tremendous fire broke out in the Red Abbey sugar-house, which raged with unabating fury until the next day, by which, property to a large amount was consumed.

19.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, a party of ruffians attacked a house in the neighbourhood of Bridgemount, near Macroon, and forcibly carried off a young woman, who had lodged informations against some cow stealers.

*Jan.*—A house was taken in Hanover street for a Lying-in Hospital. 1800

9.—One Roche, a prisoner, who had broken out of the new gaol, surrendered to the military power at Lismore, and was brought back to this city, under an escort of a detachment of the Glentworth dragoons.

*April* 23.—There was a public dinner at the Bush tavern, lord Riversdale in the chair, when a petition to his majesty against the Union was introduced, previous to the conviviality of the day.

At a meeting of the city Grand Jury, held during the Spring Assizes in the city Grand Jury room, it was resolved unanimously, “that the sentiment of the city of Cork in favor of a Legislative Union with Great Britain, has already been expressed in the most decided and unequivocal manner, and that the ineffectual efforts, which have been made to represent this city as entertaining a contrary sentiment, afford to us the most decisive evidence,

A. D.  
1800

that the great majority of our fellow-citizens, in point of wealth, loyalty, and steady attachment to the constitution, still continue to approve of the measure."

The foregoing resolution was also signed by the mayor, sheriffs, and common speaker, in testimony of their approbation of the same.

*May 12.*—The current price of coals was, at this time, from 8s. 8d. to 9s. 9d. per barrel.

George Charles Jeffereys, and William Edward Penrose, Esqrs. set out from this city for London, to present a petition to his majesty, against the measure of a Legislative Union, signed by five thousand freemen, freeholders, merchants, traders and manufacturers.

23.—In consequence of it having been the custom for soldiers to seize cars, bringing provisions to this city, the mayor applied to major-general Myers, who promised that any person, so offending, should receive instantaneous punishment, upon complaint being made to the mayor, sheriffs, or the major-general himself.

*June 4.*—Being the anniversary of the king's birth day, was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

8.—One of the mills of the gunpowder manufactory, near this city, blew up, but though the explosion was felt at a very considerable distance, no person was hurt, nor did the manufactory suffer any material loss or impediment to its operations, as the accident was confined to one spot.

23.—This day two French sailors and an officer were escorted into town by a detachment of the Berwick cavalry; they were taken at Clonakilty, and belonged either to a French frigate or privateer; they were after landing from a boat to procure fresh water.

28.—The troop ships which had been for some time stationed at Cove, sailed from thence this evening, with the 31st and 63d regiments on board, bound on the *secret expedition*.

*July 10.*—Extract of a letter from Bandon, which was inserted in the *Hibernian Chronicle* of this date:—"the loyalty of this town never appeared more conspicuously than on the glorious

first of July. The windows decked out with green boughs, variegated with flowers and orange lilies, were beautifully romantic, and appeared, at a distance, as so many hanging gardens, while the mind was awfully impressed at the sight of those royal culprits, king James and queen Mary, who were hanged, shot at, and consigned to the flames, as they ought to be. The spectators beheld with pleasing astonishment, king William, placed on the spire of one of the churches, majestically moving in the air, riding over a salmon, painted orange colour, with purple fins."

A. D.  
1800

"The battle of the Books, so humourously described by Swift, was nothing to the real battle, that took place between the caps; in the beginning, the country women, who were accustomed to pluck the sheep, had by far the advantage, when a reinforcement coming down to the orange girls, victory was soon decided in their favour, when caps, ribbons, and hair were plentifully scattered about."

*July 12.*—An affray took place between a number of the labouring inhabitants of Ross Carbery and a body of Orangemen, in which several persons were wounded.

20.—A number of ruffians who had assembled in the neighbourhood of Glanville, which had of late been much disturbed at night, were surprised and made prisoners.

*Aug. 4.*—The poor families of the union of Aghada, returned thanks, in the Hibernian Chronicle of this date, to Mr. Fitzgerald of Corkbeg, three hundred of whom owed their daily support to him for several months; one of his children assisting to see them plentifully supplied at his own residence.

23.—A most dreadful fire broke out in Cat lane, by which fifty thatched houses were destroyed.

*Sept. 9.*—Admiral Kingsmill gave a grand entertainment at Scraggs' hotel, to the merchants of this city.

*Nov.*—The escort of dragoons, which attended the Irish mail coaches, was ordered to be augmented.

General Barber visited Bantry, to inspect the forts, &c.

21.—Admiral sir Alan Gardner arrived at Cove, to take the command of the fleet on the Irish station.

A. D. *Dec.* 9.—This night a most alarming fire broke out, and destroyed, with all the goods in it, the tallow-house of Mr. Hawkes, in the South-main-street.

1801 *Jan.* 1.—Being the first day of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, the garrison of this city, consisting, for the most part, of foreign mercenaries, assembled at 12 o'clock this morning on Lapp's Island, where the imperial union flag was displayed, and fired a salute of twenty-one rounds in honour of it, it was afterwards prefixed to a coronet, and drawn by a train of artillery and placed at the lower end of the Grand Parade.

21.—A fleet of 150 merchantmen sailed from this harbour.

*Feb.*—By order of the lord lieutenant and privy council, foreign flour was admitted free of duty.

24.—Provisions being at this time very dear, a number of starving artists and labourers collected in the northern suburbs, but upon being recommended to disperse, they selected a deputation, which attended at the mansion house, and piteously lamented the want of employment, and the enormous price of provisions. General Myers, who was present, exhorted them to behave peaceably, and their wants should be taken into consideration. In consequence a committee was appointed to procure a regular supply of corn in the public markets, to examine into the high price of provisions, and consider how far the evil might be remedied, to provide additional soup-houses, and to ascertain who required assistance. The corn-holders and millers also came forward, and pledged themselves not to permit any grain to be sent from the city.

*March* 5.—In the Hibernian Chronicle of this date, it was stated, that there had not been a boy in St. Stephen's, or the Blue coat hospital for two years past, in consequence of the income of the charity being spent in repairing the building.

12.—General Champayne was presented with his freedom by the provost and corporation of Bandon.

*June* 4.—Being the king's birth day, the union flag was displayed on the Grand Parade; at noon the troops fired a *feu de joie*, preceded by twenty-one rounds of cannon, discharged by



A. D.  
1801

the artillery on Lapp's island, and the day concluded with every demonstration of joy.

30.—Joseph America, a private of baron Hompesch's regiment, having been tried by a court martial for disobeying orders and firing at his serjeant, was shot at the Mardyke field. He received death with great firmness.

*July.*—The Wexford militia arrived in this city to replace the Dutch troops.

*Aug. 5.*—The corporation elected the Rev. Alexander Kennedy, curate of Christ Church, their chaplain, in place of the Rev. Henry Sandiford, who had resigned.

12.—There was a grand oratorio in Christ Church.

*Sept. 7.*—This day the toll of St. Patrick's bridge for one year was sold by auction for £1400.

8.—The lord lieutenant issued a proclamation, commanding all persons in the maritime towns to drive and remove all cattle and stock to a depôt in the interior, to be appointed for their reception, in case they were required to do so by the commander of the district.

21.—A gate was ordered to be placed on the Red-house walk, and a porter's lodge to be erected near it, to prevent any horses from passing, except those of the military, or of such persons as had pasture grounds above the gate, who were allowed to lead them.

*Oct. 7.*—A general illumination, in consequence of the preliminaries for peace between Great Britain and France having been signed.

21.—A proclamation issued, permitting malting and distillation from Jan. 1, 1802.

23.—The city convicts, who were lodged in the new county gaol, broke through the prison wall, and nearly effected their escape.

*Nov. 29.*—A woman was found dead in Grafton's alley, supposed to have been murdered in the night by some soldiers; her skull was fractured, and her body was almost naked.

*April 11.*—A man fell into the dock of the South-mall, a short distance below the termination of the part lately filled. 1802

A. D.  
1803

In this year the Royal Cork Institution was founded by subscription amongst private gentlemen of the city and county, for diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the introduction of all improvements in the arts and manufactures, and for teaching, by lecture, the application of science to the common purposes of life. The obvious usefulness of such an institution recommended it to the favorable consideration of government, and in 1807 the proprietors obtained a royal charter of incorporation, and a parliamentary grant of £2000 per annum; for several years, lectures were annually given on natural history, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, and other useful branches of science; but in 1830 the grant was withdrawn and the lectures consequently discontinued; on withholding the grant, government presented to the proprietors, the old custom-house, a large building in Nelson-place, subject to a rent of £65 per annum, to which the crown was previously liable; there are at present, belonging to the institution, museums of natural history and mineralogy, and a scientific and medical library, containing more than five thousand volumes.

*Jan.* 17.—A sailor walked over the Coal-quay from Harper's lane into the river, and was drowned.

*Feb.*—The new Theatre was opened in Patrick-street, after having been considerably altered.

*March* 14.—An address to his Majesty was voted by the corporation on his escape from a treasonable conspiracy.

There was a very hot press in this city, when several seamen were obtained.

15.—A proclamation was issued for calling out the militia of Ireland, in consequence of the preparations then carrying on in the ports of France and Holland.

22.—The issuing of press warrants having, by the consternation into which the people were thrown, put stop to labour in the vicinity of the harbour, commodore Domett gave notice that none but seamen should be impressed.

In consequence of an application from the mayor, the lord lieutenant directed commodore Domett, to permit all boats, employed in supplying this city with provisions, to pass free without any hindrance from the press gangs.

A. D.  
1803

*April 1.*—The loyal Cork legion paraded in Patrick street ; their appearance was military and respectable.

16.—An influenza prevailed in this city.

*May 9.*—It was mentioned in a Cork newspaper of this date, that a practice of stripping children was very prevalent here.

11.—Several articles of wearing apparel, which were indecently hung upon the railing round the statue, on the Grand Parade, were seized by the sheriffs.

The freedom of this city was granted to Oliver Carleton, of Darling-hill, co Tipperary.

15.—The Yeomanry of this city were inspected by captain Palmer, the Brigade Major of the district, and, notwithstanding the length of time since they had been on duty, presented a soldier-like appearance.

16.—It was mentioned in this day's paper, that the state of the pavement in the Main-street and on Parliament-bridge was truly alarming.

20.—Commodore Domett was commanded to prevent the sailing of vessels from this harbour until further orders.

Camp equipage for 11,000 infantry and a proportionate number of cavalry, was ordered to be prepared immediately in this district.

Our City Regiment of Militia was reviewed by Gen. Myers.

*June 4.*—At a numerous and respectable meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of this county, convened by the High Sheriff; It was resolved, "that a subscription be entered into, to give additional bounties to such seamen as would voluntarily enter into his Majesty's naval service."

5.—A woman in a fit of insanity leaped from the cliff near the Holy Ground at Cove, with an infant in her arms, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks, the child was not injured.

8.—The Corporation voted an address to his Majesty.

11.—The Sheriffs presented Commodore Domett, with the freedom of this city in a silver box.

*July 4.*—Barracks for 2,000 men were taken at Bandon.

13.—The mayor, having received from the Lord Lieutenant the heads of the act of parliament for raising an army of reserve

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to serve in the united kingdom for five years, or until six months after peace, and having ascertained that the number to be raised by this City was 280 men, issued a proclamation directing the constables to take measures for more speedily obtaining the necessary supply of men.

24.—Upwards of two hundred persons, including several gentlemen of the first respectability, offered themselves as recruits to the Loyal Cork Legion.

*Aug. 7.*—A female was dreadfully wounded in the face, in Bridge-Street, by a young man to whom she addressed herself, and who fired at her with a gun loaded with shot. The fellow was secured, but afterwards rescued by the populace.

9.—A barrel of gunpowder in one of the waggons used for conveying it from the manufactory to the place of export, in passing down George's-street, became so loose that the powder fell in a train along the street, and one of the car horses having struck fire with his shoes, the powder on the ground became ignited and blew up; no further injury was done, but great consternation was caused in the neighbourhood of the explosion.

24.—A presentment for filling up the dock near the old Custom house, which had been a gross and pernicious nuisance, was passed by the grand jury.

*Sept. 1.*—A letter of this date appeared in the *Mercantile Chronicle*, claiming the Earldom of Bearhaven, and deducing a long genealogy in support of it; it was signed Honora O'Sullivan.

4.—Between 2 and 3'clock this morning, eight houses and a forge on the lands of Callas, in the parish of Inniscarra, were set on fire by a set of villains and consumed. The Muskerry corps, commanded by Capt. Warren, succeeded in apprehending seven persons.

27—A plowing match took place at a field given by Mr. M'Carthy of Patrick-street; the competitors were not so numerous as was expected. Though the long continuance of dry weather rendered the work almost impracticable, yet the plowmen evinced a skill and knowledge of their business, which gave great satisfaction to the numerous spectators.

*Oct. 1.*—As two men were employed in deepening the well-

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shaft on Windmill-hill, by blasting the rock at the bottom, the powder became ignited, and exploded before they could be drawn up in the bucket ; by which one had his leg dreadfully shattered, the other was but slightly hurt.

17.—Several coal porters, styled in the *Mercantile Chronicle* of this date, the most refractory class of men in this City, and whose reluctance, indolence and exactions had been so frequent, that they had become general grievances, were committed to gaol by the mayor for refusing to work.

21.—At a late hour this night, General Campbell received an express, announcing that three large men of war were disembarking troops in Sligo bay. In consequence of the alarm which was caused by this information, the garrison of this City was turned out, and at two o'clock, the 46th, the Queen's German, and a detachment from the light brigade of artillery, were in marching order ; shortly after the yeomanry corps assembled to the number of 1200 in Patrick-street ; about three o'clock, lights were placed in all the windows of the principal streets, which were very necessary, as all the city lamps had been by some chance extinguished. A little before day-break two regiments and a detachment of artillery marched to Mallow, when the garrison duty devolved upon the yeomanry and the Tipperary militia. The arrival of an express about half-past three in the afternoon, stating that the ships were three of our own frigates, put an end to the alarm. In Cove also much anxiety was evinced ; and such men of war as were then in the harbour prepared to put to sea. As the wind was unfavourable it became necessary to tow the ships out, in which all the fishermen and boatmen, and every person who was able to seize an oar, assisted.

23.—The troops which had marched to Mallow returned ; on their march they were hospitably entertained by the peasants in the neighbouring cottages.

The Cloyne yeomanry volunteered to serve in any part of the kingdom.

*Nov. 3.*—Fourteen houses were consumed by fire at Carrigtowhill.

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10.—This afternoon, one of the houses belonging to the powder mills within four miles of the City, blew up; the concussion which was caused, was felt at the west end of the City; by this accident five men were killed.

*Dec. 5.*—It was stated in the *Mercantile Chronicle* of this day, that the inhabitants of Cork would soon be relieved from the billeting of soldiers, as the extensive new Barrack above St. Patrick's-hill was nearly covered in, and would be habitable in the course of the next summer. These barracks, which were since finished, are conveniently adapted for the accommodation of 1994 men, with stabling for 232 horses, and contain an hospital capable of receiving 120 patients.

10.—The Dublin mail coach, in crossing Kilworth mountain, was overturned by a violent gust of wind, none of the passengers received any material injury.

16.—Workmen were employed in erecting military works at Bantry.

30.—Captain Maguire, R.N. arrived in this City, to superintend the erection of signal posts upon this coast.

1804 *Jan.*—Sir Charles Holloway superintended the erection of works on Spike Island, and Carlisle and Camden forts; between four and five hundred men were employed.

*Feb.*—An institution of marine yeomanry, termed “Sea Fencibles,” was established for the defence of the coast against invasion.

10.—Several persons were arrested in a public house in George's-street, charged with having been present at seditious meetings.

17.—The plan and elevation of a new bridge intended to be thrown across from the North-Abbey to the corner of Grenville-place were approved of: this bridge however was never built. It was in contemplation at this time also to make an entrance from Sunday's Well into the City by Hamon's Marsh.

*March 28.*—The establishment of signal posts along this coast was carried on with expedition; strong buildings, capable of lodging the naval officer and his assistants, as well as containing a detachment of armed men, were built in the most

proper place contiguous to the signal posts. They were so constructed that they were entered by a ladder from the top.

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The right of prisage on all wines imported into this kingdom, an old grant of the crown to the Earls of Ormond, (but which had been for a considerably time possessed by the Commissioner of his Majesty's revenue,) was restored to the present Earl, who appointed Bryan Sheehy, Esq., a collector of prisage in this port, with instructions to receive it in kind.

*April 9.*—The city of Cork militia volunteered its services to England.

13.—The new quay, directed in the will of Mr. Smith Barry to be built at Cove, was completed by his executors.

16.—By order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, two buoys were laid down in our harbour, one upon the harbour rock, and the other upon the turbot bank.

28.—The sea fencibles at Cove were reviewed by Captain Countess. Their boats were divided into six divisions and started from the new quay, affording a gratifying sight to the spectators.

An alarming fire in Walker's distillery, it raged for six hours, but was at last got under without very much damage being done.

*May 25.*—Was observed in this city as a general fast, by his majesty's proclamation.

The Courtmasherry cavalry volunteered to serve in any part of the kingdom, in case of invasion or rebellion.

28.—The wooden bridge, called Parliament-bridge, over the south branch of the Lee, was this morning carried away by the flood.

*June 6.*—Major-General Sir Eyre Coote, K.B., the Earl and Countess of Cork, Lord and Lady Gardner, and several military and naval officers, went to Spike Island, to attend the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new works about to be erected there; it was laid on the S.E. part of the Island.

18.—A man, having missed his way among the ruins of Parliament-bridge, fell into the river and was drowned.

29.—A pig trap was established in this City; it was a machine drawn by two horses, and large enough to contain a considerable number of voracious pigs, which then infested the streets.

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1804

*July 23.*—There was a regatta at Kinsale.

*August.*—Several streets, which had not been so before, were now distinguished by being labelled.

10.—A boat race took place at Cove..

22.—The first and second battalion of the 28th and the second battalion of the 48th regiment, and the South Mayo Regiment of Militia, entered this city, and on the following day, with the garrison then here, marched to an encampment at Killady-hill within a few miles of this city. In consequence of this arrangement the yeomanry commenced garrison duty, and the main guard was taken by a part of the Loyal Cork Legion.

*Sept. 17.*—This day the camp at Killady-hill, broke up, and the troops returned to the different quarters, which they occupied previous to its formation.

Field officers were appointed to the yeomanry and volunteer corps of this kingdom.

Two new houses on the Blackrock road were burnt.

*Oct. 1.*—The city magistrates, immediately after being sworn into office, set off for Lord Gardner's at Cove, to pay their respects to the Lord Chancellor, and in the name of the corporation to invite him to the Mansion-house. His Lordship however declined the honour.

10.—The signal posts, which had been erected upon the coast, were ordered by government to be weather-slated.

19.—The mayor gave public intimation of receiving proposals for scavengers for the different parishes, over whom he intended to place a superintendent in each parish. From these arrangements it was expected, that this city would recover from the stigma of being one of the dirtiest in the empire.

A martello tower of unusual magnitude was constructed toward the N.W. point of Whiddy Island. Its interior diameter was 240 feet.

*Nov. 2.*—The works upon Bear island were carried on, upon a more considerable scale, than had been at first intended. The battery was circular, with four Martello towers at proper intervals.

*Dec. 2.*—A fire broke out in the stores and concerns of Messrs. Lecky and Cotter, on the South Parade.



An organ which had been made by a Mr. Haddock, a citizen of Cork, and lately won at a raffle of one hundred and fifty persons, at a guinea each, by Mr. James Haly bookseller, was presented by him to the chapel in Cross-street.

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8.—The river Lee was swollen to an excessive height by the heavy rain, which was accompanied by a gale of wind this night, by which material injury was done to several mills in the neighbourhood of this city. The large conduit, which conveyed the water across the river from the Iron mills of Mr. O'Sullivan, at Haly's bridge, to his Paper mill, was totally swept away, together with a great part of the quay at each side, by which these extensive mills were prevented from working for some time; the mills of Messrs. Phair and Stotesbury also received much damage.

29.—The stables on Whiddy island belonging to Mr. Mahony, who had contracted for erecting the batteries there, caught fire, and twenty-five horses were destroyed.

*Jan. 7.*—A buoy was placed on the bank in our harbour where the spit or beacon stood.

1805

14.—The 89th regiment was reviewed on the Grand Parade by Lord Blayney.

27.—There was a violent storm which did some mischief to the trading vessels in this harbour.

*Feb. 20.*—Was observed as a day of prayer and general fast, the corporation went in procession to Christ Church.

*March 13.*—Rear Admiral Drury's arrival at Cove, where he hoisted his flag, was celebrated by the inhabitants with illuminations and bonfires.

17.—The friendly brothers went in procession to Upper Shandon Church.

21.—This being the anniversary of the glorious 21st of March 1801, Major Le Mesurier who then commanded the 87th regt., entertained the men of that regiment, who had served in Egypt, with an excellent dinner and a plentiful supply of porter and punch. The evening being fine, the tables were laid out in the barrack yard, and nearly 180 men partook of this well bestowed generosity.

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1805

*April 3.*—The following paragraph appears in the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* of this date—"Our total indifference, in this city, to every thing which concerns our public accommodation and credit, has become a subject of wonder. Our nuisances seem to have a procreative power, and every day seems to shew some vexatious instance of their abominable fecundity. The day traveller runs the risk of being blinded from the screening of lime ; he is often intercepted in his way by the lagoons of water, which the obstruction of the public sewers retain in the streets, and if he be not rode over by the gallopers, who charge along the streets, or run over by the cars, which are whirled along with no less rapidity, he may felicitate himself, on his return home, upon the cheap terms of such injury as he may receive in tumbling over a few of the many heaps of rubbish, which principally occupy our public ways. If the traveller by night escapes drowning, he has no right to complain, for what, with the darkness of the lamps, and the naked and unfenced state of the quays, to survive a night walk is become a matter of family thanksgiving. Every stranger, who approaches this, the third city in his Majesty's dominions, does it at the peril of his life, and one of the least dangerous of the high ways into town, is now through a sort of canal of mud, and has been so for a long time. \* \* It was but a few nights ago that the gulph and huge stones of Barrack-street had nearly proved fatal to an eminent officer of this garrison."

*May 14.*—About 4 o'clock this evening as a gentleman, his wife and child, were coming to this city in a post chaise, they were stopped by two highwaymen armed, about 4 miles from town on the Dublin road, and robbed.

*June 11.*—The Right Hon. Col. Lord Blayney was presented with his freedom of this City, in a silver box, by the mayor, sheriffs, and town-clerk. Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh was also presented with his freedom.

23.—The different fire engines of this city were inspected by the mayor on Lapp's Island, to ascertain their efficiency, in the event of fire in the city.

*Aug. 5.*—Henry Martyn, afterwards so celebrated as a

missionary in the East Indies, arrived at Cove on board the *Union* East Indiaman, then in company with a large fleet under the command of Captain Byng. While the vessels remained in this harbour, Mr. Martyn endeavoured to procure an admission to a pulpit in Cork, as well as to preach to the convicts going out with the fleet to Botany Bay, but was unsuccessful in both these attempts. Mr. Martyn regularly read prayers, and preached once every Sabbath on board his own ship, lamenting that the captain would not permit the performance of more than one service. This being the case his usefulness in the ship depended much, he conceived, on his private ministrations. Scarcely a day therefore passed without his going between the decks, where, after assembling all who were willing to attend, he read to them some religious book, upon which he commented as he went on. The passengers, as he describes, were inattentive, the officers many of them sat drinking so that he could overhear their noise, and the captain was with them. "How melancholy and humiliating," he states in his journal, "is this mode of public ordinances on ship-board, compared with the respect and joy with which the multitudes came up to hear my brethren on shore ! But this prepares me for preaching amongst heedless Gentiles."

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1805

*Aug. 19.*—The assizes proving maiden, the city high sheriffs, presented the Hon. Judge Finucane and the Right Worshipful Robert Briscoe, Esq., with elegant white gloves richly fringed with gold.

*29.*—The East India fleet and transports, with their convoy, got under weigh, and came to anchor outside the harbour, where they continued moored until the 30th, when from the prevalence of contrary winds, it was judged expedient to order them back to the harbour, and they accordingly returned, but as the wind shifted to the northward on the following morning, they all sailed with a favourable breeze.

*Sept. 4.*—The Grand Jury of this city presented £100, to be applied to the construction of a new road, which was necessary to render the communication between Cork, Kerry, Mallow and Kanturk, easy and convenient.

*Oct. 9.*—The mayor seized as many pigs this morning as filled

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the conservator's pig trap, which the owners, under the security of a wet day, had turned into the streets to provide for themselves.

*Nov.*—Two thousand pounds were subscribed towards erecting a Commercial Building in this City.

11.—Illuminations in celebration of the battle of Trafalgar.

*Dec.* 2.—Every shop in the town of Cove was kept shut for two days, to testify the regret of the inhabitants for the death of Admiral Kingsmill.

6.—The corporation voted to the late mayor, Charles Evanson, a service of plate worth £200, for the dignified and hospitable manner in which he had supported the office of Chief Magistrate of this city during his mayoralty.

1836 *Feb.* 11.—About two o'clock, the *Britannia* of Liverpool, near 600 tons burden, blew up near Cove, with a tremendous explosion; the ships near her sustained no injury, two of the crew were saved, as well as her papers, and several other articles of value. The number of persons lost were twelve.

*March* 5.—There being, at this time, a conspiracy to cry down the currency of legal half-pence, the mayor determined to punish any person, who refused to take them, with the utmost rigour, and accordingly, one Michael Hayes was this day fined 5s. 5d., and ordered to be committed to Bridewell in default of payment, for an offence of this nature.

A petition from this city, soliciting leave to erect a new gaol, was presented to the house of commons by Mr. Hutchinson, and referred to a committee.

*April* 14.—In consequence of the remonstrances of the magistrates of this city, government ordered that no more gunpowder should be deposited in the ordnance stores on Charlotte quay, previous to exportation, but conveyed direct from the manufactory at Ballincollig, through roads, not within the city or its suburbs, and deposited at Blackrock, or at some other place equally distant.

A young boy was sentenced to be burned on the hand and imprisoned for a year for theft.

16.—There being no capital conviction this assizes, the judges were presented with gold fringed gloves by the sheriffs.

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1896

*April 16*—An extraordinary collection of whales was observed on the S.W. coast of this county.

10.—Mr. Hoare, as father of the Munster bar, convened that body, then in this city, to vote an address to Mr. Ponsonby, who was sworn into office as lord chancellor, while they were on circuit.

A human skeleton, around which was found the remnant of a garment most richly ornamented, with broad plates of figured gold of considerable value, was discovered in a quarry in the neighbourhood of Castlemartyr; several amber beads, much injured by time, and something resembling a mitre in shape, were also found.

*June 28*.—The body of a man, who had killed himself, was interred in a church-yard near Blarney, whence it was taken up by the country people in the neighbourhood. It was again committed to the earth by the man's relatives, in Ballinamought church-yard; but the superstition of the people not suffering it to remain there either, it was a second time taken up, and exposed for some days with the lid of the coffin open, (a shocking spectacle,) on the upper Youghal road.

*Aug. 2*.—As Mr. Sheriff Maguire and his servant were patrolling the streets, they heard the cries of a female in Castle-street, and proceeding to the spot, found her surrounded and cruelly treated by about twenty ruffians. The sheriff seized upon one of the most active of the delinquents, and committed the woman to the care of his servant, and was proceeding to lodge the man in Bridewell, when he was followed down Cock-pit lane by the rest of the gang, who attacked him with a shower of stones; after some time, perceiving that his servant was knocked down by a stone, and being himself struck in the leg, he fired a pistol and wounded one of the assailants in the neck, on which they immediately dispersed, and the sheriff conducted his prisoner without further opposition to the Bridewell.

18.—There was a boat race at Blackrock; three silver cups (value five guineas each) were rowed for.

27.—The assizes ended, and proving maiden, the sheriff's presented the judges with a pair of gold fringed gloves each.

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1806

*Sept.* 15.—Died at the Hotwells, in Bristol, Patrick O'Brien, the Irish giant. This extraordinary man, whose height exceeded eight feet, was born at Kinsale, and had long been the wonder of the age. He was interred at the Catholic chapel in Trenchard-street, Bristol. The stupendous coffin prepared for him by an undertaker at Bristol, was 9 feet 5 inches in length; and five men got into it with ease and had the lid placed upon it. The brass plate contained the following inscription:—"Pat. Cotter O'Brien, of Kinsale, Ireland, whose stature was 8 feet, 1 inch. Died, Sept. 8, 1806, aged 46 years." The deceased belonged to the masonic order of Knights Templars.

*Oct.*—Two soldiers were killed in an affray with some countrymen at Clonakilty.

*Dec.* 2.—During a violent storm at W.N.W. which happened this day and the preceding night, several accidents occurred in this city. The principal part of a house was blown down at the new Barracks; many chimneys were also destroyed.

Government ordered storehouses to be built on Hawlbowlng Island, to enable his Majesty's ships on the Irish station to refit and victual, without returning to an English port for that purpose.

1807

*Jan.* 3.—The mail coach from Dublin broke down near Rathcormack; after an ineffectual attempt to repair it, the mail was forwarded on a car to town.

*Feb.* 16.—The Cork and Dublin mail coach was this night stopped at Red Gap, in the county Kildare, by 10 or 12 armed ruffians. The guard fired a case of pistols, and a blunderbuss, the latter of which having missed fire three times, the mails would inevitably have been robbed but for a naval officer, Lieutenant Alexander, the only passenger, who came out of the coach, gave battle to the entire, and brought off the coach in triumph.

*April* 4.—About 12 o'clock this night a pistol was fired into the dwelling-house of Mr. John Fitzgerald, in William-street; fortunately no person was hurt.

8.—Another attack on the Cork mail, this night, near Red Gap; several shots were fired at the coach, by which one of the mail guards was severely wounded; the other guard returned the fire,

and the coachman urging his horses forward, the mail was brought off safely. The night was so dark that the assailants could scarcely be seen.

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1807

20.—This evening a signal was made in our harbour, that an enemy's fleet was off Cape Clear steering N.E., which excited some alarm. The men of war in the harbour prepared to put to sea, and the Cove yeomanry were under arms all night, ready to proceed to reinforce the different forts in the harbour. It proved however to be a homeward bound West India fleet.

*May.*—A beautiful new gate was erected at the entrance of the dyke, with two handsome lamps constructed over it.

24.—The post-boy, bringing the mail from Cashel, under the escort of one of the 7th dragoon guards, quartered here, was way-laid near Lower Green by three fellows, two of whom fired at the guard. The post-boy directly turned, and hastened back to Cashel, while the dragoon fired upon one of the villains, who immediately fell; the two others fled, and the dragoon pursued the object of his charge, whom he overtook before he reached Cashel.

30.—The sheriffs of Cork waited upon his grace the duke of Richmond, in Dublin, to whom they presented an address from their corporation, as well as the freedom of the city in a gold box. Sir Arthur Wellesley was also presented with the freedom of this city, in a silver box. The sheriffs were offered the honor of knighthood, which they declined.

*June 5.*—The freedom of this city was presented to captain Brace, of his majesty's ship *Virginie*.

16.—Four houses were burnt near White-point, Cove.

22.—The following appeared in the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* of this date, "to the barbarous and habitual custom of fastening ropes to the horns of cattle intended for exportation, and by that method conveying them (most frequently with the loss of their horns,) into the vessels prepared for their reception, we earnestly solicit the mayor's attention, certain that motives of policy, if not those of mercy, should be consulted, in the abolition of a practice so repugnant to both."

*Oct. 26.*—Two gentlemen were robbed, about a mile and a

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half from town, by three foot-pads armed with pistols, the robbers restored to one of the gentlemen his pocket-book and watch, of which he had been robbed some time before.

A dreadful fire in Mr. Lane's porter brewery, at St. Fin Barry's.

27.—A gentleman was stopped, about two miles from town, on the Kinsale road, and dragged from his horse by three armed men, and robbed.

*Nov.* 19.—The weather was uncommonly stormy, the wind was easterly, accompanied with heavy snow; the severity of the night totally disabled the lamp-lighters from doing their duty, three of them were taken dangerously ill, from severe falls, and the great cold and wet they experienced, in endeavouring to light the lamps.

24.—The coach from Dublin to Cork, having persisted in working through the snow, was forced to stop at Farnly turn-pike, with a draft of ten horses, which were endeavouring to draw it out.

*Dec.*—A general order was issued at Cove, that the bodies of such soldiers as should happen to die on board the transports, while they remained in that port, should not receive the common ceremonials of interment, but be committed to the sea, sewed up in the hammocks in which they died.

1808

*Jan.* 18.—The queen's birth day was celebrated at the mansion house by a magnificent ball and supper. The preparations were on a scale never perhaps equalled in this city; emblematical transparencies and wreaths of evergreens, interspersed with flowers fancifully displayed, gave a most beautiful effect to the different apartments. The ladies were all dressed in stuffs, the manufacture of this city.

*Feb.* 13.—Two men were buried in the ruins of a wall at the North-mall distillery. They were conveyed, with their limbs fractured, and bodies dreadfully contused, to the North Infirmary.

A number of miscreants infested the streets of this city, and were so daring, that a night scarcely passed without some person being knocked down, and beaten and robbed. One night they forced a gentleman from between two ladies, whom he was conducting home, and beat him, committing their usual robbery,



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and, on the following night, severely injured another, by throwing empty bottles at him. The frequency of these outrages at length induced the young gentlemen of this city to associate for the detection of the marauders, and the protection of the inhabitants; and, directed by the activity of the city magistrates, they succeeded in apprehending several.

*April 1.*—The corporation of Cork voted the freedom of this city to Lord Manners, lord chancellor of Ireland, in a silver box.

Parapets were erected on the quays of this city, by order of the mayor.

13.—A hot impress took place at Cove, when some useful hands were procured for the naval service.

26.—General Floyd presented the 71st regiment with new colours at the Barrack. The entire garrison were drawn out in the square, and the general addressed the regiment in a soldier-like and impressive manner.

29.—The mayor, being anxious to put a stop to the mischievous and disgraceful custom, practised in this city on May eve, of striking persons, particularly females, with nettles, gave public notice, that he would punish with the utmost rigour, any person detected in the commission of this savage offence.

*June 3.*—On this and the following day, the rain fell in such torrents, that the mountain stream between the glen of Aherlow and Galbally was overflowed, by which several cows, pigs, &c. were washed away and lost, and others were taken down for more than a mile, but saved; some acres of potatoes were also washed away. In the memory of the oldest man resident in that part of the country, there never was so great a flood.

*June 30.*—The postman, who was conveying the mails from Skibbereen to Bantry and Castletown, was attacked by two men with their faces blackened, and robbed of the mail, after being severely ill treated.

*July 7.*—Sir Arthur Wellesley and suite, arrived in this city, at an early hour this day. The committee of merchants paid him their respects, as the Chief Secretary of the Irish government. On the following day he dined with the mayor.

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1808

*Aug.* 11.—General Sir David Baird and suite, arrived at M<sup>r</sup>. Dowell's hotel in this city.

According to annual custom the mayor and corporation, attended by a vast number of the gentry of this city, went down the river in several yachts, and on their arrival at the harbour's mouth, the ancient ceremony of throwing a dart, to ascertain the limits of the mayor's magisterial authority on the water, was performed in the usual manner.

22.—At the assizes held at this time in this city, amongst other presentments, the following were passed by the grand Jury :—£200 for covering over and filling 80 feet in length of Lapp's-Island dock, and making sewers; £28 19s., for building a well for the supply of water near Skiddyacre-lane; £149, for arching over 112 feet in length of the watercourse stream; £13 5s., for building a fan arch over part of the watercourse stream; £57 12s. 9d, for building walls at each side of the ditch from the Mardyke walk to the ferry opposite Sunday's-well; £17 2s. 6d, for taking down 188 feet in length of an old wall, to widen the road leading from Cork to Blackrook; £500 towards building a new gaol.

*Sept.* 2.—The son of the Marquis of Wellesley, Mr. Fitzakerly, and their respective suites, arrived this morning at the Bush hotel, on their way to visit the Lakes of Killarney.

*Oct.* 16.—An alarming fire in old Chapel-lane, leading to the Watercourse, by which 12 houses were burnt, and others injured in the effort to prevent the progress of the fire.

*Nov.* 18.—About 5 o'clock this morning, there was a severe gale of wind; it blew from N.N.W., and with so much violence that it tore up one of the largest trees in St. Fin Barry's church-yard; the chimneys of Col. Young's house near the artillery barracks were blown down, and falling on the roof, drove it in, and carried down the floors of the back part of the house. The ships at Cove rode out the storm, it being an offshore wind.

1809

*Jan.* 4.—The first annual meeting of the Indigent Room-keeper's Society was held in this city.

*March* 26.—The Reverend Fitzgerald Tisdall was cruelly murdered on the road between Bantry and Kenmare, at a place called the Priest's Leap.

*March 6.*—Benjamin Wheatly, Esq., purser of his Majesty's ship, Trent, presented the Cork Institution with a valuable collection of curiosities, consisting of coins, drawings, &c., in return for which, he was admitted an honorary member of the Institution.

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15.—A terrible fire in the turpentine manufactory of Messrs. Barrett and Keays, in St. Barry's; the whole of the concern was consumed.

*April.*—An action, brought by Thomas Walker against William Lumley, the representative of the pipe water Company, was tried by Judge Day, in this city, for raising the weir near the pipe water works to a certain height, and for shutting up two hatchways, thereby diverting the water, which ought to flow through the southern, into the northern channel. The facts of this case, as they appeared in evidence, were these:—In the year 1765, the weir was built by Nicholas Fitton, to assist a project, which was then on foot, for making the river Lee navigable to Macromp; but he was only suffered to make the weir 18 inches high, and was compelled to put two hatches in it of sufficient breadth, to let the water flow in abundance into the Southern channel. In the year 1785 the weir was in some degree raised by an engineer of the pipe water company, but not to a height sufficient to exclude the water from the Southern channel, until in the Summer of 1791, Mr. Attiwell Hayes, who was one of the pipe water Company, raised it to the height of about six feet, and blocked up the hatches. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with six pence damages and six pence costs.

*May 5.*—One of the sheriffs was sent by the common council, to communicate to the recorder the result of their deliberations, as to his taking a seat with them in the council. They had previously opposed his doing so, but upon his taking legal proceedings to enforce his rights, they intimated their willingness to acknowledge his claim to fraternity with them. The recorder however declined the honour, but stated that in a few days he would take his seat amongst them, upon the authority of a mandamus.

The corporation granted £100, towards the relief of the distressed tradesmen and manufacturers of this city.

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A whale of about 40 feet long came into Kinsale. It went up nearly two miles of the Bandon river, and was pursued by the fishermen, who struck it several times with harpoons, but to no effect, as it succeeded in getting out of the harbour.

*Aug.* 16.—The recorder was, upon the authority of a mandamus forth of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, sworn into the common council and took his seat as a member.

*Sept.* 24.—The common council entered into a resolution to wear no clothes but those manufactured in this city.

*Oct.* 10.—The corporation determined to improve this city, by pulling down the houses on the right of Blackmoor-lane, and continuing Sullivan's-quay to the South-bridge.

An immense quantity of sprats and herrings was taken for some days past; in many instances the herring nets burst from their weight of fish, and the sprats were taken in shoals by the simplest means, and within a mile of this city.

The Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross signified his intention of consecrating the new chapel of the Foundling Hospital, on the 25th inst.

*Nov.* 3.—Three houses in Brandy-lane were blown up by gunpowder, which a man, employed in the mills at Ballincollig had privately brought home with him, for the purpose of selling to the men who worked in an adjacent quarry; several persons were killed and wounded.

The Christian brotherhood was instituted this year; their present buildings in Peacock-lane were erected in the year 1815.

*Feb.* 1.—A ruffian, of the name of Laffan, was seized by Mr. sheriff Besnard, accompanied by some of the peace offices of the city, and a party of military. This daring villain had been for a long time a sort of *Rugantino* in Cork, exciting terror wherever he made his appearance.

2.—A man, wrapped in a great coat, passed the sentinel posted at General Floyd's door, about three o'clock this morning, and having given the customary reply to the sentinel's challenge, and passed on a few paces, turned suddenly about and discharged a pistol at him, which wounded him severely in the foot. The

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mayor and sheriffs offered a reward of 100 guineas for the detection of the villain, and Gen. Graham ordered each sentinel for the future to load with ball cartridge, every evening after sunset, for his protection.

*May 8.*—As the Cork and Kerry coach was turning the corner of a piece of ground, enclosed by Mr. Clarke, near Clarke's-bridge, leading from Abbott's brewery, one of the leaders, being a young horse, was startled at the rippling of the water, and plunged so violently that he upset the coach, and there being no parapet wall on this part of the quay, the guard and outside passengers were precipitated a considerable distance, but no person was killed.

*June 1.*—An alarming fire in the malt store of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford in Mary-street, which consumed the entire of that building.

8.—An architect who had been directed by the corporation to take down the corn-market, which was in a dangerous state, had removed a considerable part of the roof, when the projecting stone cornice, which terminated the upper part of the wall, having no superincumbent weight to counterbalance the projection, fell down, at a moment when a number of persons were collected under it. By this accident four persons were killed, and eight or nine severely wounded.

29.—The Cork and Dublin mail was upset near Watergrass-hill, when proceeding over Blackhorse-bridge.

*July 12.*—The Duke of Richmond knighted the venerable Mr. Purcell, whose singular intrepidity, in resisting an attack made on his house at Highfort by a gang of ruffians, five of whom he either killed or wounded, had been a subject of admiration and surprize. The account of this transaction is as follows:—On the night of the 11th of March, about one o'clock, after Mr. Purcell had retired to bed, he heard a noise outside the window of the parlour, which adjoined the room he slept in; there was a door between the two rooms, but it had been nailed up, and some of the furniture of the parlour placed against it. Shortly after he heard the noise, the windows of the parlour were forced in, upon which he immediately got out of bed, determined

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to make resistance, when, recollecting that he had supped in his bed-chamber, he proceeded to grope for a knife which had been left there by accident, and having fortunately found it, advanced to the door leading into the parlour, where he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the progress of the robbers would lead them to his bed-chamber. Soon after he heard the furniture, which had been placed against the nailed up door, displaced, and almost at the same moment, the door itself having been burst open, the moon shone with great brightness, and the light, streaming in through three large windows in the parlour, afforded him a view, that would have made any but an intrepid spirit not a little apprehensive; his bed-room was dark, the window shutters being closed, and thus without being perceived himself, he saw standing before him, a body of armed men, the foremost of whom were blackened. Armed only with a knife, but aided by a dauntless heart, he took his station by the side of the door, and in a moment after, one of the villains entered the room, upon which Mr. Purcell instantly stabbed him. On receiving this thrust, the villain reeled back into the parlour, crying out with an oath that he was killed, and shortly after another who advanced was received in a similar manner, and also staggered back into the parlour, crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside now gave orders to fire into the dark room, upon which a man stepped forward, with a short gun in his hand, and as this fellow stood ready to fire, Mr. Purcell, without betraying any emotion whatever, having looked at the man, and calmly calculated his own safety, remained in a state of firm and manly expectation without flinching, until the piece, which had been loaded with a brace of bullets and three slugs, was fired, and its contents harmlessly lodged in the wall; when he made a pass at him with the knife, and wounded him in the arm, and repeating the blow with similar effect, the villain retired, as the others had done, exclaiming that he was wounded. The robbers now rushed forward from the parlour into the dark room, and then it was that Mr. Purcell felt the deepest sense of his danger; not daunted however, but thinking that all chance of preserving his life was over, he resolved to sell it as dearly as

possible, and accordingly, the moment the villains entered the room, he struck at a fourth fellow with his knife and wounded him; at the same instant having received a blow on the head, and finding himself grappled with, he shortened his hold of the knife, and stabbed repeatedly at the fellow who seized him, and the floor being slippery from the blood of the wounded man, both he and his adversary fell. While on the ground together, Mr. Purcell thinking that his thrusts with the knife, though made with all his force, did not seem to produce the same effect, which they had, in the beginning of the conflict, examined the point of the weapon with his finger, and found that it was bent, and as he lay struggling on the ground endeavoured but unsuccessfully to straighten it; while one hand was employed in this attempt, he perceived that the grasp of his adversary was losing its pressure, and in a moment or two after he found himself released from it, the limbs of the robber being in fact by this time unnerved by death; Mr. Purcell now perceived that this fellow had a sword in his hand, which having seized, he gave several blows with it, his knife being no longer serviceable. At length the robbers, finding so many of their party had been killed or wounded, employed themselves in removing the bodies, which they dragged into the parlour, and by means of chairs with the backs placed upward, lifted out of the windows and afterwards took away. In the mean time, Mr. Purcell retired into a place apart from the house where he remained a short time, and when the robbers retired, returned to the house, and having called up a man servant from his bed, who during this long and bloody conflict, had not before appeared, placed his daughter-in-law and grandchild in places of safety, and took such precautions as circumstances suggested, until the day light appeared. The next day, the alarm being given, search was made for the robbers, when the gun, which had been fired at Mr. Purcell, was found in the house of a man of the name of Noonan, who was afterwards taken and executed.

*Aug 16.*—A burlesque fête took place at Blackrock, between two parties representing the corporation of Ballintemple, and the knights of the round table. “Early in the day,

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(according to a Cork newspaper,) several persons left the city, to witness the scene, and took their stations, so as to have a view of the castle. At five o'clock a discharge of a cannon from the castle announced the commencement of the fête, and shortly after the knights proceeded, mounted and caparisoned, in the following order:—A herald; two trumpeters; two yeomen with battle axes; two esquires fully habited, bearing shields and lances; two knights in complete armour, with their gauntlets slung for all challengers; the warder of the castle, without his keys, they having been long since lost, and the venerable gentleman's care being committed to the vigilance of a big dog; the almoner, with an empty bag, his situation being literally a sinecure, the alms of the castle not being confined to form or quantity, and generally unseen; a junior knight bearing the banner of the order, with the arms emblazoned as follows:—On a field argent, a round table proper, with hands linked proper, the cuffs alternately gules, azure and vert; the motto fidelity; then the remainder of the knights in the coats and mantles of the order, and collars, &c. Having proceeded to the suburbs of Ballintemple, they were there met by the corporation in full regalia, and decorated in all the pomp of magisterial dignity, each worthy personage seated in a jaunting car; the first in order of procession was the town crier, with his bell, which he occasionally rang; then the sergeants at mace; then the sword bearer, bearing the sword and cap of maintenance; and the mayor in his robes, chain, and collar of S.S. who was drawn by four horses tandem, or rather at full length, in order to shew how far justice can reach: the mayor was followed by the worthy sheriff in his chain; then followed the recorder in his gown and wig, most legally curled; then followed the town clerk with the charter, or rather a translation of it from the Anglo Norman Gothic, the original being lost; the chamberlain, common speaker, and common council, a most solemn spectacle to behold. This novel appearance moved through the laughing multitude in slow and awful state to the castle, where a good dinner awaited their arrival. The usual toasts—the king—fidelity—love and loyalty—courage and courtesy, were honoured with discharges of cannon



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and rockets. The party continued at the castle with becoming and magisterial perseverance till a late hour. Some money which remained on hands, and the broken meat, were distributed amongst the poor.

*Sept.*—The building, appropriated to the Institution on the South Mall, was completed under the inspection of Mr. William Deane; besides a lecture-room and two convenient rooms for apparatus, &c., there was a library, a mineral-room, a Committee-room, and a shed for agricultural implements; there was also a spacious yard, in which there were some pens for sheep, preparatory to the exhibition of them for premiums; amongst other objects the chimney-pieces excited much interest, they were all made of marble procured in this county, and proved that in this respect, we have no occasion to go into a foreign country for the gratification of refined taste. The marble, raised at Ballyanan on the Castle-Hyde estate, was peculiarly beautiful; another of the chimney-pieces was of marble from Rockey Island, in this harbour, and was procured by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, the commanding officer at Spike Island. The execution was esteemed highly creditable to Mr. Shanahan, who was the stone cutter employed.

14.—The stupendous works of Spike Island were proceeding with rapidly; it was said it would take nearly eight years to complete what was intended by government; a very fine barracks on a large scale had at this time been roofed in.

24.—The equinoctial gale commenced this night; it blew a violent storm N. N. W.: several trees in the suburbs were levelled, and a considerable part of the roof of the new buildings at the Ursuline convent, was damaged by its effects.

*Nov.* 18.—On this and the following day, the Court of Common Pleas was engaged in an important trial at bar, in which the mayor of Cork was plaintiff, and the Earl of Ormond and others defendants. The object of the plaintiff was to ascertain, in a feigned issue directed by an act of parliament, whether he was entitled to the prisage of wines in the port of Cork, and, if he proved himself so entitled, then to recover from the Earl of Ormond and the lords of the treasury £67,000 Irish, part of a

A. D. sum of £216,000; for which the government had, some time before, bought the prisage of wines from his lordship; there was a verdict for the defendants, with costs of suit.

1812 *Jan. 22.*—A most destructive fire in Perrier's corn stores, below the new bridge, which consumed, in the space of two hours, the entire of those fine stores.

29.—About one o'clock this morning, a horseman was stopped by three footpads opposite Mr. Weldon's house, on the North Strand road, and having called out vociferously several times, Mr. Weldon got up in his shirt, armed with a musket, and having thrown the window up, the robbers turned a corner, and fled up the hill opposite Mr. Penrose's house, and the horseman, glad to be extricated, rode off quickly towards Glanmire without further molestation.

*March 18.*—At a meeting of the Court of D'Oyer Hundred, the draw-bridge of St. Patrick's-bridge was condemned as a dangerous nuisance; £200 was presented by the grand jury for taking it down, and making a new and capacious one.

*April 25.*—The new organ in the cathedral church of Cloyne, which had been imported and erected by Mr. Haddock, organ builder, of Cork, was opened for the first time in the church, and gave general satisfaction, in tone, and elegant and tasteful workmanship. The old organ was purchased by the parishioners of Youghal, who engaged Mr. Haddock to improve it and erect it in their town.

*May 4.*—The foundation stone of the Lancasterian school was laid by William Beamish, Esq., who was attended by the members of the committee, and several others.

A new coach was established from Cork to Passage, to start every morning from the Bower tavern, George's-street.

12.—The freedom of this city was unanimously voted to col. Pratt, of the 5th regiment, by the common council, and also to lieut.-col. O'Brien, assistant adjutant-general of this district.

18.—A report having been circulated that potatoes had been lodged in Mr. Callaghan's store, a considerable number of persons proceeded to break open the doors; when Mr. Callaghan's son arrived and offered to open the doors for their inspection.

In the mean time the mayor arrived with a party of cavalry, and tranquillity was immediately restored.

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*July.*—It was in contemplation to build a bridge from Warren's quay to the Marsh opposite; this design was not put into execution until the year 1830, when it was built at an expense of £9,000.

*Aug.* 14.—A numerously attended meeting was held in the north Chapel, respecting the Catholic claims.

22 —Brilliant illuminations in this city, in honour of the victory gained by Lord Wellington at Salamanca.

*Sept.* 8.—A large vessel having sailed into Kinsale harbour, four men, who were on board a pilot boat, supposing her to be ignorant of the coast, put out to her assistance; but the moment they reached the ship, they were seized, and three long boats at the same time were lowered, with an armed gang on board each, to attack other boats, which were fishing on the coast; some of the men immediately jumped out, intending to swim ashore; but were taken; others, when ascending the steep rocks, were cruelly dragged back again into the sea with boat hooks, and all were impressed for the naval service.

*Nov.* 6.—The following is extracted from the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* of this date, as illustrative of the style of a party provincial newspaper of this day.—“Chairing of Mr. Hutchinson.”—“If an an angel could envy the situation of a human being, elevated to the pinnacle of honour by the enthusiastic gratitude of his fellow beings, he would yesterday have envied the Honourable Christopher Hely Hutchinson; never did we witness such a scene! never did the oldest person in our city hear from his progenitors the traditionary description of such an exhibition in Cork or its environs.”

*Feb.* 19.—There was a dreadful storm from the south west, accompanied with thunder and lightning. 1813

*March* 24.—The freedom of this city was unanimously voted, in silver boxes, to Earl O'Neil, and the Right Hon. Robert Peele, chief secretary to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

*July* 8.—The whole of the city was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the victory of Vittoria.

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*Aug.* 22.—The commercial buildings were finished; they were free to the public until the 29th September, when subscriptions commenced. This building was from a design by Thomas Deane, Esq. and was built by a proprietary of 129 shareholders of £100 each, incorporated by charter in the 48th year of the reign of George III.

*Oct.* 18.—The common council voted the freedom of this city in a silver box, to Abraham Bradley King, Esq. late lord mayor of Dublin.

*Dec.* 2.—The annual exhibition and sale of cloth, manufactured in the county of Cork, took place at the Cork Institution.

Various disasters were occasioned by excessive falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Cork, Healy's bridge near Inniscarragh was totally swept away, and several of the streets of this city were rendered impassable from the state of inundation caused by the floods.

13.—It was stated in court by the recorder, upon the authority of the lamp-collector, that within the space of the previous month, not less than 500 of the lamps had been broken in the city.

1814

*Jan.* 9.—A fire broke out in the rear of the South-main-st. and Tuckey-street, amongst some poor person's houses, and from the difficulty of approaching the place, raged with considerable fury for some time.

Most serious inconvenience resulted from the suspension of travelling, occasioned by a great fall of snow, which far exceeded any similar calamity, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this county.

*March* 1.—A lighter was upset in lough Mahon, by a sudden squall, by which accident four men were drowned, no boat being able to give them any assistance, the snow and wind were so violent.

14.—Being the day appointed for laying the first stone of the Repository school in Bandon; the yeomanry corps assembled at an early hour, and marched, with music playing, to the ground, on which the house was to be erected; they were then drawn out so as to leave a sufficient space for Lady Bandon and the other friends of the Institution; the concourse assembled was immense,

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the walls and tops of the houses adjoining being crowded with spectators. The yeomanry having taken up their positions, the three lodges of freemasons, followed by the children of the establishment, (one hundred and fifty in number) marched in procession to the ground, when the insignia and decorations of the former, with the neat, cheerful, and comfortable appearance of the latter, combined to make this a pleasing and interesting spectacle. When all were arranged in due order, a deputation from the freemasons waited on Lady Bandon at the old school house, where the governesses of the Institution and all the gentry of the town and adjoining neighbourhood had previously assembled. Her ladyship then proceeded, accompanied by her daughters, and attended by the governesses and friends of the Institution, and laid in due form the first stone of this extensive building, which is capable of receiving 400 children. The lowering of a flag, according to masonic ceremony, having announced that the stone was deposited in its place, the drums and fifes played God save the king, which was followed by three cheers from the spectators.

20.—Two houses near the new gaol were burnt.

27.—Thomas Deane, esq. was presented with a piece of plate by the corporation of the commercial buildings, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct, in the design, plan, and execution of the work.

*April 11.*—A brilliant *feu de joie* was fired on the Grand Parade, by the troops in garrison, in celebration of the successes of the allies over the enemy. In the evening the city was illuminated.

19.—Brilliant illuminations in honor of the same.

*July 28.*—Some persons having had a quarrel in Smith-street, a sentinel, who was posted at one of the king's stores near the spot, endeavoured to drive them from his post, when he was knocked down, but recovering himself, he seized one of the men, and put him into his box as a prisoner, and proceeded to charge his musket; he had scarcely accomplished this, when the man in his custody attempted to run away; the soldier fired, and carried away part of the fellow's ear. He was again apprehended and put into confinement.

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*Aug.* 19.—The freedom of this city, in a silver box, was voted to William Gregory, Esq. a distinguished member of the Irish administration.

23.—The oratorio of the Messiah was performed in Christ church by Madame Catalani, assisted by several others.

*Sept.* 2.—A private of the 50th regiment was discovered suspended from a rafter, in an uninhabited house near Raffeen, in which situation, it was supposed, he had been, from the appearance he presented, for three days.

*Oct.* 3.—A number of disorderly fellows having quarrelled in a public house, they were driven out into the street, where they continued fighting, when one party seized one of their opponents, and heaved him over Cross-street bridge into the river; the water however being low, he was enabled to grope his way down the stream, and come out at an opening in Fishamble lane.

21.—The 40th regiment left the vessel in which they had embarked, and proceeded in launches to Monkstown, on their way to Cork, having lost the whole of their baggage, &c. near Bantry.

28.—The foundation stone of the custom-house on Lapp's island, was this day laid by Robert Aldridge, esq. the collector of customs, who was attended by the officers of the several departments. A brass plate, with a suitable engraving, was placed under the stone, and Mr. Hargrave, jun. in the absence of his brother, the architect, presented a silver trowel to Mr. Aldridge, with an address. When the ceremony was concluded, Mr. Aldridge gave some bank notes, to be expended by the labourers in drinking the king's health.

*Nov.* 4.—About eleven o'clock this night, as the Cork and Dublin coach was proceeding up a slight ascent, within three miles of Cashel, it was discovered that the road was blocked up, cars being placed at each side, and a large tree resting upon both. At the same moment two shots were fired, both of which took effect, one upon the coachman, who received the ball in his breast, and the other on an officer of the 38th regiment, who sat behind him, and who was shot in the head. Notwithstanding the wounded state of the coachman, he held his horses in hand,

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and though the road was very narrow, dexterously turned them round, and drove back to New Inn, the last stage he had left. In the mean time one of the guards descended from his seat, and ran to the place whence the shots proceeded, but the miscreants could not be discovered. Upon the arrival of the coach at New Inn, an express was sent off to Cashel for an escort, which having arrived, the coach proceeded on its way.

*Dec. 15.*—A tremendous hurricane commenced about eleven o'clock this night, and continued, without intermission, until late the following day. The roofs of a vast number of houses were stript of their coverings, and a great number of chimneys blown down. In the south military hospital a considerable part of the roof was driven in, three men killed, and others severely hurt; the new barrack was stript of some of its heavy covering of ton slate; the parish church of St. Ann Shandon was also stript; and in the neighbourhood of the city several stacks of hay and corn were prostrated and scattered. Three ships were driven ashore in Cusquinny bay, and one at Aghada, and several others injured. This storm was very general, being also in Dublin, Limerick, &c.

1815

The Society of Arts was established this year for the advancement of painting and sculpture, and was at first liberally encouraged. George 4th, when Prince Regent, presented this Society, in 1820, with a very valuable collection of casts from the antique; the students were numerous, and were instructed in drawing; and a course of lectures on anatomy, as connected with the art of design, was regularly delivered; but the funds becoming in a few years insufficient to defray the expenses, the casts were transferred to the Royal Cork Institution.

*Jan. 12.*—Four fellows, in a state of intoxication, rushed into St. Mary Shandon church, during divine service, disturbed the congregation, interrupted the clergyman, and shocked all present by their horrid blasphemy. They were removed with much difficulty.

*Feb. 13.*—Dr. Moylan, titular Bishop of Cork, was buried in the North Chapel with great pomp, and on the following day

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the Ven. Archdeacon Murphy was elected a vicar capitular, until the vacancy in the See was filled up.

*March 1.*—An interesting trial of skill in ploughing, on the part of six of the agricultural societies of the county Cork, took place in a field near the old Dublin road, about half a mile from this city.

At the Spring assizes this year, amongst other presentments, the following were passed:—£11 11s., for filling and levelling Warren's-quay, commonly called Lapp's Island dock, with 231 cubic yards of earth and rubbish, at 1s. per yard: £33 16s. for rebuilding the ferry slip, at the end of the little road leading from the Mardyke to Sunday's-well, then in a ruinous state, and for fixing therein 294 feet of hammered lime or brown stone steps, at 1s. 8d. per foot, and for building 24 perches of mason's work, to be contained in quay walls on the east and west sides of said slip, at 7s. 6d per perch: £1029 14s. 6d, for changing, altering, improving and repairing the Glanmire-road, from King-street to the village of Glanmire: £40, for covering over with iron the porteullis of St Patrick's bridge.

*May 25.*—An alarming fire in Mr. Harman's tallow house in Harper's-lane, which entirely consumed it.

*June 5.*—The corporation, appointed by act of parliament for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, (whose power extended over all Ireland) issued a precept directed to commissioners and the sheriffs of the county of Cork, to summon a jury to value the site of Roche's tower, and the necessary ground attached thereto, which had been selected for the purpose of erecting a light house thereon. Under this precept Messrs. Crossthaite, Guinness, and Shaw of Dublin, as commissioners, and a jury sat this day at Cove, when they awarded £1426 as compensation.

6.—The Cork and Dublin coach was attacked about two o'clock this night between Caher and Cashel, when seven shots were fired from behind the hedges, the coachman received two slugs in his head, but notwithstanding drove on to Cashel. The road had been previously impeded by cars and trunks of trees placed across.



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10.—The city of Cork steamer was launched at Passage, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. This vessel was built by Mr. Andrew Hennessy.

*Sept.* 26.—The common council voted the freedom of this city to Field Marshal Prince Blucher, for his services at the battle of Waterloo.

*Oct.* 1.—The freemen voted a piece of plate, or an increase of salary, to William Waggett, Esq., the recorder; but he declined accepting of either.

10.—The negligent manner, in which the new pump wells of this city were left open, was complained of in the *Mercantile Chronicle* of this date; the inhabitants being exposed to the danger of being precipitated, during the dark winter nights, into enormous pits of water, which lay open like traps in the most frequented streets.

12.—On this night and the following morning there was very heavy rain, and a great flood in the river, by which much damage was done in the city and its neighbourhood; several of the bridges in the counties of Cork and Kerry suffered materially, particularly those on the line of road from this city to Tralee.

*Nov.* 10.—As five constables were conducting their prisoners from Bantry, they were attacked on the Bandon road, within two miles of this city, with a volley of stones from about thirty fellows, who deprived them of their arms and rescued the prisoners. Two of the escort escaped into town, after having been cruelly beaten, when Mr. sheriff Deane took a party of dragoons with him, and proceeded to the place where the outrage took place, but could receive no information by which he could trace the flight of the ruffians.

*Dec.* 10.—The weather was very severe, and there having been a gradual thaw on the previous day, there was a considerable flood in the river.

*Jan.*—The Stamp office was removed to Mr. Cahill's house in Patrick-street, near Newenham's bank. 1816

*Feb.* 10.—A farmer residing near Mitchelstown, whose daughter was about to be married, invited a number of his friends to the wedding. After supper all the young people retired to

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a large barn to dance, where there was a fire, as the night was cold. After they had been dancing for some time, they wished to have the fire extinguished, when a young man went into the dwelling-house for some water, and seeing a large jug, brought it into the barn, and supposing it to contain water, though it was in reality filled with spirits, threw it upon the fire; the barn immediately took fire, as it had no chimney, and before the door could be opened, sixteen persons were almost instantaneously destroyed, and about twice that number so miserably scorched that their lives were despaired of; among the latter number was the bride; the bridegroom was also much injured. The sight presented after this dreadful misfortune was of a most distressing nature—men, women and children lying on the outside of the ruins, so disfigured, that their parents could not recognize them. It was supposed from the appearance of the ruins and the bones found, that from 25 to 30 persons were burned to death, exclusive of those who afterwards died.

26.—Mr. James O'Brien lit his shop in Tuckey-street with gas. The brilliancy of the lamps outside the house, the neatness and novelty of the arrangement, and the extent to which the light was conveyed through his manufactory and workshop, excited general admiration.

*May 1.*—The Limerick mail coach travelled, for the first time, the entire of the new line of road from Mallow to Cork, decorated with green boughs; the country people, who lined the hills at each side of the road in great numbers, cheered it as it passed.

8.—Thirty-four convicts, which had been transmitted from Tipperary and other counties, were sent down from the city gaol, and put on board the transports at Cove.

*June 7.*—At a court of D'Oyer hundred held this day an order of council was read, for letting the ferry between Lapp's island and the new wall, for one year, at the rent of £25, which rent was offered by a member of the court. The project was however abandoned; a man who was paid twelve guineas per annum, for taking care of the place, residing at the time in a small house at the end of the wall, and having a

boat, in which persons, desirous of going on the wall for the purpose of bathing or of recreation, were conveyed for a small remuneration.

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21.—Mr. Sadler the aeronaut, arrived in this city. The car, suspended from his balloon, was of an oval shape and was elegantly finished. It was supported at each end by eagles, apparently rising from the shell of the nautilus, which was modelled in a most masterly style, it was lined with purple velvet finished with borders of shamrocks in gold; on the upper pannel was a mosaic railing, terminating with the Irish harp, so disposed as to form the elbows of the car, and on either side hung pendant the badge and star of the order of St. Patrick, in gold embroidery, encircled with wreaths of oak in relief. This splendid vehicle was attached by ropes of burnished gold, which appeared as pillars supporting the base of the canopy, round which were painted the twelve signs of the zodiac, relieved with clusters of silver stars; the canopy was formed of purple silk, studded with stars of gold, and intersected with spiral lines of oak, which were held by eagles, standing on the edge of the base, and between each of the eagles were the prince's plumes in gold, the drapery purple and yellow, richly embroidered, and trimmed with gold fringe and tassels; the whole surmounted with a rich coronet, and forming one of the most splendid and elegant vehicles fancy could picture.

*July 8.*—Mr. George James Drinan, accompanied by two excise officers and four soldiers, proceeded to a house in King-street this evening, where they had received information of a private still being at work; upon knocking at the door they were refused admittance, and upon their proceeding to force it in, a shot was fired, by which one of the soldiers was wounded in the hand and thigh. The party then retired, and having acquainted the sheriffs with what had occurred, the latter immediately repaired to the place with a stronger military escort, and having entered without resistance, discovered the whole apparatus, which they brought off and lodged in the custom-house. The owner of the house escaped, but his son, a young lad, was secured.

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*Sept. 2.*—About twenty minutes past four o'clock this evening, (a pilot balloon having been previously sent off by Mr. Sadler in the barrack yard,) a gun announced the moment for disengaging the great balloon and car, which ascended nearly at the same moment. The direction it took was south, with a little variation to the west, and as it passed over the city, the waving of the flags in the car could be easily discerned. Mr. Sadler was then observed to throw some ballast out, and the ascent was proportionate; in about twelve minutes more, he entered a cloud, and was invisible for some time; the balloon again appeared at twenty minutes before five, and was visible for about four minutes at a great distance, in a southerly direction, when it was again lost in a cloud. The following is Mr. Sadler's own account:—"I ascended at twenty minutes before five o'clock, with the wind blowing moderately from the N.W.N.; the balloon on first rising had an unpleasant motion, but soon became steady; being now nearly perpendicular over Cork, I detached a parachute, and being too far distant to be observed waving my hat, I took my banner and waved a last farewell to the shouting crowds; at ten minutes before five, the balloon entered a thick cloud, when the city and the adjacent country became obscured from me; the balloon was now completely inflated, and the gas rushing out through the safety tube, plainly shewed to me my continued rapid ascent; from my wish that the many friends, whom I had so few minutes before left, should be further gratified, I determined to descend, and having opened the valve, and allowed sufficient gas to escape, the balloon rapidly descended, when the city and coast, extending towards Bantry to the west, and Waterford to the east, I distinctly perceived, whilst the harbour of Cork, and the interior country, with its various mountains, formed a view, sublime in the extreme; in order further to gratify the spectators, and shew the power of the machine, I reascended and entered a second cloud at five minutes past five o'clock; I had previously determined not to remain long, but to effect my landing about Ringabella; I now therefore began to make preparations for my descent, by placing various things in secure places, to prevent their being

thrown out by the concussion of the car, and at 12 minutes past five I opened the valve, and began gradually to descend; the car first struck in a grass enclosure, and rebounded into the adjoining fields, but the wind being mild, and the grappling irons having well secured themselves in the hedge, the balloon soon became secured. The first person who appeared was, I believe, the owner of the farm, who was not a little alarmed, for although he had run in a direction towards it, he made a full stop at some distance, enquiring where I came from, and it was not without a great deal of exertion on my part in calling, that he was induced to come near. A servant of Mr. Hodder's next came up, followed by a number of other persons; he made himself known to me, and said that if the apparatus was taken to his master's house, it should be taken care of. I was then kindly invited to Mr. Foote's, where I partook of refreshment, and was provided with a horse to Mr. Hodder's, where a bed was prepared, and every accommodation rendered that I could require."

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12.—Some persons attacked the house of a farmer who resided in the neighbourhood of Bandon, and attempted to carry off his daughter, a young woman, who was to have been married in a short time. In resisting them the father was run through the body and died almost immediately. Eleven of the gang were afterwards apprehended.

*Oct. 27.*—On this day and the following night there was incessant heavy rain, and on the next day a great flood in the river; three cows, which were washed away, were carried under the north bridge, at one o'clock.

*Nov. 7.*—In consequence of Mr. Knapp, who had been elected mayor, having resigned, Mr. Serjeant Johnson applied to the court of King's bench for a mandamus, on the part of Mr. Fitton, who had also been put in nomination for the office, and had, next to Mr. Knapp, the majority of votes, notwithstanding which, the officers of the court had not returned his name to the lord lieutenant for his approval; the application was grounded on an affidavit of Mr. Fitton.\* After a long legal argument

\* The particulars of Mr. Serjeant Johnson's speech were as follows:—"the last charter obtained by the corporation, by which former ones were confirmed,

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between Mr. Serjeant Johnson, on the part of Mr. Fitton, and Mr. Serjeant Joy, on the part of the corporation, the court refused Mr. Fitton's application, and expressed their wish that the parties would arrange matters in such a way as to prevent the case from again coming before them. Serjeant Joy then moved for a mandamus, to be directed to the sheriffs and commonalty of Cork, to proceed to a new election of mayor; his application was grounded upon the affidavit of Mr. Jones the town clerk, and after some opposition from Serjeant Johnson, was granted; and accordingly on the 18th, the election was entered upon, when John Travers, esq. was put forward in opposition to the Friendly club, but his nomination not having been recognized by the presiding officer, the election was carried on in the

was from Charles I, and was dated on the 5th of April, in the seventh year of that king's reign; among, other things, this charter directed, that one of the most discreet of the citizens should be chosen mayor, and it granted to the mayor, sheriffs and commonalty, and their successors, power and authority to assemble and elect yearly such mayor from the commons, to continue in office for one year from the feast of St. Michael; there was also a provision in the charter for the death or amotion of any mayor while in office, in either of which events, one of the commonalty was to be elected for the residue of the year, and these were the only circumstances provided for. There had been various bye-laws since made, and the court, the learned serjeant said, would see that they were in direct violation of the charter; according to one of these, the mayor and two sheriffs made choice, each man, of three persons out of the common council, who, with the new mayor and sheriffs, made twelve, these twelve went into a room, and there continued until they made choice of three other persons out of the common council, to be offered to the freemen as candidates for the mayoralty, one of whom they elected by votes, and in case the twelve men continued to disagree until twelve o'clock at night, the then mayor and sheriffs made choice next day of three more, and proceeded as before, by which method no person but one of the common council could be chosen mayor; this bye-law continued to be acted upon for 48 years, when in the year 1667, another bye-law was made, whereby it was resolved, that the mayor and sheriffs as formerly, should choose three persons each, who were to retire as before, and if they disagreed until twelve o'clock at night, the mayor was the next day at ten o'clock to call a council, the majority of which were to agree upon three persons of the council to be offered as candidates. This bye-law continued in force until the year 1721, and operated as the preceding one, to keep the eligibility to the office exclusively in the common council. In November, 1721, all former bye-laws were rescinded by one then passed,

usual manner, when Mr. Richard Allen was declared duly elected. A. D.  
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*Dec. 4.*—A violent storm, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain; many chimneys were blown down, and other injuries done to several houses.

24.—About twelve o'clock this night, Mr. Edward Daly was attacked near Faulkner's-lane by five or six soldiers, who knocked him down, wounded him severely in the head, and robbed him of a gold watch. In consequence of the above outrage, the mayor, sheriffs, and several respectable citizens, waited on the general then in command of the garrison, to request his interference in preventing the soldiers from being out at night from their quarters.

by which the majority of suffrages was established; this, the serjeant stated, was a considerable approximation to the spirit of the charter, but not being in accordance with the wishes of some persons who were then in the council, another was made on the 14th February 1721, which, according to the old style which then existed, followed November, and that bye-law was the one then in question. Serjeant Johnson then read the bye-law, which regulated, that the election of mayor should be held on the usual day, which was three months before the feast of St. Michael, or the Monday next after, and regulated that the names of the resident burgesses should be put into a hat, five of whom should be drawn out, and put in nomination, from amongst whom the mayor was to be chosen by the majority of the freemen present; this is the bye-law, continued the serjeant, which was then enacted, and has been since acted upon, and in violation, as it is, of the charter; the consequences resulting from it are stated in the affidavit upon which this motion is grounded; this bye-law continued until 1743, and was even then made subservient to the purposes of interested individuals, who in that year established the Friendly club, which they formed for the purpose of monopolizing to themselves the honors and emoluments of the city, and regulating and controlling the concerns of the corporation, to the exclusion altogether of the rest of the freemen. This club then consisted of 287 members—upwards of 100 of whom were residents of the city, and were all bound together by some secret tie, and by private resolutions, entered in a book, which, if it be legal, said the serjeant, they are now invited to produce, and it is further alledged in this affidavit, that the said club take upon them to nominate persons from amongst themselves, to serve the office of sheriff, and that they have established a modification of the bye-law, by which they have taken away the right from the body of freemen, as they are pledged to support the eldest of the five burgesses drawn out of the hat, as mentioned above.

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24.—At a meeting of the Court of D'oyer hundred, held this day, an item of five guineas in one of the accounts, for decorating the statue of George the 2d on the 1st of July, was objected to by a member of the court, who, however, subsequently withdrew his opposition, as the expense had been incurred, and the account was passed.

About this time, from the scarcity of food, the poor were in a miserable state of want.

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Jan. 22.—The gate from Seymour's-lane to the meat market was re-opened.

The weather was extremely boisterous, heavy rains and high winds were prevalent, there were also very high floods in this city, and its vicinity.

April 30.—John Travers, esq. having applied for an order to file a criminal information against Mr. sheriff Perry and the other members of the Friendly club, for the part which they had taken in the election of the late mayor; the conditional order, which had then been obtained, was refused to be made absolute, in consequence of Mr. Travers having been shortly before a member of the same body, and therefore a *particeps criminis*.

May 13.—This day serjeant Joy endeavoured to shew cause, why a conditional order, (which had been obtained, at the suit of Mr. Travers, in the previous term, in the Court of King's Bench, for a quo warranto against Edward Allen, esq. mayor of Cork,) should not be made absolute; when, after much argument on both sides, the application was granted by the chief justice, who thus expressed himself:—"It appears to us that enough has been shewn to put the bye law in question in a train of legal inquiry as to its validity, and that the number of persons eligible has been contracted; and if this shall be found to be the case, there can be no doubt but it is an illegal bye law."

25.—A most destructive fire in a house near the post-office, in Charleville, which consumed the three adjoining houses.

June 4.—The light house at Roche's tower was commenced.

9.—The mayor called a meeting of the principal inhabitants of this city at the Commercial buildings, to adopt measures for the relief of the poor, then in great distress from the high price of



provisions ; when it was determined, that a number of gentlemen should be sworn in as peace officers, so as to keep the city quiet, and every exertion used to obtain a regular supply of provisions. These resolutions afforded general satisfaction, as many outrages had been committed by the populace in search of provisions ; on one occasion the mayor had been compelled to read the riot act, and order the cavalry to charge, by which several persons were hurt.

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18.—At a meeting of the committee of the Dispensary and Humane Society, it was resolved, that in consequence of the alarming increase of fever, the monks' school house in Peacock-lane, and the benevolent offers of an individual (who concealed his name) to floor the room and provide fifty pallet beds, so as to establish an additional fever house, be received with gratitude by the committee. In about a fortnight after, there were 200 patients received.

*Sept.* 12.—Sir Francis Burdett arrived in this city, and, as he passed through the streets, was loudly cheered by the populace. Previous to his arrival here he visited Lord Llandaff, Earl Glengall, Lord Lismore and Mr. Ashley, at the celebrated castle of Lismore, from which he proceeded to Cove. From Cove he visited colonel Roche, at Trabolgan, and the military works in the harbour ; from Cove he went to Cork ; on the 14th dined with capt. White, on the 15th visited Mr. O'Connor, and on the 16th arrived at Palace Anne, the seat of Mr. Bernard, from whence he paid a visit to Mr. Stawell of Kilbritain, and on the 19th, arrived at Bantry. On his arrival at Bantry the demonstrations of public regard were very striking ; bonfires blazed in many parts of the town, and several houses were brilliantly illuminated ; six tierces of porter were ordered during the course of the evening for the people assembled, which they declined accepting, declaring that they had met solely for the purpose of paying to the illustrious patriot, the best tribute of their respect. On the 20th Sir Francis went by water to view the bay of Bantry, and the sublime and delightful scenery of Glengariff, with which he was so gratified, that he paid it next day a second visit, in which he was accompanied

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by all the boats in the bay ; on leaving the town of Bantry, he left a sum of money with the parish priest to distribute amongst the poor ; the 22d he spent at Ardnagashill, the seat of Arthur Hutchins, esq., and on the 23d he reached Killarney ; the 25th was spent upon the lakes in company with a water club, consisting of the respectable persons of the town and vicinity, when Sir Francis was accompanied by his friends the Messrs. O'Connor, and the celebrated Irish piper of the same name.

*Oct. 14.*—A coal store at the south side of Blarney-lane, yielding to the pressure of the great quantity of coals, tumbled down the declivity, and came with such violence against another store at the north abbey, as to force in the roof; by this accident a young lad was killed, and two men seriously injured.

21.—At nine o'clock this night, at his apartments at Brompton, died the right honourable John Philpot Curran. This distinguished advocate, orator, and patriot, was born in the town of Newmarket, near Cork, of very humble parents, and entered upon life without a friend, but of his own creation, or a shilling which was not the hard earned produce of his own exertions.

25.—The post boy, conveying the mail from Youghal to Cork, was stopped this evening by two armed men, who took possession of the mail ; upon hearing the cries of the boy, one Michael Echrán, who was going towards Glanmire, rushed boldly forward, upon which the robbers made their escape into Lota wood, leaving the mail behind them, which was safely delivered by the boy, at the post office.

Fever was very prevalent.

*Dec. 8.*—At a meeting of the inhabitants of this city, held at the commercial buildings, the lord bishop of Cork and Ross in the chair, it was resolved, that a savings bank be established in this city, for the purpose of receiving, and investing in government securities, such small sums as might be saved from the earnings of tradesmen, clerks, mechanics, labourers, servants, &c. and of affording to industrious persons the two fold advantage of security and interest for their deposits, until required by them for their future wants or advancement in life.

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*Jan. 5.*—The corporation of this city having voted addresses to the prince regent, and prince Leopold, expressive of their affectionate condolence on the death of the princess Charlotte, the mayor received a letter of this date from lord Sidmouth, one of the principal secretaries of state, acquainting him that his royal highness had received same most graciously, and that the address to prince Leopold had been forwarded to Claremont; in reply to which, the mayor also received a letter from Robert Gardiner, esq. expressive of Prince Leopold's feelings of confidence and consolation, in the affection and interest it manifested in his affliction.

Mr. Leslie Foster was unanimously voted his freedom in a silver box.

*Feb. 8.*—The Roman Catholic chapel of Bandon was plundered of about seven or eight pounds, and a chalice belonging to the parish priest.

The small-pox was very prevalent in this city.

*March 26.*—There were two grand oratorios in Christ church, on this day, and on the 30th, for charity; the receipts during the two days amounted to nearly £800.

*May 18.*—An establishment for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor was opened in Coach street.

19.—The great influx of beggars into the city was complained of in this day's paper, in which it was stated, that it was impossible to walk the streets and not be forcibly struck with the different accents of the mendicants, who rudely and perseveringly solicited assistance; it was also affirmed, that within the previous week, one hundred and fifty beggars passed through one of the toll-gates in the neighbourhood of this city, on their way from Dublin and the interior of the country.

A very fine camera obscura was erected near the statue on the Grand Parade, and continued to be exhibited there for several years.

*June 14.*—About one o'clock, a number of prisoners, chiefly convicts, exceeding one hundred, made a sudden attack on the keepers of the county gaol, for the purpose of effecting their escape; having supplied themselves with a quantity of stones,

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which the unfinished state of the yard afforded, they commenced this rash and desperate attempt; the moment the door was opened to distribute clean linen, &c., they began an attack on Mr. Murphy, the gaoler, and his assistants, by a shower of stones, and succeeded in jamming the door so as to prevent its being closed, by which three of the most active ringleaders gained the passage leading to the inner yard; they were however almost instantly repulsed, and secured by the activity of two of Mr. Murphy's principal assistants, whose timely efforts enabled him to compel the prisoners to return to their wards, and to secure the ringleaders in irons.

29.—A soldier who circulated a report that the City of Cork, river steam vessel, was lost outside this harbour, was tried for same by a court martial, and having been found guilty, was sentenced to be flogged, which sentence was put into execution the same day.

*June 30.*—The Cork Commercial Tavern, adjoining the Commercial Buildings, was opened this day with a subscription dinner, at which all the respectable merchants and traders of this city attended.

*Sept. 3.*—The high sheriff, on the part of the corporation of Cork, proceeded to Killarney, to invite the lord lieutenant and his suite to dinner, which invitation his excellency was pleased to accept, and accordingly having arrived on the evening of the ninth at Ballincollig, on his way to Cork, he was received with discharges of cannon. The city sheriffs and a troop of dragoons were in attendance, and escorted the carriages which contained the viceregal party, until they reached Scragg's Hotel, in George's-street, which was brilliantly illuminated. The walls and windows were festooned with variegated lamps, in the centre of which, was a grand transparency with the Talbot arms. In the course of the next day, addresses were presented to his excellency by the mayor and corporation, the merchants and the clergy, and deputations from the Cork Institution and Society of Arts waited upon his excellency; in the evening he was entertained at the Mansion-house, and on the following day, proceeded in admiral Hallowell's barge to Haulbowline, and

Spike Island, and the Forts, &c. after which he was entertained on board the flag ship, the *Tomant*.

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*Sept. 22.*—This city and neighbourhood was visited by a storm, more violent than had been for some time experienced at this season of the year. It commenced about nine o'clock at night, when incessant flashes of very vivid lightning, and loud peals of thunder were first observed, and to these succeeded the heaviest rain that was remembered for some time, accompanied by a violent gale from the north-east, which continued, occasionally intermitting, until the following morning, when the scattered slates and tiles in various parts of the city, told of the severity of the night.

*Oct. 1.*—The custom-house was finished, and business began to be transacted in it, in the various revenue departments.

*Oct. 26.*—As Parker Dunscombe, esq. was returning from Mount Desert, a fellow rushed forward, grasped the reins of his bridle, and called out that he would shoot him if he did not stop. Mr. Dunscombe, perceiving that he was armed, pushed forward, and had arrived at the gateway leading to Mr. Wise's, when three men sprung out from behind the wall, evidently with an intention of stopping him. The horse, however, startled and made off, and Mr. Dunscombe arrived at his own house in safety.

An association, called the Southern Fishery Association, was instituted at a public meeting held at Kinsale this day; its object was to further the fisheries on this coast, and to protect and encourage the use of trammel nets.

29.—A gentleman of the name of Nicholson was stopped about nine o'clock at night a little beyond the lough, on the old Kinsale road, by a highwayman, who, having seized his horse, deliberately fired at him; the ball however only grazed his forehead, and his horse having sprung forward, he was rescued from death.

*Nov. 3.*—A letter appeared in the Southern Reporter, of this date, complaining of it being the practice to expose dead bodies in coffins in the public streets, in order to procure money for their interment.

11.—About twelve o'clock this day, a vessel called the *Sylvan* was wrecked upon the Sovereign Islands; these two rocks

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are distant from the shore about an English-mile, they rise suddenly as it were from the ocean, but are surrounded at the base by projecting cliffs; the distance of the two rocks from each other is just so much as to have admitted the vessel to get in between them, where she was completely wedged, and in which situation, her bottom being on the rocks, she was soon beaten to pieces; we have given this description of the islands in order to render the account which follows, more intelligible. Towards the close of this day, when a fog, which had arisen, was in some measure dissipated, and when the sea had somewhat abated, the mast of a vessel with something of the appearance of a man clinging to the rigging could be descried from the shore at Oyster Haven; night however, and the tempestuous sea which still prevailed, rendered it impossible to make any effort to afford assistance; and those who witnessed his perilous situation had little doubt but that a few hours would terminate his life: the night closed, it was one of great horror, there was a high wind and heavy rain, it was for the most part dark, save when now and again a gleam of moonshine made the scene more visibly terrific. The morning broke without any abatement having taken place in the violence of the elements; but the boatmen from Oysterhaven, who had witnessed the scene of the preceding night were early in motion, and rowed in a tremendously heavy sea towards the islands; as they proceeded they encountered several pieces of wreck, and upon nearing the islands perceived something like a human being moving backwards and forwards, and upon approaching as close as the heavy surge would admit them, could distinctly see that it was a boy; to relieve him at the moment was impossible, the destruction of the boat and crew would have been the certain consequences of any attempt of the kind, for the sea still continued dreadfully agitated, and the wind extremely high. These circumstances being communicated to Mr. Cramer, who resided near Oyster-haven, he immediately had them made known to Mr. Newman, the sovereign of Kinsale, who, at about ten o'clock on the morning of the twelfth, proceeded to the spot, and promised the crew of a Kinsale boat a reward of ten guineas, if they succeeded in relieving the

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unfortunate boy on the island. These gallant fellows, having been provided with some warm wine in bladders, and other means of refreshment, proceeded to sea, which was as tempestuous as ever, and the wind still as high. The cliffs on the coast were at this time crowded with country people from the interior, and during the occasional evaporation of the low fogs, the boy on the island could be seen running to and fro. The boat from Kinsale now appeared in view, making for the island, which two others from Oysterhaven had been previously endeavouring to approach, but ineffectually. For several hours their exertions were fruitless, the mountain billows, which dashed upon the rocks, creating a surge which threatened destruction to any boat which approached it: yet one effort was made which deserves particular notice; the king's boat stationed at Oysterhaven, with Mr. Maunsell, a gentleman of the revenue from Kinsale, Mr. Holmes, and the crew proceeded towards the island, with a small punt in tow; on coming as close within its range as the surf allowed them, the former gentleman and two of the crew took to the punt, and were almost immediately lifted upon the very rocks of the island, at the spot where the miserable inhabitant was watching them with the most intense anxiety. The wave which thus threw them in receded, and left the punt for a few minutes on the rock, during which time they threw out a rope, which the boy caught, and almost at the same moment another wave bore off the punt filled with water, and nearly overwhelmed; they were then with difficulty taken on board the pinnacle, from whence signs were made to the boy to tie the rope round his body, and thrust himself to the waves; afraid however, or ignorant of the meaning of their gestures, he wound the rope round his hand, but in a moment hastened to take it off, threw it away, and again mounted the cliffs. Night was now fast closing in, and the sea and wind continued unabated; the boats were reluctantly obliged to retire, and leave the unfortunate boy for the second night upon this desolate rock without food or shelter, and with all the fearful anticipation that before morning, cold and hunger would terminate his existence; as they retreated, he was seen collecting, in a kind of cavern, a

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quantity of weeds with the intention of making a bed, and picking from the earth some wild vegetables with which the rock abounds, and which he was observed to eat, when a fog suddenly concealed him from further observation. Reluctant to suffer such an interval as between night and morning to pass, without making a new effort in behalf of the boy, at eleven o'clock at night, the crew of Mr. Gibbon's whale boat manned her, and attempted to get out, but could not succeed; in the morning long before day, she again started with Lieuts. Bevan and Nason, of the royal navy, and John Isaac Heard, esq., and rowed towards the island, but with no hope of reaching it, as the sea and wind were still higher than on either of the two preceding mornings, and the scene altogether more terrific. The worst apprehensions were entertained for the boy, who had been then two days and two nights on the rock, without any other food than the wild vegetables which it yielded; those fears were in some degree relieved, when he was again seen from the boat, moving about, but hope derived no support from the aspect of the morning which promised a bad and stormy day. After renewed but fruitless efforts to gain any point of the island, the whale boat was obliged to return to Kinsale, which it reached about 12 o'clock, after having been several times in danger of being swamped; here a most interesting scene took place, the crew of an American vessel, the *Dayad*, which was undergoing some repairs in the dock-yard of Messrs. Gibbons and Co., volunteered to go out in the whale boat, and make an effort to rescue the boy; their services were gratefully accepted, and they swore they never would return if they did not succeed. They then proceeded to make an experiment by firing a musket ball with a rope attached to it, which was found to convey it with ease as far as they considered would be necessary, and thus provided, they proceeded to sea. In the mean time the boats from Oysterhaven had got into activity, and they could be seen for three hours in succession, contending with, but scarcely living in the breakers at the base of the rock; as the situation of the boy became more hopeless, their exertions increased, and their desperate daring was more visible; it was impossible that



he could have survived another night, and the knowledge of this circumstance seemed to infuse new resolution in the hearts of the men. Two boats were seen for a long time supporting each other in their perilous undertaking ; yet they were frequently concealed for minutes together, in the dip of the sea, or in the surge of the breakers ; the day was then far advanced, and to those, who were on the coast provided with glasses, and who could see what was going forward, there appeared as little hope of rescuing the boy as on the preceding day, and his fate seemed inevitable ; they did not know however the resolution which the crews seemed to have formed, either to succeed or perish, and the interest of the scene was raised to intense and feverish excitement, when one of the men, a brave and dauntless fellow, named Jack Carty, the owner of one of the Oysterhaven boats, was observed to be tying a rope round his body, and in a few minutes to throw himself with the most fearless devotion into a surge, in which his boat could not live : we need not describe the sensation which prevailed, all attention was now turned towards this heroic fellow, and the suspense was indescribable, until he was seen clinging to, and occasionally climbing the cliffs where an immense sea had left him ; he succeeded in mounting beyond the reach of the spray, and was soon most actively employed in assisting the poor boy, who was in a completely exhausted state of mind and body, and who could with difficulty descend to where his preserver beckoned him ; at length he reached him, and Jack Carty proceeded to invest his body with the rope, which he had taken from his own, and then performed the duty of ushering him to the spot where he had himself been thrown, where he consigned him to the waves. Doubt and anxiety were again painfully excited, while the men in the boat were drawing him through the breakers and seas through which he should pass before his safety could be said to be insured, but both were dissipated when he was seen taken in over the gunnel, which was announced by three cheers from the men in the boats. During these few moments of agitation, the intrepid Jack Carty, who remained on the island, was forgotten, but the boy's safety being known, all eyes were turned to the former, who

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could be distinctly seen sitting down with the utmost composure on a point of rock, waiting for his own chance of being released. This happily was not long accomplishing, a rope was flung on the cliffs, and Jack, more adroit than his predecessor on the island, soon seized and tied it round his waist and shoulders. Notwithstanding the perils of the scene, it was almost whimsical to see this fine fellow collecting the boy's and his own clothes, which he deliberately tied up in a bundle and put under his arm, and then descending to the most favourable spot, watched his opportunity and threw himself into the sea, from which in the course of about five minutes he was released by his companions, who gave loud cheers, which were returned from those parts of the land where they could be heard; it was then half-past two o'clock; the whale boat with the American crew arrived almost at the moment Carty had got into his boat, but they were in sight some time before, and were seen rowing in the most undaunted manner in the heavy sea, and almost in the surge, choosing the most accessible point of the island. Upon learning the safety of the boy, they gave three cheers and returned to Kinsale, scarcely less entitled to public gratitude, than if they had been the instruments of his preservation; other boats also arrived at the moment, ignorant of what had occurred, but all determined to make a simultaneous effort. Lieut. Desprang, of the royal navy, and lieut. Blackyer, of the ——— regiment, had proceeded in one boat with geese and turkeys, to which were attached such pieces of bread as they could be supposed to carry, and which were to be fled in the direction of the island when the boat got sufficiently near for that purpose; these preparations were happily rendered unnecessary; but those, who provided them and undertook their superintendence, were entitled to the greatest praise.

1819

*Feb. 20*—There was a violent storm of hail at an early hour this night, it commenced from the north-west, and continued with unabated fury during the entire of the next day; part of a house near the mansion house was blown down, and the roofs of several others injured; a great quantity of glass was also blown in.

*March 12.*—About half-past seven this evening, a number of the criminals in the county gaol were detected in the act of breaking the wall, for the purpose of making a rush on the guard and turnkeys; a leg taken from an iron bedstead was their chief implement in breaking the wall.

A. D.  
1819

*April 20.*—A spinning school was established in this city, into which twenty-four poor children were admitted, without distinction of religious persuasion.

*May 21.*—The common council of this city deliberated upon an application, made to them by the Dean and Chapter of Cork, to grant the castle of Blackrock for a church: the result was that the application was refused.

*June 7.*—The foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Blackrock, was laid by Wm. Beamish, esq. assisted by Wm. Crawford and C. Barrington, esqrs.

*Oct. 24.*—The repairs of St. Ann Shandon having been completed, that church was opened for divine service this day.

*Dec.*—The inspection of the pensioners, which had been going on for sometime at the new Barrack in this city, terminated, when the numbers approved of amounted to seven hundred and forty-seven.

18.—This morning about half-past two o'clock, two houses recently built in Cove fell in, and buried in their ruins twelve unfortunate persons; the heavy rains had undermined the cliff which was behind them.

*Jan. 4.*—There was a very severe frost.

1810

12.—A gang of ruffians, who for a long time infested the streets at night, plundering cars and committing several depredations, were apprehended, and lodged in bridewell by Mr. sheriff White.

17.—The Cork and Dublin coach was attacked at Ballypatrick, at 12 o'clock this night, by a large party, who fired several shots, which were returned by the guards so resolutely, that the assailants made off.

James Tucker was this day tried at the sessions, held before the mayor, recorder, and justices of this city, for publishing blasphemous and seditious libels, (one of which was in the form

A. D. of a parody on the church catechism,) and being found guilty, 1820 was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

This season was remarkable for the severity of the weather, it being generally supposed that the frost equalled that of the year 1739; many of the largest rivers in the county, having continued frozen for some days, it became necessary to have recourse to sledges to break the ice, to enable the farmers to procure water for their cattle; the Lee was crossed in various places by foot passengers. On the evening of the 17th, a thaw commenced, which was succeeded by severe showers of sleet; on the following day there was an extremely heavy fall of snow, with a cold bleak wind from the north east; towards night it blew tremendously, accompanied by violent showers of sleet and rain, which in the city at least had the effect of removing the snow, but the rain having ceased in the course of the night, the frost again set in, and with such severity, as to render travelling both difficult and dangerous; this weather continued for five weeks, in consequence of which the poor were reduced to the greatest poverty and misery, many having been compelled to pawn the wretched coverings of their beds, to obtain the means of subsistence for their starving families.

A large covered coal store, belonging to the Messrs. Wise, which contained upwards of a thousand tons of Scotch coals, was observed this morning to exhibit alarming symptoms of spontaneous combustion. Some hundreds of labourers were immediately employed to remove the coals to an adjoining yard; as they proceeded in the work, the coals became hotter, and the smoke and vapour increased to such an extent as greatly to incommode the workmen; and notwithstanding their exertions, the smoke increased to such a degree, that little doubt was entertained of the coals being actually on fire: an alarm was instantly spread through the city that the distillery was in flames, which caused the greatest consternation, as it blew a violent snow storm at the time; at length, by the combined exertions of the agents of the assurance offices, the sheriffs, constables, and a large party of the military, the fire was so far got under on the 21st, as to remove every apprehension of danger. The coals

were examined, and found to contain iron pyrites, (sulphate of iron) which having been put into the store during wet weather excited a spontaneous fermentation, and not having been checked had caused the combustion.

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1820

The weather increased in severity, the snow was several feet deep in the streets, and in various parts of the country, the roads were scarcely discernible.

*Jan. 21.*—A poor woman perished in a large heap of snow near Gallows-green.

*22.*—A change took place in the weather this day; it commenced raining, and continued with little intermission until the 24th. The consequence of this sudden transition was extremely calamitous. The quick dissolution of the masses of ice and accumulations of snow on the mountains, at the sources of the Lee and its tributary streams, caused the river to be much swollen, and the water still continuing to increase until seven o'clock, at that hour a great part of the city was inundated; Hammond's marsh, Clarke's marsh, Hanover street, Nile street, Cross street, and all the lanes, by which they were intersected, presented an uninterrupted sheet of water, on which were rapidly hurried along fragments of furniture, tables, chairs, &c. The houses had at least four or five feet of water on the ground floor. The state of the poor who resided in the wretched houses, which were principally under water, was most melancholy; boats continued to ply in several of the streets, until dusk, affording assistance to the poor, at which time the waters fell considerably. The shipping in the river in some instances suffered; about one o'clock a Welsh vessel lying at Pope's quay was forced away by the current. The captain and five men who expected nothing less than total destruction, by her being carried against Patrick's bridge, dropped a boat from her stern, and got into it; but they had scarcely lowered her, when she filled and went down: the captain and two boys were drowned, the others were with difficulty saved. The vessel in the meantime was hurried against the portecullis of the bridge, when she sustained some injury, but the two women and the mate, who remained on board, were saved.

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The sessions court was adjourned by one of the magistrates, as the recorder could not leave his house on Bachelor's quay, in consequence of the flood.

25.—The quoin of the abutments, and part of the new arch, recently added to the north bridge, were swept away by the flood early this morning.

A meeting of the clergy and church wardens was held at the Mansion-house this day, to take into consideration the state of the poor, and enter into subscriptions for their relief.

*Feb.* 8.—King George the IV, was proclaimed in this city.

16.—This being the day appointed for the funeral of his majesty king George the III, there was a general suspension of business in this city. The citizens and the military of the garrison attended their respective places of worship, which were hung with black, to accord with the solemnity of the melancholy occasion, and appropriate sermons were preached in each. The shipping in the harbour struck their flags half mast high; and on the whole, it was a day of gloom and sorrow; all denominations of persons being anxious to testify their regret for our venerated, pious and gracious monarch.

29.—The mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and commonalty of this city voted an address of condolence to king George the IV, on the demise of his late majesty, and of congratulation on his own accession.

THE END.

## Appendix.

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### EXTRACTED FROM CERTAIN ROLLS.

FORMING PART OF POPE NICHOLAS' TAXATION, A.D. 1291.\*

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Taxation of the goods of the Bishop of Cloyne, throughout his whole diocese, according to the true value, as well in demesne land, as in rents, mills, profits of a few sheep, perquisites of Chapter-courts and procuration; rated at one hundred and eighty-five marks, whereof a tenth is eighteen marks and a half.

#### Estimate of the Prebends of the Church of Cloyne.

Prebend of the Dean of Cloyne, Master Philip Segda: the chapel of Carrygogmach—rated at seven marks, whereof a tenth is nine shillings and fourpence.

Jurisdiction of the same,—ten shillings, whereof a tenth is twelve pence.

Prebend of the precentor of William de Valla: the church of Kylmodofnog,—ten pounds, a tenth is twenty shillings. Master Adam Handun receives a third part.

Prebend of the chancellor Richard de Barri: the church of Glenowyr,—twenty-eight marks and a half, whereof a tenth is thirty-eight shillings.

Prebend of the treasurer Master John Blund: eight marks, a tenth is ten shillings and eight pence. The vicar Master Charles, receives a third part.

Prebend of the archdeacon, Master Maurice O'Sullivan: the church of Atheros Neynan, and a moderate portion of Glenowyr,—rated at fifty shillings.

Jurisdiction of same,—ten marks, whereof a tenth is one mark.

Prebend of Master John Cantok: a portion of the church of Brigowe,—at four marks, whereof a tenth is five shillings and four pence.

Prebend of Master Richard Ocaran: the church of Athull,—at sixteen shillings and eight pence, whereof a tenth is twenty pence.

Prebend of Master Gilbert Maab<sup>m</sup>: a portion of Wissert and a portion of Drumor,—forty shillings, whereof a tenth is four shillings.

\* In the year 1288 Pope Nicholas the Fourth granted the tithes of Great Britain and Ireland to King Edward the first for six years, towards defraying the expenses of an expedition to the Holy land; and in order that they might be collected to their full value, a taxation by the King's precept was commenced the same year. The above extract, which we have translated, relates to the valuation of the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, which was completed in the year 1291.

Prebend of Master Charles Odonkeda: the church of Sobiltre,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight pence.

Prebend of Master John Ohonetan: the church of Cul and Bregwach,—four marks, whereof a tenth is five shillings and four pence.

Prebend of Master David O'Sullivan: the church of Balycaranyeh,—two marks and a half, whereof a tenth is forty pence.

Prebend of Master Philip Obroderc: the church of Cathirultan,—three marks, whereof a tenth is four shillings.

Prebend of Thomas Osithethan: the church of Kyleridan,—two marks and a half, whereof a tenth is forty pence.

Prebend of Master Philip O'Hynovan: the Church of Inscara and Magunkeda,—twenty shillings, a tenth is two shillings.

Common property (*communia*) of the whole church of Cloyne,—rated at ten pounds, whereof a tenth is twenty shillings.

Estimate of the goods of the Abbot de Choro benedicti in rents, husbandry, profits of court and mills,—twenty marks, a tenth is two marks. They are however burdened with debt beyond their estimated moiety.

Estimate of the demesne of the Abbot de Albo-tractu, which does not hold communication with (*non conversat*) the diocese of Cloyne, and ( ) of his court,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

Estimate of all the goods of the Abbot de Castro Dei, in Fermoy,—twenty-five marks, whereof a tenth is two marks and a half. They are so burdened with debt, that they have not the means of support.

Estimate of the goods of the Priory of the blessed Virgin Mary de Ponte, in Fermoy, in demesne land, husbandry rents, profits of animals, courts and mills, extends to forty-one pounds fifteen shillings, whereof a tenth is six marks eighteen pence.

Estimate of the priory of the blessed Thomas and Mary, near Bucon, in demesne land, husbandry, profits of animals and a mill,—fifteen pounds, whereof a tenth is thirty shillings.

#### Estimate of the Ecclesiastical benefice of Cinakylle.

The church of Ygohel, of which the rector is, this year, Nicholas de Cler; the vicar Robert de Halywell,—valued at twenty-five pounds, whereof a tenth is fifty shillings.

The church of Luchicoyn: the rector and vicar of which is the same,—at ten pounds, whereof a tenth is twenty shillings.

The Chapel of Ardaych: the rector and vicar of which is the same,—at four pounds, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The Chapel of Inchembramf: the rector and vicar of which is the same,—at two pounds, whereof a tenth is four shillings.

The chapel of Iirnmoriw: the rector and vicar of which is the same,—at eight marks, whereof a tenth is ten shillings and eight pence.

A partiele belonging to the rectory of Eglassyn, viz., Balyalan,—one mark, whereof a tenth is sixteen pence.

The Chapel of Sardeywochy, of which the Abbot of St. Thomas is rector,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight pence.



The chapel of Bofyllan, with a proportion of the rectory,—rated at two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight-pence.

The church of Kylmayne: the rector of which is the prior of the hospital, which is exempt; the vicar is Philip O'Colman,—seven pounds, a tenth of the vicarage, is four shillings and eight-pence.

The chapel of Balygornu: the rectors of which are the prior of Exeter, and Philip Ocelman; the vicar is Maurice M'ethgan,—at five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The chapel of Ninch,—eight marks, whereof a tenth is ten shillings and eight-pence.

The church of Corkbeg,—one hundred shillings, whereof a tenth is ten shillings.

The church of Athfada,—two pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, whereof a tenth is five shillings and four pence.

The church of Roskelan,—(a tenth of the vicarage is four shillings,) four pounds, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The chapel of Rath,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight pence.

The chapel of Fitz-Robert,—three pounds two shillings, whereof a tenth is six shillings and two pence.

The church of Moyosich: the hospitallers are the rectors,—thirty-two shillings, a tenth of the vicarage is nineteen shillings.

Thomas M'bam, and John de Lees, who is dead, are the rectors for the other portion,—thirty-two shillings, whereof a tenth is three shillings and two pence half-penny.

The church of the castle of Chore,—three marks, whereof a tenth is four shillings.

The chapel of Inchenebaky,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight-pence.

The church of Martir,—five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The church of Moyelle,—seven marks, whereof a tenth is nine shillings and four-pence.

The chapel of Dangurdonwan,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight-pence.

The church of Kyll,—ten marks, whereof a tenth is one mark.

The chapel of Tachteskyu,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight-pence.

#### Estimate of the churches of Clethan.

The church of Rochrum,—eight marks and a half, whereof a tenth is eleven shillings and four-pence.

The church of the castle of Clethan,—twenty marks, whereof a tenth is two marks.

The church of Athearne,—thirty shillings, whereof a tenth is three shillings.

The church of Cuokame,—one hundred shillings, whereof a tenth is ten shillings.

The chapel of Moyl,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight pence.

The chapel of Balath,—twenty shillings, whereof a tenth is two shillings.

The church of Newtown,—twelve marks, whereof a tenth is sixteen shillings.

The church of Clonmolt,—thirty shillings, whereof a tenth is three shillings.

The church of Dungoru,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The church of Balyspellan,—twenty shillings, whereof a tenth is two shillings.

The church of Drumor,—three pounds, whereof a tenth is six shillings.

The church of Inchetolyn, thirty shillings, whereof a tenth is three shillings.

The chapel of Lyskul,—twenty-eight shillings, whereof a tenth is two shillings and nine-pence halfpenny.

The chapel of Balyaranich,—two marks, a tenth is two shillings and eight pence.

The church of Carragtochil,—sixteen marks, whereof a tenth is twenty-one shillings and four-pence.

The church of Kylearfyn,—twenty shillings, whereof a tenth is two shillings.

#### Estimate of the Churches of Fernoy.

The church of Moyla,—ten pounds, whereof a tenth is twenty shillings.

The church of Cathirdugan,—sixteen marks, whereof a tenth is twenty-one shillings and four-pence.

The church of Russath,—five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The church of Dunrayl,—thirteen marks, whereof a tenth is seventeen shillings and four-pence.

The chapel of Clodafog,—eight marks, whereof a tenth is ten shillings and eight pence.

The chapel of Cleuwyr,—five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The church of Carrug,—five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The church of Rahin,—five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The church of Monawmyn,—four marks, whereof a tenth is five shillings and fourpence.

The church in Castle David,—sixteen marks, whereof a tenth is twenty-one shillings and fourpence.

The church of Ballyggin,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The church of Sonnachgowin,—five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The chapel of Silvesterstown,—three marks, whereof a tenth is four shillings.

The church of Kyleomyr,— thirty shillings, whereof a tenth is three shillings.

The church of Athulla,—fifty shillings, whereof a tenth is five shillings.

The church of Kyllaych, —five marks and a half, whereof a tenth is seven shillings and fourpence.

The church of Lettir,—nine marks, whereof a tenth is twelve shillings.

The church of Kylcrinirthir,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The church of Fogbeg,—six marks and a half, whereof a tenth is eight shillings and eight pence.

The chapel of Lectrum,—five marks, whereof a tenth is one mark and a half.

The chapel of Ocrion,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight pence.

The church of Brigow,—four marks, whereof a tenth is five shillings and fourpence.

The church of Dangyn,—five marks and forty pence, whereof a tenth is seven shillings.

The church of Marshallstown,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight-pence.

The church of Kyldarur,—thirty shillings, whereof a tenth is three shillings.

The church of Achlyskmolaga,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eightpence.

The chapel of Cachoyrdunau,—four marks, whereof a tenth is five shillings and eightpence.

The church of Loch,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eightpence.

#### Estimate of the Churches of Muscydonnegan.

The church of Doctanaund,—fifteen marks, whereof a tenth is twenty shillings.

The church of Lathban,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The chapel of Arundewony,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eightpence.

The church of Munemanarrach,—twenty shillings, whereof a tenth is two shillings.

The church of Orwery,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The church of Kylbryn,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eightpence.

The chapel of Rogi Calin,—twenty shillings, whereof a tenth is two shillings.

The church of Anatherohan,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight pence.

The church of Kylbalyn,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The church of Kylsearwyl,—twenty shillings, whereof a tenth is two shillings.

The church of Brucuny,—twelve marks, whereof a tenth is sixteen shillings.

The church of Kylbrone,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eightpence.

The chapel of Bregog,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The church of Tulachles,—one mark, whereof a tenth is sixteen pence.

The church of Inthrie,—thirty shillings, whereof a tenth is three shillings.

The chapel of Ballyochran,—five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The church of Saundrum,—ten marks, whereof a tenth is one mark.

The church of Rath,—eight marks, whereof a tenth is ten shillings and eightpence.

A partiele of Carrikelochir,—ten shillings, whereof a tenth is twelve pence.

The church of Baletach,—fifteen marks, whereof a tenth is twenty shillings.

The church of Fersketh,—five marks, whereof a tenth is half a mark.

The church of Colenene,—two marks and a half, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eightpence

Estimate of the Churches of Mustlyn.

The church of Kownachgaure,—two marks, whereof a tenth is two shillings and eight pence.

The vicarage of the same,—six marks, whereof a tenth is eight shillings.

The church of Eranaeh,—four marks, whereof a tenth is five shillings and four pence.

The other churches and chapels of the said deanery, belonging to the prior of the hospital, of which a tenth ought to be paid.

The goods of the bishop of Ross,—twenty-nine marks, ten shillings, and six pence half-penny, whereof a tenth is thirty-nine shillings, and eight pence half-penny.

The goods of the prior of Ross,—sixteen shillings and eight pence, whereof a tenth is twenty pence.

The church of the cathedral of Ross,—twenty shillings.

The church of Rath,—four marks.

The church of Fard,—twenty shillings.

The church of Kylkeran,—twenty shillings.

The church of Kyty,—five shillings.

The church of Insula,—one mark.

The church of Tagumlag,—six marks.

The church of Lyslyg,—six marks.

The church of Croilar,—six marks.

The church of Kylumloda,—four marks.

The church of Nadryd,—one mark.

The church of Disirdrum,—one mark.

The church of Kyllogineg,—six marks.

The church of Kylkatterin,—one mark.

The church of Kyluan,—one mark.

The church of Kylkascan and Drumfegna,—one mark.

The church of Myrdris,—one mark.

The church of Glenbèan,—twenty shillings.

The church of Tulag,—twenty shillings.

The church of Crinag,—one mark.

The church of Agyrim,—twenty shillings.

The church of Kylcooly,—one mark.

Estimate of the temporalities of the Lord Bishop of Cork :—

In rents,—forty marks.

In lands, and in all other profits of temporalities,—twenty-four marks.

In all profits from spiritualities,— forty marks.

The entire is £90 6s. 8.,—The tenth thereof £6 18s. 8d.

The jurisdiction of the dean of Cork,—thirty shillings.

The jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Cork,—one hundred shillings.

The common property of Cork,—six marks.

The entire is £40 10s.,—whereof a tenth is 21s.

Estimate of the churches of the diocese of Cork; the deanery of Ōcblyethan.

The church of Corkapan,—three marks. The vicar receives a half.

The church of Kileully,—three marks. The vicar receives a half.

The church of Dunbolg,—seven marks.

The church of Rathcoona,—eight marks.

The church of Garthenegeythe,—four marks. The vicar receives a half.

The church of Sanbaly,—three marks. The vicar receives a half.

The church of Kyllanekkan,—four marks. The vicar receives a third part.

The church of Kyleoan,—five marks.

The church of Kylasputmallan,—four marks. The vicar receives a half.

The church of Glynmaygyr,—seven marks.

The church of Balydufloythyr,—six marks. The vicar receives a third part.

The church of Corthirlage,—seven marks.

The church of Sandona,—seven marks. The vicar receives a half.

The church of the blessed Peter,—twelve marks.

The church of the Holy Trinity,—fifteen marks.

The church of the Island,—forty marks. The vicar receives a half.

The entire is £64 13s. 4d.—a tenth thereof, is £6 9s. 4d.

The deanery of Kyrricureth.

The church of Boye,—twelve marks.

The church of Lystlerith,—eight marks.

The church of Kyllyuelith,—eight marks.

The church of Beannier, with its appurtenances, viz. Kyneglerath and Anglasse,—thirty three pounds, nine shillings and eight pence.

The church of Corbaly,—nine marks.

The church of Balymolunthril,—six marks.

The church of Carrig<sup>a</sup>ffan,—four marks. There is no vicar.

The church of Kylneglery,—three marks.

The church of Kylconla,—ten marks.

The priory of Lyegan, in temporalities and spiritualities,—ten marks.

The temporalities of the Abbot de Antro,—ten marks.

The entire is £86. 16s. 4d.,—a tenth thereof is £8 13s. 7d. ob

Lynnalethe ultra.

The church of Ruion,—ten marks.

The church of Alcyn,—twenty shillings.

The church of Kylgoban,—six marks.

The church of Tahyn,—six marks and a half.

The church of Crotheran,—five marks.

The church of Rathlaryn,—four marks.

The church of Boryon,—eight marks.

The church of Kylsunkyl,—three marks.

The church of Kylbucan,—three marks.

The church of Rathdruchtin,—four marks.

The church of Donaghbuchary,—five marks.

The church of Balybudan,—seven marks.

The church of Ymsogenan,—fifteen marks.

The church of Bryn,—five marks.

The church of Cnoebile,—ten marks.

The entire is £62,—a tenth thereof is, £6 4s.

The deanery of Bambeth, citra.

The church of Lachmoin,—five marks.

The church of Dwnach,—eight marks.

The church of Kylmy,—eight marks.

The church of Kullyn,—five marks.

The church of Belachssrihrd,—ten marks.

The church of Pollakely,—six marks.

The church of Fotchnal,—five marks.

The church of Crewdiry,—three marks.

The church of Kylmol,—four marks.

The church of Cloned,—seven marks.

The church of Rincorran,—nine marks.

The church of Kesaly,—three marks.

The church of Taehsaxe,—six marks.

The church of Dircowry,—four marks.

The entire is £55 6s. 8d.,—a tenth thereof is £5 10s. 8d.

The deanery of Corknuwyn.

The deanery of Dundri,—thirty shillings, except the portion of the hospital.

The church of Drumoikan,—two marks. The vicar receives half.

The church of Moyal,—two marks.

The church of Arb,—two marks. The vicar receives half.

The church of Dungarnon,—two marks.

The church of Athorehowa,—three marks, except the portion of the hospital.

The temporalities of the abbot de Albo Tractu,—ten pounds.

The entire is £18 16s. 8d.,—a tenth thereof is 37s. 8d.

ROTULUS LANGDIGABILI CIVITATIS CORKE \*

Pro parva villa, Vid.

Pro domo Johannis Skyddy iuxta portam borealem ex parte orientali, Vid

Pro domo eiusdem Johannis, VIId.

Pro domo Johannis, filii Nicholai, Crewagh, Vd ob.

Pro domo Johannis Hene, Vd ob.

Pro domo eiusdem, VIId ob.,

Pro domo Johannis Anagh, IVd.

Pro domo Willielmi Wynchidon, IVd.

Pro domo Johannis Skiddy, IVd ob.

Pro domo Margt. Kandebeke, IVd ob.

Pro domo heredis Ricardi Lawallyn, IVd ob.

Pro domo Thome Milot, IVd ob.

Pro domo Ricardi Ston., Vd., q.

Pro domo Johannis Skiddy, Vd q.

Pro domo Willielmi Gowllis, IVd.

Pro domo Ricardi Ston., IIIId. ob

Pro domo eiusdem Ricardi, VIId ob.

Pro domo eiusdem Ricardi, Vd ob.

Pro domo eiusdem, Vd ob.

Pro domo, eiusdem, Vd ob.

Pro domo eiusdem qd. Thomas Wynchedon, occupat, Vd ob.

Pro domo Margaret Candebeke, Vd ob.

Pro domo Willielmi Copener, Vd ob.

Pro domo Thome Wynchedon, Vd ob.

Pro domo Gregorii Lombard, Vd ob.

Pro domo heredis Knape in qua Johannes Myagh manet, Vd. ob.

Pro domo eiusdem., Vd ob.

\* This Roll which is in the possession of Mr. James Roche, of Cork, has no date; Sir Wm. Betham is of opinion that the manuscript belongs to the reign of Richard the Second or Henry the Fourth. Yet we find, Skiddy's Castle (which was not built 'till 1445, mentioned in it. We print the words uncontracted.

- Pro domo Johannis Myagh quondam Reith, Vd. ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, Vd.
- Pro domo eiusdem, Vd.
- Pro domo Dermicii Cogan, VIIIId.
- Pro duobistenementis Johannis Kicri, VIIIId ob.
- Pro domo Edmundi Tirri, VIIIId. ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, Vd.
- Pro domo Willielmi filii Roberti White, Vd.
- Pro domo Ricardi Ston., Vd. ob.
- Pro domo Petri Burlox, VIIIId.
- Pro domo Johannis Murwagh, Vd.
- Pro domo eiusdem Johannis, VIIIId ob.
- Pro eune venella. ( )
- Pro domo eiusdem Johannis, Vd ob.
- Pro domo Dionisii Kerican, IVd IIIq.
- Pro domo Willielmi Wynchedon. Vd III q.
- Pro domo Johannis Murvagh, Vd.
- Pro domo Margaret Candebek, XIId.
- Pro domo Galfridi Galwey, VId.
- Pro domo heredis Knape, VIIIId.
- Pro domo Galfridi Gallwy, VIIIId.
- Pro domo eiusdem, VIIIId ob.
- Pro domo Margt. Candebek, VIIIId.
- Pro domo heredis Ricardi Reith, XIId.
- Pro domo Edmundi Tyrry, que vocatur Markis lane, Vd.
- Pro domo Johannis Myagh, IVd. q.
- Pro domo Johannis Wynchedon, IVd.
- Pro domo Galfridi Gallwy, IVd. ob.
- Pro placea Johannis Wynchedon, IVd. ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, IVd.
- Pro domo eiusdem, IVd. ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, IVd.
- Pro domo eiusdem, IIIId q.
- Pro domo eiusdem, IVd q.
- Pro domo eiusdem, Vd ob.
- Pro domo Edmundi White, Vd ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem Edmundi, Vd ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, Vd ob.
- Pro domo Thome Winchedon, IIIId q.
- Pro domo heredis, David Walsh, IIIId q.
- Pro domo Galfridi Galwey, VIIIId.
- Pro domo Thome Martyn, VIIIId q.
- Pro domo heredis Thome Any, IIIId ob. q.
- Pro domo eiusdem, VId.
- Pro domo Galfridi Galwey, VId.
- Pro domo Johannis Skiddy, VId.
- Pro cone venella. ( )
- Pro domo Margt. Candebek, IVd ob.
- Pro domo Johannis Murwagh, VIIIId.
- Pro domo heredis Johannis, Wynchedon, Vd.
- Pro domo Thome Mylot, IVd q.
- Pro domo heredis Johannis Winchedon, IIIId.
- Pro domo eiusdem, Johannis, VIIIId ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem heredis, Vd.
- Pro domo Thome Winchedon, Vd.
- Pro domo eiusdem Thome, Vd ob.
- Pro domo Willielmi Goullis, VIIIId ob.
- Pro domo Johannis Murwagh, VIIIId.
- Pro domo Galfridi Galwey, VId.
- Pro domo que Johannes Miagh tenet de villa ad redditus, VId.
- Pro domo Thome Martyn, IVd.
- Pro domo Johannis Skiddy, Xd.
- Pro domo Willielmi Copener, Xd.
- Pro domo Thome Mylot, Vd ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, Vd ob.
- Pro domo heredis Thome Copener, IVd.
- Pro domo Thome Milot, IVd q.
- Pro domo cappelle beate marie ecclesie sancti trinitatis, IVd.
- Pro domo Thome Wynchidon, IVd ob.
- Pro domo Willielmi Goullis, IVd ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, VIIIId.
- Pro domo Johannis Skiddy, IVd.
- Pro domo heredis Thome Any et Thome Pik, IVd.
- Pro domo Margaret Can dibek, IVd.
- Pro domo eiusdem Margarete, VId ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem IVd q.



- Pro domo que Thomas Milot tenet de villa ad redditus. ( )
- Pro domo Willielmi Goullis, IIIId ob.
- Pro domo Nicholai Artò, Xd ob.
- Pro domo Johannis Murwagh, IVd.q
- Pro domo Willielmi Whit, IVd.
- Pro domo Thome Pik, et heredis Thome Any, Vd q.
- Pro domo corundem, IVd.
- Pro domo Thome Wynchidon et Ricardi Ston, IVd.
- Pro domo Willielmi Goullis, et Willielmi Winchidon, IVd.
- Pro domo eiusdem Willielmi ( ) IIId
- Pro domo eiusdem Willielmi, VIId.
- Pro domo eiusdem, Vd
- Pro domo eiusdem, Vd.
- Pro domo heredis Ricardi Lawallyn, IIIId. q
- Pro domo Willielmi Whit, IVd.
- Pro domo heredis Ricardi Lawallyn, VIId.
- Pro domo heredis Thome Any, VIId.
- Pro domo in qua Walterus (honinam *qu?*) manet, VIIId. q
- Pro domo Galfridi Galwey, IVd.
- Pro domo eiusdem, IVd ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, IVd.
- Pro domo eiusdem, IVd ob.
- Pro domo eiusdem, ( ) Id.
- Pro domo in qua Johannes Heyn manet, VIId.
- Pro domo Mathei filii Maurieü, Vd.
- Pro domo Ricardi Ston, VIId.
- Pro domo Thome Martyn, Vd.
- Pro domo Johannis Winchidon, IVd.
- Pro domo Andree Stackboll, IVd ob
- Pro placea Willielmi Pollard, IIId ob
- Pro placea heredis filii Willielmi Cogan, Xd.
- Pro domo Margaret Candibek, Vd.
- Pro domo Margarete Roch, Vd.
- Pro domo David Walsh, VIId.
- Pro domo cappelle beate Marie ecclesie trinitatis, IIId ob.
- Pro domo quondam, Willielmi Strich, VIId. ob
- Pro domo Dermicii Mahon, Vd.
- Pro domo Johannis, Murawgh, IVd
- Pro domo Johannis Skiddy, VIId.
- Pro domo Roberti Gardiner, VIId.
- Pro domo Johannis Skiddy, Vd.
- Pro domo Ricardi Ston, Vd.
- Pro domo Poere & Willielmi Winchidon, Vd.
- Pro domo Ricardi Fox, Xd.
- Pro duabus domibus Willielmi Goullis, XIIId.
- Pro domo Thome Brenaghe, IVd ob.
- Pro domo heredis, Thome Lawallyn, IVd ob.
- Pro domo Margarete Candibek, IVd ob
- Pro domo cappelle beate Marie ecclesie Petri Cork, VIId.
- Pro domo Galfridi Galwey, XIIId.
- Pro domo Willielmi Low, Vd ob.
- Pro domo quondam Phillippi Ston., Vd ob.
- Pro domo heredis Anastasii Gordon VIId
- Pro domo eiusdem, VIId.
- Pro domo heredis Kardyef, XIIId.
- Pro domo Johannis Skiddy, IVd.
- Pro domo cappelle, beate Marie Petri, IIIId q.
- Pro placea Dermicii Mahon, VIId.
- Pro domo Johannis Skiddy et de castello, XIIId.
- Pro domo Willielmi Whit, VIId.
- Pro domo Ricardi Lawallyn, VIId.
- Pro domo ( ) VIId q.

The parchment here has been pared, probably for the purpose of removing a damaged part.

Note.—The portion lost may have been of considerable extent; for the aggregate of the sums falls greatly short of the sum of 80 marks, the fee farm of the city payable to the crown. This document was possibly an account of the apportionment of that sum.

In dorso.

Redditus civitatis Cork.

Pro duabus domibus Johannis Miagh, IIId, IIIId	Pro domo Johannis Martell, Vd. Pro domo Johannis Edwardi, Vd.
Pro domo quondam, Thome Milot, IIId	Pro domo quondam Roberti Gardiner, IIId.
Pro domo Willielmi Kerkan, XII. ( )	Pro venella Johannis Murwagh, XIIId
Pro domo Willielmi filii Johannis, IIId X	Pro domo Maurr O Morroth, IVd, IVd.
Pro orto Galfridi Galwey, IIId.	Pro domo in qua Thomas Winchidon manet, VIIIId.
Pro molendinis, IIIId.	Pro uno orto in le nard q. Ni- cholaus Gillward, occupat. ( )
Pro domo Nicholai Tacky, IIId, VIId.	
Pro domo Thome Whit. Hop. Vd.	

Copy of a document indorsed, "A list of the ancient natives and inhabitants of the city of Cork, sent by me James Copinger to England," and in a different hand, "Corke 1652."

David Lo: Vicecount Sarsfeld of Kilmallock.	<i>In</i> Stephen Roche fz James, <i>O</i> Domnick Morrogh,
<i>O</i> Sr. Robert Copinger, Kt. Edmond Sarsfeld fz Domnick, esq <sup>r</sup>	<i>In</i> Domnick Sarsfeld, als. Sarsfeld* <i>O</i> James Morrogh,
William Meade, esq <sup>r</sup>	<i>In</i> John Gerald fz Thomas, Walter Copinger fz Walter, George Galwey,
<i>In</i> James Copinger, esq <sup>r</sup>	<i>O</i> John Walters fz Christo:
William Hore, esq <sup>r</sup> †	<i>In</i> Patrick Roche fz Morris, Edward Roche fz Morris, Domnick Tyrry fz Domnick, Doctr. Morrice Roche, Patrick Tyrry fz Pa:
<i>O</i> William Tyrry fz Pa:	Domnick Tyrry fz Patrick, John Archdeacon,
<i>In</i> Stephen Copinger, George Tyrry,	<i>O</i> John Meade fz John, Morrice Roche fz Richard, esq <sup>r</sup> .
<i>In</i> Francis Roche,	<i>O</i> Patrick Meade fz David, <i>O</i> Patrick Galwey fz Richard, <i>O</i> Francis Creagh, Henry Archdeacon,
<i>In</i> John Galwey fz Andrew, <i>O</i> David Martell fz Thomas,	<i>O</i> William Creagh. <i>Pierce Creagh</i> †
<i>In</i> James Goold fz Thomas <i>In</i> James Lavallyn, <i>O</i> John Lavallyn, <i>In</i> James Ronayne, James Galwey fz Francis, <i>O</i> George Goold fz William, <i>O</i> John Meade of Meadestowne, <i>O</i> Robert Tyrry fz Robert, <i>O</i> Michael Goold fz Thomas,	

\* Sic

† Added in another hand.

Walter Copinger fz Dominick,  
*O* David Meskell,  
 William Archdeacon,  
 Philip Martell fz Thomas,  
*O* Adam Goold fz James,  
*O* Edmond Copinger fz John,  
*O* James Copinger fz John,  
*O* Edward Galwey als. Galwey, \*  
*O* Edward Galwey fz John,  
*In* Edmond Kerney.  
*In* Thomas Copinger fz John,  
*O* William Copinger fz Adam,  
*O* George Goold fz Edmond,  
 William Walters,  
*O* Walter Galwey fz Richard,  
*O* David Goold fz Thomas,  
 John Myagh,  
*O* James Galwey fz Stephen,  
 Geoffrey Galwey,  
 Robert Copinger fz Dominick,  
 William Verdon,  
 William Tyrry fz Oliver,  
 Phillip Roche fz Patrick,  
 David Goold fz James,  
*In* David Tyrry fz Stephen,  
 Patrick Ronayne,  
 Piers Tyrry,  
*O* Robert Goold,  
 Dominick Martell,  
 John Gerald fz James,  
 James Hore fz William,  
*O* Robert Verdon,  
 Dominick Walters,  
 Dominick Pouch,  
 Mathew Hore,  
 Robert Copinger fz Adam,  
*O* Walter Whyte als. Whyte †  
 James Creagh. *Rich. Creagh* †  
 Richard Tyrry fz George,  
 Stephen Tyrry fz George,  
 John Roche fz John,  
 John Roche fz Edward,  
*O* John Copinger fz Edmond,  
 John Copinger fz Thomas,

The edges of the page are pared through the marginal marks.

William Ronayne fz Richard  
*O* John Tyrry fz John,  
 Edmond Roche fz Dominick,  
 Patrick Goold fz Edmond,  
*O* Robert Haly,  
 Walter Goold fz Patrick  
 Thomas Sarsfeld fz Edmond  
 Dominick Sarsfeld fz Edmond  
 Patrick Sarsfeld fz Thomas,  
*C* Patrick Sarsfeld fz William  
 Edmond Sarsfeld fz William  
*O* David Gold fz Michell,  
 John Walters fz Dominick,  
 Richard Greagh fz George,  
*f* Dominick Creagh fz George,  
 Patrick Galwey fz Christopher  
*O* Nicholas Skiddy fz William  
 James Myagh fz Andrew,  
*O* Morrice Roche fz Morris  
*n* Morrice Roche fz John,  
 John Galwey fz Walter,  
 John Verdon,  
 Mathews. *O*  
 John Goold fz Richard, *O*  
 Nicholas Goold fz Christopher, *O*  
 Richard Tyrry fz Piers,  
 Francis Martell,  
 Edmond Martell, *O*  
 Thomas Martell,  
*In* William Lombard,  
 John Galwey fz Christopher, *O*  
 Nicholas Lombard, *O*  
 Andrew Galwey fz William,  
 Edmond Roche fz James, *O*  
 Patrick Goold fz James,  
 Patrick Roche fz William,  
 Edmond Goold fz John,  
 William Goold fz Thomas,  
 George Walters,  
 Christopher Walters,  
 James Tyrry fz Dominick, *O*  
 John Galwey fz Michell,  
 Robert Martell,  
 Edward Goold,

The edge of the paper is pared here.

\* Sic

† Sic

‡ Added in another hand.

- William Goold fz Edward,  
 Patrick Walters,  
 Michael Stanton,  
 Henry Goold fz James, *O*  
 Phillip Stanton.  
 William Roche,  
 Robert Harding,  
 Robert Myagh fz Patrick,  
 James Myagh fz Patrick,  
 Francis Goold fz Piers,  
 Andrew Skiddy,  
 Arthur Galwey,  
 Ignatius Goold,  
 James Lombard fz William,  
 James Skiddy fz Thomas, *O*  
 James Roche fz John,  
*In* Andrew Morrogh fz Andrew,  
 Francis Morrogh,  
 David Myagh fz David, *O*  
*In* Charles Carty,  
*In* James Myagh fz James  
 John Walsh,  
 David Ronayne,  
 William Goold fz Phillip,  
 Patrick Nash,  
 Richard Meskill,  
 James Martell,  
 John Fagan,  
 Christopher Fagan,  
 William Fagan,  
 John Roche fz Richard,  
 Patrick Galwey fz Christopher,  
 Christopher Goold fz James,  
 Garrett Myagh fz Patrick,  
 George Tyrry,  
 Richard Tyrry fz George,  
 Stephen Tyrry fz George,  
 George Morrogh,  
 Oliver Morrogh,  
 Domnick Roche fz Domnick,  
 John Goold fz Henry,  
 James Roche fz Domnick,  
 Christopher Galwey,  
 Patrick Sarsfield fz Patrick,  
 William Copinger fz John,  
 Patrick Copinger fz John,  
 William Meade fz Stephen,  
*O* Pierce Goold fz Adam,  
 James Galwey fz James  
 Bartholomew Rice,  
 Patrick Meade fz John,  
 George Myagh,  
 John Bowler,  
 Francis Copinger,  
 William Lavallyn,  
 Patrick Lavallyn,  
 James Galwey fz James  
*In* George Skiddy,  
 James Roche fz Nicholas,  
 Richard Arthur,  
 David Italy,  
 James Roche fz Morris,  
 Francis Tyrry fz Domnick,  
 James Roche fz Patrick,  
 Francis Tyrry fz Robert,  
 Walter Goold fz William,  
 Thomas Martell,  
 John Skiddy,  
 William Galwey fz Edward,  
 Morris Bowler,  
*O* John Morrogh fz Henry,  
 Patrick Sarsfeld fz Patrick,  
 David Galwey fz Edward,  
 David Mlane,  
 Francis Martell,  
 George Roche,  
 Francis Goold fz Pierce  
 John Walters fz George  
 Domnick Tyrry fz Patrick,  
 George Goold,  
 Garrett Goold,  
 Michael Martell  
 Peter Meagh,  
 Adam Goold fz David,  
 Domnick Harding,  
 Edmond Tyrry fz Wm.  
 Robert Tyrry fz Wm.  
 George Roche fz Andrew,  
 Walter Morrogh fz Michell,  
 Michael Goold fz Richard,  
 Edmond Sarsfeld fz Wm.  
 Andrew Morrogh fz Edmond,

Edmond Whyte,	Patrick Goold fz Richard,
Domnick Whyte	Andrew Myagh fz James,
Stephen Whyte,	Francis Goold fz John,
Rickard Ronayne,	Patrick Roche fz John,
Patrick Goold fz James,	Morris Roche fz Patrick,
Richard Gerald, O	George Goold,
John Gerald, O	Domnick Roche fz James
Cipryan Morrogh,	Edmond Roche fz Francis
Nicholas Corbally,	Edward Roche fz Francis,
Edmond Corbally,	Thomas Copinger fz Stephen,
Patrick Roche fz Domnick,	Maurice Roche fz James,
Henry Goold fz Edmond,	Richard Stanton,
John Copinger fz Adam,	Patrick Myagh fz John,
Richard Goold fz Pierce,	Nicholas Myagh fz John,

## CASE AND OPINION,\*

TEMPORE HEN: VIII.

Here followeth the case hanging nowe in variannce, wherein we desire yor advise; and to th'entente ye maye the better understande and assoill the same, ye shall knowe that the maior and both the bailivis of Corecke for the tyme beinge, accordinge the use and custume of the same, ought and muste choise and electe thre goode able men, that is to saye, everye of theym one mane, of whiche thre goode able psones the hole Comons of Corecke forsaid shall electe one to be there gover and maior of the same. So the case is this, one of Corecke forsaid, came to one of the bailivis, and bargayned, covenanted and delyvred unto hym, certeyn some of moneye, for the electinge and choisinge of hym to that ppose. And so he deed and was elected and made maior by the hole Comons of the same that yere, by the meanes of the said bailivis sixe yere agone. Nowe whether the same pson so elected and made maior ought to have restituicione of his moneye so delyvred in man aforesaid or not.

In or heartie manner this shalbe to advttise youe how that John Copinger have desired us upon the case aforesaid, to sertefie youe of or opinion therein, less that youe upon the same to be sayed befor youe, in faut of knolege, sholde ordyn the same, other then the ordyr of the king or sovraine lorde's lawes; wherfor we do sertefie youe that the person, whiche did give the monye aforesaid to the other, can not have accõn for to recover the same monie againe, ne other recompenc therfor, be the ordyr of the said lawe; so knowithe or Lord who pserve youe.

Yor lovyng frends,

GERALD AYL<sup>n</sup>, Justice,  
 THOMAS LUTRELL, Justice,  
 JAMES BATHIE, Baron,  
 THOMAS CUSAKE, Mr. Rotherm.

\* Roche MSS.

\*“This Indenture made the 6th day of February, Ao dñi 1606, betwne Phillipp Gould, esquier, archdeacon of Cork, John Goule, minister and parish priest of the church of St. Peter’s in Corck aforesaid, [ *names struck out,* ] church-wardens of said church, and the rest of the undernamed persons, parishioners of the said church of St. Peter’s, of th’one partie, and Thomas Carrulle fz Richard of the same, taylor, and Stephen Skiddy füz Nicholas of the same, merchaunt, of th’other partie, Witnesseth, that the said Phillipp Gould, archdeacon, John Goule, minister, [ *names struck out,* ] church-wardens, and all the rest of the undernamed persons, parishioners, by one comon consent and assent, for divs good and lawful considerations us and every of us thereunto moving, have demised, graunted, sett and lett, as by these presents we and every of us do demise, graunt, sett and lett unto the said Thomas Carrulle, and Stephen Skiddy, All That, the voyd roome in the forefrount of St. Peter’s Church, in Corck aforesaid, to the streate warde on the east syde of the pynacle of the said church, extendinge in lenght betwne both the stone pyllers of the pynacle of the said church, north and south; and in breath from the pynacle on the weast to the channell by the king’s streate on the east; and in height to the teyle of the tower, and of the gable of glassh wyndowes of the said church; To Have and to Hold, the foresaid voyd rome, in lenght, breath, and height, as aforesaid, and all and singuller, th’appteneces thereunto belonginge, or anywise appertayninge whatsoever, with free egresse and regresse to the same & evy parte and parcell thereof to buyld therein a shoppe or shoppes wth tember wourk or stone wourks, unto the said Thomas Carrulle and Stephen Skiddy, their heyeres, execrs and assignees,” for the term of thirty-one years, at the yearly rent of 10s. sterling. And in said lease is contained a clause for re-entry into said premises, “if same be convenient for any other good wourk for the use of the church,” the said lessors or their successors paying for same, the award of two indifferent men; and also a proviso that same should not be set to any artificer, but a merchant or a tailor, and that, with the consent of the lessors or their successors, and to such persons as should keep the same “clean and in honest sort, without annoyance to the church or streate;” and a further proviso, that it should be lawful for the said lessors and their successors, for the better stay and upholding of the said wourk, to pitch, lay and put into the pynacle of the said church so many corbets, † as is or shall be necessary to make stay for the said wourk, without annoyance or hurt to the gable or pynacle, or any of them.”

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‡ Articles of agreement indented, had, made and concluded the XXth daie of March, anno dñi 1620, betwixt the maior, sherifs and comonaltie of the city of Corck, of the one pte, and Domiuick Roche, alderman, of Corck aforesaide of the other pte, before sir Geordge Sharly, knight, lord chief jus-

† Roche MSS.

‡ Sic.

‡ Ibid.

tice of his matyes cheife place in Ireland, and sir Willm. Rives, knight, his matyes attorney generall of Ireland, lord justices of assises and gaol delivie, within the county of the said citty, and with their lps approbacione, after long debate thereof in the tollsie of the said citty, and with the allowaunce of all the said corporacion.

In primis the said maior, sherifs, and comonaltie of Corek doe covenant to and with the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees, by these putes, that the bye-lawe or tax, made the XIIth daie of August last, to continue for one year then next ensueinge, shal be established by a new bye-lawe or taxe, for the tearme of twelve yeares more, and that for and during the said twelve yeares, the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees shall and may collect the said tax, to his and their owne use and behoofe, without any account thereof to be given to the said maior or corporacion; and that the said maior for the time beinge, shall at all times, upon request unto him made by the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees, yeald all lawfull ayde and assistanc to the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees, for the leaving and raising of the said tax, to the sole use of the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees, during the said twelve yeares; and that if within the said twelve yeares, any pestilence or plauge shall happen within the said citty or franchises thereof, or any warr shall arise, whereby the said tax maie become of less value than at this pute, that then for so longe tyme as during the said plauge or warr, the said Dominick Roche, his executors or assignees, shall yeald upp unto the hands of the maior of the said citty for the tyme beinge of the said plauge or warr, the colleccion of the said tax, leave the same to the said maior, by reason of any such plauge or warr, that he the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees shall after th'end of the said twelve yeares, during the collection of the said tax, for so much longer tyme by force of a by lawe to be made to that purpose, as shall supplie the tyme for which the said Dominick, his executors or assignees shall by reason of such plauge or warr, leave the same collection upon the hands of the maior aforesaid, yt being the true intent of the pties, that the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees should have for twelve full yeares, the receipt of the said tax in a tyme of health and peace, when the mkttd and inhabitan of the said citty shal be well frequented.

Item. the said Dominick Roche, for himself, his executors and assignees doth, covenant and promise and graunt to and with the said maior, sherifs, and comonaltie of the city of Corek, that he the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees, shall and will within [ ] of February next ensueing, bestow two hundred pounds sterling in the buildinge of a strong and [sufficient gate, qu?] house, in and upon the north gate of the said citty, the said building to be ordered and surveyed by Walter Coppinger, esq. Edmond Martell, gent. John Greatrixes, and Henry Verdon, all of this citty or [ ]

Item. the said Dominick Roche, for himself, his executors and assignees doth further covenant to and with the said maior, sherifs, and comonaltie of Corek,

that he the said Dominick, his executors and assignees, shall and will within the space of six yeares, to be accounted from the XIth of August next, in the name of the said corporation, being thereunto authorized by their comon seal, redeem the mortgades in the schedule annexed, with the proper monye of the said Dominick Roche, his executors or assignees, and that immediately after the said six yeares and not before, the maior, sherifs and comonaltie, shall have and receive to their own proper use the lands, tenements, and heriditaments so to redeemed, and until th'end of the six yeares, the said Dominick Roche, to receive the profits of the same, after such redemption.

Item, the said Dominick Roche doth further covenant as aforesaid, that he the said Dominick, his executors or assignees, shall and will within the space of ten yeares, to be accounted from the twelve of August next, build at his and their proper cost and charges, two sufficient stone bridges in the said city, over the river wheare the timber bridges now are, the one at the north gate of the said city, and the other at the south gate of the said city, with arches, and a wall, and a battelment on each side thereof, and also one sufficient macket house within the said city, at such place as the maior and counsell of the said city, shall by their publick ack of counsell, appoint, the said works to be ordered and surveyed by the aforesaid survayors; and it is further agreede, that the justices of assises for the tyme being, shall from tyme to tyme, as occasion shall require, appoint new survayors for the [ ] of the said work, who shall acquaint the maior and sherifs for the tyme being, with the proceedinge of [ ] work In witness whereof to the one pte of this Indenture, remayinge with the said Dominick Roche, his executors and assignees, the said maior, sherifs, and comonaltie, have fixed their comon seal, and to the other pte of this Indenture, remayinge with the said maior, sherifs and comonaltie, the said Dominick Roche, hath put to his hand and seal, the day and yeare first above written.

ANDREW SKIDDY, Mayor of Cork.

(Indorsed.)

Signed, Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of

Edwd. Harrys, Recorder.  
Edmo. Tyrrye.  
John Coppinger.  
Daniel Tyrrye fitz-Stephen.

HENRY ROBERTS, Vice-comes.  
RICHARD R. ROUSS,  
his mark, Sherrife of Cork.

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Annexed to the foregoing is the following.

A Schedule of lands and hereditaments mortgadged by the maior and corporation of Cork to be redeemed.

¶ The fishing pooles wth Mr. Geordg Goold, John Coppinger, alderman, and Mr. Edmond Morrogh of the said citty, merchant, for the some of

.... cc li.



Þ	The comon laud, the two fayrs and the mkett [ ] a pipe wyne of evie shippe or barge under prisadge,	.... 250 li.
Þ	The fees and dueties of the mkett barrell, and the fees and dueties of the watter bailifs, wth Mr. John Coppinger, alderman, and with Maurice Roche, of the said citty mechant, for the some of	.... 120 li
Þ	The pric [Tanen qu?] wth Henry Goold Fitz-Peeres, of the said citty mechant, for the some of	.... 50 li
Þ	The sellers or shoppes under the tollsie, with Edward Roche Fitz-Morris, for the some of	.... 80 li
Þ	The mkett house wch Stephen Miaghcs holds by lease for the rent XV li. pr ann and in mortgadge, for the some of	.... 180 li
Þ	Itm upon the colledg to Walter Coppinger,	.. . 80 li
Þ	Itm upon pte of the same to Mr. John Coppinger	.... 50 li
Þ	The rent reserved upon a paire of stayrs, and a backside next to the county court, with Morris Roch, for X li. or XII li.	
Þ	Itm upon the tower which Edmond Pouch holdeth,	.... 15 li

̄M. That the eight day of August. 1627, Dominick Roche, alderman, appeared before us in the tollsell, and delivered sufficient discharges of all the mortgages contained in this scedle according the anexed covenants to that effecte. Witness our hands,

WILLM HORE, Maior.

JOHN MEADE, recorder.

John Coppinger,  
James Coppinger.

JOHN GOULD, vic.  
[ ] TYRRE.

ABSTRACT OF A DOCUMENT AMONGST THE ROCHE MSS.

At White-hall, 21th Nov. 1630.

Present,

Lo: Chamberl:

Lo: Vice: Grandison,

Lo: Vice: Dorchester,

Mr. Vice Chamberl:

Mr. Secretary Cooke.

Wheres a petition was presented to his majesty, on behalf of the mayor, sheriffs and commonalty of the city of Cork, for the renewing of their Charter, with addition of some privileges by way of articles annexed, which was referred

to the Lords Committees for Irish affairs, who referred same to Mr. Justice Jones, and he returned his opinion thereon, and two of said articles concerning customs the Lords Committees referred to the officers of the customs in London, who returned their opinion thereon; this day their lordships ordered that in regard said city should discharge his Majesty of £2000 or thereabouts, laid out by the direction of the Privy Council, for relief of part of the soldiers and officers of the army arriving at Cork and Kinsale from the voyage of Cales, for which there was delivered to the corporation bills of repayment from his majesty by the then lord president of Mounster and by the officers and commanders of said army, which bills they are to deliver up to the Attorney-general to be cancelled, that his majesty should he moved to grant a warrant to the Attorney-general to prepare a bill for his majesty's signature, to be afterwards passed the great seal, for renewing and confirming their former charters and the addition of the liberties in the articles following.

That whereas the whole city of Cork being the shiere city of the county of Cork, containing only two small parishes, and there being four dissolved abbeys, viz., Gill abbey, St. Dominick's abbey, St Augustin's abbey, and St. Francis's abbey, with their possessions, lying within the ancient franchises and liberties, where there are many merchants residing and the trade of merchandize more used, than in a great part of said city; that those abbeys, with their possessions and inhabitants, may be within the jurisdiction and government of the officers of the city, to the end they may be liable to contributions both for his majesty's service and the public charge of the city, the rather for that many of purpose dwell within the possession of those abbeys, to be free from sesse of soldiers and other public charge.

That the sheriffs, who have usually accompted at Dublin for the revenues payable to his majesty, may accompt at Cork, in regard Cork is near 100 miles from Dublin.

That, whereas they have power to determine felonies within the city and liberties, by grant from Elizabeth, they may have like power so far as the county of the said city extends.

That all merchandize be landed at the common quay.

That they may have a staple for wool, fells, and other staple commodities within the city, being appointed by act of Parliament one of the staple cities, as is granted to Youghal and Kinsale and many others in Ireland.

That if any escheator or other commissioner, execute any commission for enquiry, the mayor or his deputy be joined, for that they are made escheators by the charter of Elizabeth.

That no merchant, stranger, or foreigner sell within the city or liberties, but in grosse and to freemen only, except in time of fairs, and except victuals.

That whereas the mayor and sheriffs are yearly elected and sworn at one and the same time, which by experience is found inconvenient; that the days of their election may be altered to a time more convenient, and that they may have power to incorporate such companies of artificers as shall be thought fit for the good of the city.

That the mayor may be chief in all commissions of Gaol delivery within the city and liberties.

That the corporation have power to appoint clerk of the crown, town clerk, and public notary.

That for the ease and quiet of the inhabitants within the city and liberties, they may have power to appoint six aldermen of their six wards, to determine differences within their several wards under forty shillings

That they may have the petty customs within the city and liberties, towards maintenance of the public charge, as granted to Youghal, same being never any profit to his majesty, nor will be any hinderance hereafter to his majesty's customs.

That whereas there are sundry persons taking upon them to minister physic in said city and liberties, who have not been educated in any university, for that approving of their learning and confirmation of their judgments in matters of so great consequence, tending to the no little endamagement of the health of his majesty's subjects; that his majesty would grant that none shall minister physic there without licence of the mayor of said city, except he have taken fitting degrees in some university and those to be approved by the doctor or physician allowed by said city.

All which was ordered by the lords committees, with this caution, that the Lord High Treasurer of England, then absent, should be acquainted therewith and approve; accordingly he did signify his approbation by Mr. Secretary Cooke.

EXOR. WILLIAM BEECHER.

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To His Grace the Duke of Bolton, lord lieut. genl. and genl. governr. of Ireland.\*

The humble petition of the mayor, sherrifs and comonalty of his majtie's loyal city of Cork,

Sheweth,

That the said city of Cork is a very antient city, and a place of considerable trade, and payes a very great revenue to his majtie.

That in the late king James's time, your petrs suffer'd very much for their adherence to the Protestant interest, were putt into prisons, and their suburbs, which make a considerable part of the city, were set on fire, and burnt to the ground, by the then popish governr Makilicuddy, notwithstanding he had before-hand agreed and promised to save the said suburbs, upon the payment of a considerable sume of money to him, by your petitioners.

\* The original is in the possession of Edward Hoare, Esq. and therefore seems not to have been presented.

That your petitr were relieved from their prisons and their miseries, by king William of glorious memory, under the command of your majtie's renowned and victorious general, his grace the duke of Marlborough, who besieged the said city, and took it in the year 1690.

That soone after, your petitr supplied severall regiamts of king William's army with severall considerable sums of money for their subsistence, for which your petitr never received any satisfaction, which has been a great loss to your petrs, who have but a very small and precarious revenue for the support of their corporation.

That the severall governrs of this kingdom, since the said siege, upon representations that the walls of the said city were of noe strength or defence against an army, were pleased to give liberty to open the same for gates, in severall places.

That the tide ebs and flowes round the said city, and the said walls, as they now stand, are of noe defence, but a charge to your petrs, and that the ground next without the said walls, as well as the ground on which the said walls stand, belong to your petitioners.

May it please your grace, in consideration of the premisses, to grant your petitioners the said walls.

And your petitionrs will ever pray.

(Seal)

Abra. French, Mayr.

Wm Hawkins, } Shers.  
Chars Cottrell, }

Daniel Crone,  
Jos. Francklyn,  
E. Knapp,  
Richard Phillipp,  
Daniel Perdriau,

Edward Hoare,  
Edw. Browne,  
Wm. Lambley,  
Wm. Masters,

Sam. Wilson,  
Jno. Whiting,  
Row. Delahoide,  
Philips French.

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The following is the substance of a tract entitled, "A Ramble through Bagdad, in a letter from Philologos to his friend." Printed in 1751.

Alluding to a supposed meeting of the leaders of the Friendly Club, the writer says, "Yonder's a group of figures, by appearance men, but by their actions and their passions rather monsters transformed to human shape." He then enumerates, under fictitious names, the individuals supposed to be present. Fortunately the copy before us contains their real names in manuscript in the margin. The first is Thomas Bousfield, a prime leader of the party, distinguished by his zeal and readiness to incur large pecuniary sacrifices for its support, and remarkable for his gravity; he is styled Saturn, importing probably that he was the father or founder of the club. Robert Traverse, a man of gay propensities, is styled Bacchus. Adam Newman, an impetuous and fiery man, with an impediment in his speech, is called Aran Hothead. Robert Wrixon is called Simon Foolspate; his characteristic is oddly expressed to be "a preambulation to influence." Francis Carleton, noted for his 'grandeur,'

which we take to mean pomposity, is styled Scapin Lofty. The last is William Owgan of oratorical propensities, styled Orator Club.

Bousfield begins the conference by remarking the difficulty with which they had just gained "one point,"\* and starting the question of the coming struggle. Travers replied despondingly of their late small majority, after an expense of £1000; the high bribes required by their friends, and consequent expensiveness of the approaching contest, and the probability of failure after all. Newman upbraided him for his discouraging language, suggested the practicability of getting subscriptions from many persons anxious to share the power which success confers, as well as from those who had obtained their freedom of the city by favour without right, and concluded with an allusion to an extreme measure, in case they should be worsted, namely, by some means not stated, to raise the revenues of the city from £600 to £1100 per annum, so that if they could fix it at that amount for seven years, it would be good security to raise some thousands on," "then" said he "we might *make one grand push, fix our friend, and enslave the city for ever.*"

Owgan seconded Newman's proposal to persevere; he expressed approval also of the plan for advancing the revenue; said that he knew how to gloss the matter, so that it might seem to be for the city's good; that there was but one man of any weight to oppose it (sir Richard Cox, bart.) and that he could be easily silenced by noise.

Carleton agreed with Travers that Mr. Newenham was so powerfully assisted, that it was better make a virtue of necessity, abandon opposition with a good grace, and so spare their purses. Bousfield replied with great indignation, taunting Carleton with his lukewarmness, and his having allowed his subscription to run into arrear, and intimating that if he should act thus coldly, he might return to the state from which they raised him,† that rather than lose the power they had held, he would himself throw down to the general cause £500,‡ and that they should all subscribe in proportion. He approved of the scheme for raising the revenue, and put a question to Wrixon as to the effect of the last sum put into his hand for purposes of bribery.

Wrixon said that he had many promises, but a further supply of money was expected; besides that several of the smaller city officers, who were expected to vote as they were ordered, had been turned off for dereliction, and more were expected to follow.

Newman replied with fury that all such persons should be turned off. Travers concurred in the great importance of adhering closely to that course, as

\* The late election for magistrates.

† It is subjoined in a note, that Carleton (whether being thought of too little consequence to take into the closest cabals of the Friendly Club, and on that account disgusted, or really disliking their unjust proceedings,) gave but very slight attendance, and on a late emergency paid off several year's arrears.

‡ It is subjoined in a note that it was reported that Bousfield had actually offered that sum to prevent a revolution in the party.

their "main spring." Bousfield then adverted to an unfortunate letter written by a friend, on which they had relied as a bait to be swallowed by their enemies, but which became public and had exposed them to obloquy and ridicule.\* Newman also regretted the publicity given to the letter; we have said he, reigned *a long time*; a powerful interest is now likely to turn us out, and could we have slipped out in the manner I proposed, it would be a double advantage to us.† Bousfield assented, and remarked that the possession of the whole revenue, an advantage not possessed by their opponents, would eventually have restored them to power again.

Newman then suggested that they should all disclaim having authorized the writing of the letter, in which he was supported by Bousfield.

We are next introduced to a Quaker's meeting-house. Abraham Fuller, (by the name of Obadiah Henpeck) after some general remarks on the coming election, insinuated that some of those present had been swayed by filthy lucre. Peter Cambridge, a little man (designated as Jacob Frisk) taking it to himself, hereupon bounced off his seat and protested that he would do as he pleased. Fuller took advantage of this seeming admission to reproach him for his conduct in espousing the cause of Mr. Cavendish, without considering the merits of Mr. Newenham, or whether he could be supported by the body

\*In a note the author says, that this was a letter by a friend of those good patriots to the Speaker, (a man of great power, interest and worth whom they both fear and hate) promising that in case he would suffer Mr. Cavendish quietly to come in without opposition, they would for ever after make over all their interest in the city, upon all occasions, not only to him, but to the house of Castle Martyr.

We subjoin in this place the following letter written by Henry Boyle, afterwards lord Shannon, to Sir Maurice Crosby.

DEAR SIR MAURICE,

*Castlemartyr, June 26, 1751.*

I return you my most sincere thanks as well for your last, as for all former favours. If I had heard of either freemen or freeholders who had interest in the city of Cork, and resident of your county, I should not have been so wanting to myself, as not to have applied to you earlier for it. All my friends are sanguine in support of Mr. Newenham, and I am doing all I can for the little time I have yet myself to it, in his and their favour, for I have ever determined with myself, never to forego old friendship, be the consequence of it as it may. Mr. Cavendish's friends have been busie in his interest three or four years past, of which he did not think it worth his while to apprise me, till he desired my support by letter from Dublin the day I went to Cork, by which I find his scheme was to steal a march on me. Dilkes, and many others are just going from hence to vote for a Common Speaker to-morrow; the election for magistrates comes on next Monday. The Colonel will dispatch this to you by express from thence, who will travel all night and lose no time in hopes your friends may be up with them by Monday at noon, which I earnestly wish they may, and am, dear Sir Maurice,"

Your ever affectionate,

The more learned inform me Mr. Newenham will succeed.

HENRY BOYLE"

‡ Respecting the augmented revenue to be observed, "and for paying anything out of it, I would have engaged to keep that clear," which a note explains thus, "by making or rather attempting to make the merchant pay custom for every thing the letter of the act specifies, (some of which now passes free,) and as they certainly would refuse it, 'twould cause matter sufficient for grounding a law-suit and detaining all rent"—*quæ? what rent?*

of Friends in following a party in the city, busying himself in their affairs, running into their cabals, and tittering upon any little success they meet with, the more ridiculously, as he had no vote to help them. He condemned him for extorting a promise from their sexton, Joseph Hoare, (styled Joseph Selfwill, and called a silly fellow, easily cajoled) to vote according to his direction. Cambridge is represented as avowing his support for Cavendish, his prevailing on Hoare for his vote, and glorying in both. George Randle, (called Zebede Solus) apologized for Cambridge, on the plea of his want of judgment. Fuller rejoined with a sneer at the gaiety of Randle's dress. Randle then recommended that they should act with unanimity, so as to give the body of Friends some force, and spoke against Cavendish, as he was supported by a party, many of whom had been their bitter enemies. "I have" said he "no shop to mind, or house to care for; but you who have both can say, your doors have been nailed up, and windows maliciously broke, and could lay your fingers on some who, now forgetting or hoping you have forgot all their malice, can beg a favour of you." He recommended Mr. Newenham as a youth of mildness and humility, easy of address, though great in fortune, and said that he was joined by their *old great friend*, (the speaker.)

William Sleigh (called Zacharia Worthless) declared he must support Mr. Cavendish, though he had no reason to give for so doing. Richard Brocklesby (called John Wildfire) thought such conduct very unaccountable. Randle, sneering, spoke of old obligations, which Sleigh was under to one or two of Mr. Cavendish's intimates. Richard Sinderbee (called Caleb Prim) for himself avowed, that he had received assistance in the way of his business from some of Mr. Cavendish's intimates, but requested advice. Fuller said he spoke like a wise young man, and exhorted him to shun Sleigh's bad example; this he agreed to. John Newsom (called Jonas Heedless) acknowledged having engaged to a distant friend of his not to vote against Mr. Cavendish, and therefore hoped he might be allowed to stand neuter. Brocklesby reproached him for having (a man of sense and cunning as he was) thus sacrificed their general welfare to his private interest, and thought, that as he could do nothing for them in person, he should be deputed to their friend Thomas Beale, (called Plodder) in the country, to work on him for good, though he feared he, (Beale,) was bound in Sleigh's chain. Fuller, then observing that Anthony Deaves (styled Somnus) was asleep, desired that some kind friend would undertake to inform him of what they had been doing, and that others should be appointed to talk with Joseph Hoare about his unworthy doings.

We are then introduced to a very dull interview between the candidates, in which "the little gentleman," as the writer styles Mr. Newenham, charges his competitor with sitting and hearing damnation drunk to him and all his *friends* on the night of the election day at the public entertainment; to which Mr. Cavendish replied, that his friends were so kind and spent so much money to carry his point free of expense to him, while he himself could so little spare any, that he could not help winking at their toasts.

Then the writer takes us into a porter house "to observe the behaviour of

some of the lower people;" here we find a pot, pipes and tobacco served to the visitors. The violence of the debate is first remarked, though there was only one man on Mr. Newenham's side; this was John Lane, "Mr. Newenham's orator" (styled Henly) "a pretty warm man," who spared none.

One of the company, Robert Johnson, (styled Robin Pedlar) is described as a short fresh colour man, with round shoulders, as though nature had furnished them for the support of what they had been accustomed to bear.

Lane abused the company, and then addressing himself to Johnson and John Connor (styled Jack Hostler) remarked, what a pretty figure they cut the other day in helping out a cavalcade, looking like sheriff's bailiffs, or his worship's livery men, standing aloof, and ready to take an errand from any fool who should send them. This probably meant that they were ashamed of their side.

He then taunted the company with supporting an English man. "Ah but" said Stephen D—— (styled Stephen Topgallant) "our friend can serve us in a particular way." This, Lane interpreted as bribery, and proceeded in his tirade, and then asked John Baily (styled the great Hurlthroumbo) how long he had been thought of consequence sufficient to entitle him to a seat even in that company. The reply is unintelligible to us; Baily said, "dont you know I am chaplain to the renowned independent body of true blues, as well as ordinary of Newgate," and do you think I should have been advanced to one but for my *well known valour*, or have obtained the other, but for my *pious charitable* disposition. To this Lane replied, your valour is certainly great, if we may credit your own narrative of the C——s, and your pious, charitable disposition undoubtedly is equal to it, witness your *wooden spoon* for *Alexander the coppersmith* sent him twenty years ago. I remember a motto of that same Alexander's, *Quem Jupiter vult perdere prius dementat*; "when a man sets up for a teacher, he should first renounce the K——e." Then follows abuse full of allusions apparently to Baily's private character. After which, Lane besought the company to consider what they were about. "Dont," said he, "be governed by men who court you only for your votes, which when given they'll reject, and perhaps despise you for so doing. Think of your country and your liberties; think of your city and your interests; think of your honour and engagements." The other members of this company were, Daniel Cullimore (styled Toby Slim,) and William Busted (styled Wouldbe Cailiff). After Lane had withdrawn, the rest of the company commenced a conversation on some other election squibs lately published; one of them was entitled "The Vision;" another in answer to it, styled "A Friendly Caution," insinuates that the writer was sir Richard Cox, bart; but our tract denies this; calls him a gentleman of understanding, fortune and worth, one who gives general content in his public office; and tells us that sir Richard coming to the city a stranger, and not knowing the private base administration of our government, submitted himself in complaisance to some acquaintance to be a member of that club, where he continued for some time, but at length finding out their unworthy actions, he quitted them as did many beside. Then it notices a tract entitled



a dialogue between J — k L — e and S — m — n C — r — t — n, describing the dangerous state our kingdom was in of being swallowed up by the interest of another, and proceeds: "Few know the danger, many don't think at all about it; yet its' so apparent, that were half the towns in Ireland to pursue the steps of many people here. (and should success attend such pursuit) in a few years we should have no *money—lose all our trade; and our country be quite undone.*"

Then comes a notice of a tract entitled, "Advice to Mr. G. H — r — s — n, printer." Our author insinuates that it is the production of a quaker, and remarks, that it acknowledges unworthy divisions in the city; "I wish," continues he, "he had told us where they were founded, and how supported. I should be glad some worthy patriot would give us the rise and progress of that Friendly club, where these sad divisions have shot out and taken such *monstrous root.*"

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### THE BISHOPS OF THE DIOCESES OF CORK, CLOYNE, AND ROSS.

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#### *Bishops of Cork.*

St. Barr or Finbar was the first bishop, he flourished anno 630. Of his successors, until the arrival of the English we have but imperfect accounts.

The following are mentioned by historians.

St. Nesson, whose death Colgan mentions to have been in the year 551 if this be the case he could not have been a pupil of St. Barr, (as he was said to have been) or else St. Barr must have lived much earlier.

Russin, died in 685.

Selbac, died in 773.

Cathmogan, died in 961.

Columba MacCiaruain, died in 990.

Cellañh O Selbac, died during a pilgrimage in 1026.

Neil O'Mailduib, died in 1027.

Airtri Sairt, died in 1028,

Cathal, died in 1031.

Mugron O'Mutan, was murdered by robbers in 1057.

Clerech O'Selbaic, died in 1086.

Maclouthod O'Hailgerem, died in 1107.

Patrick O'Selbac, died in 1111.

The see of Cork was vacant about the year 1110, and then a certain poor man, a foreigner, was nominated by Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh; his name is not however mentioned.

Gilla Æda O'Mugin, sat in 1152; from him Gillabhey derived its name.

Gregory, succeeded in 1172, and died in 1186.

Reginald, time of his succession unknown.

O'Selbaic, died in 1205.

Geofry White, was upon the death of the former recommended to this see, by king Henry 3rd, about the year 1215; but it does not appear whether he was ever consecrated or not.

Maurice, or Marian O'Brien, was translated from the see of Cork to Cashel, in 1224.

Gilbert, archdeacon of Cork, consecrated in 1225, and died in 1238.

Laurence, died in 1264.

William of Jerepont in the county Kilkenny, a Cistercian monk, succeeded in 1266.

Reginald, treasurer of Cashel, succeeded in 1267, and died in 1276.

Robert, or Richard Donough, a Cistercian monk, succeeded in 1277, and died in 1301.

John Mac Carwill, or O'Carroll, dean of Cork, succeeded in 1302, resigned in 1321, having been translated to Cashel.

Philip de Slane, a Dominican friar, succeeded in 1321, and died in 1326.

John le Blond, dean of Cloyne, was elected in 1326, but it is unknown whether he was consecrated or not, he died in 1327.

Walter le Rede, or Rufus, canon of the Cathedral of Cork, succeeded in 1327, and was translated to Cashel in 1330.

John de Balyconingham, succeeded in 1030, and died in 1347.

John de Rupe, or Roche, canon of the Cathedral of Cork, succeeded in 1347, and died in 1358.

Gerald de Barry, dean of Cork, succeeded in 1359, and died in 1393.

Roger Elesmere, succeeded in 1396, and died in 1406.

Gerald, succeeded in 1406.

Patrick Ragged, sat in 1415, and was translated to Ossory in 1417.

Miles Fitz-John, succeeded in 1418 and died in 1430.

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*Bishops of Cork and Cloyne.*

Upon the death of Miles Fitz-John in 1420, the custody of the see of Cork was for a time committed to Nicholas, bishop of Ardferit, and Richard Scurlag archdeacon of Cork; but before the close of the year 1310, Jordan, chancellor of Limerick, was by Pope Martin 5th advanced to the bishopricks of Cork and Cloyne; both of which being then vacant, were canonically united.

Gerald Fitzgerald, succeeded, and died in 1479.

William Roche, succeeded in 1479 and resigned in 1490.

Gerald, succeeded, and resigned in 1499.

John Fitz-Edmond Fitzgerald, was provided by the Pope in 1499.

John Bennett, or Ferrett, died in 1536.

Dominick Terrey, rector of the church of Shandon, was elected by command of king Henry VIII in 1536, and died in 1556; while he sat Lewis Mac Nemara was provided bishop by Pope Paul III in 1540, and Mac Nemara dying soon after at Rome, John Hoyeden was provided successor by the same Pope the same year; yet Tirrey who had been appointed

by Henry the VIII. received the fruits of the see, until his death.

Roger Skiddy, dean of Limerick, succeeded in 1557, and resigned in 1566, after which these sees were vacant four years.

Richard Dixon, succeeded in 1570, and was deprived in 1571.

Matthew Sheyn, succeeded in 1572 and died in 1582.



*Bishops of Cork, Cloyne and Ross.*

William Lyon, bishop of Ross, succeeded in 1583, and held the three sees of Cork, Cloyne and Ross until his death, which happened in 1617; the sees having been united by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth the 17th of March 1586.

John Boyle, succeeded in 1618 and died in 1620.

Richard Boyle, dean of Waterford, succeeded in 1620, and was translated to Tuam in 1638.

William Chappel, provost of Trinity College, succeeded in 1638, and died in 1663.

Michael Boyle, dean of Cloyne, succeeded upon the restoration of king Charles the second in 1660, and was translated to Dublin in 1663.

Edward Synge, succeeded in 1663, and died in 1678; upon his death the see of Cloyne was separated from Cork and Ross.



*Bishops of Cork and Ross.*

Edward Wettenhall, succeeded to the sees of Cork and Ross in 1678, and was translated to Kilmore and Ardagh in 1699.

Dive Downes, succeeded in 1699, and died in 1709.

Peter Brown, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, succeeded in 1709, and died in 1735.

Robert Clayton, bishop of Killala, succeeded in 1735, and was translated from hence to Clogher,

Jemmet Brown, translated from Killala in 1745, and from hence to Elphin in 1772.

Isaac Mann, succeeded in 1772.

Euseby Cleaver, succeeded in 1789.

William Foster, succeeded in 1789.

William Bennett, succeeded in 1790.

Hon. Thomas Stopford, succeeded in 1794.

Lord John G. Beresford, succeeded in 1805.

Hon. Thomas St. Lawrence, succeeded in 1807.

Samuel Kyle, succeeded in 1831; and in 1835, the see of Cloyne having become vacant, it was united to Cork and Ross, under the provisions of the church temporalities act.

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*Bishops of Cloyne.*

St. Colman, the son of Lenin, a pupil of St. Fin-barr's, bishop of Cork, was the first bishop of Cloyne, and founder of the cathedral; he flourished in the sixth century and died the 4th Nov. 604; from his death until the arrival of the English, there is but little account of this see.

O'Malvain, died in 1094.

Nehemiah O'Morierlack, died in 1149.

Mathew was bishop here at the arrival of the English and died in 1192.

Laurence O'Sullivan, died in 1204.

Daniel, died in 1222.

Florence was elected, and obtained the royal assent, the 25th of August, 1224, but on the 31 of Feb. following, the custody of the temporals was committed to Marian, archbishop of Cashel.

Patrick, a Cistercian monk, obtained the royal assent in 1226.

David Mac Kelley, dean of Cashel, succeeded, and was translated to Cashel in 1237.

Alan O'Sullivan, of the order of Predicants, was consecrated in 1240, and eight years after, was translated to Lismore.

Daniel, a Franciscan friar, was consecrated in 1249, and died in the beginning of the year 1261; the king granted licence of election to the dean and chapter the 2d of June following.

Reginald, bishop of Down, was translated to Cloyne in 1265; he died in 1273.

Alan O'Louergan, succeeded, and died in 1283.

Nicholas de Effingham, succeeded, and died in 1320.

Maurice O'Tolehan, archdeacon of Cloyne, died in 1334.

John de Cumba, a Cistercian monk, appointed by the Pope, succeeded in 1335.

John Brid; it is uncertain how long he sat.

John Whitock, dean of Cloyne, succeeded in 1351, and died in 1361.

John de Swatham, a Carmelite friar, appointed by pope Gregory XI, was consecrated in 1368, and was translated to Bangor, in 1376.

Richard Wye, appointed by the same pope, succeeded in 1376, and was for certain misdemeanors excommunicated, and afterwards deprived

in 1394, but notwithstanding having continued to act as bishop, he was the next year apprehended at Waterford, by command of king Richard II, and committed to the custody of the archbishop of Cashel.

Gerald Canton, an Augustin hermit, succeeded, and died in 1407.

Adam Pay, succeeded; he endeavoured to unite the see of Cork to Cloyne: he died in 1430.

Jordan, chancellor of Limerick, succeeded, and the see of Cork being then also vacant was united to that of Cloyne, and continued so for 200 years, until the appointment of

George Synge, who succeeded in 1638, and died in 1653.

From the death of Synge the see of Cloyne continued vacant until the restoration of Charles II, when Dr. Michael Boyle was advanced to it, and held it, together with Cork and Ross.

Edward Synge, succeeded, upon whose death in 1678, the see of Cloyne was again separated from Cork & Ross.

Patrick Sheridan, succeeded in 1679, and died in 1682.

Edward Jones, succeeded in 1682, and was translated to St. Asaph in Wales, in 1692.

William Palliser, succeeded in 1692, resigned in 1694, being translated to Cashel.

Tobias Pullen, succeeded in 1694, and the following year was translated to Dromore.

St. George Ash, D.D. succeeded in 1695, and in 1697 was translated to Clogher.

John Pooley, succeeded in 1697, and resigned in 1702, being translated to Raphoe.

Charles Crow, D.D. succeeded in 1702, and died in 1726.

Henry Maule, L.L.D. succeeded, and in 1731 was translated to Dromore.

Edward Synge, succeeded in 1731, and in 1733 was translated to Leighlin and Ferns.

George Berkeley, D. D. dean of Derry, succeeded in 1733.

James Stopford, succeeded in 1753.

Robert Johnson, succeeded in 1759.

Honorable Frederick Hervey, succeeded in 1767, and was translated to Derry in 1768.

Charles Agar, dean of Kilmore, succeeded in 1768, and was translated to Cashel in 1780.

George Chinnery, bishop of Killaloe, succeeded in 1780.

Richard Woodward, dean of Clogher succeeded in 1781.

William Bennett, succeeded in 1794.

Charles Mongan Warburton, succeeded in 1820.

John Brinkley, succeeded in 1826 and died in 1835, when the see of Cloyne was attached to Cork and Ross, under the provisions of the church temporalities act.

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#### *Bishops of Ross.*

St. Fachnan, first bishop of Ross, and founder of the Cathedral there; he flourished in the beginning of the sixth century.

St. Finchad, one of the disciples of St. Barr, and brought up in his school at Lough Eire, succeeded, but of him or his successors there is no further account, until the arrival of the English.

Benedict, seated here in 1172.

Maurice, succeeded, and died in 1196.

Daniel, a secular priest, by command of Pope Celestin, consecrated at Rome in 1197.

Florence, a monk, being elected bishop, went to Rome and acquainted Pope Innocent III. with his predecessor Daniel's having been unlawfully elected, and upon his return home was consecrated by his Metropolitan; he died in 1222.

Robert, by some called Richard, succeeded, and was seated here in 1225,

Florence, or Finin O'Cloghena, resigned in 1252.

Maurice, chanter of Cloyne, succeeded in 1253, and resigned in 1269, and became a friar minorite.

Walter O'Michthain, a minorite, succeeded in 1269, and died in 1274.

Peter O'Hullecan, or Halchan, a Cistersian monk, consecrated in 1275, and died in 1290.

Laurence, canon of Ross, succeeded, and died in 1309.

Matthew O'Fin, an abbot, was, upon license of election granted to the Dean and Chapter by Edward II. elected in 1310, and died in 1330.

Laurence O'Holdecan, or O'Hullecan, elected in 1331, and died in 1335.

Denis, was consecrated in 1336

Bernard O'Connor, a minorite, provided by the Pope, succeeded in 1378.

Stephen Brown, a Carmelite, provided by Pope Boniface IX, succeeded in 1402.

Mathew, died about the year 1418.

Walter Formay, a minorite, provided by Pope Martin V, succeeded in 1418.

Thady, was seated here in 1488.

Odo, succeeded in 1489, and died in 1494.

Edmund de Courcy, a minorite, bishop of Clogher, translated to this see in 1494.

John Imurily, first a Cistercian monk, and afterwards abbot of Maur, succeeded, and died in 1519.

Bonaventure, a Spaniard, was seated here in 1523.

Dermot Mac Domnuil, was seated here in 1544, and died in 1552; he probably resigned before his death, as one John, appears to have been appointed in 1551.

Thomas O'Herlihy, was present at the Council of Trent in 1563; he resigned in 1570, and died in 1579, for his successor's see bishop of Cork and Cloyne, to which the diocese of Ross was then united.

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#### DEANS OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, ST. FINN BARR'S, CORK.

1627 George Lee, dean at this time	1736 William Meade
1630 John Fitzgerald, dean at this time.	1763 George Chinnery, L.L.D.
1642 Edward Worth	1780 John Erskine
1662 Roger Boyle	1790 Hon. T. St. Laurence, L.L.D.
1667 John Vesey	1807 John Leslie.
1673 Arthur Pomeroy	1812 James Saurin
1710 Rowland Davies	1813 William Magee, D. D.
1722 Robert Carlton	1820 Robert Burrowes, D. D.

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#### ARCHDEACONS OF THE DIOCESE OF CORK.

1561 Patrick Roche, archdeacon at this time.	1725 Thomas Russel
1611 Martin Tenley	1745 William Reader
1665 Bernard Packington	1774 William Jephson
1671 Richard Synge.	1782 John Forsayeth
1688 Richard Lapp.	1785 Robert Austin
1692 Walter Neale.	1794 John Whitham
1697 John Wetenhall	1796 Alexander Lamelliere
1717 John Pomeroy.	1801 William Thompson
	1833 Samuel Moore Kyle

DEANS OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. COLMAN'S,  
CLOYNE.

1661 Henry Rugge	1726 James Ward
1671 William Fitzgerald	1736 Isaac Goldsmith
1695 Henry Scardeville	1769 William Pratt
1704 Thomas Deane	1769 Eyton Butts
1714 Robert Cesse	1780 John Hewitt
1714 Thomas Simcookes	1804 James A. Hamilton
1718 Josiah Hort	1816 Alexander Arbuthnot
1720 Henry Maule	1823 Thomas John Burgh

## VICARS GENERAL OF THE DIOCESE OF CLOYNE.

1666 Francis Sygne	1740 Robert Berkeley
1680 Rowland Davies:	1787 Arthur Browne.
1709 Walter Atkin.	1794 James Hingston.

## CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF THE CITY OF CORK,

*Provosts.*

1199 John Dispenser	1249 Elish Stackpole	1252 Walter Wright
1236 Walter Eynoff	1251 John Wenchedon	

*Mayors.*

1272 Richard Morren	1318 Adam Milksbury	1336 John Wedlock
1273 Richard Wine	1319 Stephen Coppenger	1337 John d'Espencer
1274 Richard Lee	1220 Richard Delahoid	1338 John de Bristol
1279 Walter Tarliff	1321 Abrah. de Stackpole	1339 John Fitz-Abraham
1281 Walter Rute	1322 Walter Reisch	1340 David de Montibus
1285 Peter Russel	1323 Gilbert Monk	1341 Peter Rashall
1287 William Pollard	1324 John le Dispenser	1342 Elias de Stackpole
1290 Walter Tardiff	1325 Richard Morraine	1343 Walter Reisch
1291 Walter O'Heyne	1326 Edw de Tailour	1344 William Pollard
1293 John Lavallen	1327 Roger Tryal	1345 William Pollard
1310 John Walters	1328 Roger le Blon	1346 Walter de Kerdiff
1311 William Bond	1329 William Albus	1347 William O'Heyne
1312 Nich de la Weily	1330 Nich. Morraine	1348 John Wallen
1313 William Hadvivre	1331 Richard Postwind	1349 Wm. de Wandespar
1314 Walter de Kerdiff	1332 Richard Leleigh	1350 Walter de Kerdiff
1315 Nicholas O'Heyne	1333 Richard Leleigh	1351 Nicholas O'Heyne
1316 John de Ligre	1334 Robert Lebolout	1352 Nich. Delahoyde
1317 Nich. de la Weily	1335 Berd, de Montibus	1353 Walter de Kerdiff

*Mayors.*

1354	Perceval Vincent	1398	John Warriner	1412	William Gold
1355	John Gallenger	1399	John Mainen	1443	William Gold
1356	Walter de Kerdiff	1400	John Knap	1444	John Murrough
1357	John Gallenger	1401	Richard Lavallen	1445	John Gold
1358	Adam Ruth	1402	William Sughin	1446	Richard Skiddy
1359	Walter de Kerdiff	1403	John Benefiat	1447	John Gold
1360	Perceval Vincent	1404	John Skiddy	1448	Patrick Gallaway
1361	Perceval Vincent	1405	John Lignee	1449	John Gallaway
1362	William Drooper	1406	William Sughin	1450	Richard Skiddy
1363	Adam Ruth	1407	John Wright	1451	John Gold
1364	William Skiddy	1408	William Sughin	1452	Richard Skiddy
1365	William Skiddy	1409	Thomas Morton	1453	William Gallaway
1366	Perceval Vincent	1410	John Warner	1454	William Skiddy
1367	William Skiddy	1411	Thomas Murrough	1455	Richard Lavallen
1368	Jordan Kerdiff	1412	Thos. Mordonton	1456	William Gallaway
1369	William Drooper	1413	Patrick Rice	1457	Richard Skiddy
1370	John Leblown	1414	Thomas Mollenton	1458	William Skiddy
1371	John Leblown	1415	Robert Gardiner	1459	Patrick Gallaway
1372	Thomas Thish	1416	Robert Gardiner	1460	Thomas Murrough
1373	William Drooper	1417	Robert Gardiner	1461	Richard Skiddy
1374	William Downane	1418	Robert Gardiner	1462	John Gallaway
1375	Thomas Thish	1419	Thos. Mollenton	1463	William Gold
1376	William Drooper	1420	Thos. Mollenton	1464	John Gold
1377	William Downane	1421	Robert Borderner	1465	John Skiddy
1378	Thomas Thish	1422	Thomas Mollenton	1466	Richard Skiddy
1379	David Miagh	1423	Pierce Drooper	1467	John Meagh
1380	John Lombard	1424	Robert Gardiner	1468	Godfry Naoile
1381	David Miagh	1425	David Landebrook	1469	John Mezca
1382	Robert Drooper	1426	Geoffry Waite	1570	Richard Skiddy
1383	John Mynne	1427	David Landebrook	1471	John Gallaway
1384	John Mynne	1428	Edward Dantz	1472	William Gallaway
1385	John Mynne	1429	Godfry Waile	1473	Thomas Murrough
1386	Robert Drooper	1430	Geoff. Gallaway	1474	William Skiddy
1387	John Malby	1431	William Anasey	1475	Richard Lavallen
1388	John Malby	1432	William Anasey	1476	John Gallaway
1389	John Lombard	1433	John Menia	1477	William Gallaway
1390	William Polrut	1434	Geoff. White	1478	Richard Skiddy
1391	Redm. Kerriek	1435	John Murrough	1479	William Skiddy
1392	Andrew Stackpole	1436	Godfry Gallaway	1480	William Skiddy
1393	Redm. Kerriek	1437	John Murrough	1481	William Gallaway
1394	Robert Flemuing	1438	John Skiddy	1482	Richard Gallaway
1395	John Warriner	1439	John Skiddy	1483	William Gallaway
1396	Thomas Honeybeard	1440	John Meagh	1484	William Skiddy
1397	Thomas Burdeys	1441	John Murrough	1485	Patrick Gallaway



*Mayors.*

1486 William Galloway	1528 John Skiddy	1570 John Meagh
1487 William Skiddy	1529 Patrick Terry	1571 Maurice Roche
1488 Maurice Roche	1530 Edmund Roche	1572 Stephen Coppinger
1489 William Galloway	1531 Richard Gold	1573 John Walters
1490 John Walters	1532 Patrick Galloway	1574 William Terry
1491 Maurice Roche	1533 David Roche	1575 James Ronayne
1492 John Lavallen	1534 James Gold	1576 William Roche
1493 William Gold	1535 Wm. Coppinger	1577 John Gold
1494 John Walters	1536 Robert Meagh	1578 Walter Galloway
1495 Thomas Coppinger	1537 Thomas Ronayne	1579 Maurice Roche
1496 John Lavallin	1538 William Terry	1580 Thomas Sarsfield
1497 Maurice Roche	1539 James Roche	1581 Christ Walters
1498 John Lavallin	1540 Richard Terry	1582 Patrick Galloway
1499 John Walters	1541 Christopher Creagh	1583 James Roche
1500 Maurice Roche	1542 William Sarsfield	1584 George Gold
1501 William Gold	1543 William Skiddy	1585 Stephen Walters
1502 William Galloway	1544 James Gold	1586 Stephen Terry
1503 Edmund Gold	1545 Richard Gold	1587 Robert Coppinger
1504 John Galloway	1546 William Gold	1588 Edmund Terry
1505 William Terry	1547 William Gold	1589 John Skiddy
1506 William Skiddy	1548 Patrick Meagh	1590 Dominick Roche
1507 John Skiddy	1549 Thomas Ronayne	1591 David Terry
1508 Richard Galloway	1550 Dominick Roche	1592 Henry Walsh
1509 Edmund Galloway	1551 William Terry	1593 Patrick Galloway
1510 Edmund Gold	1552 James Roche	1594 Francis Martel
1511 Edmund Terry	1553 Patrick Galloway	1595 James Meagh
1512 John Galloway	1554 Richard Terry	1596 Patrick Galloway
1513 John Roche	1555 Christopher Meagh	1597 George Gold
1514 Edmund Terry	1556 William Sarsfield	1598 John Skiddy
1515 Richard Skiddy	1557 William Skiddy	1599 James Sarsfield
1516 Walter Galloway	1558 Dominick Roche	1600 William Mead
1517 John Skiddy	1559 Edmund Gold	1601 John Mead
1518 Nicholas Skiddy	1560 Edward Galloway	1602 John Coppinger
1519 Patrick Terry	1561 John Galloway	1603 Thomas Sarsfield
1520 Edmund Roche	1562 Andrew Galloway	1604 Edmund Terry
1521 David Terry	1563 Maurice Roche	1605 Robert Coppinger
1522 Richard Gold	1661 Stephen Coppinger	1606 William Sarsfield
1523 Maurice Roche	1565 Richard Roche	1607 Philip Martel
1524 Edmund Gold	1566 William Galloway	1608 David Terry
1525 William Terry	1567 Edmund Gold	1609 Dominick Roche
1526 John Skiddy	1568 John Galloway	
1527 Walter Galloway	1569 Andrew Galloway	

A.D.	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>
1610	* Edmond Gallwey, Oct. 1609.	Edward Roche, Henry Gould Fitz-Piers.
1611	George Gold Fitz-Edmond October 1st 1610.	Dominick Tyrry Fitz-Edmond, Andrew Gallwey Fitz-Walter.
1612	Dominick Tyrry Fitz-Edmond, Sept. 30th 1611. Dominick Gallwey, Jan. 31st 1611.	Stephen Miagh Fitz-Garrett, Patrick Lallyne Fitz-Richard. Nicholas Roche, <i>who died in office, and was succeeded by</i> Edward Roche, Fitz-John
1613	William Skiddy Fitz-John Oct. 1st 1612.	George Lombard, George Morrogh,
1613	Patrick Tyrry Fitz-William Jan. 13th 1612.	John Collinayne, Maurice Kynt.

\* We are unable to ascertain the source from which Smith procured his List of the Mayors of Cork, prior to the year 1609, when Cork was made a County in itself, and in which year the earliest book of the Corporation commences; but finding William Syghin named in a Chancery Roll, as Mayor in the year 1381, we conclude, that Smith's list cannot be quite correct. We have also discovered some ancient memoranda among the MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, of the names of some of the Mayors of Cork, at unconnected periods, evidently taken from records or original documents, which lead us to the same conclusion—we have inserted these latter names underneath. But from the year 1609, and probably from a more remote date, Smith's list may be considered correct, though certainly incomplete. We have procured additions from the above-mentioned book, and now give the list of Sheriffs from their first institution. The officers who preceded them were called Bailiffs. It may be observed, that for several years the office of Mayoralty generally lasted only six months.

1280 Ricardus de leyr, major circa ann.	1357 Jo Myne major
1309 Willielmus Pollard major	Jo Malby   Ballivi
1311 Jole Waleys major	Jo Martell
1322 Percivallus filius Wincentii nup major	1364 Walt. Kerdiff nup major
1320 Jo Galegre major	1364 And. Stackhole major of the Staple
1322 Jo Galegre major 16 Ed. 2nd.	Wm. Pollard   Constables
Jordanus le Waleys   balives	Jo Martell
Rich Boteswayn	1361 Jo Lumbard, major
1325 idem	1369 Wm. Pollard, nuper major
1325 Jo Galegre major	1369 Gilb. Fleming, major
Jordan Walensis   ballivi	Thomas Lawelyne   Ballivi
Ric Botswain	Jo Martell
1310* Walt de Kerdyf major 1st Ed. 3rd	1370 Gilb. Fleming, major
1376† Thomas Tiche major, 20 Ed. 3rd.	Thomas Honybride   Ballivi
vel ante.	Jo Martell
1336 Wm. Skyddy major, 10 Ed. 3rd 1331	1371 John Wyne, major
1340 Wm. Droupe major,, 14 Ed. 3rd	Thomas Honybryd, major ante 1371
1339 Jo fz Wm. le Blound	1386 Jo Pomfret, nup major
1348-49 Wm. Daindon major	Jo Lone   balives
1357 Robt. Droupe major	Jo Waryng,
Reyne McKergan   Balives.	1386 Jo Pomfret, nup major
Wm. Speccer	Jo Love   nup ballivi
	Jo Waryn
	1111 Jo Skyddy, major
	Ric Stone and Jam Cowlys, balives.

\* Sic. † do.

<i>a.d.</i>	<i>Majors.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>
1611	David Tyrry Fitz-David Oct. 6th 1613. Edmond Tyrry Fitz-Edmond Jan. 13th 1613.	Edmond Goold Fitz-George, Philip Pouch Fitz-John. Adam Goold Fitz-Patrick, Christopher Gallwey
1615	William Gold Fitz-George Oct. 3rd 1614.	Edmond Goold Fitz-Henry, Nicholas Lombard Fitz-James. Dominick Roche Fitz-James. Feb. 20 1614
1616	George Tyrry Fitz-Edd. Oct. 2nd 1615. John Coppinger Fitz-John Jan. 31st 1615.	John Gallwey, James Goold.  Maurice Roche Fitz-James, Thomas Mar- tell Fitz-Philip, Robert Miaghe Fitz-David John Coppinger. April 3rd.
1617	Patrick Tyrry July 20th 1616.	John Coppinger Fitz-John, William Gall- wey Fitz-Edmond. Robert Miagh, Stephen Galway Fitz-Walter Sept 30th 1616.
1618	William Gold Fitz-George Oct. 6th 1617.	Thomas Morly, Lancelot Teape.
1619	John Coppinger Fitz-John Oct. 5th 1618.	Robert Glover, Richard Cooke.
1620	William Tirrie Fitz-Richd. Oct. 4th 1619	John Ghilbert, Robert Myntren.
1621	Andrew Skildie Fitz-Wil- liam. Oct. 2nd 1620.	Henry Roberts, Richard Rowse.
1622	John Coppinger, Jun. Oct. 1st 1621.	John Addis, John Tucker.
1623	John Roch Fitz-Patrick Sept. 30th 1622.	Richard Connell, Edmond Murfie.
1624	John Roche. Sept. 6th 1623.	James Lombard, James Karney.
1625	Henry Gold Fitz-Adam Oct. 4th 1624.	John Miagh Fitz-Henry, Richard Hallyn Fitz-Robert.
1626	Edmond Martell Fitz- Philip, Oct. 3d 1625.	Stephen Martell, David Lombard Fitz- James. Oct. 7th.
1627	William Hore. Oct. 2d 1626.	John Gold Fitz-James, James Mathew Fitz-James.
1628	David Tyrry Fitz-Edmond Oct. 1st 1627.	Stephen Gould, James Fitz-Gerrald.
1629	James Murrughe Oct. 6th 1628.	Maurice Roche Fitz-Patrick, Milcher La- valline.
1630	Thomas Ronayne ..	William Tirrie Fitz-George, Thomas Fitz- John-Gerald.
1631	Maurice Roche Oct. 4th 1630.	Nicholas Skiddy, Patrick Drady.
1632	Jeffry Gallway Fitz- Patrick, Oct. 3rd 1631.	Richard Tirry, John Drady.
1633	Wm. Roche Fitz Dominick Oct. 1st 1632.	Robert Coppinger, Edward Gould.
1634	Richard Roche, Sept 30th 1633.	Robert Verdon, Dominick Tyrry.

A. D.	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>
1635	Thomas Martell, Oct. 6th 1634.	James Roche Fitz-Patrick, Wm. Kearney,
1636	Robert Miagh, Oct. 5th 1635.	William White, Dominick Morrogh.
1637	David Meade, Oct. 3rd 1636.	Patrick Arthur, William Verdon.
1638	Patrick Lavaline, Aug. 18th 1637.	Thomas Sarsfield, William Tirrie.
1639	Thomas Sarsfield, Aug. 21 1638.	James Fitz-Patrick Sarsfield, James Fitz-David Gould.
1640	Thomas Fitz-George Gookl Sept. 3rd 1639.	Stephen Coppinger, John Fitz-Maurice Roche.
1641	Milcher Lavalline, Oct. 5th 1640.	George Thirry Fitz-William, Philip Martell Fitz-Edward.
1642	Maurice Roche Fitz-Patrick. Nov. 1st 1641.	Francis Roche, Edmond Roche.
1643	John Roche Fitz-Maurice Oct. 3rd 1642.	Richard Galwey, Philip Roche ; <i>the latter having died before he was sworn</i> , Robert Thyrry Fitz-Robert <i>was elected on the 13th day of October, in his stead.</i>
1644	Robert Coppinger ..	
1645	James Lombard ..	

*For ten years there were no civil Magistrates, it being the period of Cromwell's usurpation. In the year 1655, Sir William Fenton, and four others, who were ancient freemen of the city, met together and elected John Hodder, Mayor, and William Hodder and Philip Mathews, Sheriffs. Since this time all the offices of the Corporation have been filled by Protestants.*

1656	John Hodder, ..	William Hodder, Philip Mathews.
1657	Wm. Hodder, .	Richard Covett, Timothy Tuckey.
1658	Philip Mathews, ..	Richard Basset, John Bayley.
1659	Jonas Morris, .	Richard Lane, Noblet Dunscombe.
1660	Chris. Oliver, ..	Thomas Farren, John Flyn.
1661	Walt. Cooper, ..	Christopher Rye, Nicholas King. .
1662	Rich. Covett, ..	Robert Williams, Thomas Crook.
1663	James Vandaeluer, ..	William French, Richard Purdon.
1664	Rich. Basset, ..	James Finch, Mathew Deane.
1665	Noblet Dunscombe, ..	John Newenham, Patrick Ronayne.
1666	Thos. Farren, ..	John Hawkins, Timothy Tuckey.
1667	Christopher Rye, ..	Thomas Mill, George Wright.
1668	Christopher Rye, ..	Thomas Kitchenman, Robert Fletcher.
1669	Mathew Deane, ..	William Field, Richard Harvey.
1670	James Finch, ..	William Wren, Thomas Walker.
1671	Jn. Newenham, ..	Jonathau Perry, John Bayley.
1672	John Hawkins, ..	Thomas Franklin, John Terry.
1673	Thomas Mills, ..	James Mills, Thomas Wills.
1674	John Bayley, .	Robert Rogers, William Hull.

A.D.	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>
1675	Geo. Wright,	.. John Wright, Edward Webber.
1676	William Field,	.. Edward Yout, John Sealy.
1677	Timothy Tuckey,	.. William Allen, Christopher Crofts.
1678	Thomas Kitchenman,	.. William Maleborn, Richard Terry.
1679	John Bayley,	.. William Ballard, William Howell
1680	Robert Rogers,	.. Randal Hull, Henry Gerald.
1681	William Alwin,	.. Thomas Cronen, Stephen Cook.
1682	Richard Covett,	.. William Charters, Eleazer Lavers.
1683	John Wright,	.. Zachariah Coke, Samuel Bayley.
1684	Edward Webber,	.. Edward Hoare, John Bayley.
*1685	Christopher Crofts,	.. Daniel Crone, John Champion.
1686	Edward Hoare,	.. Thomas Browne, Edward Tucker.
1687	Wm. Ballard & Ignatius Gold, for King James.	.. William Coppinger, William White.
1688	Patrick Roche,	.. Bate French, Thomas Murrough.
1689	Dominick Sarsfield,	.. Patrick Mead, Patrick Nagle.
1690	William Ballard,	.. William Roberts, William Green.
1691	Daniel Crone,	.. Peter Renew, Samuel Love.
1692	William Charters,	.. John Whiting, Richard Slocomb.
1693	William Howell,	.. James French, Simon Dring.
1694	Peter Renew,	.. John Raynes, William Goddard.
1695	Samuel Love,	.. Ed. Knap, Jonathan Tressilion.
1696	Jas. French,	.. Theoph. Morice, Ferd. Penington.
1697	Wm. Roberts,	.. Richard Crab, Thomas Kinsmill.
1698	William Goddard,	.. William Andrews, Edward Yeamans.
1699	Theo. Morris,	.. Barth. Taylor, John Allen.
1700	John Sealy,	.. Joseph Ruddock, Fr. Cotterel.
1701	Simon Dring,	.. Joseph Franklin, Bern. Poye.
1702	John Whiting,	.. William Masters, Abraham Watkins.
1703	Edm. Knap,	.. Mathias Smith, Edward Brown.
1704	William Andrews,	.. Daniel Perdriau, Rowl. Delahoyde.
1705	Fras. Cotterel,	.. William Cockeril, Daniel Pierce.
1706	Bernard Poye,	.. Noblet Rogers, Patrick Hamilton.
1707	Jos. Franklin,	.. Edward Hoare, John Hawkins
1708	Row. Delahoyde,	.. William Lambley, James Morison.
1709	Noblet Rogers,	.. Richard Philips, Samuel Wilson.
1710	Edward Hoare,	.. Thomas Barry, Samuel Ablin.

\*This is probably the same name as Crafts. We have seen an old fashioned silver box with Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq. of Grenville Place, which bears the following inscription, "The gift of George Crafts, to Noblett Dunscombe, Nouember 1679." This George Crafts was, we presume of the same family as the above Christopher Crofts. The silver box contains an Antelopes foot of a very beautiful species, it is exceedingly small, and is tipped with gold. Both the box and the little relic which it contains still remain in Mr. Dunscombe's family.

A D.	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>
1711	Richard Philips,	.. John Terry, Richard Addis.
1712	Daniel Perdriau,	.. Philip French, Anthony Goss.
1713	John Allen,	.. Abraham French, Joseph Lavite.
1714	Edward Browne,	.. John Morison, Hugh Millard.
1715	Philip French,	.. John Morley, Francis Power.
1716	William Lambley,	.. Thomas Shears, Thomas Brown.
1717	Abraham French,	.. William Hawkins, Charles Cotterell.
1718	John Morley,	.. Edw. Brocklesby, Joseph Austin
1719	John Terry,	.. John Maunsel, George Fuller.
1720	Joseph Lavite,	.. Samuel Croker, James Farrcaut.
1721	William Hawkins,	.. William Ongan, Augustus Carré.
1722	Dan. Pierce,	.. Robert Atkins, George Bennet.
1723	Ed. Brocklesby,	.. Amb. Cramer, James Hulet.
1724	Geo. Bennet,	.. Francis Rowland, Thomas Pembroke.
1725	Amb. Cramer,	.. William Bustead, John Franklin.
1726	Robt. Atkins,	.. James Crook, Ambrose Jackson.
1727	Thomas Brown,	.. John Atkins, William Lane.
1728	Hugh Millard,	.. Dan. Engane, Thomas Austin.
1729	John Atkins,	.. Francis Healy, Harding Parker.
1730	Jos. Austin,	.. Whetenhal Hignet, John Baldwin.
1731	James Hulet,	.. James Piercy, Robert Travers.
1732	Sam. Croker,	.. Wm. Newenham, Adam Newman.
1733	Thomas Pembroke,	.. Robert Dring, Walter Lavite.
1734	Geo. Fuller,	.. Thomas Farren, Wm. Delahoyde.
1735	Amb. Jackson,	.. William Fuller, Thomas Brown.
1736	Thos. Farren,	.. Daniel Crone, Richard Bradshaw.
1737	John Baldwin	.. Christ. Carleton, Hor. Townsend.
1738	Adam Newman	.. Randle Westrop, Nath. Barry.
1739	Wm. Fuller,	.. John Terry, Noblet Philips.
1740	Harding Parker	.. George Fuller, William Clarke.
1741	Richard Bradshaw,	.. William Taylor, Wm. Winthrop.
1742	Wm. Owgans,	.. Mathias Smith, Hugh Millard.
1743	Randle Westrop,	.. Robert Wrixon, William Harding.
1744	William Winthrop,	.. Sir Richard Cox, bart. Usher Philpot.
1745	Wm. Lavite	.. Nicholas Ford, David Bruce.
1746	William Taylor,	.. Phineas Bury, William Holmes.
1747	Hugh Millard,	.. William Busteed, George Hodder.
1748	Dan. Crone,	.. James Chatterton, Hugh Reily.
1749	William Holmes,	.. John Webb, John Swete.
1750	Robert Wrixon,	.. Sir J. Freke, bart. R. Newenham.
1751	William Bustead,	.. Francis Carleton, Hugh Swayne
1752	Mathias Smith,	.. John Wrixon, Stephen Denroche.
1753	Sir John Freke, bart.	.. John Cossart, Keyan Izod.
1754	Geo. Hodder	.. John Smith, Jos. Witheral

A. D.	<i>Majors.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>
1755	John Reily	.. Samuel Maylor, Godfrey Baker
1756	William Harding	.. Thos. Newcaham, John Roe
1757	Usher Philpott	.. Boyle Travers, P. Westropp
1758	John Swete	.. W. Parks, Christ. Collis
1759	Phineas Bury	.. Andw. Franklin, Dan. Connor
1760	Joseph Witheral	.. H. Harding, Thomas Owgan
1761	Andrew Franklin	.. W. Fitton, James Morrisson
1762	John Wrixon	.. Walter Travers, Robert Lane
1763	John Smith	.. Francis Rowland, Wm. Coles
1764	Boyle Travers	.. Henry Wrixon, Wm. Butler
1765	Wm. Parks	.. Sam. Rowland, W. Wilcocks
1766	Sam. Maylor	.. John Travers, John Harding
1767	James Chatterton	.. S. Twogood French, H. Lawton
1768	Noblet Phillips	.. Sober Kent, Richard Lloyd
1769	Godfrey Baker	.. Benjn. Bousfield, Richard Kellet
1770	Christ. Collis	.. Peter Cossart, Jasper Lucas
1771	John Webb	.. John Wrixon, Henry Puxley
1772	John Roe	.. Richard Harris, John Franklin
1773	Francis Rowland	.. Kingsmill Berry, Francis Carleton, jun.
1774	John Travers	.. Thomas Fuller, Philip Bennet
1775	Wm. Butler	.. W. Lawton, M. R. Westropp, C. Denroche
1776	Hugh Lawton	.. John Day, Wm. Leycester
1777	Thos. Owgan	.. Thos. Harding, Richard Lane
1778	Palms Westropp	.. Christopher Lawton, Richd. Purcell
1779	John Harding	.. Michael Busted, Vesian Pick
1780	Frs. Carleton	.. James Kingston, Aylmer Allen
1781	Walter Travers	.. R. Hutchinson, Peter Dumas
1782	Sober Kent,	.. John Thompson, J. Lindsay.
1783	Richard Kellet,	.. John Shaw, Thomas Waggett.
1784	James Morrisson,	.. Philip Allen, Humphrey Crowley.
1785	Sir John Franklin,	.. William Lumley, Henry Sadleir.
1786	Sir Samuel Rowland,	.. Christopher Allen, Christopher Waggett.
1787	James Kingston,	.. Rowland Morrisson, Jeff. Piercy.
1788	Richard Purcell,	.. J. Herbert Orpen, Paul Maylor.
1789	Henry Harding, <i>died in office and was succeeded by</i> Humphrey Crowley.	Thomas Harding, jun. N. Johnson.
1790	Richard Harris,	.. C. Ferguson, Sir H. B. Hayes.
1791	Henry Puxley,	.. James Sadleir, Thomas Dorman.
1792	John Shaw,	.. William Clerke, John Forster.
1793	William Wilcocks,	.. Charles Evanson, William Lane.
1794	John Thompson,	.. David Perrier, <i>knighted during office.</i> Henry Bagnell.
1795	Jasper Lucas,	.. Strettel Jackson, Michael Wood.

A.D.	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>
1796	Vesian Pick, <i>knighted</i> .. <i>during office.</i>	Thomas Gibbings, Edward Allen.
1797	Kingsmill Berry, ..	Robert Harding, John Cuthbert, jun.
1798	Philip Bennett, ..	Abraham Lane, Isaac Jones.
1799	Michael Busted, ..	Thomas Pope, Richard Digby.
1800	Philip Allen, ..	Henry Hickman, William Lane.
1801	Michl. Roberts Westropp.	John George Newsom, J. N. Wrixon.
1802	Richard Lane, ..	Thomas Dunscombe, Christopher Cole.
1803	Christopher Allen. <i>died in</i> <i>office, and was succeeded</i> <i>by</i> Thomas Waggett.	John Cotter, jun. William Busted.
1804	Charles Evanson, ..	Peter Besnard, George Knapp.
1805	Rowland Morrison, ..	Richard N. Parker, Richard Maguire.
1806	John Day, ..	Richard Lane, Charles Cole.
1807	Thomas Harding, ..	Joseph Leycester, George S. Waggett.
1808	John Forster, ..	William Jameson, jun. Anthony Perrier, <i>the latter was knighted during office.</i>
1809	Noblet Johnson, ..	Thomas Harris, John D. Church.
1810	Paul Maylor, ..	Robert Deane, J. Besnard, jun.
1811	Thomas Dorman, ..	Edward Newsom, James Lane.
1812	Peter Dumas, ..	Bartholomew Gibbings, Francis Hodder.
1813	Sir David Perrier, knt... ..	Joseph Garde, Henry Bagnell, jun.
1814	John George Newsom, ..	Henry Bennett, William Johnson.
1815	Henry Sadleir, ..	Thomas Deane, William Lucas.
*1816	Edward Allen, ..	Charles Perry, Charles Evanson.
1817	Thomas Gibbings, ..	J. W. Newsom, Samuel Lane.
1818	Richard Digby, ..	H. B. Westropp, T. F. Harrison.
1819	Isaac Jones, ..	William Preston White, George Atkins.
†1820	Sir Anthony Perrier, ..	Lionel J. Westropp, T. P. Boland.
1821	Edward Newsom, ..	Isaac Morgan, R. Leycester.
1822	Henry Bagnell, ..	John Saunders, Julius Besnard.
1823	Bartholomew Gibbings,..	William Crofts, Robert Lawe.
1824	J. N. Wrixon, ..	Edward Colburne, John Bagnell.
1825	Thomas F. Harrison, ..	George Newsom, Andrew Spearing.
1826	Richard N. Parker, ..	John Wallis, William J. Jones.
1827	Thomas Dunscombe, ..	Robert Ivory, Osborne Savage.
1828	Thomas Pope, ..	Samuel Perry, jun J. J. Cummins.

\* There was a vacancy in the beginning of this year; George Knapp who was elected, not being eligible as being a revenue officer. There was a new election in November when Mr. Allen was elected Mayor; Mr. Allen died in office, and no successor for the remainder of the year was appointed.

† There was a similar vacancy this year, Christopher Cole, who was elected, having resigned; there was consequently a new election in November, when Sir Anthony Perrier was elected.



A.D.	Mayors.	Sheriffs.
1829	George Knapp,	.. James Wallis, Nicholas Vincent.
1830	Joseph Garde,	.. George W. Foott, Thomas Deane, <i>the latter knighted during office.</i>
1831	John Besnard,	.. Aylmer Richard Martin, William John.
1832	Joseph Leycester,	.. Charles E. Hardy, Wm. Lumley Perrier.
1833	Charles Perry,	.. Randal Howe, Aylmer Allen.
1834	Richard Lane, <i>died in office, and was succeeded by Andrew Spearing,</i>	William White, <i>knighted during office</i> ; George Foott.
*1835	Peter Besnard,	.. William Rogers, J. B. Ballard.
1836	John Saunders,	.. James C. Perry, Richard B. Tooker.
1837	John Bagnell,	.. Robert Vincent, George F. Saddleir.
1838	Lionel J. Westropp,	.. Thomas Exham, Nicholas Cummins.
1839	James Lane,	.. George Newsom, William Harris.

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### COMMON'S SPEAKERS OF CORK,

*Since the Year 1792.*

1792 Charles Evanson	1808 Thomas Harris	1821 George Newsom
1793 David Perrier	1809 John Besnard	1825 Wm. Thos. Jones
1791 Strettle Jackson	1810 James Lane	1826 Robert Evory
1795 Edward Allen	1811 Barthw. Gibbings	1827 Sam. Rich. Perry
1796 Robert Harding	1812 H. Bagnell, jun.	1828 Richard Sainthill
1797 Richard Digby	1813 William Johnson	1829 Thomas Deane
1798 Thomas Pope	1814 Thomas Deane	1830 William John
1799 William Lane	1815 C. Evanson, jun.	1831 Charles E. Hardy
1800 John G. Newsom	1816 George Campbell	1832 Aylmer W. Allen
1801 Thos. Dunseombe	1817 Wm. Henry Allen	1833 George Foott
1802 John Cotter	1818 George Atkins	1834 William Rogers
1803 Peter Besnard	1819 Thomas P. Boland	1835 John D. Croker
1804 Richard N. Parker	1820 Isaac Morgan	1836 Robert Vincent
1805 William Jameson	1821 Julius Besuard	1837 George Newsom
1806 Joseph Leycester	1822 Robert Lawe	1838 William Harris
1807 Anthony Perrier	1823 Edward Colburne	1839 Benjamin Deeble

\* The Magistrates elected for this year were Robert Deane, Esq. Mayor, and William Rogers, and James B. Ballard, Esqrs. Sheriffs; but a memorial from several of the citizens having been presented to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, against their sanctioning the election, on the alleged ground of their being Orangemen, his excellency refused to sanction the appointment, in consequence of which a new election was necessary when, pursuant to a bye law of the Corporation, a new drawing for mayor took place, and Peter Besnard, Esq. was chosen; the same Sheriffs as before were re-elected, and the Lord Lieutenant sanctioned their appointment.

## SOVEREIGNS OF KINSALE.

1619 William Young	1680 Anthony Stawell	1712 Thomas Lacey
<i>The Records from this</i>	1681 George Pygott	7113 James Dennis
<i>year to 1623 are lost.</i>	1682 Anthony Stawell	1714 James Dennis
1623 James Roche	1683 John Smalldridge	1715 Robert Chudleigh
<i>The Records from this</i>	1684 John Mountfort	1716 John Winter
<i>year to June 1652, are</i>	1685 Anthony Stawell,	1717 William Bullen
<i>also lost.</i>	died 20th Oct. 1685	1718 William Bowler
1651 Tristm. Whitcomb	1685-6 John Mountfort	1719 Richard Bridges
1652 Hugh Percival, <i>died</i>	Joseph Elwell, <i>not ap-</i>	1720 Richard Bridges
<i>on the 25th Jan. 1653</i>	<i>proved by Lord Lieut.</i>	1721 Griffith Beven
1652-3 Thomas Browne	<i>and Council</i>	1722 James Dennis
1653 William Milner	1686 Edward Kenny	1723 Andrew Knox
1654 John Stepney	1687 William Browne	1724 Anthony Stawell
1655 Thomas Turner	1687-8 Robert Myagh,	1725 Nicholas Beamish
1656 William Howell	28 Feb. 1687	1726 Theoph. Cramer
1657 Robert Southwell	1688 Robert Myagh	1727 William Bullen
1658 Thomas Browne	1689 John Gold	1728 William Bowler
1659 William Milner	1690 Edward Roche	1729 Nicholas Beamish
1660 John Stepney	1690 E. Kenny, 21 Oct	1730 R. Bridges, <i>died 23d</i>
1661 Anthony Stawell	1691 Jonas Stawell	<i>March</i>
1662 John Suxberry	1692 Arthur Keeffe	1731-1 William Bowler
1663 John Mountfort	1693 James Burrows	1731 William Bowler
1664 William Broadbere	1694 John Mountfort	1732 Nicholas Beamish
1665 Anthony Stawell	1695 John Suxberry	1733 Hugh Winter
1666 Edwards Yeamans,	1696 John Suxberry	1734 John Heard
<i>died 25th June 1667</i>	1697 Edward Stawell	1735 Nicholas Beamish
1666-7 John Mountfort	1698 Gabriel Soulden	1736 Hugh Winter
1667 John Nicholson	1699 Gabriel Soulden	1737 John Haughton
1668 Robert Southwell	1700 Arthur Keeffe	1738 Samuel Bishop
1669 Robert Southwell	1701 Arthur Keeffe	1739 Samuel Bishop
1670 Joseph Elwell	1702 Edward Stawell	1740 Nicholas Beamish
1671 Josias Percival	1703 Arthur Keeffe	1741 Hugh Winter
1672 John Suxberry	1704 Arthur Keeffe	1742 Hugh Winter
1673 John Suxberry	1705 Thurston Hadlock	1743 Robert Markham
1674 Josias Percival	1706 John Chudleigh	1744 Robert Markham
1675 Anthony Stawell	1707 Robert Chudleigh	1745 Joseph Coleman
1676 Anthony Stawell	1708 Edward Bridges	1746 Joseph Coleman
1677 John Mountfort	1709 William Bowler	1747 Walter Bowler
1678 John Mountfort	1710 James Dennis	1748 Walter Bowler
1679 Anthony Stawell	1711 James Dennis	1749 Henry Massey

1750 Henry Massey	1776 Haddk. Chudleigh	1808 John Meade
1751 John English	1777 Had. Chudleigh	1809 John Meade
1752 John English	1778 Had. Chudleigh	1810 Rev. Peter Foley
1753 George Ruddock	1779 Had. Chudleigh	1811 William Newman
1754 George Ruddock	1780 Had. Chudleigh	1812 Rev. Peter Foley
1755 Thomas Markham	1781 Had. Chudleigh	1813 William Newman
1756 Nicholas Fudger	1782 Had. Chudleigh	1814 Rev. Peter Foley
1757 Thomas Markham	1783 Isaac Hoey	1815 William Newman
1758 Nicholas Fudger	1784 Isaac Hoey	1816 William Newman
1759 Thomas Markham	1785 James Carty	1817 John Isaac Heard
1760 John Polliott, <i>re-</i> <i>signed Dec. 1, 1760</i>	1786 Had. Chudleigh	1818 William Newman
1760-1 Lewis Leary	1787 Joseph Coleman	1819 John Isaac Heard
1761 Joseph Coleman	1788 William Newman	1820 William Newman
1762 John Chudleigh	1789 Had. Chudleigh	1821 John Isaac Heard
1763 Nicholas Fudger, <i>died Feb. 8, 1761</i>	1790 William Newman	1822 William Newman
1763-4 John Chudleigh	1791 William Newman	1823 William Newman
1764 John Gill	1792 Had. Chudleigh	1824 John Isaac Heard
1765 Thomas Markham	1793 William Newman	1825 William Newman
1766 Joseph Coleman	1794 William Newman	1826 John Isaac Heard
1767 John Gill	1795 Joseph Bullen	1827 William Newman
1768 Lewis Leary	1796 William Newman	1828 John Isaac Heard
1769 Edward Heard	1797 William Newman	1829 William Newman
1770 George Ruddock	1798 Joseph Bullen	1830 John Isaac Heard
1771 John Gill	1799 Rev. Peter Foley	1831 William Newman
1772 Robert Yarde	1800 William Newman	1832 Edward Hunt
1773 Edward Heard, <i>died Oct. 27, 1773</i>	1801 William Newman	1833 Ed. Heard (John)
1773-4 George Ruddock	1802 A. W. Hutcheson	1834 Ed. Heard (John)
1774 John Howe	1803 A. W. Hutcheson	1835 Ed. Heard (John)
1775 Robert Yarde	1804 A. W. Hutcheson	1836 Ed. Heard (John)
	1805 A. W. Hutcheson	1837 Edward Hunt
	1806 A. W. Hutcheson	1838 John S. Newman
	1807 A. W. Hutcheson	1839 John S. Newman

## RECORDERS OF KINSALE.

1619 Laurence Parsons, 10th Sept.	1690 John Dowdall, 14th Nov.
1623 William Galwey, 31st Oct.	1693 Francis Bernard, 18th Jan.
1652 Richard Hadden, 25th June	1730 Jephson Busted
1656 Henry Bathurst, 6th Oct.	1731 Stephen Bernard, 29th June
1676 William Worth, 29th March, <i>afterwards 2nd Baron of the</i> <i>Irish Exchequer.</i>	1763 Dominick Sarsfield, 6th April
1682 Richard Cox, 29th Septem. <i>afterwards 2nd Justice of the</i> <i>Irish Common Pleas.</i>	1768 John Herbert, 7th April
1687 Andrew Morrogh, 28th Feb.	1796 Wilham Rowley, 6th June
	1812 A. W. Hutcheson, 13th May
	1812 Anthony Connell, 16th Dec.
	1832 Percy Gethin Payne, 26th Dec.
	1835 William Rich. Meade, 5th Oct.

## TOWN CLERKS OF KINSALE.

1619 George Nicholson, 10th Sept.	1766 Thomas Leary, 10th Jan.
1677 John Sherman, 22nd June	1784 Thomas Coleman, 28th June.
1677 Richard Browne, 2nd Nov.	1814 George Newman, 23rd May
1708 Jeremiah Browne, 18th Oct.	

## HIGH SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

1319 John Fitzsimon, 10th Dec.	†1657 John Hodder, Alderman of Cork.
1313 Nicholas de Barry	1661 Wm. Hodder, Alderman of Cork
1341 William Fitz-David de Roche, <i>was appointed to act as Sheriff, until another should be appointed in his place.</i>	1664 Redm. Barry, 11th Dec. 1663
1344 David Fitz-David de Darry, 21st Nov.	1665 Richard Aldworth
1359 Sir John de Carew, Knt., <i>Sheriff, previous to this year, but we have found no record of his ap- pointment.</i>	1669 John Wyddenham
1377 John Warner, 16th July	1670 Arthur Hyde
1386 Robert Thame	1671 Richard Townsend, 12th Mar.
1409 Sir John Barry	1672 Richard Townsend, <i>continued.</i>
1603 Sir Francis Kingsmill	1673 Wm. Thornhill, 14th Dec. 1672
1604 Sir Francis Kingsmill	1674 Roger Osborne, 15th Dec. 1673
1607 Sir Francis Kingsmill	1675 Wm. Harmer, Jun. 3rd Dec. 1674.
1609 Edward Percy, Esq.	1676 Francis Bernard, 6th Dec. 1675
1611 Sir Thomas Brown, Knt.	1677 Sir Emanuel Moore, Bart. 7th Dec. 1676
1612 Piers Power	1678 Richard Hull, 4th Dec. 1677
1613 Pierce Power	1679 Epinetus Cross, Nov. 16, 1678
1613 Sir Thomas Southall, Knt.	1680 John Polliott, Dec. 27, 1679
1614 William Booley, Esq.	1681 Wm. Supple, Dec. 2, 1680
1616 Samuel Norton, Esq.	1682 Richard Travers, Dec. 20, 1681
*1616 Sir Robert Carew, Knt.	1683 John Polliott, Nov. 16, 1682
1620 Callaghan O'Callaghan, Esq.	1684 Arthur Hide, Nov. 22, 1683
1621 John Fitzgerald, Knt.	1685 Arthur Hide,
1622 Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, Knt.	1686 Laurence Clayton,
1634 Edmond Fitzgerald	1687 Nicholas Browne, <i>of Bantry.</i>
1635 Daniel M'Carthy Reagh	1688 Nicholas Browne, <i>of Bantry.</i>
1642 William Supple, 21st April	1689 Piers or Pierce Nagle,
	1690 Robert Foulkes, July 10,
	1692 Boyle Aldworth, <i>of Newmarket,</i> Dec. 3, 1691,

\* An account of this branch of the Carew's has been printed in the 5th volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.

† The list of Sheriffs appears very defective at this period; we have ascertained this and the following sheriff's name from an inscription on a stone in Christ Church, Cork.

- 1693 John Folliott,  
 1694 Piercy Freak,  
 1695 John St. Leger,  
 1696 Digby Foulkes,  
 1697 Arthur Bernard,  
 1698 Thomas Holder,  
 1700 James Barry,  
 1701 Lawrence Clayton,  
 1702 Francis Foulk,  
     Richard Cox, *of Kilbrittain*,  
     Esq. June 4, 1702.  
 1703 Richard Cox, *of Dunmanway*.  
     William Supple  
 1704 John Browne,  
 1705 William Supple,  
 1706 Arthur Bernard,  
 1707 John Silver,  
 1708 Bartholemew Purdon  
 1709 Ralph Freke,  
 1710 Arthur Hyde,  
 1711 James Tynte, Richard Cox,  
     10th July (Tynte)\*  
 1712 George Crofts,  
 1713 Richard Cox *of Dunmanway*,  
 1714 Sir Mathew Deane, Bart.  
 1715 Richard Croker,  
 1716 Gersham Herrick  
 1717 Anthony Jephson,  
 1718 William Maynard, *Curriglass*.  
 1719 Edward Corker,  
 1720 Randall Clayton,  
 1721 Redmond Barry, *Rathcormac*  
 1722 John Fitzgerald,  
 1723 William Causabon,  
 1724 Richard Aldworth,  
 1725 John Colthurst,  
 1726 Richard Townsend,  
 1727 Richard Cox, *of Dunmanway*  
 1728 The Hon. David John Barry  
     *of Mahona*.  
 1729 Roger Bernard,  
 1730 Noblett Dunscombe,  
 1731 Robert Bettesworth,  
 1732 John Lysaght,  
 1733 John Rogers *of Ashgrove*,  
 1734 Redmond Barry, jun. *of Bally-*  
     *clough*,  
 1735 Anthony Jephson, jun., *Mallow*  
 1736 Nicholas Colthurst  
 1737 Richard Newman  
 1738 John Colthurst, sen.  
 1739 Thomas Evans *of Milltown*  
 1740 Anthony Jephson, jun., *Mallow*  
 1741 Edward Herrick *of Shipool*,  
 1742 Samuel Townshend,  
 1743 Edmond Supple, *Supplecourt*  
 1744 Samuel Hutchinson *of Bantry*  
 1745 Boyle Aldworth.  
 1746 Hugh Lumley *of Ballymaloe*,  
 1747 James Colthurst *of Knockmorris*  
 1748 William Jephson,  
 1749 Daniel Laurence,  
 1750 James Lombard *of Gothmulier*  
 1751 Richard Uniacke *of Mount*  
     *Uniacke*,  
 1752 Robert Warren *of Kilbarry*  
 1753 Richard Townsend *of Castle*  
     *Townsend*,  
 1754 John Lysaght, *of Mount-north*,  
     *afterwards created Baron Lisle*  
 1755 Philip Oliver,  
 1756 Robert Rogers *of Lota*,  
 1757 John Lysaght, jun. *of Mount*  
     *North*  
 1758 Richd. Longfield *of Castlemary*  
 1759 William Warren *of Holly-hill*  
 1760 Abraham Morris *of Hanoverhall*  
 1761 Wallis Colthurst, *of Cork*  
 1762 Abraham Devonsher, *of Kil-*  
     *shannick*,  
 1763 Walter Baldwin *of Carrivoody*  
 1764 Emanuel Moore *of Maryboro'*  
 1765 Nicholas Dunscombe *of Mount*  
     *Desert*,  
 1766 Walter Aikin *of Leringstown*  
 1767 Roger Bernard, *of Palace-anne*  
 1768 Nich. Lysaght, *of Curriglass*  
 1769 Jonas Morris *of Barley-hill*,  
 1770 Hon John S. Barry *of Anne-*  
     *grove*,

Sic.

- 1771 Benjamin Bousfield *of Aghadown*,  
 1772 John Wallis *of Westwood*,  
 1773 Sir Robert Deane, Bart.  
 1774 Massey Hutcheson,  
 1775 Matthew Freeman, *who died in office, and was succeeded by John Longfield*  
 1776 James Uniacke  
 1777 Henry Baldwin  
 1778 William Wrixon,  
 1779 William Wrixon  
 1780 Hon. Hayes St. Leger  
 1781 Sir James L. Cotter,  
 1782 Abraham Morris,  
 1783 William Chetwynd,  
 1784 Thomas Hungerford,  
 1785 R. Boyle Townsend  
 1786 Broderick Chinnery,  
 1787 William W. Newenham,  
 1788 Sir Nicholas Conway Colthurst, Bart.  
 1789 George Dunscombe *of Mount Desert*,  
 1790 Joseph Capel,  
 1791 Arthur O'Connor,  
 1792 Nicholas G. Evans, jun.  
 1793 Kilner Brasier,  
 1794 John Wallis,  
 1795 Robert Hedges,  
 1796 Augustus Warren,  
 1797 Edward D. Freeman,  
 1798 Samuel Townsend,  
 1799 Samuel Swete,  
 1800 Henry Puxley,  
 1801 Robert M'Carthy,  
 1802 Richard Thomas Orpen  
 1803 Robert De la Cour,  
 1804 William W. Becher  
 1805 John Travers  
 1806 John Anderson  
 1807 Richard Townsend  
 1808 John Hyde  
 1809 Justin M'Carthy  
 1810 Michael G. Adams  
 1811 Joseph D. Freeman  
 1812 Hon Hayes St. Leger  
 1813 William Baldwin,  
 1814 Henry Wallis,  
 1815 John M. Wrixon,  
 1816 Savage French,  
 1817 John Townsend,  
 1818 Jemmett Browne,  
 1819 Augustus Warren, jun.  
 1820 Hon. William Smith Bernard  
 1821 Henry Green Barry,  
 1822 Wills George Crofts,  
 1823 William H. W. Newenham,  
 1824 Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald,  
 1825 J. Smith Barry,  
 1826 George Courtenay  
 1827 Simon Dring,  
 1828 Michael Creagh,  
 1829 John Longfield,  
 1830 Richard Townsend *of Saros*,  
 1831 John Hyde, jun. *of CastleHyde*  
 1832 Richard Oliver Aldworth,  
 1833 Richard Longfield, *Longueville*  
 1834 Lord Ennismore,  
 1835 Lord Berehaven,  
 1836 Hon. Robert King,  
 1837 Sir George Goold, Bart.  
 1838 Richard White,  
 1839 John Isaac Heard *of Kinsale*,  
 1840 Joseph Capel Fitzgerald, *of Cloghroe, who died in office, and was succeeded by Horatio Townsend of Woodside.*

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT BY THE  
CONSTITUENCIES OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.*County of Cork.*

- 1585 *April*—Sir John Norreis, Knt.  
William Cogan, Esquire  
John Fitzgerald, Esq. of *Cloyne*
- 1613 *April 19th*—Dermod McCarthy  
Esq. of Lohort  
Andrew Barrett, Esq. of Ballin-  
colly
- 1631 *June 23rd*—Sir Wm. St Leger  
Knt. of Doneraile  
Sir Donagh McCarthy, Knt.
- 1639 *March 2nd*—Sir W. St. Leger,  
Knt. of Doneraile  
Sir Donagh McCarthy, Knt.  
Redm. Roche, of Cahirdongan,  
*expelled the 22nd of June 1642,  
for the rebellion.*
- 1661 *April 25th*—Hon. Rich. Boyle,  
Sir Henry Tynte, Knt. Roxhall  
— *June 2nd.* Sir John Perceval,  
bart. of Burton, *vice Tynte,  
deceased*
- 1665 *Dec. 7th*—Roger Lord Broghil,  
*vice Boyle deceased*  
John St. Leger, Esq. of Don-  
eraile, *vice Percival deceased*
- 1692 *Sept. 19th*—Hon. Hen. Boyle  
Sir St. John Brodrick, Knt. of  
Ballyenane, alias Middleton
- 1695 *Aug. 6th*—Sir St. John Brod-  
rick, Knt. of Ballyenane  
Thomas Brodrick, Esq. of  
Wandsworth, Surrey
- 1703 *Aug. 28th*—Sir John Perceval,  
Bart. of Burton  
Thomas Brodrick, Esq. of  
Middleton
- 1713 *Oct. 31st*—Sir John Perceval,  
Bart. of Burton  
Alan Brodrick, Esq. of Middleton
- 1715 *Oct. 20th*—Hon. St. John  
Brodrick, of Ballyenane  
Henry Boyle, Esq. of Castle-  
martyr
- 1727 *Oct. 26th*—Hon. St. John Bro-  
drick, of Ballyenane  
Henry Boyle, Esq. of Castle-  
martyr
- 1728 *March 30th*—Sir Mat. Deane,  
Bart. of Dromore, *vice Brodrick  
deceased*
- 1717 *Oct. 28th*—Arthur Hyde, Esq.  
of Castle Hyde, *vice Deane,  
deceased*
- 1753 *May 17th*—Charles Viset, Dun-  
garvan, *vice Boyle created Earl  
of Shannon*
- 1759 *Nov. 6th*—Richard Townsend,  
Esq. of Castletownsend, *vice  
Lord Dungarvan deceased*
- 1761 *April 25th*—Richard, Viscount  
Boyle of Castlemartyr  
Richard Townsend, Esq. of  
Castletownsend
- 1765 *Nov. 11th*—Hon. John Lysaght  
of Mount North, *vice Boyle  
become Earl of Shannon*
- 1768 *July 21st*—Richard Townsenl,  
Esq. of Castletownsend  
John Hyde, Esq. of Castlehyde  
Cregg
- 1776 Sir R. T. Meade
- 1782 James Bernard, Esq.
- 1783 Lord Kingsborough
- 1791 Abraham Morris, Esq.
- 1797 Viscount Boyle
- 1798 R. U. Fitzgerald, Esq.
- 1806 Hon. George Ponsonby,
- 1812 Hon. Richard Hare,

\* From the year 1776 the changes in the representation are only given.

- 1813 *July*—Hon. Edw. King, Visct. Kingsborough.
- 1826 *July 25th*—Hon. Robt. King
- 1827 Hon. John Boyle
- 1830 *Sept.*—Hon. Richard Boyle
- 1833 *Jan. 29th*—Feargus O'Connor  
G. Standish Barry, *of Lamlara*
- 1835 *Feb. 19th*—Richard Longfield,  
Esq. of Longueville
- 1837 *Sept. 11th*—Edmund Burke  
Roche, Esq.
- 
- City of Cork.*
- 1559 *Jan.*—J. Miagh (Meade) Esq.  
Stephen Copynger, Esq.
- 1585 *April*—John Miagh, Esq.  
Thomas Sarsfield, Esq.
- 1613 *April 30th*—Edmund Tyrry,  
alderman of Cork  
David Tyrry, alderman of Cork
- 1634 *July* Domk. Copinger, gent.  
of Cork  
Sir Wm. Sarsfield, Knt of Sars-  
field Court
- 1639 *March*—Sir Andrew Barrett,  
Knt. of Castlemore, Iniscarry  
Dominick Roche, alderman of  
Cork
- 1661 *April 30th*—Peter Courthorpe,  
Esq. Knt. of Courtstowne  
Richard Kyrle, Esq. (Knt) of  
Dromaneear
- 1692 *Sept. 12th*—Alan Brodrick,  
Esq. of Middleton.  
Robert Rogers, of Ashgrove,  
alderman of Cork,
- 1695 *Augt. 2nd*—Alan Brodrick,  
Esq. of Middleton  
Robt. Rogers, alderman of Cork
- 1703 *Sept. 1st*—Hon. Thomas Erle,  
Alan Brodrick of Middleton
- 1710 *May 25th*—Edward Hoare, Esq  
of Dunkittle, *vice Brodrick ap-  
pointed Chief Justice, Q B.*
- 1713 *Oct. 26th*—St. John Brodrick,  
Esq. of the Middle Temple  
Edw. Hoare, Esq. of Dunkittle
- 1715 *Oct. 17th*—Edw. Hoare, Esq.  
of Dunkittle  
Edmond Knapp, Esq. alderman  
of Cork
- 1727 *Sept. 25th*—Hugh Dixon, Esq.  
of Ballybrickan  
Edw. Webber, Esq. of Cork.
- 1731 *Oct. 25th*—Jonas Morris, Esq.  
of Cork, *vice Webber deceased*
- 1735 *Oct. 20th*—Emanuel Piggott,  
Esq. of Chetwyn, *vice Morris,  
deceased*
- 1739 *Oct. 29th*—Sir Matthew Deane,  
Bart. of Dromore, *vice Dixon,  
deceased.*
- 1751 *Oct. 28th*—Thos. Newenham,  
Esq. of Coolmore, *vice Deane,  
deceased*
- 1761 *April 28th*—John Hely Hutch-  
inson, Esq. of Knockloghty,  
Tipperary.  
Sir John Freke, Bart. of Castle  
Freke
- 1764 *April 28th*—William Brabazon  
Ponsonby, Esq. *vice Freke, de-  
ceased*
- 1768 *July 8th*—John Hely Hutch-  
inson, Esq. of Palmerston,  
Dublin.  
Wm. Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq.
- 1776 Richard Longfield, Esq.
- 1784 Augustus Warren, Esq.
- 1790 Hon. J. H. Hutchinson
- 1791 Rt. Hon. R. Longfield
- 1796 W. Hare, Esq.
- 1797 Mountford Longfield, Esq.
- 1808 Christopher Hely Hutchinson.
- 1812 Sir Nicholas C. Colthurst.
- 1818 *July*—Hon. C. H. Hutchinson



- 1827 John H. Hutchison, Esq.
- 1830 Gerard Callaghan, Esq.
- 1830 *Sept.*—Hon. John Boyle  
Daniel Callaghan, Esq.
- 1833 *Jan.* 29th—Herbert Baldwin,  
Esq. M. D.
- 1837 *Sept.* 11th—Francis Bernard  
Beamish, Esq.
- 
- Youghal.*
- 1559 *Jan.*—John Walsche, esq.  
John Portyngall of Youghal,
- 1585 *April*—Thomas Copenger, esq.  
James Collen, esq.  
Francis Anyas, esq.
- 1613 *April* 26—Edmund Coppinger,  
alderman of Youghal,  
John Forrest, alderman of  
Youghal,
- 1631 *June* 24—Edward Gough,  
alderman of Youghal,  
Theobald Ronaine, alderman of  
Youghal,
- 1639 *Feb.* 26—Edward Gough alder-  
man,  
Theobald Ronaine, alderman,
- 1661 *April* 1—Sir Boyle Maynard,  
Bart. of Curryglass.  
Owen Silver, gent.
- 1692 *Sept.* 19—Hon. Henry Boyle  
of Castlemartyr.  
Robert Fitzgerald, esq. of  
Corkebegg,
- 1695 *Aug.* 10—Hon. Henry Boyle,  
Robert Fitzgerald,
- 1703 *Sept.* 2—Henry Luther, esq.  
of Ballyboy, King's County.  
John Hayman, merchant of  
Youghal,
- 1713 *Nov.* 4—Boyle Smyth, esq. of  
Ballynetra, Waterford,  
Henry Luther, esq.
- 1715 *Nov.* 12—Lieut.-gen. Francis  
Palmer, Dublin,  
Arthur Hyde, esq. of Castle-  
Hyde,
- 1719 *July* 20—Henry Rugg, esq. of  
Ballydaniel, *vice Palmer de-  
ceased,*
- 1721 *Oct.* 9—Arthur Hyde, esq. of  
Castle Hyde, *vice Hyde de-  
ceased,*
- 1727 *Oct.* 10—James Tynte, Esq.  
of Old Bawn, Dublin, and of  
Dunlavan, Wicklow,  
Hon. James O'Brien, of Dublin
- 1758 *April* 26—Arthur Hyde, jun.  
esq. of Castle Hyde, *vice Tynte  
deceased.*
- 1761 *April* 16—Sir John Conway  
Colthurst, Bart. of Ardrum.  
Bellingham Boyle, esq. of  
Glinfield,
- 1768 *June* 30—James Dennis, esq.  
of Dublin,  
Hon. Joseph Lysaght, of Cork,
- 1776 James Uniack, esq.
- 1777 Robert Uniack, esq.
- 1787 John Keane, esq.
- 1806 Hon. J. Bernard,
- 1818 Viscount Bernard,
- 1820 *April* 21—John Hyde, esq.
- 1826 *July* 25—Hon. George Ponsonby
- 1833 *Jan.* 29—John O'Connell, esq.
- 1837 *Sept.* 11,—Frederick John  
Howard, esq.
- 
- Kinsale.*
- 1559 *Jan.*—Sir John Aven, kut. of  
Alincourt Kildare,  
Francis Agarde, esq. of Grange  
Gorman, Dublin and of Fawston  
Staffordshire,
- 1585 *April*—James Galwey, esq. of  
Kinsale,  
Philip Roche, esq. of Kinsale.

- 1613 *April 21*—James Roche Fitz-Philip, of Kinsale  
Dominick Roche, Fitz Richard gent. of Kinsale,
- 1631 *June 13*—Wm. Gallwey, esq. of Kinsale,  
James Roche, esq. of Kinsale,
- 1639 *Feb.*—Patrick Roche Fitz Richard of Kinsale,  
Philip Roche Fitz Richard, esq. of Kinsale,
- 1661 *April 11*—St. John Brodrick, esq. of Ballyamanane,  
Randolph Clayton, esq. of Short Castle,
- 1692 Jonas Stawell of Kilkearns,  
Edward Southwell, esq. of Kinsale and of Kingsweston, Gloucester,
- 1695 *Aug. 15*—Edward Southwell, esq. of Kingsweston, Gloucester,  
James Waller, esq. of Kinsale,
- 1703 *Sept. 2*—Hon. Henry Hawley of Kinsale,  
William Southwell, esq.
- 1713 *Oct. 26*—Edward Southwell, esq. of Kingsweston, Gloucester.  
Hon. Henry Hawley of Kinsale
- 1725 *Sept. 30*—Anthony Stawell, esq. of Kinsale, *vice Hawley deceased*,
- 1725 *Sept. 30*—Sir Richard Meade, Bart of Ballintobber, *vice Stawell, mis-elected*.
- 1727 *Oct. 4th*—Edw. Southwell, Esq of Kingsweston, Gloucester  
Sir Richard Meade, Bart. of Ballintobber
- 1731 *Oct. 22nd*—Brigadier General Gervais Parker, of Dublin, *vice Southwell, deceased*
- 1731 *Oct. 22nd*—Richard Ponsonby, Esq. of Croto, Kerry, *vice Parker, mis-elected*
- 1745 *Oct. 22nd*—Jonas Stawell, Esq of Kinsale, *vice Meade deceased*
- 1761 *April 20th*—J. Follriott, Esq. of Kinsale.  
Edw. Southwell, Esq. of Kingsweston, Gloucester.
- 1765 *Nov. 16th* Agmondisham Vesey, Esq. of Lucan, Dublin, *vice Follriott, deceased*
- 1768 *July 5th*—A. Vesey, Esq. of Lucan, Dublin.  
James Kearney, Esq. of Garrettstown.
- 1783 Cromwell Price, Esq.
- 1790 William Crowley, Esq.
- 1797 Samuel C. Rowley, Esq.
- 1806 H. Martin, Esq.
- 1818 *July*—George Coussmaker
- 1820 *April*—Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. K. C. B.
- 1826 *July 25th*—John Russel, Esq. Upton House.
- 1833 *Jan. 29th*—Lieut. Col. Sampson Stawell.
- 1835 *Feb. 19th*—Lieut. Col. Henry Thomas.
- 1837 *Sept. 11th*—Pierce Mahony, esq
- 1837 *Sept. 11th*—Lieut. Col. Henry Thomas, *vice Pierce Mahony, Esq. mis-elected*.

—————

*Bandon Bridge.\**

- 1613 *April 17*—Sir Richd. Morrison, Knt.  
William Crowe, esq. of Crowe's-nest, near Dublin.
- 1631 *June 17*—Sir Geo. Wentworth, Knt.  
William Wiseman, Esq. of Bandon and Kelbegge.

\* Incorporated March, 30, 1613.

- 1639 *Feb. 21*—Sir Francis Slingsby, Knt. of Kilmore.  
Anthony Doppinge, Esq. of Dublin.
- 1631 *April 4*—Robert Georges, L.L.D. of Kilbrew, Meath.  
John Reade, Esq. Coolereclonge
- 1692 *Sept. 19*—Sir William Moore, Bart. of Roscarbery.  
Edwd. Riggs, Esq. of Riggsdale
- 1695 *Aug. 1*—Edward Riggs, Esq.  
Francis Bernard, Esq. of Castle Mahoone.
- 1703 *Sept. 2*—Francis Bernard, Esq. of Castle Mahoone.  
Richard Gorges, Esq. of Kilbrew, Meath.
- 1713 *Oct. 29*—Francis Bernard, Esq. of Castle Mahoone.  
Martin Bladen, Esq. of Albury Hatch, Essex.
- 1727 *Oct. 23*—George Freke, Esq.  
Stephen Bernard, Esq. of Castle Mahoone.
- 1731 *Oct. 21*—Bellingham Boyle, Esq. of Glinfield, Rathfarnham Dublin, *vice Freke, deceased.*
- 1761 *April 23*—Wm. Conner, Esq.  
Thomas Adderley, Esq. of Innishonan.
- 1766 *Feb. 14*—Francis Bernard, Esq. of Castle Bernard, *vice Conner, deceased.*
- 1768 *July 2*—Francis Bernard, Esq. of Castle Bernard, *vice Conner, deceased.*  
Thomas Adderley, Esq. of Innishonan.
- 1775 W. B. Ponsonby, Esq.,  
Lodge Morris, Esq.
- 1790 B. Chinnery, Esq.
- 1797 Hon. W. O'Callaghan
- 1806 Rt. Hon. George Tierney, of London, & Wimbledon, Surrey
- 1812 *Nov. 21*—Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne.
- 1818 Augustus Wm. James Clifford, Captain R. N.
- 1820 *April 21*—Hon. Jas. Bernard.
- 1826 *July 25*—Rt. Hon. John Wm. Poasonby, Visct. Duncannon.
- 1827 Lord John Russell
- 1831 *June 14*—Sir Augustus Wm. Jas. Clifford, Knt. Capt. R.N.
- 1833 *Jan. 19*—Hon. William Smith Bernard.
- 1835 *Feb. 19*—Joseph Devonsher Jackson.
- 
- Moyallow vulgo Mallow.\**
- 1613 *May 1*—Sam Molyneux, Esq. of Louthstowne, Kildare.  
Sir James Ware, Knt. of Maces-  
town, Dublin
- 1631 *June* William Kingsmill, Esq. of Ballyowen  
Thomas Bettsworth, Esq.
- †1631 *Jan.*—Sir Thomas Wenman, Knt. of Ballintogher, Sligo  
Dunogh O'Brien, Esq. of Dough  
Clare
- 1639 *March 2*—William Kingsmill, Esq. of Ballyowen  
Thomas Beckett, Esq.
- 1641 *May*—Joshua Boyle, Esq. of Castle Lyons, *vice Kingsmill, past hope of recovery.*

\* The town of Mallow and all Lands within the precincts thereof, was on the 27th day of February, 1612, incorporated, to consist of a provost, twelve burgesses and commonalty, and to send two burgesses to Parliament, by the voice of the provost and burgesses.

† This election took place in consequence of new writs having been ordered to issue at the request of Kingsmill and Bettsworth, who had special occasion to be absent in England.

- 1661 *April 25*—Heyward St. Leger, Esq. of Castlemore  
Thomas Pooley, Esq. of Dublin
- 1692 *Sept.*—John Jephson, Esq. of Mallow
- 1695 *Aug.*—William Jephson, Esq. of Mallow.  
Laurence Clayton, Esq. of Mallow
- 1703 *Aug. 31*—Laurence Clayton, Esq. of Mallow  
Bartholomew Purdon, Esq. of Ballyclogh
- 1713 *Nov. 6*—William Jephson, Esq. of Mallow  
Anthony Jephson, Esq. Mallow
- 1715 *Oct. 13*—William Jephson, esq. of Mallow  
Anthony Jephson, Esq. Mallow
- 1716 *June 7*—Wm. Brodrick, Esq. *vice W. Jephson, deceased.*
- 1727 *Nov. 13*—Anthony Jephson, Esq. of Mallow
- 1753 *Oct. 9*—Courthorpe Clayton, Esq. of Anabeli, (*sworn*)
- 1756 *Jan. 13*—Denham Jephson, Esq. of Mallow, *vice Jephson, deceased*
- 1761 *April 16*—Denham Jephson, Esq. of Mallow  
Wm Jephson, Esq. of Mallow
- 1768 *July 6*—Denham Jephson, Esq. of Mallow  
Denham Jephson, Esq. Mallow
- 1783 Sir Jas. Laurence Cotter, Bart
- 1790 J. Longfield, Esq.
- 1812 James Laurence Cotter, Esq.
- 1818 William W. Becher, Esq.
- 1826 *July 25*—C. D. O. Jephson, esq
- 1833 *Jan. 29*—Wm. Joseph O'Neill Daunt, Esq.
- 1835 Charles Denham O. Jephson, Esq. *vice Daunt, mis-elected*
- 1837 *Sept. 6*—Sir C. D. O. Jephson Norreys, Bart.
- 
- Charleville.\**
- 1692 *Sept 19*—George Crofts, Esq. of Churchtown, *expelled the 11th of Oct. for his services to king James.*  
Henry Bowerman, Jun. Esq. of Cooleyne.
- 1695 *Aug. 13*—Hon. Charles Boyle, James Ormesby, Esq. of Athlaccagh, Limerick.
- 1703 *Sept. 1*—George Evans, Esq. of Ballyvenoghe.  
Robert Fitzgerald, Castle Dod.
- 1713 *Nov. 2*—Sir Mathew Deane, Bart. of Dromore.  
Bretridge Badham, Esq. of Ballyheene.
- 1715 *Oct. 27*—Colonel Geo. Evans, of Carassby, Limerick.  
Capt. Wm. Boyle, Castlemartyr
- 1721 *Oct. 5*—Henry Purdon, Esq. of Cork, *vice Evans, deceased.*
- 1725 *Oct. 30*—Hon. Jas. O'Brien, of Dublin, *vice Boyle, deceased.*
- 1727 *Oct. 14*—Pryce Hartstongue, Esq. of Bruff, Limerick.  
John Lysaght, Esq. of Mount North.
- 1743 *March 12*—Edward Barry, Esq. M.D. of Dublin, *vice Hartstongue, deceased.*
- 1759 *Nov. 11*—Hamilton, viscount Dungarvan, *vice Lysaght, created Lord Liste.*
- 1761 *April 21*—Robert Barry, Esq. of Dalky, Dublin.  
Richard Longfield, Esq. of Castle Mary.

\* Charter, dated the 29th day of May. 1671.

- 1768 *July 12*—Hon. James Lysaght, of Mount North.  
Robert Barry, Esq. of Dalky, Dublin.
- 1776 Richard Cox, Esq.  
Thomas Warren, Esq.
- 1783 Rogerson Cotter, Esq.
- 1790 Sir J. Blaquiere.
- 1797 Hon. C. H. Boyle.
- 
- Middleton.\**
- 1692 *Sept. 22*—Thomas Brodrick, Esq. of Middleton.  
George Rogers, Esq. of Ballyknavin, Tipperary.
- 1692 *Oct. 22*—Henry Petty, Esq. of High Wycombe, Bucks, *vice Rogers, returned for Lismore.*
- 1695 *Augt. 7*—Sir Francis Brewster, Knt. of Dublin.  
St. John Brodrick, Esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey.  
*Sept. 20*—Charles Oliver, Esq. of Clonodioy, Limerick, *vice Brodrick, excused by reason of sickness.*
- 1703 *Sept. 9*—St. John Brodrick, Esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey.  
Robert Foulke, esq. of Curraghnehusy.
- 1707 *July 7*—Henry Boyle, Esq. of Castlemartyr, *vice Brodrick, deceased.*
- 1713 *Nov. 2*—Arthur Hyde, Esq.  
Jephson Bustead, Esq.
- 1715 *Oct. 28*—Thomas Brodrick, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey.  
Edward Corker, Esq. of Mucktown, Dublin.
- 1727 *Nov. 2*—Richard Bettesworth, Esq. of Dublin.  
Eaton Stannard, Esq. of Tubber, Dublin.
- 1741 *Oct. 19*—William Annesley, Esq. of Dublin, and of Castlewellan, Downe, *vice Bettesworth, deceased.*
- 1755 *Oct. 30*—Hon. Jas. Hamilton, (visct. Limerick,) of Dundalk, Louth, *vice Stannard, deceased.*
- 1758 *April 21*—James St. John Jeffreys, Esq. of Blarney, *vice Hamilton, become Earl of Clanbrassill.*
- 1759 *Oct. 26*—Francis Andrews, LL.D. of Dublin, *vice Annesley, created lord Annesley.*
- 1761 *April 11*—Thos. Brodrick, esq. James St. John Jeffreys, Esq. of Blarney.
- 1768 *July 2*—Jas. St. John Jeffreys, Esq. of Blarney.  
Edward Brodrick, Esq.
- 1776 Henry Brodrick, Esq.
- 1783 Thomas Piggott, Esq.  
Arthur Dawson, Esq.
- 1791 B. B. Woodward, Esq.
- 1797 R. Harding, Esq.
- 1799 Major-general J. F. Cradock.
- \* —
- Baltimore.†*
- 1613 *April 20*—Sir Thomas Croke, Knt. of Baltimore.  
Henry Pierce, Esq. of Dublin.
- 1631 *June 1*—Lott Peere, Esq.  
Edward Skipwith, Esq.  
*Dec.*—James Travers, Esq. *vice Peere, absent in England on special occasions.*
- 1639 *Feb. 24*—Bryan Jones, Esq.  
Henry Knyveton, Esq.
- 1661 *April 10*—Sir Nicholas Purdon Knt. of Ballyclough.  
Richard Townsend, Esq. of Castle Townsend.

\* Charter, dated January 2, 1670.

† Charter, dated March 25, 1613.

- 1692 *Sept.* 19—Col. Thos. Beecher, Sen. of Sherky and Castle Mahlowne.  
Edward Richardson, gent. of Moorstown, Castlemore.
- 1695 *July* 13—Col. T. Beecher, sen. Edward Richardson, gent.
- 1703 *Aug.* 19—Piercy Freke, Esq. of Rathbarry.  
Thomas Beecher, Esq. Sherky.
- 1707 *July* 5—Edward Riggs, Esq. of Riggsdale, *vice Freke, deceased*
- 1709 *May* 10—Francis Langston, esq. *vice Beecher, deceased.*
- 1713 *Oct.* 26 —Hon. Richard Barry, Michael Beecher, Esq.
- 1715 *Nov.* 1—Hon. Wm. Southwell, Michael Beecher, Esq.
- 1721 *Sept.* 26—Sir Percy Freke, Bart. of Castle Freke, *vice Southwell, deceased.*
- 1727 *Oct.* 5—Sir Percy Freke, bart. of Castle Freke.  
Rich. Tonson, Esq. Dunkettle.
- 1728 *April* 27—Sir John Freke, bart. of Castle Freke, *vice Percy Freke, deceased.*
- 1761 *April* 27—Sir John Freke, bart. Richard Tonson, Esq.
- 1761 *Nov.* 30—William Clements, Esq. of Dublin, *vice Freke, returned for the City of Cork.*
- 1768 *July* 2—Sir John Freke, Bart. of Castle Freke.  
Richd. Tonson, Esq. Baltimore
- 1775 J. Deane,
- 1778 William Evans,
- 1781 James Chatterton,
- 1783 Lord Sudley,  
Richard Longfield,
- 1790 Richard Grace,
- 1797 George Evans.
- Clonakilty. \**
- 1613 *May* 3—Sir Edward Harris, Knt. of Cahirmoney.  
Sir Henry Gosnell, Knt.
- 1634 *June* 19—Sir Robt. Travers, knt Philip Monwaring, Esq.
- 1639 *Feb.* 24—Sir Robt. Travers, knt Peregrin Banastre, Esq.
- 1661 *April* 8—Joshua Boyle, Esq. of Castle-Lyons.  
Arthur Freke, Esq.
- 1692 *Sept.*—Sir Percy Freke, bart. of Castle Freke.  
Francis Bernard, Esq. of Castle Mahoone.
- 1695 *Aug.* 12—Sir Percy Freke, bart Bryan Townsend, esq. of Castle Townsend.
- 1703 *Sept.* 1—Sir Ralph Freke, bart. of Castle Freke.  
Lient.-col. George Freke,
- 1713 *Oct.* 28—Sir Ralph Freke, bart Brigadier-gen. George Freke.
- 1715 *Oct.* 17—Sir Ralph Freke, bart Brigadier-gen. George Freke.
- 1717 *Sept.*—Richard Cox, Esq. of Dunmanway, *vice Sir R. Freke, deceased.*
- 1725 *Sept.* 16—Fras. Bernard, jun. Esq. *vice Cox, deceased.*
- 1727 *Oct.* 16—Francis Bernard, jun. Esq. of Castle Mahoone.  
Sir Richard Cox, bart. of Dunmanway.
- 1761 *May* 1—Richard, Lord Boyle, of Castlemartyr.  
Sir Richard Cox, bart. of Dunmanway.
- 1761 *Nov.* 27—Henry Sheares, Esq. of Golden Bush, *vice Lord Boyle, returned for the County of Cork.*
- 1766 *Feb.* 15—Mathew Parker, Esq. of Youghal, *vice Cox, deceased*

\* Charter, dated May 5, 1613.

- 1768 *July 7*—Richard Longfield, esq  
of Castle Mary.  
Riggs Falkiner, Esq. of Cork.
- 1776 Thomas Adderly,  
A. Wood,
- 1784 Charles O'Neill,
- 1792 Sir J. C. Colthurst,
- 1793 Viscount Boyle,
- 1794 J. Hobson, Jun.
- 1797 Thomas Prendergast.
- 
- Castlemartyr.\**
- 1692 *Sept. 19*—Sir Richard Hull,  
Knt. of Leamcon.  
Robt. Pooley, Esq. of Dublin.
- 1695 *Aug. 17*—Robert Pooley, Esq.  
of Dublin.  
Samuel Morris, Esq. of Bally-  
beggon, Kerry.
- 1703 *Sept. 7*—Thos. Keightley, Esq.  
of Dublin.  
Joseph Deane, Esq. of Dublin.
- 1703 *Oct. 18*—Robt Fitzgerald, Esq  
of Corkbeg, *vice Keightley,*  
*returned for the County of*  
*Kildare.*
- 1703 *Nov. 23*—Sir Thomas Dilkes,  
Knt. *vice Deane, returned*  
*for the County of Dublin.*
- 1709 *May 10*—St. John Brodrick,  
Esq. of Corke, *vice Dilkes,*  
*deceased.*
- 1713 *Nov. 14*—Wm. Southwell, Esq  
Robert Oliver, Esq. of Clonod-  
foy, Limerick.
- 1715 *Oct. 29*—Bartholomew Purdon,  
Esq. of Ballyclogh.  
Charles Coote, Esq. of Mount  
Coote, Limerick.
- 1627 *Oct. 20*—Bartholomew Purdon,  
Esq. of Ballyclogh.  
John Fitzgerald, Esq. of Bally-  
nacorr.
- 1728 *April 18*—Michael O'Bryen  
Dilkes, Esq. of Dublin, *vice*  
*Fitzgerald, deceased.*
- 1737 *Oct. 25*—Thomas Evans, Esq.  
of Milltown, *vice Purdon, de-*  
*ceased*
- 1753 *Oct. 23*—John Lysaght, Jun.,  
Esq. of Mount North, *vice*  
*Evans, deceased.*
- 1761 *April 22*—Anthony Malone, esq  
John Magill, Esq. of Dublin.
- 1768 *July 18*—Sir John Conway  
Colthurst, Bart. of Ardrum.  
Attiwell Wood, Esq.
- 1773 Sir J. Colthurst, Bart.
- 1775 J. Bennet, Esq.
- 1776 Riggs Falkiner, Esq.
- 1783 B. Chinnery, Esq.
- 1790 Sir James Lau, Cotter, Bart.  
C. O'Neill, Esq.
- 1792 J. Hobson, jun. Esq.
- 1795 T. Prendergast, Esq.
- 1797 J. Townscud, Esq.
- 
- Doneraile.†*
- 1692 *Sept. 19*—John St. Leger, Esq.  
of Doneraile.  
Arthur St. Leger, Esq. of  
Doneraile.
- 1695 *Aug. 13*—John Hayes, Esq.  
Edward Denny, Esq. of Tralee,  
Kerry.
- 1703 *Sept. 14*—Sir Francis Brewster,  
Knt. of Dublin.  
William Phillips, gent.
- 1703 *March 20*—Joseph Kelly, Esq.  
of Kellymount, Kilkenny, *vice*  
*Brewster, deceased.*
- 1713 *Oct. 28*—Sir John St. Leger,  
Knt. of Dublin and Grangemel-  
lan, Kildare.  
Bartholomew Purdon, Esq. of  
Ballyclogh.

\* Charter, dated July 28, 1674.

† Charter, dated May 1, 1679.

- 1715 *Oct.* 19—Hon. Arthur St. Leger Doneraile.  
William Cansabon, Esq. of Carrig.
- 1727 *Oct.* 11—John Waller, Esq. of Castletown, Limerick.  
Jephson Bustead, Esq.
- 1727 *Oct.* 11—Hon. Hayes St. Leger of Doneraile, *vice Bustead, misselected.*
- 1743 *Oct.* 20—William Harward, Esq. of Doneraile, *vice Waller, deceased.*
- 1751 *Oct.* 25—Sir John Conway Colthurst, Bart. of Ardrum, *vice St. Leger, become Viscount Doneraile.*
- 1761 *April* 21—John St. Leger, esq. of Grangemellan, Kildare.  
Sentleger Aldworth, Esq. of Newmarket.
- 1768 *July* 8—Sentleger Sentleger, Esq. of Doneraile.  
Richard Aldworth, Jun. of Newmarket.
- 1776 Hayes St. Leger, Esq.
- 1783 James Chatterton, Esq.
- 1788 J. Harrison, Esq.
- 1790 J. Bagwell, Esq.
- 1792 J. Maxwell, Esq.
- 1797 P. Holmes, Esq.  
John Townsend, Esq.
- 1798 Hon. B. St. Leger.
- — —
- Rathcormac.\**
- 1692 *Sept.* 19—James Barry, Esq. of Rathcormac.  
Robert Foulke, Esq. of Curraghchensy.
- 1695 *July* 29—James Barry, Esq. of Rathcormac.  
Robert Foulke, Esq. of Curraghchensy.
- 1703 *Aug.* 20—James Barry, Esq. of Rathcormac.  
Sir Daniel Gahan, Knt.
- 1703 *Nov.* 2—John Silver, Esq. *vice Barry, returned for Dungarvan*
- 1713 *Nov.* 7—James Barry, Esq. of Rathcormac.  
Edward Corker, Esq. of Mucktown, Dublin.
- 1715 *Oct.* 19—James Barry, Esq. of Rathcormac.  
Jephson Bustead, Esq.
- 1715 *Jan.* 2—James Tynte, Esq. of Old Bawn, Dublin, *vice Barry, returned for Dungarvan.*
- 1727 *Nov.* 9—Redmoud Barry, Esq. of Rathcormack.  
James Barry, Esq. of Rathcormack
- 1727 *Feb.* 9—William Fitz Herbert, Esq. of Shercock, Cavan, *vice Barry returned for Tallagh.*
- 1743 *Oct.* 26—Joseph Leeson, Esq. of Russellstown, Wicklow, *vice J. Barry, deceased.*
- 1743 *Oct.* 26—Brettridge Badham, Esq. of Ballyheene or Rockfield *vice Fitz Herbert deceased.*
- 1745 *Oct.* 19—John Magill, Esq. of North Strand, Dublin, *vice Badham deceased.*
- 1756 *May* 26—Abraham Devonsher, Esq. of Kilshannig, *vice Leeson, become Lord Russborough*
- 1761 *April* 18—James Dennis, Esq. of Dublin.  
Abraham Devonsher, Esq. of Kilshanick.
- 1768 *July* 1—Abraham Devonsher, Esq. of Kilshanick.  
James Barry, Esq. Rathcormac
- 1776 William Tenson, Esq.  
F. B. Beamish, Esq.
- 1783 S. Hamilton, Esq.
- 1784 Rt. Hon. T. Orde,
- 1790 H. Duquerry, Esq.  
J. P. Curran, Esq.
- 1797 N. Boyle, Esq.  
C. McDonnell, Esq.
- 1798 William Bagwell, Esq.

\* Charter, dated March 11, 1681.

Note—Several of the titles of Baronet and Knight, prefixed to the names of members, were conferred upon, or accrued to them after their return to parliament.



MEMBERS RETURNED TO KING JAMES' PARLIAMENT OF  
1689.

- County of Cork*—Justin Mac Carty, Esq.—Sir Richard Nagle, Knt.  
*City of Cork*—Sir James Cotter, Knt.—John Galway, Esq.  
*Youghal*—Thomas Uniacke, Alderman—Edward Gough, Alderman.  
*Kinsale*—Andrew Murrrough, Esq.—Miles de Courcy, Esq.  
*Bandon Bridge*—Charles M'Carty, Esq. of Ballea—Daniel M'Carty, Reagh, Esq.  
*Mallow*—John Barret, Esq. of Castlemore—David Nagle, Esq. of Carragowne  
*Charleville*—John Baggot, sen., Esq. of Baggotstown—John Power, Esq. of Kilballane.  
*Midleton*—Dermot Long, Esq.—John Longan, Esq.  
*Baltimore*—Daniel O'Donovan, Esq.—Jeremiah Donovan, Esq.  
*Rathcormack*—James Barry, Esq.—Edward Powell, Esq.  
*Doneraile*—Donnell O'Donovan, Esq.—John Baggot, jun., Esq. of Baggotstown.  
*Clonakilty*—Lieut. Col. Owen M'Carthy, Esq.—Daniel Mac Fion Mac Carthy, Esq.

The names of 1 protestants of the County and City of Cork and their families, who fled from King James the 2d, with the yearly value of their estates, both real and personal, and incomes arising out of offices, selected from a manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, entitled, "A list of such protest: of Irl: as are lately fled out of ye kingd. for safety of yr lives, & ye yearly value of yr estates, now eith<sup>r</sup> sequestred by ye papists in Irl, or so kept from ye sd protests yt they neith<sup>r</sup> doe nor can receive profit out of yr estates."

<i>Real Estates.</i>	
Edward, Lord bishop of Cloyne, wife and 6 children . . . . .	£500
Allen, Charles, w. and 7 ch. . . . .	100
Aldworth, Richard of Dublin, w. and 6 ch. (besides an income of £300 arising out of offices, and £300 out of estates in Eng- land.) . . . . .	200
Aldworth, Boyle, w. and 2 ch. . . . .	500
Amory, Th . . . . .	200
Arnold, Richard, w. and 2 ch. . . . .	110
Arnot, William, (besides £100 personal estate) . . . . .	200
Bayly, Jo. w. and 3 ch. (besides £20 personal estate) . . . . .	120
Barret, Fr. w. and 6 ch. (besides £100 personal estate . . . . .	70
Beecher, Th. w. and 7 ch. . . . .	895
Betsworth, Petr, w. and 7 ch. . . . .	150
Bechworth, Richard, w and 1 ch . . . . .	100
Birne, Jo. Kinsale, w and 3 ch. . . . .	290
Bishop, William, 5 ch. . . . .	150
Boles, Richard w. and 2 ch. . . . .	200
Boyle, Richard, w. and 4 ch. . . . .	360
Butler, Ruth, w. and 8 ch. . . . .	120
Busted, Mich. w. and 3 ch. . . . .	187

Burt, John, of Tallow, co. Cork	100	Finch, Th. w. 3 ch., (besides £158 personal estate) . . . . .	260
Ballard, William, w. and 8 ch.	310	Follyot, Jo. w. 3 ch. . . . .	560
Cary, Petr. w. and 3 ch. . . . .	259	Freak, Percy, w. and 1 ch. . . . .	520
Cary, Eliz widow . . . . .	100	Franklin, Jos. . . . .	105
Cartwright, Jo. w. and 4 ch. (be- sides £31 personal estate) . . . . .	110	Gash, Jo. . . . .	140
Carty, Kath. widow one ch. . . . .	200	Gething, Sir Rd. and his mother (besides an income of £35 arising out of offices) . . . . .	950
Clayton, Dorothy spinster . . . . .	100	Gibbons, Jo. C. 1 ch., (besides £44 personal estate) . . . . .	120
Clayton, Laurence . . . . .	590	Gibbons, Jo. jun. Shanagolden w	125
Cooke, Richard . . . . .	410	Gibbons, Bath. (£300 personal estate) . . . . .	
Cooke, Jo. of Youghal . . . . .	150	Gilman, Rob. w. and 6 ch. . . . .	120
Cox, Richd w. and 6 ch. . . . .	160	Gookin, Mary, spinster . . . . .	100
Courthop, Jo. w. . . . .	700	Gookin, Rob. w. 1 ch. . . . .	300
Courthop, Martha widow (besides £20 personal estate) . . . . .	*900	Gookin, Vincent, w. . . . .	500
Colborn, Steph. . . . .	160	Groves, Abr. w. and 2 ch. . . . .	300
Coursy, Henry (besides £100 personal estate) . . . . .	43	Haughton, Epaphroditus, w. . . . .	181
Covert, Chr. widower 4 ch. (besides £20 personal estate) . . . . .	300	Haughton, Geo. minor. . . . .	215
Cross, Epinetus, wife and 4 ch. (besides £300 personal estate) . . . . .	230	Hawkins, Jo. w. and 4 ch. . . . .	190
Croft, George, Jun. w. and 2 ch	260	Harmar, Jo. . . . .	120
Cross, Haws . . . . .	370	Harmar, Wm. . . . .	140
Davys, Rowl, clk. . . . .	120	Hewit, Tho. Bandon, 2 ch . . . . .	140
Dallacourt, Ja. . . . .	200	Hersey, Anthy . . . . .	235
Daunt Jo. 2 ch. . . . .	100	Heyrick, Gershom . . . . .	250
Daunt, Thos. w 2 ch. . . . .	100	Hoar, Edw. w. 3 ch. . . . .	500
Dawly, Hen. . . . .	260	Hovel Wm. . . . .	
Dean, Rob. w. . . . .	140	Hodder Fr. Dublin, w. (besides £85 personal estate) . . . . .	150
Dean, Sir Matth. w. 4 ch . . . . .	†1500	Hodder, Wm. 5 ch. . . . .	800
Duncombe, Noblet. . . . .	230	Honnor, Jo. w. . . . .	147
Evans, J. . . . .	540	Hull, Sir Rd. w. 3 ch., . . . . .	800
Farren, Th . . . . .	155	Hull, Wm. w. 4 ch. . . . .	150
Farmer, Sam. Youghal, w. 2 ch. £200 personal estate . . . . .		Jepson, Jo. w. . . . .	800
FzGerald, Dean, of Cloin, w. . . . .	240	Jervis, Sam. . . . .	120
Fennell, Jo. . . . .	134	Inchiquin, Erl w. 2 sons. . . . .	2530
Fenwick, Char. w. and 6 ch. . . . .	160	Knowles Ths. w. 3 ch. . . . .	100

\* In the Manuscript doubtful whether 990 or 90.

† From the great amount of this property, it seems probable that it consisted in part of the jointure of Sir Matthew Deane's last wife, who was the widow of an Earl of Barrymore. Sir Matthew was a merchant.

Langton, Jo w. 5 ch., (besides an income of £200 arising out of offices).....	250	Sylier, Mary of Youghall widow 1 daughter (besides £50 personal estate) .....	140
Lawton, Abraham .....	120	Smart, Rob. w. 5 ch.....	150
Lenthall, Wm. w. 3 ch. (besides £42 arising out of offices)....	210	Smith, — w. 2 ch. (besides £60 personal estate).....	100
Lysaught, Nic. ....	320	Smith, Jo. w. 6 ch....	150
Lucas, <i>qu?</i> Nat (besides £100 personal estate).....	126	Spencer, Jo. Youghall, mother and wife (besides £90 personal estate) .....	55
Maynard, Sam. w.....	340	Stawghton, Wm. ....	108
Moore, Barry 1 son, (£120 personal estate) .....		Stowell, Jonas w. 2 ch.....	600
Moore, Sir Samuel w. 2 ch. (besides £178 personal estate)..	650	Steward, Rd. mother, wife and 3 ch.....	150
Moore, Wm. w. 2 ch.....	400	Strange, Jo., br. and ch. sister (besides £20 personal estate) ..	90
Morris, Apollon, w. 2 ch.....	120	Strange, Fr. w. 5. ch. (besides £41 personal estate) .....	110
Mitchell, Ths. 4 ch. (besides £250 personal estate) .....	400	Tynt, Hen.....	500
Nicholls, Edw.....	120	Townsend, Brien w. 4 ch.....	300
Newman, Rd. w. 2 ch.....	250	Townsend, Fr. w. 5 ch.....	310
Newenham, Jo. w. 3 ch.....	570	Townsend, Horatio .....	100
Peard, Hen.....	160	Travers, Robt.....	110
Piggot, Tho. of Chetwin.....	550	Tuckey, Tim. w. & 1 son.....	196
Pyne, Rd. w. 3 ch.....	688	Tuckey, Th. w.....	100
Purdon, Adam w. 1 ch.....	300	Twogood, Sampson ..	450
Rayman, Anth. 7 3h.....	300	Wade, Ric.....	100
Redwood, Th. ....	100	Walker, Thos .....	100
Riggs, Edw. w. 5 ch. (besides an income of £120 arising out of offices) .....	800	Wallis, Thos. w. 2 ch.....	200
Roberts, Jo. ....	100	Walton, Jo. w. 2 ch.....	190
Roberts, Fr. w.....	600	Walton, Swithin, mother & sister (besides £30 personal estate) ..	80
Roberts, Randal w. 8 ch.....	160	Warren, Wallis, mother, w. and 3 ch.....	110
Rogers, Robt. w. 5 ch.....	350	Warner, Wm. ....	160
Rogers, Geo. 7 ch.....	400	Warner, Thos. 2 brothers....	150
Rogers, Rob. w. 6 ch.....	400	Watkins, Jo. w. 6 ch. ....	111
Ronour, Wm. (£38 personal property, and an income of £200 arising out of offices)..		Webber, Mich. w. 1 ch.....	150
Syng, Geo. w.....	100	White, Jo.....	100
		White, Wm. w. 4 ch.....	200
		Willes, Th. w. 1 ch., (besides £57 personal estate) .....	99

The names of persons who forfeited estates in the year 1688, in the County and liberties of Cork, with the value of their estates, and the rents at which they were set. This list does not include king James or the earl of Clancarty, who forfeited immense possessions.

- 
- Barrett, Colonel John—about 12000 acres, barony of Barretts, £1330 17 9  
set at £1112.
- Barry, Edward—barony of Barrymore, £258 12 6.
- Barry, John Barry, of Derryloone—barony of Ibane and Barryroe, £50.
- Browne, Nicholas—barony of Imokilly and Youghal, £125, set at £99 5.
- Coppinger, Walter—South liberties, £60, set at £56.
- Coppinger, Thomas—North Suburbs of Cork and Barrymore. £74 6.
- Coppinger, Thomas—South liberties, £112, set at £50.
- Coppinger, Thomas, for life—City of Cork, £38, set at £25.
- Driscoll, Cornelius—barony of West Carbery, £35, set at £25, and barony  
of Condons and Clongibbons, £120, set at £100.
- Galway, Arthur, or Ignatius Gould—South Liberties, £43 15, set at £21 10.
- Galway, Walter—barony of West Carbery, £50.
- Galway, Edward—barony of West Carbery, £27, set at £20.
- Galway, Edward—barony of Carbery, £502, set at £185 9
- Gould, Ignatius, or Arthur Galway—Cork city, £280 10, set at £233 14.
- Gould, Ignatius, or Arthur Galway—South liberties, £72, set at £67.
- Gould, Ignatius—Liberties, £15.
- Gould, Ignatius—Equity of redemption of Ballyphilip, sold for £10.
- M'Carty, Charles—£635.
- M'Carty, Charles, of Ardaclugg—barony of Muskerry, £255, set at £242.
- M'Carty, Charles, of Toonadrome—£136, set at £117.
- M'Carty, Teige, of Agliss—£357, set at £317.
- Murrough, Andrew, of Ballintyrry, barony of Barrymore, £80.
- Murrough, Andrew, of Kileoolishill—£77.
- Nagle, Sir Richard—barony of Fermoy, £31.
- Nagle, Pierce—baronies of Fermoy and Duhallow, £502 2 6, set at  
£412 2 6.
- Roache, Maurice—Kinsale, £8.
- Sarsfield, Patrick—barony of Barrymore and Cork, £154, set at £121.
- Sarsfield, Dominick—barony of Barrymore, £280, set at £269.
- Wray, Sir Drury, for life—St. Laurence's Chapel, or three messuages, £10,  
set at £1.

Proprietors of land in the liberties of Cork at the time of the Down survey, with the names of their estates.\*

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*St. Finn Barr's Parish.*

- Stephen Coppinger, Ballintemple—117 acres.  
 Parson of Christ Church, North Maghin—133 acres.  
 Edward Gallway fitz William, North Ballinure—82 acres.  
 John Roche fitz James and Richard Roche, South Ballinure and Ballinorea, 169 acres.  
 Patrick Meade, Ballinloghy—114 acres.  
 James Roche and Patrick Roche, Knock Irea—81 acres.  
 Stephen Coppinger, Ballincurrig—153 acres.  
 Richard Roche, Downdannon—102 acres; Lahanabegg—61 acres.  
 James Ronane, Shaghybegg—48 acres.  
 The Lazars of St. Stephen's parish, Spittle-land—84 acres.  
 Maurice Roche fitz John, Croghydohoyge—1 acre.  
 George Gould, the younger, Killinrendowny—122 acres.  
 John Drouny, Freagh—9 acres.  
 The dean of St. Finn Barr's, Carrigdeeaning.  
 Stephen Roche, jun., Thomas Coppinger, esq., James Gould fitz Stephen, and James Gould fitz David, Farrandaghadoney and Clashdaffe—97 acres.  
 John Gallway, Ballyphichane—153 acres.  
 The dean of Cork, Farrannateige—60 acres.  
 Thomas Gould, esq. Hugarland—25 acres.  
 The bishop of Cork, Inchygeagan—151 acres.  
 Ditto, Ballynaspigbegg—133 acres; Ballinaspigmore—136 acres.  
 William Ronayne, Ballingillane—139 acres.  
 Earl of Cork, Ballyagon—57 acres.  
 Stephen Roche the younger, Ardarostig—108 acres.  
 Thomas Gould, esq. Lehannaghmore—548 acres.  
 Lord of Muskerry, Garranedarragh—62 acres.  
 William Ronane, Dougheloon—199 acres.  
 William Ronane, Knockilishin—137 acres.  
 Lord Muskerry, Gortigawlane—234 acres.  
 George Gould, jun. Ballycurrine—340 acres.  
 James Roche fitz John, Carrycannaway—285 acres.  
 Stephen Roche the younger, Grange—203 acres.  
 James Ronane, Knocknamalogue—90 acres.  
 Bog, in common to the adjacent towns—101 acres.

\* Several of these lands were restored to the proprietors, some were forfeited again in 1688, a few belonged to Protestants and were not forfeited.

*Carrigoline Parish.*

Dominick Coppinger, Doghlish—137 acres.

Patrick Gould, Ardarigg—34 acres.

William Hoore, Monygormy—673 acres.

James Ronane, Rochtowne, Monfieldstowne, Knockinnecallagh, and Ould Court—725 acres.

Robert Hally, Ballindoohig—131 acres.

Stephen Coppinger, Castletreasure—456 acres.

James Lavallin, West Rathnicullig—140 acres.

Ditto, East Rathnicullig—95 acres.

John Roche fitz Edward, Ballywesigg—268 acres.

*Inchiky Parish.*

Pierce Gogan, Ballintawny—181 acres.

William Gogan and Pierce Gogan, Ballinvoltig and Insking—273 acres.

Guly O' Leahy, Killmurryhine—103 acres; Ballinvriensig—252 acres.

*Ballyneboy Parish.*

Lord of Muskerry, Ballycranigg—199 acres.

*Part of Killcrohane Parish.*

Lord Killmallock, Corrihinne—246 acres.

David Gould, East Ballinory—262 acres.

*Rathcony Parish.\**

George Gould, the younger, Ballinriskig—354 acres.

Catherine Creagh, widow, Ballinerokig—129 acres.

Thomas Gould, esq. Loattybegg—106 acres.

William Creagh, Banduffe—163 acres; Ballyhearon—129 acres.

George Meagh, Ratheoany—146 acres.

Thomas Gould, Ballyphillip—133 acres.

William Creagh, Latchardane—64 acres.

Loattimore unforfeited—100 acres.

Knockavaragan do.

Glebe—7 acres.

\* Lands in several other parishes seem to be included here.

William Creagh, of Cork, by mortgage, Pouleacurry—north half plowland, and south half plowland—120 acres.

Daniel M'Carty, Killvellig—181 acres.

Patrick Lavallen, Culcōwen and Farrenrostig—1433 acres.

Murtogh O'Brine, Ballynehine—312 acres; Killcully—115 acres; Cahorra—115 acres; Killeronane—170 acres, and Ballinvarrig—392 acres.

David Barry, Rahinsky—152 acres; Killindonnell—174 acres; Moneard—409 acres; Rathpeakane—387 acres.

Patrick Lavallen, and David Barry, Boellibeg—120 acres.

Cahergall unforfeited—109 acres.

Glebe land—5 acres.

Ballyhasty—162 acres.

East Killgarriffe—240 acres.

West Killgarriffe—201 acres.

Lord Muskerry, Killard, Killishill and Ballymyarrane—291 acres.

Ditto, Ballycamine—103 acres; Curryniroghowe—219 acres; Currykippane and Ballyskincene—276 acres.

John Long, Clogheene—251 acres.

Glebe land—4 acres.

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*Shandon Parish.*

David Galway, Ballynemoight—211 acres.

Stephen Coppinger, Ballyvolane—144 acres.

William Gould, Killnappe—115 acres.

James Galway, Commons—164 acres.

William Gould, Farrenfierish—49 acres.

John Lambard, Rathmore—71 acres.

Anstace Tirry, *alias* Gould, Glawinekiltane—43 acres.

David Lambard, Carrigeneveage—31 acres.

Glebe land—2 acres.

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*The prices of Provisions in July, 1770, were as follows:—*

Wheat, £1 5s 9d. per bag—Oatmeal, 3s. 4d. per peck—Potatoes, 7d. per weight—Fresh Butter, 6d. per pound—Salt Butter, 5d. per pound—Mutton, 3½d. per pound—Beef, 4d. per pound—Pork, 2d. per pound.

*A list of Prices taken some time in July in each year.*

Year.	Weight of the 6 penny Household loaf.			Wheat per Bag.	Oatmeal per Peck.	Potatoes per Weight.
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>drs.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1771	5	4	0	23 0	2 8	0 5
1772	4	15	0	27 6	3 3	0 7
1773	4	10	0	28 6	2 2	.....
1774	4	4	0	30 6	.....	0 10
1775	5	0	1	27 0	2 0	0 4
1776	5	0	7	24 6	3 0	0 8
1777	5	7	2	24 0	2 0	0 3½
1778	4	6	4	29 6	2 8	0 5
1779	5	15	5	21 0	2 2	0 3
1780	6	5	1	18 6	2 2	0 3
1781	4	11	0	25 0	2 8	0 6
1782	4	4	0	30 0	2 8	0 4
1783	4	6	0	30 6	3 8	0 9
1784	3	12	7	31 0	3 4	0 6
1785	5	15	5	21 0	2 0	0 2
1786	4	8	2	27 6	3 8	0 9
1787	4	14	0	25 6	3 0	0 3½
1788	5	0	1	24 6	3 0	0 4
1789	4	2	0	31 6	2 8	0 4
1790	3	13	6	31 9	3 4	0 6
1791	4	1	0	31 0	3 8	0 5
1792	.....	.....	.....	23 0	3 0	0 3½
1793	4	2	2	28 1	3 8	0 10
1794	3	5	1	36 0	3 8	0 4
1795	3	2	0	41 6	4 0	0 4
1796	3	4	4	39 6	4 0	0 9½
1797	4	9	0	22 3	.....	.....
1798	3	7	2	32 0	.....	.....
1799	3	5	6	34 9	4 4	0 8
1800	1	14	0	59 0	8 8	1 4



## ADDENDA.

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- |   | A.D. |
|---|------|
| <p>The convent of Augustin hermits at the south side of the city of Cork, now called the Red-abbey, was founded by Patrick de Courcy, baron of Kinsale.</p>   | 1420 |
| <p>Skiddy's castle was built by John Skiddy, who was the same year bailiff of the city. This castle was rented by the Crown as a powder magazine until 1785, shortly after which it was taken down.</p>   | 1445 |
| <p>The lord president of Munster imposed heavy fines upon the mayor, aldermen, and others, and sentenced them to imprisonment during pleasure, for refusing to attend the divine service of the reformed churches. The following are their names and the fines imposed. Wm. Sarsfield, mayor, £100—Edmond Galway, gent. £60—Edm. Morrogh, merchant, £60—Thomas Coppinger, gent. £60—Henry Gold fitz Adam, merchant, £50—John Tyrrie, fitz Francis, merchant, £50—Andrew Galway, gent. (<i>exonerated because " sese conformavit "</i>) £50—Walter Coppinger, gent. £100—Jeffrey Galway, sovereign of Kinsale, £100—Phil Roche, of Kinsale, burgess, £50—Jas. Meagh of Kinsale, burgess, £50—Robert Meagh, of Kinsale, burgess, £50—Patrick Martell, of Kinsale, burgess, £40. Some months afterwards the following persons were fined £100 each, and ordered to be imprisoned during his majesty's pleasure for the same offence. Dominick Roche, merchant—John Borenaugh, alderman—David Meaghe, sheriff—David Tirrye Fitzstephens. The goods of these persons were sold for payment of the fines.</p> | 1606 |
| <p><i>July 1</i>—A bye-law was made by the corporation, whereby</p>   | 1609 |

A. D.  
1609

it was enacted, that the office of mayoralty should be supplied successively by the old mayors of the city in turn, beginning on the election monday in the following year with "the first ancientest mayor," and that any mayor who refused to take his turn should give notice of the same upon the first of July, the day appointed for the naming of the succeeding mayor, and pay a fine of £30 to the use of the corporation; and that the "next ancientest mayor" should then be elected, and so upon the refusal of each, a like fine should be paid; and when the course of succession of the old mayors should have expired by "effluxion of time, or by refusal and payment of fines," that then the office of mayoralty should be supplied by the "ancientest bailiffs and sheriffs, each to be elected and to succeed according to his antiquity unless some impediment such as insufficiency or disability should appear, when the next capable should succeed, and that every bailiff or sheriff who refused to accept the office should give notice upon the first of July, and pay a fine of £20 when "the next ancientest as aforesaid" should be elected. And it was at the same time made a bye-law, that from thenceforth for ever none should be elected to the office, but such as had been sheriffs or bailiffs before their election.

*July 28*—A bye-law having been made in the time of W. Sarsfield mayor, to the effect that "in regard of the great charge of the city, and strangers taking up the benefit which might redound to the decayed citizens' children," no person born out of the said city, and whose parents were not natives of the same, should be retained by any of the said city, as a servant, prentice, or partner, to intercourse merchandize or other trades, unless he first found sureties, after his partnership or prenticeship ended, to marry one of this city, or otherwise to make his continual dwelling within the same, and be contributory to all charge and talliage as other freemen; and that such of the same quality as were prentices then or partners in the said city should perform as aforesaid, or in case of their resolving to retire to their natives, that they should upon oath deliver the total of their stock before the mayor and sheriffs, and pay a fine of £10 out of each £100 of the value, and in case they failed to do so,

that their goods should be retained; but said bye-law having proved defective, another was made on this day for supplying the defects, which was similar to the last, except that a fine of £20 was thereby directed to be levied on the goods of any person taking apprentices, partners, &c. contrary to the same, and the bodies of offenders were ordered to be committed to gaol for performance of same; and it was enacted that every mayor should see executed and collected said fines, on pain of a fine of £100.

*Aug. 3.*—A bye law was made appointing Thomas Gould Fitzwilliam, chamberlain of the corporation until the 28th day of the following October, at which time he was to account before the mayor, sheriffs, and council, and then another was to be chosen in his stead and sworn, and thenceforth a new chamberlain annually. It was at the same time enacted that no sheriff should for the future have any intermeddling with the city revenue.

A bye-law was made “for the better enabling the corporation to pay their debts, and discharge their prize wines out of mortgage, and for making up their common work,” whereby it was enacted that the customs specified in a schedule, written under the note of said bye law in the council book, should be levied for three years, and should afterwards be continued or discontinued as should appear most convenient, which customs should be let to farm customers, or collectors should be appointed from month to month, and a true account should be delivered by the chamberlain every saturday. Strangers however were thereby exempt from paying the new customs. In 1612, this bye-law was further confirmed on the 26th of June, until the Monday night after the next Michaelmas.

*Aug. 30.*—A jury was empanelled, to enquire and present whether the stone house, erected by John Roche Fitz John, without the north gate of the city, was likely to be prejudicial or hurtful to the city or corporation, and found that it was not.

*Sept. 25.*—Robert Tyrry Fitz-Robert was appointed a councilman, in consideration of his services in surveying and measuring the county of the city of Cork.

*Oct. 25.*—A bye-law was made, which recited the bye-law made in the time of William Sarsfield, mayor, 1605, viz. that

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A. D. 1609 the bailiffs' receiver should be called a chamberlain, and that after that year, one or more chamberlains should be elected yearly, and then enacted that the sheriffs for the time being, viz. the sheriff of the north gate, called the king's sheriff, should be yearly sworn one of the chamberlains, to receive the old merchant customs which the bailiffs' receivers were accustomed to receive, viz., prisage, customs, and cocket, and that the other sheriff should be sworn chamberlain to receive the new customs, and all debts, forfeitures, seizures and sums in gross of that nature, and that the then sheriffs should be accordingly sworn in, the following day.

1610 *Jan.*—The corporation, by virtue of letters to them directed by the vice-president, &c., ordered that 208 score pounds should be levied upon such merchants as had shops or standings in the city, and were also traffickers with England, and that the same should be repaid in England by the treasurer's bills of exchange, with allowance of two shillings in the pound from the corporation, and that good security should be given therefor; and that the mayor and sheriffs should commit the bodies of such person as should refuse to pay his portion thereof.

*Jan. 29.*—A bye-law made this day recited that "forasmuch as the work and building of a court house for the county of Cork, in the king's old castle, according to the late charter was then forward, and that it was found by the opinions of masons and skilful men that no convenient court house might be builded there, until all the old walls and vault there, being all ruinous, and unable to bear any other new work was broken down," and then enacted that the said old walls and vault should be pulled down, and presently after new good walls be built and made up of lime and stone.

*May 23.*—A jury was impannelled to inquire and present "whether the common lane leading to Gold's cloase, towards the king's walls of the city of Cork, had been made use of as a passage, and whether the same was obstructed and stopped up, whereby his majesty's subjects could not have egress or regress to the said walls, either single or with their carriages," and to ascertain who it was that obstructed the same.

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The jury found that the said common lane had been used time beyond the memory of man, "where the middle door of the stone house built by John Creagh, deceased, was placed, and so through directly between the said John's *boath tatch* messuages to the stairs on the said walls, and that said Creagh had obstructed and built on said lane, so that his majesty's subjects could not have egress and regress, and that the said lane should be five feet from one end to another."

*Sept.* 28—A bye-law, made this day, recited that "forasmuch as in all common-wealths, the city or chief place thereof is most to be respected and regarded, not only in fortifying and maintaining the same, but also in foreseeing and preventing of future inconvenience that might ensue thereunto, and especially in not permitting, nor any way tolerating of any building to be made or erected near unto the same, whereby it might, in any way, prejudice, annoy, or be hurtful unto the said city in action or jurisdiction, whereof our forefathers were careful and provident, as we see by the precedents they have left us; and yet notwithstanding that James Morrogh of this city, merchant, contrary to the premises and many inhibitions, both by the head magistrates of the city, and by the lord president, hath builded and erected by stealths and degrees a stone building with lime and stone, in and upon a certain garden without the south gate of the said city, and near the gate thereof leading to St. Dominick's abbey, contrary to an express promise and oath made to the mayor and council; and that the said James Morrogh being convented before the said mayor and council, and being charged with the said offence, and not being able to impugn the same but having remained in misericordia; it was by the said bye-law stated to be thought meet, considering the great prejudice that would be sustained, if the same were permitted to the whole city, if any insurrection or rebellion (as God forbid) should happen in this province, to censure the said James Morrogh, and he was thereby censured and commanded to break down and rase the said work to the ground, to the height of                    feet, and after only use the same for a garden plot, otherwise the sheriffs were to break the same, and to disfranchise the said James, who was

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1610

then also fined, according to the ancient custom of the said city, 20 nobles.

*Oct. 1.*—There is an entry in the council book of this date, that Mr. Thos. Sarsfield was sworn recorder for that year, and that he was to have for his fees £10, and to be next in station to the mayor, and that a bye-law was to be made to that effect.

*Oct. 27.*—In consideration of £210, the new customs, which had been granted by a bye-law, were set by the corporation unto William Skiddy Fitz-John, merchant, for a year, from the 1st Oct. then inst. with power to distrain for the same.

*Oct. 29.*—The following bye-law was made by the corporation, “having considered the great enormitie and hindrances that proceed to this common-wealth and good government of this city and citizens, in admitting young gentlemen, being mayors’ sons and heirs, being of tender years, to the office of mayoraltye, before they were first bailiffs; and albeit, that a certain number of young men were admitted councillors of the citty, who never had borne the office of bailiffship, amongst which Wm. Goold fitz George, Dominick Tirrie fitz Edmond, William Skiddy fitz John, Edward Roche fitz Edmond, and Geoffry Gallwey fitz Patrick, being all sons and heirs to mayors, were, upon their being admitted councillors, faithfully promised to be never troubled or called to the election or office of bailiffship, but only reserved to supply upon other necessities the office of mayoralty as occasion would be ministered, every one in his own rank and antiquitie, notwithstanding the by-law made, that none should be made or admitted mayor, but such as first should be bailiff or sheriff, as by that bye-law appeareth, wherein is mentioned that every old mayor should successively take the office of mayoraltye, by means of which law Mr. Geo. Goold, now mayor, was compelled to undergo that office of mayoraltye for this present year, and Dominick Tirrie fitz Edmond, notwithstanding the former promise, to be sheriff for this present year; it is made a bye-law that none shall be mayor, but such as first undergo the office of sheriffship, and that every mayors’ son and heir shall be elected and chosen sheriff, every one in his

degree, calling and antiquitie successively, being of *habilitie*; and that Wm. Goold fitz Geordge and Wm. Skiddy fitz John shall be for the next year compelled to undergo the office of sheriffaltie without any election, if sufficient impediment or dishability be not manifestly proved, and if same be proved, then the next eldest mayor's son, otherwise to pay £20, as a fine for his forbearance for that year; and after the said mayors' sons and heirs so made sheriffs, every one in his degree, calling, and antiquity, that then all others, such as have not borne the office of sheriffship (old bailiffs and old sheriffs excepted) and being of the council, shall successively in their calling and antiquitie undergo sheriffship, or pay £20; and if hereafter the said law of old mayors be infringed, altered, or determined by effluention of time or otherwise, that then every mayor's son and heir, being of *habilitie*, or sound of body, or having no other lawful imperfection, shall be chosen mayor, every one in his degree and calling, as he supplid the said office of sheriffship in antiquitie, before any other that bore the office of bailiffship, first beginning with Dominick Terry, now sheriff, and next with Andrew Galway fitz Walter, now sheriff, or else pay £30 for that year; and that every mayor and sheriff shall chose the eldest and best worthiest mayors' sons and heirs for their sheriffs successively, one after another, until every one take his turn, and if they choose any other, that the mayor so offending forfeit £40, and every of the sheriffs £30: provided that if it seem good to the mayor, sheriffs, and commons, to elect a grounded lawyer of this city, admitted to plead in his highness's courts of Dublin, and well studied in the laws, to the office of mayoralty for the good of the city, notwithstanding that he is not sheriff, that they may so do; and for the performance of this law, we the mayor, sheriffs, and council have subscribed our names and took our corporal oaths to observe and keep the same."

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1610

*Jan.* 31.—The following bye-law was made, "forasmuch as divers and sundry persons, some honest and loyal subjects, and some, as it is reported and to be feared, not so honest nor so loyal, do daily flock unto these suburbs and liberties thereof out of all places, the last sort of them presuming that they may be

1611

A. D.  
1611

harboured in such sort that they shall be free from corrections and censure of law, and some others, for concealing their reported misdemeanors, hire houses to rent, and therein do lodge their disordered persons, to the great annoyance of this city and commonwealth; it is enacted that every person whose father and mother and himself were not born in this city, suburbs, liberties and precincts thereof, and took, or shall take to rent or build any house, and who dwelleth, or shall dwell within the said city or suburbs, shall, after notice, make repair with one or two sureties, as the mayor and sheriffs shall appoint, and enter into recognizance in such sums as the mayor and sheriffs think fit, that he and they shall continue a true and loyal subject, and of loyal subjection to king James, his heirs and successors, and be forthcoming upon every such notice as aforesaid, to answer for all such matters as shall be objected in behalf of his highness, &c. and unto every other subject's complaint and action, and obey the laws and customs of this city, and not suffer any unlawful gaming, or suspicious or disordered persons to abide in their houses, or resort to the same, but inform the mayor, or one of the sheriffs of such persons places of resort, and presently take corporal oath for performance of the premises; and it is enacted, that all such persons as shall refuse or will not acknowledge such recognizance, together with sureties as aforesaid, and take his oath as aforesaid, shall forfeit £5 for such fault, and £10 for the second, and so doubling the latter sum for every fault subsequent, and that the sheriffs levy the same off their goods, or commit them into prison until it is paid, and until they enter into recognizance; and it is enacted, that every landlord, who shall set any house or place to build a house to any such person, whose father and mother and himself were not born in this city, &c. shall within 24 hours give notice of said demise unto the mayor or one of the sheriffs, to the end that such persons shall be sent for to acknowledge said recognizance, and every landlord offending, shall for every 24 hours which he surcease in giving notice forfeit 20 shillings."

*Feb. 5.*—“In regard of the great charges every term in Dublin, touching the fee farm of the city and the Fahye, and other causes



as the supposed mortmains and other suits there in question." John Coppinger, alderman, was appointed an agent for England, at a salary of ten shillings a day, to solicit his highness and lords of the council touching same, and other defects in the charter.

A. D.  
1611

*Feb. 20.*—Certain Canarie wines, oil, fruit, &c, brought by Thomas Bernard, merchant, of the good bark called the Loape of Jersey, were "quanted" at Court, and none of the commons having preferred more profit unto the court for the buying thereof than Edward Roche Fitz Morris, it was ordejed, that said Edward should have liberty to buy same, agreeing with the said merchant, and paying out of hand unto sheriff Tyrry, the chamberlain, £20, with two stone of the figs and raisins, and a gallon of oil to each of the aldermen, and a reasonable portion of the fruit and oil to each of the councilmen, they paying according to the rates set down by the said merchant.

*April 4.*—The fairs of Monday after Trinity Sunday next, and St. Mathew's day were set for £20 to two councilmen, who were to incur all the expenses attending them.

*Oct. 26.*—The councilmen being in the habit of appearing at court upon days of assembly contrary to the usual custom, a bye law was made, that every councilman should have a good and sufficient gown of his own, and no borrowed gown, on or before Easter day next ensuing the date thereof, or in default of so doing, not only be censured and amerced, as should seem fit to the mayor, sheriffs, and council, but also be excluded from his degree of councillor, until he should buy a gown *de novo*.

1612

*March 17.*—The Rev. Richard Owen, prebendary of Kilnaglorry, gave a donation of £20 towards erecting a library for the use of the cathedral church of St. Fin Barry's.

1926

*Nov. 5.*—There was an order passed by the chapter to pay £18 towards the erection of an organ in the cathedral church of St. Fin Barry's.

1633

*Dec. 7.*—The vicars choral entered a protest against the power of the Dean and Chapter to punish them for any crime or fault.

*Sept. 21.*—In consequence of differences having arisen between the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Fin

1666

A.D.  
1666

Barry's and the lord bishop of Cork, concerning the east bounds of the church, it was determined, with the consent of the bishop, *Imprimis*, that an east wall be built from certain points (then already marked out) in the south and north walls of the church yard, the one moiety at the charge of the dean and chapter; *Item*, that a way of twelve feet in breadth, from the east street to the gate and stile which was to be in the said wall, should be left common and kept well paved by the adjacent inhabitants. *Item*, for the preservation of said wall, and for the decency of the said church-yard, and because some part of the consecrated ground would be without the said wall on the east side, that it should not be lawful for any of the tenants to raise any building or ricks of corn, hay, furze, &c. or piles of wood, &c. leaning upon, or contiguous to the said wall, and that any transgression should be accounted a trespass against the Dean and Chapter.

1670

*April 5.*—By a lease of this date, Benjamin Crosse, prebendary of Saint Trinity Christ Church, in consideration of £10 sterling, for himself and his successors demised to George Wright his executors, administrators and assigns, for the term of forty years “all that and those, a paire of old ruinated walls, commonly called the colledge, with a garden plot thereunto adjacent, being part of the prebend of St. Trinity Christ Church, containing from east to west five score feet, and from north to south four score feet, being bounded on the east with the city wall, on the west with the lands lately in the possession of Walter White gent, and now in the possession of the said George Wright on the north with Christ Church lane, and on the south with the common sewer.

1677

*Aug. 8.*—An order was made by the Chapter to lessen the number of stalls in the choir of St. Finu Barry's Church and to make them shorter.

1688

*Oct. 13.*—Amongst the Crosbie MSS. is an original letter of this date, written in Cork, by counsellor Gallway to sir Thos. Crosbie. After giving an account of a law suit of sir John Crosbie's, the writer then proceeds:—“In a house in Milsheed in this cittye next to ye wall, being a great house, in which Sir Wm. Fenton and some others of noat before and after

him lived formerly, happened an accident last night. On Wednesday night, a servant mayd of ye house being in bed alone, an aged man with a large beard and good countenance app<sup>d</sup> to her, shee ask<sup>d</sup> in God's name what he was, he tould her ye next tyme he came he would informe her; last night he app<sup>d</sup> againe to her, tould her y<sup>t</sup> thirty-five years since he was murder<sup>d</sup> in y<sup>t</sup> house, burryed in a part thereof, and y<sup>t</sup> shee should goe w<sup>th</sup> him and he would shew her y<sup>t</sup> place of his buryal; shee got up and did, but before shee went far, shee began to be fearful and stayed, he thereupon clap<sup>d</sup> his hand on her shoulder, and there has left an impression vissible; he had a flame or a light in ye other hand: he shewed her a ground closet, or small ground roome, where he said he was buryed, y<sup>n</sup> vanished: she cal<sup>d</sup>. up her master, revealed all y<sup>s</sup> morning: ye place is dig<sup>d</sup> and there ye heade and bones of a man is found; now all are at work to find, if possible, who this murther<sup>d</sup> man was, and who lived in ye house at ye tyme, this I thought fit to trouble you with, because it is strange. I am yor faithful and humble Sert<sup>t</sup>,

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1688

JO. GALWEY.

*Oct. 18th*—A certificate signed by the following persons was given to John Galway of the city of Cork, esquire, counsel at law, “that he demeaned and behaved himself always with great honesty and moderation in the course of his profession, and in all other ways towards the protestants, that they (the undersigned) never heard he bore arms, but with repeated denial refused so to do, that he received and sheltered the goods, chattles, deeds, and writings of many English protestants, as well absent as present, by which means they were kept from being robbed and plundered, his countenance and favor being a great means of their protection from ruin and misery; that upon the imprisoning of protestants he frequently visited them, used great kindness and liberality towards them, bayling and procuring enlargements for several of them, and administering dayly to the necessities of many poor and indigent protestant prisoners, both with money and provisions, which they thought themselves bound in conscience to certify, to the end that his stedly integrity

1690

A.D.  
1690

might meet with due regard from the government. (Signed) Barrymore, Robert Foulke vic com., John Meade, Richard Travers, William Kenye, John Travers, Boyle Aldworth, William Ballard mayor, Alan Broderick recorder, William Roberts and Nicholas Green, vic., E. Cork Ross, Arthur Pomeroy dean of Cork, Rowland Davis dean of Ross, Walter Neal chanter and vicar-general of Cork, Richard Lap arch-deacon of Cork, Edward Sing rector and vicar of Christ Church Cork, Dominick Mead arch-deacon of Cloyne, Evan Jones schoolmaster of Cork, Andrew Syms rector of Ballymoody, John Fortune vicar of Kinneagh, Benjamin Lukey rector of the Great Island, Edward Webber, George Evans, jun., John Love, Thomas Farren, John Wakeham, Nicholas Greene, William Jephson, Robert Travers, Robert Mead, Warham St. Leger, Richard Travers, Michael Woodward, Martin Stoaks, John Williams, Dennis Casey, James Finch, George Wright, William White, Thomas Finch, Patrick Ronan, John Champion, Thomas Wills, Jonathan Perry, not. pub. Robert Smith, Francis Poltney, Thos. Browne, John Brown Edw. Looby, John Hatheway, John Kift, Walter Lane, George Gamble, John Varraccre. The following persons also certified that he had been chosen a parliament man for the city of Cork, in the late pretended parliament, and that they and all other aldermen and burgesses in the said city who were protestants voted for his being elected, believing him the most proper and friendly man of his religion then in election for the said place, in relation to the protestants and their interests, and that if they had not voted for him he would not have been elected, and that they never heard he proposed or voted anything against the protestants or their interests, but the contrary. (Signed) Daniel Crone mayor, William Roberts, Bate French, John Williams, Edward Webber, Thomas Devonshier, James French, Richard Brocklesby, Thomas Wright, Thomas Meade.

1700

*April 11th*—Thirty pounds was ordered by the dean and chapter to be advanced towards making the bishop's throne in the cathedral.

1709

*Nov. 4th*—Cornelius Hignett was appointed pro-dean during a vacancy which was caused by the death of dean Pomeroy

*April*—The dean and chapter ordered that their economus should buy an eagle to put the church bible upon, and that it should be made of the brass branch in the chest in the chapter house. A.D. 1712

The Green Coat Hospital being finished, a certain number of boys and girls were clothed, and made their first appearance in Shandon church. 1716

*Nov. 8th*—The dean and chapter ordered that a new pulpit should be immediately finished for the cathedral, and put up in the room of the old one, and that a canopy should be made over it.

The corporation gave to Captain Thomas Deane a piece of ground adjoining St. Peter's Church, to erect a school and almshouse upon, which was afterwards built by him for the reception of forty poor children. 1719

This was the period of the troubles of the "wild geese," many of whom were hanged. 1721

Two men named Keating and Reyland being found guilty of the murder of Isaac Watkins were hanged at Gallows Green. In three or four days after their execution they were proved to have been innocent, on the evidence of one William Line, who confessed that he and Michael and James Bourne were really the murderers; these and Line were consequently executed for the crime and their heads spiked on the south gaol, neither of the Bournes would confess, and one of them (James) attempted to throw the hangman off the gallows. 1722

*March 25th*—The following was the weight of the six-penny loaf of bread, taken from "the Cork Newsletter" a newspaper printed by George Bennett, a few numbers of which are in the possession of Edward Hoare, Esq. White 3lb. 3oz.—wheaten 4lb. 14oz.—household 6lb. 6oz. 1724

Clarke's bridge was built by the corporation. 1726

*July 12th*—By an act of grace 48 persons were discharged from the north gaol. 1728

One Croncen was hanged and quartered at Gallows Green, for the murder of Andrew St. Leger, Esq. his wife and gardener; he was immediately after his trial put into a dung cart and car-

A.D. ried to the Gallows. Joan Condon being engaged in the same murder, was burnt the saturday following.

1736 *April 17.*—Henry Jaques was pillored for perjury, he suborned Daniel Connel to swear false examinations against John Breade, for being a papist carrying arms.

1741 The north Infirmary was established in this year, by the members of a musical society, who appropriated their surplus funds for its support; it was incorporated by act of parliament in 1751.

1716 *March 29*—William Forster, a post boy, was put in the pillory at the corner of Broad-lane, for using the following seditious words, when coming into town with a foreign mail; being asked “what news,” he replied, “good news, the pretender is crowned in Scotland.” One Daniel Coughlan was on the same day similarly punished, for drinking the health of Lord Clare, who was then an officer in the French King’s service, at the rebellion in Scotland.

1749 *April 15.*—Denis Dunn was executed near Broad-lane, for enlisting John Mc Fall to be a serjeant in the French army.

1752 *April 4*—Thomas Hierlihy was executed near Broad-lane, for enlisting William Towers and Thomas Doye to serve the French King; and on the 4th of May, Denis Mc Carthy was executed at Gallows Green for a similar offence.

1753 Denis Line otherwise *Lawdier*, was whipt twice most cruelly from South gate to Blackpool, attended by the sheriffs, who commanded Henry Major and Thomas Grady the two bell men to “lay on him” which they did in a most unmerciful manner; Grady who had more humanity than the other, upon seeing the blood running from Line’s body, refused to continue to whip him and threw up his employment to the sheriffs.

1755 The lord lieutenant lodged at the house of Francis Carleton during his stay in Cork, which was for two days.

1756 The fish market at the end of Watergate-lane was built.

1758 John Swete the mayor of Cork committed to Bridewell all the tradesmen who were brought before him, for refusing to pay the several masters of trades an exorbitant quarterage, upon which the several quarterers commenced a law suit against him in the court of King’s Bench, and after the cause was heard,

there was an attachment issued against the mayor, upon which he was taken into custody by Richard Burke carpenter, and Daniel Donovan joiner, who were the persons named in the attachment, and was obliged to give £1000 bail for his personal appearance. He accordingly went to Dublin with William Snowe and appeared before the Chief Justice Caulfield, to declare by what authority he had extorted money from his majesty's subjects, but having pleaded innocence or ignorance, his conduct was overlooked on payment of £600, provided he never again committed the same offence.

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1758

Several outrages were committed by a class of persons called levellers, or white boys, who were in the habit of assembling at night and throwing down walls and ditches &c. In order to suppress such proceedings, the government issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the principal leaders, in consequence of which sixty persons were brought into Cork and lodged in the south gaol, and half of them afterwards sent to Waterford to be tried where the outrages were committed. There were two gentlemen deputed by government to go to Cork to examine separately each of the persons confined there, several of whom were acquitted and sent home after having been examined. Three persons were found guilty, and were on the 23d of June carried in two hackney chairs, attended by the Rev. Standish Barry, who gave them to the care of the parish priest of Rathcormac, when they were respectively executed at Mitchelstown, Glanworth, and Fermoy, their respective residences. They were escorted to the place of execution by nearly a regiment of soldiers, and were hanged in white shirts drawn over their clothes, which had been prepared by the high sheriff of the county.

1762

John Barnes was appointed gaoler in the room of Henry Seymour, who was discharged for using the prisoners ill.

*Sept. 12th*—The convicts under sentence of death in the city gaol, with some others of the prisoners, got their irons partly off, and attempted to break out, but were prevented and secured by the vigilance of the gaoler and his assistants.

1769

The south chapel was built.

1776

A.D.

1777

The high tower called the clock gate which crosses the main-street in Youghal, was built this year by the corporation of that town.

1778

John Mead, Matthew Duggan, and Timothy Deashy, were executed for robbing the dwelling house of David Noonan. Deashy having stabbed himself in gaol the night before his execution was carried on a truckle to the gallows. The three prisoners were escorted to the place of execution by all the armed societies in the city of Cork.

1780

Brunswick street chapel was built in this year and enlarged in 1827.

1790

The Cork library was established in this city.

1798

*Feb. 10th*—The first number of the Cork Herald or Munster Advertiser was published in this city.

*Nov. 22d*—A young soldier belonging to the Hessians or 60th regiment was shot in a field on the Black-road for desertion.







BOSTON COLLEGE



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