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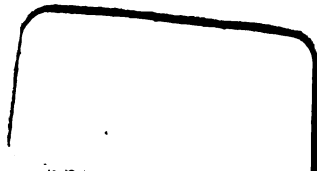
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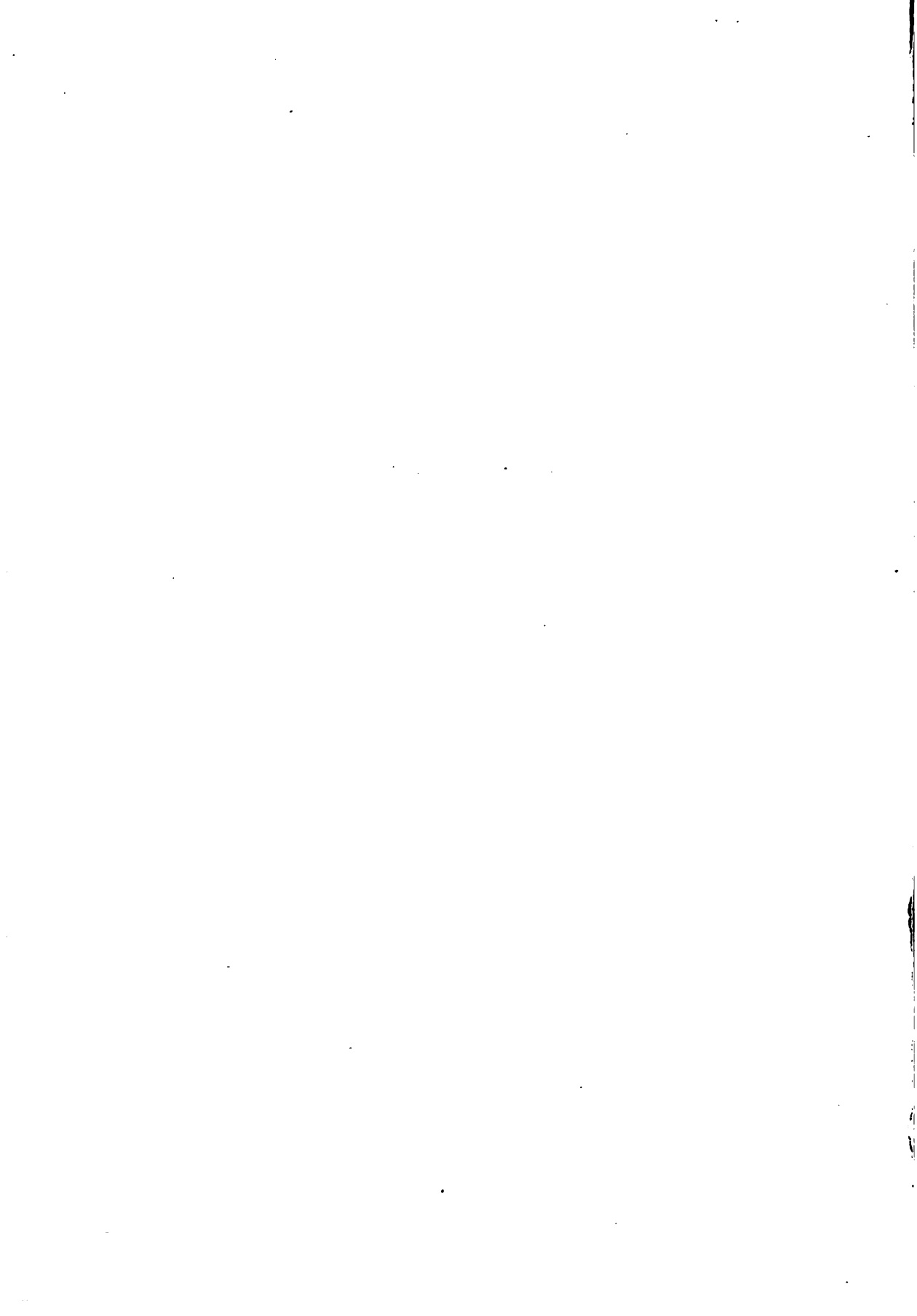




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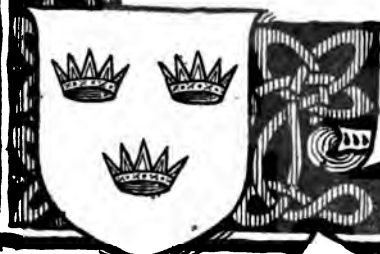
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Contributed Papers,

Notes and Queries,

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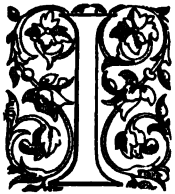
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# Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

## The English Settlement in Mallow under the Jephson Family.

BY HENRY F. BERRY, I.S.O., M.R.I.A.



N papers which appeared in the pages of this *Journal* (Jan. and Feb., 1893), the present writer dealt with the history of the manor and castle of Mallow in the time of the Tudors, more especially at the period of the Desmond rebellion, as derived from original sources. It is now proposed to take up the story of Mallow from the early days of King James the First, when the town and neighbourhood were being settled with English people by the Jephson family. With a view to the better understanding of the story, it will be necessary, in the first instance, to give a short account of that distinguished family, whose influence has so largely dominated the place for 300 years, and which is still happily represented in the direct line by Mrs. Jephson-Norreys, of Mallow Castle.

As we have seen, Sir Thomas Norreys (or Norris) had obtained a grant of the manor, on its forfeiture by the Desmond Fitzgeralds. This illustrious man, fifth son of Henry, baron Norris of Rycote, was born in 1556, and took his degree of B.A. from Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1576. He adopted the profession of arms, and from the year 1579 was actively engaged in the campaign against Gerald, Earl of Desmond. In 1583, he was sent into Ulster against Hugh O'Neill, and in 1584 joined Perrott's expedition to frustrate the designs of the Scots in Antrim. In 1585, Norreys became Lord President of Munster, and was returned as member of parliament for Limerick. In the year 1588, he was knighted by Sir William Fitzwilliam, and had a grant of 6,000 acres in and round Mallow, under the scheme for the plantation of Munster. The year 1594 saw the celebration of Sir Thomas Norreys' marriage with Bridget, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sydmonton, Hants, by Bridget, daughter of George Rawleigh.

By June, 1597, Munster was reported to have been reduced by him to tolerable quietness, and on the death of Sir John Norreys, his brother, he was appointed to the post of Lord President of that province. During the general insurrection of 1598 the property of Sir Thomas suffered

severely. When, in the succeeding year, Lord Deputy Essex visited Kilkenny, Norreys went thither to meet him, and in his return journey, on 30th May, was met near Kiltleely, Co. Limerick, by a body of Irish under Thomas Burke, during an encounter with which he was severely wounded in the neck. He was able, however, to return to his own home in Mallow, where he died, 20 Aug, 1599.

In addition to his prowess and abilities as a soldier, Sir Thomas Norreys was gifted with literary tastes; his friend, Lodowick Bryskett, in the *Discourse of Civill Life*, names him as one of a distinguished company met at the latter's residence near Dublin, to whom Edmund Spenser unfolded his plan of the *Fairie Queene*. That Norreys was a friend of the poet is further attested by the fact that when occasion offered, he sent letters by Spenser to the Privy Council in England. In a letter of 21 Dec., 1598, he mentions that a note of 9th Dec. was sent by Mr. Edmund Spenser, the poet.<sup>1</sup> From the friendship between the two, it may well be supposed that as their estates of Mallow and Kilcolman were only separated by a distance of about eight miles, Norreys and Spenser must have had frequent opportunities of enjoying each other's society, and that the poet must often have visited Mallow. It is interesting to know that the town was certainly visited by Edmund Spenser on two specific occasions, on both of which he sat in a judicial capacity, having Sir Thomas Norreys as a colleague, at a sessions of the peace,<sup>2</sup> held in Mallow on 23 May and 16 Sept., 36 Elizabeth (1594), before Norreys as Vice-President of Munster, James Gould, justice, and John Ashfield, attorney-general of the province; Arthur Hyde, John fitzEdmund, Edmund Spenser, and Stephen Waters, justices of the Queen for the county of Cork. Enquiry was made as to murders, treasons, &c., committed in the cantred of Mallow and the neighbouring cantreds, when several of the Ohonownans of Tullilease were found to have taken cows, &c., by force, and to have violently assaulted other members of the same clan.

Sir Thomas Norreys left an only child, Elizabeth, born in or about the month of March, 1595. Queen Elizabeth was her godmother, and Mrs. Jephson-Norreys still preserves at the Castle a china cup, saucer, and plate, together with a christening suit of Venetian lace, presented by the Queen to her godchild.<sup>3</sup> Sir Thomas' widow, Lady Norreys, married as her second husband, a Mr. Packington, by whom she left a family, and she died before 1608. General William Jephson, in his will dated 1658, mentions his uncle Packington, who would have been her son; and Bernard Packington, archdeacon of Cork, in his will, proved in 1674, speaks of being surety for Colonel William and Colonel John Jephson. On 8th March, 1594, about the date of his marriage, Norreys had made a feoffment of his property to Francis Weyman, of Doneraile, to his own use for life, and after his death to that of his wife, and then for his own heirs. Francis Kingsmill, brother of Lady Norreys, and uncle of the heiress, was granted the wardship of his niece, Elizabeth, with an allowance of £5 a year for her maintenance and education; which, taking into account the value of money at the time, was, no doubt, a sufficient sum for a child

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar State Papers," Ireland, 1598-9, p. 514.

<sup>2</sup> "Plea Rolls" (Miscel.) Elizabeth, No. 34.

<sup>3</sup> An Exchequer Inquisition taken at Youghal, 17th Dec., I. James. I., No. 10, finds that she was aged four years and five months at the date of her father's death.

four years old. Kingsmill had come over to Cork with Sir George Carew, and he lived at Ballybeg, near Buttevant. He died 25 July, 1620.

Elizabeth Norreys married Sir John Jephson, of Froyle, Hants, M.P. for that shire, 1620; M.P. Petersfield, 1623-5, and a major-general in the army. He was knighted in 1603 by Sir George Cary. The date of their marriage has not been ascertained, but as a pardon of alienation was made to them as man and wife on 11th June, 1607, her age at the time she became Lady Jephson cannot have been much more than twelve years. Their eldest son, William Jephson, would appear to have been born when his mother was about fifteen years old.<sup>4</sup> She died in 1623, at the early age of 28, and Sir John Jephson died 6 May, 1638, having married, as his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Duke, knt., widow of Sir Francis Ruish, and of Richard Gifford, of Castlejordan, Co. Meath. The will of Mary, Lady Jephson was proved in 1655.

By his first wife, Elizabeth, Sir John Jephson had four sons and four daughters :

1. William, a major-general in the army, M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, and M.P. for Co. Cork in 1656. During the rebellion of 1641 he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and the Lord President, St. Leger, highly extolled his conduct and bravery. The State Papers of the period, and the "Egmont Papers," recently published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, under the able editorship of Mrs. S. E. Lomas, show that he was considered as a man of high character and ability, whose opinions carried weight. Lord Inchiquin desired Jephson to succeed him in the command in Munster, which proved his high opinion of the latter's qualities. It was Wm. Jephson who first proposed to confer the title of King on Cromwell. In 1657, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sweden, and died in London on 11th Dec., 1658, soon after his return from that mission. He had married Alicia, daughter of Sir John Denham, who re-married Sir Francis Hawley. By his will, dated 7 Dec., 1658, he appointed Edward Worth, D.D., his brother, Col. John Jephson, and Col. Edmond Temple trustees, and bequeathed to his wife £600 a year out of the lands appertaining to the abbey of Ballybeg. The document displays anxiety that she and her family should reside in Ireland. "For encouragement of my wife to live in Ireland, which I hope God will incline her to do, for her poor children's sakes, I desire that she may live in my house at Mallow, which I give her for life, with all gardens and orchards, the long warren in the glyn, and all lands behind the castle to the Gallows Hill lane, with the little meadow under the castle, if she shall live there however until my son and heir come to age." The testator added, "If my wife do not care for my son, John, to live with her, then I give him my house at Cork with the land belonging to it." Dame Alicia Jephson is found living in 1665 in the parish of St. Peter, Cork,<sup>5</sup> John Jephson having, no doubt, settled at the castle on his marriage. At the same period Col. John Jephson, her brother-in-law, had a house in Mill Street, Cork.

<sup>4</sup> A Chancery Inquisition, 1638, No. 497, finds that William Jephson was 28 years old in 1638, at the time of his father's death.

<sup>5</sup> "Hearth<sup>3</sup> Money Roll," Cork, (Pub. Rec. Off.).



General Jephson further directed all his goods in England (except a jewel given him by the King of "Swedland"), his furs, coach and harness, to be sold in London. The jewel he bequeathed to his wife for life, and after her death it was to become an heirloom.

*Apropos* of their residence in Cork, there is in the "Egmont Papers" an amusing letter from Jephson to his great friend, Sir Philip Percival. It is dated Cork, 30 July, 1646, and begs that the shoemaker who is making his wife's shoes may make him two pairs of thin waxed boots, with double soles "to march Cork streets."

2. Norreys (Colonel), who died in Dublin in 1653. Colonel Norreys Jephson married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Colley, of Castle Carbery, Co. Kildare, by whom he is said to have had a son, Norreys.
3. John (Colonel), who was resident at Dromaneen, near Mallow, in 1650, and at Killknockane, near the same town, about 1662-8,<sup>6</sup> was alive and resident in Mallow in 1685. He married, first, Bridget, daughter of Richard Boyle, archbishop of Tuam, and secondly, Philippa, daughter of Sir Henry Neville. By his first wife he had (among other issue) John, born at Dromaneen, *cir.* 1650, who entered T.C.D. 1667; William, born in Dublin, *cir.* 1658, who entered T.C.D. 1675; and Michael. From this branch springs the family of Mounteney Jephson.

4. Thomas.

1. Alice, married Sir Nicholas Purdon.
2. Elizabeth, married John Gifford, of Castlejordan.
3. Frances, married John Wolveridge, of Hants.
4. Mary, married Sir Richard Kyrle, or Kirle, who were both living in Mallow in 1659.<sup>7</sup> In 1667 Kyrle had a grant of the lands of Dromaneen, &c., Co. Cork, which were subsequently sold to Richard Newman. Sir Richard Kyrle became governor of Carolina, where he and Lady Kyrle died in 1684. Their wills were proved in the consistorial court of Cloyne in 1685.

Major-General William Jephson, to whom we now return, is said to have had four sons and four daughters :

1. John (Col.), born *cir.* 1638-9.<sup>8</sup> He married, in 1661, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis, Viscount Shannon, sixth son of Richard, Earl of Cork, who predeceased him. Colonel Jephson was elected M.P. for Mallow 1692, and died September, 1693, at the house of his friend, Sir Humphrey Jervis, in Dublin. John Jephson had been sent as a boy of eight or nine to school in England, and together with William O'Bryen, Lord Inchiquin's eldest son, was under the charge and supervision of Sir Philip Percival. Among the "Egmont Papers" appears a receipt of July, 1646, by John Mason, for money paid by Percival for half-year's schooling of the two lads, with 2s. 6d. for the tailor and 1s. 6d. for bows and arrows to Mr. Jephson's account. There is also an account of £6 13s. 4d. for diet of Henry Estonne and David Sachet, who appear to have been their personal attendants. In December, 1646,

<sup>6</sup> "Subsidy Rolls," Co. Cork (Pub. Rec. Off.).

<sup>7</sup> Census, 1659, Royal Irish Academy.

<sup>8</sup> A Chancery Inquisition taken at Cork in 1661, finds that he was 19 years old at the time of his father's death in 1658.

Mr. Jephson had a scarlet coat, £3 13s. od.; and a suit of French grey, £3 14s. 5d. In June, 1647, Percival wrote to Lord Inchiquin that Mons. Sachet had dealt very unfaithfully and by his false report to Major-General Jephson had brought him into dislike with the school-master, which was remembered to the child's disadvantage, "so that his son goes no more thither. Neither should yours or mine stay, if I could find a better place, so I will keep him there until I know your pleasure. I could not get Sachet to attend them as he ought, or to instruct them in the French tongue, and now am charged with scores in ale houses for him, and thereby come to know how he spent his time, his money and theirs."

John Jephson left an only child, William, born *cir.* 1665, who was M.P. for Mallow 1695—1698, in which latter year he died. William Jephson married the Lady Anne Howard, daughter of George Earl of Suffolk, on 2 February, 1677, when he would have been about twelve years old. A Chancery Bill filed 26 October, 1686, discloses the circumstances of this marriage between two children, which ended in much unhappiness to both. In those days interested parties connived at such alliances between minors, who went from the altar back to the schoolroom or nursery, and when the poor wretched victims met later on, to undertake together the cares of matrimony, they not infrequently conceived an extreme aversion from each other.

The Bill was filed by Lady Anne Jephson, an infant under 21 (though for nine years in name a wife), by William Lord Inchiquin, her guardian, against John Jephson (her father-in-law), Edward Denny, Henry Boyle, of Castlemartin, and William Jephson, her husband. It stated that when a marriage between her and William Jephson was proposed, her aunt, the Countess of Northumberland,<sup>9</sup> agreed to give her £1,000 in consideration of a competent jointure. The marriage was celebrated according to the rites of the Church of Ireland at the date above-mentioned, and the trustees of the marriage settlement were Roger, Earl of Orrery, and Francis, Viscount Shannon. Plaintiff asserted that she was but twelve at the time, while her husband was fourteen or fifteen. Soon after, he set out to travel, and misled by youth and unprincipled persons, deserted her. She was left to shift for herself, and though they lived together afterwards, their intercourse was in much unkindness. She prayed a decree for arrears of maintenance, &c.

John Jephson answered on 2 May, 1688, asserting that at the time of the marriage his son was only twelve, while Lady Anne Howard was nearly twenty, and that at no time did they live together. He made certain accusations against her, and alleged that the Bishop of Cork caused enquiries as to her conduct to be made. On the evidence adduced, considering William Jephson's extreme youth and disinclination towards her, and their not having lived together, the Bishop declared the marriage void. Lady Anne had gone away some years before, and was resident in England.

On 4 June, 1691, a decree in the suit, which appears to have decided it in favour of Lady Anne, was pronounced. It is evident that the marriage had not been legally pronounced void, as she was

<sup>9</sup> Daughter of Theophilus, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, and sister of the Countess of Orrery.

to recover from the defendant, John Jephson, £560 in full of arrears for her separate maintenance to November, 1690, and he was ordered to pay her £60 per annum for the next two years, instead of the £80 mentioned in the settlement. The defendant was to be allowed to produce a deed in his custody, which provided that in case of the parties not living together maintenance was to be at the lesser rate.

William Jephson died in Dublin in 1698, without issue. In some law proceedings he is said to have been a "very profuse person," who consequently ran himself considerably into debt. Both his father and he were also spoken of as being "very ill managers," and William Jephson was compelled to have an Act of Parliament passed to enable him to meet his liabilities. The state of his affairs seems to have laid him open to the snares of designing persons, and his successor in the estates, while a minor, was engaged, through his mother and guardian, in a number of lawsuits for the protection of his interests.

By the settlement made on the marriage of William Jephson and Lady Anne Howard in 1677, in failure of their issue, the estates were settled to the use of William Jephson, of Boarstall, in England, brother of John Jephson (and William's uncle), who died without issue in 1692. Failing his heirs male, then to the use of Anthony Jephson, another brother of John, who died in 1688, leaving two sons, William, born about 1687, who died without issue in 1715, and Anthony, who carried on the succession. Thus, when William Jephson died in 1698, the estates vested in his cousin, William, then a boy of about eleven or twelve years of age.

2. William, who was private secretary to King William the Third, and Secretary to the Treasury for some years before his death. He married Mary, daughter of William Lewis, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Denham, of Boarstall, who after his death, s.p., in 1692, remarried Sir John Aubrey. King William presented his portrait, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, to Wm. Jephson, and in the original handsome carved oak frame it still hangs in the drawing-room of Mallow Castle.
3. Denham, died before 1677, s.p.
4. Anthony, of whom hereafter.
1. Mary. 2. Penelope. 3. Alicia, married, February, 1664, to Bartholomew Purdon, of Ballyclough. 4. Frances.

Anthony Jephson, fourth son of General William Jephson, married (*cir.* 1685) Mary Gibbings, daughter of John Gibbings, and sister of Rev. Simon Gibbings, rector of Mallow, 1720 to 1721, when he died.

Anthony Jephson died in 1688, having had two daughters, Mary; and Katherine, who married — Fowke, and d. 1724; and two sons, viz.:

1. William, born *cir.* 1687; M.P. for Mallow 1713-15; died, s.p., 1715-16.
2. Anthony, M.P. for Mallow 1713-55, who married, in 1712, Philippa Wakeham, daughter of William Wakeham, of Barryscourt, Co. Cork, by his wife, Mabel Dawley, daughter of Walter Dawley, of Ballydaheen,<sup>10</sup> near Mallow, by whom he had:

<sup>10</sup> Lieut. Walter Dawley had a grant, under the Act of Settlement in 1669, of Ballydaheen, 406 Irish acres.

1. Anthony, who married, 22 December, 1741, Hannah, daughter of Chief Justice Rogerson. He died, s.p., June, 1742, and his widow married Thomas O'Callaghan, father (by his first wife) of the first Lord Lismore.
  2. Denham (Col.), M.P. for Mallow 1756—1781, who married, in 1746, Frances, daughter of Sir John Aubrey, and died 1781, having had three sons—Denham, M.P. for Mallow 1768—1800, who died May, 1813; Anthony, died June, 1794; and John, died 1773, none of whom left issue.
  3. William, M.P. for Mallow 1761-8, who married, in 1750, Eleanor, daughter of J. Walsh, of Dullardstown, Co. Meath, and widow of William Harrison. He died June, 1779, leaving a son, William, afterwards Colonel Jephson (father of the late Sir Denham Jephson-Norreys, Bart.), who died December 1814; and a daughter, Philippa Wakeham, who, in 1770, married Robert Waterhouse.
  4. Robert, died s.p. 1772.
  5. Norris (or Norreys), rector of Mallow, born *cir.* 1727, married in 1755, Deborah Lombard (who died 1788), and died 1768, s.p.
1. Mary, married, in 1741, Philip Viscount Strangford.

Anthony Jephson married, secondly, January, 1742, Catherine, daughter of Agmondisham Vesey, of Lucan, by whom he had no issue. He died December, 1755, and in his will dated 12 December of that year he mentions his lease for lives in Scarteen, held from Benjamin Lawton; Lower Kilknockane, near Mallow, held from Savage French; Short Castle, from Mr. Clayton; and among several tenements in Mallow one known as the Red House, on the north side of the street. He also speaks of Puson's holding, near Short Castle, and his fee simple in Hook's, Melton's, Dale's, King's, Rowan's, Kerron's, Beare's, and O'Brien's holdings; the Barracks; the osier beds, garden and islands near the great bridge; and Cornelius Sullivan's holdings in Mallow; the glin, held from R. Longfield, and Lysaght's holdings.

The foregoing pedigree has only been brought down to the middle of the eighteenth century, as it is not intended that this paper should extend beyond that limit. In any accessible pedigrees of the Jephson family, few dates are to be found, so wherever possible they have been supplied in the present instance. The following corrections of the pedigrees in Foster and Burke, and of those in MS. in Ulster's office must be noted. These writers state that Wm. Jephson, second son of General Wm. Jephson was M.P. for Mallow 1713-15, and died in 1715. He has been confused with his nephew, William Jephson, son of Anthony Jephson. The uncle died in 1692, and it was the nephew who represented Mallow in Parliament, and died in 1715-16.

Then the identity of Anthony, fourth son of General William Jephson, has been merged in that of his second son, Anthony, who, according to the pedigrees, must have been nearly one hundred years of age when he married his second wife. Anthony, the father, died in 1688, and he had married, *cir.* 1685, Mary Gibbings,<sup>11</sup> of the Gibbings' Grove family,

<sup>11</sup> Eq. Ex. Bills, *Raines v. Jephson*, 17th Jan., 1704; *Jephson v. Raines*, 31st Jan., 1709, and *Jephson v. Newman*, 18th Jan., 1703.

whose name does not appear in any of the pedigrees. Anthony, the son, married, first, in 1712, Philippa Wakeham,<sup>12</sup> but her existence has also been ignored; and Hannah Rogerson, the wife of their eldest son, Anthony, has been assigned, as his wife, to the father. In the elucidation of these points I have to express my thanks and indebtedness to Mr. George Dames Burtchaell, LL.B., of Ulster's office, for much kind help.

To return to Sir Thomas Norreys—he was found, by an Exchequer Inquisition<sup>13</sup> taken on his death, seized of Carrigillan (parish of Kilshannig) by feoffment of O'Callaghan; also of Ballyda (Ballydaheen), Ballygarrett, Ballyrelishe (Ballyellis), and Mallow. In 1608, Sir John Jephson (his son-in-law) had a grant in fee farm of Ballybeg, which had already been granted in trust for an unexpired term, for the use of Lady Norreys (then deceased), widow of Sir Thomas.

On 21 August, 10 James I. (1612), the following grant was made to Elizabeth Lady Jephson, wife of Sir John:—The castle, manor, lordship, and cantred of Moallo als. Mallo, town and lands of Callinferriekerrie als. the old Town, Ballingerald als. Geraldstowne, Ballihough als. Ballilough als. Loagheneston, the old town within the Earl's Wood, Ferrencorragh-enesoudrie als. Shoemaker's town, the Short Castle als. Castlegarr, Corniguere als. Sheep's butter, Corrarbagh and Cloghplaces; the entire fishings in the river Awemore; Gortnigracie, Crosseclenit, Glantannoratclehy, Killetragh, Drumbegg, Killinknoperson, Killanknockan, Gortaghyvore, Moennypadden, Cisenusgie, Ballynemunterie, Gortgowne, Aghtyanylahine, Cowlerowe, Ballileake, Knocknepatyne, Leakynolwohy, Ballyhankyne, Thenarloyne, Lissenegill, and Killelitttle, all lying in the cantred of Moallo; the parcels called the North field, the Wheat field, Gallowes Hill, the East field, the Upper Quarter, the Lower Quarter, Careleshill, and the Low Meadow, in said cantred. Total, 6,000a. Eng. The fishing weir and two mills on the river Owenmore als. Broadwater, and a ferry over said river.

A chief rent of £12 13s. 9d. out of Short Castle als. Castle Garr, in Moallo, and 524a. in the tenure of Richard Aldworth, Esq.; £6 15s. 5d. out of a house called the Starch house, a close of 7 acres, meadow and 137a. called Croghan Early in the town and cantred of Moallo, in tenure of Robt. Williamson, gent; £8 5s. od. out of a house and other buildings in Moallo in tenure of Thomas Betsworth, gent.; £8 9s. od. out of a house and 332a. called Santon's als. Dover's land; £10 2s. 6d. out of a messuage and 405a. called Killeynegrowthane als. Begg's land; £7 16s. 6d. out of certain messuages and 309a. called Hamon's land als. Dromslegagh (also Carbery beeves); liberty to impark 300a. with free warren and park; to hold courts leet and baron at Moyallo; a Friday market, and 2 yearly fairs, one of them on St. Philip's Day, the other on St. Luke's Day; rent £1; to appoint clerks of the market, and grant licences to butchers, bakers, merchants, and publicans in the town; to appoint a bailiff for return of all writs and mandates within said lordship. Rent for all (save Carbie beeves), £44 8s. 10½d. and ¼d. for each acre of waste land reclaimed. To hold for ever as of Carrigrohane Castle, for a fine of £50, subject to the conditions of plantation.

In the same year (1612) Sir John Jephson himself had the following grant:—A stone house and other buildings in Moallo; a garden and

<sup>12</sup> Cloyne Mar. Lic. Bond, 1712.

<sup>13</sup> I. James I., No. 10.

yard 1a.; the Hill Close, 22a., and 328a. called Ballinecourties als. Ballilough in tenure of Thos. Betsworth; a messuage in Moallo, with garden and yard adjoining; 1a. in tenure of Edward Harries or his assigns; a house and yard in Moallo in tenure of Patrick Pluck; near Moallo, 4a. meadow or pasture in tenure of Thomas Miller, gent.; Stanton's als. Dover's lands, 332½a., in tenure of Jane Smith, widow; Killeynegrowghan als. Begg's land, within said manor, containing a house and 405a., late in tenure of Morrice Gerald als. Morrice Begg; three roods in the town of Moallo; 4 messuages built thereon and 2a. meadow and pasture; Hammon's lands als. Dromsligagh in Moallo; 309a. in tenure of Ralph Hammon, Abbey of Ballybeg, &c.

By a Chancery Inquisition (No. 12), taken at Mallow 30th October, 1611, before the following jurors—Edmonde Barrye of Ballyspillane, Cormock O'Callighane of Carrignemocke, William McRichard of Kiltoyg, Gerrat Arrundell of Aghidillane, William Magner of Castlemagner, Phylipp Coggane, of Cowlemore, Gerrote Barry of Leamlarye, David Nagle of Moneanymne, Donyll McCartie of Clandonyll, Garrett Barry of Downe [     ], it was found that Sir John Jephson, Knt., was seised, in fee, in right of Dame Elizabeth, his wife, of the manor, &c., of Moalloe, with all the cantred of Moalloe, the lands lying in Ballynferrykerrey als. the olde Towne, Ballingerrald als. Gerraldstowne, Ballyhough als. Loaghneston, the olde towne within the Earle's Wodd, Farrenkoraghensoudry als. the Shoemaker's towne, Corniqueer als. Sheep's Butter, the lands of Carraghbagh, and Cloghplaces als. Cloghlucas, Gortnigragy, Crossclement, Glantannoratclehy, Killetregh, Killincnoperon, Killancnockane, Drumbeegg, Gortaghivore, Moennyhpadyne, Cisenusgy, Ballynnymyntery Gortegowne, Ahtyaynilaghin, Cowlerwoe, Ballylicke, Cnockanepattyne, Leackynolwohy, Ballyhankyne, Thenarloyne, Lisnegilly, Killelitle, together with all the lands, of late named and callel the North feilde, the Wheat feilde, the Gallows Hill, the East feilde, the Upper and Lower Quarters, Carlessehill, the lowe medowe, all held of the King by fealty, &c. Rent, £33 6s. 8d.

The jurors also found that David Lord Roche had a claim to Crossclement as a parcel of Ballydah, and also to Cowle Roe as parcel of Carriggowne.

Said Sir John Jephson was also found seised in fee by custom and prescription, in one weare for fishing on the river of Awmore als. Broadwater, the clerkship of the market of the town of Mallow, a weekly market on Friday, 2 fairs in the year, one on St. Philip's Day and the other on St. Luke's Day; licensing of wine and aqua-vitæ, ale sellers, butchers, mercers, bakers; a ferry on the Awmore, two water mills, and freedom of serving writs for the bailiff of the manor.

Chief rents in Carbury. Rent of £12 13s. 9d. out of Short Castle als. Castlegare, in the town of Moalloe, and 524a. now in tenure of Richd. Aldworth, Esq., which he holds of the manor by homage; £6 15s. 5d. out of messuages, &c., called Starch House, within said town; with one close or meadow, 7a., together with 137½a. in Croghan Early, now in the tenure of Robert Williamson, gent.; £8 5s. 0d. out of a stone house and other buildings in the town in the tenure of Thos. Bettsworth; £8 9s. 0d. out of another stone house and 332a. in Saunton's als. Doover's lands; £10 2s. 6d. out of a messuage or tenement and 405a. in Killeynegrow-

ghan als. Begges' lands; £7 16s. 6d. out of a messuage and 309a. called Hamon's land als. Drumslagogh.

He also held in fee one stone house and other buildings and houses in the town, one garden and one backside containing one acre; one close of meadow or pasture adjoining, called the Hill close, 27a.; 328a. in Ballynecurteis als. Ballelough, now in the tenure of Thos. Bettsworth, held of the manor at the rent of £8 5s. od.

Said Sir John Jephson was also seised in his own right of a stone house, messuage and tenement in the town; garden, &c., 1a. in tenure of Edward Harries, and in another tenement in tenure of Patrick Plucke, with 4a. pasture near said town, in the occupation of Thomas Myller; and 332½a. called Saunton's als. Dover's land in tenure of Jane Smith, widow, which said Sir John held of the manor. Rent, £8 9s. od. Also of Killeyneogrowghan als. Begges' land, in the occupation of Maurice Gerralde als. Moris Begg, rent £10 2s. 6d.; and 3 roods in the town, on which lately four messuages were erected; and 2a. meadow and pasture near the town, and 309a. meadow, &c.; Hamon's land als. Dromsligoe, sometime in the occupation of Ralph Hamon, £7 16s. 6d. rent.

And by a further Inquisition taken at Mallow 14 August, 1638, Sir John Jephson was found to have been seised of Mallow, Ballynferrekerrey als. ould Town, Gortagoone, Cooleroe, Ballylogh, Killknockane, Ballyfinicory, Cloghucas, Ballygerrott, le North feild, le Wheate feild, le Gallows Hill, le East feild, le Upper and Lower Quarter, Cornicragoe, Crossclement, Lackinlea, Ballyhankin, Mabuts, Carelesse Hill, &c.; rent out of Short Castle, in the occupation of Dame Anne Clayton, widow; rent out of the Starch House, &c.; fishing in the Awmore, all in right of the Lady Elizabeth, his wife. Said Elizabeth died 15 years past. Said John Jephson died 6 May, 1638. William Jephson is his son and heir, and was 28 at the time of his father's death.

An Inquisition<sup>14</sup> taken in 1611 affords much information as to those who held lands within the manor, principally lessees of Sir John Jephson. The enquiry was directed to the point whether the Undertakers in Munster had performed their obligations, and carried out the conditions of settlement laid down for them, and the document in question included Spenser's, Hyde's, Cuffe's, and Audley's lands, being endorsed "Co. of Corke, viz., that parte near Malloe." The Inquisition was taken at Mallow on 7th August, 1611, before Sir Richard Morison, Vice-President of Munster; Edward Harris, Chief Justice of said Province; Sir Pierce Lane, Knt.; Henry Goswell, Second Justice; and Edward Becher, Escheator of Munster, with the following as jurors:—Myles Roche, of Killehe, gent.; Artt O'Quyeffe, of Dromeagh, gent.; John Barry, of Ballyclohie, gent.; William Magner, of Castellmagner, gent.; Richard Condon, of Dongellane, gent.; James fitz Nicholas Barry, of Walsheston, gent.; Donill o'donyvane, of Castell o'donyvane, gent.; David Tyrrie, of Downe-george, gent.; David Roche, of Ballywilliam, gent.; Philip fitz John Barry, of Kilmichell, gent.; John fitz Garret Barry, of Bally[ ], gent.; Fynyne McCarty, of Banduff, gent.; Philip fitz William Barry, of [ ], gent.; and Owen McTeig McCarty, of Drishane, gent. These jurors found that the manor, castle, &c., of Moalloe, containing 6,000 acres, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Norreys, Knt., after

<sup>14</sup> Chancery, No. 7.

whose death same descended to Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, then wife of Sir John Jephson, who was seised thereof in right of his wife. Sir John Jephson was found to be seised of the demesne lands of the seignory, being 1,000 acres, and the following held in fee-farm—Richard Aldworth, Esq., Short Castle and 300 acres; Robert Williamson, gent., the Starch house and 316 acres; Roger Wallen, gent., one house and 300 acres of Ballyfintery;

Next are named as lessees for terms of 21 years—Robert Hoames, an old castle and house, with 300 acres, called Cloghlucas; Gregory Newman, a house and 300 acres, called Dromsligagh; William Smith, Churbeston and Gortaghnore, 400 acres; Thomas Bettsworth, house and lands of Ballylogh, 300 acres; Thomas Bellamy, the Lower Quarter, 300 acres; John Gibbes, Corraghen Early, 200 acres; Thomas Langly and Walter Jenkins, the Upper Quarter, 360 acres; Philip Waghen, Lackenylough, 100 acres; William Hollydaie, a house and four acres of meadow; Walter Harris, a house and the Water meadow, 60 acres; Thomas Edwardes and William Newman and Donston Heard, held the Mill meadow, 120 acres; and Thomas Myller, 5 acres of meadow.

Next are supplied the names of 25 copyholders, who held houses and gardens in the town of Mallow—John Wreg, John Joanes, George Harbert, Thomas Basnet, Cuthbert Elliott, Christopher Grigg, Thomas Dowdall, Francis Robinson, David Dawkins, William Peiton, Robert [     ], William Stoane, Hugh Laughan, Tymothy Lee, Reynarde [     ], William Gilbert, John Uppcott, Matthew Harris, Nicholas Dodington, John Foster, Walter Harris, Christopher Gifford, Robert Hoames, Michael [     ], and Philip Vaghan.

Lastly, the jurors found that many undertenants of the freeholders and farmers were of the "meere Irish."

Of all these names, the only ones that are still to be found in the neighbourhood are those of Jephson, Norreys, Aldworth, Newman, Williamson, and Harris.

The terms of the plantation having been carried out, and an English settlement formed in Mallow, the next step was the incorporation of the town, and on 27 February, 10 James the First<sup>15</sup> (1613), on the petition of the inhabitants, that King granted it a charter. The town with all within its precincts was to be a free borough, and to be known as the borough of Mallow. Under it a corporation, consisting of a provost, twelve free burgesses and a commonalty was created, and Robert Holmes was named first provost; the first free burgesses were—Sir John Jephson, Knt.; Robert Williamson, Thomas Bettsworth, Philip Vaughan, Thomas Edwards, John Hed, John Gibbes, William Keiton, Leonard Kinge, Francis Robinson, Walter Harris, and Thomas Powell. The provost and free burgesses were to have power to send two fit men to parliament, and when the sheriff of Co. Cork received a writ for election of members, he was to make his precept to the provost and burgesses. As many of the inhabitants as they should admit were to form the commonalty. The provost was to be elected annually on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and to enter on office at Michaelmas following. A court of record was to be held on Friday in each week

<sup>15</sup> Pat. Roll, II. James I., pt. 4, m. 44; see *Irish Corporations Commission Report*, vol. ii. Enquiry held at Mallow, 17th Sept., 1833.



before the provost, which court was to have jurisdiction in personal actions to the amount of five marks. Two sergeants at mace were to be appointed, and the provost was to be clerk of the market.

The Corporation Commissioners reported in 1833 that Mallow had then no corporation, nor was there any trace of such.

Another charter was granted to the town in 1688 by King James the Second. On 29 August in that year David Miagh, merchant, was named first provost of a new body, and the following were named as the first 26 free burgesses—John Jephson, Esq., David Nagle, Esq.; Pierce Nagle, Esq.; John Longfield, Esq., Edward Nagle, gent.; David Barry, gent.; William Curtayne, gent.; John Barrett, gent.; George Hennessy, gent.; James Roch, gent.; William Sheehane, gent.; John Fitzgerald, gent.; John Raynes, merchant; Richard Barrett, gent.; James Barrett, gent.; William End, merchant; George Goold, merchant; Stephen Keene, Thomas Kingsmill, merchant; Daniel Savery, merchant; John Callaghane, gent.; Dermod Mullane, gent.; Richard Rowland, merchant; Francis Bretridge, merchant; Anthony Callaghan, innkeeper; Terence Mahony, innkeeper. Cornelius Callaghan, gent., was to be town clerk.

The Commissioners in 1833 reported that the power of returning members to parliament had for a long time been exercised by the freeholders in that part of the manor within the limits of the borough, the precept being directed to the seneschal of the manor instead of the provost and burgesses, as directed by the charter.

There was a possibility of the Mallow property passing from the family of Jephson to that of Boyle at an early period. The great Earl of Cork fixed his eye on it as a provision for his heir, Lord Dungarvan, during the Earl's own lifetime, and on his death then for his son, Robert Boyle; and in 1636 he offered Sir John Jephson £15,000 for the place. The following extracts from the *Lismore Papers* explain Lord Cork's views on the transaction, but the negotiations appear to have fallen through.

"24 Febr., 1633. I wrott my letters to Sir John Jephson touching my purchase of Moallo, Balliless [Ballyellis].<sup>16</sup>

12 Febr., 1636. After I had by my Lord Digby made an offer to Sir John Jephson, and his son and heir, Mr. Wm. Jephson, to treat with the L. President of Mounster and Mr. Tho. Betsworthe for the purchase of the howse, town and seigniory of Moallo, the Rent Beeves of Carberye, and the leases of 2 ploughlands near Moalloe, wherein Sir John hath a lease of 19 yeares yet to come, at vli. per annum, for which I was demanded eighteen thousand pounds ster. amount thereof, uppon the perfecting of my assurance and their delivery up of the quiett possession therof unto me, and to secure the payment of the laste five thousand pounds ster. to their good contentment, and to paie eight in the hundreth till I did satisfie the same, either at Moallo, Lismoor, or Dublin, Waterford, Yoghall, or Cork. But under eighteen thousand pounds ster. to be all paid in England, they would not descend nor make any abatement; wheruppon it was agreed between us that against Candlemas Day I should employe Mr. John Walley to Moallo to view and take the particulars of the purchase into a juste vallacon, and to examen upon sight of the Deeds of fee ffearmes and leases, what was graunted to every

<sup>16</sup> "Lismore Papers," vol. iv., First Series, p. 13.

particular tennant, what rent was reserved, whether the rents were duely answered, and whether all suche things as were in graunt or lease were worthy the rentes. And in regard of the L. President's R[emoval?] from Moallo, to his own house at Donnarayle, they were lyke to continue constant rents or would admit any improvement.

Wheruppon it appeered that Sir Randall Cleyton's and Williamson's their fee ffarme rents did amount unto xix li. xs. ijd. ster. per annum : which in regarde they were drie rents, that for the tyme to come could not be encreased, were valued at twelve yeares' purchaze, and did for sale amount unto 234li. 2s. ster.

The mannor house of Moallo, with the orchards, gardens, curtilladges, howses of office, pidgeon house, &c., with the 150 acres of land, laied as a demesne to the house now occupied by the Lo. President, with the parck of deer, valued at cxlii. a year, did amount at 16 yeares' purchaze unto 2,240li. ster.

The leased lands (which are veary high lett, and dowbtfull whether they will contineue the payment of them) which being rented at 608 li. 8s. 4d., vallewed at 16 yeares' purchac, doe amount unto 9,730 li. 13s. 4d. ster.

The coppiehowldes now rented xxxiiij li. ijs., rated for sale at 16 yeares' purchaze, doe amount unto 529 li. 12s. ster.

The smale connye warren and some waste quilletts of land over estimated to be worthe xvj li. vs. rent, when heerafter they shall be tenanted, vallued at 16 yeares' purchace, amounts unto 260 li. ster.

The rent of O'Callaghan's lease, wherof 19 yeares ar unexpired, at the yearlie rent of 51 li. 6s. 8d., vallued at five yeares' purchac, doth amount unto 256 li. 13s. 4d.

The Earle's rent beeves of Carbry, for which is paid yearly in money 62 li. 15s., vallued at 12 yeares' purchace, amounts unto 753 li. Totall, 14,004 li. ster., out of which allowance is to be given to the purchaser for the King's Exchequer rent, which being for the mannor and seignorie xxxiiij li. vjs. viij. ster, and for the faires and marckets xvs. (besides the fees of acquittances and *quietus est*) dothe at twelve yeares' rate for the purchace amount unto 409 li., and the remayn de claro for the purchaze at those extream high rates above particularly menconed, dothe amount unto 13,595 li. os. 8d. ster. ; yet in regard I was desirous to have a house, fyttng and readie for my son and heir, Dongarvan, to dwell and keep house in by himself during my own lyffe, so as after my decease might be in a readiness, and then yealded up to my yongest son, Robert Boyle, wherby he might have that seignorie as a good addicon to the rest of his estate, and be therin placed amongste his other 4 brothers, I offered fyfteen thowsand pounds ster. for it.

12 May, 1636. I sent the L. Rannalaghe's letters, which he wrote to Sir John Jephson (with my advice), in answer of his proposicon for the sale unto me of the fee simple of Moallo, and the rent beeves of Carbry, for £8,000, which letters were by me this day delivered to my tenant, Mr. Jessop, of Ballyknock, to be left at Sir John's lodging at a gon-maker's ner the turning stile in Holborn.

4 June, 1636. This day Ned Woodward, my lo. Digbie's man, embarcqued at Dublin, and he carried over to his Lo. my letters to Sir John Jephson and sundry letters, papers, and the surveigh towching Moallo, with my letters of attorney and enstrucons for to treat and conclude with

Sir John and his son for Moallo, O'Callaghan's lease, and the rent beeves of Carby, and to give £15,000 ster. for them.

26 August, 1636. I forgave Mr. Fysher, the preacher of Moallo, £10 ster., due unto me for my half-year's rent at Easter, 1636, owt of the parsonadge of Moallo, wch Mr. Fysher, as assignee to Sir John Jephson, should (if not forgiven him) have paid unto me."

On the 23rd October, 1641, broke out the rebellion, the consequences of which were severely felt in Mallow. The ruin to the country around, and the paralysis of trade, caused such decline and stagnation, that many years elapsed before the district recovered its prosperity. In the outbreak, in addition to the royalist and parliamentary parties, which were ranged on opposite sides at the time in England, Ireland had the Catholic Confederation, the objects of which were the upholding of the English throne, with the house of Stuart, and the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion. The Marquis of Ormond commanded the royalist army in Ireland, and in Cork the Confederate Catholics were led by Richard Butler, Lord Mountgarrett, whose ancestor was a member of the Ormond family, while he himself had married a daughter of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Lord Ikerrin acted as lieutenant-general of the forces.

After much consultation, the Confederates resolved on coming to the county Cork. Marching from Cashel, they reached Kilmallock, where they were joined by Lord Burke of Castleconnell, Fitzgerald of Clenlis, and other lords and gentlemen of the county Limerick, with their followers. Being thus reinforced, they determined to march over Ballyhoura mountain, near which lay Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, who at once set out for Mallow. Mountgarrett proceeded as far as Buttevant, and summoned all the gentlemen of Cork to meet him there on 10th February, 1642; when Lord Roche, O'Callaghan, Magner, and many others joined him. It was decided to march on Mallow, as being a prosperous English settlement in a fruitful country; a move was made next day, when auxiliaries met the Confederate army between the two towns. At this time Lord Inchiquin, who subsequently commanded in Munster, and Captain William Jephson were together in England, and having obtained a regiment of foot and some horse, they were hastening back to Ireland. Inchiquin and Jephson, on landing at Youghal about the middle of March, went to Mallow, and thence Inchiquin went to Doneraile, where St. Leger died during his visit, and the military command then devolved on him.

At this period Mallow had but one street, consisting of nearly 200 houses, thirty of which were of stone, strong, and slated. It was protected by two castles—the great castle, built by the Earl of Desmond, at the south-east end; and Castlegar, or the Short Castle, at the north-west. The former was entrusted for its defence to Arthur Bettsworth, who had a garrison of about 200 men; and Short Castle was in the hands of Lieut. Richard Williamson, who had to protect some twenty families that took refuge in it. In addition to the castles, a strong stone house in the middle of the town had been fortified and garrisoned, which the Irish party determined to attack on the night of the 14th February. The O'Callaghans, under Capt. Hennessy and Callaghan O'Callaghan, began the attempt, when one Michael Hudson, one of its defenders, was killed. The house was owned by Richard Aldworth, of Mallow, yeoman, who

stated in his Deposition<sup>17</sup> that "Michael Hudson was slain in the house deponent kept for refuge from the rebels." Several other deponents mention Hudson's death, and Katherine Hudson, his widow, who states his death to have taken place on 13th February, swore to having been robbed of goods, &c., to the value of £134 by Cahir O'Callaghan and his following. Hudson's death greatly disheartened the English, and by treachery of the O'Callaghans the Irish party got possession of the house. They next laid siege to Short Castle, which withstood many assaults from Sergt.-Major Purcell, during which several breaches were made in the walls. After a time its defenders surrendered on honourable terms, the garrison and refugees being permitted to go to the great castle. Short Castle was totally consumed, and all the goods of the refugees destroyed. John Wiseman,<sup>18</sup> in his Deposition, says that when the rebels came he was in it, and saw Jonathan Smith and Edward Proctor slain by shots fired by them. When defence could no longer be made, he and several others obtained quarter for their lives. The rebels then set fire to the town in several places, but many of the houses are said to have been saved through the wetness of the season. Lord Mountgarrett and his army remained six days in Mallow, and departed without making any attack on the great castle. Differences are said to have arisen between his commanders and some of the chief gentlemen of the county Cork, who on his sudden departure betook them to the lord of Muskerry. In the "Egmont Papers" appears an information, 11 March, 1643-4, by James Cusacke, appointed by the General Assembly to supply the place of H.M. Attorney-General in Ireland, at the relation of Dermott McCartie, alias McDonoghe, which professes to assign a reason why the castle was not surrendered. One Cnogher Reagh Callaghane, of Bellaballagh, Co. Cork, while professing to be a member of the true Catholic cause, and enjoying all privileges within the Catholic quarters, was all his life a chief instrument to Sir Philip Percival, Sir James Cragg, and other evil ministers of the state, and gave them continual intelligence. When Lord Mountgarrett was encamped near Mallow, said Cnogher Reagh repaired privately to Mr. Retchfoord (Bettesworth), commander of the castle, and by his information prevented the surrender of the castle. In any case the place was saved for that occasion, and if this information be correct, it is clear that Bettesworth, relying on tidings received, held out until the enemy took their departure from the neighbourhood.

The "Egmont Papers" afford an idea of the feelings and conduct of some of the English families during those anxious times. Thomas Bettesworth, in a letter to Percival, dated 12 November, 1641, remarks that he does not observe the people about Mallow more terrified than they have cause to be, though in some particular persons, the apprehension of danger works more strongly. "Captain Hargill [of Carrigleamleary] is gone to Cork to dwell. Mr. Philpott is gone to Newmarket, which are all the removes I hear of in these parts. Mr. Jephson is very apprehensively active, as becomes the issue of such a father and grandfather, and there are few men in the province fitter to lead a company of foot or a troop of horse."

<sup>17</sup> "Depositions," Co. Cork, vol. ii, p. 11 (Library T.C.D.).

<sup>18</sup> "Depositions," Co. Cork, vol. iii, p. 215 (Lib. T.C.D.).

On 27 November, Sir William St. Leger wrote from Doneraile to Sir Philip Percival "that Tom [Bettesworth] will not leave hunting and ploughing for all this. He is not half so much afraid as they are in those parts." In a letter of later date, Bettesworth speaks of a fair afternoon on the bowling green at Mallow. Thomas Bettesworth was one of the English settlers in that town, where, in 1611, he had a house and also 300 acres of land at Ballylogh, and he was one of the first twelve free burgesses under the charter of James I. He appears to have acted as agent and man of business for some of the magnates in the neighbourhood, chiefly for the Jephsons, and was on terms of intimate friendship with them, with Sir Philip Percival, Sir William St. Leger, Sir Hardress Waller, and Lord Inchiquin. Bettesworth represented Mallow in Parliament for six months in 1634, having as his colleague William Kingsmill of Ballyowen, but he resigned his seat in consequence of urgent necessity for going to England. He died between 1648 and 1653, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Bettesworth, sons Arthur and Thomas, and several daughters; also a brother, Richard, who resided at Pallas, Co. Limerick. I have given these particulars with regard to Bettesworth, because there was reason for believing that it is to his pen we are indebted for the fullest account we possess of the siege of Mallow. This is to be found in the Sloane MS., No. 1,008, fol. 98 (British Museum), under the title of "A Discourse of the Siege of Mallow, with some passages precedent and subsequent thereunto," which was edited by the late Mr. Herbert Webb Gillman, and appeared in the December, 1895, and January and February, 1896, numbers of this *Journal*. The account is of peculiar interest, as the writer was undoubtedly in the district at the time of the occurrences narrated by him; he was familiarly acquainted with Mallow, describing the town, the park, and the Jephson family, with which he was on intimate terms. Mr. Gillman says that the unknown writer was a pedant, bombastic, and very verbose, airing his knowledge of Latin on every possible occasion, not only in using Latin words, but in framing his sentences on the model of that language. In his letters, published in the "Egmont Papers," Thomas Bettesworth meets all these requirements, and so striking did the similarity between their style and that of the unknown writer appear, that I ventured to communicate with Mrs. Lomas, who has so ably edited the Papers. With the utmost kindness and alacrity, she examined the Sloane MS., and reported that it certainly was not in Bettesworth's handwriting, but thought it may possibly have been a copy of a "relation" written by him. Bettesworth was certainly in the castle during those eventful days. The particular copy in the Museum was made for someone who did not know the neighbourhood, as particulars and descriptions which would have been unnecessary in the case of a correspondent acquainted with it are added. The writer breaks off as if he had written up to 1642, and at the end of the narrative says he must take leave of poor Mallow, "to which I acknowledge much endearment." He states that Captain William Jephson, for a year or two after his father's death, was engaged in England in settling his affairs and in attendance on parliament, until September, 1641, when he resolved to live in Ireland; he then brought over a family and wife, "a gentlewoman of honour and endowment"—Alicia Denham—purposing to spend much of his time at Mallow. It seems a cruel fate that such untoward events should have happened immediately on the family settling

in the district, and it is almost certain they were shut up in the castle, during the siege of Mallow, under the charge of the Bettesworths, father and son.

The writer, further, speaks of the excellent relations subsisting between the Jephsons and their tenants, and praises their landlord's care over them. The native Irish made money yearly round the town by selling wood, timber, cloth, flesh, corn, &c. There was a well-frequented weekly market, and between Hallowtide and Christmas no less than 100 fat beeves were killed weekly.

Large congregations attended church service on Sunday, and were ministered to by a "learned and vigilant pastor." This was Rev. Thomas Fisher, rector from 1637 to 1661. His Depositions<sup>19</sup> as to losses through the rebellion show that he suffered to the extent of £157 6s. od., besides the loss of his church livings at Ballyclough, and damage in the rectory of Mallow for that year—£50, the living being generally worth £80 ster. Fisher had been ordained in 1624 by the Bishop of Limerick.

The writer of the account goes on to describe the pleasant and fruitful situation of Mallow, with its store of wood and timber, and the great river Blackwater running near, plentiful in salmon, and along which a service of boats of three or four tons, for carrying goods between Mallow and Youghal, had lately been inaugurated. He describes the fair and large demesne attached to the castle, the pigeon houses, coneygeere, and the spacious park, well impaled, four and a half miles in circumference, furnished with fallow deer. "I am confident," he writes, "that for a house with the elements of fire, air, earth and water belonging to it, for English neighbourhood, for convenient vicinity to the sea, for hawking at pheasant, partridge, rail, quail, heathpoll,<sup>20</sup> for hunting the hare, deer, fox, otter; for fishing, fowling, bowlinge, and for all other requisites conducing to pleasure or profit, there is no place in the kingdom that can scarce parallel this."

To return to the course of events subsequent to the departure of the army that laid siege to Mallow—various cessations of hostilities between the contending parties were arranged, and in April, 1645, when one of these periods expired, Lord Castlehaven led an army into Munster, while the English army was ill prepared to meet it. The forces advanced to Mallow, which at once yielded on quarter,<sup>21</sup> and they then attacked Liscarroll and other castles of Sir Philip Percival, which one by one surrendered. Arthur Bettesworth, who was again in command at Mallow Castle, was exonerated from blame, but Captain Reymond, who held Liscarroll for Sir Philip, and who was censured by Lord Inchiquin for inactivity, was condemned for its surrender. In the "Egmont Papers" under date 21 May, 1645, we find a warrant from Col. James Barry, then governor of Mallow Castle, to the Catholic forces, to permit Captain Thomas Reymond, late of Liscarroll, and now kept at Mallow for the assurance of the safety of the convoy that conveyed the rest of his men and goods to Cork, to pass with a trumpeter to Cork, by virtue of the lord general's authority. He was subsequently sent to England with

<sup>19</sup> "Depositions," Co. Cork, vol. i., p. 199, and vol. iv., p. 67 (T.C.D.).

<sup>20</sup> *Heath pouw* is a Cumberland word for blackcock.

<sup>21</sup> "I marched to Mallow and took it, but with some shot of cannon, and left a garrison in it. Doneraile and Liscarroll made no resistance."—Lord Castlehaven's *Memoirs*, 1684.

his wife and family. In Depositions<sup>22</sup> made in 1653, Thomas Gilborne states that he was present at the surrender of Mallow Castle to Lord Castlehaven; another deponent, William Arnold, that he was present on the same occasion, and Lewis Evans was a soldier also then on duty. The castle must have been recovered, as early in December, 1646, Lord Inchiquin writes that Gen. Stephenson and Col. Purcell are declared to have sworn positively to take Mallow out of his hands ("Egmont Papers"). On the 11th of that month he was fortifying the bridge and castle, and on 18th Col. Pigott informs Sir Philip Percival that Mallow is very important to Inchiquin, he having no other pass over the Blackwater, if retreat were necessary. "This winter he fortifies the bridge, and the burned house, without both which 'twere not safe for him to advance to any place."

We now come to consider the results of the rebellion, so far as it entailed loss, and in many cases ruin on the hitherto prosperous members of the community that was gradually being formed, clustering round the venerable walls of the ancient castle, under the fostering care and protection of the Jephson family. Particulars are to be found in the four volumes of Depositions preserved in Trinity College, and in a supplemental volume numbered VI., which were made by sufferers in co. Cork. These documents furnish valuable information as to inhabitants of Mallow and their property in the middle of the seventeenth century. Vols. V. and VI. of the series for co. Cork are of a different character from vols. I. to IV., in which the Deponents simply swear to the injury sustained by them, the Depositions being taken soon after the occurrences to which they relate. In the case of those included in vols. V. and VI. each deposition is made with a view of identifying certain leaders of the Irish party, as having been seen in arms by deponents, and as engaged in sieges, assaults, and sackings. These were all made in 1652-3, at a much later period than the prior ones, and would seem to have been sworn for the High Court of Justice, established by the English Parliament, with a view to the outlawry of the leaders in the movement of 1641, and confiscation of their property. Those for the Mallow district chiefly concern Wall of Wallstown, O'Callaghan of Duhallow, MacCarthy of Muskerry, Nagle of Monanimy, O'Callaghan of Dromaneen, and others. Appended is a short summary of such Depositions as were made by Mallow folk.

#### VOL. I.

Page 3. Philip Vaughann, jun., of Mallow, gent., robbed by Richard Barret, of Fahaugh and Lord Mountgarrett's army, during the siege of Mallow, to the amount of £193 10s. od. Sworn 30 May, 1642, before Phil. Bisse,<sup>23</sup> Tho. Bettesworth, Ric. Williamson.

Page 14. George Chinery, jun., on behalf of George Chinery, sen., robbed 16 February, 1641, at Short Castle, Mallow, by the forces of Lord Mountgarrett, who forcibly took his goods, &c Estimates his losses at £1,780.

Page 28. Katherine Hudson, widow, Michael Hudson, her husband,

<sup>22</sup> "Depositions," Co. Cork, vol. vi. pp. 71, 75 (T.C.D.).

<sup>23</sup> Archdeacon of Cloyne, 1641. On his return from holding these enquiries, he was murdered between Cork and Youghal.

killed on 13 February, by the soldiers of Donough O'Callaghan; losses amount to £134.

Page 32. Elizabeth Maguire, widow, dispossessed of farms at Bridgetown and Comans, part of Monanimy. She describes herself as a British Protestant, and represents her losses at a sum of £1,120.

Page 42. Any Standish, widow, British Prot., losses £79 7s. od.

Page 83. Donnell Shighane, late of Mallow, yeoman, an Irish Protestant, attacked by Teige O'Hinsy of Killelaha. £34.

Page 90. Francis Riddle, yeoman, on behalf of Randall Clayton, of Mallow, gent., whose castle, houses, and other tenements in Mallow were burned about 11 Feb., to the damage of £450.

Page 93. Henry Keightly, innkeeper, lost during the siege of Mallow to the amount of £267.

Page 94. Eedy, wife of John Forest, carpenter, whose house was burned, claims on behalf of her husband, "sick and absent," £120.

Page 143. Anthony Kingsmill (Deposition signed "Antonie Kingesmill"), late of Mallow, clerk, among other losses, which amount in the whole to £91 4s. od., claims for being deprived of the benefit of his house and land in the west end of Mallow, £30. In ecclesiastical means he lost £100.

Page 145. Richard Parsons, Ballynard (?Ballyparaha), Co. Cork, shepherd, £45. He was in Mallow during the siege, and deposes as to the rebels burning 20 houses.

Page 158. Thomas Haynes, merchant, British Prot., mentions the lease of a house in Mallow, and deposes to the loss of £923.

Page 199. Thomas Fisher (signs Fysher), clerk, British Prot., states his losses at £157 6s. od. The following impoverished Protestants—Richard Alder, George Kitely, Henry Kitely, Francis Bidle, Stephen Chinery, John Collins, Morris O'Mohurt, and John Powell—were indebted to him, but are now utterly disabled from paying.

Page 223. Thomas Morris, British Prot., £107 11s. od.

Page 238. Ann Cockringe, widow, had a tanyard. Four English framed houses burned, and a stone house injured, £370.

Page 239. William Holmes, British Prot., malt, beer, kiln, and wooden vessels destroyed, to the damage of £54 15s. od.

Page 254. Swithin Noble, Castlemagner, £54.

Page 282. Stephen Chinery, yeoman, £150.

## VOL. II.

Page 2. Edmond Stiles, British Prot., losses £142.

Page 4. Arthur Bettesworth, gent., estimates his losses at £2,279. He was dispossessed of farms and leases at Kilma<sup>o</sup>cline, Cnockduffe, Skarteen, and Quartertown, and a house in Mallow. During the time Lord Mountgarrett stayed there, acting in rebel fashion, the goods of all British Protestants in or near Mallow were destroyed. Jonathan Smith, Edward Proctor, and Michael Hudson were killed, and the soldiers of Cahir O'Callaghan murdered one William Lynes and his wife near Mallow.

Page 11. Richard Aldworth, yeoman, British Prot., claimed to have lost £457 12s. od. He was dispossessed of a farm at Ballinasse, barony of Duhallow; of a farm at Cornygrasse, and of houses in Mallow and



Doneraile. Michael Hudson was slain in the house deponent kept for refuge from the rebels, by one of Donogh McCahir O'Callaghan's men, whom he brought to assist the rest of the rebels at the siege of Mallow.

Page 19. Thomas Bettesworth, of the town and parish of Mallow, in behalf of Captain William Jephson, who, on 8th, 9th, 10th February, lost and was forcibly dispossessed of property to the amount of £1,611. Among other items, in spoiling, burning, and destroying his town of Mallow, £300; destroying his park, killing and chasing his deer, £200; burning a barn and other houses near the castle of Mallow; ruining his gardens, £200. He was also dispossessed of Carrigilane, parish of Kilshanny, worth £70 net yearly. All was occasioned by Lord Mountgarrett's army of 4,000 to 5,000 men, who continued at Mallow in rebellious manner, committing all manner of spoil, destruction, and hostility on the goods and houses of all his tenants, British Protestants, in and near Mallow, and by killing some of them, viz., Jonathan Smith, Edward Proctor, Michael Hudson, and others, from Friday, 11th February, 1641, until Wednesday following. Sworn, 25th May, 1642, before Phil. Bisse, Ric. Williamson.

Page 96. Robert Darling, tailor, £62 16s. od.

Page 116. Timothy Lee, yeoman, £43. He had two houses in Mallow and household stuff burned by the King's forces of Mallow, "to prevent the rebels, the besiegers, that they should not come near the castle there."

Page 198. Francis Bedell, gent., £935.

### .VOL. III.

Page 88. Henry Kinveton stated his losses at £843. The following English Protestants in Mallow were ruined in their estates, and as they owed him money, he cannot make good his losses:—Gamaliel Warter, Richard Williamson, John Hodder, William Hodder, Henry Somers, Wm. Woodland, Jo. Baker, William Holmes, Gregory Newman, Stephen . . . Keightley, Jo. Forrest, Thomas Wright, Emanuel Phayre, Sweeting (Swithin) Noble, David . . . John Shaw, Christopher Wright, Robert Tanton, Philip Holmes, Wm. Bur . . . Germiné, Geo. Bostocke, Elias Cotterell, Jo. Bayly, Mary Bayly, James . . . Aldworth, Adrian Grible, Elizabeth Court, James Fenton, Henry Henley, . . . Dore, Wm. Bird, Jo. and Thomas Parsons, James Midgell, Diggory Trix, Peter Do . . . Daniel Powell, Francis Beedle, Roger Donegan.

Page 150. John Rice, weaver, £65.

Page 173. Thomas Blake lost tallow and shop goods to the value of £25.

Page 206. Robert Staunton, yeoman, £35. He had a farm in Gortnygrosse.

Page 215. Jonn Wiseman, cooper, £30. When the rebels came to take the Short Castle on 28 February, 1641, he was in it, and saw Jonathan Smith, gent., and Edward Proctor, yeoman, slain by shots from the rebels. When defence could no longer be made, deponent and several others got quarter for their lives.

Page 221. Christopher Wright, yeoman, £300. He had a lease of land at Roskeen.

## VOL. IV.

Page 18. Richard Williamson, Mallow, gent., British Prot., claims to have lost £800. His house and other buildings in Mallow, farms, &c., ruined. His wife, Grissell Williamson, lost an annual rent of £30, payable to her by John Harrison, Esq., and Gamaliel Waters (Warter), Esq. Deponent being in command of Short Castle, was eye witness of Jonathan Smith and Edward Proctor being slain.

Page 65. Robert Troogose, Gortnagrosse, yeoman, £207.

Page 67. Thomas Fisher (signed Fysher), Mallow, clerk, claims for loss of a house and 40 acres at Ballymoney, barony of East Carbery, which came to his wife as heir of her father, Robert Sicawsell. Also the tithes of Ballyclough and rectory of Mallow, amounting to £80.

Page 73. Philip Vaughane, yeoman, £173.

Page 153. Charles Hargill, Carriglemlery, Esq., £2,425.

Page 157. John Collins, yeoman, £120.

Page 160. Thomas Wright, dyer, £177. His house in Mallow, with barley and malt, burned. He was also dispossessed of a farm at Corrigolane.

Page 166. William Rouse, yeoman, £95. He also had a farm at Corrigolane.

Page 167. Francis Brettridge, £463 2s. od., and debts, £37 18s. od. lost land at Castlemagner, and his dwelling in Mallow despoiled.

Page 215. John Basley, yeoman, £70.

Page 216. John Eagan, shoemaker, claims for the burning of his house, and loss of a copyhold in Mallow, which he held from Captain William Jephson, for two lives, at 15s. a year rent.

Page 221. Stephen Chinery, maltmaker, £156.

Page 246. John Collins, yeoman, £110 12s. od.

Page 261. Thomas Bettesworth, Esq., £3,414. Dispossessed of farms at Buttevant, and lands in Mallow, Ballygibbin, and Clanawley. Part of his goods were driven away by soldiers of Dermod Carty, *alias* McDonogh, and Donogh McCahir O'Callaghan; part by Lord Mountgarrett's army, and more carried to Kerry. and Clenlesse, co. Limerick, and to Kilbolane, belonging to Edmond Fitzgerrald and Sir William Power, Knt.

Page 300. William Wakelet, weaver, £42.

Page 309. Gregory Newman, gent., £396. He mentions farms at Drumslegoe and Baltydonell.

Page 313. Ales Timberlake, wife of John Timberlake, late of Mallow, smith, £295. He had held a lease of Cornagrosse and houses in Mallow.

Page 315. George Keitley, gent., £206, house burned.

Page 320. John Marnes, miller, £866 12s. od. He had mills at Mallow; a mill and land near Doneraile, and land near Mallow.

## VOL. VI.

Pages 59 and 66. 7 March, 1653, Mallow. Deposition concerning Richard Walde (Wall), of Walestown, barony of Fermoy, in 1641.

Richard Williamson, aged 45; Philip Holmes, 44; and Philip Vaughane, 48, depose that they lived at Mallow in that year, and knew Wall in actual rebellion.

Page 71. Concerning Donogh O'Callaghan, of Duhallow. William

Arnold, 36, lived in Mallow in 1641, and saw O'Callaghan at the head of his own company; he was also at the taking of the Short Castle, in Mallow, and afterwards at the taking of the Great Castle, which were then held out by the English. Thomas Gilborne, Mallow, gent., 35, saw O'Callaghan at the surrender of Mallow Castle to Lord Castlehaven.

John Waters, Mallow, 40, was a soldier in Mallow garrison, and gave similar evidence.

Page 72. Concerning Mortogh McDaniell Carthy, of Inaky, barony of Muskerry. John Barkeley, Mallow, 35, deposes; also John Brookes, Mallow, 50, who came prisoner with him to the garrison of Mallow, when the Irish came to besiege same.

Page 75. Concerning Conogher Reagh O'Callaghan, Duhallow. William Roberts, Ballydahin, 30, lived in Liscarroll in 1641. Thomas Farmer, Ballydahin, 30, gave evidence; also Lewis Evans, Mallow, 53, soldier in Mallow Castle, who saw O'Callaghan at its surrender.

Page 77. Concerning John Nagle, Monaninny, who was killed at Mallow. William Arnold, Mallow; Thomas Farrill, Mallow, 40, and Richard Shephard, Cork, who was a soldier in Mallow garrison, made depositions.

Page 79. Concerning Teige Roe O'Callaghan, Roskeene, barony of Duhallow. John Waters and Thomas Beasley, Mallow, depose.

Page 89. Concerning Dermot O'Callaghan, of Gurtroe. Richard Baniard, Mallow, 30, lived at Gurtroe in 1641. Deponent was stripped by O'Callaghan, being in actual rebellion, and turned naked to the garrison of Mallow; he also saw him strip Peter Drake, an Englishman, keeper of a park to the then Lord President.

Thomas Haynes, Ballyhooly, 24, was taken prisoner by the Irish, who carried him to the castle of Dromineene, where he saw O'Callaghan wearing arms. Walter Harris, 40, Mallow, also made a deposition.

Page 93. Concerning Morris Gibbon, of Garrineagranage, barony of Kilmore. Philip Holmes, Mallow, 44, lived always in those parts, and saw Gibbon brought prisoner into Mallow, where he was casually killed in the "Marshalsey" by the fall of a house.

Page 97. Concerning John Roch, Castlekevin.

Maurice Roch, 48, in his evidence, said that among the English living near in 1641 were Captain Hargill (since dead); John Latchford, now near Cork; John Groves, now in co. Tipperary; and William Grove, Esq., Cahirdowgan.

Page 103. Concerning Morris Fitzgerald, of Castle Ishen, parish of Kilbolane. William Boulster, of Castleshine, 50, lived as a tenant to him, during the war, and saw him in arms, when he had command of an Irish company at the battle of Liscarroll.

Coming to the end of the Commonwealth period, the copy of a Census taken about 1659 furnishes many interesting particulars as to the residents in the town of Mallow, and in the townlands around that formed the manor. The names of heads of the English families, and of the officers of the English garrison, the strength of which was 117 men, are supplied, while the prevailing surnames of the Irish population are given. In the town, at the period, were 114 persons of English, and 349 of Irish descent.

The original of this Census is among the MSS. of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the document having come to him from his ancestor, Sir William Petty. By permission of the then holder of the title, in the year

1865, a copy of it was made, which is now deposited in the Royal Irish Academy.

## THE TOWN OF MOYALLE.

Alicia Jephson, widow of Wm. Jephson, Esq.; John Jephson, Richd. Kirle, Esq., and Mary, his wife; Randall Clayton, Thomas Farely, Mrs. O'Callahane, Eliza Betsworth, Jo. Jones, Robert Williams, Richd. Doare, Esq.; Teige Hogane, Thos. Waits, J. Brookes, Phil. Brookes, Jo. Waggoner, Thos. Murrough, Tho. Blakston, Stephen Keene, Tho. Barnard, Wm. Holmes, Fras. Bevrige, Saml. Kirby, Jno. Murphy, Tho. Grant, Wm. Chartres, Dom. Thirry, Richd. Hawkins, Wm. End, Thos. Latsford, Susanna Alder.

Principal Irish Names:—O'Callaghane 7, O'Callahane 3, McCnougher, 5, Hickey 4, Bourke 4, O'Leanaghane 6, O'Morroghon 5, O'Shighane 9, McTeige 4, Moyallo 22.

Moyalle Town. No. of people, 463. Of these 114 Eng., 349 Irish.

Kile Knockane and Dromsliggah, 22; Kill Ittrigh, 4; Clogh Lucas, 29; Curragh In Early, 14, Richard Williamson, Esq.; Ballinveniter, 49; Ballylagh, 9; Ballyhankine, 5; Lower Quartertown, 31, John Fowke; Upper Quartertown, 33, Anthony Mulshenoge, Esq., Anthony Mulshenoge, gent.; Gortnyraggy, 13; Garrison of Moyello, 117, Henry Stratford, Phil. Harris, Markes Weekes, Mat. Pennefather, John Gennery, English.

Totals—English, 234; Irish, 555.

During the Commonwealth period, the following entries appear, as to ministers at Mallow, and their salaries.<sup>24</sup> "Establishment for 1655:—Nicholas Pierce, Moyallow, £80 (suspended); John Mascal, Moyallow, £150 (moved to Cloyne); John Norcott, Moyallow, £100, 4 June, 1658."

Later, Norcott was curate of Mallow. In 1661, he appeared at a visitation, to exhibit Letters of Orders. In the "Chapter Book of Cloyne," under date 12 July, 1700, is the entry: "Mr. Northcote the elder was vicar of Clonmeen in the time of the usurper Cromwell."<sup>25</sup>

The following extracts from Subsidy Rolls of co. Cork give names of those who contributed in Mallow and its neighbourhood. The subsidy was an aid or tribute granted to the King for the "urgent occasions of the Kingdom," which was levied on every subject of ability, according to the value of his lands or goods, and always with assent of Parliament. This form of taxation was frequently resorted to in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.

## SUBSIDY ROLL, 1662. CO. CORK.

## Farm of Moyallo.

Teige Hogan	William Bigley
Walter Babbidge	John Jephson, of Knockane
John Flinn	Richard Williamson, of Curagh-
Francis Bretridge	inearle
John Murphy	

<sup>24</sup> Commonwealth, vol. A/22, Precinct of Cork (Pub. Rec. Off.).

<sup>25</sup> Brady's *Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*, ii. 139.

## Farm of Moyallo in the town.

1665.

Robert Williams	Richard Doare, of Cloghucas
John Beasley	Thomas Farley, of Ballylogh
Thomas Graunt	John Fowkes, of Lower Quarter-
John Jephson, Esq., of Killknock-	town
ane	Thomas Latchford, of Northfield

## Farm of Moyallo with the town.

1667.

Teige Hogan	Thomas Farley, of Ballyvinitter
John Dawkins	John Jephson, Esq., of Killknock-
John Beaseley	ane
Edward Miller	Randolph Clayton, Esq., of Scar-
William Bigley	teen
William End	

## Farm of Moyallo

1668.

Teige Hogan	Thomas Farley, of Ballyvinitter
John Dawkins	John Jephson, Esq., of Killknock-
John Beazeley	ane
Edward Mills	Randolph Clayton, Esq., of Scar-
William Bigley	teen
William End, junr.	

THOMAS BUNWORTH, *Sub-Collector.*

There is a tradition that James the Second, on his way from Cork to the North, took Mallow Castle and burned it.

In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, some of King James' forces were under orders to burn Mallow, but Richard Nagle, Attorney-General under that king, who possessed property in the neighbourhood, sent warning to the garrison, who took prompt measures, and by obtaining reinforcements from the Danish regiment, frustrated the design. Mac-Donough, leader of the Irish, was routed in the great meadow near the bridge, and a number of his party were killed.<sup>26</sup>

The old church had been greatly injured in the war, but was repaired by 1692. There is an agreement<sup>27</sup> extant, made between Rev. John Bulkeley, rector of Mallow, and Daniel Savery, Reuben Huddy, John Blake, and Richard Banyard, dated 4th March, 1692, which would appear to have been drawn up with a view to the proper fencing and embellishment of the grounds of the renovated sacred building. The signatories agreed with the rector to build a stone wall from the gate leading to the garden called the churchyard garden, in the tenure of Capt. John Raines, in a line as far as the bounds of Banyard's holdings, not to be built less than twelve feet from the north-east and north-west corners of the church: they to have the piece of ground between the said wall and their several

<sup>26</sup> Smith's *Cork*, i. 332.

Church Papers (Dio. Cloyne), P.R.O.

gardens, paying 40s. a year. They were also to plant ash trees on the west side of the wall to the church in the season. The document is witnessed by Tho. Ellis, J. Raines, Rd. Gwynne.

Rev. John Bulkeley, son of John Bulkeley, a Welsh gentleman of the island of Anglesey, entered T.C.D. in 1673. He was rector of Mallow and Mourne Abbey, 1692 to 1702.

On 8th December, 1726,<sup>28</sup> Thos. Ruby, John Swyny, Ann Chapman, Saml. White, John Welsh, Jo. Banyard, Marie Jouet, E. Brookes, and Daniel Linnihan, inhabitants of Mallow, agreed to deliver to the rector and churchwardens possession of every part of the churchyard that had been encroached on, according to such order as the Bishop at his next visitation should make. This is in a single paper, and no clue is given as to the nature of the encroachments.

A Bill filed in the Equity Exchequer on 17th January, 1704, gives the names of a number of Mr. Jephson's tenants, which will be of interest. The plaintiff, John Raines, Esq., Mallow, was himself tenant of the farm called Mallow Park, and Keightley's closes, and proceeded against Mary Jephson, widow of Wm. Jephson, who died in 1698, for sums of £440 and £120, which had been secured by judgments on his property. He had issued a sci. fa. against the heir and tenants of said Jephson, and the sheriff returned the heir as Wm. Jephson, a minor, whose guardian was his mother, Mary Jephson, stated to be sister of Rev. Symon Gibbings; the tenants were Ed. Dodsworth, Ph. Belcher, Rd. Beare, Rd. Baniard, Fras. Brettridge, John Brookes, John Bingham, Arthur Beazley, John Bulkley [rector], John Blake, James Barrett, Laurence Clayton, Esq., Nich. Collins, Peter Curtis, Thos. Coanagh, Ph. Checkley, Arthur Dillon, John Dawly, John Dale, William End, Nicholas Erbery, Cornelius Riordan, Henry Woods, John Fling, Francis Kell, Dermott Keefe, Edmond Henesy, William Kelly, John Longfield, Hugh Lawton, Alice Lane, Thomas Miles, Christopher Marriott, Bartholomew Mogh, James Dowley, Morrish Murphy, Robert Noble, Edward Reynolds, Philip Exham, William Ballard, Richard Rowland, Arnold Raines, Aaron Stiffe, Hugh Lawton, Daniel Severy, George Start, Richard Warren, Richard Walters, Richard Williamson, and Isaac Johnson.

Mention is also made of the North fields, held by William End and Philip Bellcher, and of holdings in the town of Mallow by John Lysaght, Lieutenant Richard Beare, the great meadow, late in possession of Stephen Keen; Thomas Barnard's holding; a holding late in possession of Allen Bordatample, widow Foott's holding, and those of Nicholas Erbery, William End, William Bickley, Richard Baniard, John Dawkins, Francis Brettridge, Ann Mills, Peter Curtis, Adam Stately, Thomas Grant, and Christopher Cole.

John Raines, the plaintiff in the foregoing Bill, had a lease from Mr. Jephson of a house called "the Crown House" in Mallow, and, in 1711, <sup>29</sup> certain premises known as the sign of "the Bear," with a malt house, previously occupied by Anthony Callaghan, were leased to Richard Beare, from whose family Bearforest derived its name. Another message in the town is mentioned, described as lying between Beare's holding and the little bridge on the causeway leading to the Blackwater bridge.

<sup>28</sup> Church Papers (Dio. Cloyne), P.R.O.

<sup>29</sup> Chancery Bill, *Jephson v. Cotter and Others*, 28th April, 1777.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, the Barracks must have been situated in the immediate vicinity of the bridge and river, as this Bill notices an agreement of 1754, relating to the said premises, bounded on the north by a row of houses leading to the Barracks, and south by the brook called *Reevoge*, running from the bridge under the Barracks; and on the west by a wall dividing certain premises from the high road leading to Mallow Bridge. This would appear to locate them in the ground immediately to the right of the present entrance to Mallow Castle.

Among the Parliamentary Accounts<sup>30</sup> in the Record Office, are reports and returns made as to the state of the half troop Barrack, which show that in 1752 the buildings were in a bad state of repair—walls damp, locks wanting, grates defective, glass broken. In the old barracks eight men were assigned to each room, but as the establishment then stood, there were not men enough to fill them. The accommodation included rooms for a captain, lieutenant, cornet, quartermaster, and sergeant, and five rooms for men.

In 1753, a report was made as to the old and new Horse Barracks, but no clue is given as to the situation of the latter. The old was condemned, though the stables were allowed to be in tolerable repair. The new were "scarce habitable," the walls drawing water. This report was made by Captain William Hill (Royal Dragoons of Ireland), under the command of Lord Molesworth.

<sup>30</sup> Bundle 12, Nos. 332, 333, and 403.

## Some Account of the Family of O'Hurly.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 183.)

### O'HURLEY OF BALLINACARRIGA.



**T**HAT the Hurleys of Ballinacarriga are of Limerick origin is certain, but it can hardly be granted that the Randal Hurley who built the castle of Ballinacarriga was son of Thomas O'Hurley of Knocklong, who attended Perrott's Parliament in 1585. Tradition has it that Randal Hurley, the founder of the castle, spent many years in Spain. Returning he married Catherine O'Cullinane daughter of the physician to McCarthy Reaghs. That they possessed wealth and power is evident from the possessions they had, the connections they made with the McCarthies and De Courcies, and the traditions of the country. In a note by D. McCarthy Glas, on the McCarthys of Gleannacroim, and the Hurleys of Ballinacarriga Castle, he says there is an unbroken succession of Randal Oges from 1530 to 1740, of no fewer than eight.

Randal, son of Thomas Hurley of the Parliament, erected the castle of Ballinacarriga, near Dunmanway in the Co. Cork, and married Catherine Collins (*sic*) O'Cullinane a chief in Carbery, by whom he had a son :



BALLINACARRIGA CASTLE—THE KEEP.





Randal Oge Duff, who married Ellen de Courcey, daughter of John, 18th Baron Kingsale, by whom he had :

Randal Oge Beg, who was outlawed in 1641. He married twice, first, a daughter of Tadhg Onorsie MacCarthy of Dunmanway, by whom he had a son Randal; and secondly, the widow of Gerald, 19th Baron Kingsale, by whom he had Dermot, mentioned in the "Depositions" made in 1641, and Daniel, called of Dromgarra. Randal, the eldest son of Randal Oge Beg was outlawed with his father in 1641. He left a son :

Randal, called of Ballinacarriga, who had a daughter Angelina, married to Cormac Glas McCarthy, ancestor of the MacCarthy Glas, and had a son :

Randal, who had a son :

Randal, who had a son ;

Randal Oge, who had a son :

John Hurley, who emigrated to America with his family in or about 1810. —Cronnelly's *Irish Family History*, p. 353.

On the 23rd March, 1517, Edmund De Courcey, brother of Nicholas, baron of Kingsale, resigned at Timoleague Abbey, when he took the habit of St. Francis, his See of Ross in favour of John O'Murrilly, abbot of "Fonte Vivo,"<sup>(3)</sup> in the parish of Myross, who is described as being of the Diocese of Cork. Lady Alynora, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, wife of McCarthy Reagh, Kilbriain; Cornelius Cathalan, guardian of the Convent, and Maurice O'Murrilly, cleric, are witnesses. One of the causes mentioned for his resignation is his great age, over 80 years. John O'Murrilly is described as a learned, grave, and prudent man, also that he, the Bishop of Ross, is connected by certain bond of affinity with the said abbot, John. On the 4th November, same year, the resignation was accepted. John was appointed Bishop of Ross with the retention of the abbey in *commendam* and one or two benefices.

THEINER MONUMENTA—Hib. and Scot., p. 519.—DCCCXVI.

Document of the Resignation of the Bishop of Ross. From Misc. Orig. Doc.

In the name of God.—Amen. May it appear evident and known to all by the tenour of the present public document, that in the year 1517 of the Incarnation, according to the ecclesiastical computation of England and Ireland, in the fifth Indiction, the 3d year of the Pontificate of our Most Holy Father and Lord in God, Pope Leo the 10th, and on the 23d day of March, in the place commonly called Tymoleague. In presence of the undersigned witnesses by me appointed and trusted by me, the respectable and venerable man, John Horryle, Lord Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary De Fonte Vivo, in the Diocese of Ross, shewing and presenting to me, the undersigned notary, the letter of the resignation of the Reverend Lord and Father in Christ, Edmund Cursy, Bishop of Ross, into the hands of the above Most Holy Father and Lord Pope Leo X., at the instance of his most dear brother, the aforesaid abbot, sealed with the seal of the aforesaid Lord Bishop Edmund, and written with his own hand; and likewise he earnestly prayed me by the best means, manner,

(3) This Cistercian Monastery was founded by the McCarthys. Blessed Thaddeus, De Courcey, and O'Hurley were in succession abbots of it, which is a proof of the connection between them.

and form, by which he could best and most efficaciously do, so that on the consideration of a suitable salary, to certify without doubt in and out of Court, before opportune, necessary and suitable persons, even the Pope, his officials, also the King of England, his deputy in Ireland, and the other officials of the forementioned most powerful and noble King, when and as often as may be necessary (*sic*). Since these things which are duly executed according to the requirements of the canons and sacred laws usually fade from weak human memory, when not having them in due order transferred to writing; which letter of Resignation is as follows:— May it appear to the Most Blessed and Holy Father and Lord in Christ, Pope Leo X., and whose feet, though absent, I humbly kiss, and to all other and such seeing the present letters, hearing and reading them, that I, Edmund, by the grace of God and the Apostolic See, Lord Bishop of Ross, in my own mind, and by many long days of deliberation moved and influenced, perceiving that I am weakened in body and mind to discharge the great care of the episcopal dignity, and of so many souls as the weight and requirements of law requires, in my advanced years and nearly decrepid age, the consideration of which, and my aspirations towards the contemplation of my great Redeemer, freely, quietly, of my own accord and peacefully, resign, by word and deed, my episcopal dignity into the hands of the aforesaid Most Holy Pope, especially in favour of and regard of my spiritual lord and brother, John, by the patience of God, Lord Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary de Fonte Vivo, of the Cistercian Order, in the Diocese of Ross, whom it pleases us with deliberate and willing mind, with the approbation of the Apostolic See, to raise to the same episcopal dignity of Ross. In greater testimony of the faith of all and each, we affix our seal with the above-mentioned sign of the Public Notary, and in his presence.

These witnesses being present, namely—Lady Alynora, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, and Brother Cornelius Cathalan, guardian of the Convent of Friars Minor of Observance of Saint Molagy; Maurice Murryly, clerk, being invited and required.

These presents are given and had, as written above, in the year, Indiction, month, day and place, as above.

L.S.—Et Ego Donatus O'Morthy, clericus Dublini ensis diocesis. Public notary by apostolic and imperial authority, having promised all and each, namely the resignation made in the foregoing form by the fore-said Lord Edmund, and written by his hand and given into the hands of the aforesaid Abbot John, with the request of my office regarding this document, I have been present in person, these all and each as done I have seen, heard, published, written, required and asked in testimony of the aforementioned I have subscribed with my usual sign and name, and the erasure in the end of the second line in the word Tymolage between the word desired and the word in presence, does not harm, as I the same notary have written with my hand, at sessions held at Youghal, 2 August, 1642. Randal Hurly, of Beallanecarrigy, and Randal, his son; William Hurly, Ballinwarde, and James Hurly of same place; William Hurly of Lisgubby; Donagh McDonel Hurly of Bummeonderry; Daniel Oge Hurly of Kilbrittain, James Hurly of Grillagh, Ellen Hurly of Grillagh-Ighteragh."

The resignation was accepted, and John was appointed Bishop of Ross in 1517. He did not enjoy his dignity long, as he died on January 9th, 1519, and was buried like his predecessor in the Abbey at Timoleague.

Besides Ballinacarriga and Ballinivard which they built, the O'Hurleys also owned Derry Castle, and Monteen and Ballinvoher, built by the McCarthys in 1631. Dermod O'Hurley, surnamed Tresalia, or "light-footed," is said to have owned them in James the Second's time (Bennett). A daughter of Randal Oge, who built the castle, and died 1631, married Dermod M'Daniel Carty *alias* Mac Crimen, of Ballinvoher. Randal is said by tradition to have been at the siege of Kinsale.

Randal Oge fought for James at Limerick, and joined the forces under Sarsfield for France, leaving his disconsolate wife behind, who was his own cousin, Ellen O'Cullinane, daughter of Cújl Fiacal Ojñ, so called on account of his gold tooth.

Bennett gives a list of immediate descendants of the O'Hurleys of Ballinacarriga. One of these was Parish Priest of Clontead, and he made the graveyards at Clontead, Kilmonoge and Ballyfeard. This latter has the inscription on a limestone slab inserted in the masonry of a gate pillar :

REVDUS RENALDUS  
HURLY HOC  
PRESIDIUM  
MORTUORUM  
FIERI FECIT  
ANNO DOMINI 1783.

He was the son of James, otherwise *Seamur & Turjajñ*.

Here are several tombs belonging to Irish families of distinction : the McCarthy Reaghs of Kilbriain; in centre of choir there is one to the O'Cullinanes—"Hic jacet bonus vir Dominus Thade O'Culleine ab totan curn suis filiis eorum et successoribus. Requiescat in pace. Amen. A.D. 1635." There is also a tomb of the De Courceys, Barons of Kinsale.

[The celebrated fair of Ballyboy, near Dunmanway, is called in Irish "Féil na nÓg Rannall Oge," Fair of Randal Oge. Ranell Oge Hurley, gent. Dec. 19, 1615, Nydenagh More, a Fair, on 25 July and day after; rent 6s. 8d. Ir. (old style)].

There is in the Catholic Cathedral, Cork, a very beautiful chalice, silver gilt. The lower part of the cup is beautifully chased. The nodus is also of exquisite workmanship, while the base, of five sides, has on first panel a simple cross, and beneath "Dns. Ranaldus Hurly." Second panel has, under figure of the B. Virgin, beneath three stars, "Et. Dna. Eulina de Curcy." Third panel, Double Eagles (De Courcey arms), and beneath, "Conjuges Me Dei." Fourth panel has a palm tree, and beneath, "Servitio D.D. 1633." Fifth panel has only "I.H.S." Encircled. On the inside of the base is the inscription : "Ex Dono I. Coppinger d. m. parich Sta. Maria, 1722."

Intermarriages of the Hurleys and de Courceys :—Edmond Oge de Courcey of Kilnacloona, married Julianna, daughter of Dermod Mac Teige O'Hurley, chief of his ancient sept, and was father of John de Courcey, 18th Lord Kingsale, who, 1601, fought against the Spaniards at Kingsale. His only daughter, Ellen, married Randal Hurley, of Ballynacarrigy, Esq. His son, Randal Oge, married Helen, daughter of Sir John Fitzgerald of Dromana, Co. Waterford, widow of Gerald, 19th Lord Kingsale. [Note.—Randal married twice (1) a daughter of Teige Onorsie McCarthy; (2) Ellen de Courcey.]

In the Fiants and from documents in the appointment of John Hurley—resignation of De Courcey, we find there were Hurleys in Co. Cork long before 1585. Indeed, there is a tradition that before the present castle was

built there was a residence where some remains are still at a place called Gloun, about a mile to the south of Ballinacarriga.

In 1490, Br. William O'Hurily was sub-prior of the Franciscan Convent, Youghal, and there is, bearing his name, a list of books, property of the convent, on that date.

### DOWN SURVEY.

AN INDEX OF PAPIST PROPRIETORS AND PAGES WHERE TO FIND THEM.

		PAGES.
William oge Hurly .. ..	..	9, 13
Randall oge Hurly .. ..	..	10, 12, 13
Randolph Hurley .. ..	..	12
Donogh McDaniel Hurley, Ir. Pa.	..	12
David Hurley, Ir. Pa. .. ..	..	13, 14
David McWilliam Hurley, Ir. Pa.	..	13
Morris McWilliam Hurley, Ir. Pa.	..	13
William McRanll. Hurly, Ir. Pa.	..	13

### KENNETH PARISH.

		A.	R.	P.
99 Wm. oge Hurly .. ..	East Ballivillon	519	0	00 ar. & past.
99M The same .. ..	of the same .. ..	133	0	0
99 I The same .. ..	Balechanure .. ..	089	0	0 ar. & pa..
99 IA The same .. ..	of the same .. ..	020	0	0

### KILBRITTAIN.

No mention of Hurleys.

### RATHCLARIN.

No mention of Hurleys.

### KILMOLODY AND TIMOLEAGUE.

No mention of Hurleys.

### DESERT.

No mention of Hurleys.

### FANELOBBISH.

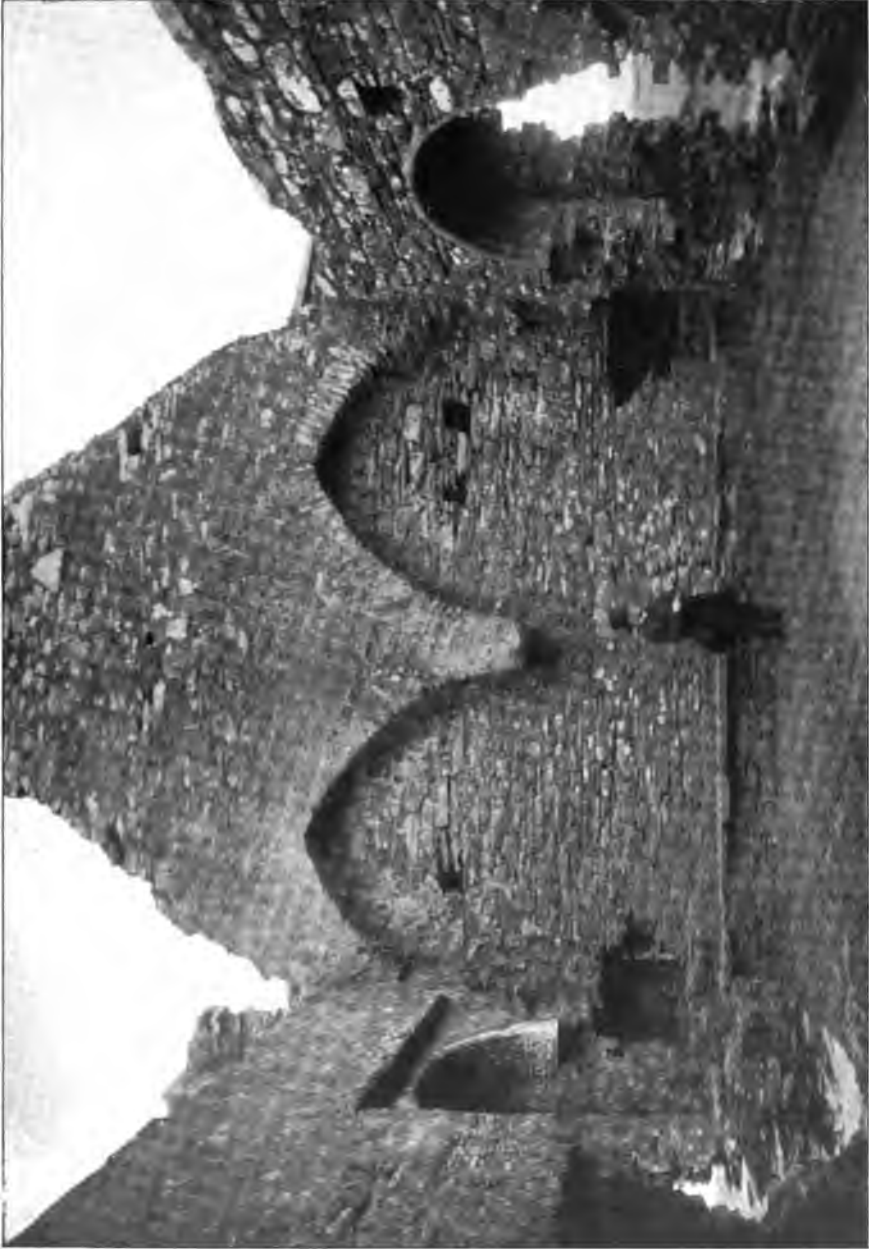
131 Randolph oge Hurley .. ..	Ard-Cahane .. ..	0266	0	0 ar. & woody.
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### PARISH OF BALLIMONIE.

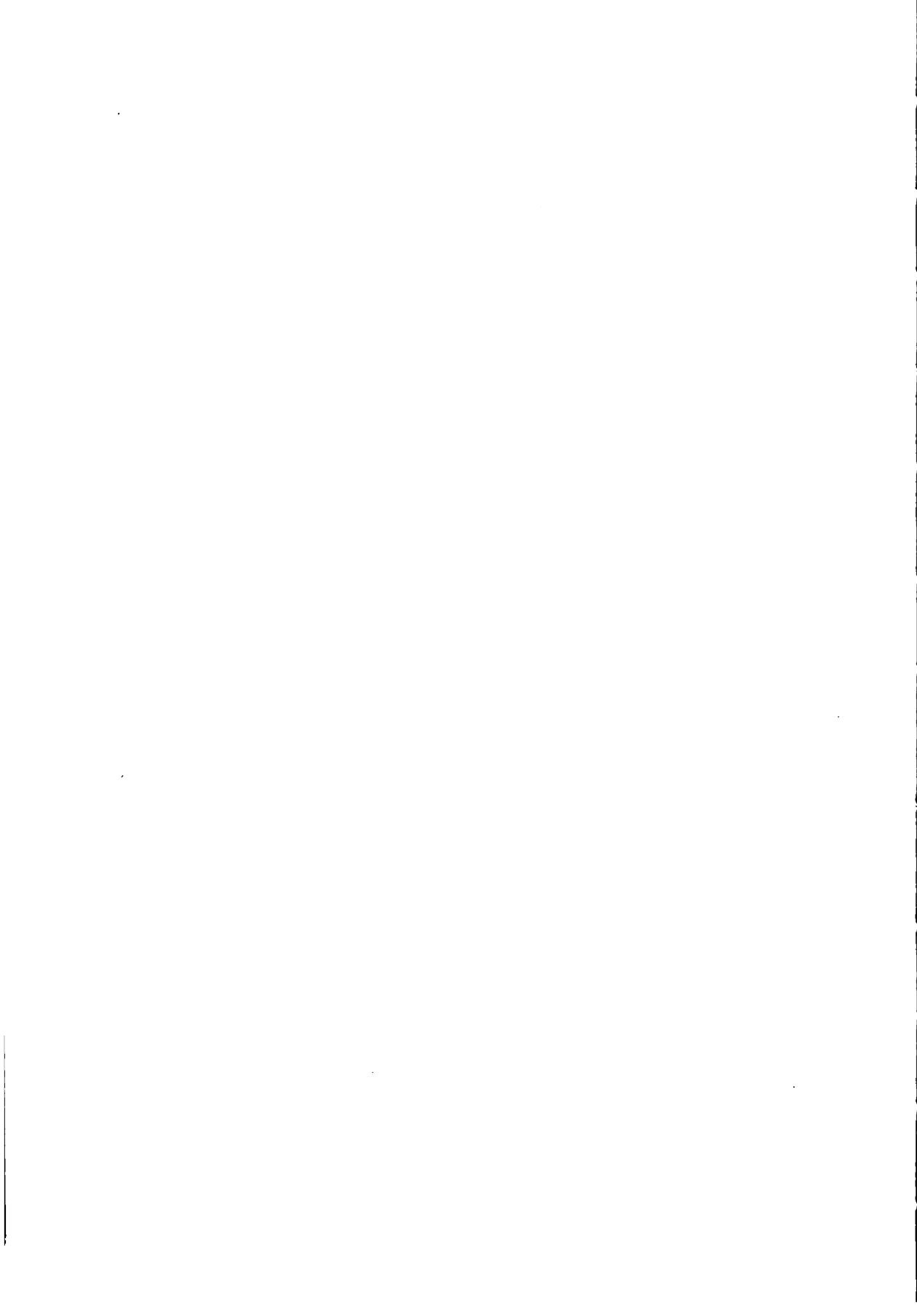
151 Randall Hurley, Ir. Pa. .. ..	Yeadon Curroe .. ..	603	2	3 ar. & pas.
151 The same .. ..	of the same .. ..	154	0	00
152 Donogh McDaniel Hurley .. ..	Bununumery, 6 gns. .. ..	164	0	00 ar. & pas.
153 Randall oge Hurley .. ..	Ard-Eah als. Ballincarrig .. ..	206	2	16 "
154 The same .. ..	Kilcashane als. Budderinine .. ..	321	0	36 "

### PARISH OF KILMINA.

164 Randal oge Hurley, 6 gnes, } and the other 6 claimed in } mortgage by Earl of Cork }	Clone-criggin .. ..	188	0	0 ar. & pas.
165 David Hurley, 2 gns. .. ..	Lottir .. ..			
166 Wm. oge Hurley .. ..	part of Knock-Eah .. ..	196	1	19 ar. & pas.
166B The same .. ..	of the same .. ..	243	3	8 "
166 I The same .. ..	Lisinroe, of the same .. ..	039	3	8 "
167 The same .. ..	Ballinvard, 6 gns .. ..	100	0	16 "
168 The same .. ..	East Lisnabrinny .. ..	228	3	00 "
169 David McWm. Hurley, 4 gns. } M The same .. .. }	Conowe .. ..	058	2	0 "
170 Morris McWm. Hurley .. ..	of the same .. ..	037	0	00 "
170 v The same .. ..	Liskubber .. ..	138	2	00 "
173 William McRanell Hurley .. ..	of the same .. ..	020	2	00 ar. & pas.
178 Wm. oge Hurley, Ir. Pa. .. ..	Killinyne .. ..	145	0	32 "
	Knockduffe .. ..	307	2	00 "



BALLINACARRIGA CASTLE—GLASLAR.

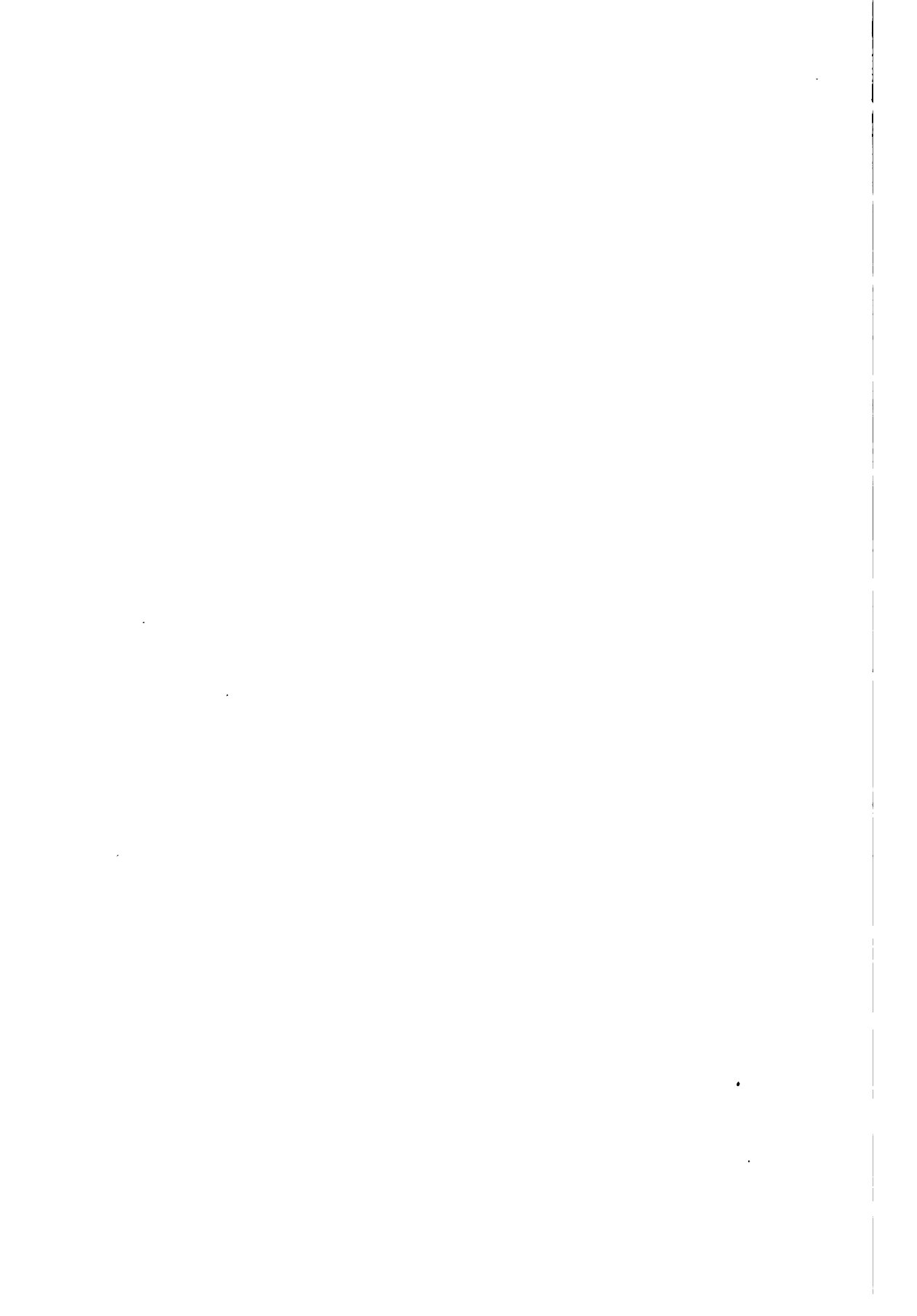


1602, being then residing at Bealnacarriga.

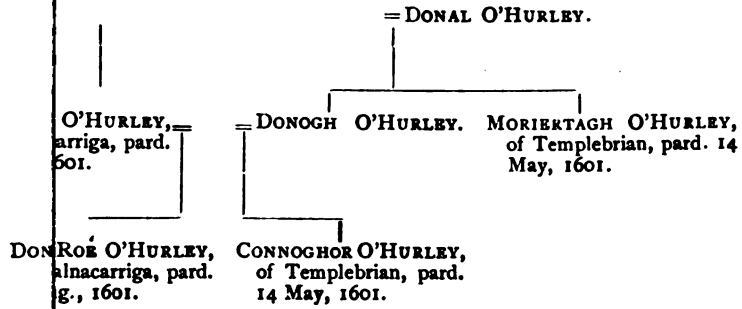
and agent on 17 Nov. 1602, with O'Callinanes and other relatives, and O'Sullivan of Carriganass, Co. Cork, attainted 1641.

DERMOD O'HURLEY. DANIEL O'HURLEY, RANDAL O'HURLEY,  
 of Drungarra, P. of of Bealnacarriga Castle, attainted with his  
 Inchigeela father in 1641.

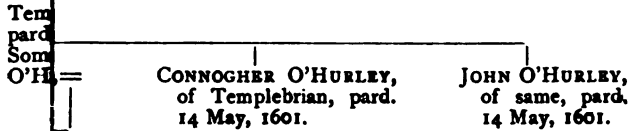




residing at same place, are probably



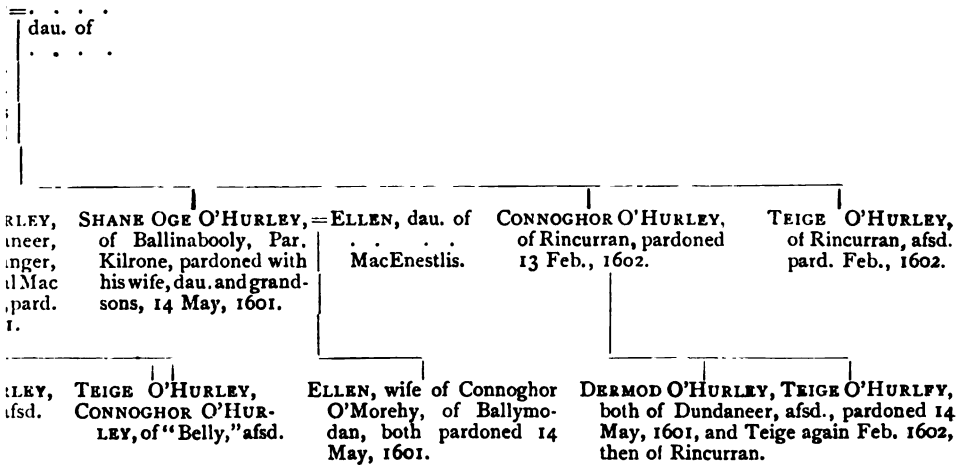
LEY (above, c.)



OGHE ROE O'HURLEY, DONAL O'HURLEY,  
of Eniskean, pard. 1579. of Fyall, pard.  
1579.

TOGETHER AS BELOW.

of Kinsale, to Shane O'Hurley (Fiant 5,209), at his brother, I take to be sons of Teige, with whom



INSHIDOWNY PARISH.

- 186 David Hurley, Ir. Pa. .. part of Kilbarry .. 051 0 32 ar. & pas.  
 186D David Hurley, Ir. Pa. .. " .. 040 0 32 "

KILNEGROSSE.

No mention of Hurleys.

BOOK OF DISTRIBUTION.

KENNETH PARISH.

- 99 Wm. oge Hurley, Ballivillon, given to Wm. Wright.  
 99 M } Wm. oge Hurley, of the same.  
 99 I } " Ballehanure, to Theophilus Carey and Thos. Duggan.  
 92 2 }

FANELOBBISH.

- 131 Randal oge Hurley, Ardcahane, to Capt. John Jacock.

BALLIMONIE.

- 151 Randal Hurley, Ir. Pa., Yeadon Curroe, to John Sicklemore.  
 151A The same of the same to Wm. Blackbourne.  
 152 Donogh McDaniel Hurley, Bun-un-umery, to Benj. Croft.  
 153 { Randal oge Hurley { Ard-Eah als. Ballincarrig "  
 154 { { Kilcashane als. Budderinine, to Richard Dashwood and Ld. Kingston.

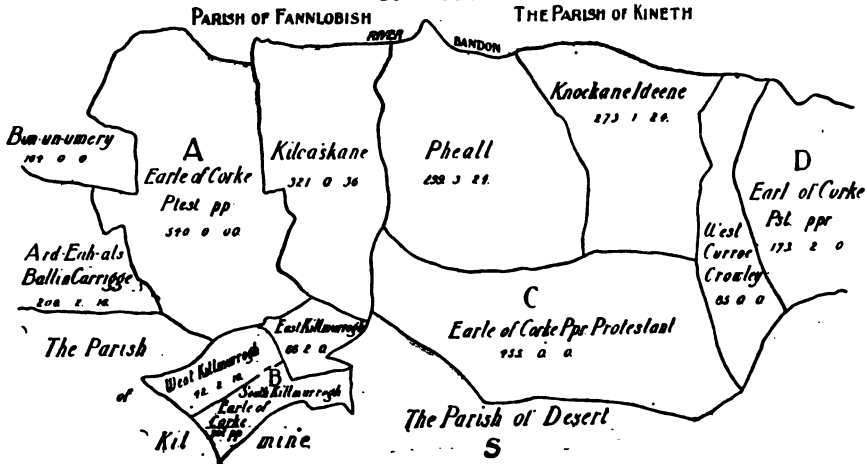
KILMINE PARISH.

- 164 Randal oge Hurley, Clonecriggin, to Benj. Croft.  
 165 David Hurley, Lottir, to Capt. Saml. Foley, the Duke of Yorke, and Francis Burneham.  
 166 Wm. oge Hurley, } Knock Eah, Lissinroe, to Lord Kingston, John Freak, and Fras. Beamish.  
 } and Ballinvard, to Bishop of Dublin.  
 168 Wm. oge Hurley, Lisnabrinny, to Charles Nicholett.  
 169A David McWm. Hurley, Cahircanowe, to Lord Kingston, John Freake, and Fras. Beamish.  
 170 Morris McWm. Hurley, Liskubber, to Lord Kingston.  
 173 Wm. McRannell Hurley, Killinyne, given to John Abbott.

INCHIDOWNEY.

- 186 David Hurley, pt. of Kilberry, to Susan and Fran. Evat.  
 186D David Hurley, of the same, to Susan and Fran. Evat.

MAP OF THE PARISH OF BALLYMONY  
 DOWN SURVEY



**DOWN SURVEY, 1659.  
PARISH OF BALLIMONIE.**

Plott.	Proprietors' Names.	Denominations of Lands.	No. of Acres by Admeasurement.	Lands Profitable.
151	Randall Hurley, Ir. Pa.	Yeaden Curroe, 3 plids. . .	603 2 32	Ar. & pas. 603 2 32
151A	The same	Of the same	154 0 00	Bogg 154 0 00
152	Donogh McDanil. Hurley	Bun-un-umery, 6 gnes. . .	164 0 00	Ar. & pas. 164 0 00
153	Randll. Oge Hurley	Ardeah als. Ballincarrig	206 2 16	Ar. & pas. 206 2 16
154	The same . . . .	Kilcashane alias Budderinine	321 0 36	Ar. & pas. 321 0 36
155	Charles MacCarty Reagh	East Killmurrugh	066 2 00	Ar. & pas. 066 2 00
155A	Dermod McOwen, Ir. Pa.	West Killmurrugh	042 2 16	Ar. & pas. 042 2 16
156	Owen McDonogh Carthy	Pheall	299 3 24	Ar. me. pa. 299 3 24
157	Charles MacCarty Reagh	Knockane-Ideene	273 1 24	Ar. me. pa. 273 1 24
+	Gleabe Land . . . .	of Ballimony . . . .	0:7 0 16	Ar. me. pa. 027 0 16
158	{ Teige Mc fyuin Carty, 3 gnes, Dani. McCormack Carty, 3 gneives . . . . }	West Curroe Crowley, 6 gneives . . . .	085 0 00	Ar. & Pa. 085 0 00
A	Earle of Corke, Pfest. . .	Ar. Acres 546 0 00		
B	The same	South Killmurrugh		
C	The same	Acres 455 0 00		
D	The same	Acres 173 2 00		

The parish of Ballimonie is bounded on the North with the river Bandon, which separates this parish from the parishes of Fonlobbish and Kenneth, on the east with the parish of Desert, on the south with the parish of Kilinine, and on the west with part of the parish of Drinagh. The quality of the soyle thereof is arable meadow and pasture, likewise one bog on the north-west thereof by the aforesaid river of Bandon, which thereabouts divides itself into several small streams, running amongst shrubbs, which afterwards again unites, and receiving the Blackwater, swells to be much greater. In this Parish stand two castles, viz., Ardeah als. Ballincarrige and Pheall, likewise the church of Ballymoney. It contains these following denominations, viz.:—Yeaden Curroe, Bunnumery, Ardeah als. Ballincarrige, Kilcashane als. Budderinine, East Killmurrugh, West Killmurrugh, Pheall, Knockane - Ideene, Ballimony, West Curroe Crowley, and South Killmurrugh.

**DOWN SURVEY AND BOOK OF DISTRIBUTION.  
BALLIMONIE PARISH.**

Proprietors in 1640.		Denominations.	No. of Acres Unprofitable.	No. of Acres Profitable.	No. of Acres disposed of.	To Whom Disposed.
151	Randal Hurley, I.P.	Yeaden Currow, 3	..	603 2 32	449 2 00	John Sicklemore
151A	The same	Of the same	64 0 00	..	156 0 00	William Blackburne
152	Donogh McDanll. Hurley	Bunnumery, 6 gns.	..	164 0 00	164 0 00	Benjamin Crofte
153	Randall oge Hurley..	Ard-Eah als. Ballincarrigg	..	206 2 16	205 2 16	
154		Kilcashane als. Budderinine	..	321 0 36	{ 227 3 35 093 0 37 }	Richard Dashwood L. Kingston
155	Charles McCarty Reagh	East Killmurrough	..	066 2 00	066 2 00	John Abbott
155A	Dermd. McOwen, I.P.	West Killmurrough	..	042 2 16	..	..
156	Owen McDonogh Carty	Pheal ..	..	299 3 24	299 3 24	Bryan Wade
157	Charles McCarty Reagh	Knockane-Ideere	..	273 3 24	{ 049 3 24 223 0 00 }	Captain Sam. Foley Fraus. Bernard
+	..	Gleabe land of Ballymony	..	027 0 16	027 0 16	+ C land
158	{ Teige McFynne Carty, 3 gns. Danl. McCormack Carty, 3 gns.	{ West Curroe Crowley, 6 gns.	..	085 0 00	085 0 00	Capt. Sam. Foley
A	Ea. Corke ..	A. R. P. 546 0 00	..	..	{ 546 0 00	Earle Corke, Prot.
B C	Ea. Corke ..	455 0 00	..	..	{ 455 0 00	
D	Ea. Corke ..	173 0 00	..	..	{ 173 0 00	

## Robert FitzStephen.

BY R. VAUGHTON DYMCK.



AS a Welshman, I feel a little diffidence in making an effort to write an article the object of which is to interest Irish readers; but, as the gallant free-lance who is the subject of this narrative was half Welsh, and as he played a somewhat important part in the Irish history of his day, it occurs to me that some account of him may interest the readers of this *Journal*, so I have attempted to set before them as much of his life as I have come across in various researches into the history of that age.

FitzStephen was the son of Stephen, who was Constable of Cardigan in the reign of the English King, Henry I., and of the celebrated—some would say notorious—Princess Nesta. This lady's father, Rhys ap Tudor, was killed in battle at Brecon in 1093, and Henry of England assumed the office of guardian to her. Unfortunately for herself, she was remarkably lovely, and she was completely in the power of her self-constituted guardian, by whom she was deeply wronged. She has been called "infamous" because she yielded to his advances; but there is nothing to show under what threats or inducements she did so, and it can hardly be supposed that this profligate monarch was a likely person to train her up in the way she should go. She subsequently married Gerald of Windsor, the Constable of Pembroke, by whom she became the ancestress of the great Irish family of FitzGerald; while her daughter, Angharad, was the mother of Giraldus Cambrensis, a gentleman whose writings on Ireland do not win the unqualified approval of Irishmen. Nesta had the ill-luck to inflame the passions of her cousin, Owain of Powys, who, though a brave and skilful soldier, was also a selfish profligate. He determined to carry her off; and having entered the castle at Cenarth, on the Teifi, he and his men surrounded the room where she and her husband were sleeping. Nesta, with presence of mind and ready wit, contrived to effect Gerald's escape, but she and her children were taken by Owain, though he subsequently restored the children at her request. Owain, however, would not restore her, even at the command of King Henry, and a war followed, as the result of which Owain fled to Ireland, and Nesta found her way back to her husband, who appears to have rejoiced at her return. He died some years afterwards, and Nesta subsequently married Stephen of Aberteifi, the modern Cardigan. History records but little of this Stephen; he seems to have been the builder of a bridge at Llanbedr (now called Lampeter), from which the town came to be known as Llanbedr, Pont Stephen.

Robert FitzStephen was, as I have said, a child of the marriage. A person named Maurice FitzStephen is also mentioned by Giraldus, but whether he was Robert's brother or not does not appear, and there is nothing else to shew whether Nesta had or had not any other children by Stephen. Of Robert's early life little is known, but there is a tradition of his boyhood which I mention for what it is worth. When he was

about fourteen, his uncle, Griffith ap Rhys (Nesta's brother), together with Owain Gwynedd and Cadwalader, the princes of North Wales, marched an army against the barons settled in the south, whose forces advanced to Cardigan to meet them. FitzStephen already shewed something of the martial spirit of his later years, and was anxious to go out and fight the Welsh, a spirit highly approved of by his father and his brothers, the FitzGerald, who were disposed to allow him to fight. His mother, however, opposed his wishes, and though she was a woman of gentle and yielding disposition in a general way, she succeeded in carrying her point, her husband and her elder sons, who were devotedly attached to her, being unwilling to thwart her. Perhaps it was as well for young FitzStephen that it was so. The Welsh turned the Norman flanks, and Stephen's army was completely defeated, losing three thousand killed, besides a large number who were taken prisoners.

We next hear of FitzStephen in the reign of Henry II. That monarch declared war against Owain Gwynedd, and sent a fleet to land men in Anglesey. The invaders, of whom FitzStephen was one, and his half-brother, Fitz-Henry (a natural son of Nesta by Henry) another, began to rife the churches, but they were defeated by the men of Anglesey, and FitzHenry was killed. FitzStephen, severely wounded, escaped to his ship, and nothing more is heard of him for some years.

When Dermot came to solicit the aid of the Normans in recovering his kingdom, FitzStephen was a prisoner in the hands of his cousin, Rhys, son of the aforesaid Griffith. He had, it appears, been captured in his own castle of Aberteifi, through the treachery of his own men, Giraldus says, and had refused an offer made by Rhys to release him on the condition of his going over to the Welsh. Keating's *History of Ireland* says that he was detained by Ralph Griffin (presumably Rhys ap Griffith is meant) for treason against King Henry, but this is very improbable, seeing that Rhys, though nominally a vassal of Henry's, was very often at war with him. Dermot approached Rhys with a view to obtaining the release of so redoubtable a warrior, and his request, backed by the prisoner's brothers, Maurice FitzGerald and David FitzGerald, bishop of St. David's, was ultimately granted, but on what terms I cannot say. Rhys was a good hand at a bargain, and it is not likely that he got the worst of the deal.

FitzStephen came over to Ireland with less than 500 men. He landed in a creek of the bay of Barrow, where a narrow chasm, which he is said to have jumped, was long known as "FitzStephen's stride." He then marched on Wexford, making two unsuccessful assaults on the town, but the Irish, finding that they could not hold it, surrendered to Dermot, who handed it over to FitzStephen. The Norman leader proceeded to erect a fort on the rock of Carneg, at the narrowest part of the river, and then marched with his Irish allies against the men of Ossory. These men fought with the dashing courage of their race, but, being enticed into the open plains, they were charged by FitzStephen's horsemen, and defeated with great slaughter. Dermot's behaviour after the battle is not pleasant reading. More raids followed, after which the Prince of Ossory submitted to Dermot—a peace, says Giraldus, which was false on both sides.

The early successes of the adventurers caused an alliance of the Irish



to be formed against them, under Roderic O'Connor, prince of Connaught and overlord of all Ireland. Dermot, seeing that some of his own followers went over to the enemy, fell back on Ferns, which place was fortified under the direction of FitzStephen. Roderic sent messages to the Normans, offering them presents on condition of their leaving Ireland in peace, a land, he said truly enough, in which they could challenge no sort of right; but FitzStephen refused his offer. Roderic then approached Dermot, with the same result. However, peace was shortly afterwards made, Dermot acknowledging Roderic as overlord, and Roderic restoring Leinster to Dermot. Just at this time, however, Maurice FitzGerald came across with 140 men; Dermot threw treaties to the winds, and marched on Dublin, leaving FitzStephen in the fort at Wexford. This "fort" was only a slight rampart of mud and stakes; strange as it may seem, the Normans do not seem to have anticipated any attack by the Wexford men. Dermot and FitzGerald laid waste the country round about Dublin, and the people of the district sued for peace, which was granted them on not very advantageous terms. FitzStephen shortly afterwards went to Limerick to aid Duvenald, Dermot's son-in-law, against Roderic. He was successful in this campaign, and Duvenald threw off Roderic's yoke.

Strongbow came over soon afterwards, and joined Dermot's army, which then marched on Dublin, leaving FitzStephen in Wexford with a small garrison. The men of Wexford invested his camp, and the Earl, though he took Dublin, found himself shortly afterwards closely besieged by a large army, while the Danes and others came with a large fleet and blockaded the city by sea. So closely was Strongbow pressed that he offered to become Roderic's vassals on terms, which the Irish monarch refused to consent to. John the Mad (or the Wode), a Norwegian, landed an army which assaulted the town, but was repulsed with severe losses through the energy and courage of Miles de Cogan. Gilmoholmock, an Irish chieftain, joined the Normans, and Hasculf, the leader of the Danes, was captured, and afterwards beheaded. Hearing of the danger of FitzStephen, Strongbow and his followers made a desperate sortie, cut their way through the investing army, and marched in the direction of Wexford, but they were too late, for the town had already capitulated, whether through treachery, as Giraldus says, or otherwise, I am unable to say. Strongbow attempted a rescue, but the men of Wexford, after burning the town, retreated to an island in the bay, taking with them their prisoner, loaded with fetters, and threatening to kill him if they were pursued.

They then sent an embassy to Henry of England, accusing FitzStephen of treason towards him, and offering to hand him over. Henry, though, as subsequent events showed, he did not understand the Irish, thought, as was probably the case, that if he refused to listen to them the captive's life might be endangered, so he pretended to be enraged with FitzStephen, and he thanked these men for the service they had done him. Shortly afterwards he came to Ireland with over four thousand men, and landed at Waterford. FitzStephen was brought to him in chains, and on being accused, handed the king his glove, saying that he would offer redress on the guaranty of his peers. He was subsequently released, and went to Dublin with the king, who left him there with his nephews, Miles de

Cogan and Meiler, a son of the Henry FitzHenry who was killed in Anglesey.

FitzStephen subsequently fought in the king's wars in Normandy, after which, returning to Ireland, he obtained a grant of lands in County Cork.<sup>1</sup> His last years were embittered by domestic griefs, both his sons dying in his lifetime. His daughter appears to have married her cousin, Miles de Cogan, but there was presumably no issue of the marriage, for on FitzStephen's death his heir was Raymond le Gros, son of William FitzGerald, though part of the lands were granted by him to Philip de Barri, brother of Giraldus. FitzStephen died in 1182, aged about sixty. According to his nephew, Giraldus, he was "stout in person, with a handsome countenance, somewhat above the middle height; he was bountiful, generous, and pleasant, but too fond of wine and women."

In conclusion, we may say that FitzStephen was a typical Norman baron, no better and no worse than the majority of such worthies. How far he was implicated in the plundering of the Anglesey churches, I am unable to say; but that is the only outrage in which history indicates him as having taken a possible part. We do not, for example, find his name associated with such a cruel outrage as the slaughter and ill-treatment of the Waterford captives by Hervey de Montmaurice. FitzStephen was perhaps not a very great *general*, as witness his frequent reverses both in Wales and in Ireland; but he was certainly a fine soldier, and his pluck and determination in face of the repeated rebuffs of fortune cannot fail to win our admiration. It seems unfortunate that his name should have been so entirely extinguished that it is now known only to students of history.

<sup>1</sup> For a copy of the Charter by which this grant was made see Gibson's *History of the County and City of Cork*, vol. i. p. 20.

## The Goldsmiths of Cork.

By M. S. D. WESTROPP.



T is well known that goldsmiths worked in many provincial towns in Ireland in early times, and it is probable that Cork was not without some members of the craft. The names of several goldsmiths residing in Limerick, Waterford, Dungarvan, and Kilmallock, in the 16th century, are recorded. Goldsmiths are mentioned as being in Cork from the beginning of the 17th century, but prior to 1656 nothing seems to be known concerning them. However, in that year, on May 31st, they were incorporated with the braziers, pewterers, founders, plumbers, whiteplate-workers, glaziers, saddlers, and upholsterers of the city under the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Company of the Society of Goldsmiths of the City of Cork," and John Sharpe, goldsmith; Robert Goble, brazier; Edward Goble, brazier; John Hawkins, saddler; Thomas Holmes, saddler, and Robert Phillips, saddler, were appointed trustees of the Company.

A similar company existed in Kinsale, and was incorporated in 1687.

As there was no regular assay office in Cork, it is not known how the quality of the plate was tested. Perhaps each goldsmith assayed his own plate, or probably got some other member of the fraternity to assay it for him.

The goldsmiths of Cork appear to have tried several times to obtain an assay office in the city, but to no purpose.

In the *Council Book of Cork* entries occur in the years 1714 and 1786 referring to the appointment of an assay master and the establishment of an assay office; and among the minutes of the proceedings of the Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin I have found copies of several letters on the same subject from the goldsmiths of Cork.

In 1807, they presented to the Right Hon. John Foster, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, a memorial respecting the establishment of an assay office in Cork, signed by Carden Terry, John Toleken, Isaac Solomon, James Conway, Samuel Reily, John Nicolson, Nicholas Nicolson, James Heyland, Thomas Montjoy, Joseph Gibson, John Whelpley, and William Byrom.

Another application was made in the following year, and was forwarded to Col. Longfield, M.P., and by him presented to the Right Hon. John Foster.

The Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin always opposed these applications, and the correspondence dragged on till 1813, when the Cork goldsmiths seem to have given up in despair. The latter stated that they had been trying for the last twenty years to obtain an assay office in Cork, and were making 15,000 oz. of plate annually.

Besides the plate stamped in Cork, I have found in the books of the Dublin Goldsmiths' Company many entries of plate having been sent to Dublin to be assayed and stamped.

William Clarke sent large quantities from 1709 till his death in 1733, and other entries occur during the eighteenth century.

From 1807, probably owing to the increased duty, a great deal of Cork plate was sent to Dublin to be stamped, and Cork was not the only town which thus sent plate, as entries of a similar nature occur respecting Limerick, Waterford, Kinsale, Kilkenny, and Clonmel.

Previous to the year 1656 probably no marks were stamped on Cork plate, except perhaps a maker's mark; but from that time a town mark appears to have been adopted, and on pieces of Cork plate of the second half of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries this consists of parts of the city arms.

The full city arms, a three-masted ship between two one-towered castles, in three separate stamps occasionally occurs, but more often the ship alone, or two castles, or the ship and one castle separately stamped are to be found.

Sometimes, as on the church plate at Carrigaline, Co. Cork, the ship between two castles is found all in one stamp. On some examples the maker's mark alone occurs.

Probably each goldsmith had his own town mark stamp, which may account for the numerous varieties which occur.

Early in the eighteenth century the ship and castles town mark was discontinued, but for what reason is not at present known. Probably

its use terminated between the years 1709 and 1715. The first entry of Cork plate having been sent to Dublin to be assayed occurs in November, 1709, and probably this fact may have had some connection with the change of marks. However, from about this period till about 1840 the town mark consisted of the word STERLING in various forms. The spelling varied somewhat, STERLING, STARLING, STIRLING, STARLIN, and STERLIN being found. The word was often abbreviated to STER., STE<sup>B</sup> and STER<sup>G</sup>, sometimes it is found in two parts,

STER
LING

 in separate stamps, and very occasionally 

STE
RLING

 all in one stamp. The letters are always capital Roman letters, at least as far as is at present known.

The word STERLING is nearly always accompanied by the maker's mark, but instances occur of STERLING alone. It was probably thus used by journeymen silversmiths who were not empowered to strike their marks.

The mark 

STER
LING

 or 

STER
BING

 in one stamp sometimes found on

plate, I am inclined to think has nothing to do with Cork, but belongs to Chester, and perhaps to Sheffield or Birmingham before the establishment of assay offices in those towns in 1773.

The shape of the punch containing the word STERLING also varied, generally it was long and narrow, with rectangular or rounded corners, and often the outline was serrated. Shaped punches were very uncommon, though sometimes a bow-shaped punch occurs. Late in the eighteenth century the word STERLING or STIRLING occurs in incuse letters without any surrounding punch. Very rarely the word DOLLAR is found instead of STERLING, the only example I have seen is on a punch ladle in my possession. The word most probably indicated that the article was made out of Spanish dollars, which furnished a good deal of silver for the manufacture of plate during the eighteenth century.

In Cork newspapers of about the end of the eighteenth century there appear advertisements from silversmiths for dollars.

The makers' mark, like the town mark, also varied a great deal. From 1656 to about 1730 it consisted of the initials of the Christian and surname of the maker, often accompanied by some heraldic device, such as a crown, a fleur-de-lis, a star, or an animal. From about 1730 to about 1840 (after which no plate appears to have been made in Cork), the mark generally consisted of the initials only, in a rectangular, oval, or rarely in a shaped punch, though exceptions occur. Sometimes the name in full, either with or without the initial of the Christian name, occurs, and either in a punch or in incuse letters alone.

As the Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin had control of the working of the precious metals throughout Ireland, perhaps an order made by them in 1731, prohibiting the use of any ornaments with the maker's mark, may have affected the Cork goldsmiths, as it is about this period that the heraldic devices disappear.

A great variety occurs among the marks of individual Cork goldsmiths. In some cases a single goldsmith employed as many as five different stamps.

From about 1807, when the duty on plate was increased, the Dublin hall marks are found, in addition to the word **STERLING**, on Cork plate; but generally the Cork goldsmiths simply stamped their initials on it before sending it to Dublin to be assayed. Entries occur in the Dublin goldsmiths' books up to about 1830 of Cork plate having been stamped in Dublin. However, all the plate was not sent to Dublin for assay, so whether that simply marked **STERLING** paid duty or not is not at present known. It speaks well for the quality of Cork plate, when among the numerous entries in the Dublin goldsmiths' books of plate being sent up for assay, I have not come across any instance of it having been broken for being below standard. No date letter was ever used in Cork, and such occurs only on Cork-made plate stamped in Dublin; so the only means of arriving at the approximate date of any piece is a knowledge of the working life of the goldsmith, and the form and decoration of the article.

The following list, based on that of the late Mr. Cecil Woods, who was the first to compile a list of the goldsmiths of Cork, has been corrected and enlarged by dates and names which I have found in contemporary records.

[All the following are either stated to have been goldsmiths, silversmiths, or jewellers, or else it is thought highly probable that they were such.]

Earliest Notice.	Names.	Latest Notice.	Remarks.
	John Agherne, goldsmith .. .. .	1699	Died.
1777	William Armour, jeweller, mentioned ..		
1824	John Armstrong, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1828	Then dead.
1693	Charles Behegle, goldsmith, warden ..	1697	Died.
1694	Walter Burnett, warden .. .. .	1729	Probably then dead.
1699	Adam Billon, admitted a freeman ..	1719	Then living.
1702	George Brumley, warden .. .. .	1729	Probably then dead.
1725	Jonathan Buck, silversmith, mentioned ..	1764	Died.
1728	William Bennett, warden.		
1761	Peter Baker, goldsmith, admitted a freeman	1783	Probably then dead.
1770	Croker Barrington, silversmith, mentioned	1777	Then living.
1843	R. & W. Bradford, silversmiths and cutlers, mentioned	1857	W. Bradford died.
1710	William Clarke, goldsmith, warden; master 1714	1733	Died; Mrs. Clarke carried on business till 1736.
1725	Simon Peter Cadier, jeweller, admitted a freeman	1759	Probably then dead.
1726	Daniel Crone, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1759	Probably then dead.
1772	John Christian, goldsmith and silversmith, mentioned.		
1777	Daniel McCarthy, silversmith, mentioned	1782	Died.
1790	Michael Cooper, silversmith, mentioned	1795	Probably then dead.
1808	Daniel Corbett, jeweller, mentioned	1824	Not mentioned then.

Earliest Notice.	Names.	Latest Notice.	Remarks.
1722	Edward Dunsterfield, warden.		
1757	Michael McDermott, silversmith, mentioned	1784	Died.
1758	George Douglas, silversmith and chaser, mentioned.		
1770	Alexander Douglas, goldsmith, admitted a freeman	1783	Probably then dead.
1787	Thomas Donallan, silversmith, mentioned	1795	Probably then dead.
1828	Peter Donovan, jeweller, mentioned.		
1783	John Egan, jeweller and plater, mentioned	1795	Probably then dead.
1824	William Egan, working jeweller, mentioned	1850	Probably then dead.
1710	George Farrington, goldsmith, quarter brother in Dublin Company	1728	Died.
1712	James Foulkes, goldsmith, warden, admitted a freeman	1729	Probably then dead.
1714	James Foucauld, jeweller, admitted a freeman	1729	Then dead.
1772	John Foley, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1795	Probably then dead.
1795	Samuel Fryer, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1830	Then dead.
1618	Richard Gould, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1656	Then dead.
1694	Robert Goble, admitted a freeman and master of the guild	1722	Probably then dead.
1719	Robert Goble, jun., goldsmith, warden ..	1737	Died.
1787	Joseph Gibson, goldsmith and jeweller, mentioned	1825	Died about then.
1809	S. (?) Green, silversmith, mentioned		
1809	Richard Garde, silversmith, mentioned ..	1828	Then living.
1812	Phineas Garde, silversmith, mentioned ..	1843	Then living.
1824	John Garde, jeweller, mentioned		
1632	John Huethson, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1656	Probably then dead.
1680	John Hawkins, warden ..	1702	Then living.
1706	John Harding, warden ..	1729	Probably then dead.
1746	George Hodder, goldsmith, admitted a freeman	1771	Died.
	Peter Hyatt, jeweller ..	1784	Died.
1762	John Hillary, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1785	Died; his widow, Mary Hillary, carried on business for a few years.
1775	Bligh Harrison, jeweller, mentioned ..	1789	Died.
1783	John Humphreys, silversmith, mentioned	1787	Probably then dead.
1786	Thomas Harman, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1799	Probably then dead.
1795	James Heyland, silversmith, mentioned	1812	Then living.
1808	William Heyland, goldsmith and silversmith, mentioned	1824	Then living.
1824	James Hackett, silversmith and jeweller, mentioned	1850	Died about then.
1824	Edward Hawkesworth, jeweller, mentioned	1852	Then living.
1852	John Herlihy, silversmith and jeweller, mentioned		

Earliest Notice.	Names.	Latest Notice.	Remarks.
1691	John James, silversmith, warden ; master 1692	1733	Probably then dead.
1748	John Irish, silversmith, mentioned ..	1775	Then living.
1843	William Jackson, silversmith and jeweller, mentioned		
1752	Thomas Knox, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1765	Died.
1756	Joseph Kinselagh, jeweller, mentioned ; admitted a freeman 1780	1783	Probably then dead.
1601	Morice Leyles, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1617	Then living.
1737	Peter Lane, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1759	Probably then dead.
1761	George Lee, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1787	Probably then dead.
1795	John Long, silversmith, mentioned ..	1812	Then living.
1812	John Loughlin, jeweller mentioned		
1692	Charles Morgan, goldsmith, warden ; master 1697	1701	Then living.
1710	John Mawman, warden 1711, and master 1716	1729	Probably then dead.
1716	William Martin, goldsmith, warden ; master 1720 and 1727	1739	Died.
1722	Reuben Millerd, silversmith, admitted a freeman ; warden 1723	1737	Died.
1809	Kean Mahony, working silversmith, mentioned	1850	Then living.
1810	Thomas Montjoy, mentioned ..	1824	Probably then dead.
1852	Patrick Mahony, goldsmith and jeweller, mentioned		
1852	Patrick McNamara, silversmith, mentioned		
1721	William Newenham, goldsmith, warden ; master 1726	1734	Died.
1763	John Nicolson, silversmith, mentioned ..	1805	Probably then dead.
1787	Joseph Nicolson, goldsmith and jeweller, mentioned	1795	Probably then dead.
1805	John Nicolson, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1824	Then dead.
1807	Nicholas Nicolson, silversmith, mentioned ; admitted a freeman 1813	1830	Then living. From about 1807 to 1820, John and Nicholas Nicolson were partners.
1824	Henry Obree, goldsmith, mentioned		
1678	Samuel Pantaine, jeweller, warden ; master 1679	1689	Died.
1714	Christopher Parker, warden ..	1721	Then master.
1783	Charles Purcell, jeweller, mentioned ..	1787	Probably then dead.
1626	James Rowe, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1630	Then living.
1673	James Ridge, master ..	1700	Probably then dead.
1702	Caleb Rathrum, warden ; master 1707 ..	1746	Died.

Earliest Notice.	Names.	Latest Notice.	Remarks.
1728	John Rickotts, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1738	Died.
1758	William Reynolds, goldsmith, admitted a freeman	1787	Probably then dead.
1772	Patrick Ryan, silversmith, mentioned ..	1795	Then dead. Business carried on by his widow, Ann Ryan
1777	Samuel Reily, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1812	Probably then dead.
1783	William Roe, goldsmith and jeweller, mentioned	1795	Probably then dead.
1790	William Reynolds, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1795	Then living.
1656	John Sharpe, goldsmith, admitted a freeman, and elected master	1675	Probably then dead.
1674	Richard Smart, warden; master 1676 ..	1691	Then living.
1685	Anthony Semart, goldsmith, admitted a freeman	1700	Probably then dead.
1726	Thomas Smarley, mentioned		
1787	John Sheehan, silversmith and cutler, mentioned	1795	Then living.
1788	Richard Stevens, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1830	Then living.
1807	Isaac Solomon, silversmith, mentioned ..	1845	Died about then.
1809	John Seymour, silversmith, mentioned ..	1827	Then living.
1824	James Salter, goldsmith, mentioned ..	1840	Left the country.
1843	Thomas Seymour, silversmith, mentioned		
1761	Francis Taylor, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1783	Probably then dead.
1766	Carden Terry, goldsmith, mentioned; admitted a freeman 1785	1821	Died.
1795	John Toleken, silversmith, mentioned ..	1824	Then living.
1795	William Teulon, silversmith, mentioned	1843	Then living.
1692	Caleb Webb, goldsmith, warden ..	1696	Then master.
1726	Joseph Wright, silversmith, warden ..	1728	Died.
1756	Stephen Walsh, goldsmith and jeweller ..	1783	Probably then dead.
1768	Richard Walsh, silversmith, mentioned ..	1787	Probably then dead.
1775	John Warner, goldsmith, admitted a freeman	1810	Probably died about then.
1777	Peter Wills, jeweller, admitted a freeman	1820	Then living.
1795	John Williams, silversmith, mentioned ..	1807	Died about then. John Williams and Carden Terry were partners from about 1795, and from about 1807 to 1821 Mrs. Jane Williams carried on the business.
1799	James Warner, silversmith, admitted a freeman	1830	Then dead.
1803	John Whelpley, silversmith, mentioned ..	1824	Probably then dead.
1812	George Wiber, jeweller, mentioned ..	1824	Then living.



## The Account of the Proprietors of the Cork Institution,

From the 20th Day of March, 1807 [when they were incorporated]  
to the 5th day of January, 1808, both days inclusive.

By ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.

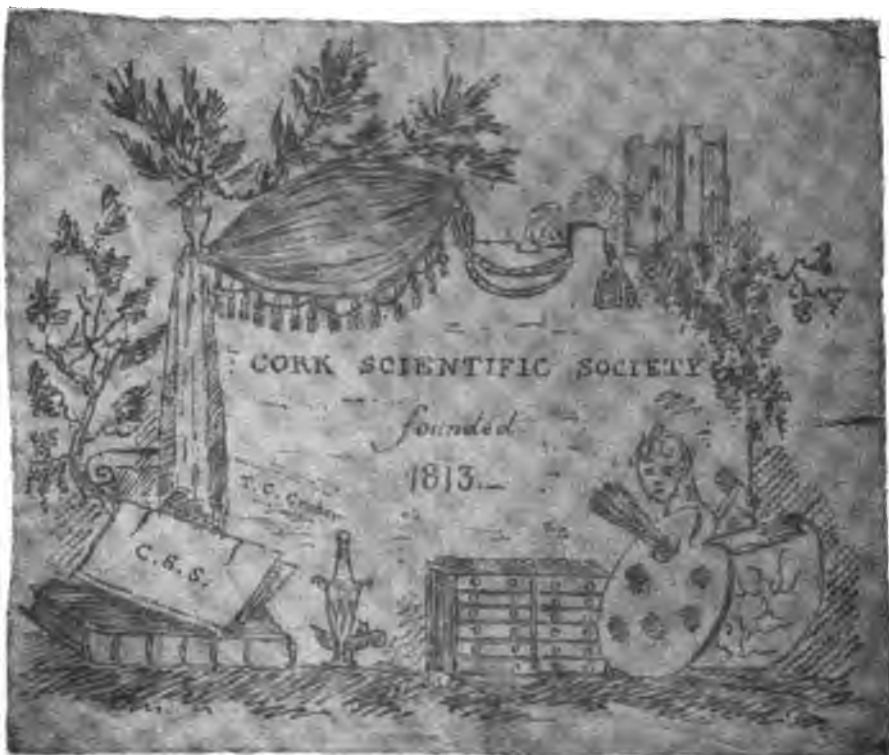
### THE CHARGE.

Received subscriptions from the undermentioned forty-five original proprietors, ten guineas each, £477 15s. od.

1	Rev. Thos. D. Hincks, charter.	23	Doctor Milner Barry.
2	Sir Richd. Kellett, Bart., charter.	24	Abbott Trayer, Esq.
3	Lady Kellett.	25	Cooper Penrose, Esq., charter.
4	Mr. R. Kellett.	26	Richard Fitton, Esq., charter.
5	Mr. W. Kellett.	27	Rev. John Fortescue.
6	Wm. Crawford, Esq., charter.	28	Peter Maziere, Esq.
7	Arthur Crawford, Esq.	29	Robert Burke, Esq.
8	William Crawford, junr., Esq.	30	Henry Hewitt, Esq.
9	William Beamish, Esq., charter.	31	Reuben Harvey, Esq.
11	The late Sir Jas. Chatterton, Bart.	32	John Lecky, Esq.
12	Lady Chatterton.	33	Thos Cuthbert, Esq., charter.
13	The late Michl. Wood, Esq.	34	Miss Cuthbert.
14	Mrs Wood.	35	William Clear, Esq.
15	The late Saml. McCall, Esq.	36	Mrs. Falkiner.
16	Thos. McCall, Esq.	37	Mrs. Baker.
17	John Cotter, junr, Esq.	38	David Reid, Esq.
18	Abraham Lane, Esq.	39	Mr. James Haly.
19	Richard Lane, junr., Esq.	40	Thomas Gibbings, Esq.
20	Doctor Longfield, charter.	41	Strettell Jackson, Esq.
21	Doctor Calanan, charter.	42	Danl. Callaghan, Esq.
22	Doctor Bullen.		

Received subscriptions from the following seventy-eight additional proprietors, also paid before the commencement of the charter, at 20 guineas each, £1,774 10s. od.

1	The Earl of Bandon.	22	Josh. Hoare, Esq.
2	The Earl of Shannon.	23	William Stawell, Esq.
3	The Lord Viscount Bernard.	24	Wm. Thompson, Esq.
4	The Rt. Honble. Lord Ennismore	25	Stephen Roche, Esq.
5	Lord Carbery.	26	James Roche, Esq.
6	The Marquis of Thomond.	27	Mr. Jas. T. Bacon.
7	The Earl of Donoughmore.	28	Jas. Morgan, Esq.
8	The Earl of Cork and Ross.	29	Jos. Dev. Jackson, Esq.
9	The Rt. Honble. Lord Ponsonby.	30	The late Mr. J. Fullam.
10	Honble. Richard Hare.	31	Geo. Tisdall, Esq.
11	Mr. Thomas Beale.	32	Geo. Stevelly, Esq.
12	Jas. Lane, Esq.	33	Edwd. Riordan, Esq.
13	Thomas Carroll, Esq.	34	Richd. Aldworth, Esq., Newmarket.
14	Rev. M. Donovan.	35	R. R. Aldworth, Esq.
15	R. McCarthy, Esq., Trinville.	36	R. D. Oliver, Esq., R.N.
16	Thomas Harris, Esq.	37	Thomas Bury, Esq.
17	Haywd. St. Leger, Esq.	38	Patrick Hayes, Esq.
18	William Jones, Esq.	39	Wm. J. Baldwin, Esq.
19	Thos. Harvey, Esq.	40	Doctor Gibbings.
20	Richd. Foott, Esq.	41	Robert Homan, Esq.
21	Robert McClure, Esq.	42	Gerrard Callaghan, Esq.



MEMBERSHIP CARD—CORK SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.  
*(Designed by T. C. Croker, etched on calico for the Cork Scientific Society, 1813.)*



SEALS—CORK INSTITUTION.



43	John Cuthbert, junr., Esq.	61	Wm. Maxwell, Esq.
44	Jacob Mark, Esq.	62	J. B. Houghton, Esq.
45	James Sughrue, Esq.	63	Late M. A. Laffer.
46	M. S. Osborne.	64	Doctor Ronan.
47	M. Goold.	65	Edwd. Pope, Esq.
48	Jos. Pike, Esq.	66	Charles Hervey, Esq.
49	Walter Church, Esq.	67	Doctor Halloran.
50	J. D. Church, Esq.	68	Martin Farrell, Esq.
51	John Leslie, Esq.	69	Denis Moye [qre. Moylan], Esq.
52	John Martin, Esq.	70	Brooke Brazier, Esq.
53	Edwd. Morrough, Esq.	71	Barry Cotter, Esq.
54	John Morrough, Esq.	72	Sampson Stawell, Esq.
55	Anthony Perrier, Esq.	73	Isaac Hewitt, Esq.
56	M. Berven.	74	Edwd. Murry, Esq.
57	Thos. Newman, Esq.	75	Willm. Lapp, Esq.
58	John Cotter, Esq.	76	The late N. F. Lane, Esq.
59	Robert Courtney, Esq.	77	Lt. Col. Wm. Baker.
60	Wm. Wise, Esq.	78	Cornelius O'Leary, Esq.

Subscriptions	..	..	..	..	£2252	5	0
Parliamentary Grant for 1807, through Dublin Society				£2000	0	0	
Deduct calls and poundage	..	..	..	60	0	0	
					1940	0	0
Cash for an orrery which was superfluous	..	..	..		5	13	9
Total charge	..	..	..	..	£4197	18	9

## . THE DISCHARGE.

## PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, &amp;c.

Paid Thos. D. Hincks, for the original proprietors of Philosophical Apparatus and for a complete transfer of the following articles, viz. :—

Globes, Telescopes, Microscope, Airpump, Optical Instruments, etc., etc.,							
£143 British	..	..	..	..	£160	17	6
1145 sulphur gems, with cabinet and catalogues, £16/18/3..					18	18	0
Minerals, at sundry times purchased from Mawe, Binns, etc.	..	..	..	..	52	17	0½
Sundry chemical articles purchased from Messrs. Knight	..	..	..	..	26	13	7
A small galvanic trough	..	..	..	..	3	10	10
Apparatus for mechanical powers, and other articles	..	..	..	..	56	5	0
A gazometer, made by our townsman, Mr. FitzGerald	..	..	..	..	22	15	0
Sundry chemical articles procured from M. Accum	..	..	..	..	22	19	6
Do.	Do.	..	..	..	9	3	0
Do.	Do.	..	..	..	3	9	3
A galvanic trough with zinc plates for putting in	..	..	..	..	5	13	9
Sundry articles from <i>Cork Glass House</i>	..	..	..	..	10	3	10
A pair of large copper scales	..	..	..	..	1	11	8
Sundry articles for the lecturers	..	..	..	..	3	8	7
Sundry articles of chemical apparatus—tests, etc.	..	..	..	..	14	14	10
Prussiate of potash in crystals	..	..	..	..	0	12	10
A second-hand chemical chest, with tests, etc.	..	..	..	..	11	1	3
36lb. of mercury at from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per pound	..	..	..	..	11	0	4
A spirit of wine barometer by Feroni	..	..	..	..	2	16	10½
The first syllabus, with sundry articles of printing	..	..	..	..	41	13	2
A black furnace	..	..	..	..	7	19	3
A botanical press and large book for plants	..	..	..	..	1	14	1½
Sundry articles through George Aickin	..	..	..	..	4	13	8½
Glasses and sundries	..	..	..	..	4	14	10½

A stone mortar, and various other articles .. .. .	£4 11 0
A new conductor for an electrical machine, and repairs .. .. .	1 14 11½
An electrical machine conductor, etc., by Mr. FitzGerald .. .. .	10 4 9
Charts of history and biography .. .. .	1 11 6
Cash paid at Waterford Glass House .. .. .	3 16 2
Sundry articles for fitting up Lecture Room, Library, Laboratory, etc.	66 10 10½
Books bought for the Institution, which are in the Library .. .. .	206 13 8
Freight, duty, etc., at sundries, as per book .. .. .	11 9 9
Paid to the original proprietors for philosophical apparatus .. .. .	806 0 5½
Thos. D. Hincks, for expenses to London, etc., on account of the Institution, in January, 1803 .. .. .	28 8 9
More—Expense of advertising Institution at sundry times, from November, 1802, to January, 1807 .. .. .	8 13 4
More—A plate for tickets, printing, etc. .. .. .	5 19 9
Philosophical apparatus, purchased from original proprietors, and other expenses previous to the incorporation .. .. .	£849 2 3½
Jas. Lynch and Son, for spring and ivory ball for compound impulse syringe, ball stop-cock for fountain .. .. .	5 16 10½
Jer. Joyce, for an astronomical magic lantern, purchased by him for the society .. .. .	17 9 7
	<hr/>
	872 8 9
Books, stationery, and advertising .. .. .	86 8 2½
Rents—Rev. A. Hyde, half-year's rent of the present house of the Institution to 1st November, 1807 .. .. .	45 0 0
Wages—John Henry and Wife, 12 weeks' wages to 24th December, 1807, at 7s. 7d. per week .. .. .	4 11 0

## INCIDENTS.

Thos. D. Hincks, a sum voted to him by the proprietors for his zeal and attention to the objects of the Institution for the preceding year .. .. .	113 15 0
More paid by him for a box of minerals .. .. .	0 5 5
For £2,641 6s. 6d. 3¼ per cent. stock at 72 per cent. .. .. .	£1901 15 0
138 days' interest due thereon .. .. .	34 18 9
Commission .. .. .	3 6 3
	<hr/>
	1940 0 0
	<hr/>
	£2054 0 5
Total discharge .. .. .	£3062 8 4½
Balance in favour of the public .. .. .	1135 10 4½
	<hr/>
The charge as above .. .. .	£4197 18 9
The above brought down .. .. .	£1135 10 4½
To which must be added the following sums not paid till after the period of the account, viz. :—	
Rev. A. Hyde, half-year's rent to 1st November, 1807 .. .. .	£45 0 0
Edwards and Savage, for books .. .. .	2 5 6
Thos. Whitney, binding books .. .. .	5 19 9
Rev. Thos. Hincks, a sum voted for his care and attention .. .. .	113 15 0
	<hr/>
	167 0 3
	<hr/>
The true balance in favour of the public .. .. .	£1302 10 7

This Statement of Accounts and List of Proprietors is, in many ways, a document of much local interest, for although a hundred years have only passed since the Royal Cork Institution was incorporated, even now its short-lived records read like ancient history as all those upon its roll of membership have passed away, only in some cases to be remembered by the few, whose memories will be awakened by the republication of their names—names that in their generation helped to make Cork famous as a centre where the arts and sciences had their home and flourished. Among those in the original Charter are—Sir Richard Kellett, the banker; Rev. Thomas Hincks, D.D., whose portrait was in the Library of the Institution; William Crawford, whose statue, by Hogan, is in the Savings Bank; Doctors Longfield and Calanan, Cooper Penrose, etc. The Charter is in the writer's possession; it is of vellum, and measures 32 by 24 inches, and has an emblematic border, the initial letter containing a portrait of King George III. Among the endorsements upon it are those of the Earl of Granard, and the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, Master of the Rolls, and suspended from the Charter by a white silken cord is the great seal of Ireland, which measures six inches in diameter. In the Statement of Accounts purchased from the Cork Glass House and the Waterford Glass House are sad reminders of lost industries, as are those from our townsman, Mr. FitzGerald, who, for a gazometer, received £22 15s. od., and was paid for an electrical machine conductor £10 4s. 9d. George Aicken, who supplied sundry articles for £4 13s. 8d., was a watchmaker in Queen's Place; his name may still be found on some of the brass clock dials which are now so much in demand. The sulphur gems, numbering 1145, were casts by Tassie, who, with a partner, traded in London as Tassie and Wilson, where they reproduced in sulphur, and in a specially prepared glass, intaglio copies of antique gems simulating garnet, emerald, amethyst, crystal, etc.

In 1812 was published the first 8vo. volume of the *Munster Farmers' Magazine*, which was conducted under the direction of a Committee of the Cork Institution. It was printed by J. Haly, bookseller, Exchange, and was followed by volumes II. and III. in 1813 and 1814. The titles bear the impress of a seal, which is here reproduced from the original.

This is altogether different to the authorised seal of the Company, which is of steel, and was designed and engraved by William Stephen Mossop (born in Dublin, 1788). It is nearly two inches in diameter. The design represents Hibernia helm'ed, standing erect, and holding a wreath surrounded by various emblems of art and manufactures. The original matrices of both are in the writer's collection. The foundation of this Institution was a great boon to the province of Munster, and especially to the citizens of Cork. Its spacious rooms contained a valuable Reference Library, and were filled with scientific instruments and electrical appliances. There was also a museum consisting of Irish antiquities, minerals, shells, etc. Its Lecture Hall was largely availed of until the premises were transferred to the uses of the Cork Free Library.

## Notes and Queries.

Cork Scientific Society, 1813.—An Early Cork Headmaster.—The Bishop's Horse.—Re Spencer Pedigree.

**Cork Scientific Society, 1813.**—One of the first papers<sup>(1)</sup> contributed to this Journal was written by its President, the Rt. Rev. R. A. Sheehan, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, on the literary history of Cork, and its learned societies, the pioneer of which was the Cork Society of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1782, and followed in 1792 by the Cork Library Society, and in 1803 by the Cork Institution, which, under Royal patronage, flourished for many years. Next in order came the Cork Literary and Philosophical Society, and it, after a short life, was succeeded in 1813 by the Scientific Society. Through the kindness of Miss Lecky, of London, I have recently acquired a design for either an admission ticket or card of membership of this society, etched on a piece of calico measuring 4 by 4½ inches, and signed by Thomas Crofton Croker. It was then the fashion for many public bodies and societies, especially those that were devoted to the arts, music, and the drama, to issue pictorial cards of admission and membership, which were designed and engraved by artists such as Bartolozzi, Cipriani, Angelica Kauffman, and others of equal repute. This design by Crofton Croker, who was then a young man, is characteristic of the period. In it we find Architecture represented in the ruined castle, the genius of Numismata in the coin and medal cabinet, Painting in the figure holding the brushes, and half hidden by the artist's palette. These picture engraved cards of a century ago are eagerly sought for by collectors, not alone as works of art, but for their local and historic interest. This example has the well-known signature of the gifted author of the *Notes on Smith's History of Cork*, *The Fairy Legends of Ireland*, *The Popular Songs of Ireland*, *Researches in the South of Ireland*, and many papers contributed to the Percy and Camden Societies, which are valued and prized by all lovers of Irish literature.

ROBERT DAY.

(1) Vol. i., 1892, p. 4.

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**An Early Cork Headmaster.**—Colman O'Cluasaigh, the Ferleighbinn, or Head Master of the great seminary of Saint Finbarr, Cork, died about the year 666. Of his poetical compositions I know but two specimens remaining (wrote the late Professor O'Curry, in his *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, 1873, vol. ii., p. 91). The first is a fragment of twelve lines of an Elegy written on his pupil Saint Cumani Foda (son of Fiachna, King of West Munster), who was Bishop of Clonfert, and died in the year 661. This fragment is given in the *Annals of the Four Masters*. The second piece by O'Cluasaigh is a Hymn of 27 stanzas, or 108 lines, which is preserved in the ancient *Liber Hymnorum* in the Trinity College Library, Dublin. The argument of O'Cluasaigh's Hymn declares

that it was written by Colman Ua Cluasaigh, Head Master, of Cork, as a "shield of protection" to himself and his pupils against the mortality called the "Buidhecuid," or Yellow Disease, which ravaged Erin and Britain in the time of Diarmaid and Blathmac, sons of the monarch Aedh Slaine, who reigned as joint Sovereigns of Erin from A.D. 657 to 664, in which year they both died of this "Yellow Plague." The hymn states, further, that it was in the year of their death Colman wrote this poem, on the eve of preparing to leave his college with his pupils, and repair to an island of the sea at no great distance from the land; the then popular belief being that no plague, mortality, or distemper could extend beyond the distance of "nine waves" from the land. It is stated in the Preface that some persons supposed that Colman wrote but the two first stanzas, and that his pupils wrote the other twenty-five, in two lines or half a stanza each—which would show that the number of his pupils was fifty. O'Cluasaigh's poem begins thus :

"The blessing of God come upon us;  
 May the Son of Mary screen us;  
 May He protect us this night,  
 Wherever we go—though great our numbers."

The writer then invokes the intercession of the Patriarchs, the Apostles, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and many other saints of the New Testament by name. Another feature in this poem is, that although the text is mainly Gaedhelic, it is interspersed with Latin lines and phrases, as, for instance, the fifth stanza. [*The Liber Hymnorum*, edited by Dr. Todd, has been published by the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.]

**The Bishop's Horse.**—The following interesting anecdote illustrative of the Penal Days in Cork is copied from the late Count Murphy's *Ireland Industrial, Political and Social*, published by Longmans, London, in 1870. "It was about the year 1758, that, as Dr. Richard Walsh, the Catholic Bishop of Cork, was one day riding through the North Gate of that city, he was offered £5 for his horse by a Protestant butcher named Nunn. The Bishop could ill spare the horse, which was a most valuable animal to him, as he used to ride it on the visitation of his diocese, which extended as far as the wild and remote district of Bantry, sixty miles off. A happy thought, however, occurred to him on the moment. The Protestant See of Cork was then filled by Dr. Jemmett Brown, an excellent man, who strongly disapproved of the oppression of the Catholics, and secretly afforded protection, on many occasions, to their persecuted priests. Dr. Walsh rode off at once to the episcopal residence at Riverstown, Glanmire, and told his story to the Lord Bishop. His Lordship received him most kindly, and at once reassured him, saying, "Doctor Walsh, you can't do without a horse, so we will settle the matter thus : you make me a present of the horse; I lend him to you; you may use him as long as you please; and if Nunn or anyone else offer to buy him for £5, refer the parties to me, and take no further trouble about it."

Dr. Walsh was Bishop from 1747 till his death in 1763, aged 75. Dr.



Jemmett Brown was transferred to Elphin in 1779. His memory, M. Murphy adds, was long held in affectionate regard by the Catholics of Cork.

J. C.

**Re Spencer Pedigree.—**

DEAR SIR,

I don't know if it will interest you and your readers on the above subject, which appeared in your last number, but if it would, you will find herein extracts from the pedigree of Joseph Sherlock, who married Alicia Burne—it may throw some light on the matter. Though the great Sherlock family was decadent since the rebellion of 1641, yet it was previously a powerful one.

I have a Sherlock pedigree beginning A.D. 1100, and written up to 1671 by George Sherlock of Cahir Abbey, Co. Tipperary, where he died in that year. I have also his will, and it shows to what a state of abject poverty he was reduced in those thirty years following the rebellion of 1641, which left him nothing to hand down to his children except his pedigree. In this pedigree the Mitchelstown branch appears as herewith:

Sir George Sherlock lived at Leitrim Castle, near Kilworth, Co. Cork, until his death in 1614.

Patrick Sherlock, with the young Lord Barry, his stepson, lived at Barryscourt, Co. Cork, during the minority of his lordship, up to 1620.

The Sherlocks are mentioned in Gaelic song as gathering for battle in Co. Cork in 1150, and called therein "The Clan Skirlag."

In 1282, John Scorlog, junior, was summoned as a juror to attend at Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.

In 1397, Nicholas Scorlogh was bailiff of Limerick.

In 1431, Richard Scorlog was archdeacon of Cork.

In 1599, Richard Sherlock was high sheriff of Co. Clare.

The townland of Ballyscurlog, near Castlelyons, Co. Cork, still retains the name of the family; it is now owned by the Nasons.

The blue books of Fiants of Hen. VII., VIII., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. teem with their possessions in Munster from Dingle to Waterford, Mitchelstown to Youghal.

Around Leitrim, Co. Cork, Sir George Sherlock possessed eight townlands, including Kilmurry, all confiscated after 1641.

Lord Cork's "Lismore Papers" frequently mention the family.

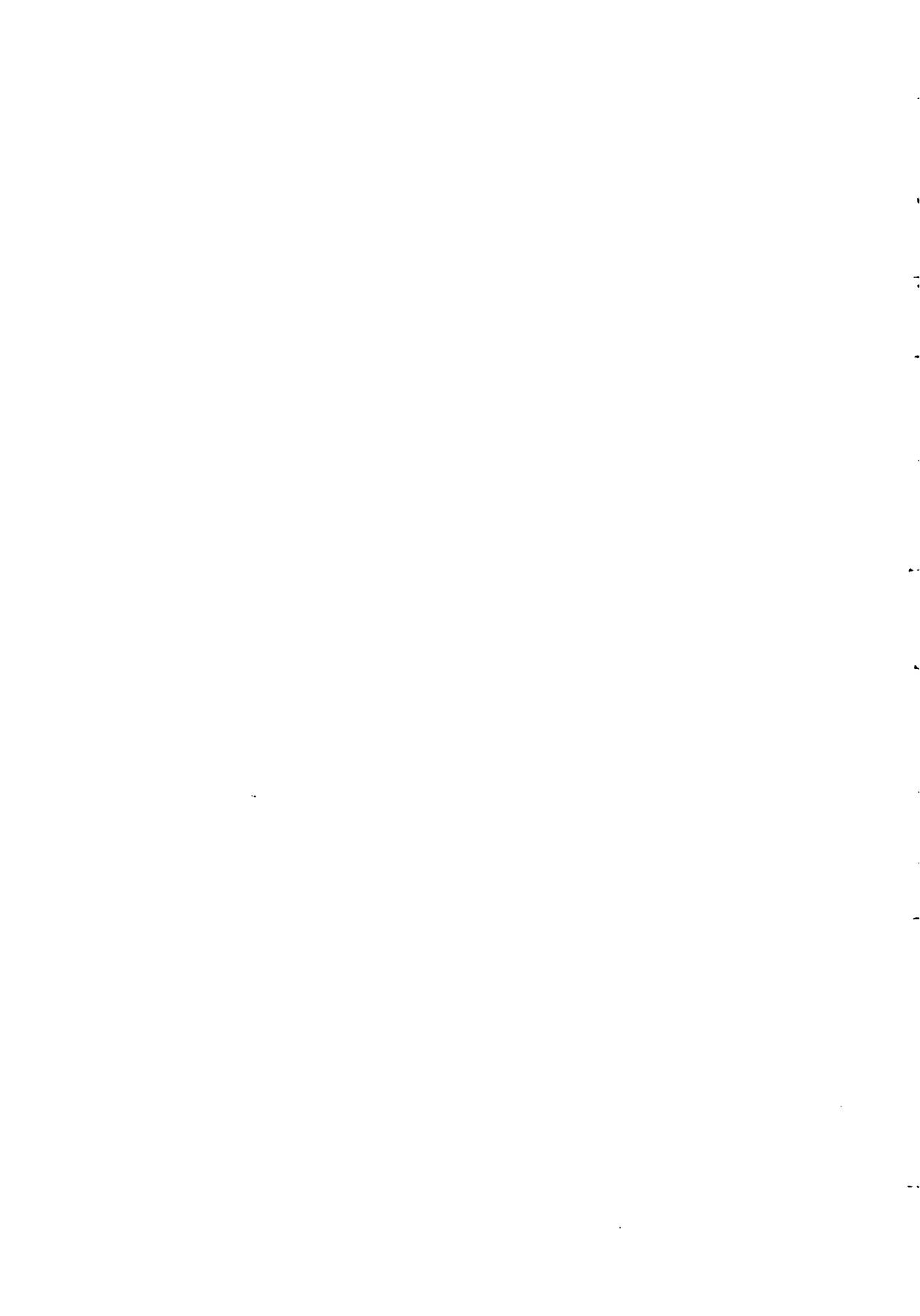
The rebellion of 1641 utterly ruined it, except the Butlerstown Castle, near Waterford, branch, which flourished many subsequent years and produced some distinguished men, among them particularly the brave knight, Sir Thos. Sherlock.

Dr. Davis's full name was John Nicholas Crofts Atkins Davis, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. He reversed his initials, as you can see, to disguise his identity when he wrote the Spencer pedigree. I feel sure, if he were still living, that he would hail with pleasure a reply after 58 years' silence. Thanks are due to you, Mr. President, and to your Committee, for bringing to light this pedigree, which has produced this hurried reply from me, an outsider. You can judge for yourself whether it was a runaway match and of Joseph Sherlock's ancestry by the following extracts.



SPENCER.

*(From an original Picture in the possession of the  
Earl of Kinnoull.)*



Extract from the Pedigree of SHERLOCK, of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.

1660.

JOHN SHERLOCK = Mrs. Cooke, widow of Capt. Thos. Cooke, of Lord of Brigown  
 Mitchelstown. | Broghill's cavalry, who was killed in action. His son, Thos., succeeded to the Dungalane, &c., estates in Co. Cork.

1691.

THOMAS SHERLOCK = Elizabeth Sherlock = Wm. Devereux,\* of Kilfinan, died 1699. | Co. Limk.

1717.

JOSEPH SHERLOCK = Ann Wright, dau. of Stephen Wright of Sleavins, of Cloonkilla, near Mitchelstown, d. 1747, buried Cloyne Cathedral. | Imokilly, and his wife, Eliz. Garde; she, Elizabeth, was dau. of Thos. Garde of Kilmacahill, Imokilly, and his wife, Alse Croker. These Wrights are same family as that of Golagh.

1760.

JOSEPH SHERLOCK = Grace Adams of Glenbruhane, Co. Limerick, came cornet of horse | originally from Hollyland, Pembrokeshire; represented now by Goold-Adams.  
 1734,  
 died 1812.

1792.

JOSEPH SHERLOCK = Alicia Burne, dau. of Capt. James Burne, 52nd Regt., died 1812. | and his wife, Rosamund Spencer.

1814.

JOSEPH SHERLOCK = Ann Monsel, of the Lord Emly family.  
 died 1837 s. p. |

Extract from Pedigree of GEORGE SHERLOCK, of Cahir Abbey, 1671.  
 de Mitchelstown.

Peter Sherlock	=	Rosa White.
James	„	= Christina Burk.
Peter	„	= Anastasia Murphy.
Patricius	„	= Anastasia Kingston.
Peter	„	= Anna Devereux.*
Patricius	„	= Kath. Roch.
James	„	= Mary Bedford.
Patricius	„	= Maria Lombard.

(Circa 1300 to 1500 inserted by self.—W. D.)

Extract from the Marriage Licence Bond of Joseph Sherlock and Alicia Burne.

“Know all men by these presents that we, Joseph Sherlock, M.D., and Robert Watts, Esq., both of Mallow, and bound in sum of £1,000, dated 7th July, 1792, if no let or impediment, then Joseph Sherlock is bound to solemnize matrimony with Alicia Burne, of Mallow, spinster. That there is no precontract of marriage of either of the said parties with any other, nor suit pending in any court concerning same. And that the consent of parents and friends of both parties be thereunto first had and obtained, and lastly, that the said matrimony be publicly solemnized according to the Canons of the Church of Ireland.

“Wm. King.

“Joseph Sherlock. (seal).

“Jos. Haynes, D.R.

“Robt. Watts.” (seal).

W. DEVEREUX.

## Reviews of Books.

*Fictitious and Symbolic Creatures in Art, with Special Reference to their use in British Heraldry.* By John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A. 9 x 6, 276 pp. Chapman & Hall Ltd. 10s. 6d. nett.

This work, by a writer whose name will be recognised as an expert in artistic and literary work in the North of Ireland, treats of a phase in Heraldry which up to the present could only be found by searching through many authors. He has grouped a vast amount of information, which must be the outcome of deep and long research into a most interesting and instructive volume. It is fascinating reading, apart from the undoubted value of the vigorous drawings, and is highly educational both in an antiquarian and in an artistic sense. The work not only shows with scholarly exactitude and explicitness what in Heraldry these impossible beings are and mean, but also diversifies its pages with not a little of the traditional lore that has gathered about them. Their interest for the herald and decorative artist is, however, not any less because they are not certified by the enlightened natural history of the present day, and a book about them, so useful both for general study and occasional reference, is sure of a welcome from many.

By the same author we have a new work on Bookplates, a limited edition of 300 copies, numbered and signed, "*50 Bookplates (Ex Libris)* by J. Vinycomb, M.R.I.A., *executed in various styles and modes of reproduction.*"

This interesting collection by the famous Irish designer of Bookplates and Heraldic emblazonment will be a revelation to many, from the varied and beautiful examples of his skill, heraldic, pictorial, symbolic, and decorative, forming indeed a memorable work on this phase of Art. To those concerned in the Bookplate cult, this collection, the work of one man, will be of interest as showing the many sided ability of the artist. Each plate is mounted on dark tinted leaves, quarto size, 11½ x 8¾ in., with preface, notes on marks of ownership in books, suggestions for a Bookplate, &c. Privately printed. Direct from the author, J. Vinycomb, Holywood, Belfast. Post free, 5s. nett.

R. D.

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## Enquiries.

**O'Sullivan-Bears and O'Mahony Families.**—Information as to the genealogies of O'Sullivan-Bears and O'Mahonys of Schull to present date; also crests and coat of arms of both families.

**Hayes Family.**—Information as to the marriage and descendants of William Hayes and (née) Miss Bury. Mr. Hayes was in the Carabineers or 6th Dragoon Guards, and his wife was grandmother of the "Swan of Erin." They were married in either Doneraile, Buttevant, or Cork City, about 1770-1777.

# Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

## Munster in A.D. 1597.

(From a State Paper in the British Museum. Reference: Titus, B. 13, fol. 508).

By JAMES BUCKLEY.



HERE is not a more copious and interesting state document relating to the history of Munster in Elizabethan times than that now printed here. The writer, Nicholas Browne, was the second son of Sir Valentine Browne, an English undertaker, who had acquired a grant of 6,000 acres of land in County Kerry, a slice of the vast and fruitful territory confiscated on the fall of the Earl of Desmond and his adherents in the year 1583. Old Browne and his bucolic son were born planters, and if their neighbour and compatriot grantees were only endowed with as firm a resolution to hold what they had acquired, and abide as closely by the terms of their grants, there is sufficient reason to suppose that the attempted plantation of South Munster would—at least from an Englishman's standpoint—have been productive of a condition of affairs bordering on success. The Brownes came to stay. From the commencement of their connection with Munster they entertained ideas of becoming extensive Irish landed proprietors, and the opportunities of the time were indeed conducive to the development of such an ambition. They had for neighbour, in their adopted home, Donal MacCarthy mór, who in 1565 was created Earl of Clancar. He, like all Irish chiefs, notwithstanding what Aenghus O'Daly<sup>1</sup> in an ill moment may have written to the contrary of them, was endowed with a proverbial weakness for lavish spending—a trait almost invariably associated in course of time, if consistently lived up to, with the absence of the means to satisfactorily indulge. Money was practically unknown amongst the Irish lords and land-owners in those strenuous days of frays and forays, and the facility for raising it by the simple means of mortgage was introduced to the notice of MacCarthy mór by the newcomers. The former must have been greatly impressed by the efficacy and deftness of this financial operation, as a mortgage of a portion of his territory to the Brownes was soon in the course of preparation—a transaction which was destined for quite half a century to be the subject matter of a notable drama, and which of late day has been narrated in a most vivid style by Daniel MacCarthy (Glas) in his *Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy mór*.<sup>2</sup> Nicholas Browne entered into possession of the mortgaged

<sup>1</sup> See: *Tribes of Ireland*: Dublin, 1852.

<sup>2</sup> London, 1867.

lands, presumably according to the prevailing custom rather than of the age, for the sufficient reason that no interest on the mortgage was forthcoming, and soon afterwards rejoiced in the confirmation of his security by receiving a royal patent of the lands, to hold in perpetuity in the event of the death of MacCarthy mór without leaving an heir. Towards the latter end of the year 1596 MacCarthy mór died, leaving but one legitimate child—the daughter, Ellen—as his heir; and she, some ten years before, had married Florence MacCarthy, tanist of Carbery. When the long and anxiously awaited moment arrived for Browne and his lawyers to enforce his title deeds, it was only then that he became aware of the worthless nature of these documents. He had hitherto fondly cherished the delusive idea that on the death of MacCarthy mór, without leaving male issue, there was nothing to stand between him and the mortgaged lands; and such would also appear to have been the intention of the Queen's minister who directed the patent to be made out to him. He had an ingenious rival in Florence MacCarthy, who claimed the lands on behalf of his wife as heir to her father, the deceased Earl of Clancar. Browne could no longer stand upon his title deeds alone. He had recourse to various expedients to enlist the sympathies of those in authority with his claim, and the document here printed for the first time is one of many written by him, his friends and advisors, to the Privy Council and the Queen's ministers in London, in the expectation of influencing them to partition MacCarthy mór's possessions, and so to enable him the more easily to obtain what he sought.

## ANNO 1597.

IRELAND. The meanes howe to keepe the Prouynce of Mounster and  
 MOUNSTER. suche are of anye force thearin from beinge able hereafter  
 to raise any power but suche as shalbe quickly suppressed  
 w<sup>th</sup>out the Princes charge, exhibited by M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas  
 Browne to the Lo: Tresorer.

The inhabitantes in the said Prouynce are three scull kyndes of people.

The firste are suche Inglishe gent that either are seated upon the  
 Queenes auintient farmes or latelye planted as undertakers.

The second are suche antient Englishe houses as came into that  
 countrie w<sup>th</sup> the conqweste, who either obserueinge the antient rytes,  
 customes and fashions, that weare in use when their forefathers came  
 into that country, muche differinge from the fyneries of this age in  
 England: Or ells for wante of the due execution of lawes & Justice w<sup>ch</sup> hathe  
 byn kepte backe by the greatnes of some that haue byn raised to highe  
 authoritie there. for the suppressinge of the Irishrie, hathe caused them  
 to be reckoned as Irishe enemyes: and noe difference made betwene them  
 and the other, w<sup>ch</sup> makes their case miserable, beinge naturally hated by  
 their auintient Enemyes, whose bloud they haue drauen, and distrusted  
 by the Englishe from whome they descende.

The third are of the houses of the meere Irishe, whoe weare neuer  
 throughlie banished, but are expectinge from tyme to tyme to take  
 aduantage to recou<sup>r</sup> these landes that their Auncestors weare banished  
 from, and to expell the Englishe, and their races.

## CAPT. 2.

firste for the Inglish inhabitants. I thinke they will not prooue of any force: for some of them that enioye the Landes neuer come vpon them: but setteinge them to suche Irishe or Inglish, that will giue them moste benefitte, make the beste comoditie they maye for the present. Others that sette downe and remayne theare become grasiers, maltemen and gray[n]marchants, and seeke nothinge but a pryuate gayne, w<sup>ch</sup> soe they maye come by, they care not howe troublesom they proue to the countrie, and neuer prouide to be of any power or strength to offende or defende themselues from any Irishe enymie, to whose spoile they lie open at all tymes: Soe that they seeme to lyue only to feede a couetuous humo<sup>r</sup>, not careinge either howe to defende their lyues (or that w<sup>ch</sup> is more dearer vnto them) their goodes. And therfore I accounte them like fowles.fatted vppe in mewes to be spoiled at the pleasure of suche of the countrie people as they shall at any tyme discontent, whearby her Mat<sup>ie</sup> is deceaued of her intent of replauntinge that Country w<sup>th</sup> loiall and faithfull subiects, and the countrie people make noe accounte of them as men that may be any hindrance to any their intended purposes vpon aduantage of any alter[c]ation, but accompte all their gatheringes to be but stores laid vppe for them whensoever they shall see their tymes.

## CAPT. 3.

The seconde sorte of the people are the noblemen and gentlemen of auintient Englishe races whose Auncestors beinge licenced and sent by the kinge vnder the leadinge of some greate men came firste into Ireland, and weare asscotiates in the conqeste. And haueinge euerie man his portion of lande at that tyme allotted to them, healde ymediately the same from the Prynce. And by reason they had noe heades ouer them, but euery man defended his owne againste the Irishrie, they weare often tymes vnable to houlde their owne: wheare vppon by the allowance of the Kinges of England the Geraldyns (beinge wise and valiant men, and of beste forces) weare made firste presidents in that Prouynce, and had forces maynteyned vppon the comon purse of the Inglish gent: w<sup>ch</sup> charge afterwarde in the tyme of peace they conuerted to their owne use as due rents belonging<sup>e</sup> to them selues,<sup>3</sup> nameinge the freeholders of the countrye to be but their Tenantts, and to haue holde their Landes from them, whoe beinge unable to followe their righte rather submytted them selues to the Geraldines then they would seeke their redresse by suite, or be dryuen to defende them selues bothe againste the Geraldynes and the Irishrie, whearby the Geraldynes grewe mightie, and weare created Earles of Desmonde:<sup>4</sup> whose ambition not contayneinge it selfe in the boundes of alleageance proued at lengthe their subusson and ouerthrowe. W<sup>ch</sup> howse beinge decaied, those free houlders are nowe in statu quo prius holdinge ymediately from the Queene. And soe longe as they maye defende them selues from the Irishrey and haue neu [never] a Geraldyne to unite their forces under one heade, they are like to contynue in dutifull

<sup>3</sup> These exactions were termed *coign* and *livery*.

<sup>4</sup> "1329. On the 27th of August, this year, he [Maurice FitzGerald] was created Earl of Desmond, with a royal jurisdiction or palatinate in the same, by patent dated at Gloucester." Smith, *State of Co. Kerry*: Dublin, 1756, p. 238.



obedyence, haueinge tasted allreadie the moste lamentable myserie that euer fell uppon any people for their late rebellions. But this only is the greateste mischeife that they haue broughte them selues unto: that they beinge poore, weake, vnfurnished, and in a mann[er] unpeopeled, their auintient Enemyes the Irishrey riche, stronge, well weaponed & populous, are readie uppon euerie occasion to ouercome and banishe them cleane out of their countries and landes: w<sup>ch</sup> thinge is not to be reamedied, but either w<sup>th</sup> the greate charge of the Prince, or ells by weakeninge of euery septe of the Irishrey by keepinge suche howses as are decaied theare from risinge, and suche other as are in controuersie to giue encouragement to the weakest partie in their suite, and as neare as may be to bringe the ende of their contentions for lande to be ordered by deuydinge of their landes amonge them, w<sup>ch</sup> thereby thear shall ppetuall factions be maynteyned, and the followers will still adioyne to the possessors of the lande: w<sup>ch</sup> pollicies the auintient gouernors in Ireland weare wonte moste strictelye to obserue, ffor they would allwaies nozell the Irishrey in their controuersies, giueinge fewell to their fier, and aideinge still the weakeste partie, w<sup>ch</sup> kepte them in contynuall trouble at home to the greater quiett of the Inglishe neighbours nexte adioyneinge to them. But as concerninge the meanes of disabellinge the Inglishe races from enteringe into any sturres, either by their discontent of Religion or mislike of the course of Goument, I find this the onlie meanes to keepe them from a heade, that [n]either of his owne power is able to compell, or by Insinuatinge into authoritie by cullor therof constraune them to enterteine his actions. ffor w<sup>th</sup>out suche an heade or forren forces, they are in suche emulation, and settled ranckor, one againste another, that euen in their owne pryuate famylies thear is to be found a Roland (as we tearme it) for an Olyuer: w<sup>ch</sup> as they be at this preasent, in my owne knowledge, I will breifely sette downe in euery howse of them.

In the County of Kerry the great howses of the Englishe races are these underwritten w<sup>th</sup> their enemyes dwellinge by them.

#### KERRY.

The Baron of Licksnawe, als Mac Morris, theis other are dwellinge in Clanmorris, and his contynuall aduersaries.

#### ENEMYES.

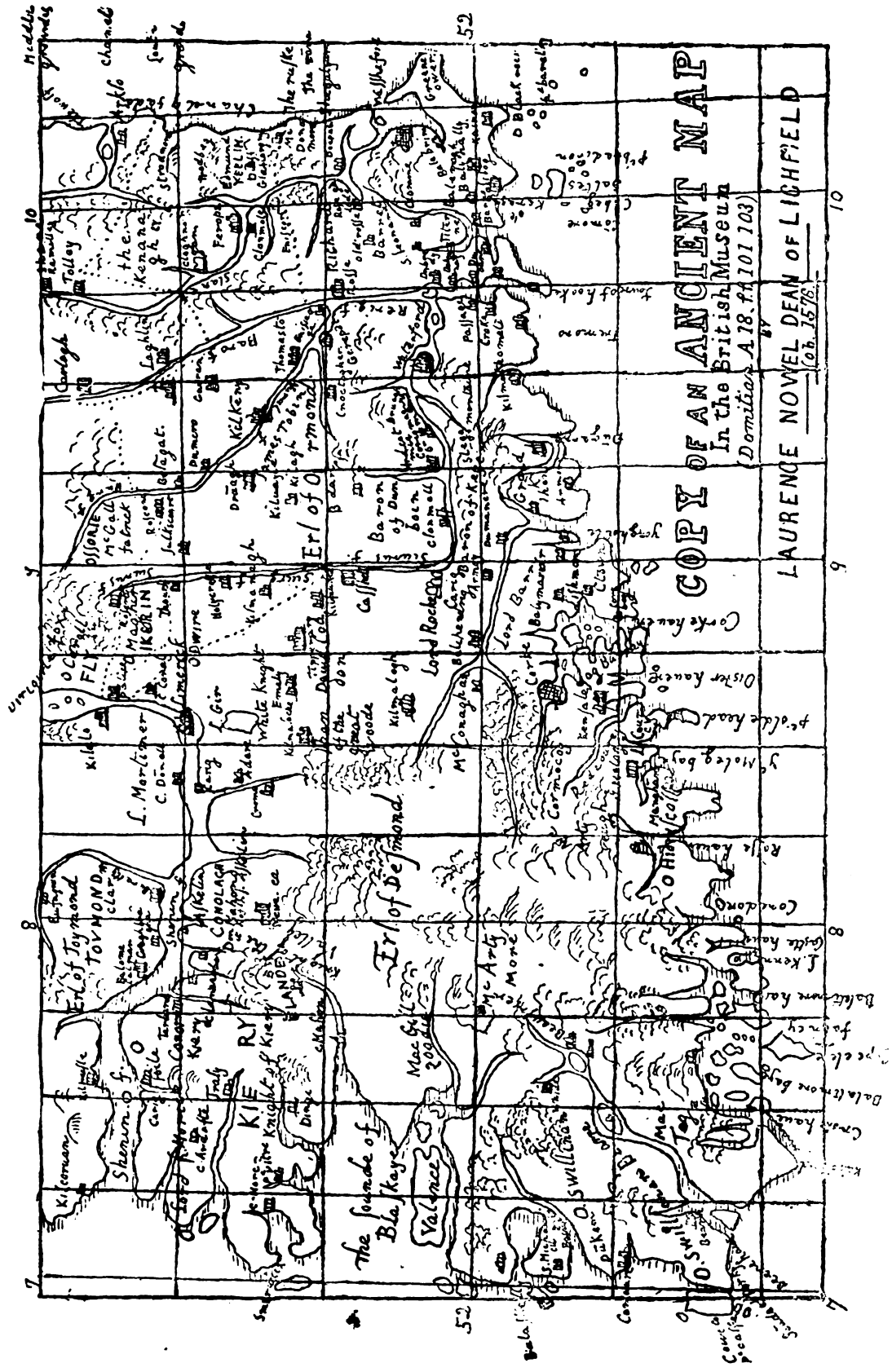
His base brother, Garrett fits Morris, a man well knowne to the state, and of good substance.

James Oge Piers, a man of good substance, preferred by Gounor Zouch.

James mc shane of Lickferun.

The knight of Kerry, whoe is allwaies at controusie w<sup>th</sup> McMorris and the Marchants of Dinglechush, are his aduersaries about controuersie of Landes, w<sup>ch</sup> are for the moste pte sould by his father.

LIMERICK. In the Countie of Limericke, w<sup>ch</sup> was wonte to be the Earle of Desmondes choise seate, theare are noe Lordes of Countries of the Inglishe race but the Knight of the Valley, whoe hathe but smalle landes, and payeth greate Rents, but is in mortall hatred w<sup>th</sup> Ochonnor Kerry, whoe is his nexte neighbour.



# COPY OF AN ANCIENT MAP

In the British Museum  
(Domicile A 18. pt. 101 703)

BY  
LAURENCE NOVEL DEAN OF LICHFIELD

## THE COUNTY OF CORK.

The Vicount Butteuant, Lo:  
Barry.

The Lorde Roche, whoe is counted a man of moste Enemyes in Munster, ffor in his owne kyn-dred he hath manye.

The White Knight,<sup>7</sup> a man subtyll & pollytike, and thoughte he make greate shewe of seruice, yet it is not, in my opynion, good for the state that a man of his place should be soe furnished w<sup>th</sup> furniture and good weapon as he is. He is muche borne w<sup>th</sup> & lyues w<sup>th</sup> lesse checke of lawe then any in the Prouynce.

His brothers, Willm Barrys sonnes, whoe thinke them selues wronged by him for keepeinge the Country of Barry from them, w<sup>ch</sup> he tooke from their father.

His brother, John Barry, a man neuer contented w<sup>th</sup> him, but assertinge his brothers Enemyes, and a smalle matter will bringe them Ielousie one of another.

Other Septs theare are of his owne howse that accounte them selues wronged by him.

His uncle, John Roche, and allmoste all the ffreeholders of that Countrie.

Patrick Condon,<sup>5</sup> a mortall Enemy of his.

The White Knight<sup>6</sup> in like manner.

MacDonnogh in like manner.

His sonne is often in displeasure w<sup>th</sup> him, whoe beinge broughte uppe w<sup>th</sup> Sir Willm Stanley,<sup>8</sup> Jaques<sup>9</sup> and in Spayne, is to be doubted, that if occasion weare could not proue soe loiall a Subiecte: but it is thoughte the twoe brothers can neuer agree.

Patrick Condon is his Enemye.

Lo: Roche his mortall Enemye.

Dermond McOwen his mortall Enemye.

<sup>5</sup> The following extracts from two Roche pedigrees in the British Museum, account for the strained relations existing between Condon and Lord Roche. (See p. 59).

<sup>6</sup> See *Unpublished Geraldine Documents*, part iv. : Dublin, 1881.

<sup>7</sup> In a letter dated Shandon, 2nd May, 1600, written by Carewe, Lord President of Munster, to Cecyll, there is a short character sketch given of the White Knight. "The White Knight hath sent sundrye messengers unto me promising to be an honest man: A more faythlesse man never lyved upon the earthe."

<sup>8</sup> The Rev. George Hill in his *Macdonnells of Antrim*, p. 170, says of Sir William Stanley:—"Stanley was knighted by Sir William Drury, lord justice of Ireland, in the year 1579. On the close of the war with Sorley Boy (Feb., 1585-6) he was placed in command of 1000 men sent to serve in Holland, and appointed Governor of the town of Deventer, in the Netherlands, which town with its garrison of 1200 men, changed sides in the war, going over under Stanley's command

ROCHE PEDIGREE. (See p. 58).

DAVID, L.R. ROCH, Viscount of Fermoy, = ELLINOR, dau. to James Butler,  
 Knighted by Sr Henry Sidney, 1566.  
 lo. of Dunboyne.

MARGARET, da. = JAMES NE GILLIE.  
 to Donell.

ULICK, slaine by Pat-  
 trick Con-  
 don, s.p.

MARGARET, ma. to Ja.  
 Barrett of the Co. of  
 Corke.

Da. h. = ANDREW  
 BARRETT  
 of Corke.

JOANE, ma. to ILAINE, ma. to MAURICE L. ROCH, Vis-  
 Patrick Fitz David Lord count Fermoy, ma. to his  
 Morrice, lo. of Barry. wife (1) Catherine, da. to  
 Lixnaw. Gerald, E. of Desmond,  
 attained. (2) [She] ma.  
 to Sr. Donnell O'Brien,  
 Knight. [Obit. anno.  
 1600.]

THEBALD ROCH, slaine by Pat-  
 rick Con-  
 don, s.p.

JOHN ROY ROCH, slaine  
 by Patrick  
 Condon.

ma. to

ANNE ROCH. = DERMOND MACOWEN  
 CARTIE of Dowallie.

DAVID, L. Vis- = JANE, sister to David,  
 count Fermoy, Lord Barrie, Viscount  
 of Buttevant. Lived  
 a v 1615. 1615.

(2)  
 TIBALD DONNOGH O'BRIEN, = ELLEN ROCH. DAVID,  
 ROACH. E. of Thomond. Lived a v 1615.

Patrick Condon, his aduersaries are of his owne kinsemen.

Mc ma [oge] Condon, a gent of wearie faire lyueinge.

Edmond Gankah<sup>10</sup> a greate riche man.

Lo. Roche and the White Knighte.

#### WATERFORDE.

The Lo: Power, whose enemyes are cheifely of his owne howse.

#### IN THE COUNTIE OF WATERFORD.

Mac Power of Kilmeyney saith he is a Power of an elder howse, and they are still in controuersie w<sup>th</sup> him and haue byne at greate suite in Lawe.

The Lo: Desces howse is in a manner cleane decaied, theare remayneinge noe more but him selfe of it.

#### CAPT. 4.

The third sorte of men are the meere Irishe Septes whoe weare firste subdued by the Englishe Conquerors, but not utterly rooted out, and keepeinge them selues in the strongest mountaynes many yeares together, tooke their opportunities from tyme to tyme to recouer suche Landes as laye nexte their strengthe: And often tymes takinge vantages by the Inglish dissentions bothe in Ireland and alsoe in England, they haue displanted many of the antient Englishe gent out of their lyueinge, wherby they haue augmented thearto verie large territories. And further had gone to the banishment of all the reste but that the Englishe ffreeholders in the County of Kerry and County of Limerick makeinge one of the Geraldynes the leader by the consent of the Kinge of England at their comon charge, euery freeholder and gent accordinge to his Landes raised a power, and w<sup>th</sup> muche adoe did bridle the Irishry from wyninge more uppon them. But the Lo<sup>a</sup>. of the County of Corke takeinge euery one uppon them to defende them selues, did soe for the present tyme, but since many of them are utterly ouerthrowen: viz.: the Carewes: Coursis: Arundells: Lombardes: Barretts: and Gogans, besides many other of the Barrys and others. At this tyme these Irishe septes are of greater force and strength then they weare these 300 yeares, and in greate hope of an alter[c]ation, to the rooteinge of the Englishe cleane of the Prouynce. ffor they in the Earle of Desmonds rebellion kepte them selues from utter spoyleinge and loste verie fewe of their people. And the Earles howse beinge decaied, there is not any man of power sufficient to confront them. And it is not convenient that uppon euery sturre that they shall offer that the Prince shoud be putte to charge.

from the English service to that of the Spaniards. English historians represent Stanley as being bribed to act thus, but it is more likely that, having become a Roman Catholic, he felt dissatisfied with the English service. A rumour was spread in Ireland that he was soon to return at the head of an invading Spanish force."

<sup>9</sup> Captain Jacques de Franceschi, who served under Stanley, was suspected of being concerned in a plot against Queen Elizabeth's life.

<sup>10</sup> Gankah (cock-nose) is now pronounced, as if spelled, *Gyrancoch* in the barony of Condons and Clongibbons.

Wherefore, under correction, I thinke it good for the state to take the benefitte of suche a course as may keepe these meere Irishrie weake and unable from uniteinge them selues to the disturbeinge of the Countries quiette.

Those Septs of the meere Irishrie are dispersed throughe out all the whole Prouynce of Mounster, and in euery countie theare are some of them, but neither of byrthe, force, nor lyueinge alike.

**WATERFORD.** In the Countie of Waterford theare are a septe of the Obriens dwellinge by the mountaynes of the Comeroh, but they are become followers to the Lo: Power and the Lo: of Desses, that in a manner they are of noe reckoninge nor enioye any landes but at their pleasures.

**TIPERARY.** In the Countye of Tipperary dwelleth Omulrian, a man of a faier lyueinge, but lyeinge betwene the Butlers and the Bourkes, and therefore cannot extende to any greate force.

**LIMERICKE.** In the Countie of Limericke the Obriens of Poblebrian and of Harlo haue faire landes, but they are in the myddeste of diuerse Englishe Septes, nor of any greate force of them selues.

**KERRY.** In the County of Kerry is O'Konnor Kerry, fronted w<sup>th</sup> his auntient Enemyes the Lo: FitzMorris and the Knighte of the Valley, betwene whome theare is deadly hatred. O'Konnor his Country is but small, and he is not able to make aboute 7 skore men: but by reason of his woodes and bogges he was wonte to keepe his owne in dispite of them bothe.

**CORKE.** The Country of Desmond, w<sup>ch</sup> was a countie of itselpe in Sir John Perrotts tyme, and nowe is pte of the County of Kerry, is whollie possessed w<sup>th</sup> the meere Irishe of the Clancartys and others, and in the Countie of Corke nexte adioyneinge theare are three other countries, called Carbry, Muskry, and Dowalla, w<sup>ch</sup> are all inhabited w<sup>th</sup> the said Irishrey: these are the said septs that beinge banished into the mountaynes haue recouered vearie greate territories. And doe hope for a tyme wherin they maye recouer the whole Prouynce, w<sup>ch</sup> they accounte to be their owne inheritance, and as famyliarly doe reckon w<sup>ch</sup> landes weare their auncestors 400 yeares since, as if they had byn but dryuen out of them in their owne memorie.

#### CAPT. 5.

**DESMONDE.** Of these fower Irishe Countries Desmond is counted the choise, beinge the seate of McCarty More, from whome all the reste of the Clancartys doe descende, and to whome they owe riseinges and cheiffries, especially the Lordes and ffreeholders in the Country of Desmond. This was the howse that specially contended w<sup>th</sup> the Earles of Desmond: and to the supressinge of whome the said Earles weare firste raised, w<sup>ch</sup> not w<sup>th</sup> standinge they could neuer bringe to passe though they by dyuerse pollicies kepte them weake and in trouble, whearby they could not attempte these many yeares to hurte any of the Englishe Septes. ffor theare beinge many howses yssued out of McCarty More's howse, whearby his lande grewe to a very small

proportion, then he began to exacte duties and ympositions upon those younger howses, w<sup>ch</sup> they would not endure; but beinge not able of them selues to defende their righte, called the Earle of Desmond to their aide, whoe p<sup>re</sup>sently assisted them and contynued them Enemyes to MacCarty More, and soe contynue untill this daie. Only nowe it is to be feared in respecte that thear is noe Earle of Desmond, that if thear shuld be a McCarthy More, all those Septes that weare before his Enemyes (haucinge now noe man to defende them from him), must be constrayned to yeilde vnto him: whearby thear forces beinge united and none of any power to resiste them, howe dangerous it will proue to the nexte weake adioyneinge Countries, and consequently to the whole Prouynce, for mischeifes creep pedetentim to greate matters. The Northe of Ireland may be a sufficient example therof, w<sup>ch</sup> somtyme was as well inhabited w<sup>th</sup> the Inglishe as any other pte of Ireland, and now scarce any monument lefte of them. Nowe the beste meanes for her Matie to preuente the greatnes that this howse may growe unto is offered at this tyme: w<sup>ch</sup> if it be taken shalbe good many ages after, if not, it cannot in all reason be but it shall proue the ruyn of manye good subiects w<sup>ch</sup> they may beste vnderstand that dwelle amonge them, and finde the inclination of the people, for the bringinge uppe of their youthe, and knowe the customes, factions and alliances, and verie seacretts of their domesticall causes.

## CAPT. 6.

Theare is no righte heire of that howse at this p<sup>re</sup>sent: but all the countries doe make noe other accounte, but that her Matie hathe the only righte unto it, bothe by the Surrender of the late Earle and alsoe by his attaindor: for his daughter she hathe not any tytle unto his landes, for by his Inglishe tenure he helde th<sup>em</sup> of the prince, but to his heires males: And by the Irish tenure neuer any woman inherited any landes: but euery Irishe Lo: hath certayne followers that are allwais bounde to paye the daughters portions, if the Lo: had neuer soe many daughters, in respecte of diuerse offices they had from them. And if woemen should haue inherited, then this late Earles eldest brothers daughter should haue enioyed it: or his fathers eldest brothers daughter: or his grande fathers eldest brothers daughter, w<sup>ch</sup> three lyneally, one after another, died w<sup>th</sup>out any yssue but daughters: whose yssue are in many places of the Country, yet neuer could enioye any of the Countrey by their mother tytle.

Wherfore since the righte is only in her Matie I doe thinke a course nowe may be taken, whearby that name of McCarty More may be cleane abolished, the Lordes and freeholders may be releued from extorcions that weare not wont to be offered to them, and her Matie may deale gratiously w<sup>th</sup> them that make clayme yet can challenge noethinge of dutie. And w<sup>th</sup> all soe brydle them that they shall not be able to raise any power or forçe that may be troublesome to the state hereafter.

## CAPT. 7.

ffirste you muste understande that in Desmond there are twoe greate septes, w<sup>ch</sup> are called the Oswliuans and the Odonoghes, whoe vppon verie iuste occasions haue byn auntient enemyes to McCarty More, and from whome the McCarties tooke muche landes, and exacted diuerse

cheiffries, and mu[r]thered and kylled diuerse of them. These Septes doe allwaies desier the weakeninge and ouerthrowe of the Clancarties, and nowe would be vearie glad to hould rather of her Mat<sup>tie</sup> and paie their cheife rents to her then to any of the McCarties, wherby their landes shall falle to be inheritable by their children accordinge to the Englishe tenure, and none shall seeke for Rode or names of Lps and capteinshipp, but accordinge to the comon lawe, w<sup>ch</sup> custome is the cheifeste cause that contynued these septes to yeilde an obedience to McCartie, euerie man feareinge that McCartie should giue the name of his Lor<sup>ps</sup> to his kinsman, and assiste him againste him selfe. And by this meanes all the Irishrie of Ireland contynue their strengthe, and the higher keepe the lower in subiection, either in dispoiseinge of offices or in giueinge Rods and names of Lor<sup>ps</sup> of Landes.

If, then, her Mat<sup>tie</sup> shall reserue to her selfe what soe euer cheife Rents weare due from the Los of Countries and free holders to McCartie More she shall free them from their wonted extorcions. And they houldinge ymediately from her Mat<sup>tie</sup> shall lyue like fellowe Subjects: noe man haueinge soe great a supioritie ouer them as to unyte their powers to the disturbinge of the Countries quiett. But if her Mat<sup>tie</sup> shall bestowe the said Cheife rents uppon any of the said Clancarties she shall giue the comaunde of 7 or 8 thousand able men to be disposed after his inclynation to good or euill: w<sup>ch</sup> makes me thinke better for her Mat<sup>tie</sup> rather to giue them some other recompence, and to cause the said cheife rents to be reared by her owne officers to her owne use then by that meanes to giue soe greate a power unto any one of the Irishrys hande: since (as I said before) there is neuer an Earle of Desmond or any other of like power in the Country to confronte him.

McCarties daughter maye recouer her marriage goodes uppon those followers that weare tyed to the payemt of the same, w<sup>ch</sup> accordinge to the accounte of the Countrye is moste due. But if it be her Mat<sup>as</sup> pleasure to graunte to her & Florence McCartie suche landes as weare her fathers, it is requisite they should hould them by guifte from his Mat<sup>tie</sup>, and not by their owne righte: and that those landes be specially named in their graunte, leaste generallities keepe the Countrie in feare that more is intended to them then is the princes pleasure. And by that meanes they shall not be able to wronge any of the free houlders, by cullor of her Mat<sup>ies</sup> graunte, whoe doe greatlie desier to be freed from the yoake of McCarties bondage. And if her Mat<sup>tie</sup> should send a comission into that country to suche as should surrender their freeholdes and to take them from her agayne, and not to be dryuen to any greate paynes or charges in passeinge their graunts, it would enfranches a greate company of poore men to their greateste ioye and comforte, and to the great quiett of the countrie. Also if her Mat<sup>tie</sup> contynue her compassion towardes Donell McCartie, and shall passe to him such landes as he posseseth to be holden from her selfe, he will neuer yeilde to Florence but wilbe of a contrarie faction, and they shalbe contynuall spies to serue one againste another.

## CAP. 8.

Also I that haue tenne yeares lyued upon Odonogh Mores landes of Onought Odonogh and Tege McDermondos of Coshmag, who bothe weare slayne in action of rebellion, and attained by acte of Parliamt, haue



abiden many crosses amonge them, ffor the Earle's base sonne, Donell,<sup>11</sup> was for the space of sixe yeares contynually in rebellion, and doinge noe hurte uppo any but my selfe: he and his rebells murdered my men, spitefully killed my horses and cattell, tooke the praye of my towne, and laide diuerse malitious plottes for my life, w<sup>ch</sup> all men thought to be done by the procurement of his ffather to dryue me by the terror of suche dealeinges to forsake my landes. But I beinge preuented of the Earle of Clancarties daughter (by Florence McCartie) whome I should haue married by her Ma<sup>ty</sup>s consent, whoe passed a Patent to me of the country. And beinge spoiled by Donell McCartie dailie; and vppon the deathe of Sr Valentyne Browne, my father, beinge lefte succorlesse in the harte of the wilde countrie of Desmond (those landes beinge the substance of my poore estate) for my better strength, and to maynteyne my owne, I married w<sup>t</sup> Sir Owen Oswliuan's<sup>12</sup> daughter, whoe before was contracted to Florence McCartie, wherin he haueinge falsified his faithe and oathe procured the said Owen and all his ffreindes to be his vtter Enemies: by w<sup>ch</sup> matche I grewe able to raise companies for my defence, and have w<sup>th</sup> them soe followed the said Donell McCartie (thoughe it weare to my greate paynes and charge), as all the Inglishe and Irishe in that Prouynce can testifie, that I drewe his followers from him, diuers I slewe and broughte to the triall of the lawe. And lastlie, I reduced him (beinge principally assisted by the good countenance of worthie Sir Thomas Norrys) from threeskore to him selfe and twoe more comfortles and freindlesse. And sinse that he mighte knowe the difference betwene his wilde kynde of life and ciuillitie, I was contente uppon his suite to giue him countenance in the countrie, and w<sup>th</sup> all encoraged him to come into England to sue for grace at her Ma<sup>ty</sup>s handes, w<sup>ch</sup> she moste graciouslie hathe afforded him to his greate comforte. Uppon these Landes w<sup>ch</sup> I enioye I have fortified the Castell of Molaheff, and bestowed 500 markes in buildeinge one it. And alsoe planted diuerse Inglishe men w<sup>th</sup> many other of my Wyues kynemen & followers, whoe togeather doe not accompte of suche of the Clancarties that are our Enemies, and betwene whome thear are diuerse causes of naturall hatred.

And thus these landes of myne lyeinge in the myddest of the Clancarties, if the state shall giue me but suche countenance as I shall from tyme to tyme deserue, shalbe a meanes still to disable any of them from attempteinge any thinge againste the state. Soe that if her Ma<sup>ty</sup>e shall but reserue the cheife rents to her selfe, graunte noethinge to Florence McCartie but by the spiall names of suche landes as weare his father in lawes, contynue Donell in those landes he enioyeth, and gyue me but lawfull fauor and countenance to wynne me the more reputacon in the countrie, these willbe the meanes that the Country of Desmond shall not w<sup>th</sup>out forreyne forces be able to breede any disquiette to the state & country.

<sup>11</sup> Donell was styled the "Robin Hood of Munster." He was nurtured in woods and bogs, and knew no pursuit save the pursuit of Browne's cattle, no pastime but the worrying of his English peasantry, and the wanton destruction of everything that was his, his plunderings were countless and his murders were not a few. (See *Life and Letters of Florence McCarthy mor*, p. 147.)

<sup>12</sup> *i.e.* The daughter of O'Sullivan bear. O'Sullivan mor was married to Florence McCarthy's aunt.

But her Matie oughte to haue great regarde one whome she bestoweth the Castell of Ballycarbrye and the Haven of Dealynche (als Valencia), w<sup>ch</sup> is a very large and faier hauen, and in a remote place, dangerous to be in any mans hande that shall fauor any Comon Enemye.

I haue heare under sette downe a table of all the Lordes and freeholders in the Country of Desmond, and howe euerie one of them stande affected to the howse of McCartie. And I finde non of them to be freindes to him, but suche as haueinge wronged the righte heires of their landes and haue byn maynteyned by him thearin, or ells are officers and had their landes gyuen them for riming<sup>13</sup> or harpeinge or suche like.

Houses of lordes and freeholders in Desmond that for the most parte yeilded cheif rentes to McCartie More whereofsomeare	Clancartis whereof som weare	Freindes to McCartie More.	{	McFynin Clandonell fuin Slughteming rudry Slughte Nyddy Slughte Donell Brick Slught fynin duff Clantege Kettah	
		Others tooke parte with his Enemies.	{	Slught Cormock of Downguill Slugh Cormock of Ballycarnig Slught Owen More of Bordmang Clandermond Clandonell ro McTegenetwoe	This tooke parte with the Earle of Desmond.  This tooke parte with Oswlyuanbere.
	Other Septes whereof some weare	Freindes	{	Falys Odaly fun McCartie, cheif pioner O'Kettane, his harper	Oswliuanbere of
		Others that desier ye weakning of Clancartis hold often warres with them.	{	Oswliuans whoe these seuerall Lordes vnder them, viz. :  Odonoghos { Odonogho More { Odonogho glan  Slught Murry	his owne septe { McFynin duf. { Clanlauras. { Slughtine Carrowe. { Bristy. { Sluchtne bonane.  others { Odonogan. { Olnichehan. { Olinigetdell. { Olinche.  Oswliuan more of { McGillecuddy. { McMonertah. { McGillenevlan. { Sleight Cappah ne Coshy. { Slught Toig.  Mac Crehon

CAP. 9.

CARBRY. The howse of Carbry, w<sup>ch</sup> is a greate country of the meere Irishry, lyethe in the County of Cork, and the cheife lorde therof is called McCarty-Reugh, and hathe many greate lordes of lande and freeholders under him. This country hathe passed from Lord to Lorde by the custome of Tanistry, and fower brothers enioied the Lord<sup>d</sup> therof one after another, euery one of the yonger brothers oppressinge the eldest brothers sonne that was the righte heire, and is nowe Lo: Florence McCartie is, accordeinge to the country accounte, Taniste thearof, and

<sup>13</sup> i.e. Rhyming.

expecteth to be Lo: thearof if he out lyve McCarty Reugh that nowe is, but he hath a patent therof from the Prince, and his sonne hopes to keepe his inheritance by that, w<sup>ch</sup> if he shall perseuere to doe when God shall call his father, then will Florence McCartie and his brethren and Sir Owen McCarties sonnes ioyne togeather against him: and they wilbe a stronge faction: but the other hathe greate frindes alsoe, and wilbe able to keepe his owne from them: but theis controuersies shalbe vearie goode for the quiett of their neighbours, whome other wise they would moleste upon any aduantage or alter[c]acon. And when suche controuersie falleth out amonge them, if it may be decided by pticon as the Counsell did in Oswliuan Beeres howse, it would mightely weaken them, and take awaie the greate names of McCartys from them; by the w<sup>ch</sup> name they giue the Rode to the other. And indeede the country custome is that euery man shall haue his portion, w<sup>ch</sup> if he surrender to the Prince he maye take it agayne and establishe an Inheritance to him and his heires w<sup>th</sup>out the wronge of any.

FREEHOLDERS.		
Vnder McCarty Reugh are these Lordes, viz:—	} Some of the Clancarties.	{ Mc Ingenauras. Mc Felimy. Clandermond. Clantege ro neskarde. Mc Tege glin.
	} Others	{ Omahownefun. Odonouan. Odriscall. Omahowne Carbry. O Croly.

Theare are many other ffreeholders, but these are all of them Lordes of greate Landes, and scarce any of them but that theare are dissentions in their howses, and competitors of the lande: and the cheifest occasion is still betwene them that challenge by lyneall descent and them that challenge by Tanistry. And neuer lightly any wronge comytted upon the Subjects but by suche as come to the Lordshippe of the country by Tenistrey. ffor those knowinge their righte to be of noe value, and that their heires shall not succede them labor by all meane to make their followers to accompte them most worthie of the place by the warlike sturring and troublinge their neighbours, and seekinge to conquere landes from the Englishe, and allwaies they seeke the ouerthrowe of the righte heire, whoe lightly is dryuen to flie the countrie dureinge their goument as this McCartie Reugh was whiles his three uncles successiuey enjoyed the lande.

#### CAPT. IO.

The howse of Muscrys is a nother greate Contrie of the Irishrie, and the Lordes of that place haue byn these many descents verie subtell and wisemen, for they haue taken the oportunitie of the warres in England and ffrance and haue forced many Englishe freeholders to make their landes by estate in lawe to them by endurance of Imprisonment, and suche like as Barrett did of Castlenehinch, and some of the Roches for Carig-nevar, and the Gogans for Castlemore, Clohinda, and many other landes. Theare hathe alsoe byn muche murderinge amonge themselues for their landes: and about thre discents since the right heire, w<sup>ch</sup> is Tege

mc Owen of Twoghogees, was putte out of his inheritance by the auncestors of these men that are nowe in controuersie for it. He w<sup>ch</sup> enioyes the lande is called Cormock mc Dermond, sonne of Dermonde mc Tege, w<sup>ch</sup> Dermond mc Tege was eldeste brother to Sir Cormok mc Tege, yet the lande descendinge to Sir Cormock by the Custome of Tanistry, he sought to haue contynued the same to his owne children by surrendringe the landes to the Queene, w<sup>ch</sup> indeede he had noe righte unto but dureinge his owne life, and his takeinge the same from her Mat<sup>ie</sup> to him and to his heires Males, whearby bothe his younger brothers that clayme by Tanistry and his eldest brothers children that are next heires in succession shoulde be disenherited. But it is fallen out hitherto farre contrarie to his intent, for his eldeste brothers sonne enioyes the whole lordeshippe of the Countrie, w<sup>ch</sup> is the greatest lyueinge in the Prounce, amounteinge to 400 plowghe landes, w<sup>ch</sup> he setteth for 800<sup>l</sup> p. ann., besides his prouisions for his howse of horse meate & mans meate, and the beareinge of his charges to Dublyn and in his suits. Sir Cormock his owne children hathe neuer a foote in the country. In like manner his thir<sup>d</sup> brother, called Donell ny County, nor any of his children. But his youngest brother, Calloghan mc Tege, hathe twoe castells, one dureinge his life, w<sup>ch</sup> is Castle More, w<sup>th</sup> the landes theare unto; the other, w<sup>ch</sup> is Castle Carrygomuck, w<sup>th</sup> the landes, to him and to his heires for euer. But sure is myne opinyon Sir Cormock mc Tege and his brother, Donell, haue a righte to haue their shares in the country, bycause I see the order of the Irishrie (whose controuersies are decided by their Brehownes) is to giue a lyueinge to euery gentleman of the Septe whose fathers ore grandfathers weare lordes of the countries. And I am pryue that if Sir Cormock mc Teges sonne, Charles, woulde haue yeilded to stande to the order of the countrie, that he might longe eare this haue had his portion to lyue one, w<sup>ch</sup> Cormock mc Dermond hathe soughte at his handes. But he standinge uppon the excellent seruices of his father, w<sup>ch</sup> haue byn as many as euer any Irishe man hathe done, bothe in serueinge uppon the rebels and in releyueinge of hir Mat<sup>es</sup> souldiers, and he releyeinge also vpon his Pattend, hathe and dothe this daie refuse all country order, though they are at this instant offered him. And hopeth to be releyued by the Counsaill heare accordinge to the course of the comon lawe.

Theare are diuerse gentlemen that are termed freeholders in the Country of Muskry, but the lordes of Muskry haue mightely tyrannised ouer them that this daie their cheife rents are as heaue as any other Tenants landes in the Country.

These are under the Lo: of Muskry:—Oleary, a greate Septe; Iflonlow, Clanfinin, Clancnoger, Fartwoghnedromen, Oherly, Ohely, Ocrumyn, Olongy.

The Lorde of Twoghogee dothe owe noe cheiffrie to the Lo: of Muskry, w<sup>ch</sup> is bycause his graund father was disenherited of the Lord<sup>sh</sup> and country of Muskry.

#### CAP. II.

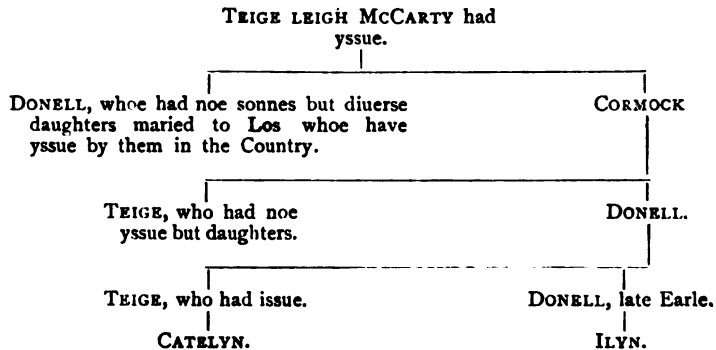
DOWALLA. The Country of Dowalla also is a greate howse of the Irishrie, and McDonogh is called the cheife Lord thearof. Thear is greate controusie about the Lord<sup>sh</sup> of that Country, w<sup>ch</sup> one Donogh

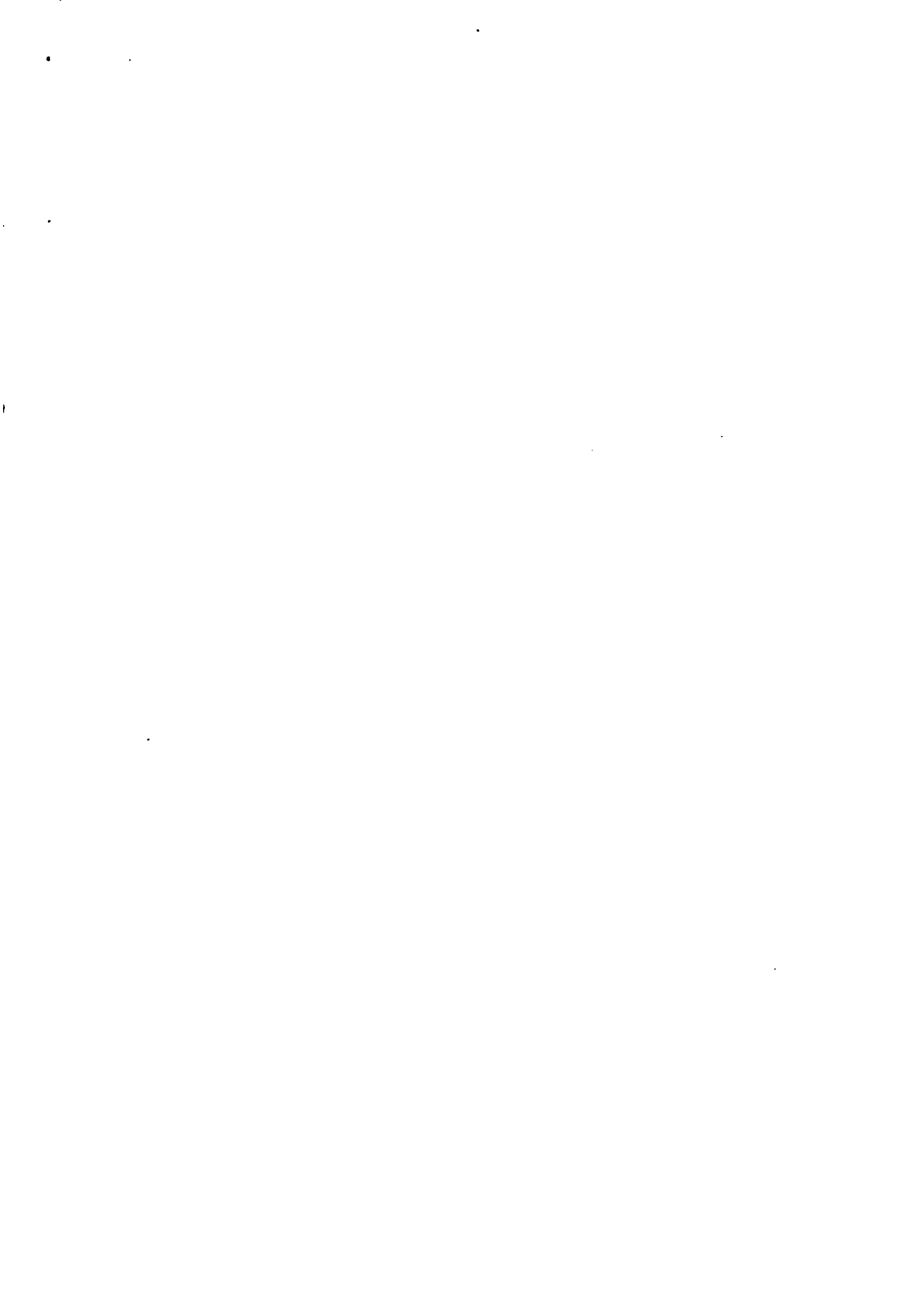
McCormock dothe at this p<sup>s</sup>ent enioie, and Dermond McOwen doth sue againste him. Dermond alledgeinge that himselfe was lawfully seised thearof, whose fathers eldest brother died seised thearof as by righte descendinge to him by his ffather, whoe died seised thearof, whose fathers eldest brother died seised thearof, whose father & grandfather died seised thearof. Donogh mc Cormock saith that his greate grandfather was the eldest brother, and that the youngest brother, from whom Dermond is descended, did murder him and usurped the place ever since, and that his owne father was murdered by Dermond mc Owens father. Dermond answereth that Donoghs greate grandfather was a bastard of the White Knight's daughter, and that his [Dermond's] auncestor was a lawfull sonne of the Earle of Desmonds daughter, and for the killinge of Donoghs father, his father did it in reuenge of the killinge of his father likewise, soe that it was but one for another. These are twoe howses neuer to be reconciled. And if a particon weare made of the country I thinke it woulde weaken them bothe, and their neighbours hereafter should haue the lesse cause to feare any of them. There are three other lordes of Dowalla that have veary faire countries and paye cheife rents to McDonogh: viz., O'Kalloghan, O'Keif, and McAulyue.

## CAP. 12.

Thus haue I sette downe all the diuisions and factions throughe the Prouynce of Mounster, bothe in the Auntient Englishe septes and also in the Irishe howses, w<sup>ch</sup> controuersies amonge the Irishrie if they weare decided by giueinge shares to euerie one, and deuydeinge to suche as haue moste likelyhoode of right, And they to hold their landes from the Prynce by inheritance, would be a meane to bringe much comoditie to the Prynce by Wardeshippes and otherwise, and mightely weaken them that they should haue allwaies enoughe to doe to defende them selues one from another. And they would neuer ioyne under any one heade because they will neuer endure to acknowledge a superioritie one ouer another. And w<sup>th</sup>out they ioyne all together they shall neuer be able to doe any greate harme or make any rebellion to doe hurte or hasard to the state.

A parcell of the Earle of Clancars pedigree, proueing thearby that, accordinge to the custome of the Irishry, noe woman haue inherited any land, especially in his howse:—







JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE.

## Five Cork Publicists.

### I.



**F** the numerous eminent and memorable Corkmen of the nineteenth century, there was none so many-sided as John Francis Maguire—not one that possessed such strong and varied claims to the respect, esteem, gratitude and remembrance, not merely of the city of his birth, but of his Irish fellow-countrymen in general, for that unswerving and unselfish devotion to the interests and advancement of his native land, which formed his distinguishing characteristic throughout life, and was productive of so many beneficent and abiding results.

He was the eldest son of John Maguire, a merchant of Cork city, where he was born in 1815. John Francis Maguire was intended by his father for the Bar; but during his course of study for the legal profession he became a frequent contributor to the newspapers and periodicals of that day.

So deeply immersed in literature and politics had he, in fact, become by the time he was called to the Bar in 1843, that he had no longer the leisure, or perhaps the inclination, to devote himself to a legal career. He had, two years previous to that, viz., in 1841, established the *Cork Examiner* newspaper; and owing to the able advocacy by the *Examiner* of the popular movements in favour of Repeal and Temperance, then being simultaneously conducted by Daniel O'Connell and Father Mathew, the new Cork paper, of which he continued Editor for a great many years, rose rapidly in public opinion, and became a recognised authority on Irish national affairs.

In 1847 Mr. Maguire was brought forward as the Repeal candidate for Dungarvan in opposition to the famous Irish orator, Richard Lalor Sheil, who defeated him, however, but only by fifteen votes. After a second unsuccessful candidature against C. F. A. Ponsonby, he was returned as M.P. at the General Election of 1852; and he continued to represent Dungarvan in Parliament until 1865. From 1865 till his death he represented his native city, Cork; and while in Parliament acted with the party of Irish members then known as the "Independent Opposition," who were pledged to resist every government that refused to concede Tenant-right, the Disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church, and other Irish Nationalist demands. Offers of office were made to him in the course of time by both English parties; but, unlike many of his friends, Mr. Maguire steadfastly and consistently declined them all.

In 1857 he described the position of his party in Parliament as "having voted Lord Derby out of office and Lord Aberdeen into it in 1853. They had displaced the Aberdeen Cabinet on the motion for enquiry into the Crimean war disasters; and they had voted Lord Palmerston into office." In all debates on the Irish Land Question he took a very prominent part, more especially in the years 1856, 1858, 1860, and 1863; and he gave



a general support to the Irish Land Bill of 1870, from which such great hopes were entertained. With equal vigour he advocated improvements in the Irish National Educational System, the abrogation of repressive laws, and the necessity for relieving the distress which prevailed in Ireland between the years 1862 and 1865; and he succeeded in procuring a reform of the English Poor Law, by which the period of settlement required for relief was reduced to six months. As the law stood, no Irish pauper could claim relief unless he had resided for four years in an English parish.

On the 10th of March, 1868, in moving a resolution on the state of Ireland at that time, Mr. Maguire laid great stress upon the evils of the Irish Church Establishment. His speech was the means of eliciting from Mr. Gladstone his first Ministerial declaration against that institution; and whilst they were dealing with this question, he gave the Gladstone ministry an independent support—though he frequently pressed them on the subject of the treatment of the Fenians who were then in prison. That he was an advocate of Home Rule was shown by his notice of motion in favour of it, which he gave in during the year 1871, though he was persuaded not to proceed with it just then. Questions of foreign policy also considerably interested him; and as a strong supporter of the Papacy, he denounced the policy of Lords Palmerston and John Russell as “truckling and cowardice to great powers, and oppression to small ones.” On May the 7th, 1861, he was thanked by Lord Palmerston for his motion for papers with regard to the Ionian Islands; and his speech on that occasion, of which the exordium was very eloquent, drew forth an exhaustive reply from Mr. Gladstone.

He actively promoted local enterprise in Cork, his native place, by endeavouring to introduce the linen industry into the South of Ireland, and by obtaining from Parliament a vote for the construction of the naval works at Haulbowline (which only within the past twelve years or so have become an accomplished fact). He was elected Mayor of Cork in the years 1853, 1862, 1863, and 1864, on all of which occasions he distinguished himself by earnest endeavours for the improvement of the city, more especially in the year 1853.

Besides being an energetic politician and an active and beneficent citizen, Mr. Maguire was a brilliant *raconteur*, and a very able writer. An ardent Catholic, he visited Pope Pius IX. three times at Rome; and after his first visit to the Eternal City in 1856, he published *Rome and Its Rulers*, in recognition of which the Pope made him a Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great. After his third visit, he issued, in 1870, a third and enlarged edition of this valuable book under the title of *The Pontificate of Pius the Ninth*, which was published by Longmans, London.

In 1866 he spent six months in travelling through Canada and the United States; and on his return to Ireland he published *The Irish in America*, a work which won him immense popularity amongst the Irish people all over the world, and in other quarters as well; and was quoted by Mr. Gladstone in 1868. It was written from personal knowledge; and, as Mr. Maguire modestly states, he only ventured on the task when he saw that no other person had intimated any intention of doing so.

Partly the outcome of this volume was the pamphlet he published (Cork, Mulcahy, 1869), entitled, *America in its Relation to Irish Emigration* which he had delivered as a lecture at Cork and Limerick.

Mr. Maguire was also author of *The Industrial Movement in Ireland* in 1852, published in 1853. This was his first book, and forms an interesting and exhaustive History of the First Cork Exhibition, in the promotion of which he took a prominent and effective part.<sup>1</sup>

In 1863 he brought out his *Father Mathew: A Biography*, the most pleasing and popular of his works; whilst mainly to his efforts was due the erection of the Father Mathew Statue that now stands in St. Patrick Street, Cork. His last work was a novel, issued in three volumes, called *The Next Generation* (London: Hurst & Blackett, 1871). An ardent advocate of Women's Rights and a supporter of Female Suffrage, this novel was written by Mr. Maguire, with the design of setting forth the possible state of Society when these "rights" were conceded to the fair sex.

In 1872 the Home Government Association reprinted in pamphlet form (Dublin, Falconer) entitled *Home Government for Ireland*, ten articles by him, reprinted from the *Cork Examiner*. Mr. Maguire was collecting materials for a *History of the Jesuits*, when, under the stress of his literary and political work, his health unfortunately gave way, and he died on the 1st of November, 1872, at his residence, Ardmanagh, the red brick mansion, specially built for him, on the brow of the hill over the steamboat pier at Glenbrook, near Passage West. From Ardmanagh his remains were removed for interment in St. Joseph's, otherwise known as the Mathew Cemetery, Cork.

A national tribute was most deservedly raised for his widow and children; and was contributed to, amongst others, by the late Queen Victoria, by the then Home Secretary, subsequently Lord Aberdeen, as well as by several Conservative members; for Mr. Maguire had been on friendly terms with the leaders of both the English political parties in the House of Commons. At the meeting held in Dublin to promote this tribute the first resolution, after setting forth the general sorrow felt at this great Irishman's death, went on to say: "We all recognise and honour his unselfish devotion to what he believed to be the public good; his generous consideration for the feelings of others; and his indefatigable zeal for the advancement of the social, moral, and material interests of Ireland."

The statement in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *Cabinet of Irish Literature* (first edition) that Mr. Maguire died in Dublin is, of course, incorrect; as is also that made in the D.N.B., that he was author of *Young Prince Marigold and other Tales*, a book which was written by his widow, Mrs. Maguire, who died recently.

An abridged edition of Mr. Maguire's "Rome" was brought out by the late Mgr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus; and a similar edition of his "Father Mathew" by Rosa Mulholland (Lady Gilbert).

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Maguire it appears was the author of a still earlier work, *The Doctrine of Total Abstinence Justified*, by J.F.M. A small 8vo volume of 76 pages. Cork: Printed by William Martin, 36 Princes Street, 1838.

## II.

John Nicholas Count Murphy belonged to a branch of the Murphy family which has long been one of the foremost, most wealthy, and most benevolent amongst the Catholic citizens of Cork—a family that has given a Bishop to the Catholic diocese of Cork, and a Member to Parliament in the person of the late Mr. Nicholas Dan Murphy; whilst several of its scions have been conspicuous both at the Irish and English Bar.

Count Murphy, in whom was typified to such a memorable extent the benevolent disposition and charitable deeds associated with his family name, was the eldest son of Mr. Nicholas Murphy, a tea-merchant of Cork, and a direct importer of that commodity, whose importation is now confined almost exclusively to London. He was also one of the Directors of the Midleton Distillery, the management of which fell later on into the hands of his son, John Nicholas (afterwards Count) Murphy, an occupation which did not, however, preclude the latter from following the bent of his mind in the direction of pious and beneficent projects.

On its formation in Cork he became President of the local branch of the now world-wide Catholic Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul; and he continued for many years an active member of it, visiting as such the poor and the distressed in their homes; and aiming at their moral and material improvement, until the delicacy of his health compelled him to withdraw from this noble Christian work.

In his earlier years, too, he took a prominent part in Cork's municipal affairs; and on the spontaneous vote of both sides of the Town Council he was elected Mayor, the duties of which office he discharged during his year's tenure of it in the manner that was to be expected from one of his great intelligence, energy and benevolence. He interested himself specially during his Mayoralty in the condition of the poor in the Cork Union Workhouse; and to his advocacy was due some very important reforms in regard to their treatment within its walls.

But with all his useful and charitable occupations he was an assiduous scholar, and a cultivated lover and student of literature. He was for several years President of the Cork Library, a post which he had to relinquish on account of the precarious state of his health, which sadly impeded the energy of a mind so filled with the desire to be useful to his fellow beings.

The importance and extent of his studies, however, have been well exemplified in the three solid, scholarly, and valuable works that have emanated from his pen, viz., *Ireland Industrial, Political and Social*, London, 1870; *Terra Incognita; or the Convents of the United Kingdom*, London, Longmans, 1876. This work may be considered as forming an elaborate exposition of what might be called the Convent Question, for it sets out in detail the characteristics of the great Catholic Religious Orders; following their ramifications not only through Ireland and England, but all over the world, indicating their constitution, and setting forth in a striking manner the greatness of the works of benevolence and religion to which their members devote themselves. It also gives a good account of the rise of the National School system in Ireland.

His third book has for title, *The Chair of Peter*; and forms a masterly vindication of the Papacy. It is a work of remarkable erudition, a monu-



**JOHN NICHOLAS COUNT MURPHY.**



**SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.**



ment of conscientious labour; and it might almost be said is one that exhausts the subject. So highly was it esteemed by the Pope, that its author received at his hands the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire. The second edition of this volume appeared in 1886, London, Burns & Oates.

As might be expected from one of his lofty character, Count Murphy's charity was munificent. He gave largely to public collections; and in private was consistently generous. His principal and most abiding effort in this direction is the beautiful building occupied as a Children's Hospital and Convent on Wellington Road, Cork. His original intention was to make this establishment a sort of sanatorium for the Sisters of Mercy and an orphanage for the children of respectable parents; but some difficulties having arisen in the fulfilment of this purpose, it was subsequently deemed more advisable to devote the building to its present object, and to place it in charge of the Irish Sisters of Charity, whose foundress, Mrs. Aikenhead, was a Cork lady.

Count Murphy died at his residence, Clifton, Montenotte, on the 11th of September, 1889. His only child, who was married to Mr. Coltsman Cronin, of Glenfesk Castle, Killarney, is also dead; but his widow, the Countess Murphy, still survives, to whose piety and generosity is due the beautiful Oratory recently attached to the South Infirmary, Cork. To his cousin, Mr. Nicholas Murphy, the Sisters of Mercy at Queenstown are similarly indebted for their branch house at Rushbrooke, near that town.

### III.

Sir John Pope Hennessy was the son of Mr. John Hennessy of Ballyhennessy, Co. Kerry, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Casey, of Cork. John Pope Hennessy was educated principally at the Cork Queen's College; and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, London, in 1861.

He entered the House of Commons as member for the King's County; and was one of the very few Irish Catholics who at that time attached themselves to the Conservative party. His Parliamentary career was an active one. He received the thanks of the Roman Catholic Committee of England for the "Prison Ministers' Act"; and an address of thanks from the miners of Great Britain for some amendments he secured in the Mines' Regulation Bill; and he was also instrumental in procuring more favourable conditions for the subordinate officers in the Customs' Service.

He opposed the Government system of education in Ireland on the ground that the so-called National system was anti-national; but he voted in favour of the Anglican Church in England, whilst advocating concurrent endowment in Ireland, by which the Irish ecclesiastical property founded before the Reformation would have been restored to the Catholic Church, and some of the ancient abbeys revived. He also, whilst a Member of Parliament, drew the attention of the House of Commons to the decline of the population of Ireland; and urged the Government to keep the people at home, by amending the Irish land laws, and reclaiming the waste lands, of which such extensive tracts are still to be seen throughout Ireland.

Mr. Hennessy's services to his party were rewarded by his appointment

as Governor of Labuan in 1867. From there he was promoted to be Governor of the West African Settlements in 1872; of the Bahamas in 1873; of the Windward Islands in 1875; of Hong Kong in 1877; and finally Governor of the Mauritius in December, 1882.

Whilst Colonial Governor of Mauritius his disagreement with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, an ex-R.M. famous in the days of the Land League, who had subsequently received an appointment in Mauritius, led to questions in Parliament, and to the despatch of Sir Hercules Robinson to that island to investigate the quarrel. This resulted in Governor Hennessy's return to London, where he laid the matter before the Secretary of State, and he was restored to his office for the remainder of his term. Later on, he was congratulated on his successful administration of Mauritius; and on his retirement from that post he was awarded the full pension he was entitled to as Colonial Governor. In April, 1880, he was created Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir John Pope Hennessy contributed papers to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society and to the "Reports" of the British Association, of whose Mathematical Section he was Hon. Secretary, besides which he was Chairman of the Repression of Crime Section of the Social Science Congress. He also contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Nineteenth Century*, one of his papers in which was on "What do the Irish read?" the *Contemporary Review*, and to *Subjects of the Day*. In 1883 he published in London a notable book on *Raleigh in Ireland, with his Letters on Irish Affairs*—a volume due probably to the fact that he had purchased and for a time resided in Sir Walter Raleigh's famous mansion at Youghal, which is now owned by another Irish Colonial Governor, Sir Henry Blake.

On his final return to Ireland Sir John Pope Hennessy purchased the historic mansion of Rostellan Castle and the adjoining property, most of the farms on which he sold to their then tenant-occupiers. Still strong and active, he sought once more for Parliamentary honours, allying himself this time with the anti-Parnellite section of the Nationalist party. He contested North Kilkenny in December, 1890, and won the election, beating Mr. Vincent Scully, the Parnellite candidate, by 1,147 votes, an excess of almost two to one.

A rather amusing though not strictly accurate account of Sir J. P. Hennessy's first appointment as Colonial Governor occurs in *Reminiscences of a Country Journalist*, by Thomas Frost (London: Ward & Downey, 1888). "One of the leader-writers on the *Liverpool Albion* (a one time famous newspaper) was John Pope Hennessy, at that time a Clerk in the Education Department of the Privy Council, who wrote only on the proceedings of that Department. On leaving Downing Street he studied for the Bar, and was called, but never held a brief. In 1858 he obtained a seat as M.P. in Parliament, in which capacity he harassed the Government with questions and motions to such an extent that he had no difficulty in inducing them to appoint him to the Governorship of the Gold Coast. He did not long remain in that torrid and notoriously unhealthy locality, being shifted to the more agreeable surroundings of the Island of Barbadoes."

In Sir C. G. Duffy's *My Life in Two Hemispheres*, Sir J. P. Hennessy's Parliamentary career is pictured in quite another light. According to

one of Sir C. G. Duffy's correspondents, "Disraeli's rise to political importance was nothing to Hennessy's. Hennessy got on at once, and made no fatal failure in the House; but rose from the beginning. He would certainly sit in the next Cabinet: important concessions had been made to him in Continental countries by the Pope for example, and at the Tuileries. He was at home with everybody from Pio Nono to Louis Napoleon, who was his personal friend. The Irish priests applauded him, and so did the Irish Fenians. He had negotiated a great commercial transaction with Rothschild *tete-a-tete*. There was no one in the Tory party between him and Disraeli." "Cashel Hoey," continues Sir C. G. Duffy, "who did not rate Hennessy so extravagantly, said it was undeniable that he had established friendly relations with various powers, potentates, and dominions bitterly hostile to each other, and that Disraeli was fond of him. A day or two later," adds Sir C. G. Duffy, "Hennessy called on me. He is a dapper, dandified little fellow, with a frank, cordial smile. He told me that if he had been ten years older he would have been an active ally of mine in 1848. His father bred him up an ardent Nationalist; and he still only wanted a fair opportunity to serve the good old cause."

On page 379, vol. ii., of the same work Sir C. G. Duffy publishes a letter, dated Government House, Hong Kong, July 20th, 1878, from which the following extract is taken:—"You once gave me a word of encouragement to republish my little sketch of the literature of the Young Ireland party. I am thinking of doing so now; and perhaps if justice is to be done to them it should be expanded into a volume. . . . From the age of twelve and during my boyhood I was a student of the *Nation* and of Disraeli's works. Those dear little volumes that your namesake (James Duffy) printed, and the prophetic political novel, were my constant companions in the *bhreens* about Cork, when Father Michael O'Sullivan said I was neglecting the classics in the Mansion House School. No doubt you are answerable for the gross ignorance of Greek that thousands of boys of that generation in Ireland got involved in. But, though I am sometimes ashamed of it, I am well satisfied with the cause; and would not exchange my national sympathies for the scholarship of Gladstone. Always yours—POPE HENNESSY."

"I knew Pope Hennessy," wrote Edmund Yates, the novelist, in *The World*, "for over thirty years. I first made his acquaintance when he was elected for Queen's (?) County, and just called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, where he lived with Alfred Austin (the present poet-laureate), Joseph Devey, Eyre Lloyd, and other bright spirits. The last time I saw him was at a club, on the eve of quitting his friends and his party, much graver than his wont, and speaking somewhat dolefully of the exigencies of his political career. I believe that he was actually elected for Queen's County (?) whilst yet he held an appointment under Government, if I remember rightly, in the Education Office."

How successful that after career of Sir John Pope Hennessy has been we now know; but those who were present at the Father Mathew Centenary Celebration held at Cork in October, 1890, at which he delivered a splendid address, and appeared in perfect physical and mental strength and vigour, could have little foreseen that twelve months later he would be laid in the grave. His remains were interred in the family burial



place in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Cork. On his coffin was the inscription :  
 "Sir John Pope Hennessy, Knight of Malta, K.C.M.G., died 7th October,  
 1891, aged 59. R.I.P."

It might truly be said that his death at this comparatively early age, with all his ripe judgment and world-wide experience of men and things, was a great national loss.<sup>1</sup>

(To be continued.)

<sup>1</sup> As showing the feeling of affection and gratitude entertained for the late Sir J. P. Hennessy, it may be of interest to recall that on the day of his obsequies, a coloured man, a native of Mauritius, who happened to arrive as a sailor in a ship at the Jetties on the previous day, having heard of the death of the late Governor, attended the funeral and paid a large sum for a wreath to lay on his grave.

In the *Sierra Leone Weekly News*, Freetown, March 7th, 1896, is recorded the importation of earthenware plates beautifully made, on which was printed the portrait of Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., and underneath it the words, "The Poor Man's Friend," as a memento of the relief granted through him to the poorer inhabitants of that Colony in 1872.

## Some Account of the Family of O'Hurly.

(Continued from page 33.)

### DESCRIPTION OF BALLINACARRIGA CASTLE.



THE Castle is situated in the townland of Ardea, Parish of Ballymoney. It is a strong, square tower, 96 feet high, and stands on the crest of a bold, bare rock, which rises more than forty feet above the adjoining lake to the south. It is a striking object from the road between Ballineen and Dunmanway, and was evidently selected to guard an important pass to Clonakilty and Rosscarbery to the south, hence the name *Béal-na-Carrigea*, "mouth of the rock." It is supposed to be much older than the date 1585. Tradition has it that the original residence of the Hurleys was at the townland of Gloun, about a mile further south, and the extensive remains of buildings are there still to be seen. Formerly the castle walls, now disappeared, were guarded by four small, circular towers, only one of which remains. The stones of the walls and towers were used to build the flour-mills situated on the level under the castle, which now in turn are in ruins. The castle remains, but requires to be protected from further vandalism.

The entrance to the castle is in the east wall, strongly protected from within, and to the right are the stairs, which lead to the top, and to galleries in the north wall which connected the several floors—three up to the great arched floor. The plastering is still on the walls, and the corbels to support the roof may be seen. The keep was off the entrance, lighted by one small window to the south. The second floor has a



CARVINGS, BALLINACARRIGA CASTLE.



chimney-shaft S.E. To S.W. is an ornamented window, in the limestone casing, having curious carving of a woman pointing to carved roses overhead—three joined together, two also; they are supposed to be Catherine Cullinane and her children. Could they have been made to represent triplets and twins? which might give some grounds for the ridiculous tale mentioned by Bennett, *Hist. Bandon*, which represents her as having seven children at one birth. This window probably lighted the chatelaine's apartment, and had an extensive view to the south over the lake. This floor has also windows to the north and west. The third floor has one broad window to the west. To the right, over the entrance at a considerable height, is a grotesque figure in limestone, which is supposed to be the owner of the castle looking down with contempt at his enemies.

At the top of the stairs is the living portion of the castle, the parapet wall, corbels to support floors of bedrooms, one ornamented window to the east over the principal door. It contains also chimney-shafts.

To the west of this portion of the castle, over the great arch, or, as called by the people, *Ḃlar-lár*, or "green floor," from the greensward that covers it, is the principal great room of the castle. Probably it was used as a chapel in prosperous times. It was used as such before the present Catholic Church was erected, and many old inhabitants remember having assisted at Mass there. There are two handsome windows with circular heads, one in N.W. angle of this room, another to the S.W. They are cased in limestone and carved. The second has carved figures of the crucifixion. To the right is a figure clad in ecclesiastical garb, probably a cope, fastened to the breast with a brooch. Both palms of the hands extended. The left supports the shaft of the cross. It probably represents St. John. The other, with head veiled and both hands extended, probably represents the B. Virgin. There are nine panels carved in Irish interlaced work and tracery, intermixed with palm trees, oaks, and acorns. In one is half a palm, and beneath, in bold, Roman character, are the letters "R.C." The ornaments beneath the tracery are small chess squares, rising from interlaced Irish work.

In the north-west window the panels have suffered much from time and vandalism. The panels on the left contain figures of the Pillar, with the ropes, ladder, crown of thorns, and hammer; heart pierced by two swords. On the second is a pot on legs on which stands a cock; also a crown of thorns, which has nearly disappeared; near the brasier is represented St. Peter warming himself before the denial of his Master, and grief on his countenance when warned of his treachery by the voice of the cock. Next a spear, also a foot with nail; two scourges, one at each side of a pincers, and, finally, a hand extended and pierced through the palm. On the right, on the first panel, is the date 1585; underneath, the initials "R. M. C. C." (Randal Murrilly, Catherine Cullinane.) The panels, like the others, are in chess-board pattern. The raised figure with hands extended and raised to the height of the eyes, supported by wings, probably represents St. John the Evangelist.

Until the present chapel was built (1815) at Ballinacarriga, Mass was celebrated in the upper chamber of the castle as above, called *Ḃlar-lár*. The entire of the parish of Fanlobbus and part of Ballymoney forms the present parish of Dunmanway, in the Catholic arrangement. It would appear that Mass was celebrated at the castles of Togher and Ballinacarriga, at which the retainers assisted, and hence the existence of Togher and Ballinacarriga Chapels. The late Daniel McCarthy Glas, Esq., caused

to be erected in the Catholic Church, Dunmanway, three handsome mural tablets with inscriptions :

"Sacred to the Memory of Cormac MacCarthy Glas, son of Felim, son of Tadhgan-Duna, last Chieftain of Glean-na-croim, and of his wife, Angelina, daughter of Randal oge Hurley of Ballinacarriga Castle, in the neighbouring parish of Ballimoney."

"Also to the memory of Daniel, son of Daniel, son of Denis, son of Cormac Glas, and of Daniel, son of Daniel, son of Daniel, and of his wife Harriet, daughter of Admiral Sir Home Popham, K.C.B., K.M."

"Also to the Memory of their Children, Elizabeth, who died A.D. 1849, aged 15 years, in the City of Bath, in England; and H. Popham T. McCarthy, Captain in the Royal Artillery, who died at Madras, A.D. 1865, aged 29 years, and was buried in the Cathedral of that City, where his brother officers erected as a tribute of their affection and respect a monument to his memory.

When Cromwell's soldiers were at Ballinacarriga they were most anxious to capture a daring rebel named "Crohoore a Gunna." This soubriquet he obtained from a gun which he always carried in times of danger, the barrel of which was eight feet in length, and with which he was always sure to aim at his mark. After several vain attempts to take him prisoner they were advised to take his mother, of whom he was exceedingly fond, and in that manner alone could they hope to secure the son, as he would immediately come to her rescue or die in the attempt.

The soldiers, acting on the advice they received, surrounded the house and took his mother with them. The news was conveyed to Crohoore in one of his hiding places. He smiled, and said she would not be long there. Accordingly, when the shades of evening were falling, Crohoore shouldered his gun and remained opposite the castle until the soldiers were retiring for the night. They were ascending the stairs, Crohoore raised his gun, and shot the candle from the officer's hand. All were immediately thunderstruck and almost paralysed with fear. Crohoore's mother was sent home next morning provided with a horse and pillion and an escort. She told them when the shot was fired :

Sé mhó mhac e a3ur do de4h43 ré tilla.

Anglicised :—This is my son, and he will do more.

She obtained information while in the castle that a mounted horseman was to go to Bandon next day. Crohoore set off at once to intercept the messenger; shot his horse from under him, and carried off the ammunition.

Crohoore's mother was a widow, and he was an only child.

The name of the gun was "Andoo." It was buried in Corrin Lake; some eighty years since it was taken up and made into horse shoes.

Randal Oge, dying in 1631, was succeeded by his son, Randal Oge, whose name appears on the chalice. In 1641 he was one of the first of the Irish chieftains to take up arms. At the sessions held at Youghal, August 1642, Randal Hurly of Ballinacarrigy, and his son Randal; William Hurly, Ballinwarde; James Hurly, of same place; William Hurly of Lisgubby, Donough McDonel Hurly of Bunanamera, Daniel Oge Hurly, Kilbrittain; Ellen Hurly, Grillagh Itteragh, were indicted for high treason, and outlawed. Randal possessed a good estate, which was forfeited. Ardcahan granted to Captain Peacock; the three ploughs of Eaden Curra granted to John Sicklemore and William Blackrne; Ardea-Kilcaskan, and Buddrimeen granted to Benjamin Crofts.



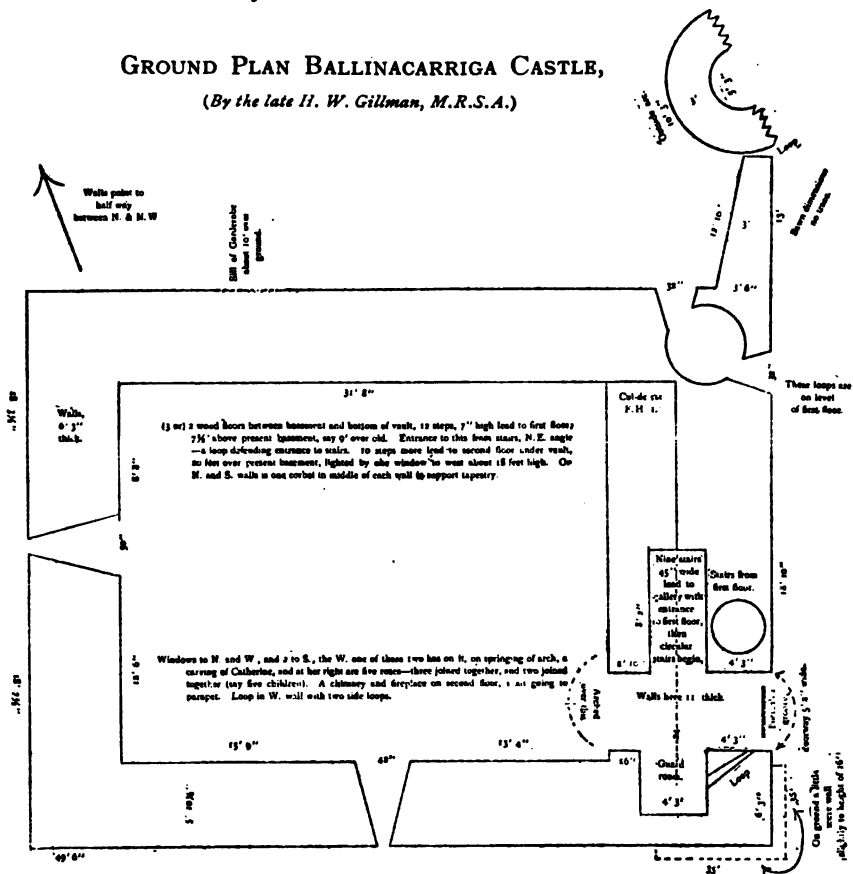
CARVINGS, BALLINACARRIGA CASTLE.



He had six sons, two became priests. Having fought in Limerick he returned home, and is buried in Clogough graveyard. His brother was father of seven sons and three daughters. Two of the sons, James and Jeremiah, were within the walls of Limerick during the siege in William's reign. James was called Seamus Atroher, or the marksman. He killed six troopers who were sent to arrest him. They called to his house and asked him about himself. He pretended to lead them where they might find him; and leading them from the main road left them floundering in a bog, and shot them all. Another story of him is, seeing a soldier violating a girl from a distance, he shot the miscreant dead. He had several sons. James and Randal were priests, the former died young, the latter was P.P. of Clontead, Kinsale. His other sons, Daniel, Jerh., John and Patrick, grew up and were married. He had also Michael, who with other descendants, lived in parish of Desertserges. He had a son Daniel, who was father of Daniel Hurly, a respectable mechanic of Clonakilty.

GROUND PLAN BALLINACARRIGA CASTLE,

(By the late H. W. Gillman, M.R.S.A.)



Stairs are in N.E. angle at second floor. N. wall is about 7 feet thick, and has a mural gallery in . . . wall 32 feet 8 inches long; 30 inches in thickness of wall outside this gallery, 3 feet 3 inches wide, and 7 feet high, led to garderobe; outside it (to W.) is



the machicoulis opening, which is entered by a gallery starting from W. window on second floor. This has loops in both faces to field, and loop at the angle to N.W., and loops (long) defending N. and W. walls; 4 steps led to this, commencing after the 15 which lead to second floor. At S.E. corner of second floor is entrance by 2 steps to the chimney of the machicoulis at S.E. angle, which machicoulis is of similar construction to that at N.W. angle. A very nice pointed arch  $\Lambda$  leads from the E. side of this work to the S. end (? to support the solid masonry above). There is a mural gallery from this work, in thickness of E. wall leading to *cul-de-sac* northwards, 17 feet long and 6 high, and 6 wide, a guardroom.

An old man says there is a similar one below this in thickness of same wall with entrance from first floor. There is a mural chamber similar above this again, with entrance from the staircase, *i.e.*, same entrance as to second floor, a nicely-pointed arch; 14 steps lead to this from level of second floor; 17 steps lead to top floor (over the arch).

First floor is (20 feet by 9 feet, or) 11 feet in height reckoned by the corbels. The walls retain their plaster all round. In the S. wall there is, two feet from W. end, a handsome window, with round-headed arch formed of cut limestone. On E. side of this window at springing of arch is Catherine Cullinan with, on her right hand, five roses—three joined together, and two joined together (say five children). S.E. of this is a fireplace 7 feet wide, with shaft going up to gable alongside of shaft on top floor. There is a loop for defence facing W.

The entrance is in a small mural chamber in N. wall at top of 10th stair from basement, and a beginning of circular stairs at N.E.

Sixteen circular stairs lead to entrance (which is in E. wall at its N. end) to the second floor.

Three circular stairs more lead to mural gallery in N. wall, running westward, 38 inches wide, 6 feet 8 inches high, flat roof, and 27 feet long.

## FIANTS, ETC., CONCERNING HURLEY FAMILY.

These may interest persons, who by having them *in extenso*, would throw much light on family history.

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Grant from the King to Florence Mc Donell Cartie, of Banduff, and Ronell oge Hurley, of Balanecarigeline, in Cork Co., gent., assignes of Sir James Simple, Knight, Cork Co., in Carbery bar. The town, townland, or quarter, of Gortnemacklagh, in Slughtcorky territory, containing 3 plowlands, Kilcaskane; Ardkeaghane,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plowland; Niddeineghmore, 3 plowlands; Kilcaskane,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plowlands; Inshyfunne, o'wise Inshefwon, 1 plowland, being parcel of Edencurra qr.; the Castle of Ballinacarrig, o'wise Bealanecarrigeh,\* and 2 plowlands of Ardea qr., in the occupation of Ronell oge Hurley.

The lands marked thus (\*) are created the Manor of Bealanecarrigeh, with the same demesne and privileges, to hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin in common soccage 19th December. 13th.

PATENT ROLL 13TH. JAMES I., PART 3.—Page 296.

II. Grant from the King to Florence McDonell Cartie, of Benduff, and Ranell oge Hurley, of Belanecarigehin, in Cork Co., gent., assignees of Sir James Simple, Knt., Cork Co., in Carbury Barony. The town, townland or qr. of Gortenamucklagh\*, in Slughtcorky territory, containing 3 plowlands; Ardkeaghan,\*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plowland; Niddeineghmore,\* 3 plowlands; Kilcaskane,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plowland; Inshyfunne, o'wise Inshefwon, 1 plowland, being parcel of Eadencurra qr.; the Castle of Ballinecarrigg, o'wise Bealanecarrigeh,\* and 2 plowlands of Ardea qr., in the occupation of Ranell oge Hurley; Kilmyne and Lisgubba,\* 1 plowland each; in Glanvolla territory, the eastern half plowland of Kilvree or Kilbirie, the western half plowland of Kilverogh or Kilvairogh, Bonyvinerie\*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plowland in Ardea qr., the eastern half plowland of Cluonyregien in said qr.; in Garranarde and Millynetishida,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gnives; in the tenure of Teige McDavid O'Cruoly, and Donogh McDavid O'Cruoly, in Kiltallowe territory, the Castle of Banduff, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plowland adjoining, called Knocknemadog\*; the  $\frac{1}{2}$  plowland of Donganon,\* Cashell\*; 1 plowland Madrany,\* 9 gnives; the western half plowland of Furrowe, called Kaherneknowe,\* Garron-lven in Furrowe,\* in Clanloghlin territory; 1 plowland, 3 northern gnives of Coneturke\*; 2 carucates of the lands of Dromellihie in Clanloghlin territory, in the tenure of Florence McDonell Cartie; Drouscollis or Drouscollib,\* 9 gnives; Bueghmogh, in Clanshane, 1 plowland, in the tenure of Finneen McShane Cartie; Buoltinagh, 1 plowland; Maulebrack and

Knockmoknell, in Clanshane,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plowland; Lissnycuny,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  plowland;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gnive of Knocknestnoky in Clanshane, lately in the tenure of Dermott McDonogh Cartie; Aghyoghilly, 1 plowland; Kiltibrudolly,  $\frac{1}{2}$  plowland; Knocknanoss,  $\frac{1}{2}$  plowland in Knocknastnoky; 3 gnives in Clanshane, in the tenure of Dermott McTeige Cartie and Fineen Reogh Carty; Lissynetotane,  $\frac{1}{2}$  plowland; in Knocknestnoky in Clanshane,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gnive, in the tenure of Teige McFinneen Cartie and Donogh McDermott Carty; in Gollan; in Kiltallowe territory, 1 car. or 3 gnives, in the tenure of Connor McFinnen O'Cruoly, 3 gnives in the tenure of Auliff Mc Finnen; . 2 gnives in the tenure of Donogh McDonell; 2 gnives in the tenure of Donogh McDonell ny Cartin and Moylan Mc Melaghlin; 1 gnive in the tenure of Auliff McDermott and John McTeige;  $\frac{1}{2}$  gnive in the tenure of Dermott Oge O'Cruoly; Dromitcloghy and Liscronin, in Kiltallowe,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car; in Dromfeigh, in Kiltallowe, 8 gnives, lately in the tenure of David O'Cruoly; in Glanbeallaghytoyne, in Carownymadrie qr., in Kiltallowe territory,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car, in the tenure of David O'Crowly; Conigrinagh, in Caherowgariff, in Kiltallowe, 1 car; Knockphonene, in Kiltallowe, 8 gnives, lately in the tenure of David O'Crowly; in western Croighan, 3 gnives, in the tenure of the same; in Knockyphoney, 1 car; Aghikinie, in Carhownemadery, 1 car; in Lyssynyleagh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car, lately in the tenure of Mulrony McConnor O'Cruoly, Cormacke Mc Connor O'Cruoly, and Finnin McConnor O'Cruoly, in Clonyreigh, o'wise Clonyreogh; in Slught-Cormocknekilly, 9 gnives, lately in the tenure of Cormock McDonogh Cartie; Sinnagh, in Carrownemadery, 1 car; in Dromfeigh, in Kiltallowe, 4 gnives; in Grillagh, 4 gnives; in Shanbally-Inlieh, in Kiltallowe, 2 gnives, in the tenure of Dermott McCormock O'Cruoly; in Knockagheduff,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car; in Knockduff,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car; Malengeerah, in Knockphoney qr., 4 gnives; in West Crohane, in Kiltallowe, 1 gnive in the tenure of Donogh McCormocke O'Crowly; in Knockaduff, in car., in the carucate of Farrenmeane, in Kiltallowe; in Dromfeigh qr.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gnives, in the tenure of Teige McFinnin Kittagh; Dromeircke,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car, and in Carrigenukery, in Knockphoney, 4 gnives, in the tenure of Auliffe O'Cruoly; Gortroe in Carrowgariff,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car; in Farrenmean, in Dromfeigh qr.,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  gnives, lately in the tenure of Brian O'Cruoly, son of Mulrony O'Cruoly; in Killyvullin and Knockanereogh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car, lately in the tenure of Will O'Murrihy;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the same lately in the tenure of Teige O'Murrihy; Monyroyre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car, lately in the tenure of Will McDonogh McShane O'Murrihie and Dermott McShane O'Murrihie; Gurrandrugh, 1 car; Mealmeany, 1 car; Knockvrittily, o'wise Knockvorteleh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car; Aghlenon, in Slught-Cormocknekilly,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  car; Kiltinsimon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  car; the castle, town, and townlands of Doonanore, in Cleere Island;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  car, known by the names of Knockanyoge, o'wise Knockanerick, Gortincragh, Burren, Glarygort, and Myllinemony; in Coshmore Quoylagh, in Slugh Teige O'Mahowne,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  car; Kilvickedare, Gortegillan, and Camlane, 2 car, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gnives in Cliere Island; in Croshimore, Carhowe, and Ardgrott, 1 car and 8 gnives, in the same island; in the tenure of Dermott McGilleduff, Connogher McGrivan, except all chief rents, services, royalties, customs, and privileges, to Donell McCartie, then the King's ward. The lands marked thus (\*) are created the manor of Bauduff with 100a in demesne; power to create tenures; to hold a court baron; to hold a fair at Killtobridolly on St. Barnabas's Day and the day following, unless said day fall on Saturday or Sunday, in which case the said fair is to be held on the Monday following, with a court of prepowder and the usual tolls, rent 6/8; to hold a fair at Mydenaghin on St. James's Day and the day following, unless the said day fall, etc., as before, rent 6/8. The lands marked thus (\*) are created the manor of Bealanacarrigeh, with the same demesne, and privileges. To hold for ever as of the Castle of Dublin, in common soccage, 19th Dec. 13th.

## FIANT CHARLES I., 856.

Appended to the Latin text of this Fiant is—"This contayneth a warrant for the grant of a speciall Liverie and meane rate to bee made to Wm. Kent, brother and next heire of Mourice Kent FitzJohn, late of the cittie of Cork, gent., decd, for the fine of £20 Ir., payable at Mich's and Easter next by equal portions. And alsoe a warrant for a grant to be made to Charles Hargill, esq., of the Wardship of Marie Hurley, Ellene Hurley, Margaret Hurley, and Katherine Hurley, daughters and co-heirs of Andrew Hurley, late of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, marchant, decd., for the fine of four score pounds Ir., to be paid at the feast of St. Michael, Arch, 1629, and the feast of Easter then next following, and att the feast of St. Michael, Arch., 1630, and att the feast of Easter then next following by equall portions. And is done by direction of Sir Wm. Parsons, Knt. and Bart., Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

[Date quite obliterated.]

"WM. PARSONS. RI. BOLTON."

## FIANT CHARLES I., 1172.

Appended to the Latin text of this Fiant is—"This contayneth a warrant for a speciall Livery and meane rates to be made to Redmond Harket, sonn and heire of Perce Harket, late of Rath McCarty in the Co. Tipperary, gent., deceased, in conson of the fine of £10 Ir., to be paid at Easter and Michalmas next by equall portions. And alsoe a pardon of alienation to be made to Ranell oge Hurley and Florence McCarty for certayne landes in the Co. Corke aliened by David Boy O Crowley, late of Dromly-cloghy in the Co. Cork aforesaid, gent., decd., for the fine of £30 Ir., to be paid at Easter and Michalmas next inewing, and at Easter Anno Dno 1632, by equall portions. And is done by directions of Sir William Parsons, Knight and Baronet, Master of the Court of Wards and Liverys.

"WILLIAM PARSONS. RICH. BOLTON."

## FIANT CHARLES I., 1258.

Appended to the Latin text of this Fiant is—"This contayneth a pardon of severall alienations and meane rates made by Ioan ny Dermot and others unto William McRanell Hurley, conson of the fine of £10 Ir., payable at Easter and Michas next by equal portions. And likewise another pardon of alienation and meane rates made by Thomas Roch and Sheely, his wife, and others unto Ranell oge Hurley and Florence McDonell Cartie in conson of the fine of £22 Ir., payable one moietie thereof at thensealeing, and the residue thereof at Easter next, and is done by direction of Sir Wm. Parsons, Knt. and Bart., etc. 8th Decr., 1632."

## FIANT CHARLES I., 1376.

"This contayneth a warrant for a speciall livery and measne rates to be made unto Fynen McDermot Cartie, sonn and heire of Dermot McKnoghor Cartie, late of Maddame in the Countie Corke, gent., decd., for the fine of £10 Ir., to be paid at Easter and Michaelmas. And alsoe a warrant for a pardon of alienation for certain lands in Co. Cork, aliened by Donnell Mc Teige Hurley, gent., decd., unto Florence Mc Donnell Cartie and Randell oge Hurley, for the fine of £5 Ir., to be paid at Easter and Michaelmas. And is done by direction of Sir Wm. Parsons, etc., 3rd Decr., 1632.

"RICH. BOLTON."

## FIANT CHARLES I., 1406.

[First part torn.] "Cum Fynin O Crowley nuper de Knockaduff (Fanlobbus?), Co. Cork, gent., defunct, sent fuit in Donco et de feodi nel de ab statu hereditar in Dnco vel in usu de et in dimidi un Car. terr. in Knockaduff et un al. car terr. in Currahvillie et quatuor gneeves terr. pte un gneeve terr. (in tres ptes in Drunfeigh (Kenneigh?) et isten Co. Cork. Et sit inde seit existen—sit inde seit existen vignit Annos elapsos ante caption Inquisition infer nris mentionat p. suile post prmisd pote diandor vel descendi in usu possessor vel non con Thadeo Mc Fynnyn fil et heredi suo qui fuit plen etat tempore mort pris sui poti qui quiden Thadeus Mc Fynnyn immediat post mort pdi F. Mc Fynnyn O'Crowley pris sui pmiss intri et fuit inde sillitor seit ut pdicit et sit inde seit existen p. factu srud gerin dat decimo die Julii, 1614, alienavit p. miss. pdi quitus dam Florence McCartie et Rannell oge Hurley heredi et assignat suis in p. petition virtute cuius ydem Florence McCartie et Rannell oge Hurley puer seit de tal statu de et in oibus et singul p. miss poti et peti F. McCartie et R. oge Hurley sic inde seit existen postea seit decimo sexto die Decembr., 1615, p. fait eoy in Roth Chancelladure dei Regni nri Hibe irrotulat sursu reddider in manus imp. pertrus nri Regis Jacobi ora et singul p. misi peti Prout p. Inquisiti inde capt. apud the King's ould Castle vicessimo die Aug., 1632 (virtute Commission tire sut mergno sigil plen appet et Cunnigs? etia Cormac O'Crowley Dromicke in Con pde gen defunct seit fuit in Dmco suo ut de feodi vel de al statu hereditar in Dmco volem usu de et in dimidi un Car terr in Dromicke et tribus 2 gneeves terr in Knocknyfonery existen in in Com pdi. Et sit inde seit existen objit sic inde seit existen triquit ano elapsos ante caption Inquisitor infermos mentionat p. sive post cuius mortem pmiss pti descender vel descender debuer in usu possession vel reidton Awliffe O'Crowley fil et heredi suo qui fuit plen etat tempore mort prio sui pdi. Qui quidem Awliffe O'Crowley imediat post mortem pdi Cormac O'Crowley prio sui in p. miss intriunt et fuit inde sillatos seit ut pdicitur. Et sic inde seit existen p. factu sind geren dat 8 July, 1614, a'lienavit pmis poti, pfat F. McCartie et Rannell oge Hurley in p. pelin (Virtute cuius ydem F. McCartie et R. oge Hurley fuer seit de tal statu de et in on et singul pmiss et pdr F. McCartie et R. oge Hurley sic inde seit existen postea scilt deo decimo sexto die Decr., 1615, pdi p. factu eos in Rottul Cancell nre pdi irrotulat sursu redditur in manus imp pro nri ora et singul p. miss ultim. Prout p. Inquisition inde capt apud the King's ould Castle dco vicissimo Aug., 1632, virtute Commission nre sub magno Sigill nro pleni appet Que ora et singul prmiso pdi tempore mort pdi Fynnyn O'Crowley et Cormac O'Crowley respective tenebant de imp Regni Elizabetha et de imp patre nro respective in capite p. servio et tempore consedr alienat pdi et car alter respective tenebante de deo patre nro p. eandi tenr sciatoe igitur qdi nos de gra nra special ac existen scientia et nro motu nris et pro et in conson sexagente et duo libr in Hanapo nro cuius Regni nro Hibe ad vin nro solvendi modo et forma sequent . . pdi p. dilect et fidel sub dit nro F. McCartie et R. oge Hurley. Necnon de advisament et consensu dilect et fidel Consilia nostro in dco Regno nro Hibe Wm. Parsons, etc., autoritat et approvit ad indexdeat disponend (inter ab de oibus) libaton intrusion et alienaton sive licentia nra aut alicuiis progenitor nostro fuit. Pardonarimus renuso etrelaxo ac pp. sentes p. fat Thadeo McFynnyn, Auliff O'Crowley, Florence McCartie, et Ranell oge Hurley . . et eos) civilibet respective eosj ingressus intrusion exit reddit emolument et medi propr omni et singul pmiss pdi a tempore mort pdi Fynin O'Crowley et Cormack O'Crowley respective usq pdi decima sexta Decr., 1615, et vias fir et denar suis nobis debit seu denire debeni ratone intrusion et ingress pdi respective. Ac etiam ulter Pardonovimus remisso et relaxo ac pp. sentes pfat Thadeo McFynnyn, Auliffe O'Crowley, Florence

McCartie, et Ranell oge Hurley et eosj cuilibet respective sepat alienaton pdi respectiue. Ac oes intratones et intrusion in pmissio in aliqua inde pcite p tentu virtute sepat alienaton pdi seu cas ulter respective. Et pro nobis heredi licentia dmnus et contedimus pfat T. McCartie et R. oge Hurley p seipsos firman et tentes suos in ora et singul pmiss pdi licite et impune ingrediant ac ea ora et singul habiant teneant et gaudiant tenor intention et effect sepat alienaton pdi absqz aliqua molestaton, vexaton pturbaton seu gravamine nri heredi vel successor nros ratone colore vel plentu sepat alienaton pdi seu eat alter respective. Ac ora et singul p. miss ad ptimen p fat Florence McCartie et Rannell oge Hurley entra manno nras p sentes liberamus tenendi sedid form et effect sepat alienaton pdi seu eat alter respective. Ac manus nras ab ulter tenendi p miss pdi seu aliqua inde pcell ratone sepat alia pdi pp sentes unoneamus: Et ulterius sciatec quod nos de gra nra special ac en testu scientia et vera motu in nris etu conson quatuor libr in Hanapis nro pcto ad usu nro solvendi in Pasche p Johan Barry de Ballynccorra, Co. Cork, gent. Necnon de advisament et consensu pdi Concessimus et licentia dadimus ac p psentes per nobis heredi et successor nros contedimus et licentia domus pfat John Barry qdi ipse duos ptis dividendi vill et terr de Ballynecorra pdi in Com. Cork, pdi continen in totu du Car terr. Vel tot et tant inde p all et quant eidem John Barry placuerit dare et comedere warrantizare et cognoscere p fir sive fir et p coem recuperation seu p cois recuperatoes in cur nra Coram Justicia nris de coi Banca nro et alienare, vendere et warrantizare p feoffament sive feoffament concession sive concession vel easj aliquid vel aliquod aut aliter seu ac quounqz modo et forma sine modis et formis quibus cunque valeat et possit Richd. FitzEdmond Gerald de Ballymarter in Com pdi et heredi suos. Ac et in pro nobis heredi et successor nris licentia et plen apper postestent damus et concedimus pfat Rich. FitzEdmond Gerald pdi ipse vur et singul pmiss in ptinend de pfat John Barry recipera et ora et singul p misso in ptinend intrare valeat et possit habendi et tenendi eadi pmiss p fat Rich. Fitz Edmond Gerald de nobis heredi et successor nris p fermir inde debit et de consuet in p petin proviso semp qdi si be tre nre Patent nos irrotulat seu intrat forent in officio Auditor nri cur nre Ward et Libacon pdi infra spatium triu? mens post dat p sentin qudj time vacue erunt et nul vigor et effect in lege. Eo acte expresso marco etc. In culus rei testimon." [Date obliterated.]

[The end torn away.]

"WM. PARSONS. RICHD. LOFTUS."

FIANT CHARLES I., 1438.

Appended to the Latin text of this Fiant is the following:—"This containeth a warrant for a pardon of alienation for certain lands in Co. Corke aliened by Donnell McCnogh Cartie als Mantagh unto Charles McDermod Cartie for the fine of £30 Irish, to be paid before the ensealinge. And alsoe a warrant for a pardon of alienation for certain lands in the sa'd Co., aliened by Dermod McCormucke O'Crowley, als Mrocke unto Rannell Oge Hurley and Florence McCartie, for the fine of £30 Ir. to be paid at Michas, and at Easter next by equall portions, and is done by direction of the Honble Sir Wm. Parsons, etc., 29th May, 1633.

"RICHARD BOLTON. WM. PARSONS."

FIANT CHARLES I., 2263.

"This contayneth a Warrant for a Pardon of alienation for certaine lands in Co. Cork, aliened by Daniell McCartie, als McCartie Reagh, late of Kilbrittine, Co. Cork, Esq., decd., unto Donogh O'Callaghane and others, for the fine of £50 os. od.

"WM. PARSONS. RICHD. LOFTUS."

## FIANT CHARLES I., 2356.

Appended to the Latin text, which bears date, 30th June, 1637, is—"This containeth a warrant for a pardon of alienation for certain lands in Co. Limerick aliened by Murtoogh McConnor O'Bryen, gent., unto Maurice Hurley, Esq., for the fine of £3 English, to be paid in Easter and Michaelmas terms. And is done by direction of Sir Wm. Parsons, Kt. and Bt.

"WM. PARSONS. RICH. LOFTUS."

## FIANT CHARLES I., 2601

"This Fyant contayneth a grant from his Majesty to Thomas Hurley, his heirs, and assigns, of the Castle, Manor, town, and lands of Knocklongie, and divers of the lands in the Co. Limerick, to be holden of the Chiefe Lord of ——— by the rents and provisoes thereof due and accustomed, payinge therefore yearly unto the Crowne the annuall rent, £5 3s. 1½d. English, whereof £3 5s. 6d. is added by way of increase of new rent incurred and due from Mich'as, 1634, unto Mich'as, 1637. Twelve and ninepence is to be paid as a fine before the ensealing of the above grant. And in the above grant there is an exception of all advowsons, His Majesty's composition Royal generall hostings, if any there be, and therein are contayned all such claims as are prescribed in and by our order of composition and agreement in that behalfe, made betweene your Loppe and others of His Majesty's Comrs., which order bears date 1st Decr., 1637. And is done according to the tenor of your Loppes (Lordships') Warrant of 31st January, 1637.

"Date of Fiant, 21st Feby., 1637."

## FIANT, CHARLES I., 2640.

Appended to the Latin text, dated 8th March, 1637, is—"This contayneth a warrant for a speciall livery and measne rates to be made unto Thomas Hurly, sonne and heire of Maurice Hurly, late of Knocklonge, in Co. Limerick, Esq., decd, for the fyne of £32 os. od., Eng. And also a warrant for a pardon of alienation and measne rates for certaine lands in the Co. Limerick and Tipperary, aliened by the said Maurice Hurly, unto Richd. Stronge and others,\* for the fyne of £90 os. od., English.

"WM. PARSONS. RICH. LOFTUS."

\* These were R. Shee, David Barry, Reginald Hurly, and Daniel Rian, Costinghe McEgan.

## FIANT CHARLES I., 2909.

Appended to the Latin text of this Fiant, which bears date, 13th Dec., 1638, is—"A Warrant for the pardon of alienation and meane rates for certaine lands in Co. Tip., aliened by Richard O'Quircke, als. O'Quaircke, and Dannell O'Kearney, gent., unto John Hurley, gent., for the fine of £7 10s. English, to be paid in Easter and Michaelmas terms next by equal portions. And is done by direction of Sir Wm. Parsons, Knight and Baronet, etc.

"RI LOFTUS. WM. PARSONS."

## WILL OF RANDAL HURLY, 1628.

At Kilmallock, 1st Feb., 1628. I, Randall Hurly, of Kilmallock, Burgess, do make this my last Will. I appoint my son and heir, Thomas Hurly, sole exor. I bequeath to my wife, Eliza Rosh, the stone house and garden, besides the lands of Baligidyn-Edy. I bequeath to my son, Morris Hurly, the stone house which I have in the High Street of Kilmallock, where my father did dwell. I bequeath to my third son, Symon

Hurly, a tenement I have in the Church land. I bequeath £40 to be bestowed for my soul as my brother, Morris, shall think fit. I leave to my brother, William, £1. I bequeath to my sister, Ann Hurley, £10. I appoint my brother, Andrew Hurly, and my cousin, Jasper Kerny, overseers of this my Will

(Signed) RANDAL HURLY.

Witnesses, Edward Fitzharris, Wm. Gannan, Teige O'Connor.

Proved 13th Novr., 1628.

WILL OF WILLIAM McRANDELL HURLEY, 1641, DIOCESE OF CLOYNE.

In nomine Dei Amen. I, Willia McRandell Hurley of Ballinwarde, Doe bequiett my soule To the Allmightie God and my Boddie to be buried in the pish Church of Killmyne, or where my son Willia thinketh fitt, I bequiett and leave unto my son and heier Willia oge Hurley, To his heiers for evr all my Estate in all my lands which I nowe possesse, or which I ought To possesse, saveinge and reservinge unto my second son David McWillia and the heiers Males of his Boddie Lawefullie Begotten, or to begotten, the five Gnyves of Cassilloskie, the two Gnyves of Lettir, and foure Gnyves of Cahirconvoy, payeinge all Rents or reservations that is expressed in a ffeoffment by my formerlie past unto the saide David, and for want of such Issue Males Lawefullie Begotten, or to begott [ ] by the said David ye remainder of this I leave him to revert unto my son and heier Willia oge Hurley. And alsoe I doe Bequiett and leave unto my daughter Ellinore ny Willia the sume of one hundred poundes ster. when shee is to be maried, uppon my son Willia oge Hurley towards her preferment, I Do alsoe Bequiett and leave unto my five other yonge Daughters in Equall Division, equallie to be divided Amongst them the sume of one hundred poundes ster: uppon my son and heier Willia oge Hurley and the saide hundred poundes to be paide in the next Insueinge five yeares after my death, viz. twentie poundes in each yeare of the saide five yeares, and allsoe I Doe bequiett and leave my Legacie unto my five daughters formerlie mentioned, Two partes of all my Cowes and horses saveinge the parte I Bequietted allreddie, and Equallie to be divided Amongst them in Equall Division and the other third parte of the saide Cattle I Doe bequiett And leave unto my nowe maried wife, and allsoe I Doe bequiett, and leave my Legacie unto my son Morish Hurley all the moneyes Due unto me by specialties or be what meanes they shall appear due unto me uppon Creditors Directlie or undirectlie the one moytie or halfe of all my Corne nowe groweinge uppon Ballinwarde and the other moytie or halfe I Doe leave it unto my maried wife, I Doe bequiett and leave unto my said son Morish, and unto my saide maried wife, three Cropes of the newe sanded Land, nowe uppon Ballinwarde, and Two Cropes of the Wheate stumble land uppon Ballinwarde afforesaide, formerlie bequitted unto my son and heier and allsoe I bequiett and leave unto my son and heier Willia oge Hurley four silvr Cupes of the olde makinge That I had in the tyme of his mother my first maried wife which Cupes I have in this tyme, and nowe I leave unto my wife the other two Cupes I had in her one time dureinge her life, Condicionalie to dispose of them to one of my sons after her death, and furthermore As I shall A [ ]swere before God That the Estate that I made unto my son Willia is the true ffeoffment, and allsoe the ffeoffment That my son James [ ]th or my wife with a reservation that all things may be to my last [ ]will and Testament. It was onelie Invented and Antidated—Antidated for To destroy the Estate of my son and heier Willia oge Hurley and allsoe I Doe Testifie that will or ffeoffment That my son James hath Touchinge anie division of lands is but meere fraude and Deceite and donne by the persuadeinge of his mother and others, Allsoe I doe revoke all former wills or



Testaments, and I nowe beinge of pfect witt and memorie, though not stronge in boddie, doe freelie, Clearlie, and absolutelie leave and bequiett all my lands which I hold in fee seuple unto my son Willia oge Hurley, and his heieres saveinge and reservinge for my son David as is above mencioned, I doe bequiett and leave my son and heier Willia oge Hurley my sole executor of this my last will and Testament, and Willia McRandell hurley als duffe ovrseer ovr my yonge Children, To ovrsee theire partes of this my Will and Testament. As wittneseth my hand the Aleventh of August, 1641.

WILLME HURLEY.

Being present whose names Insue—Dermitius collom; Charles Carthy; Cahir Carthie; Morish Hurly; Donat Charte.

Jurat' coram mgro Ludovico Vigours p noiato executor 12<sup>o</sup> 8 bris 1641.

## A Side-Light on Irish Clerical Life in the Seventeenth Century.

Being some Passages from the Autobiography of the Rev. Devereux Spratt, B.A., Oxon, who was Rector of Brigown, Mitchelstown, Diocese of Cloyne, from 1661 to 1663; and died at Mitchelstown, 1688.

With Notes and Comments by REV. CANON COURTENAY MOORE,  
M.A., R.D., Council Member.



**L**N the Parish Church at Mitchelstown there is a Brass with the following inscription:—"To the Glory of God, and in Memory of Rev. Devereux Spratt, born May 1st, 1620, in Somersetshire; graduated at Oxford; ordained 1640, in the Diocese of Ardfert and County of Kerry, Ireland. Imprisoned and besieged there in 1641. Escaped under escort to Cork. Captured off the coast by an Algerine Corsair, and sold as a slave in Algiers. Ransomed by Leghorn merchants. Returned to England, 1647. Rector of this parish of Brigown, or Mitchelstown, from 1661 to 1663. Died 1688." "In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen."—2nd Cor. xi. 26. Erected by Vice-Admiral Spratt, 1886.

Taking this Memorial Brass as a sketch, or outline of the varied and eventful career of the Rev. Devereux Spratt, I will endeavour to fill it in as far as possible from the Autobiography in the Author's own words:—

"May the first, A.D. 1620, I was born in a parish called Stratton-upon-the-Vosse, in the County of Somerset, where I was religiously educated by my parents, Mr. Thomas Spratt and Elizabeth, his wife, my father being a reverend, godly divine, whom God made instrumental in the conversion of many a soul.

"When I was fourteen years old my father died. Afterwards I was sent to Maudling Hall, in the University of Oxford, where I took my degree; after which I removed for Ireland, my mother Elizabeth being

called thither by her father, Mr. Robert Cooke, a reverend divine, pastor of the parish called the Island of Kerry, in the County of Kerry, where I remained not long, but was called to the head town of the county, named Tralee, where I was tutor to Sir Edward Denny's three sons.

"After, by persuasion of friends, I entered into the function of the ministry. I chose for my first text Proverbs xiv., the latter part of the 30th verse." (There is evidently an error here, as the words of this text are, "Envy the rottenness of the bones"; and the correct reading, no doubt is Proverbs xi., verse 30, "He that winneth souls is wise"). He describes his sermon as divided into three heads, an orthodox method of treatment which long after his time continued prevalent.

"Oct. 23, 1640.—The horrid rebellion of Ireland broke forth. In Feb., 1641, it reached us, the whole country being up in rebellion, and two companies besieging us in two small castles, where I saw the miserable destruction of 120 men, women, and children by sword, famine, and many diseases, amongst whom fell my mother Elizabeth and my youngest brother Joseph, both which lie interred there. This was a sad affliction; yet I was comforted by the good end Joseph made, being but eight years old, yet begged of me to pray for him, and gave good assurance of dying in the Lord.

"After two months' siege both castles were surrendered upon articles into the hands of the Irish rebels. Then the Lord removed me to Ballybegg Garrison, where I preached to the poor stripped Protestants there; and passing thence to Ballingarry, an island of the Shannon, I fell sick of a fever, out of which the Lord delivered me.

"Then, having an opportunity, I returned to Ballybegg, Captain Ferreter being my convoy, where I remained in the discharge of my calling until the English army came to carry us off, at which time the enemy burned both the Castle and town of Tralee, and twice set upon us in our march to Cork, but with the power of God we will still beat them.

"Then at Cork I petitioned the Lord Inchiquin, who gave me a pass for England." This nobleman, I take it, was the notorious Murrough O'Brien described in the *Aphorismical Discovery* as "this poor wavering panther Inchiquin, with so many jumps and leapings from King to Parliament, from Parliament to King."—(See Murphy's *Cromwell in Ireland*, Appendix II., page 368).

Spratt continues—"And coming to Youghal in a boat, I embarked in one John Filmer's vessel, which set sail with about six score passengers; but before we were out of sight of land we were all taken by an Algerine pirate, who put the men in chains and stocks. This thing was so grievous that I began to question Providence, and accused Him of injustice in His dealings with me, until the Lord made it appear otherwise by ensuing mercy."

I here break for a moment the course of Spratt's narrative to notice that so early as the end of the twelfth century such piratical seizures by the Algerines were so severely felt, that a systematic effort was made to ransom Christians carried into captivity by them. There is an historical work on this subject, entitled *Annales Ordinis SS. Trinitatis pro Redemptione Captivorum*, by a Father Bonaventure Baron. In this work it is mentioned, that in 1198 Felix de Valois and John de Matha waited on

Innocent III., and submitted to him a project for ransoming captives from the Saracens, who at that period made frequent descents on the shores of the Mediterranean, and carried off multitudes of prisoners to Tunis and Algiers. The Pope sanctioned the formation of an order for the redemption of these captives, which, forty years after its institution, numbered six hundred Convents in France, Italy, Spain, and other countries. It is interesting for us to know that Ireland took part in this truly philanthropic and Christian work, for in the year 1230, in the pontificate of Gregory IX., this order of Trinitarians was introduced into Ireland by certain Scotch fathers, chief of whom was John Comyns of Dunbar; and later on in the century, I believe in 1279, the Trinitarian Convent of Adare, which is popularly known as the Black Abbey, was built by the Earls of Kildare, who endowed it with ample revenues. The monks of this Convent devoted themselves to the object of their institute, viz., the redemption of captives; and Baron, in his book of Annals, already referred to, quotes from the *Book of Adare* the statement that the Irish Trinitarians had ransomed 6,300 captives, and that 40 of the fraternity had, in their efforts to that end, themselves suffered martyrdom. Of this number, the Trinitarian Convent of Adare had furnished a large proportion.

Arthur O'Neill, twice Provincial of his Order in Ireland, after founding some Convents in Scotland, went with two companions to Egypt, where they died martyrs in 1282. Gerald Hubert suffered the same happy death in Palestine in 1291. The *Book of Adare* also commemorates Gregory, Cormac, John, Redmond, Thaddeus O'Higgins, and 27 other martyrs, all of the Convent of Adare, who laid down their lives in distant lands for the redemption of their fellow-men.—(Meehan's *Rise and Fall of the Franciscan Monasteries*, 4th edit., p 287).

It may be noted here in passing, that the thirteenth century was much more fruitful in great men, great measures, and great monuments than many people suppose. It was the age of S. Thomas Aquinas, Innocent III., S. Louis, Albert the Great, Roger Bacon, Giotto, and Dante. It witnessed the birth of the Universities of Oxford and Paris, of the Cathedrals of Cologne and Amiens, of the *Summa Theologiæ*, the *Divine Comedy*, and the *Imitation of Christ*. It was the age in which the English Barons wrung the Magna Charta from King John; in which gunpowder was discovered, the telescope invented, and in which also the principles of political representation and Parliamentary debate sprang into fresh life; in which, lastly, the great nationalities of modern times were settling themselves definitely into their places. But not to digress further. The severe scourge of this Algerine piracy continued for many centuries, as we find Spratt and his companions in misery captured off the coast of Cork in 1641 by these pests of humanity. Davis's poem, "The Sack of Baltimore," refers to the same subject. To return to the Autobiography:

"Upon my arrival in Algiers I found pious Christians, which changed my former thoughts of God, which was that He dealt more hard with me than with other of His servants. God was pleased to guide for me, and those relations of mine taken with me, in a providential ordering of civil patrons for us, who gave me more liberty than ordinary, especially to me, who preached the Gospel to my poor countrymen, amongst whom it pleased God to make me an instrument of much good.

"I had not stayed long there but I was like to be freed by one Captain

Wilde, a pious Christian; but on a sudden I was sold and delivered to a Mussulman, dwelling with his family in the town, upon which change and sudden disappointment I was very sad. My patron asked me the reason, and withal uttered these comfortable words, 'God is great!' which took such impression as strengthened my faith in God, considering thus with myself, Shall this Turkish Mahometan teach me, who am a Christian, my duty of faith and dependence upon God."

"An. Dom. 1645.—I remember there was a canvas boat made in our meeting house in Algiers, which was carried forth and hid in a brake of canes by the sea side, which carried five of my consorts over the Mediterranean Sea to the Majorca Island in six days. The reason of my mentioning this is because of three signal providences which appeared relating to them. The first when they had been three days at sea, and all in a despairing and starving condition, it pleased God that a tortoise sprang up by their boat whom they took and eat his flesh and drank his blood, which very much encouraged them to go forward. The second was their lying down all to sleep the fifth day upon the discovery of the high land Tramontire without any sentinels, and that they should all awake before their leaky boat sank. The third relating to myself, which oftentimes I have seriously with great admiration admired—viz., that I had not been seized upon and made to pay the ransom for them that ran away, seeing I was much suspected to have a hand in contriving the boat. But providence so ordered that I was never questioned; although a Moor who dwelt over against our meeting house seeing me one day upon the mole viewing their ships, frowned and grinded his teeth at me, which made me ever after keep close until I got away. During my abode there they took five sail of English vessels; and their Armadores kept an account of 1,700 sail of Christian ships they had taken. The Lord stir up the heart of Christian princes to root out that nest of pirates." (This was not accomplished until the bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth in 1816, when the total abolition of Christian slavery was secured).

"After this a bond of £1,000 preserved in my pocket at sea, when all else was lost, was now like to be lost, the chest wherein it lay being broken up by thieves.

"After this God stirred up the heart of Captain Wilde to be an active instrument for me at Leghorn, in Italy, amongst the merchants there to contribute liberally towards my ransom, especially a Mr. John Collier. After the Captain returned to Algiers he paid my ransom, which amounted to 200 cobes. Upon this a petition was presented by the English captives for my staying amongst them, which he showed me, and asked me what I would do in that case. I told him he was an instrument under God of my liberty, and I would be at his disposing. He answered no, I was a free man, and should be at my own disposing. Then I replied, I will stay, considering that I might be more serviceable to my country by my continuing in enduring afflictions with the people of God than to enjoy liberty at home. Two years afterwards a proclamation issued that all free men must be gone. I then got my free card, which cost 50 cobes, and departed with several of my countrymen to Provence, where I found the English merchants very civil to me."

"At T—— I embarked in a vessel bound to London. We touched at Malaga, where I went ashore to refresh myself. From thence we put to

sea again, and coming upon the coast of Cornwall the Vice-Admiral Baltin invited me on board his ship, and kept me a time as chaplain to his squadron. And going to the Downs I parted from him and went to London, thence to a kinsman, one Mr. Thomas Spratt, minister of Greenwich, who carried me with him into Devonshire, where I was preferred to be a preacher in a parish called Membry, where I continued one year, thence I was placed in a parish called Withycombe, where I preached divers years, and the Lord wrought by my ministry for the conversion of some and the building up of others.

"After, I had a design for Ireland about private occasions and to visit old relations, when the Lord opened a door of settlement for me in a place in the County of Cork called Mitchelstown (spelled in the Autobiography Michaells Towne), where I continued for a certain time preaching the Gospel. From thence I was removed to a parish four miles off in the County of Limerick called Galbally; where I found some good people, and continued three years amongst them.

Here again for a moment a break may be made in the quotations from the Autobiography, as we have now reached the close of Spratt's captivity; and find him once again in Ireland.

The Mr. Thomas Spratt, his kinsman, minister of Greenwich, just referred to, was the father of Dr. Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, an historian and poet, who was born in 1636 and died in 1713. He wrote the *History of the Royal Society*, the *History of the Rye House Plot*, a *Life of Cowley*, and a few poems. This prelate is frequently referred to in Lord Macaulay's *History of England*. He assisted at the Coronation of William and Mary: an infamous attempt to ruin him was made by hiding a treasonable document in a flower-pot in his palace at Bromley. This was done by a ruffian named Blackhead, acting in partnership with an accomplice named Young. The plot, however, was discovered: and Lord Macaulay observes, that although all the Bishop's papers were strictly examined "much good prose was found, and probably some bad verse, but no treason." Blackhead confessed his share in the crime, but Young attempted to brazen it out, saying to the Bishop before the Privy Council—"There is such a thing as impeachment, my lord. When Parliament sits you shall hear more of me." "God give you repentance," answered the Bishop; "for depend upon it, you are in much more danger of being damned than I of being impeached." Lord Macaulay says his "account of this plot is chiefly taken from Spratt's relation of the wicked contrivance of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young, 1692. There are very few better narratives in the language."

We have some little difficulty in fixing the exact date of Devereux Spratt's settlement in Mitchelstown. There is an old deed in the possession of the Spratt family, dated June 18th, 1658, in which it is stated that he then acquired in fee farm grant for ever a certain portion consisting of 55 Irish acres of the Ballybegg Estate from his friend Sir William Fenton. Therefore he probably resided in Mitchelstown in that year, though not regularly appointed rector of the parish until 1661.

Returning again to the Autobiography, we find him saying:—

"Upon the restoration of King Charles II. I was earnestly invited by my honoured friend, Sir Wm. Fenton, to return to Mitchelstown, which I did, and continued there preaching the Gospel the space of three years,

until a subscription was pressed upon me by M. L. B. C., which I refused. Then, May 26th, 1663, there was sequestration issued out upon my livings, and June 3rd after I had a summons, threatening excommunication. So I resigned and sat still a certain time, waiting upon God, not knowing for the present what to do."

The Sir William Fenton referred to in this paragraph was the son of a Sir Geoffrey Fenton who came to Ireland in 1579. Sir William married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Maurice FitzGibbon, who inherited the estates of the White Knight; their daughter and heiress married Sir John King, who was created Baron Kingston by Charles II. in 1660.

What Devereux Spratt refers to by "subscription was pressed upon me by M. L. B. C." for a time puzzled me very much, but I believe the solution is this: these four letters mean Michael, Lord Bishop of Cork. In this year, 1660, Dr. Michael Boyle, son of the Archbishop of Tuam, was appointed Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. This prelate was afterwards translated and re-translated to Dublin and Armagh, and with the Primacy held the office of Lord High Chancellor. While in Dublin he beautified the Palace of St. Sepulchre's. This ancient residence of the Archbishops of Dublin stands near St. Patrick's Cathedral, and is now used as a police barrack. Weighed down with infirmities, Primate Boyle died in Dublin in the year 1702, and was buried at midnight under the altar in St. Patrick's. The initials M. L. P. I., later in the Autobiography, doubtless refer to him as Michael, Lord Primate of Ireland.

Of his domestic life, when settled at Mitchelstown, Devereux Spratt, gives the following account:—"I met there one Ensign White, who sold me Torbey and part of Ballybeg at 6s. 8d. per acre, which I still enjoy and keep by God's guidance." This property is still in possession of the Spratt family. Allowing for the different value of money in Charles II.'s reign, 6s. 8d. per acre seems a very moderate price for the fee-simple of a property. He says:—"After I had built upon the premises, I had thoughts of marriage, and so to change my condition; and it pleased God at that time to present me with an object suitable, and a helper meet for me, viz., Mary Palgrave Cubett, to whom I was married, with her father, James Cubett's, consent, and at his house at Tepper, nigh the Tlass, April 6th, An. Dom. 1660, by a reverend and godly divine, one Mr. Daniel Curray, who some years after, coming into the County Cork to visit his Christian friends, he fell among the bogs, and getting cold, came at last to my house at Torbey, where an old distemper falling upon him, he lay sick about half a year, and so he died, and he is interred in the chancel at Mitchelstown in my burying-place.

"Sep. 13th, 1673.—The Lord sent a dreadful judgment of continued rain for many months together, whereby the harvest was like to be all lost; the judgment continued and a famine followed it." There are many indications of the deep personal piety of the Author to be found in the Autobiography, who frequently set apart special days for the examination of his conscience.

Under Oct. 17th, An. Dom. 1685, he notes that "Thousands of poor French Protestants fled into England and Ireland, where they had great sums of money raised for them. I collected in the Union of Tipperary of persons, with myself, who gave no less than £7. I set apart a day

of humiliation to seek the Lord for them, for spiritual support under suffering."

The year 1660 has already been referred to as that in which Devereux Spratt was appointed Rector of Mitchelstown, and as it was in the same year that Sir John King was raised to the peerage as Baron Kingston, by Charles II., a very interesting and honourable incident in the life of this nobleman may here be fittingly noticed:—Bishop Heber MacMahon, who commanded an Irish army defeated at the battle of Scariff-hollis, was captured soon after near Enniskillen by a party of horse despatched for that purpose by Major-General Sir John King, the Governor of the town. The Bishop was committed to prison to await the sentence of General Coote, and while in prison was treated with much humanity by Sir John King, who visited him, and resolved if possible to save his life; with this end in view, he wrote to General Coote, asking him to spare the prisoner; his intercession, however, was fruitless, the reply being that the Bishop should be hanged forthwith. The despatch which brought this letter enclosed the death-warrant, and on perusing it Sir John King thought he detected some legal informality, which justified him in postponing the execution till he had made a last appeal for the prisoner's life. But this renewed effort was as unsuccessful as his former one, and he received an angry reply rebuking him for remissness, and charging him to lose no more time in consigning the Bishop to the gallows. Sir John was reluctantly obliged to convey this sad news to the prisoner, whom he provided with a priest, and he absented himself from the execution. After it was over he allowed some sympathising friends to remove the remains for burial to Devenish Island, where they rest under the shadow of Saint Lasarian's Oratory.

Before concluding the notice of Devereux Spratt's Clerical appointments, the following may be noticed:—

"Jan. 24th, 1668.—I was removed to an English plantation newly settled in the town of Tipperary, who unanimously gave their consent for my living as Pastor and teacher amongst them, and so I got titles for that place, where I still remain."

Dr. Brady, in his *Diocesan Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*, gives the following list of Spratt's appointments:—

From 1641 to 1664, Chancellor of Ardfert; from 1661 to 1663, Prebendary of Brigown; from 1676 to 1685, Prebendary of Lattin, Diocese of Emly; in 1668, Rector of Tipperary; he was also Rector of Kilgobbin and Vicar of Stradbally, Diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe."

Some of Devereux Spratt's experiences connected with the tenure of land are amusing and worthy of notice. As we have already seen, he bought land in the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown for 6s. 8d. per acre. I quote from the Autobiography again:—

"July 15th, 1671.—One, Patrick Condon, who rented my retrenchments from the Lord Kingston of Ballybeg, began his pranks disturbing my tenants and pounding their cattle; and March 12th, he gave new alarms of war with many threats. Aug. 28th, two actions were commenced; I got a reference to the Lord President and to the Chief Justice. At the hearing I saw much of God in a seasonable guidance. The report went on my side. Not long after, Condon still persisting in his malice, being overcome with drink at a certain feast, stole away privately from the rest of

the company, his horse threw him in a dry ditch and broke his neck, so he died."

"30th Aug., 1681.—There was a dangerous combination against me by T. P. and J. S., to put a cheat upon me about a parcel of glebe and tithe, which accordingly they did to my considerable loss." In the year 1687 we find him at Clonmel Assizes about ejectments, so that until the date of his death he was worried with legal proceedings.

A few words by way of summary are now offered. The MS. of this Autobiography is still in possession of the Spratt family. It consists of about one hundred closely written pages, dealing in a regular and systematic way with theology and religion; and also of thirty pages of closely-written personal narrative. This second part of the Diary was published as a pamphlet by the late Vice-Admiral Spratt, R.N., C.B., F.R.S. (a direct descendant of Rev. Devereux Spratt), in the year 1886. This distinguished officer was an honorary member of the Archæological Institutes of Berlin and Rome, and published in the year 1865 a work, in two volumes, entitled *Travels and Researches in Crete*.

The spelling of the extracts made from the Autobiography in this paper has been modernized, but the style has been closely followed. It is very clear and pointed, and is a proof, in addition to the classical quotations which are to be found in it, that Devereux Spratt had profited by his studies at Oxford University. His Latin and Greek are professional, so to speak, being taken from the Septuagint version of the Psalms and from the writings of St. Augustine. From this Father he quotes a celebrated passage well known to most theologians, and uses it in a shortened form as if he felt quite at home with it. The passage in full is "Accedit verbum ad elementum et fit sacramentum." He shortens it into "Adsit verbum et fit sacramentum." There is a marked absence of any obsolete words in the Autobiography, which is noteworthy, as the spelling is often very old-fashioned.

One of the few words of this kind is "flam." "He puts me off with a flam" (an old word for falsehood or deception). Still it is to be found in the song in Kingsley's *Alton Locke* :—

"And their pockets full they crams  
By their patriotic flams."

As regards Devereux Spratt's eventful career, undoubtedly the most notable and praiseworthy incident in it was his remaining in voluntary captivity to support and sustain his fellow-countrymen in their affliction after his own ransom had been paid, and continuing with them until obliged by the Algerines to return to England. There is a memorial tablet to him in the English Church at Algiers, as there ought to be; and there is at Mitchelstown the Brass already described. To a parochial record of this kind one should naturally attach a great value, not merely on antiquarian grounds, but because it commemorates an act of Christ-like self-denial, that well deserves to be held in grateful and lasting remembrance. There is also, I think, a very touching fidelity on Spratt's part to the Church of his ordination. He was an Englishman by birth, an Oxford man by education, and his early Clerical career, begun in Kerry, had witnessed the terrible scenes of 1641, amid which his mother and brother had died, and from which he himself narrowly escaped



with his life; yet not long after his release from captivity—after a brief interval of Clerical work in the Diocese of Exeter—we find him again in Ireland, where he remained until his death in 1688—an evidence of his fidelity to the Church of his ordination, and also an indication of that attractive and fascinating power which Ireland has so often exercised over settlers within her borders.

Copy of inscription on a Memorial in the Church of Holy Trinity, Algiers:—"To perpetuate the memory of the Reverend Devereux Spratt, who with a hundred and twenty of his countrymen was captured by an Algerine Pirate within sight of the shores of Ireland in 1641, and sold into slavery at Algiers. When his freedom was subsequently purchased, he refused to avail himself of it, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the People of God than to enjoy liberty at home."

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## The Council Book of Bandon Bridge, 1765-1840.

By ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.



**T**HIS volume, although written by many hands, is, in greater part, a clear and bold manuscript of 596 pp., measuring 15 inches high and 9¾ inches wide.

Fresh from the binder's hands it is a noble volume in whole vellum, with uncut leaves, and illuminated title page, designed by one of the foundation members of this society, Mr. Vyncomb of Hollywood, County Down.

The book commences with a list of oaths of office which were taken by the Provost, Burgess, Common-Councilman, Town Clerk or Steward, Freeman, Constable, Attorney and Clerk of the Market Jury. It contains a few memoranda of apprenticeships commencing in 1760, which throw some light upon the staple trades and industries of the town, where the manufacture of woollen cloths and linen fabrics in their many varieties prospered, and afforded employment to the families who had settled in its immediate neighbourhood under the protection of its walls and bastions. It is much to be regretted that the earlier minutes of this Corporation cannot be consulted, as all trace of the old Council Book has disappeared, although it must have been known to Bennett, who in his history has only alluded to it in the most brief and passing way. Its records would probably have commenced in or about anno 1610, when King James I. granted certain privileges and patents to the town, such as tolls, markets, fairs, and customs, etc., etc.

From the general character of the Council Book of 1765-1840, the minutes would not be of sufficient interest to publish *in extenso*, but a series of extracts can be culled with advantage from their pages, which would be valued by the descendants of the families who were the pioneers and settlers in what Spenser, called "The pleasant Bandon crowned with many a wood."

EXTRACTS FROM THE COUNCIL BOOK OF BANDON, 1765-1840.

The list of Indentures commences on February 3, 1760.

- 3rd Feb., 1750. William, son of John Richardson, to Gregory Cole and Alice Cole, his wife, for seven years to instruct him in Linen Weaving.
- 24th July, 1761. Benjamin, son of John Hosford, to Jonathan Wheeler of Bandon, to learn the art of combing and cambled Weaving.
- 2nd Feb., 1766. William, son of John Parrott of Bandon, to Wm. and Catherine Roe, to learn Shoemaking.
- 1st March, 1766. Edward Duke, son of Edward Duke Minhear, of Bandon, Victualler, to Edward Duke Minhear his father, and Mary his mother, to learn said Edward the father's art which he now useth. Arthur Bernard, Town Clerk.
- 25th Dec., 1768. Lewis, son of Thomas Good, decd., to his grandfather Wm. Lewis, for 7 years, to learn Wool Combing and double Worsted Weaving.
- 24th June, 1771. Robert, son of Robert Lisson to Wm. Roe and Catherine, his wife, 7 years, to learn Shoemaking.
- 25th March, 1775. John Callaghan, grandson of Wm. Lewis, to Geo. Sealy, Esq., for 7 years.
- 24th June, 1775. Indenture between John, son of John Regan of East Gully, to John Rogers of Sugar lane, Linnen Weaver, for 7 years.
- 19th Nov., 1779. Jonathan, son of Jonathan Bassett, decd., to Thomas Biggs. jr.
- 1st Nov., 1779. Richard Daunt, son of Ann Popham, to Thomas Biggs aforesaid, for 7 years. Indenture dated 15th March, 1780.
- 11th Nov., 1782. Joseph, son of Thos. Giles deceased, apprenticed to Geo. Sealy, Esq., for 7 years to learn the art of Woolecombing.
- 22nd July, 1783. William, son of Robert Morgan, apprenticed to Geo. Sealy, Esq., aforesaid.

"Borough of Bandon Bridge. At a general assembly of the Provost and Burgesses of sd. Corporation. Before Jonas Tanner, Esq., Provost thereof, this 31st day of Jany., 1765.

"Whereas, by the late inundation wch happened on the fifteenth Inst., the late Bridge of the Town of Bandon was carried away, and the communication from one side to the other of sd River is cut off, by wch the inhabitants of said Town are great sufferers, and as it is thought the sum of Twenty Guiueas will be sufficient to repair the breach made by sd flood near the Bridge of Innishannon so as to make a communication for carriages to and from said Town of Bandon to Corke and other places. We therefore consent that sd sum or any part thereof as shall be necessary shall be immediately paid out in making said passage, to be paid hereafter out of the revenues of said Corporation, under the direction of the Provost, Burgesses, and common Council of sd Corporation.

"JONAS TANNER, Provost.	JOHN SEALY.
"ARTR. BERNARD.	FRANC. TRAVERS.
"GEORGE SEALY.	JAMES BERNARD."

"At a general assembly of the Provost and Free Burgesses, held at the South Market house in said Borough before Jona. Tanner, Esq., Provost there, this — day of February, 1765.

"Whereas by the great inundation on the fifteenth day of Jany. last, a great part of the Town of Bandon was overflow'd, by which many of the inhabitants were

great sufferers, and some so much distressed as to be under the necessity of accepting some publick benevolence. We therefore, in order to relieve such of them as are in greatest want of our assistance, do agree that the sum of Sixty-one pounds, eight shillings and sixpence shall be immediately borrowed from James Bernard, Esqre., who propos'd to lend said sum, and according did pay the same to Jona. Tanner, Esq., Provost of said Bor., to be by him given to the following persons agreeable to the sums to their names annex'd. To witt:

"To James Thelley	..	£11	7	6	"To Aldwell Ireland	..	£11	7	6
" Richard Moxley	..	1	2	9	" Jos. Olliffe	..	2	5	6
" Jerh. Sullivan	..	3	8	3	" Thos. Stephens	..	1	2	9
" Humpty. Harrington	..	2	5	6	" The Widow Williams	..	1	2	9
" John Davies, the sum of	..	3	8	3	" Henry Holmes	..	2	5	6
" Mary Kelly	..	1	2	9	" The Widow of Geo.				
" Nicholas Farr	..	1	2	9	Davies	..	3	3	8
" John Carbery	..	1	2	9	" Edward Browne	..	1	2	9
" Mary Hunter	..	1	2	9	" The Widow Burnham	..	1	2	9
" Thele, Daughter of James					" Mary Rice	..	3	8	3
Thele	..	5	18	9	" Henry Harding	..	1	2	9
" Saml, Martin	..	1	2	9					

"And we agree and order that the said sum of Sixty-one pounds, eight shillings and sixpence shall be paid to the said James Bernard, on or before the 25th day of March, 1766, out of the revenues of said Corporation, and whereas the sum of one hundred pounds for some years past was allow'd the Provost of sd Corporation to defray the expenses of entertaining the members of the same on the day of Election of Provost, and on other days and times, it is therefore agreed and ordered that the Provost for the ensuing year shall not have any sallary, and all entertainments for the ensuing year shall be at some publick house, and the expence attending them and all other expenses attending the Provostship, shall be paid by the Treasurer out of the revenue of the Corporation. And whereas the Bridge on the River Bandon was by the sd inundation carried away, and it is thought necessary a proper boat should be provided to carry on a communication from the north to the south side of the Town of Bandon. We do therefore agree and order that any sum not exceeding twenty pounds shall be expended in securing a boat and other necessaries for conveying passengers over said river, which same shall be repaid the person who shall expend the same, out of the revenues of the said Corporation.

"JONA. TANNER, Provost,     ARTHUR BERNARD.  
 "GEORGE SEALY.               FRANCIS TRAVERSE.  
 "RICH. SAVAGE."

"At a general assembly of the Provost, Free Burgesses, and Common Council, the 24th of June, at the South Court-House, the following persons were appointed to applot the County Rate for March vth, 1763, to August, 1763, amounting to £9 5s. 7d., and £6 os. od. for the Bellman's sallary. The undernamed persons to meet at Mr. Dan Leonard's on the 8th day of July next—Messrs. Francis Travers, Richd. Dowden, and Thomas Wheeler, for the South side; Messrs. John Travers, Thos. Holland, and Con Callaghan, for the North side.

"26th September, 1765—James Bernard, Esq., who was appointed Treasurer of this Corporation for the last year, did this day give up his Accts., by wch. it appeared that the sum of twenty-five pounds six shillings and sevenpence halfpenny was

remaining in his hands, wch. he paid over to Jona. Tanner, Esq., Provost, and we do appoint him, the said Jona. Tanner, Treasurer for the ensuing year, and we do order that the sum of twenty pounds stg. shall be paid to the said Jona. Tanner, which, wth the sum of eighty pounds already paid him, compleats the sum of one hundred pounds for his sallary for the year of his Provostship.

"JONA. TANNER, Provost.	FRANCES TRAVERS.
"ARTR. BERNARD.	RICHARD SAVAGE.
"GEORGE SEALY.	ISAAC HEWETT."

(*To be continued.*)

## Historical and Topographical Notices of Cork, compiled chiefly from Manuscript Sources.

"*Pietas Corcagiensis.*"

BY COLONEL T. A. LUNHAM, C.B., M.A., M.R.I.A.

"*Historia vero testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriæ, magistra vitæ, nuntia vetustatis.*"—Cic. *De Orat.*, 2, 9, 36.

### ST. ANNE SHANDON.



HIS parish was created and formed out of the parish of Shandon in 1738 under its present name by an act of Privy Council which defines its bounds. The Act divides St. Paul's and St. Anne's from St. Mary Shandon, and forms them into new parishes; the Earls of Kildare and Barrymore, the patrons, consenting to such division by writings under their hands. Lord Barrymore is now said to be represented by — Stawell.

### ST. CATHERINE'S PARISH.

The exact boundaries, or precise situation of this ancient parish are now unknown. It has been long united to, if not merged in, that of St. Mary Shandon; the church totally demolished, and its site undiscoverable. So early as 1628 the church was not in repair (*Smith*, vol. i. p. 69). *Smith* adds that "anciently the Lord Barry presented to St. Catherine's, and the Lords Roche formerly were patrons of the rectory of St. Mary Shandon and the Bishop of the Vicarship." Wherever situate, the parish formed part of the possessions of Chore Abbey (Midleton), and after the dissolution was granted by Queen Elizabeth's patent to John FitzEdward FitzGerald, as appears by a record or entry thereof in the Auditor General's Office, Dublin. The FitzGerald's forfeited in the rebellion of 1641.

That the Church of St. Catherine was demolished as early as 1617 appears from an official Act, recorded in the Diocesan Registry Book of Cork, whereby the Bishop in that year provides for the spiritual concerns

of the parish by annexing it to St. Mary Shandon, in such manner as to commit the care of souls to the rector of the latter parish. The book seems a good deal injured by time, and parts of the entry obliterated, but the following words are legible:—

“By God’s providence, Cork, Cloyne and Ross. To the inhabitants of St. Francis, commonly called Shandon, Abbey, St. Cathelin *als.* St. Catherine, and of and upon the lands within the precincts of the said place, and of every of the same without the North Gate of the City of Cork, and to every of the said inhabitants of the said place and precinct and of an-ther. Greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know ye, that I have by my power, so far forth as the laws and statutes of the land will suffer and permit, ordained and appointed, and by these presents do ordain and appoint, the Vicar of St. Mary Shandon, now being, and his successors of the said place, and precincts of St. Francis Abbey, St. Cathalin, *als.* St. Catherine, and Gil Abbey, and the inhabitants, and every of the inhabitants thereof, aforesaid, to have the charge and care of souls adjacent and adjoining to the said parish Church of St. Mary Shandon, aforesaid, and no other proper and peculiar parish Church or Churches, than of Abbeys or dissolved religious houses belonging to the same, willing and requiring by these presents the said inhabitants to resort, from time to time, or at all times, hereafter, upon Sundays and holidays, appointed in the Churches of England and Ireland, to the said parish Church of St. Mary Shandon, and to pay to the Vicar, Parish Clerk, and Sexton of the same, and to no other, such rights and duties, as for weddings, christenings, and burials, and other such spiritual and ecclesiastical services, are, and shall be due and payable. In witness whereof I have to these presents set my hand and episcopal seal.

“ Given at Bishop’s Court the day and year above written.

“ WILLIAM, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.”

The date is obliterated, but that of the article in the registry next following on the same page is 1617.

[William Lyon was a native of Chester, educated at Oxford; Chaplain to Lord Grey (Lord Deputy of Ireland); Vicar of Naas, 1573. Consecrated Bishop of Ross in 1582 by patent dated May 12; and on Nov. 12, 1583, the Sees of Cork and Cloyne were given him *in commendam*; to hold during the Queen’s pleasure; afterwards, by a patent dated May 17, 1586, the three Sees of Cork, Cloyne and Ross were united in his favour. He appears to have been a prelate of an active and liberal spirit. He built the palace at Cork in 1588, and another at Ross, afterwards burned by the rebels. He greatly improved the revenues of his Sees, and died at Cork at a very advanced age, Oct. 4, 1617. (Cotton’s *Fasti*, vol. i. p. 223.)]

From the foregoing Act it appears that the Bishop provided for the spiritual concerns of St. Catherine’s parish, then an inappropriate rectory in the family of the FitzGerald, and remitted the inhabitants to the parish Church of St. Mary Shandon, at a period when the Act enforcing attendance at the parish church by penalties was in full force. In fact it is clear that St. Catherine’s was then in ruin. The Act of the 14 & 15 Car. II., enacted that during the next twenty years, the Chief Governor, with the assent of the Privy Council, etc., might unite parishes in perpetuity, the patronage to become alternate. It may be presumed that the perpetual union of St. Mary’s and St. Catherine’s took place under that Act, but the Privy Council books having been burned after the passing of that Act in 1711, no evidence of such union now exists.

Anno. 1660. Edward FitzGerald, probably under Elizabeth's grant, was impropiator. Thus the Visitation Book of that year :—

“ Rectoria de Shandon } Thos. Goodman,  
     Vicaria id.         } Compt.”

“ Rectoria de St. Catherine, Ed. FitzGerald, Impropiator.”

FitzGerald appears to have immediately after forfeited this impropiation, for in the Visitation Book of 1668 there appears the following entry :—

“ Rec. et Vic. de Shandon, Thos. Goodman. Rec. Impropiat. St. Catherine Spectat ad Shandon, racione confiscationis ejusdem.

In the Visitation Book of 1669, the first record is found in the registry of the patronage being alternate, thus—

“ Comes Kildare, } Thos. Goodman, Clericus, Rect. et Vic.  
   “ Comes Barrymore } Eccl. Paroch. de Shandon prope  
     alternatione patroni } Cork, Institutus fuit, 26 Ap., 1661.

St. Catherine's is not named, probably in consequence of its becoming part of Shandon by union. The Visitation Book, 1670, states—

“ Rect. et Vic. de Shandon, Thomas Goodman, in presentationem Comes de Kildare et Barrymore (*sic.*). Rect. impropiat St. Catherine, Thomas Goodman, per Literas Patentes Domini Regis, racione confiscationis ejusdem.”

#### GRANTS.

Christ Church College, a slated stone house, called the College of Christ Church, with all the buildings thereof, near the church of Christ Church, viz., on the south side thereof, lately in the tenure of Walter Coppinger and Catherine Monsfield; rent, 7s. 8d., Irish; granted to Arthur Savage, Knt., Privy Councillor, 9th Feb., 13 Jac. I.; also the castle, town, and lands of North Maghen, *als.* Maghen, or Mahon, with fishing-weir in the Harbour of Cork; South Maghen, 2 acres; Baltrasney, near Ballinloghy, 4 acres; rent, 8s., Irish.

To Sir J. FitzEdmond FitzGerald, of Cloyne, the old broken and ruinous castle, called the King's Castle, on the south side of the Quay of Cork, near and upon the wall of the City.

Ardarostig, part of Roche's lands, to Sir Hans Hamilton, 108 acres; conveyance to Edmund Roche, of Trabolgan, consideration £965, of townlands of Glanagoule, containing 1651 acres, Killuntaine 905 a. 16 p., Barony of Barrymore; estate of Walter Coppinger and James his son, attained June 27, 13 Jac. I.

Grant of Dundanion Castle to Sir James Sempil, Knt., a native of Scotland.

May 18, 9th Jac. I., grant to Pat. Tirry, Esq., ferry over the river and Port of Cork, to be held at Donegall, where the passage was then kept, viz., from the Cantred of Kerricurrihy to the Great Island.

#### THE RED ABBEY, CORK.

When the Red Abbey Sugarhouse was in operation, a man, cleanly clad, obtained employment as a labourer. While thus engaged he was remarked for strict attention to his duties, punctuality, and, above all, taciturnity, holding no conversation with his fellow-labourers. Even at

dinner-hour he seldom left the premises, contenting himself with a crust of bread. At length, one day, watching his opportunity, he availed himself of the absence of the workmen at dinner, repaired to the great window of the abbey, opened a stone recess in the side of the window, and having taken something thereout, left the premises, and was never after seen. On the place being examined a few candle ends were found, and some papers but just destroyed, illegible from damp. Conjecture was made in vain as to what he had taken. Some thought from the candle ends that he had suddenly wrenched them out of some valuable candlesticks which he removed; others suspected manuscripts, relics, or money. It is said that the bells of the Red Abbey steeple are buried somewhere in the abbey grounds, that the secret of the place is vested in three of the Augustinian friars of Brunswick Street Chapel, and that when one is dying he communicates it to another, uninitiated, with a charge never to reveal it, except when in *articulo mortis*. (MSS., R.I.A.)

A similar legend is preserved regarding the MacCarthy treasure buried in the lake of Blarney, the secret of its locality being transmitted under like conditions.

#### BARRY OGE.

In the rebellion of 1641 Barry Oge was among the first to take up arms against the English, and being master of the camp at Belgooly, where he, James Mellifont, and others their confederates, were sworn on oath by Father Donough, to be true to the Romish cause, that they should, to the utmost of their power and to the hazard of their lives and fortunes, oppose and fight all Protestants whatsoever, either English or Irish, until all were expelled the Kingdom. This oath the loyal and true friends of Charles I. asseverated upon their knees, and, among other atrocious acts that same night, Barry Oge, Mellifont, and his son, went to a neck of land between the harbour and Oysterhaven of Kinsale, collected all the cattle, horses, cows, etc., belonging to the inhabitants of Kinsale, took them to the camp, and divided them among the troops. They killed one Englishman whom they found tending his sheep, and hung up six other Englishmen and one woman in the camp of Belgooly. (*Ibid.*)

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#### Notes and Queries.

**A Memorial of 1798.**—Through the kindness of Messrs. Spink & Son, of London, I am enabled to describe an engraved copper memorial medal of William Orr. It is exactly the size of a crown piece when measured inside the milled edge, and is pierced for suspension. The obverse contains the emblems of a harp and cap of liberty, with the legend, "Remember Wm. Orr," and on the reverse, "May Orr's fate nerve the impartial arm to annul the wrongs of Erin." William Orr suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Carrickfergus, on October 14th, 1798. During the time that elapsed between the dates of his trial and execution, he was attended by Father Quigly and two Presbyterian ministers, who, after his execution, carried his body to a Presbyterian meeting-house, where

two medical men endeavoured to restore him to life by injecting the blood of a calf into his veins. Not having succeeded, his body was laid in state, and his funeral was attended by a numerous company of United Irishmen. The cap he wore was cut into small shreds and distributed among them; and Musgrave further relates that they, in every part of the kingdom, wore in memory of him some kind of emblem, in rings, lockets and bracelets. This medal was one for a like purpose.

R. D.

**The Walls of Youghal in the 17th Century.**—[From what we read in the following note of the state of the walls of Youghal in the 17th century, it seems a wonder that any portion of them should be left standing at the present day; but that this is the case our readers are aware from the persistent efforts made by our late member, Mr. M. J. C. Buckley (whose lamented death took place at Youghal in August, 1904), to get the Urban Council of that town to take due steps to preserve what remains of their ancient Town Walls. We trust that the latter body will not much longer delay in their very creditable decision to follow out Mr. Buckley's excellent suggestion, and thereby not only reflect credit on themselves, but add materially to the attractions of their ancient borough, by the judicious preservation of what happily is left of its historic Town Walls.]

"In the year 1631 Captain John Finsham and Captain Christopher Burge presented a petition to King Charles I. relative to several abuses and neglects committed by the townsmen of Youghal concerning the repair of their walls and fortifications, praying His Majesty would be pleased to grant them the management of the said repairs, and the collection of the petty customs, and refer the same to whatever committee he thought fit, with power to enquire what sums were received and how expended; and that the petitioners might receive the remainder of the said customs, towards repairing the walls and making a platform. The petition further represented that these customs amounted to about £100 per annum, which the Corporation received since the wars; but that they had not expended £50 upon the walls in that time, which were become weak and ruinous. That there was no place to mount ordnance to defend the harbour, which had encouraged pirates several times to enter the bay and surprise and carry off ships riding in the same—the town and fortifications being so weak that two ships with ease might batter down the walls and surprise the town. That one Ensign Steward obtained a grant for rectifying these abuses and for building a fort to defend the town and harbour, upon which letters were directed to the Earl of Cork, and to the Lord President, directing them to examine the defects and to certify their knowledge of them; but the said Steward so demeaned himself in his demands (not pertinent to his grant), and so opposed the said committees, that the Earl treated with the Mayor and his brethren, who undertook to build a platform at the key (quay) for the defence of the town and harbour. But they did not perform their agreement, which was made five years since; neither is there one piece of ordnance mounted in the town, which is subject to great danger. This petition was referred to the Lords' Committee for Irish affairs, signed at Whitehall, April 3rd, 1631; upon which an Order of Privy Seal was directed to the Lords Justices of Ireland that



they might enquire into the matter; and if they find the allegations of the petition to be true, that letters patent might be granted to the said Captains Finsham and Christopher Burge, to receive the remainder of the said customs and collect them for the future, for building of a new platform and the repair of the walls. Dated at Westminster, April 17th, An. Regnante 7. By His Majesty's Command. . . That the repairs thus sanctioned were carried out seems evident from the following fact. "In Queen Anne's wars with France a French privateer came into the bay of Youghal, and from thence sent her boat well armed into the harbour to plunder, which, on landing at Snugborough, they had begun to do, by taking away some linen drying on the hedges there. The townsmen immediately beat to arms and manned the Fort. The gunner levelled one of the guns and fired at the boat. The ball was seen to take the water on the hither side of the boat and then to pass over her, which caused the Monsieurs to hasten away as fast as they could. . . . In the time of Thomas Lord (from whose *Ancient and Present State of Youghal*, published in that town in 1784, the present narrative is taken), the walls, he writes, are ranged along the top of the hill almost the entire length of the town; they are flanked with some old towers, which with the walls are at present weak and in a state of decay. The gates, being ruinous, were some time since taken down, and not a vestige of them now remains."

J. C.

**The Volunteers of 1782.**—The following is a correct list of the officers of the Mitchelstown Volunteers of this County, and the date of their enrolment. This cavalry corps consisted of one troop. Cavalry of the County of Cork—Mitchelstown Independent Light Dragoons. Enrolled 1774; uniform scarlet, faced black, silver epaulettes, yellow helmets, white buttons; furniture, goat skin, edged black. Officers in 1782:—Colonel, Viscount Kingsborough; Lieut.-Colonel, Henry Cole Bowen; Major, James Badham Thornhill; Captain, Harmer Spratt; Lieutenant, William Raymond; Cornet, William Alsop; Chaplain, Thomas Bushe, Rector of Brigown and Chaplain of the College; Surgeon, David Fitzgerald; Secretary, John Ryan.—Gibson's *History of Cork*, McNevin's *History of the Volunteers of 1782*.

COURTENAY MOORE, Canon, M.A.



**Enquiry.**—Is annexed an Irish Crest? or could any member give the name of the family it belonged to. No information can be found of it in England; but it is said to belong to an old Irish family of the name of Dixon. It cannot be traced back further than the 18th century.

J. O. T.

# Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

"Sacerdotes Domini induantur justitiam, et Sancti Tui exultent."

## The Life of Saint Fin Barre.

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY COLONEL T. A. LUNHAM, C.B.,  
M.A., M.R.I.A.

### PREFACE.



OF the two Latin Lives contained in the Fasciculus printed by the late Dr. Caulfield in 1864, I have followed that copied from the Codex Kilkenniensis, preserved in Archbishop Marsh's Library, Dublin, as being the more complete, and exhibiting ampler details.

The Bodleian MS. varies slightly in some particulars as, *e.g.*, when the fire is said to have been miraculously extinguished by a heavy shower of rain (*imbre valido*), instead of by the fuel itself. And again, when the son and daughter are described as being both dumb, instead of the former as blind, and the latter dumb. The Saint is also represented as having visited Rome, and having on his return journey obtained a horse from St. David, (this is also stated by Colgan, *Actt. Sanctt. Hib.* p. 428) on which he crossed the sea, and subsequently retained for the use of his brethren. In memory of this miracle a brazen horse was long preserved at Cork. In one place the Codex Kilken. reads: "Hic sumus quaerentes locum," and the Bodleian: "Hic summus locus," "summus" being probably a corruption of "sumus."

Nevertheless, judging from the identity of the language used in many instances, and various other striking similarities, we are induced to assign a common source (probably Irish) to both narratives.

I have translated at length the quotations with which the notes are enriched, verifying, as far as practicable, the references. Dr. Caulfield's Introduction and all his notes are likewise reprinted in full, to which I have ventured to add a few on some points not otherwise discussed.

## INTRODUCTION.

"DURING a visit to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in the summer of 1862, my attention was called by the Rev. D. Macray, M.A. e. Coll. Mag. et Nov., to two MSS. each containing a life of St. Barre,<sup>1</sup> together with the biographies of numerous other Irish saints. These MSS. are thus described by Mr. Macray in his Cat. Cod. MSS. Bibl. Bodl. R. Rawlinson.—*Vitæ Sanctorum Hiberniæ*—485. "Codex Membranaceus, in 4to. ff. 168, sec. xv., ineuntis in fine mancus; olim inter Codices Clarendonianos" 41-505. "Codex Membranaceus, manibus tribus bene exaratus, in principio mancus in folio, ff. 220, sec. xv. ineuntis. Olim inter Codices Comitum de Clarendon," (literis majusculis bene descriptum). In fine est nota Hibernice scripta de vita quadam S. Colmani in hoc volumine in abstracta quæ in usum Thomæ Mac Paulo Moriarty exarata fuisset; ad oram inferiorem fol. 217 b sunt hæc. Hic liber pertinet ad me Cormacum Moriarty anno Domini 1619.—Both MSS. are written in double columns. On my return I mentioned this discovery in a letter to that distinguished divine and antiquary, the Rev. William Reeves, D.D., Armagh, afterwards Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, who, with his customary kindness, sent me the following list of the lives<sup>2</sup> of St. Barre, from his reference book to the lives of Irish Saints—Barre—*MS. Hib.* Bruss. iv. p. 2, p. 16, No. 2324-2340. Smith's MSS. R.I.A., No. 12, pp. 506-525—No. 150, pp. 129-137—No. 168 pp. 110-116. *MS. Lat.* Marsh Cod. Kilken. fol. 132 b-134—Trin. Coll. Dub. E. iii. ii. f. 109 aa-110 bb. Dr. Reeves subsequently furnished me with a transcript of the Marsh MS. with the Var. Lec. of the Cod. T.C.D. Both MSS. are large folios on vellum, written in double columns, circ. 1200. These last mentioned MSS., with the copies which I made in the Bodleian Library, are presented to the reader in this fasciculus. The Martyrology of Donegal<sup>3</sup> contains the following notice of St. Barre. Septimo Kal. Octobris. "Bairre, Bishop and Confessor of Corcach, in Munster. Christ himself conferred the degree of Bishop upon him, as is evident from his life. He was of the race of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighm-

<sup>1</sup> "St. Finbar, the founder and patron of Cork. He is also the patron Saint of Dornoch, the episcopal seat of Caithness; and the island of Barra, which derives its name from him."—Reeves' *Adam. Columb.* lxxiv. The church in this island is called Kilbarr, *i.e.*, St. Barr's Church. "There is a little chappel by it, in which the Mackneil, and those descended of his family, are usually interred. The natives have St. Barr's wooden image standing on the altar, covered with linen in the form of a shirt; all their greatest asseverations are by this saint. I came very early in the morning with an intention to see this image, but was disappointed, for the natives prevented me, by carrying it away lest I might take occasion to ridicule their superstition, as some Protestants have done formerly, and when I was gone it was again exposed on the altar. They have several traditions concerning this great saint. There is a chappel (about half a mile on the south side of the hill near St. Barr's church), where I had occasion to get an account of a tradition concerning this saint, which was thus: The inhabitants having begun to build the church, which they dedicated to him, they laid this wooden image within it, but it was invisibly transported (as they say) to the place where the church now stands, and found there every morning."—Martin's *Westm. Islands*, p. 92. "His festival is here observed 27th September, it is performed riding on horseback, and the solemnity is concluded by three turns round St. Barr's church."—*Ib.* p. 99. "This island is very irregular and indented shape, etc., its dimensions are ten miles in length by seven in breadth."—Macculloch's *Westm. Isles*, vol. i. p. 70.

<sup>2</sup> Vid. *Bolland, Sep.*

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. p. 259.

headhoin.<sup>4</sup> Cumin, of Coindeire, states, in the poem which begins, "Patrick of the fort of Macha loves," that Bairre was humble to every person, and that he used to give assistance to every person whom he saw in want. Thus he says:—

" Bairre, the fire of wisdom, loves  
Humility to the men of the world ;  
He never saw in want  
A person that he did not assist."

Bairre spoke in his mother's<sup>2</sup> womb, and also *immediately* after his birth, in order to justify his father and his mother, as his life states in the first chapter. We find in a very old book which contains the Martyrology of Tamlacht, and the history of the Female Saints, that there were seventeen holy bishops and seven hundred prosperous monks together with Bairre and St. Nessian,<sup>5</sup> at Corcach-Mór of Munster. We find in the same book that Bairre, Bishop of Munster and of Connacht, had a likeness in habits and life to Augustin, bishop of the Saxons. Colgan, in the life of St. Tamlacht, p. 607, gives an interesting passage respecting St. Barre's school at Loch-Irce,<sup>6</sup> now Googane Barra, viz. :—"One of that numerous multitude of disciples who frequented the School of St. Barre, Bishop of Cork, near Loch-Erce, in the South and maritime part of Munster, was St. Talmach, confessor of Christ, concerning whom and other fellow-disciples these things are recorded in the life of the same holy Bishop. After these things St. Barre came to a lake, which in the Irish language is called Loch-Erce, near which he constructed a Monastery, to which, as to the abode of wisdom and receptacle of all Christian virtues, disciples flowed in crowds from every quarter in so great numbers, through zeal of holiness, that from the multitude of the Monks and cells it changed that

<sup>4</sup> Eochaidh Muigmidoin, *ob.* 365 A.D.

|  
Brian, from whom descended Ui-briuin Ratha, from this race sprang O'Canvan, like-  
wise O'Callanan.  
|  
Cairbre.  
|  
Eochaidh.  
|  
Ninnedh.  
|  
Flann.  
|  
Cairtinn.  
|  
Art.  
|  
Amergen.  
|  
Bairre.

<sup>5</sup> That St. Nessian was himself buried at Cork and at one time much venerated there. St. Æn. (*Ænghus*) declares in his little book of litanies, where he enumerates St. Barr himself and seventeen other saints, besides seven hundred others buried there, whom he beseeches in these words to be his intercessors with God :—"The seventeen holy bishops, together with the seven hundred servants of God, who with the blessed Barr and St. Nessian are buried at Cork, whose names are written in heaven, all these I call to my aid, etc."—*Colgan*, pp. 629-30. He is commemorated at Cork, March 17 and December 1.

<sup>6</sup> "Lough Eirce, in the territory of Muskerry and of the descendants of Eochod Cruodh."—*Ward's Rumold.*, p. 204.

desert as it were into a large city. For, from that school which he instituted there, numerous men came remarkable for holiness of life and the praise of learning. Amongst whom were conspicuous, St. Eulangius or Eulogius, the instructor of St. Barre himself, St. Colman of Dore Dhunchon, St. Bathinus, St. Nesson, St. Garbhan, son of Finnbarre, St. Talmach, St. Finchadius of Ros-Alithir, St. Lucerus, St. Cumanus, St. Lochinus of Achadh-airaird, St. Carinus, St. Fintanus of Ros-coerach, St. Euhel of Ros-coerach, St. Trellanus of Druim-draighniche, St. Coelchus, St. Mogenna, St. Modimocus, St. Sanctanus, and St. Lugerius son of Columb. All these and many others who came from that very celebrated school, by the merits of holiness and virtue constructed cells in different places, and consecrated themselves and all these to St. Barre their father and master and his successors." An Irish life, kindly lent me by Mr. Windele, mentions a school of female saints, which was also at this place. The following abstract of the character of this holy man is from the Irish and Latin lives:—"His humility, his piety, his charity, his abstinence, his prayers by day and by night, won him great privileges: for he was godlike and pure of heart and mind like Abraham; mild and well-doing like Moses; a Psalmist like David; wise like Solomon; devoted to the truth like Paul the Apostle; and full of the Holy Spirit like John the Baptist. He was a lion of strength, and an orchard full of apples of pleasure. When the time of his death arrived, after erecting churches and monasteries to God, and appointing over them Bishops, Priests, and other degrees, and baptising and blessing districts and people, Barre went to Cill-na-cluana (Cloyne), and with him went Fiana, at the desire of Cormac and Baoithin, where they consecrated two churches. Then he said, it is time for me to quit this corporeal prison and to go to the heavenly King, who is now calling me to himself; and then Barra was confessed, and received the sacrament from the hand of Fiana, and his soul went to heaven, at the cross which is in the middle of the church of Cloyne. And there came Bishops, Priests, Monks, and Disciples, on his death being reported, and to honour him; and they took him to Cork, the place of his resurrection, honouring him with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, and the angels bore his soul with joy unspeakable to heaven, to the company of the Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Disciples of Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen."

#### HERE BEGINNETH THE LIFE OF ST. BARR, BISHOP AND CONFESSOR.

THE elect saint of God, and worthy pontiff, Barr, was sprung from the race of the Connacthi, to wit, the descendants of Briuin.<sup>7</sup> It happened

<sup>7</sup> *Descendants of Briuin.* That is the Ui-briuin or descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, elder brother of Niall of the nine hostages; another life of this saint limits the tribe of this race to the Ui-briuin Ratha, the descendants of Cairbre son of Brian, "in whose territory in West Connaught, Hybriun-ratha, containing fourteen villages, is situated, Knoctua mountain, etc. Of this tribe was sprung St. Barr, first bishop of Cork, in Munster. Likewise our families of O'Canvans, professors of medicine, have the same origin, and O'Callanans are in like manner physicians."—O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 376. Ui-briuin Ratha was a sub-territory of the Briuin Seola, on the extreme coast of Jar-Connacht.—Vid. Hardiman's *West Connaught* p. 369, and the map facing title.

that a nobleman, of the descendants of Briuyn, begat in adultery a son named Amargenus, and took him to his own court. The nobleman, by an incestuous connection, had two sons.<sup>8</sup> One of them was cast into a river, that the infamy might be concealed from men, which could not escape the knowledge of God. The other, to wit, Amargenus, was left to be devoured by the beasts of the desert. By Divine providence, however, a she wolf nourished him until he reached maturity. Afterwards, swineherds roaming through the wild places of the forest, discovered him, and brought him to their own dwelling, and his appearance was distinguished and beautiful. They presently brought him to the nobleman,<sup>9</sup> his father, who recognised and lovingly received him, as has been said above, into his palace. Afterwards, for modesty's sake, and at the command of his father, the son himself, Amargenus by name, comes into the province of the Momenenses, and dwelt in the southern part of Momonia, in the territory of the Hualiathain,<sup>10</sup> and there his posterity grew into a great nation, so that they could not remain in the one place, but divided themselves through divers regions of Momonia; but a certain portion of them came to the land of the Prince of Raithluyn,<sup>11</sup> and there the holy Barr was born.

This wonderful miracle God wrought on account of the holy Barr, while he was yet in his mother's womb, before he was born. His father, Amargenus, was smith to the Prince of Raithluyn. The prince himself was called Tyagnacus,<sup>12</sup> who was descended from the son of Exhach, to wit, Cass.<sup>13</sup> Now in the prince's own territory there was a certain beautiful damsel, whom he himself wished to possess as a concubine, and commanded that no one should take her in marriage, which decree Amargenus the smith set at nought, being greatly enamoured

<sup>8</sup> Post ebrietatem deceptus similitudine Loth, cum sua filia concubuit. *Cf. Gen. xix. 32.*

<sup>9</sup> *Nobleman or Count.* We hear of these Counts in the histories of Charlemagne. The dignity was properly a military one, and is mentioned in the Græco-Latin Glosses.

<sup>10</sup> *Huasiathain.* Ui-liathain, or Olehan. "Darius Kearb, &c., genuit Achaium Liathanach, ex quo Hyliathan in agro Corcagiensi." *Ogyg. p. 381, vide etiam p. 169.* "sed in Ardnemethia insula, quam domini Barry insulam hodie vocant, in Hy-liathain Corcagiæ plaga, &c." Ui-Liathain—"This tribe derived their name and origin from Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire Cearba. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmchadha were the chief families of this tribe. After the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitzstephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry." *Book of Rights, pp. 72, 73.* See also, Reeves' *Adamnan's Columba, p. 166.* "O'Liathan and O'Gormliathain were anciently the names of two distinct counties now united under the name of the Barony of Barrymore."

<sup>11</sup> *Raithluin.* This was the name of the seat of O'Maghtamhna (O'Mahony), who, according to O'h-Uidhrin, was the chief of the Cineal m-Bece, whose territory extended on both sides of the river Bandain (Bandon). His territory was erected into the Barony of Kinalmeaky. *Book of Rights, p. 59.* See also, *Annals Four Mast. ann. 903, 1063.* Castle Mahon, now the seat of the Earl of Bandon, is supposed to have been one of the residences of this sept, the last of whom, Conoghor O'Mahony, was slain in Desmond's rebellion, and died seized of the seigniory of Kinalmeaky.

<sup>12</sup> *Tigernacus.* Vid. Reeves' *Adamnan's Columba, p. 81, n.*

<sup>13</sup> *Cas.* The Ui-Eathach Mumhan (or Ivahagh) were descendants of Eochaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc, King of Munster, son of Lughaidh, the fourth in descent from Oilioll Olum, King of Munster.—*Book of Rights, p. 256.* It comprehended the modern Kinelmeaky.—*Four Mast. ann. 1063.*

of the damsel, whom he married,<sup>14</sup> and of him she conceived the holy Barr. When the aforesaid prince heard this he was greatly incensed, and, summoning the parties before him, thus addressed the young woman, "Who is thy husband, or hast thou secretly conceived in adultery?" "Not in adultery," replied she, "but this man is my husband, and by him am I with child." Then was the prince<sup>15</sup> very wroth, and ordered them to be bound, and commanded his servants to make a great pyre of the driest logs of timber, and to cast them both upon it. But the Divine power forbade this, for the elements, obedient to God, fought with one another to hinder the accomplishment of this design, for the fire was wonderfully extinguished by the very dry beams of wood, as if they were wet stones.

This God did for the sake of the holy infant who was enclosed in the womb of his mother, whom they desired to burn. When the prince was informed of this, the parties were brought before him. Then the holy infant, Barr, with a distinct voice, spake from the womb of his mother<sup>16</sup> and said, "O prince, you are engaged in the commission of an iniquitous and sacrilegious act; if you persevere any further in such a work, you will speedily die and go to hell." Then the prince, terrified, said to his servants, "Wait a little while, that we may see what he wishes for himself, and that we may know who is speaking to us." And when he knew surely that the infant spoke to him from the womb, he released his parents and sent them away, for he was unable to fight against God; and all who were present magnified God for such wonders. After a short time was born the holy and marvellous infant Barr, who appeared full of the grace of God; and straightway came the above-named prince, meekly, to behold him, and to seek his benediction; so the holy child saluted the prince, beseeching him to deal kindly with his parents, and afterwards he remained silent until such time as it is suitable for infants to speak; and the prince restored to his parents such things as they sought from him. Then they returned to their own country, to wit Campusdúnteon, with their son, rejoicing; and they reared him up with care, and excellent manners did show themselves in him in a wonderful way.

At the same time there were three Anchorites<sup>17</sup> of Momonia, in the territory of the Lagenenses, who were constrained by some cause to return to their own country, and passing by the house of Amargenus, the father of the blessed Barr, they turned in unto it,<sup>18</sup> and there by the Divine will they abode that night, and beholding the charming boy, the eldest of them said, "This boy is beautiful of face, but still more beautiful by the true faith; I know that he is elect of God, and the Holy Spirit dwelleth in him. Would that he were with us and might read, for the grace of God shines in his countenance." Hearing this, Amargenus, his father, said unto them, "If ye will, take him with you, and let him read, for we are his parents, and we offer him to God." The elders replied, "Let him

<sup>14</sup> *Married her.* Addit. MS. et dormivit cum ea.

<sup>15</sup> *Prince, or Duke.* The distinction between the *duces* and *comites* appears to have been that the former governed the larger, the latter the smaller, provinces.

<sup>16</sup> *From his mother's womb.* A similar narrative is told of St. Fursey (of whom see further on).—Colgan, *Actt. Sancti*, p. 75; also note, p. 89.

<sup>17</sup> *Tres Anchorita.* Their names were Breanuin, Lochan, and Fiodhac. *Irish MS.*—Vid. Reeves' *Adam. Col.* p. 366.

<sup>18</sup> *Declinaverunt.* See Todd's *St Patrick*, p. 317.

not come with us now, because we would go further, and again return hither, and come into the country of the Lagenenses, and then he will accompany us on our departure, for now is this thing from God." And so it came to pass, for on that day the holy elders aforesaid, returning, took with them the blessed boy from his parents, in the time of summer.

And now when they were come to that place which is called in Irish<sup>19</sup> Muncyllmonaid, the boy, being athirst, wept much, and sought a drink of milk. Then they, beholding a hind close by on the mountain, the senior said unto his servant, "Go to that hind, milk her, and give the boy to drink of the milk, for the holiness of the boy will render her tame to thee;" but he, trusting the word of the elder, approached her, and she was exceeding tame before the servant, even as unto her own offspring, and he milked her, filling a vessel full of milk, and brought it to the boy, who drank, and his thirst was quenched. In that hour, indeed, and in the same place, another of them said to his companions, "Now is it suitable that where God hath wrought so great a miracle for this holy boy there he himself also should learn his alphabet,<sup>20</sup> and that he may be shaved,<sup>21</sup> in the name of the Lord. And then he learned his alphabet, and all who were in that place marvelled at his genius, and he was shaved, according to the word of the holy elder. When therefore he was shaved, the elder said, "Beautiful is the hair of this servant of God." Another elder replied, "Well hast thou spoken, for his name is changed, and he shall be called Fyndbarr,<sup>22</sup> yet they shall not so call him, but even Barra;" for he was before called Lochan, and now by all he is named Barra, as the elder prophesied. On the same day also the holy elder Brendan,<sup>23</sup> performed seven glorious miracles in the name of Christ, and while he was in the same Mount Muncyl, where are the crosses of Brendan, he wept bitterly, and afterwards smiled. His disciples therefore,

<sup>19</sup> *Place called in Irish (Scotia).* "Scotia is the same place as Ireland, an island very close to Britain, narrower in extent but more fertile in situation."—Isidor, *Orig.* lib. 14, c. 6.

<sup>20</sup> *Alphabetum.* For an account of the ancient use of letters among the Irish, see O'Donovan's *Irish Gram. Introduc.* A copy of the Roman alphabet, of great antiquity, inscribed on a stone, at Kilmalkedar, county Kerry, is engraved in Petrie's *Round Towers, &c.*, p. 133, also p. 164. Camden says that the Saxons borrowed their alphabet from the Irish (*Britannia sub fine*).

<sup>21</sup> *Shaved. i.e.*, That he should receive the tonsure. The precise form of the Celtic tonsure may be considered as settled by the learned paper on that subject contributed to the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquarian of Scotland*, by the Bishop of Edinburgh (vol. xxx., pp. 325 *sqq.*), whose conclusions have been accepted by those best qualified to judge. For the liturgical services used on the occasions of administration of the tonsure, see Morinus, *Commentarius De Sacris Ecclesie Ordinationibus*, p. 299.—*Note by Translator.*

<sup>22</sup> *Fyndbarr.* "Various are the names and synonyms of this saint, for by some he is called Barr, by others Barry, Barrea, Barra, Barius, Findbarr, and Fin Barr; more usually, however, by the last than the first name. The Irish word *Finnia* and *Finnea* signifies the same thing, that is, white, clear, and, metaphorically, beautiful; and the word *Finnbharr* signifies now white or beautiful crown of the head, or fair or beautiful hair"—*Bolland, Sept.* 25, 630. "Barr was illustrious at Cork." *Ussher, Ind. Chron.*

<sup>23</sup> *Brendanus.* He founded Clonfert in 559, and died May 16, 577, aged 95. He is called by the Irish *Cluain fertis Brenainn*, to distinguish him from *Cluain ferta Molua*, now Clonfert-mulloe. He was of the race of Ciar, son of Fergus, son of Ros, son of Rudhraighe, whose descendants, the *Ciarrraighe*, gave name to several districts in Ireland, the principal of which was that now known as the county of Kerry. *Ogygia*, p. 276. See also Reeves' *Adam. Colum.*, p. 221 *n.*



seeing him in such a case, wondered, and said, "Father, declare to us wherefore dost thou weep at one time and smile at another?" "I will declare unto you, O beloved sons," replied the holy elder. "The reason why I so smile, it is because God has wrought great wonders and will perform even greater on account of a little boy standing close to us; he is himself called Barro (*als.* Barra), and will obtain great honour with God and men; but I am therefore grieved inasmuch as I have not been granted the request I now secretly proffered to God,<sup>24</sup> but He has bestowed it upon this holy youth, who did not himself request it, to wit, that God would vouchsafe to me to dwell in the midst of these peaceful regions, where my monks might be able to remain in quiet after my decease; for our habitation is on the border, where shall frequently arise quarrels and wars, and yet my God has bestowed a quiet dwelling-place upon this boy that he may live in great peace." Having spoken these words, the holy elder Brendan left the blessed Barr, and resumed his journey. But the aforesaid elders, with their boy Barr, went forth into the territory of the Laginenses, and, erecting a cell in the same locality, they commanded him to sign it (with the cross) and to bless it. On his refusing to do so before them, they said to him, "It shall not be so, but thou shalt dedicate our cell, for every place which thou shalt have dedicated shall be blessed, and inhabited." Then he made the sign over their cell, which is called Cyllin Cantilir, and he abode there with his elders, and read with them. He increased there, moreover, in body, but still more in faith, love, patience, modesty, humility, chastity, and the rest of the virtues. Now when he had reached man's estate, there came to Rome a certain wise and holy man,<sup>25</sup> who was a pupil of Pope Saint Gregory, and skilled in ecclesiastical rules. To him those holy elders, the masters of the holy Barr, sent him to learn and read with one who had visited Rome. The holy Barr therefore came, together with certain other disciples, having received the blessing and permission of his elders, to read and to study with him. Now it happened that a certain good man had bestowed a field upon him,<sup>26</sup> in the which he might build a cell in the name of the Lord, and the man of God blessed the cell in that place, which is called Culcaysseal,<sup>27</sup> and he dispatched his disciples thither, who built a cell and

<sup>24</sup> "Postula a me, et dabo tibi."—Ps. ii. v. 8.

<sup>25</sup> *Alumpnus S. Gregorii.* Dr. Lanigan observes, "Although I find no reason for denying that Mac-Corb was the master of Barr, yet we are not bound to believe that he had been a disciple or hearer of Pope Gregory, whose name has, owing to its celebrity, been more than once introduced into the lives of some of our saints without any foundation."—*Ecl. Hist.*, vol. ii., p. 314.

<sup>26</sup> *Had bestowed upon him.* The word used is *immolaret*, i.e., *obtulit in sacrificium*, "presented to him for ever." It often occurs in this sense in the Book of Armagh. So also in the *Chron. Pictorum*, "immolavit Nechtonius Abernethige (Abernethy) Deo et St. Brigidæ." This use of the word seems peculiar to Celtic Latin, for Ducange (s.v.) quotes but one authority for it, and that from a Welsh Charter in the *Monasticum Anglicanum*. Vide Reeves, p. 435, n. The Bodleian MS. reads *offeret*. The Irish equivalent is *Timearnaim*.—*Note by Translator.*

<sup>27</sup> *Culcaysseil.* Otherwise written *Cuil-Caisin*, i.e., *Caisin's corner or angle*, now Coolcashin, in barony of Galmoy, county Kilkenny (vid. *Ord. Surv. Sheet 9*). It was held under the Viscount Mountgarrett, in 1635, as of his manor of Ballyne, *Four Mast. an 844*. "Jac Shortall nuper de Ballylorkan, in Co. Kilkenny, in vita sua seisisit fuit, etc. (inter alia), 4 acr. arab. bosc. et pastur. etc., in Coolecashin. Predict. J. S. ob. March 4, 1635. Premissa teneb. de Vicecom. Mountgarrett ut de manerio suo de Ballyne."—*Rot. Canc. Car. 1.*

dwelt therein, and blessing them he proceeded on his way. Now as he was on his journey a mighty man met him, saying, "O man of God come with me, and in the name of Christ relieve my misery." He accordingly accompanied the man, who brought to him his son who was blind, and his daughter who was dumb. Then the holy man, beholding their wretchedness, and, full of faith, blessed them, and straightway they were made whole in his presence, for the daughter spake with a distinct utterance, and the son beheld with a clear vision, and he restored them whole to their parents, who had previously suffered no calamity. After this miracle the holy Barr and the Prince Fyachna met together in the same place. After mutual salutations, they heard loud lamentations proceeding from their immediate vicinity. Then the prince said to the man of God, "I am grievously afflicted, O holy (man) of God, because my wife is now dead, for that sound of weeping declares that she is no more, inasmuch as she was dangerously ill." The holy Barr, aware that God would restore her by his supplication, said to the prince, "Let your lady be washed in this water and she shall live." Then the holy man praying blessed the water, and the blessed water was carried to the dead princess that she might be washed (therewith), and when she had been washed with that water she arose in health, as if from a heavy slumber. Then the Prince Fyachna<sup>28</sup> granted unto the holy Barr to hold for ever that place which is called Raith-hyair.<sup>29</sup> After these things, a certain mighty man tempted the blessed Barr, saying, "We would fain see some wonderful sign of the marvellous things which God hath wrought by thee this day." To which the man of God replied, "God is able to do whatsoever things he wishes." It was then the season of Spring, and they were sitting without under the shade of a nut tree, and the saint, knowing that he (the prince) had tempted the Divine power, prayed secretly in himself, and the nut (tree) under whose shade they were poured down perfectly ripe nuts, so that their bosoms were quite full. Then said the saint, "Learn now the power of God by such an act." The man therefore did as the servant of God would have him, performing penance.

After these things the servant of God, Barr, came to the holy man, previously mentioned, and read with him the Gospel according to Saint Matthew, the Apostle, and the Ecclesiastical Regulations, which he had received and learned from Pope Gregory, and after the perusal of these

<sup>28</sup> *Fiachna*, King of Jarmuman, to wit, Western Momania, and reputed author of the hymn beginning "Celebra Juda festa Christi gaudia." The scholiast notes that it was composed in the time of Domnall, the son of Æda, son of Ainmereich, that is, Donald II., who, in our ist of kings, holds the fifteenth place.—Ussher, *Works*, ed. Elrington, vol. vi., p. 544.

<sup>29</sup> *Raithairthir*, i.e., the Eastern Fort. This was the name of the most eastern fort in the district, where the fair of Tailltin was held. The place is still so called in Irish, and Anglicised Oristown.—*Four Masters*, ad. an. 784. "Then St. Patrick came to the place of the Royal Agone (Fair?), which is called Tailltin, to another son of Neill Corpre, for there were three sons of Neill, whom Patrick found in this island, to wit, Leogare, Corpre, and Conall." *Tertia Vita Sti Patricii, Trias Thaum.*, p. 25, c. 44; to which Colgan appends the following note:—"By 'Agone Royal,' he understands public contest and games, commonly called *Aonach Tuillean*, usually held at Taltenia in the territory of Meath (Mediæ), of which frequent mention occurs in our histories, sacred as well as profane (*cum sacris tum profanis*);" p. 31 n.; see also *Vita Joc. ibid.*, p. 77. "He built the city now called *Domnach Padruig*, that is, the City of Patrick; and a dwelling-place for Conall, which is now called *Raithairthir*."

books his master said to him, "I now desire to receive from thee the service (or reward) of my labour."<sup>30</sup> "It shall be given thee," replied the holy Barr, "if I have it." "I would obtain of thee," said the holy master to him, "that we may both rise together in the same place at the day of judgment." "It shall be so, even as thou hast said," replied Barr, "for in the one place we shall be buried, and rise together."

After this, the holy man Maccuirp,<sup>31</sup> the aforesaid master, proceeded to Rome to his own master, Gregory, to obtain from him episcopal rank, to whom the holy Gregory said, "From me thou shalt not receive episcopal rank, for one who is worthier than I am shall consecrate thee, for in the place of your resurrection shall the angels of God consecrate both you and the holy Barr bishops;" and he, admonished by these words, returned to Ireland.

Meantime the holy Barry, by angelic command, proceeded to the land of the Mumenienses, and there built a cell, which is called Achad Duirbton. There the angel of the Lord came unto him, saying, "This shall not be the place of thy resurrection." Then the man of God came to the cell of Cluane,<sup>32</sup> and there founded a church, and remained there until there came unto him two disciples of Saint Ruadan,<sup>33</sup> seeking a dwelling-place. Then the holy Barr bestowed upon them his own place, with all that it contained, saying, "Abide ye here, and I will go to seek another place, for my resurrection is not here." But the holy angel

<sup>30</sup> *I now desire to receive from thee the service of my labour.* *Ferrus* is the word used in the ext, which is probably a corruption for "*ferrum*," explained by Ducange, *sub voc.* as "*servitium quo vassallus agros domini arare tenetur.*" Service by which the vassal is held to till the fields of his lord." In the Bodleian MS. the word *mercedem*, reward, payment, is used instead.—*Note by Translator.*

<sup>31</sup> *Maccuirp.* In the former life, or in the Cork office, Torporius is read for Maccurbis (Maccuirp), of whom the following particulars are there preserved:—"Finbarr came to Torporius, the bishop, the well-beloved disciple of Pope Gregory, and learned from him the Gospel and Paul (*Bolland*). More accurately *Corporius* (in MSS. C. and T. the names are written without distinction). Maccuirp has the same meaning as "son of the body;" hence in Latin the name *Corporius* appears."

There appears to have been an office for St. Fin Barr recited at Cork. It had nine proper lessons; there was also a proper Mass for his feast, Sept. 25, from which some extracts are supplied in the *Acta Sanctorum*, taken from the *Missa Propria Sancti. Patron. ac Tutelar. Franciæ et Hiberniæ Clementis XII. Pape jussu edita, 1734.*—*Note by Translator.*

<sup>32</sup> *Cell of Cloyne.* Likewise that he had two brothers (St. Sedonius) whose names are inserted in the List of Saints, to wit, Saints Mogaban or Goban, Melteoc or Eltin, and that he appointed them to preside over the Church of Cloyne, situated between the mountains of Crop and Mairge, and was buried at Kennsalia (Kinsale). He is commemorated on the same day as the local patron. *Colgan, 573, and note.*

<sup>33</sup> *Ruadannus.* In the *Life of St. Ruadan*, founder of the Monastery of Lothranus, in the territory of Muskerry, (it is said that) he went to St. Finian, a very wise man, who dwelt in his own city of Cluain-ihairaid, on the confines of the Lagenenses, and region of Meath, and St. Ruadan abode there with the above-named St. Finian, reading various scriptures, and making great proficiency in them.—Ussher, *Brit. Eccl. Antiqq. Works*, vol. vi., p. 472. He founded Lothran, in the Barony of Lower Ormond, Co. Tip, *circ.* 550. "Wherefore St. Ruadan was divinely sustained with his disciples."—*Vid. Colgan, p. 395.* "He died at Lothran," 584.—Ussher, *Ind. Chron.* He is commemorated April 15.

of God came to the saint, and led him with his disciples from the above-named place to another, where is now his city, which is called Corchaid, and said unto him, "Abide in this place, for here shall thy resurrection be." Afterwards the holy Barr first fasted three days, and prayed without ceasing, desiring to bless his own place with prayer and fasting. Then a plebeian named Aed,<sup>34</sup> the son of Congall, of the descendants of Mchyer (Meichier, *Cod. Bodl.*), seeking a cow flying from the herd that she might bring forth alone, came to the place where the man of God was with his followers, and by the will of God drew nigh to the holy man, and in their presence brought forth a calf. The men beholding this marvelled, and asked them, saying, "What do ye here?" The saint of God, Barr, replied, we are here seeking a place in which we may entreat God for ourselves and for him who may have bestowed it upon us, for the honour of God." Now that piece of ground where they were belonged to the man who had been in search of the cow, but he, being influenced by the grace of the Holy Spirit, said to them, "I present to thee, O Barr, saint of God, this ground in honour of God; accept also the cow which God has brought to you." Then the man of God, giving God thanks, blessed him and all his descendants, and he himself with joy returned home. But the servant of the Lord remained there, leading a most holy and wonderful life, even unto the day of his death. At last, after no long time, the holy man Maccuirp, the master of the blessed Barr, returned from Rome, and coming to the holy Barr was received by him with honour, and narrated all the things which the holy Gregory had told him at Rome. When these things became known, many other Saints from other churches came to see (the fulfilment of) this promise. And on the appointed day they all entered the church and prayed, awaiting the ministration, and while they were thus praying, behold the angels of God appeared unto the Saints, and lifted up the holy Barr and the holy Maccuirp aloft by themselves, and consecrated them bishops there, and setting them down close to the altar, they declared them to be bishops. In proof of this power, there burst forth then from the earth, and close to the altar, much oil, until it even overflowed the shoes<sup>35</sup> of those standing there. Then did all give thanks to God for these marvellous things, glorifying the Saints whom the angels consecrated. After these things, on that day, the holy Bishop Barr, and the holy Bishop Maccuirp, and the other clergy with them, dedicated the cemetery of the church of the holy Barr, which is called Cork. And after they had consecrated it, they made this promise in the name of the Lord—to wit, that none of those buried in that ground should be shut up in hell after the day of judgment. Then the holy Bishop Maccuirp prayed that he might be the first buried in that cemetery; and his prayer was heard, for he himself was straightway seized by illness and happily passed away; and with honour, by the venerable Bishop Barr and other holy clerics was he interred, the first, in the cemetery of Cork. He was a most holy man, who had been the disciple of the holy Gregory at Rome, and the master of the holy Barr, and had himself, together

<sup>34</sup> *Aed, son of Congal.* Aid, son of Conall, was the first Christian king of Munster (on the death of Aidus Niger, son of Crimthan, of the stock of Lativertix). He was of the family of the Dalcassian princes.—*Ogygia*, p. 389.

<sup>35</sup> *Shoes (ficones).* A species of shoes worn by our ancient saints.—*Vid. Vit. St. Kieran, Colgan*, 5 March, c. viii. (Worn by monks and rustics, *Ducange (sub. voc.)* says.)

with his pupil, the holy Barr, been consecrated bishops by the angels of God. In that place, moreover, the holy Barr abode until his death, and there in his honour arose the great city which is called by the same name, to wit, Cork. And many saints were there his disciples, of some of whom the following are the names:—Factna,<sup>36</sup> son of Monggich, and Mocolmoc,<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup> *Factna, son of Monggich.* St. Fachtnan, styled “the wise,” who founded the See of Ross; his festival is celebrated 14 Aug. “For as Ireland was formerly called Iris by Diodorus Siculus, and the Irish in later times, Iri and Irenses, so at the time of Gildas there were in Ireland numerous famous schools, amongst others that of Ross, where Hanmer, in his collections, states that St. Brendan taught the liberal arts. This was also an episcopal see, in provincial Roman, Rossailither (*i.e.*, Ross of the Pilgrims), in the royal archives, Ros-hilary. To-day, from the region of Carbery, which is situated on the sea coast of the county of Cork, it is called Ros-Carbre, where there is a church, distinguished by the name of St. Fachtnan, whom the writer of the life of St. Mocoemog celebrates as a wise and honourable man, and mentions that he dwelt in the southern part of Ireland, close to the sea, in his own monastery, which he himself founded; where there grew up a city in which constantly remained a large number of students, and which is called Ross-ailithry.—Ussher, *ubi sup.* *Works*, vol. vi. p. 472.

*Diodorus Siculus.* The passage of Diodorus Siculus referred to, occurs in Book v. c. 32 (vol. iii. p. 318, ed. Wesseling). He considers the “Britons,” as he terms them, who inhabited Ireland to have been cannibals. Bede assures us that in the year 664 many English nobles and others, betook themselves to Ireland for the prosecution of Divine or secular studies, going from the cell of one master to that of another—“per cellas magistrorum”—and that the Scots, as the Irish were then called, willingly received them, and supplied them with food, books, and teaching gratis.—*Hist. Eccl.* b. iii. c. 27; *Works* ed. Giles, vol. ii. p. 381. See further on this subject:—Petrie’s *Round Towers*, pp. 136, 137; Killen, *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 51, and Lanigan, *Eccl. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 353, etc. Of St. Fachtnan or Faghna, Hanmer writes:—“Mine author recordeth that he fell blind, and with many prayers and salt tears desired of God restitution of his sight, for the good of his convent and the students brought up under him; a voyce was heard—‘goe get some of the breast milk of Broanus, the artificer’s wife, wash thine eyes therewith, and thou shalt see.’ He went to a prophetess named Yta, or Ytha, to learn how to come by this woman, and it fell out that this woman was her sister; hee found her out, washed his eyes, and recovered his sight.”—Hanmer’s *Chronicle of Ireland*, pp. 118-119, ed. 1809. Hanmer wrote *circ.* 1571. Speaking of the early Irish Seminaries, Dr. Killen says:—“They were not mainly schools for secular instruction, though in point of general literature, the teachers were far in advance of almost all their contemporaries in Europe. At a time when Pope Gregory the Great was obliged to acknowledge that he was ignorant of Greek (see his *Epistles*, vii. 32, xi. 74), there were ministers in Ireland quite competent to read the New Testament in the original language.” Opinions on this subject vary. The whole question has been ably discussed by the late Prof. G. T. Stokes in his exhaustive papers in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. Third series, vol. ii., pp. 177-202. (*Greek in Gaul, etc.*, and *The Knowledge of Greek in Ireland.*) Also by Mr. F. E. Warren, *Liturgy and Ritual of the Celtic Church*, p. 157; etc. “In the larger monasteries the disciples were instructed in mathematics and astronomy, as well as in ancient classics; the Irish appear to have been the first who composed Latin rhythm; and are noted for their love of poetry; and had long been accustomed to listen with delight to the music of the harp, their favourite instrument.”—*Killen ubi sup.* On Pope Gregory’s ignorance of Greek, and hostility to the humanities generally, see some remarks in Gregorovius, *History of Rome in the Middle Ages*, vol. ii. pp. 88-9 and notes. Gregory’s own words are—“Quamvis Græce linguæ nescius.—Although ignorant of Greek.”—Ep. 29, vi. Ind. xv.—*Note by Translator.*

<sup>37</sup> *Mocolmoc.* Colemanus, the son of Lenin, and Colmanus Chain, by others said to be Mocholmog, son of Gillan, and Mocholmog Cainnitch, disciples of St. Barr, bishop of Cork were esteemed famous in these times, especially the former, of whom, in the life of St. Brendan, son

son of Gillian, and Mocholmoch Caunch,<sup>38</sup> and Fachtnan,<sup>39</sup> and Fergus, and Conaire, and Sibunus (Suibiseus?), Segenus,<sup>40</sup> and Trienus, and Bishop Liber, and many others. They themselves, on account of his holiness, were brought to other places, and they offered their own places, and themselves likewise, to their holy master Barr, and their places even unto this day render obedience to the successors of the holy Barr.

of Findloga, we read—' This Colman, son of Lenin, was distinguished among the saints for life and doctrine, he himself founded the church of Cloyne, which is to-day a cathedral, and famous in the region of Momonia.'—*Ussher*, vol. vi. p. 535. When Brendan on his journey came (to St. Jarlath, Bp. of Tuam), behold, even as his holy nurse predicted, he met a certain man travelling who was called Coleman, the son of Lenin, to whom St. Brendan said—"Go man, repent, for God hath called thee to salvation, and thou shalt be innocent as a dove in the sight of God, and therefore did he call him Coleman, as it were the hand of a dove, on account of the innocence of his work."—*Colgan*, p. 309. He is commemorated November 24th.

<sup>38</sup> *Mocholmog Casnach*, or Coleman Cham, the crooked, perhaps Coleman de Ceam-Achaidh: Mar. 31. "Where that place is I cannot ascertain. One church named Camchluain is situated in the Diocese of Ossory, in Lagenia, and another in the Diocese of Derry in Ulster, which is sometimes styled Cambos, sometimes Camas, in the Martyrologia, and in that they say St. Coleman is commemorated, 30th October. Whether he is identical with the Coleman we have been considering, or a different person with similar name, and local connection, I have no means of conjecturing."—*Colgan*, p. 799.

<sup>39</sup> *Fachtnan*. "Neither must we omit Mochoemeg, the bishop, and Findlugus, pupils of St. Carthag, in the same school of Rathen; nor Fachtna, son of Monghich, Mocholmog, son of Gillem, Mocholmog Cainnich, Fachtnan, Fergus, Conaire, Silennus, Segenus, Trienus, and Bishop Liber, disciples of St. Barr (who was also called Lochan, Barroc, and Find-barr, a name he had in common with Finian of Clonard), bishop of Cork."—*Ussher*, vol. vi. p. 544.

Ussher here mistakes *Mongich* for a proper name. The feast of Fachtnæ mac mongach, "the hairy child," is commemorated in the *Felire of Oengus*, Aug. 14. The epithet "hairy" is thus explained in a note in the *Leabar Brecc*—"When Fachtnæ was born much hair was on him, hence everyone used to say to him, 'mac mongach' (hairy child)."—Stokes' *Felire of Oengus*, p. 131.—*Note by Translator*.

<sup>40</sup> *Segenus*. "From the aforesaid island and College of Monks was Aidan, sent to instruct the English nation in Christ, having received the dignity of a bishop, at the time when Segenus abbot and presbyter, presided over that monastery."—*Bede Hist. Eccl. lib. 3, cap. 5*. An. 651 died Segenus. Commemorated 12th August.

*Segenus Abbot of Hy*. The island of Hy or Iona, was granted to St. Columba by the provincial monarch of the west of Scotland, to whom he was allied by blood. Adamnan relates some particulars of an interview which they had this year, and the Irish Annals record the donation of Hy, as the result of King Connall's approval. This appears to have been in 563. At this time the island of Hy seems to have been on the confines of the Pictish and Scotie jurisdiction, thus forming a most convenient centre for religious instruction with both peoples.—Vid. Bp. Reeves' ed. of *Adamnan's Life of St. Columba*, p. lxxv. vi. Connall, lord of Dalriada died in 574, whereupon his successor and cousin was formally inaugurated as sovereign by St. Columba, in the monastery of Hy.—Vid. *Reeves ut sup.* Also Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 127 sqq. In his additional notes to the *Life*, Bp. Reeves writes:—"Comghall's son was Connall, the sixth king of British Dalriada, and in his reign the monastery of Hy was founded. Here arises the old question who granted that island to St. Columba?" Bede (*Hist. Eccl. iii. c. 4*) says that Columba came into Britain in the ninth year of the reign of Bridius, King of the Picts, and that on their conversion they bestowed upon him the island for a monastery. After a learned discussion of the various reasons for his opinion, Bp. Reeves sums up the question of title as follows:—"Columba probably found Hy unoccupied and unclaimed, Connall kindly promised not to disturb him, and when the Picts were converted, Brudeus, the supreme lord, of course gave

Saint Barr, after the death of his master, Maccuirp, knew not whom to have as a Father Confessor. Accordingly, he thought to approach the holy elder Colling, that he might procure him as his father confessor, or to ask him in case he was himself unwilling, whom he should choose (for that office), and scholars affirm that that holy old man baptised the blessed Barr; the holy Colling, "happily filled with the prophetic spirit, foresaw the coming of the holy Barr, and spake unto his household, saying: "A holy guest, with blessed companions, will come to us to-day. Prepare now for their coming hospitality (the guest chamber), the bath, and food." And afterwards the man of God was received there with honour. And the master of the household of the holy Colling said unto his blessed guest, giving them his benediction: "The holy old man, our master, rejoiceth greatly at your coming; put off your shoes and let your feet be washed with water, and afterwards bathe." "We have more pleasure in first saluting the old man than in bathing," replied the holy Barr. When the servant had repeated these words to the holy Colling, he answered, "Say thou to the blessed Barr, that he should wash his feet, and this night partake of our charity, but on the morrow let him depart unto his own cell, and there I will salute him, for on the seventh day I will come unto him, and we will both mutually salute each other, for so it is pleasing unto God. For such a man ought not to endure so great toil on my account, and therefore I will not see him until I shall have endured as great labour on his [account]." And so it came to pass, for the holy Barr returned on the morrow, and the seventh day following, the holy Colling arrived, and as he was now entering the church at Cork, he was received with honour by the venerable Bishop Barr, and forthwith that old man fell down before the feet of the Bishop, saying, "Promise to accept whatsoever I shall now offer to thee." And the Bishop promised him. Then that saint saith, "Behold my body, and my soul, and my place, I present unto God and unto thee for ever." When he heard this speech, the holy Bishop wept bitterly, saying, "Alas, I had no thought in my mind but to offer myself with my place to God and to thee." The holy old man replied and said, "Not so, but even as I have said, thus shall it be, for thou art more precious and greater with God than am I, but instead of this offering, I

to the infant institution all the right and title which the weight of his sanction could confer."—*Reeves*, p. 436. Full particulars regarding this famous monastery, its history, character, and antiquities will be found in the work last referred to, which is a mine of information on this and kindred subjects, as well as a monument of learning and indefatigable industry.—*Note by Translator.*

<sup>41</sup> *Colingus*. Eolyngus, *Bodl. MS.* St. Eulangus or Eulogius in the *Life of St. Talmach*. "After these things, he says, leaving the care of the new building to his disciples, and accompanied by twelve companions, amongst whom were Saints Eulogius and Moedoc of Ferns, they travelled into Britain."—*Life of St. Maidoc*. 31st January. St. Olan was patron of Aghabulloge, a parish in the diocese of Cloyne. In the vicinity of the church are many remains of olden times, pillars, circles, oghams, rock basins and raths. The present church (which succeeded a medieval one) was built within a few years; an Ogham inscription from this place is now in the Royal Cork Institution. In the churchyard is Olan's stone (a fine Ogham, 6 feet 6 inches in height) and cap, a circular concave stone, about which are many traditions. A very fine stone, 12 feet 6 inches in height, with an Ogham inscription, was for many years used as bridge across a narrow part of the river Dallahena, which runs near. This stone was removed and placed upright in its original position near St. Olan's Well, by Mr. Windele, in August, 1851.—*Vid. Rot. Pip. Colmani*. p. 27. 1591. *Rect. de Aghabollig spectat ad cancel et Hospit de Mora*. 1615. "Aghabollock als. Fanbalkey. Concellarius de Clone et Cormack McDonogh Carty tenent rectoriam valor iii. lib."—See *Brady's Records of Cork*, vol. ii. p. 1.

beseech of thee that we may both await our resurrection in the same place." The holy Barr replied, "That shall be granted unto thee, but thou hast not answered the question regarding which I went unto thee, to wit, concerning my father confessor. "Thou shalt have," said the holy Colling, "a true confessor, and a true friend of thy soul, even Christ, may He now receive thy hand from my hand, and hear thy most pure confession." Which so came to pass, for there, on that day, the Lord Christ took the hand of the most blessed pontiff Barr out of the hand of the holy elder Colling, in the presence of a great company of angels and archangels, a number of saints, and of the faithful standing around, and having heard his pure confession, let him depart. Near the cross, which is called the Cross of Colling, this took place. From that day forth truly, even unto the death of Saint Barr, none could look upon his fleshly hand, because of its surpassing radiance. Therefore was it ever enveloped in a glove.<sup>42</sup>

When the time of the departure of the blessed servant of God, Barr, from this life to the true light, drew near, he made known to a few congenial disciples that he should die in his own church, which is called Cork; but being himself aware of his approaching dissolution, he proceeded to the cell of Cloyne, unto the holy men, Cormac<sup>43</sup> and Buchen, of whom we have made mention above, the holy saint feigning that he would visit them; for a period of seventeen years elapsed from the time when the blessed Barr built the church of Cork,<sup>44</sup> even unto his decease. Now after the arrival of the beloved champion Barr at the church of Cloyne,<sup>45</sup> and after that he had saluted the aforementioned saints, he was straightway attacked by sickness, and having received the everlasting viaticum of the body and blood of Christ, in the place where now stands the cross in the midst of the church of Cloyne, surrounded by a number of the saints, he yielded up his most happy spirit to God. But his body was brought by an indiscriminate multitude of men, with the honour due to it, unto his own city of Cork, and there was he reverently interred, and afterwards by the venerable bishops, monks, clerics, and holy virgins, and great numbers of the common sort, his relics<sup>46</sup> were taken up. Signs

<sup>42</sup> *Manica*. Chirotheca. *Du Cange*.

<sup>43</sup> *Cormac*. Colgan enumerates forty-eight saints of this name, as mentioned in the Annals, but observes—"I only notice that the greater number of saints of this name appeared in Ireland, amongst others, Saint Cormac, the pupil of Saint Ruadan, and afterwards of St. Barr."—*Colgan*, p. 360.

<sup>44</sup> *Built the Church*. From a passage in Bede we learn the mode of building churches adopted by the early Irish. "Finan, in the Island of Lindisfarne, erected a church suitable for a Bishop's See. Which, however, he built after the manner of the Irish (*Mors Scolorum*), not of stone but of hewn timber, and thatched it with reeds."—*Hist. Eccl. lib. iii. c. 25*. For some interesting notices from the Chroniclers on *Churches of Wood and Stone*, vid. *Gents' Magazine*, vol. 215, p. 213.

<sup>45</sup> *Cellam Cluanie*. Cloyne, where a See was founded by Colman MacLenin of Cluain Uamadh in Ui Liathan.—Vide *Supra*, p. 18, n. a.

<sup>46</sup> *Reliquia*. Irish "*mionna na naomh*." See O'Brien's *Irish Dic.*, sub voce *Taise*. Also, Reeve's *Adam. Columb.* p. 317. According to Bp. Reeves, *martra* is the word used to designate the enshrined bones of a saint; the word *mionna* being used for other relics, consisting of articles hallowed by his use. Cf. Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 293, note. Among the customs which sprang up in the Irish Church, after she had been brought into closer contact with Rome, was that of disinterring the remains of their saints and enclosing them in shrines, which could be removed from place to place, and which were frequently used as a warrant for



accompanying them, and with psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs,<sup>47</sup> were deposited in a silver shrine.

These remarkable and marvellous gifts of miracles, which are seldom heard of, God bestowed upon the holy Barr. For the grace of God vouchsafed to him speech before his birth, while yet in his mother's womb, and immediately after his birth a distinct utterance, even before the suitable time for speech; and an offering was made to him by great men before his baptism, and more ample grace of miracles without supplication. And angels ever were his guides wherever he went, and were often in his company, and that he received from them the episcopal rank, and that the Lord took his hand out of the hand of the saintly elder Colling, numerous saints beholding testify. The holy bishop Fursey<sup>48</sup> when he was in the city of Cork, beheld the golden ladder beside the tomb of the man of God, to receive the souls ascending to heavenly realms, and he saw its top reach unto heaven. The happy Barr was great in heaven as well as earth, strong in faith as Peter, an illustrious teacher as Paul, powerful as Andrew, he overthrew vices as James, full of the grace of God as John. And what more shall I say? He drew unto himself all the virtues of perfect men, to wit, humility, obedience, patience, hope, faith, charity. He was himself a saintly father, and therefore deserved by his merit the Kingdom of Heaven, and the vision of the Eternal King. After many miracles performed, after he had fought the fight, finished his course, kept the faith, on the seventh of the Kalends of October, happily, amid choirs of angels, he departed to God.

End of the Life of Saint Barr, Bishop of Cork.

enforcing the privileges of the monasteries of which the saint was the patron. *Commutatio* or *conductio* were words used in this sense. *Vid.* Skene, *loc. cit.*—*Note by Translator.*

<sup>47</sup> Eph. v. 19.

<sup>48</sup> *Fursey.* He was a man of a most noble Irish family.—*Bede, Hist. Eccl.* i. 3. c. 19. Colgan quotes the genealogy of St. Fursey from an ancient MS., where we read, "St. Fursey, son of Fintatan, was of the stock of Loga Laga, who was the son of Eugenius Taighlech, and brother of Ailllilium, King, that is, of Momonia."—*Colgan*, p. 95. The mother of St. Fursey Peronensis was Gelasia, daughter of Ædhfinn, Prince of Hi-Briuniæ, of the race of the kings of Connaught.—*Ib.* He was baptised by St. Brendan in an island in Osbren (Lough Corrib). Dr. Lanigan says the island here alluded to is Inisquin, in the same lake where St. Brendan is said to have spent his latter days. *Eccl. Hist.* ii., p. 541. Hither St. Fursey retired. "Full of the grace of good works, neglecting his country and his parents, and devoting his time to the study of the Holy Scriptures in the monastery which he built in the above-named place."—*Colgan*, p. 77. "Having spent twelve years in preaching the word of God to all, without any acceptance of persons, he set out for a certain small island in the sea, accompanied by a few of his brethren, whence he traversed very many coasts of the islands, and passing over, with a favourable wind, arrived at the eastern part of England, where he was honourably received by King Sigebert, and softened the hearts of the barbarians by the word of God."—*Ibid.* p. 81. St. Sigebert, "induced by St. Fursey, from a king he became a monk, and from a monk a martyr."—Camden, *Britannia*. "Having put all things in order he set sail, and was then honourably received by Clodoveus, the King, and Patricius Archenaldus."—*Colgan*, p. 82. He built a monastery in a place called Lagny (near the river Marne), and, not long after, being seized with illness, he died."—*Bede, ut Sup.* Having filled Europe with his fame, he died about 650. His festival is celebrated 16th January.

*St. Fursey.* Fursey was son of a Munster prince. He acted as a missionary, first in England, afterwards in France. He became superior of a monastery at St. Quentin, near Peronne (whence he is styled "Perronensis"), where he died *circa* 676.—*Vid. etiam Killen, loc. cit.*—*Note by Translator.*



THE ARMS OF THE O'REGANS.

## Sir Teague O'Regan of Ballynacloghy, County Cork.

BY FRANCIS J. HEALY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



HERE were originally three families of O'Regan in Ireland, namely, two in Leinster and one in Munster. Of the two O'Regan families in Leinster, one of them was descended from Riaghain, brother of Donal, who is No. 100 in the Dempsey (chiefs of the Clanmaliere) pedigree. The other Leinster O'Regan family was descended from Dubhrean, brother of Dun, who is No. 104 in the Dun pedigree. That Dubhrean had Dubhda, who had Maolcroine, who had Giollamuire-caoch O'Riaghain, who was the last chief of Hy Riaghain, now known as the Barony of Tinehinch, in Queen's County, which gave its name to the parish of 'Oregon,' or Rosenalis, in said barony. The Leinster families of O'Regan were of the Heremonian stock, and were one of The Four Tribes of Tara (*Book of Rights*).

One of these was Maurice Regan, who was Secretary to Dermot McMurrrough, King of Leinster, and who wrote an account of the Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland under Earl Strongbow and his followers, which is published in Harris's *Hibernica*, Dublin, 1770.

The third, or Thomond, family of O'Regan, with which this article is concerned, derived their surname from Riagan, son of Donchrian, a younger brother of Brian Boromhe (Boru), the 175th Monarch of Ireland, who, A.D. 1014, was slain at the battle of Clontarf, and who is No. 105

in the O'Brien, Kings of Thomond, pedigree. The patrimony of this Munster family of O'Regan was located in the barony of Carbery, in the County of Cork, and their name appears in the old sept map of Ireland. Their pedigree is fully given by O'Hart in his *Irish Pedigrees*.

The most prominent member of this family in more recent times was Sir Teague O'Regan, who entered the army, and made a distinguished figure in the service of King James II. in Ireland. He was Governor of Charlemont, and for his defence of that fort was knighted by King James at the Castle of Dublin, on 20th June, 1690. He was at the battle of the Boyne, and afterwards was Governor of Sligo at the time of the surrender of Limerick. He then embarked, with part of the army, for France, where he died without issue.

This Sir Teague McJohn Reigane's ancestral property seems to have got, temporarily at least, into the hands of that redoubtable West Cork magnate, Sir Walter Coppinger, as will be seen by the subjoined copy of the original Deed Poll of Trust of Sir Walter Coppinger of the lands of Ballinacloghy, dated 16th day of October, 1635:—

“To all to whom these presents shall come, I, Walter Coppinger, of Kilfinane, in the County of Cork, Knight, sendeth greeting. Whereas, John McTeige O'Reigane, Ballynaclohy, in Carbree, in the Countie of Cork aforesaid, Gent., hath put the said Sir Walter Coppinger in truste about 20 years now past to pass free patent from our Sovereigne Lord Kinge James of sacred memorie to me and to my heirs for ever of the said Towne and Lands of Ballynaclohy, with all and singular the appurtenances to the same belonging, which I have accordinglie performed. Nevertheless, the said John McTeige was and now is in the quiet and peaceable seizen and possession of the premisses, with all and singular the Hereditaments thereunto belonging. Now, know ye that I, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, in performance of the said Truste and confidence by the said John McTeige in me, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, reposed, do by these presents for me and my heirs release, remitte, and discharge the said John McTeige and his heirs for ever of anie right, title, claim, interest, or demand which I have, or that my heirs have had, or ought to have, in and to the said Towne and lands of Ballynacloghy, with all and singular the appurtenances and Hereditaments thereunto belonging, being now in the possession and lawful seizen of the said John McTeige, so as neither I, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, or my heirs, may have hereafter, claim, challenge, or demand in or to the said premises, or unto any part thereof, for ever, but to be debarred, excluded, and frustrated for, saving and reserving and doing suite and service for my Court Leet and Court Baron of my Manor of Kilfinane, and doing suite to my mill of Rourragh, to me and to my heirs for ever in as large and ample a manner as the same was granted by free patente to me and to my heirs, do hereby covenant and grante to and with the said John McTeige O'Reigane and his heirs for ever that I, the said Sir Walter Coppinger and my heirs shiall and will warrant and defende the said Towne and Lands of Ballynacloghy, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining to the said John McTeige and his heirs, except as before excepted, against mee, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, and my heirs, or either of us, and against all others claiminge by and under the Estate

of me, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, and my heirs for ever. In witness whereof I, the said Sir Walter Coppinger, Knight, have hereunto putt my hand and seale the sixteenth day of October, Anno Dmi. 1635.

WALTER COPPINGER.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in presence of us whose names do ensue:—Flo. Carthy, Mortagh Donovan, Morrogh Donovan.”

In or about the year 1662 Tiege McJohn Reigane, afterwards known as Sir Teague, exhibited through his guardians and counsel his claim to the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement, claiming to be restored to the possession of the lands of Ballynaclohy and Gortniglogh, then in the possession of Lieutenant Portman; and in his petition stated that his father, John McTeige Reigane, died in the year 1639 seized of said lands in his demesne as of fee by lawful descent from his ancestors, leaving the claimant, his eldest son and heir, an infant of the age of two years; and he though a Roman Catholic, never joined with any of the rebels or usurped raiders.

Upon this petition the Commissioners decreed him to be restored to the possession of the said lands. Teige McJohn Reigane thereupon entered into possession, and continued therein for several years.

In D'Alton's *King James's Irish Army List*, Dublin, 1855, we read that he, Sir Teague O'Regan, was the most remarkable of his name in this campaign, a truly gallant, and to his King loyal officer. In May, 1690, he was Governor of Charlemont, when, says the Williamite writer, Story, "Cannon and mortar were sent up to force old Teague from his nest, if he would not quit it otherwise." On the 12th of that month this veteran, "his provisions having been spent, and no hopes of relief appearing, desired a parley," and ultimately surrendered on terms of the garrison being allowed to march out with their arms and baggage. In the following year, on the 23rd of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, of the Williamite army, marching towards Sligo, found at Ballysadare Bridge, four miles thence, Sir Teague O'Regan, with eighty horse and about two hundred foot, very advantageously posted to hinder his passage that way; but Ramsay's party attacking them they gave ground after some time, and a reinforcement aiding Ramsay, the enemy were pursued almost to the fort of Sligo, about thirty being killed and nineteen wounded, Sir Teague narrowly escaping. In the September following, he being Governor of that fort of Sligo, was forced with his party by Colonel Michelburn from the several outworks and ditches and obliged to retire into the heart of the fort; and on the 21st of that month he was obliged to surrender that same, on terms similar to those given to Galway, himself marching out at the head of 600 men.

On Sir Teague's death, in France, without issue, the lands of Ballynaclohy devolved to his cousin and heir, Captain Daniel Reigan, of Knockridane. Captain Daniel Reigane is named in D'Alton's *King James's Army List*, and was supposed by Mr. D'Alton to have been the Major Regan who was afterwards killed at the siege of Derry. But Captain Daniel Regan, Sir Teague's heir, lived long after that event.<sup>1</sup> He

<sup>1</sup> That the Captain Daniel Regan mentioned in D'Alton's *King James's Army List* was no other than Sir Teigue's cousin and heir there can be little doubt. He belonged to Colonel Daniel O'Donovan's Infantry Regiment, the said Colonel O'Donovan being a near Catholic neighbour

was also possessed of other property in West Cork in his own right. By Deed Poll, bearing date the 13th day of August, in the year 1641, Danielle Oge McDanielle O'Riagane, of Killeenlea, conveyed the half plowland of Knockridane and the two gneeves of Killeenlea in mortgage to John Morphie, of the Leap, in the Countie of Cork.

The above John, by Deed Poll, bearing date the 16th of August, 1662, assigned all his interest in the above premises to his son, John Morphy, then a student in Trinity College, Dublin, which John Morphie afterwards, on the 16th November, 1662, exhibited his claim to the Commissioners under the Act of Settlement, and claimed as an innocent Protestant to be decreed to the possession of the lands of Knockridane and Killeenlea aforesaid, then in the possession of Lieutenant John Portman. The Commissioners, on hearing, decreed the lands to the claimant, and he entered into possession, and continued therein until his death in the year 1681; and by his will, dated 10th March, 1681, he calling himself LL.D., devised said lands, after other remainders, to Daniel Reogane, his sister's son; which Daniel became afterwards seized of, and continued so at the time of the capitulation of Limerick, 3rd October, 1691, where he served as a Captain in the service of King James, and was declared by the Lords Justices and Council on the 10th of December, 1694, to be comprehended in and entitled to the benefit of the Articles made for the surrender of said city. This will be seen by the following copy of the Petition and Certificate and Adjudication of the five Lords Justices, that Captain Daniel Rhegan (O'Regan) was entitled to the benefit of the Treaty of Limerick, dated 10th day of December, 1694:—

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL.

CYRIL WICK, W. BUNCOMBE.

The peticon of Capt. Daniel Rhogan, of Knockridane, in the County of Corke, claymeing ye benefitt of ye Articles of Lymerrick, being sett downe to be heard before us, ye Lords Justices and Council, upon opening ye same by his Council this day in ye presence of their Maties Council Learned in ye Law, and upon Examination of several Witnesses upon oath in ye Case. It appeared to us that the said Captn. Daniel Rhogan was in Lymrick 3 day of October, 1691. That he hath since submitted to their Ma'ties Government and taken ye oath of ffidelity, and therefore wee doe heerby Adjudge him, ye said Captain Daniel Rhogan, to be comprehended within ye Articles made for ye surrender of ye place, and to be thereby intituled to all ye benefitts and advantages of them.

Given at ye Councile Chamber in Dublin ye tenth day of December, 1694.

	PORTER, Cap.
	LONGFORD.
RICK. COX.	WILL KILDARE.
AND. JEFFREYSON.	CHA. FEILDING.
	RY. REYNETT.
CAPT. DANL. RHOGAN.	

of his in West Cork, one of the O'Donovans of Castle Donovan. This appears the more evident from the fact noted elsewhere in D'Alton's List, that Captain Regan's soldiers, a sergt. and six men, were awarded £1 10s. 6d. for guarding the money sent from Dublin for Colonel O'Donovan's Regiment.

The Justices Council  
Gentl<sup>ty</sup> Daniel RHEGAN  
Petitioner of Capt<sup>l</sup> Daniel RHEGAN s<sup>t</sup>  
The County of Cork  
A petitioning of bene fit of p<sup>er</sup>fect of  
L<sup>aw</sup> being sold shows to be heard before  
the Justices and Council upon O<sup>ur</sup>ning of  
the said this day in p<sup>re</sup>sen<sup>ce</sup> of the Justices  
Council and the said Capt<sup>l</sup> Daniel RHEGAN was  
called that the said Capt<sup>l</sup> Daniel RHEGAN was  
in County  
9 day of October 1694 That he hath since submitted  
to the Justices and Council and taken the Oath of  
Fidelity to the said King and the said  
said Capt<sup>l</sup> Daniel RHEGAN I have since  
with my self and others and the said  
to be thereby entitled to the said  
of them by virtue at the Council Chamber  
the County of Cork Day of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1694

For the  
John RHEGAN  
Capt<sup>l</sup> Daniel RHEGAN  
RHEGAN

Daniel RHEGAN

FACSIMILE OF PETITION AND CERTIFICATE AND ADJUDICATION,  
CAPT. DANIEL RHEGAN, 1694.



Daniel O'Regan lived to a great age, and left two sons, Morgan and Teige. Morgan had only one son, Daniel, who died without issue in the year 1807; Teige was a physician, residing at Macroom, where he died leaving two sons, Morgan O'Regan, of the City of Cork, and James O'Regan of Mallow, M.D., who died in the year 1801. Dr. James O'Regan was a fashionable physician at Mallow, in or about which town he owned a considerable amount of property, besides the ancestral lands in West Cork. He was married to Miss Catherine Moylan, of Cork, who was first cousin of Dr. Moylan, Catholic Bishop of Cork, born 1735, died 1815 (see Memorial in St. Mary's Cathedral, Cork), whose brother, General Stephen Moylan, fought for American Independence under Washington, whose intimate friend he was. On the death of Dr. James O'Regan his property passed to his son, James O'Regan, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was a barrister of great promise, a friend of Daniel O'Connell the Liberator, and a strong advocate of Catholic Emancipation. He died in 1821, early in life, at the outset of his career. The following is an extract from the Rent Book of James O'Regan, after the campaign of Waterloo, which is interesting, and speaks for itself:—"The distress of the country and the low price of corn, occasioned by the sudden cessation of war, having rendered a reduction of rent necessary, I have diminished the rents of those holdings I myself let (except that to Smyth), and have promised to write off all arrears now due, which, indeed, the tenants would be totally unable to discharge.—Sept. 28th, 1815."

"A further reduction will probably be necessary."

On his death his property passed by his will to his mother for her life, and subject to her life interest and an annuity to his sister, Mary O'Regan, to his brother, Morgan O'Regan, whose interest passed to the husband of said Mary O'Regan, namely, Thomas W. Cahill, M.D.

Dr. Cahill took his degrees and spent his early life in Paris. He was a political prisoner, and confined for some time with other British subjects at Verdun; and after his release he served in the British army in the campaign and battle of Waterloo as an army surgeon. He died at Tivoli on the 15th of February, 1858.

The only surviving child of Dr. Cahill and his wife, Mary O'Regan, was the late Mrs. Louisa Cagney, who married the late Michael Cagney, J.P., of Tivoli, Cork. They left issue seven sons, namely, David, Michael (deceased), Thomas, Francis, Charles, barrister-at-law (deceased), Albert, and James Cagney, of Harley Street, London, M.D. (deceased); and three daughters—Mary, wife of Jerome J. Murphy (deceased); Louisa, wife of George Waters, and Emily Cagney.

The lands so held by Sir Teague O'Regan and his ancestors, which with other lands remained in the possession of his Catholic descendants for so many generations, in spite of the Penal Laws, and the social wreckage caused by the great famine of '47, were recently sold by the Cagney family to their tenant occupiers under the Land Purchase Act, 1903; and thus the connection of the O'Regan family with this property in West Cork, after many centuries of ownership in fee, came to an end.



## Five Cork Publicists.

(Continued from page 76.)

### IV.



AS President of the Cork Young Men's Society and of the Cork Literary and Scientific Society, Member of Parliament, a leading Solicitor in Cork, and a Land Court Commissioner ultimately, Mr. John George MacCarthy was not only a prominent Corkman, but a leading figure in his day in Irish life.

He was born in June, 1829, in the South Main Street, Cork. His father, who was a leather merchant, was a man of considerable musical and literary attainments; whilst his mother came of the ancient stock of the O'Driscolls of the County Cork. It was no doubt to his father's house that he was alluding in his *History of Cork*, when he says: "I have good reason to remember a humble home over a shop in the South Main Street, where the languages and literature of France and Italy were household tongues and topics." His scholastic education, however, began under the care of the Rev. Michael O'Sullivan of the Mansion House School, then a powerful educational centre in Cork.

In 1853, whilst yet a young man, Mr. MacCarthy was admitted a Solicitor; and it was not long before his legal ability commenced to show itself. But while thus advancing himself in his profession he was also exhibiting remarkable zeal in other directions. When the Cork Catholic Young Men's Society was founded on the first of November, 1852, by the Rev. Father Leahy, of St. Mary's, Pope's Quay (who was afterwards Bishop of Dromore), amongst the band of eager young Catholics assembled on that occasion, in presence of Bishop Delany, was John George MacCarthy.

Even then he was a remarkable figure; and was elected first President of the Society—a position he held from 1852 until 1880, when he left Cork to reside in Dublin. He threw himself into the task of making the Young Men's Society a lever for the benefit of the youth of the city, with untiring zeal and force of character. He worked for its progress most assiduously, establishing classes for the study of science, mathematics, and other subjects; and by procuring the best preachers obtainable for conducting the annual retreats; and strengthening in every way the conspicuous features of the Society.

Amongst the learned lecturers whom he attracted to the Society were Archdeacon (afterwards Cardinal) Manning, and Monsignor Capel. His own discourses were most eagerly anticipated by the members. With the versatility that marked his attainments he lectured on a variety of topics in the most interesting manner, whether dealing with the history of Joan of Arc in charmingly sympathetic style, or investing the sober study of astronomy with a garb of the most attractive interest. Politics and polemics he deemed entirely outside the Society's scope; but whatever



**JOHN GEORGE MACCARTHY.**



**WILLIAM JOSEPH O'NEILL DAUNT.**



debating skill was lost owing to their exclusion was amply counterbalanced by the discursive skill he awakened in other topics. The annual report of the Society as prepared by him came to be regarded as a literary treat; for though the recital of its formal workings apparently offered but little opportunity for fresh treatment, the President never failed to open new ground with happy effect. The reading of the annual report was, therefore, looked forward to with the liveliest interest.

A Liberal in politics, with popular views on the Home Rule question, he entered Parliament in 1874 as representative of Mallow. Previous to that year, he contested this constituency unsuccessfully against Mr. Henry Munster, a gentleman of large means, but comparatively unknown in Mallow. Mr. Munster's fate was a sad one, for whilst out in America a fire occurred in the house where he was staying, and on leaping from the window to escape from it he was killed. In the 1874 Mallow election the candidates were, on the Tory side, Captain Creagh, of Doneraile, and Mr. William Johnson, Q.C. (now Judge Johnson); and Mr. MacCarthy and Mr. David Nagle (the founder of the *Cork Herald*) on the Liberal side. Messrs. MacCarthy and Johnson were returned; whilst Mr. Nagle received only six or seven votes in all.

In Parliament Mr. MacCarthy was destined to add lustre to the reputation that had gone before him. In his early days an impediment in his speech sadly marred that impressive flow which characterised all his utterances. With the indomitable energy and perseverance that formed so marked a trait in his nature he fought against this defect and conquered it. Eloquence and fluency distinguished his oratory, which was always a model of directness; and never failed to rivet the listener's attention. These qualities did not pass unnoticed in the House of Commons. His speeches on all matters relating to the Land Question attracted especial attention; and doubtless operated largely in securing him the important appointment of Land Commissioner under the Gladstone Act of 1881. He was that year Chairman of a Sub-Commission under the Land Act; and on the passing of Lord Ashbourne's Purchase Act he was appointed Land Commissioner—a post he held until his death.

While faithfully discharging his functions as judge, he allowed no worldly consideration to warp his conception of right or wrong. One feature in his judicial career will probably be remembered. He published a letter pointing out the difficulty of valuing land, owing to foreign competition and adverse seasons; and advised the farmers of the country not to be too hasty in concluding bargains under these circumstances. This laid him open to a charge of partiality, which was brought before the House of Commons. Mr. MacCarthy met the insinuation with his usual spirit; and forwarded a memorandum to the Speaker of the House in which he proved that the statements made respecting him were based on an entire misconception of the facts. No more was heard of these charges; and Judge MacCarthy continued to fill his office to the satisfaction of all.

In addition to the other positions he occupied while living in Cork, he was for some time an Alderman of the city representing the South Ward; and he was also an energetic worker in the ranks of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Anything that tended to the amelioration of misery, or the enlightenment of the people, had his warmest sympathy and support; and this he succeeded in doing whilst a large legal business

and numerous other offices claimed his attention. He was proprietor of the Old Athenæum, now the Opera House and Theatre Royal; and when the theatre was opened in March, 1877, he was elected Chairman of the Company. This connection he severed when he left for Dublin; and he also withdrew from the firm of MacCarthy & Hanrahan, and the Munster House and Land Agency on the South Mall, which formed his previous sources of income.

Mr. MacCarthy was made a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great in 1880, in recognition of his services to the Church. His death took place in London, on the 7th of September, 1892, on his way back from Homburg, whither he had gone to recruit his health. He left a widow (the daughter of Mr. J. Hanrahan, of Lakeview) and four children, the eldest a daughter, and three sons, all in the legal profession.

Besides his *Letters on the Land Tenures of Europe*, Mr. John George MacCarthy was author of the following works:—*Irish Land Question Plainly Stated and Answered*. Longmans, London, 1870. *A Plea for the Home Government of Ireland*. Third edition; Sullivan, Dublin, 1872. *A History of Cork*. Sixth edition; Guy & Co., Cork, 1875. *The Farmers' Guide to the Land Act*. Guy & Co., Cork, 1875. *Henry Grattan: A Historical Study*. Ponsonby, Dublin, 1876. *Speeches on Irish Questions*. Ponsonby, Dublin, 1877. *The French Revolution of 1792*.<sup>1</sup>

## V.

Differing in descent, position, and antecedents from the four distinguished Corkmen previously sketched, Mr. William Joseph O'Neill Daunt stands out as a distinct, unique, and most interesting personality amongst the memorable Irishmen of the nineteenth century. Sprung from the landlord class, and brought up in the religious belief usually professed by that section of the community, Mr. O'Neill Daunt at an early age cast aside the traditions, interests, prejudices and predilections of his family and surroundings, and embraced the religious and political creed of the less favoured majority of the Irish nation. Never was there one so thoroughly, earnestly, and unwaveringly devoted to his adopted religious and political principles, even at the cost of pecuniary loss; and never was there a more appropriate and well-deserved title than that given to the only form of memoir of him that we, so far, possess, *A Life Spent for Ireland*.<sup>2</sup>

Though his was an old County Cork family, Mr. O'Neill Daunt first saw the light at Tullamore, King's County, on the 28th of April, 1807, where his father was then stationed as Captain of the Louth Militia.

The Daunts came to England at the time of the Norman Conquest, and acquired estates in Gloucestershire. The old and historic manor house of Owlpen in that county, which still exists, formed the seat of the head of the family for many centuries, until about the time of Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. MacCarthy was first cousin of the late Most Rev. Dr. MacCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne. A large oil painting of him is to be seen in the Hall of the Catholic Young Men's Society in Castle Street, Cork. His concise and valuable *History of Cork*, it is to be regretted, is now long out of print. He was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1896.

O'Neill Daunt's birth. The last representative, Mary Daunt, married Mr. Staughton, of Ballyhorgan, Co. Kerry, and merged her patronymic in his. In Elizabeth's reign Thomas Daunt, of Owlpen, transferred himself and his fortunes to Ireland; and acquired on lease from Sir Warham St. Leger the lands of Tracton Abbey, between Carrigaline and Kinsale, besides which he purchased the estate of Gortigrenane, also in the County Cork. This Thomas was succeeded by another Thomas, who lost considerably by the Civil War of 1641. He was succeeded by Achilles Daunt, who is said to have been captured and carried off by Philip Oge Barry to that dangerous rock outside Cork Harbour, which has ever since been known as Daunt's Rock—though whether Achilles was actually drowned or was rescued therefrom forms a disputed point. William, the fourth son of the first Thomas Daunt, of Tracton and Gortigrenane, was grandfather of William Daunt, of Kilcascan, which property he acquired in 1712; and the great-grandson of William of Kilcascan was Captain Daunt, the father of William Joseph O'Neill Daunt.

Captain Daunt married the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, F.T.C.D., a famous Greek scholar and steadfast opponent of the Union, at whose death his widow went to live at Tullamore, where, in the course of time, the eldest son of her daughter, Jane Daunt, was born.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt's youthful days were spent at Kilcascan with his father, who, though he hated tithes, was in all things else a strict Tory, the story of whose tragic death, the result of a duel, has been recently narrated by the Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore in the pages of this *Journal*. That sad event occurred in 1826, whilst the subject of this sketch was yet in his teens; and on being thus rendered his own master, free to act as he pleased, it was not long before he broke away from class and family traditions, and cast in his lot with the people.

One of his first acts on acquiring independence was to become openly incorporated with the Catholic Church, into which he was received by his dear and venerated friend, Father Mathew. From the age of twenty-one to thirty-one his chief occupation was politics, during which period he was much in the society of his kinsman and neighbour, Feargus O'Connor, afterwards of Chartist fame, of whom and his family he tells many interesting anecdotes in his *Diary*, from which is compiled *A Life Spent for Ireland*, as edited by Miss Daunt, his daughter. "They were," he writes, "very hospitable and very amusing; and some of them at least comically conscious of their entertaining qualities." About this time he wrote what was probably his first literary effort, a novel called *The Wife Hunter*.

In 1832 Mr. Daunt was returned M.P. for Mallow in the popular interest; but was unseated on the petition of Sir Denham Jephson Norreys. The great O'Connell, for whom he entertained a profound reverence, unfortunately failed in his promise to free him from the pecuniary penalties this petition involved; and the mental anguish caused by this and certain other occurrences of a like kind brought on brain fever, to which Mr. Daunt very nearly succumbed. His faith in O'Connell as a man was, on this account, shattered; but with rare unselfishness, recognising his merits as a politician, he remained true to his leadership. In a book which he wrote subsequently to this period, entitled, *The Gentleman in Debt*, he depicted O'Connell as the Rev. Julius Blake. In 1841, however,

when O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, he gave Mr. Daunt the Secretaryship, by way of compensation for the pecuniary loss he had occasioned him through the Mallow contest.

When the Repeal agitation expanded to its largest dimensions, Mr. Daunt went heart and soul into it, and gratuitously performed the duties of Repeal Director for Leinster, and Head Repeal Warden for Scotland, his travelling expenses alone being recouped him. In this way he visited such towns as Mullingar, Athlone, Tullamore, and other places in Ireland, where Repeal meetings were held and addressed by him, in connection with which visits many interesting and amusing anecdotes are related in *A Life Spent for Ireland*.

In 1843, his Repeal Mission took him to various other places in Ireland; and during part of 1844, when O'Connell was arrested, he was also busy in the Repeal agitation. In June, 1845, he went to Scotland to hold meetings of the Irish there, the Scottish agitation of the question having been specially confided to him by the Repeal Association, whose proceedings he assisted in conducting in the winter of 1845 and spring of 1846, especially while O'Connell was absent from Dublin. From June, 1846, he resided at Kilcascan, chronicling in his Journal daily events, and mingling with these reflections, historical, political, and religious, all eloquently and interestingly written, amongst which he notes the first appearance of the dreaded potato blight.

When the Famine that followed it broke out, Mr. Daunt was a constant attendant at the Relief meetings; and in order to give employment to the starving people, he borrowed money from the Government to open a new line of road, the repayment of which burdened him for many years.

On the 29th of March, 1847, he noted down in his Journal: "In the midst of sharp privations of various kinds (caused by the Famine), I this day rode to Clonakilty to borrow money from the bank to pay the tithes to the Protestant minister. I have sometimes dined on Indian meal porridge and sheep's milk; sometimes on a pennyworth of rice, and gone supperless to bed. Of this I don't complain; for this is caused by a visitation of Providence. But of the Established Church I do complain, for it is the visitation of England, not Providence." Alluding to the death of O'Connell, in 1847, he feelingly wrote, under the date of March 28th: "It is not easy to contemplate with indifference the exit of our old familiar leader; to remember how often I have been among the band who surrounded him on Repeal platforms; to hear the tones of his noble voice still ringing in my ears, and then to think that I shall hear that voice no more."

For several weeks after this last entry Mr. Daunt was confined to his bed by a low fever caused by his privations. While getting no rent, or next to none, the tithes and taxes were demanded with unremitting regularity, in addition to which he was involved in a vexatious and unjust law suit, attributable partly at least to O'Connell.

In the October following he notes the pleasing intelligence that a German translation of his novel, *Saints and Sinners*, was published at Augsburg; and in the ensuing month, that he had disposed of his *Personal Recollections of O'Connell* to Chapman & Hall, London, by whom it was published in 1848. This work was described by the late Mr. Lecky, the

historian, as "a book of much charm and vividness, that will be of use to every biographer of O'Connell."

In 1849 he was asked by the late Chevalier John Sobeski Stuart to assist in raising an Irish Brigade for the Papal Service—a scheme which, as he anticipated, proved a failure. Early in 1850 he attended a "Protection" meeting at Dunmanway; and on the 18th of July of that year he records that the Irish Vice-Royalty was saved from abolition by an unexpected ally, the Duke of Wellington. On the 24th September he notes, rather dubiously, his having been extravagantly praised in Feargus O'Connor's *Life and Adventures*, a work which was written by Feargus himself.

His account of his visits to England and Scotland, from 1851 to 1856 more especially, are highly interesting, from the many notabilities that he met, the places he visited, and the store of anecdotes and incidents he relates in connection with them.

On the 15th of August, 1856, he chronicles the holding of a "capital Anti-State Church meeting at Clonakilty; thousands present." This meeting attracted much attention; and resulting from it, a deputation of the Liberation Society from London arrived at Kilcascan to confer with him respecting the best mode of making an effective and combined attack against the Irish State Church. To Mr. Daunt, therefore, belongs the distinction of having, on that 15th of August, inaugurated the movement which, under his fostering care, culminated in the Disestablishment Act thirteen years later. He spared no exertions of brain and pen to further this cause, in which he enlisted the Irish Catholic hierarchy, and brought them "en rapport" with the English Voluntaries. The actual measure fell short of satisfying him; and when all was done, others received the praise and thanks which properly belonged to him as the originator of the movement.

On January 27th, 1857, he records the defeat of the Cork and Bandon Railway Company in the House of Commons—a company with which he was in conflict through having resisted the guarantee which they sought to impose; and on the 17th of November, 1859, he notes having sent off to Sir Bernard Burke a Chapter on "The O'Connors of Connerville," written at the request of Sir Bernard for his series of "Vicissitudes of Families." On the 4th of December following he moved the first resolution at a great Repeal meeting held at the Rotunda, Dublin; and in February, 1861, he notes in his Journal his evident disapproval of Mr. Gladstone's Income Tax: "Mr. Conner and I having successfully resisted the attempt to get one quarter from us in advance of income, Mr. Gladstone wrote to us a long letter in reply to our memorial, in which he did not controvert our statements, but very coolly pleaded the necessity of England raising eleven millions to fortify herself within a certain time. . . We thought it better to withhold payment than to prolong controversy with Gladstone, notwithstanding the temptation of publishing his letter, with the capital rejoinder to which he had laid himself open. So we didn't write and didn't pay, till the second quarter had elapsed."

On December 11th, 1861, he records having read an entertaining little book, *The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*, which he afterwards reviewed as a labour of love in the *Cork Examiner* newspaper. By



means of this review he got to know its author, the recently deceased famous historian, Lecky. Referring to this circumstance in his letter to Miss Daunt, Mr. Lecky wrote: "This little volume of Irish biographies was at its first appearance an utter and absolute failure. The only exception to the general indifference was an article from the pen of your father, which appeared in a Cork newspaper, and which was equally remarkable for its kindness towards myself and for its ample knowledge of the period I had treated. It was the first public recognition that there was some real merit in my writing, the first confident prediction that some future lay before me in literature. A letter of very sincere thanks which I wrote to my unknown critic was the beginning of a correspondence which continued at intervals to near the end of his life."

On June 18th, 1862, Mr. O'Neill Daunt received a letter from the London Liberation Society asking him to become one of the Executive Council; but this he declined on the score of health and his inability to attend the meetings in London. In the earlier part of this year he was engaged in a brisk controversy with Mr. H. Lavallen Puxley, of Dunboy Castle, on certain points of Catholic teaching and practice impeached by that gentleman, which called forth an address of thanks from the Berehaven Catholics for having defended creed and country against Puxley.

In 1863-1866 he was extensively engaged in correspondence on the State Church question with the press and otherwise, letters from his pen appearing in the *Times* and other leading English journals, and in articles for such periodicals as the *London Review*. Later on, when the National and Home Rule Associations were started he gave them his powerful support and sympathy, and frequently attended their committee meetings in Dublin.

On the 18th of March, 1866, he notes that the *Nonconformist* newspaper had a favourable review of the second edition, then recently issued, of his *Ireland and Her Agitators*. The review states that "I have done probably more than any other living man to keep alive the voluntary principle in Ireland. I have, indeed, done all I could," he adds—"I have suffered severely both in mind and body by my politics; but if my efforts can be of any appreciable value in promoting ecclesiastical voluntarism in this country I shall not regret my losses."

On the 26th of July, 1869, the morning papers having announced that the Bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish State Church had received the Royal assent, he thus comments on this event: "Now that the Bill has passed, let me briefly review my own share in the agitation. In 1856, I and a few others commenced it in Ireland by a meeting at Clonakilty in response to Mr. Miall and the Liberation Society. Thenceforth I kept up a correspondence with the Liberation Society, on the one hand, and with some leading Catholic prelates on the other, in the hope of getting both parties to work in the same harness. It was no easy task to get the Irish ecclesiastics to put confidence in the Liberation people. . . . In December, 1864, J. B. Dillon, P. P. McSwiney, and the Catholic prelates founded the National Association; and the question whether to assist Voluntarism or a division of the endowments between the Churches then being in the balance among some of the founders, Dillon was strenuously pressed to avoid the Voluntaries and to pin our faith to

Russell, Gray, and the Whig party in general. I told him that such a course would destroy our chances of being emancipated from the State Church. He pressed me to go up to town and move a resolution at the inaugural meeting. Most of the Bishops, including Archbishop Cullen, attended; and I preached the most out-and-out Voluntaryism. Matters thenceforth went more smoothly till Mr. Aubrey de Vere and some less able men got up a little agitation for the division of the spoils between the Churches. This project I successfully opposed in and out of the National Association. My friend, Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, wrote: 'What we want is disendowment, not endowment.' Meanwhile the English Voluntaries agitated far and wide. They brought our question into every corner of England and Wales. Without their alliance the Irish Catholics could not rive the chain. On the other hand, the English Voluntaries could have done nothing without us. . . . In fact, our joint action was indispensable to success; and it was I who originally created or promoted our alliance. Recently attempts were made to renew the miserable policy of partition by bribing the Catholic Priesthood with two millions' worth of manse, glebes, &c. . . . I fought against it here, and the Liberation people did the same in England. It happily failed; and the Bill passed without it. On the whole, I daresay, we have a qualified triumph—nothing to boast of."

On the 17th August, 1869, he notes the arrival of his old friend, Colonel Scott, and Mr. J. P. Leonard, who were commissioned by the French Government to establish an Irish Colony in Algeria. They were come to collect the colonists, who were not to exceed thirty-seven families, each head of which was required to bring with him at least £100. This scheme was originally devised by Marshal MacMahon. On the 5th of April following he received a letter from Colonel Scott, saying that the Irish emigrants to Algeria were getting on well, when honest and sober; but that a large number of them, seduced by the cheapness of brandy, had become drunkards, struck for exorbitant wages, and were sent adrift.

That same month he notes that the publisher of his *Catechism of the History of Ireland* (Mulcahy & Co., Cork), informed him that he had never sold so many copies of any shilling book as he did of this Catechism.

About this time Mr. Daunt was invited to become Member of Parliament, various constituencies been desirous of having him for their representative; but he declined them all, as he did that he received in 1873 from Messrs. Isaac Butt, A. M. Sullivan, and Professor Galbraith, who wanted him to settle in Dublin, and take charge of the Home Rule Movement, whose council meetings, however, he attended as often as possible. Besides assisting in preparing addresses, drawing up reports, writing letters to prominent persons, and to the public press, he also delivered speeches in various parts of Ireland, and, in fact, did everything in his power to forward the cause of Home Rule. On St. Patrick's Day, 1875, when in his 68th year, he addressed an Irish political meeting in Glasgow, exactly thirty years after the time that he first addressed a like meeting in the same City Hall.

Though now well on in years, Mr. Daunt's mental activity continued unabated; and besides his efforts in regard to the political causes he had at heart, we find him, for instance, reviewing Lecky's *History of*

England, contributing to Continental periodicals, such as *La Civilisation*, and to the *Westminster Review*, London, and compiling articles like that on "the Irish Difficulty," which Lady Florence Dixie brought under the notice of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.), who courteously requested her to assure Mr. Daunt of the interest with which he had perused this statement of his political sentiments. About this time also he wrote the two important books on Irish history named at the end of this article.

On the 17th of June, 1887, when in his 81st year, he wrote to the Pope, to lay before His Holiness his views of the extreme danger to the Catholic religion in Ireland of allowing the English Government to have any voice or influence in the appointment of Irish Bishops. This letter made a considerable impression at the Vatican. It delayed and nearly prevented the Persico mission. On the 14th of September following he went to Ballyneen Station to meet Mgr. Persico, then on his way to Skibbereen, and utilised the few minutes the train waited by impressing on the Pope's Envoy that the principles of Irish Catholicity and Irish nationality were so indissolubly interfused that any attempt to dissociate them would be very dangerous to religion.

It was only in March, 1888, that Mr. O'Neill Daunt discontinued the Diary he had so faithfully kept for more than fifty years.

He lived for some years longer, and though growing more feeble bodily, he lost nothing of his keen interest in Irish politics, or in anything that concerned the welfare of the country so dear to his heart.

He frequently addressed letters to the newspapers bearing on Irish taxation, for he had the fiscal relations of the two countries at his fingers' ends. The prospect of a new and heavy impost filled him with indignation; and the mental agitation Sir W. Harcourt's Budget proposals caused him actually hastened his end. The very last letter he addressed to a newspaper *The Wexford People* (which that journal reproduced in facsimile after his death) was on this theme, imploring the Irish members to pause ere they helped in heaping a fresh tax on their country. His words were of no avail, and a new bitterness was thus added to dying beds.

His character stands pretty well revealed through the pages of his Diary. He was upright and honorable, unalterably true to his politics and religion, and to his private friends. His simplicity was that of a child; he could scarcely be brought to believe evil of anyone. His estimate of himself was a very humble one; and he was quite free from those petty jealousies and spites that sometimes disfigure the careers of public men. His urbanity and gentleness were charming, his sweetness of manner and character increasing the more helpless, bodily, he grew.

The end came very unexpectedly. On Friday, the 24th of June, 1894, Mr. Daunt complained in the morning of feeling unwell. Towards three o'clock he became unconscious, and without a struggle the soul of this truest of Irish patriots winged its flight to a happier land. Never had Ireland a son who loved her from youth to age with a more single-hearted devotion.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt's life, character, and labours were felicitously summed up by the late Mr. Lecky, the historian, in the letter addressed

to Miss Daunt, his daughter, which is prefixed to *A Life Spent for Ireland*, as follows :

"Your father, I need scarcely say, was one of the most ardent of Irish Nationalists. As he once wrote to me, 'No earthly cause is so dear to my affection as the legislative independence of Ireland.' He was, however, a Nationalist formed in the school of O'Connell. His aim was the union on a national basis of all classes, creeds, and interests in Ireland, and the restoration, through such an union, of the National Legislature. His dream—if it was a dream—was at least a noble and a generous one; and he followed it from youth to old age with a consistence that never wavered, with a sanguine hope that no vicissitude in Irish politics could ever effectually quench. Standing apart from active politics, he was absolutely independent. He sought nothing for himself, neither place, power, or even popularity. . . . Courage, consistency, and hopefulness are great qualities; and your father possessed them in an eminent degree. No one, too, could come into close correspondence with him without feeling the transparent purity and disinterestedness of his motives, the honesty of his convictions, and, at the same time, the essential kindness of his nature. He had considerable literary skill, and a remarkably wide range of knowledge of recent Irish History. His knowledge of the subjects he treated was very large, and on the financial aspects of the Union he wrote with special authority. His strong conviction that the contribution of Ireland was fixed at too high a rate, and that her taxation was excessive, has been well supported by excellent authorities in England as well as in Ireland. It is a subject on which he wrote much; and he contributed largely to bring it to the forefront. He represented a type of Nationalist which is now rapidly passing away; and, in my opinion, Irish life is much poorer for its loss."

Besides the three novels already named, viz., *The Wife Hunter*, *A Gentleman in Debt*, and *Saints and Sinners*, Mr. O'Neill Daunt wrote and published a fourth one, called *Hugh Talbot, a Tale of the Confiscations of the 17th Century*. His two biographical works, *Ireland and Her Agitators* (1845 and 1867), and *Personal Recollections of O'Connell*, will never lose their interest; whilst, in addition to his *Catechism of Irish History*, he wrote the three no less important and most recent of his books—*Essays on Ireland*; Dublin, Gill & Co. (1888); *Ireland Since the Union*; Dublin, Duffy (1888); and *Eighty-five Years of Irish History* London, Downey & Co. (1886). He was also author of the following pamphlets:—*A Reply to Sharman Crawford's Observations addressed to the Repealers*; *Why is Ireland Discontented? a Letter to John Bright*; *Jonathan Swift: an Undelivered Lecture*; *Impolity and Injustice of Imprisoning O'Connell* (1844); and on Mr. O'Neill Daunt devolved the labour of collecting the materials for O'Connell's *Memoir of Ireland, Native and Saxon*.

## On a Gold Lunette from the Co. Kerry.

By ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.

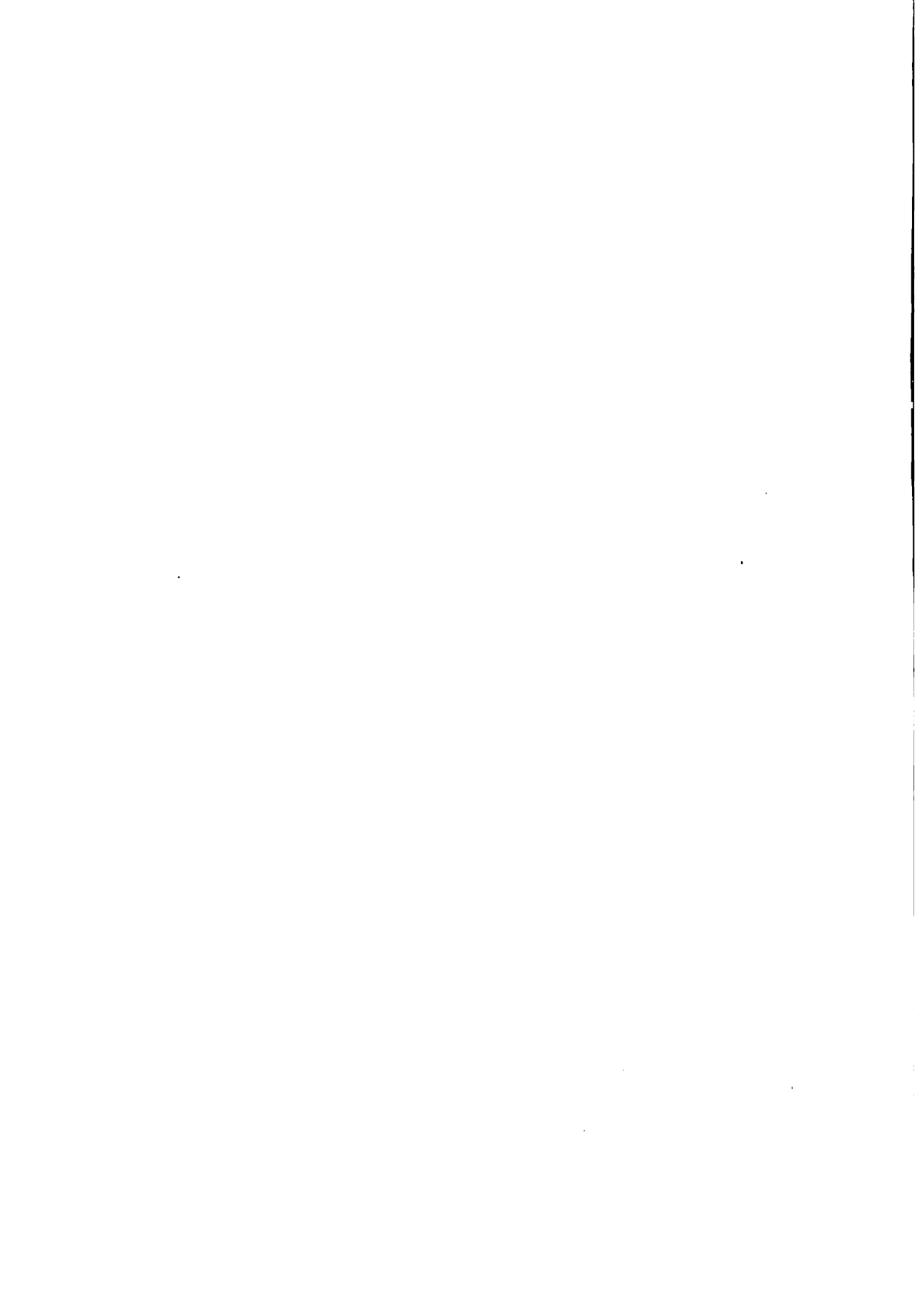


OUR Society is indebted to Major John MacGillicuddy, of Ballinagroun, County Kerry, for the loan of a remarkably fine example of the Lunette, which was found upon his property, and has for generations been an heirloom in his family. The illustration that accompanies this paper is from a photograph, which shews the detail of the engraved work with distinctness. Although it has not been analysed, in colour and texture it has all the appearance of pure and unadulterated gold, differing in this respect from two in the writer's collection, which are of paler colour, caused either by an alloy of silver, or more probably from having been made of native gold that contained a larger proportion of that metal in its composition. Like others of a similar kind, owing to the lightness of its fabric, and possibly from having been rolled up for convenience of carriage, it is crumpled, and slightly defective. The decoration, which is of the character usually found on these ornaments, was made with a graving tool that produced depressions on the upper surface and caused corresponding elevations upon the inner face of the crescent. On some the punch was also used, but on the three named, with one slight exception, the graving tool was alone employed, shewing in some places where it had slipped and gone outside the enclosing lines. This graceful ornament is more frequently met with in Ireland than in any of the Northern nations of Europe. It is crescentic in shape, terminating at both extremities in discoid projections that are placed at right angles with the plane of its surface, and were used to hold it in position, either when suspended from the neck, or worn upon the head, in which case the inner edge would have rested on the arch of the wearer's forehead. The outer edge of this ornament has engraved upon it four concentric lines, forming as many spaces: one of these is filled with a succession of minute chevrons, another with a series of circular punched depressions that form a dotted line, leaving the remaining band plain and undecorated. The same description equally applies to its inner curve: where between three linear spaces, and connecting them, are panels filled with chevrons, lozenges with cross-barred borders extending in equal distances on both ends of the wings, leaving the wider portion of the central part free from design of any kind. Its weight is 2 oz. 10 dwt. 1 gr. the greatest width is 9 inches, depth  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, height  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, comparing favourably with the largest specimen in the Dublin Museum, which is  $11\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide,  $10\frac{3}{8}$  inches high, 4 inches deep, and weighs 4 oz. 3 dwt. 21 gr.

In a paper contributed by the late Dr. Frazer to the *Journal of the R.S.A.I.*, vol. vii., 1897, will be found a list of all the lunettes that were known to him. Of these the National Museum in Dublin heads the list with 32 specimens, the British Museum 7, the Edinburgh National Museum 4, Belfast Museum 1, while 2 are in France, and 9 in private collections.



GOLD LUNETTE FROM CO. KERRY.



To these latter may now be added the one here described, another in Birr, and a third belonging to the Rev. J. Lee, P.P., Croom, making a grand total of 65 examples.

There are many references to these lunettes in O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, where Lectures 23 to 29, inclusive are devoted to the dress and ornaments in Ancient Erin (vol. iii., pp. 87-211). Among the latter is the *land*,<sup>1</sup> or crescent, or lunette. Quoting from the Brehon laws, he instances the work-bag of a chief's wife and its legal contents, which consisted of four precious articles, namely, a veil of one colour, a *mind* or diadem of gold for the head, and a *blade* or lunette of gold, evidently for the neck, and silver thread of fine wire for embroidery. Passages are quoted from the *Bringhean Da Derga*, which occur in the descriptions given by the pirate chief Ingcel to Fer-rogain, of the interior of the Da Derga's court, and of the disposition of the monarch *Conaire-mor*<sup>2</sup> and his followers; among these Ingcel "saw three other men, in front of these, they wore three *lands* [blades or crescents], used on front of the head, and also on the neck. I saw here, said Ingcel, nine men sitting upon couches. They wore nine short capes upon them, with crimson loops and a *land* [blade or crescent] of gold upon the head of each, and carried nine goads in their hands. They, said Fer-rogain, are nine apprentices who are learning chariot driving from the King's three chief chariot-drivers. I saw three others there, said Ingcel, with three *lands* [blades or crescents] of gold across their heads, and three brooches of gold in their cloaks. I knew them, said Fer-rogain. They are the King's three poets, namely, Sui, and Rosui, and Fer-sui, that is, sage, great sage, and greatest sage." The *land* or lunette must not be mistaken for the *mind n-óir* or *minob óir*, that is, the crown or diadem of gold that completely covered the head, while the *land* was simply the crescentic plate which was worn upon both the front and back of the head, and also on the neck. In further reference to this, in the *Táin Bo Chuaighe*, we are told that when *Meab*<sup>3</sup> and her forces entered the territory of *Cuaighe* (in the present County of Louth), they encamped for a night on the brink of a river, at a place ever since called *Redde Loiche*. The story proceeds to say that *Meab* had ordered a comely handmaid of her household to go to the river to fetch water for her to drink and wash in. *Loche* was the name of this maiden, and she then went forth to the river, accompanied by fifty women, and carrying the Queen's *mind* of gold upon her head. *Cuchulaind*, the opposing champion of Ulster, was concealed near the river, and perceiving the procession of women coming towards him, preceded by a beautiful woman with a queenly *mind* upon her head, whom he believed to be the Queen herself, he let fly a stone from his sling at her head, which struck her, broke the *mind* of gold in three places, and killed the maiden on the spot. Had this *mind* been simply a *land* or lunette it could not have been so destroyed,

<sup>1</sup> *Land* or *Lann*, a blade or leaf, a crescent, Lunette or frontlet of gold or silver. It was applied to a necklace whether for men or women, or to ornaments for spears and other inanimate objects when used after the manner of a necklace.

<sup>2</sup> *Conaire Mor*, or the Great, assumed the monarchy of Erin a century before the Incarnation.

<sup>3</sup> *Medbh* lived in the century immediately preceding the Christian era.



as it would have yielded to the force of the blow and been preserved. The *land* or lunette, as the *Niamh land*, or flat crescent of gold, is referred to in a volume of *Tales and Adventures of Find Mac Cumhaill*. "One day," said Cailte, "Mac Cumhaill was upon Mount *Sliabh Crot*,<sup>4</sup> and the Fenian warriors along with him, and we were not long here when we saw a lone woman coming towards us to the mountain. She wore a crimson deep-bordered cloak, a brooch [delg] of enriched yellow gold in that cloak over her breast, and a *Niamh Land* [or radiant crescent] of gold upon her forehead." Instances could be multiplied of the continued use of this ornament from very remote times to A.D. 600. The crescent is still universally considered as a symbol of good luck, and is exemplified in the horse-shoe, which the peasant will nail to the lintel of his door as an emblem of good fortune. In like manner, the military gorget, which was concentric in form, was worn as an ornament upon the neck down to comparatively recent times. Why so used is uncertain, except that it represented the last vestige of plate armour, and had usually the armorial bearings and initials of the reigning monarch; but the shape in connection with the lunette is at least suggestive, and carries us back to far away times and customs.

<sup>4</sup> In the south west part of the Co. Tipperary.

## Sir Walter Scott's Visit to Cork in 1825.

BY CANON COURTENAY MOORE, M.A., R.D., COUNCIL MEMBER.

**S**IR WALTER SCOTT'S first visit to Ireland was paid in 1815; it was a flying one. He merely crossed over to Ulster for a few hours, and saw the Giant's Causeway and Portrush; unfortunately he left no impressions of his trip. The Causeway, no doubt, remains as he saw it, but Portrush, which was then little if anything more than a handful of fishermen's huts and a few small shops, is now a fine flourishing town, with great hotels, fine marts, and golf links second to none in Ireland. The population of Portrush in the season must approach ten thousand. About this time Scott, though he penned no impressions of his hurried Ulster tour, wrote an estimate of the poet Moore: "His songs are most of them exquisitely beautiful, and he seems almost to think in music, the notes and the words are so happily united to each other."

Ten years later, i.e., in 1825, Sir Walter arrived in Ireland on a much larger and longer tour; his son, Walter, then a captain in the army, was stationed in Dublin, and was living at No. 10 St. Stephen's Green. On the 12th of July Scott and his party sailed from Glasgow by steamer, and arrived in Belfast the following day. It is not our business, interesting though the task would be, to follow his movements in any part of the country, except in the city and county of Cork; but we may note here that Dr. Kyle, then Provost of Trinity College, and afterwards

Bishop of Cork, intimated to him that the University of Dublin wished to confer upon him by diploma the degree of LL.D. The Lord Lieutenant at the time was the Marquis of Wellesley. It was on leaving Killarney that Sir Walter and his party proceeded to Cork.

"Monday, 8th, we were early astir. Dined at Millstreet, where Captain Bloomfield called, and pitied our poor fare, and proceeded to Mallow, where we slept—an English-like town and a very fine old castle. We breakfasted next morning at Cork."

The name of this Cork hotel or house, unfortunately, is not given. Lockhart says: "He (Sir Walter) gave a couple of days to the hospitalities of this flourishing town and the beautiful scenery of the Lee, not forgetting an excursion to the Groves of Blarney, among whose shades we had a right mirthful pic-nic. Sir Walter scrambled to the top of the Castle, and kissed with due faith and devotion the famous Blarney Stone, the salute of which is said to emancipate the pilgrim from all future visitations of *mauvaise honte*." Lockhart adds: "The ruins of the country around Cork are beautiful.

In the *Reliques of Father Prout* there is an admirable account of Sir Walter's visit to Blarney; it is a most beautifully and sympathetically written paper, but as it may be familiar to many of our readers we make only the following very brief extract from it:—

"It was, in sooth, a great day for old Ireland: a greater still for Blarney: but greatest of all it dawned, Prout, on thee. Then it was that the light was taken from under its sacerdotal bushel and placed conspicuously before a man fit to appreciate the effulgence of so brilliant a luminary."

One of the Cork daily papers of the time thus refers to the arrival of the "Wizard of the North":—

"On yesterday morning this distinguished character arrived amongst us. Sir Walter was accompanied by Miss Edgeworth and his interesting daughter. Mr. Lockhart and Captain Scott completed the party. His travelling carriage was of a green colour, open at the top, and drawn by two horses. . . . During his absence at Blarney crowds collected near the door of his hotel, and the street was promenaded by ladies and gentlemen of the greatest respectability. On his return from Blarney a deputation of the Corporation waited on him and paid their respects; many individuals of rank called and did the same. Mr. Quinn, the Father of the Munster Bar, in the name of that body, invited him to dinner."

Sir Walter, next to Blarney, seems to have been chiefly interested in what the newspapers of the day call "Mr. Bolster's splendid book-shop." Here he retired to the inner apartment, accompanied by Mr. Lockhart and Captain Scott, and conversed for a long time with Mr. Bolster, junior. John Bolster was the proprietor of *Bolster's Magazine*, and was locally known as "*the corkscrew*," from the difficulty of getting him to pay for contributions thereto. Maclise, the great Cork artist, then a lad of fourteen, made a sketch of Sir Walter during his visit to Bolster's. This drawing is now in the Foster collection in South Kensington Museum. Sir Walter was much pleased with the likeness, and predicted that the young artist would rise to eminence. His success seems to have dated from that moment, five hundred copies of the drawing were lithographed, and immediately sold. Maclise thereupon opened a studio in Patrick St.,

which was soon crowded with sitters for their portraits. I hope some competent person, such as our President, will indicate the present sites of Bolster's book-shop and Maclise's studio in the Cork of 1825.

Dr. Milner Barry thus describes this picture:—

"The portrait of Sir Walter Scott taken in Cork when Maclise was only fourteen is a wonderfully executed drawing, and if not afterwards retouched displays the extraordinary talent of the boy-artist. It is a profile—head and shoulders—the shape of the head indicative of the massive brain, and the shrewd, pawky expression of the features are more fully apparent than in any other of the portraits of Sir Walter Scott I have seen. The portrait by Newton, also in the Foster collection, looks tame and bucolic when contrasted with the pencil portrait of the juvenile Corcagian."

On the return journey to Dublin Sir Walter made his first stop at Fermoy, where the party slept. Lockhart describes it as "a fair town and river at the foot of a mountain." "The country," he continues, "finely diversified all about here. Some considerable improvements going on, particularly at Lord Mountcashel's." Thence they proceeded by Cahir to Cashel, "by far the most splendid antiquities we have met in Ireland are here." But we cannot enlarge further, as we have now got out of Cork into Tipperary, and so must say goodbye to Sir Walter.

[Bolster's printing works were situated at the corner where the Messrs. Guy & Co., Ltd., have their printing, publishing, and fine art premises.

Daniel Maclise lived in his father's home, at Nile Street, on the opposite side and fronting Messrs. Woodford, Bourne & Co.'s bonded stores. Much of his early work was done in the study of Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon, who resided at the corner of Faulkener's Lane, looking out on Nelson Place.—R. D.]

## The Battle of Knockanaar.

By WALTER JONES.

"Bár na Ríogairne déir zac uile,  
Ar 'é mhó docuiri ar éic  
Ar an zchoc ro tar éir na nglab  
Do bairre an Fjanna 'Choc an Áir.'"



HIS great battle, which lasted five days, and in which two thousand combatants were killed, was fought about the year 249 A.D. The King of Greece and his wife, Queen Ailé, wished to marry their daughter Miamh Nuadh Crothach to Tailc mac Treoin. She refused to wed him, and besought the aid of Fionn and the Fianna, who were feasting on the hill of Knockahur (choc toir), where the Doneraile Waterworks are now erected. Fionn readily offered to help her. He, his son Oisín, and his grandson Osgar took part in the battle. Osgar is buried in a glen over Mount Russell, near Charleville. Bawnfune, where Fionn pitched his camp, is near

Cahirnee. The battle was commenced near Doneraile and was continued through *Ḡleanh na Ḡcomah* (Glengomawn) and *Byblex na byobleox* (Byblox) to Knockanaar hill, where Miamh was killed, as stated in the Irish stanza above quoted, whence the name of the battle. The well in which the wounded were dipped *Ṭabarh bhaca ora* (Tubber brawka ora) was covered by a golden harrow, and lies on the hill. Queen Ailé pitched her court at *Seah coill na bpoiblin*, afterwards called *an Cuiret* and *Seah Cuiret*, now Oldcourt. The killed of the Fianna were buried in the old fort at Cahirnee, where vast quantities of their bones may still be seen. The King of Greece and his two sons, Ciardan and Leagan, were buried in Knockawnamuhelee, a mound on the roadside near Buttevant. Glenosheen and Carrigoisin are called after Oisin, and it was here that he buried his silver trumpet. Fionn MacCumhal Grainne, his wife, and the Fianna won the victory.

I give below the omens by which Queen Ailé knew her sons would be defeated and killed, and the list of the leaders slain in this battle.

There is a vivid memory of this battle amongst the peasantry of Munster.

The Hill of Knockanaar lies close to the fair field of Cahirnee, midway between Doneraile and Buttevant.

#### OMENS.

##### *Cúmhach Aile. Sorrowing of Ailé.*

1. I knew by the valiant hosts which were in the clouds over the Dún, that were in the shape of Suns of the air, that danger was not far from my three.
2. I knew by the fairy voices piercing my ear.
3. I knew by the tears of blood on my cheeks that ye would not return alive.
4. I knew by the voice of the grey crows each evening at Cathair, that sorrow was anear me.
5. I knew by the heavy voices of the ravens each morning since ye left, that it was fated to you to fall.
6. I foresaw when ye forgot your greyhounds that ye would not return with victory.
7. I foresaw, oh, gentle heroes, the stream of the waterfall beside the dun being like blood when ye set forth, this treachery of the Fianna.
8. I foresaw by the visit of the eagle returning each evening beside the Dun that I should soon hear evil tidings.
9. I foresaw when the tree withered, branch and leaf, that was before the Dun, that ye would not return victorious.
10. I knew when looking after ye the day ye left the Court, when the black raven flew before ye, that it was no good omen of return.
11. I knew when lying down to rest each long night, by the streams of tears from my eyes since we parted, that it was not a presage of defence to you.
13. I knew by my Liagan's hound howling early each morning that my three were overcome.
14. I knew by the frightful apparition which showed its face to me, that cut off my head and my two hands, that it was ye were weak, and
15. I knew when there appeared to me a lake of blood in the site of the Dun, that my three were overwhelmed.

## LIST OF THE LEADERS KILLED AT KNOCKANAAR.

Conn Ciabhrach.	Criagán.
Faladh Flannda.	Cianán.
Manáin Gaois.	Menngán.
Cruágán.	Ciandán.
Caol Maunneach.	Meandaire.
Ciarnán.	Ceirín.
Dorcháin.	Cruadán.
Caol-duanadh.	Aodh Lagara.
Bolgaire Searc.	Ciardán.
Gorgán.	Mianán.
Mullán.	Donn Dorchan.
Longadán.	Meargach.
Maonus McLabaráne.	Ciardán.
Faotan.	Leagán.
Daol Ciaban.	

## Carbriæ Notitia.

A Treatise on the Ancient and Modern State of Eastern and Western Carbery, Co. Cork; with Pedigrees, Lists of Bishops, etc.; Origin of Crome-a-boo from the Donovan's Castle of Crome.

(MS. on paper, in English, from about 1690.)

## [EXTRACTS.]



**C**ARBRY, the largest and most famous barony in Ireland, hath, with the other territories of that island, often altered its dimensions and bounds, as the power and fortunes of its lords was more or less prevalent. It is not improbable that it did once extend as far north as the river Lee, or, as the old verse has it, from Carrig O'Glaneen or Misen Head to Cork; but, however that be, I shall describe its more certain extent from the harbour of Kinsale to the Bay of Bantry, containing all that great tract of land which at this day makes the baronies of East and West Carbery, Ibane, Barri Roe, Kinalmeeky, and Courceys.

## CARBRIÆ NOTITIA.

*Sive de utriusque Carbriæ occidentalis, scilicet et orientalis veteri et recentiore status Tractatio.* P. 1. Carrig O'Glaveen or Mizen Head.

This noble country had no less in it than two Episcopal Sees, viz., Ross and Kinneigh, and six religious houses, viz., Timoleague, Ross, Abbeymahon, Cluggagh, Abbeystrewry, and Inisherkin.

It is from this Kean Mac Moyle More (O'Mahony's ancestor) that Iniskean takes its name; and it is from the Mahonies that Castlemahon and Droghad-i-Mahon (now Bandon Bridge) were soe called. There were

two branches of this family: the best and eldest was O'Mahon Fune, who resided in West Carbry, and was commonly called O'Mahon-on-Yever, or of the West. His chief seats were at Ardintenant and Castlehead; and he is said to have twelve castles of his own. The other branch was called O'Mahon Carbry, and his seat was at Castlemahon in Kinalmeeky; for Kinalmeeky was then but a cantridge of Carbry (as Glanchrime now is), and was the seate of this O'Mahon; and it is observable that the principal Irish alwayes kept as near the sea as they could, though in the most barren and mountainous countrys, and the reasons were that they had the profits of their creeks and havens; they had correspondence with and received advantages from Spaine and other foreign kingdoms; they were the freer from the English forces, those mountains being almost inaccessible; and consequently they had greater liberty of tyrانىsing over their followers and neighbours, and of securing such preys as they could take from them. Thus wee see O'Sullivan Mor at Dunkerran, MacCarty Mor at Iveragh, MacFinin at Glanrough, and the great O'Mahon in Ivagh and Muintervary, the worst parts of Carbry. As for the O'Driscolls they have beene for many ages past confined to their small territory of Collimore and Collibeg, and by some misfortune or other, had reduced their estate and name so low that there was not much left of either in the year 1641; and though I doe believe that O'Driscoll is of royall extraction, because I conceive he is descended from Conary Mor Mac Eidriscoll, king of all Ireland, since even Dr. Keating confesseth that his posterity were seated in Iveragh and the west of Munster, yet the Irish antiquarians say there are but eight royal families in Munster; whereof we have three in Carbry, viz., Mac Carty, O'Mahony, and O'Donovan. But, however this was before, it is certain that after the English conquest Dermot (MacCarthy) of Kilbawne, king of Cork, voluntarily submitted and swore allegiance to King Henry the Second at Waterford, to whom the King gave presents and a kind reception, and sent a garrison to Cork, anno 1172, from which time forward this Dermot and his heirs were for some time called Princes of Desmond by the English, &c.

This Desmond founded Abbey Mahon for Cistercians, which he brought from Baltinglass, and left his estate and title to his son, Donall Mor Na Curragh.

It seems that Carew was made Marquis of Cork, and settled himself in Carbry, and built a castle called Carew Castle, near the Abbey of Bantry (his castle was also called Downimarky), and that he gave Muintervary to O'Daly, who was his bard, and to O'Glavin, who was his fermon.

Old Head of Kinsale, likewise called Down MacPatrick, from Patrick de Courcy, where his heire male still continues, ennobled with the title of Lord Baron of Kinsale and Ringrone.

But the family of the MacCarthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitz Stephens and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitz Geraldts of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry; and being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases and tyranny, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyne and Livery, did all they could to suppress their competitors, and especially the

MacCarthys, being the most powerful and chief of them. No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests that have beene betweene these two families; in which, though the MacCarthys behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the FitzGerald's in one day, namely, the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan, in Desmond, anno 1164. Yet at length the more powerful FitzGerald had the best of it, and imposed on Carbry a most unjust and slavish tribute, called Earl's Beeves, which though, as I conceive, not maintainable by law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrians to this day, for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

However, the MacCarthys did not dwindle to so low a degree, but that they continued seized of almost six entire baronyes, viz., Glanaraugh, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond, and Carbry, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the County of Corke; but the Earl of Desmond grew so powerful that upon his attainder there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land.

But because I shall have frequent occasion to mention the MacCarthys, it will be necessary that I first acquaint you with their Pedigree, beginning nevertheless with Callahane of Cashel, King of Munster, because my observations will run no higher.

[He then gives the Pedigree down to Charles "now living in 1686," which shows the age of the manuscript].

By this Pedigree it appears that MacCarthy Reagh, in the person of Donall Gud, became a separate branch of this noble family in the time of Donal Mor-na-Curra, who probably gave them Carbry for their portion and inheritance, and that MacDonogh did the like some time after, and received their estate in Duhallow from their father, Cormac Fin, and that the Lords of Muscry, more lately in the person of Desmond More Muscry, became a distinct branch of this family, and were seated in Muscry by their father, Cormac MacDonel Oge.

It is likewise manifest that Donell, Earl of Clancar, dying without issue male, his daughter and heir was married to Florence MacDonogh MacCarthy Reagh, whose pedigree shall follow more at large; by virtue of which marriage Florence claimed the name and title of MacCarty Mor, which Donel, natural son of the deceased Earl of Clancar, had usurped, and by the help of Tyrone, who was then come into Munster, he was established in that name and dignity, and his grandson and heir, Charles, is at this day owned and styled MacCarthy Mor. Nevertheless, the followers of these great men doe often dispute which branch of this family is the principal or chief of the ClanCarthys.

MacCarthy Mor alleges that he, having the title and name, and being likewise by his grandmother heir to the last Earl of Clancar, ought to be acknowledged chief without dispute. To this the others answer, that by the father's side (which is chiefly regarded in Ireland) he is younger son of the MacCarthy Reagh, and ought not to exalt himself above the chief of his house; that an Irish title and name must be governed by the Irish Law of Tanistry, which, like the Royall Law Salique in France, will not admit women to inherit estates and principalities; suitable to the Law of Entails in England, which excludes this very MacCarthy Mor from being Earle of Clancar, though he be his heir at common law;

neither had Tyrone any legal power in Munster to confer the title of MacCarty Mor, or anybody which had not just right to it.

MacCarthy Reagh alledges that he is the eldest branch of this noble family, which by the Law of Tanistry, ought to be preferred; that he is a degree nearer of kin to the common ancestor, Donal Mor na Cutra, King of Corke, than any of the pretenders; that Carbry is an ancients principality than either Muskry or Duhallow, and that MacCarthy Mor is a younger brother of his house.

But the Lords of Muscry say that because MacCarthy Reagh is the eldest branch of this family, that is, the first that separated from the common stock, he is, therefore, excluded from the inheritance till all the later branches are lopt by death; for Tanistry respects the age and merits, yet designs only impotent age, and, therefore, a man's uncle shall be Tanist, but not his great-granduncle if alive; and so by the Law of England a brother shall be preferred before an uncle, and an uncle before a great-uncle; so that by both laws the nearest of kin to him that was last seised shall be his heir; and the Lords of Muscry are the undoubted heirs male to Cormac MacDonel Oge, Prince of Desmond, and to all his ancestors, even to Donel Mor na Curragh, from whom MacCarthy Reagh descends; and they deny any difference in their degrees of kindred to the said Donel More; and if there were it matters not, since a man's grandson and heir ought to be preferred before his second son. As for the antiquity of Carbry, it proves nothing in this dispute; and as for the relation between MacCarthy Mor and MacCarthy Reagh, whatsoever it may argue amongst themselves, it is nothing to a third person, and therefore they conclude the Crowne of England has done them justice in giving, or rather restoring to them the style and title of Earl of ClanCarthy.

But be this as it will, my province leads me to the particular pedigree of MacCarthy Reagh, who were Lords of this great territory of Carbry, and had the greatest chief rents out of it that was paid out of any Seniors in Ireland, in soe much that the MacCarthys have been styled Princes of Carbry, as well in many ancient histories, and records, as in his several Letters patents from the Kings of England. I begin with Donel Gud, because I have already shown his pedigree upward to Callahane of Cashel, King of Munster.

Upon the death of Cormac in Lioug, in the Infancy of Donel, Donogh, brother of Cormac, was MacCarthy by Tanistry, as was also his brother after his death; both of these prejudiced the heir exceedingly, but especially Donogh, who gave his son, Florence, no less than 27 plough lands, as I think, worth £1,500 per annum, soe that 'twas said this Florence his estates in Carbry was better than his estate by his wife, Heiress of MacCarthy Mor, for he'd, &c." (as printed by Dr. Smith in his *History of the County Cork*).

Of the nicknames of these MacCarthys I shall only observe that the name of MacCarthy Reagh came from Donel Reagh, and that Donel ni Pipy had that name from some pipes of wine which in his time were cast away in Burrin strand, and were consequently his right, being wreck, and, accordingly, he had them, which in these superstitious times was esteemed lucky and fortunate, and, as the Cornishmen call it, God's goods. This man's grandson, Donel MacCormack, was a Protestant, and High Sheriff of the County of Cork, anno 1635, and his son, Charles,



who was as fine a gentleman as ever was of the family, being young and good-natured, was too easily persuaded to enter into the Rebellion of 1641, which occasioned the forfeiture of his estate, and the eclipse, if not ruin, of this ancient and noble family.

But of all the Carties, none was ever more famous than the aforesaid Florence MacDonogh, who was a man of extraordinary stature, and as great policy, with competent courage, and as much zeal as anybody for what he falsely imagined true Religion, and the liberty of his country. He married the heiress of the Earl of Clancar, and purely by his merit dispossessed her bastard brother, Daniel, from the name and state of MacCarthy Mor, and got the same for himself in her right, by the joint suffrage of Tyrone, and all the nobility and clergy, which is the more strange, for that in Ireland they always regard the male so much above the female that they often prefer a bastard son before a legitimate daughter, which is grounded upon these two reasons, first, that the name and family is thereby preserved (as in the Roman adoptions), and, secondly, that the country being most commonly in feuds and wars it is necessary to have able men to protect every family, and that also is the true reason of Tanistry (custom). This Florence, for marrying the Earl of Clancar's daughter without licence of the Queene, or for some other misdemeanours, or perhaps for reasons of State, was imprisoned for eleven years in England, and then being set at liberty, acted in Ireland as you may read at large in *Pacata Hibernia*, and was at length again apprehended, and sent to the Tower, where he died, &c.

Besides the Carthys, the Tolanes were of some account hereabout; but that is but a nickname, for the Tolanes are Cullanes, and the Cullanes are Donovans originally.

Near to this (Kilbritten Cantridge) lies Clancrimin, a territory so-called from Mac-in-Crimin (of the Carthys), whose seat was at Ballynorroheir, where he had one of the best Castles in the country, which he justly forfeited, together with his life, for a barbarous murder, Anno 1641.

#### BARRIROE.

It is soe called from the Barrys, who possessed most part of it, and are lords of it to this day. It formerly belonged to the O'Cowhigs, a sept of the Driscolls, from whom Dawn O'Cowhig takes its name.

In this country is also O'Tohig, who were bards to the Lords Barry, and for it had the lands of Glanavirane.

Here is also a small territory belonging to O'Hea and his followers, called Pubble O'Hea.

In this tract of land is Dundeady, a small castle in a narrow isthmus, much like that of Dunworly. It makes the promontory between the bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

Rathbarry, a stately large pile belonging to the Barries, and Ahanilly, a small castle belonging to O'Hea, who is of the same family with O'Donovan.

All this barony was taken by Colonel Myn in the late wars, since which time Hodnet and O'Hea have not recovered their estates.

Three miles west of Ross lies the harbour of Glandore, which is an exceeding good haven, and near it is a castle of the same name, and on

the other side lyes a small territory called a Garry (quasi a garden), which is the best land in West Carbry, and off it, half a league in the sea, lyes a small island called the Squince, which produces an admirable sort of herbage that recovers and fattens diseased horses beyond expectation.

The whole Peninsula from Ballydehab to Dunmanus Bay is called Ivagh, and did formerly belong to O'Mahon Fune, the best man of that name. And so you come to Myntervarry, which lies between Dunmanus Bay and Berehaven, in which there is nothing worth observation, except Coolnalong, a pretty seat, belonging formerly to Muchlagh, a sept of the Carthys. This country was, according to Irish custom, given to O'Daly, who was successively Bard to O'Mahony and Carew; and to O'Glavin, who was the fermon or receiver. But let us pass from the rough seas to the smooth plains, whereof we shall find few, till we pass Clancahill, a territory belonging to the Donovans, a family of royal extraction amongst the Irish. They came hither from the Coshma, in the County of Limerick, and built there the famous Castle of Crome, which, afterwards, falling to the Earl of Kildare, gave him his motto of "Crome aboo," still used on his skutcheon.

Here we shall find Castle Donovan, seated at the foot of the mountains, and not far from it Drimoleague, a small village.

1528.—William Lyons, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, repaired the Bishop's house at Ross, which was, three years after, burnt by O'Donovan. He (the Bishop) died October 4th, 1617. N.B.—The date 1528 is wrong; it should be 1588. I think the date immediately preceding it is 1552.

Although I formerly said Kineagh was a Bishop's See, there is noe proof of it except a small old steeple, and Irish tradition that the Diocese contained 24 parishes. But for Ross, the Catalogue of the Bishops thereof follows.

It seems that Carew (Robert de Carew) was made Marquis of Corke, and settled himself in Carbery, and built a Castle near the Abbey of Bantry, called Carew-Castle, alias Downimarky.

This Barony (Courcy's) contains noe more than 3,572 acres of land, whereof 969 are in the liberties of Kinsale. Places of most note in it are: Ringrone, an old castle which gives title of Baron to the Lords Courcy. 2: Castle ny Parke, a fort built on a small peninsula to command the Town and Harbour of Kinsale; but it not being sufficient for that purpose, its defects are supplied by a royal and magnificent structure at Rincorran. 3: The Old Head of Kinsale, a noted promontory anciently called Duncermna, or Down-Cearmna, from Cearma, king of half Ireland, who, upon the division of the kingdom, between him and the Sovercy, came hither and built his royal seat, and called it after his own name. Of later years it was called Down M'Patrick as aforesaid.

#### CANTRIDGE OF KILBRITTAİN.

This territory is still reckoned part of Carbry, and takes its denomination from Kilbrittain, a large castle, the seat of MacCarthy Reagh; a proud situation, indeed, it is, being seated on an eminence, and environed with a large wall and six turrets, all of lime-stone. The sea flows very near it, through the harbour of Courtmacsherry, and supplies it with

plenty of excellent fish. It had the privilege of fairs and markets, and may be justly esteemed a fair seat.

Not far from it, on the sea coast, lyes Coolmain, another castle of MacCarthy's, both which were taken from him by the Bandonians, in May, 1642, and soe kept ever since.

On the river Bandon, formerly called the river Glassen, stands Kilgoban Castle; and more to the west, on the same river, the pleasant seat of Ballimasee, and the Castle of Carriganass. As for DOWNDANIEL Castle, though it be situated on the north side of the river, yet because it was the estate of MacCarthy, it has been alwaies reckoned as part of Carbry.

Part of this Cantridge lies within the walls of Bandon, and is commonly known by the name of Bridewell.

Ibawne and Barriroe make but one barony, divided into two halves by an arm of the sea that comes up to Clognikilty; that part on the east being called Ibawne, signifies a plain country, or a country of fine fields, and is justly applied to this tract, being much better than the rest of Carbry. It was wrested from the old proprietors by Arundell, commonly called Lord Arundell of the Strand, who, besides havens and creeks, had a yearly revenue of £1,500, which was very great in those days, viz., an. 1450. From him it was bought or taken by the Barrys, and now the lordship of this signory belongs to the Lord of Barrymore. In it are, first:

Timoleague, a small village near the sea, protected by a strong castle on the east, and beautified by a stately abbey on the west. This abbey was founded in the time of Edward II. by the Lord William Barry, say some; by the Carthys, say others; but certainly it was much enlarged and beautified about the year 1516 by Edward Courcy, Bishop of Ross, and well filled with Friars of the Order of St. Francis.

Within a mile hereof stands the Abbey Mahon, alias de Sancto Mauro, or rather de Fonte Vivo, built by Dermitius MacCarthy, of Killbawne, King of Cork, about the year 1172, and filled with Cistercian monks which he brought from Baltinglass.

Near this, to the south, lyes Courtmacsherry, a pleasant seat on the sea, formerly belonging to Hodnet, an Englishman, whose ancestors came from Shropshire, but now degenerated into meere Irish, and commonly called Mac Sherry.

To the westward lies Dunworthey (Dunwortley), a noted promontory, often fatally mistaken for the Old Head of Kinsale. It is fortified with a pittiful castle, made purposely on the entrance of a small peninsula to secure the preys which should be brought there.

Two miles westward of this, in a small island in the bay of Clognikilty, stands a small castle, which formerly belonged to the Lord Arundell of the Strand, whose heirs are now reduced to the extremest povertye.

Ross, commonly called Ross Carbery to distinguish it from others of the same name; of old Ross Ailethry, and then a famous city and University, wherein St. Brendan was once reader. It is now a pretty town and a Bishop's See; cathedral probably built in the 6th century by Fachnanus, alias St. Fachna, then Bishop of Ross, to whom it is dedicated, to whose memory an anniversary is still observed on the 16th day of August, on which day, therefore, the Episcopal visitation is annually performed. This St. Fachna was esteemed a very holy man, and is still

revered as the patron, tutelar Saint of the Diocese, and besides the cathedral he built at Ross an abbey for Canons regular of the Order of St. Augustine. Near Ross, eastward, is a very small church, said to be built by a miracle one night to cover St. Fachna's prayer-booke from the rain, which by forgetfulness he had left there the evening before. Of his successors Bishops of Ross, we shall have more in proper time.

The Haven of Ross is barred, and alsoe very shallow, soe that ships may not adventure in.

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## Notes and Queries.

An Unrecorded Cork Silversmith.—From Bristol in 48 hours.—A Stolen Silver Verge.—Dixon Arms.—Carrigafly.—A Kerry Amulet.—The Last Descendants of the Poet Spenser.—Spencer.—The Book of Fermoy.

**An Unrecorded Cork Silversmith.**—The following advertisement is from Phineas Bagnell's *Cork Evening Post*, 1772 :—"John Christian, gold and silversmith, at Patrick Ryan's, near the Exchange, Cork. He makes all sorts of curious work in gold, silver, and pinchbeck, in the most accurate manner and newest designs, with gold, silver, pinchbeck, chagrin, and tortoiseshell, watch cases, etwees, and instrument cases. He wrought a considerable time in Paris, London, and Dublin, and wants an Apprentice."

R. D.

**From Bristol in 48 hours.**—The following letter, which is among my papers, although undated, was written in 1810, during the mayoralty of Paul Maylor, Esq. It places on record a passage of 48 hours, which must have been one of unusual shortness for a sailing ship from Bristol to Cork, and takes us back to the long since disused custom of billeting troops upon the city householders. The author of the letter was Major-General (afterwards Lieutenant-General) Samuel Graham, previously of the 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers. In the MS. Register of the Freeman of the City and County of Cork, copied by Doctor Caulfield from the original, which was lost in the Courthouse fire of 1891, his name occurs as having received the Freedom of the city in a silver box on October 20th, 1808, where he is described as "Brigadier-General Commanding the Garrison of Cork, for his polite attention and ready assistance to the Civil Power on all occasions."

"The Worshipful the Mayor of Cork.

Mr. Mayor, Sir—I have the honor to acquaint your Worship of the arrival of the Pembroke Regiment of Militia, in 48 hours, from Bristol; and that I propose to land them this day: to be billeted in the City of Cork until Monday morning, when they shall march to Mallow, at which time the second division of the Warwick shall also leave this City, to make room for the Leitrim Regiment of Militia, which I propose to billet in the City of Cork on Monday, previous to its embarkation for England on Tuesday next. The Leitrim will march from Fermoy to Cork on Monday.—I have the honor to be your Worship's most obedient humble servant,

SAML. GRAHAM, Major-General."

R. D.

**A Stolen Silver Vergé.**—In Phineas Bagnell's *Cork Evening Post* the following notice, under April 9, 1772, occurs:—"Stolen last night from the Cathedral Church of St. Fin Barry (by some persons, it is supposed, who lay concealed in the Church after evening service) the Silver Vergé belonging to the Church. I do hereby, in the name of the Dean and Chapter of Cork, promise to pay 20 guineas to any person who will discover and prosecute to conviction within six kalendar months from this day any person or persons concerned in stealing the said Vergé. March 23, 1772.—WILLIAM GREGG."

This Vergé does not appear to have been recovered, as that now in use, doubtless of Cork make, has simply the date "1772" upon it. Vide Caulfield's *Annals of St. Fin Barre's*, p. 79, Purcell & Company, 1871.

R. D.

**Dixon Arms.**—In reply to the query relative to the Arms as depicted in the last number of the *Journal*, they are those of Dixon of Ramshaw, Co. Durham, which were confirmed by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms at the Visitation of Durham, in 1615. They are blazoned as follows:—Gules, on a bend or, between six plates, three torteaux, a chief ermine. Crest.—A cubit arm erect ermine, cuffed argent, the hand bare, holding a roundle of the first. The mullet in chief and on the crest is the mark of cadency for a third son. This family does not appear to have had any connection with Ireland. There are some Dixon pedigrees in the Harleian Society's Publications.

PEIRCE G. MAHONY, *Cork Herald of Arms*.

**Carrigaflly.**—It will probably be new to many readers of the *Journal* that at so near Cork as is Shanbally (between Monkstown and Carrigaline) there is a rock to which some historic interest attaches, respecting which the present note may help to elicit further information. Mention is made of it in Dr. Joyce's great *Social History of Ancient Ireland* (1903), as follows: "Just by the chapel of Shanbally, near Monkstown, there is a large rock with some ancient remains near its top. It is called on the Ordnance Survey Carrigaplau, representing the Irish Carraig-a-phlaig, i.e., the rock of the plague; but the popular anglicised name is Carrigaflly, which better represents the pronunciation, the *p* being aspirated as it ought. Probably the victims of some long-forgotten plague were interred there."

J. C.

**A Kerry Amulet.**—This Kerry amulet is or was something of the same peculiar class of stone described by Mr. Day, our President, in his article on the Archer Butler Murrain Stone, in the *Journal*, No. 64, Oct.-Dec., 1904, with the notable difference that the Kerry Stone was used for the benefit of the human rather than the bovine race. It is referred to in the late Father D. O'Donoghue's *Brendaniana*, Dublin, 1893, as follows: "There is a very ancient and interesting church on the southern slopes of Kerry Head, in the parish of Ballyheige, called Kilvicadeaghadh, i.e., church of the son of Deaghadh, the father of St. Erc of Slane, as his pedigree shows, or Dego, as latinised by our hagiographers. The church at present in ruins, though very ancient, cannot date from St. Erc's time;

but it was built on the site of some foundation of his there, and not far from 'a holy well,' which bears the same name as the church, being the well of Macadeaghadh. In connection with this well there is most religiously preserved by the head of a family in the neighbourhood, who alone still use the old church as their burial place, a round stone amulet, called 'The Baul,' which is even yet used for the cure of 'the ills that flesh is heir to,' being immersed in the water from the holy well, which is then drunk 'in honour of the saint of the well.' I cannot say whether this amulet has come down from the days of Bishop Erc Macadeaghadh, or whether it may be a relic of his, such as 'the white pebble which St. Columba blessed, by which God will effect the cure of many diseases'; but the preservation of it for many centuries, and the still enduring faith of the people in its healing virtues, indicate the hoar antiquity of the venerable church, and of its religious associations." J. C.

**The Last Descendants of the Poet Spenser.**—On the 20th November, 1897, the late Mr. George Jacob Holyoake wrote from Eastern Lodge, Brighton, an earnest appeal to the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* on behalf of an aged Irish barrister and his two sisters, then far away in Auckland, New Zealand, in deplorable distress. These were Gerald Supple, one of the Irish poets of '48, and his two sisters. "The three," wrote Mr. Holyoake, "are the lineal descendants, and the last, of the poet Spenser. I asked Mr. Chamberlain to use his influence to get for the sisters some allowance from the Civil List. He sent the facts to Mr. Balfour. Sir George Grey, who knew the Supples, wrote that he would support any effort made on their behalf. The most eminent clergyman in Auckland wrote attesting the integrity and the distress of the family. Mr. Balfour thought the illustrious indigence was too far away for the Queen's bounty to extend to it." It is to be feared that Mr. Holyoake's appeal to the Irish press was also unsuccessful. But in the succeeding year, 1898, death put an end to Mr. Supple's privations, as will be seen from the following, copied from a newspaper cutting: "News has been received from Auckland, N. Z., of the death of Gerald Harold Supple, poet, historian, barrister, journalist, and a participator in the '48 rising. To the *Nation*, then under C. G. Duffy, he contributed a number of poems, two of which, "Columbus" and "The Sally from Salerno," are to be found in various collections. He published two Irish historical works.<sup>1</sup> He was a prominent member of the Irish Confederates, and was imprisoned by order of Lord Lieutenant Clarendon in 1848. In the early fifties he emigrated to Australia and settled in Melbourne, where he was called to the Bar, and wrote extensively in *The Age*, *Argus*, and *The Australasian* (newspapers). His stirring dramatic poem, "The Dream of Dampier: An Australian Foreshadowing," was first published in the *Melbourne Review*, and was hailed as a masterpiece by the colonial critics. A complete collection of his poems, including some that appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, was recently published by subscription in Melbourne. Efforts were being made to obtain a Civil List pension for him when he died in one of the Auckland hospitals, at the age of 75." This latter notice makes no reference to his sisters.

<sup>1</sup> One of these was *The History of the Invasion of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans*, Dublin, 1856.

**Spencer.**—Will of John Sherlock fitz George, late of Leitrim, Co. Cork, and Waterford, Esq. :—My body to be buried with my father and ancestors in St. Nicholas Chapel, near the Cathedral Church, in Waterford. To my brother-in-law, John Sherlock fitz James, Esq., the money that remains to him of Sir Richard Everard, Knt., for tithe of rectorial parsonage of Cahir towards the expenses of my funeral. I give to Chas., my man servant, £15. To Mr. Wm. Dobbyn £20, which I borrowed. To my uncle, Paul Sherlock, £40, for the several parcels of plate in his hands as security for the payment of sd. £40, which, when paid off, the plate is to be returned to my executors, who are my brother-in-law, John fitz James, Esq., and my sister, Mrs. Johanna Sherlock. I appoint sd. John and Mr. Wm. Dobbyn overseers.

Dated 29th July, 1629, in presence of Wm. Lonergane, Catherine Fellows, Edmond Lonergane.

Probate to John fitz James Sherock and Johanna Sherlock, Executors, 3rd October, 1629.

Note.—Leitrim is near Kilworth, Co. Cork.

Extract from Lord Roberts' book, *Forty-one Years in India* :—“Nicholson, at the head of a part of his column, was the first to ascend the breach in the curtain, the remainder of the troops diverged a little to the right to escalate the breach in the Kashmir Bastion. Here Lieutenants Barter and Fitzgerald, 75th Foot, were the first to mount, and here the latter fell mortally wounded. The breaches were quickly filled with dead and dying, but the rebels were hurled back, and the ramparts, which had so long resisted us, were our own.”

Note.—When these two Corkmen were about to mount the scaling ladder Fitzgerald pushed Barter aside, telling him as he was the senior officer he was going to mount first. After they reached the breach, followed by their men, they began shaking hands and congratulating each other, when a shot from the enemy struck Fitzgerald down, mortally wounded. Barter eventually commanded the Gwalior Sikhs, and retired a Major-General, with K.C.B., some years later. For many years he lived at St. Anne's, Blarney, Co. Cork. His only son was accidentally killed out bear shooting in India; he was a Lieutenant in 73rd Regiment. The full name of Fitzgerald was John Richard Sherlock Fitzgerald. His mother was a daughter of Richard Sherlock, of Woodlodge, Co. Cork, Esq. His (Fitzgerald's) first cousin is Mrs. Averina Purdon Bevan Sherlock Brasier-Creagh, of Woodville, near Buttevant, who has a very large family, most of her sons being officers of the army, navy and civil service.

Record of services of John Richard Sherlock Fitzgerald, 75th Regt. :

Date and place of birth—22nd January, 1827, Sydney, New South Wales

Age on first entrance into the army at home—17 2-12 years.

Ensign 39th Foot, 29th March, 1844; Lieut., 62nd Foot, 11th February, 1846; Lieut., 73rd Foot, 1st February, 1848; Lieut., 75th Foot, 3rd April, 1849.

Abroad—East Indies, 13th November, 1844, to December, 1847; East Indies, 13th August, 1849, to 14th September, 1857 (killed at storming of Delhi, 15th September, 1857).

War Services.—Served during the East Indian Campaign of 1857. The commencement of the outbreak, including the advance under His

Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, on Delhi, and after his death at Kurnaul, under Major-General Sir H. Bernard, K.C.B. Battle of Badulee Ke Serai; siege and storming of Delhi; killed 14th September, 1857. Lt.-Col. Herbert commanded the 75th Regiment during these operations.

W. DEVEREUX.

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**The Book of Fermoy.**—The late Rev. Dr. Todd (Proc. Royal Irish Academy, 1870) says: "In presenting to the Academy a Catalogue of the contents of the ancient Irish MS. commonly called the 'Book of Fermoy,' it was my wish to have accompanied it by some account of the history of the MS.; but I regret to say that I have found but little to record. I am not sure that the title, 'Book of Fermoy' is ancient, or that it was the original name of the volume; neither can I ascertain when the MS. was first so-called. It is not mentioned by Ware, Harris, Archbishop Nicolson, or O'Reilly, in any of their published writings. It has been said that it was once in the possession of the Chevalier O'Gorman; but this has not been established by any satisfactory evidence. There is in the box which now contains the MS. a paper giving a short and very imperfect account of its contents, written about the beginning of the nineteenth century, in which it is said to have been then in the possession of William Monck Mason, Esq. This paper is apparently in the handwriting of Edward O'Reilly, author of the *Irish Dictionary*; but if written by him, it must have been written at an early period of his life, when his skill in ancient manuscript lore was very inferior to what it afterwards became. Unfortunately, the paper is not dated. The 'Book of Fermoy' was sold in London, at the sale by auction of Mr. Mason's books, by the well-known auctioneers, Sotheby & Wilkinson, in 1858. There I purchased it, together with the autograph MS. of O'Clery's 'Life of Red Hugh O'Donnell,' with a view to have both MSS. deposited in the Library of the Academy. For the 'Book of Fermoy' I gave £70, and for the 'Life of Red Hugh' £21, in all £91, which sum was advanced in equal shares by Lord Talbot de Malahide, Gen. Sir Thomas A. Larcom, the late Charles Haliday, and myself; and it may be worth mentioning, to show the rapid increase in the market value of Irish MSS., that the 'Life of Red Hugh O'Donnell,' which, in 1858, brought the sum of £21 in a London auction, had been sold in Dublin, in 1830, at Edward O'Reilly's sale, for £3 7s. The 'Book of Fermoy' might with equal propriety be called the Book of Roche. It is a loose collection of miscellaneous documents, written at different times, and in very different hands; a great part of it relates to the family history of the Roche family of Fermoy; but it contains also a number of bardic poems and prose tracts on the general history of Ireland, and a very curious collection of legendary, mythological, and Fenian tales. It begins with a copy of the *Leabhar Gabhala*, or 'Book of Invasions,' written in the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, very much damaged, and imperfect at the end. Then follows that portion of the book which contains the legendary and mythological tales, written in the fifteenth century. This is in many respects the most interesting and valuable part of the volume; it contains also some bardic poems on the O'Connors, or O'Conors, of Connaught, the O'Keefes of Fermoy, the MacCarthy, Roche, and other families of the South of Ireland."



Professor O'Curry, in his list of lost books of Ancient Erinn (*Lectures*, p. 20) mentions the *Leabhar dubh Molaga*, or *Black Book of Saint Molaga*, and Keating, in the Introduction to his *History of Ireland*, also makes mention of the *Leabhar dubh Molaga* as being still to be seen in his time. It is highly probable that the earlier portion of the *Leabhar Fearmaighe* has been copied from the *Leabhar dubh Molaga*, and very likely we have preserved in the 'Book of Fermoy' the entire contents of the *Black Book of Molaga*, which must have been compiled at one of the monasteries named from Molaga.

J. F. L.

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## Reviews of Books.

*Books, Tracts, etc., printed in Dublin in the 17th Century.* By E. R. McC. Dix. With Notes by C. W. Dugan, M.A., M.R.S.A.I. Part IV., 1676—1700. Dublin: O'Donoghue & Co., 15 Hume Street. Price 2/6.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we take up this volume, the preceding parts of which have been noticed from time to time in the back numbers of this *Journal*. It is by devoted and unselfish students like Mr. Dix that we are inspired with the hope that we may yet obtain exact information regarding our countrymen's achievements in the world of letters. Mr. Dix aims at nothing if not perfection; his work, as evinced in this volume, is genuine, earnest and painstaking; and it must be a source of extreme gratification to him, as it must be to his readers, to at length behold in book form the full fruition of his great industry. No other city in these islands, it is safe to say, can point to so complete and voluminous a record of its press in the seventeenth century as Dublin can; and no one desiring to become familiar with the past literary history of the city can afford to dispense with this book.

*Dromana: The Memoirs of an Irish Family.* By Thérèse Muir Mackenzie (Thérèse Villiers Stuart). Dublin: Sealy Bryers & Walker. 5s.

When it is considered that amongst the members of the families by which they were (and frequently still are) inhabited, a monopoly of wealth and leisure, and to a great extent of education, was, in the near past, practically confined, it is remarkable how very few there are of the great old homes of Ireland of which anything in the nature of a history has been written. The present book is therefore all the more welcome, not alone as breaking the spells of silence that seem to have beset the subject, but as an example and encouragement to others, similarly circumstanced as the author, to go and do likewise. It is the work of a descendant of many an illustrious family, who for five centuries held sway alternately in the picturesque old mansion of Dromana, that overlooks from its craggy eminence the broad and beautiful valley of the Blackwater. The book reviews the long possession of Dromana by the Fitz-Geralds—cadets of the house of Desmond—the strife and conflict and serious scenes of life in which they acted their part; their alliances,



THE OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND.

*(From a reputed portrait, at Dromana.)*



social and marital; their leading men and their remarkable women. Of the latter, one stands out pre-eminently. She was Catherine, the "Old Countess of Desmond," who is reputed to have lived 140 years, and to whom alone are devoted two interesting volumes, written by a quondam Common Speaker of the Council of the City of Cork. The old Countess was born at Dromana, and in the fulness of years was destined to become the second wife of Thomas, twelfth Earl of Desmond, a hoary old warrior, of whom, at the age of eighty and in the year in which he died, 1534, it was reported by Lord Surrey to Henry VIII. that "albeit his years require quietness and rest, yet entendeth he as much trouble as ever did any of his nation." Of Catherine many strange and incredible stories are related, and her personality appears to have been growing in interest down to the year of her death, 1604. Other notable women have trod the halls of Dromana. Ellen FitzGibbon, wife of Sir John FitzGerald, and daughter of the White Knight, bore a strong resemblance in character and disposition to her famous contemporary, *Spaine nġ Walle*, the queen of the western seas: while the romantic stories that enshroud the marriages of Katherine, the last bearing the FitzGerald name who ruled in Dromana, are scarcely paralleled even in fiction. From the FitzGerald the estate passed through females into the families of Villiers (Earls Grandison) and Mason, and, finally, to the present owner—Stuart. The book is interspersed with legends and stories of the past, of ghosts and haunted chambers. At the same time it is an agreeably and carefully written record based on a liberal view of Irish history. Its shortcomings are few, but sufficient credit, we feel, has scarcely been accorded to other and earlier writers for the light their labours and research have shed on so many obscure passages in local history, particularly in the lives of the Earls of Desmond and their kinsfolk. A vein of national sentiment runs through the volume, but nowhere is it more commendably exhibited than on the back of the last page, which tells where the book was printed. The illustrations are many, and form an attractive feature of the book.

*An leabarlann. The Journal of Cumann na Leabarlann.*

The association represented by this journal was established in June, 1904, with the object, amongst others, of furthering the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms in Ireland. The first annual report is appended to the present number, and is delightful and encouraging reading, both as a record of work done and work in contemplation, and augurs well for the association becoming a great and useful force in the land. There are in Ireland a few quasi literary societies that have practically ceased to work for the country, or to shew anything to explain or justify their existence, and it is a really hopeful sign of the times to see fresh intelligence entering the arena where so much is wanted. The association means work, and it is with great satisfaction that we reproduce the following paragraph from the above report, to shew some of the excellent and absolutely necessary work with which it is identified:

"The publication of the Ordnance Survey Letters and of the companion MSS., the Townland Name Books, was considered by the Council. As no other public body seemed inclined to take up this important question, the Council, with the due sense of the onerous nature of the task, have determined to begin printing them. The Letters (at present in the Royal

Irish Academy) were written principally by John O'Donovan when making investigations to determine the townland names for the ordnance survey of Ireland. The townland names were entered in books, at present lodged in the Ordnance Survey Department, Phoenix Park. The books contain, not only the names on the published maps, as decided by O'Donovan, but the names in Irish, with their meanings, valuable bibliographical references as to where they occur in Celtic MSS., histories and topographies, with other information anent the same. Scattered through the Letters are interesting drawings of objects of antiquity, and some maps relating to the Irish counties. The Letters, apart from their value as the natural setting for the Townland Names, have a biographical and literary interest which alone would entitle them to publication. All who are aware of the meagreness of the printed material for the study of the history of our counties should welcome such valuable addition to the existing sources. There is also to be considered the larger interest of having, in accessible form, opinions on our antiquities, topography, etc., from the standpoint of a great Gaelic scholar. The MSS. relating to Down are ready for Press, but the Council are compelled to delay, sending them to the printer until the membership has increased to such a degree as shall justify the expense of production. The Council trust that each member will endeavour to procure new members, in order that the first volume shall not be long delayed."

The journal is intended to appear quarterly, and to contain papers in Irish and English. To the present number Mr. Henry Dixon contributes a valuable life of John O'Donovan, together with a complete bibliography of the works written, translated, or edited by that great Gaelic scholar. A most useful bibliography on the printed sources of Irish history is supplied by Mr. John Condon, while Mr. E. R. McC. Dix unfolds fresh and curious information anent "Irish Pirated Editions." These are only a few of the good things contained in the journal. The publishers are Brown & Nolan, Ltd., Nassau Street, Dublin.

*Journal of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society*—Vol. iv., No. 2.

This number contains an unusually large selection of articles, all of great local interest. Mr. H. T. Knox supplies no fewer than three, the principal one of which has for its subject the famous Western heroine—Grace O'Malley. This paper presents some ideas of the times in which she moved, but of a celebrity whose memory is so preserved in tradition, the little authentic information that appears to have survived the lapse of three centuries is disappointing. Of Fiddaun Castle, a ruined stronghold of the O'Shaughnessys, which has been repaired recently by the Board of Works, a description and valuable sets of drawings are taken from an official report of the Board, contributed by Dr. R. Cochrane. In his article on "Early Loughrea Printing," Mr. E. R. Mac. Dix establishes the existence of a newspaper in that town at a much earlier date than that known to Dr. Madden, the author of *Irish Periodical Literature*. The article on Sir Peter French, and the splendid illustrations that accompany it, are of very curious interest, and are typical of what ought to be more largely contributed to kindred journals.

J. B.

# Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

## Account of the Bishops of Cork.

EDITED, WITH NOTES, BY COLONEL T. A. LUNHAM, C.B.,  
M.A., M.R.I.A.

“Nam etsi Pastores multi sumus, unum tamen gregem pascimus.”—Cyprian,  
*Epist. lxxvii. Opp. p. 116, ed. Benedict.*



THE following account of the Bishops of Cork is from a MS. once in the possession of the Augustinian Convent in Cork, written probably by some friar of that house. The original has disappeared, but a copy is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, which I have followed. The compiler, whoever he may have been, can lay small claim to originality, as he has copied Ware *verbatim* in many instances. However, as the latter's writings are not very generally accessible, the present publication may not prove devoid of interest. I have added such notes as were suggested to me by its perusal. My best acknowledgments are due to the Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Dublin, for his kindness in reading the proof of this paper, and for numerous valuable suggestions.

Saint Barr,<sup>1</sup> by some called Finn Barr, or Fionn Barr, *i.e.*, “white head.” He founded the Cathedral Church in the beginning of the seventh century, and having sat seventeen years, or as some say seven, he, in the

<sup>1</sup> *Saint Barr.* This Saint appears to have been claimed by Scotland as well as Ireland. Scottish writers affirm that St. Finbar, or Fymberus, was born in Cathania, now Cathness; the prince concerned in the history is called Tigrinatus, and the story of the saint reproving him, both before and after his birth, for his cruelty, is in accordance with the Latin Lives printed by Dr. Caulfield. His *cultus* obtained to a considerable extent in Scotland, and various places are called after him. See Bp. Forbes' *Kal. Scott. Saints*, 275-8 and *reff.*, as quoted in his article “Barry,” in Smith's *Dict. Christian Biog.* vol. i. p. 267. In the *Breviarium Aieidouense (Pars. Aest. Prop. SS)* fol. cxv., the office for St. Fin Barr's Day is given. The rubric recites:—“Sancti Fymberri pontificis qui in Cathania magno cum honore habetur;” then follows the collect—“Deus qui gloriosum famulum tuum Fymberum ex utero matris elegisti, et angelis ministrantibus, eundem infula sublimasti pontificali; concede, quæsumus, ut qui vitiiis gravantibus ad ima pertrahimur, ejusdem meritis ad virtutum vestigia sublevemur. Per Dominum nostrum.” In the lections it is said—“Non ex ignobili Scotorum familia duxit parentelem.” The circumstances attending his birth, education, his speaking while still in his mother's womb, his visit to Rome, and consecration by Pope Gregory, are duly narrated, also his return to Scotland, and death on the seventh of the Kalends of October. No place is specified. St. Columba is likewise said

midst of his friends calmly submitted to death on the 25th of September, at Cloyne. He flourished about the year 630, and was Preceptor to Colman, the founder and first Bishop of Cloyne. His body was conveyed to Cork and there honourably interred in his own church. His bones were a long time after deposited in a silver case. That Epistle concerning the ceremonies of Baptism is the performance of this Saint.

Saint Nessian, a disciple of St. Barr, was educated under him in a monastery, founded by that Bishop (near Lough Eirc), to which, as to 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, as the writer of the life of Saint Barr says. I take this lake, called by the name of Lough Eirc, to be the hollow or basin in which a great part of the city 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 life of Saint Barr beforementioned acquaints us that he built a monastery and made a settlement near this lough.

It is to the fame and reputation of this first Bishop of Cork, that history, or what appears in history, is indebted for its original.

The festival of Saint Nessian is celebrated on the 17th of March and the 17th of December, but I find no account of the year in which he died.

Russin, the son of Lappain,<sup>2</sup> comorban of Saint Barr, he died on the 7th of April, 685.

to have long been a deacon under him. In the *Lives*, printed by Dr. Caulfield, Amargenus, father of the Saint, and iron smith to the Prince Tyagnacus, is represented as having married a certain beautiful lady (*satis pulchra*) contrary to the command of the prince, who thereupon ordered that both husband and wife should be burned on a great pyre composed of the driest wood (*lignis aridissimis*). The Divine power, however, intervened, and extinguished the flames by the dry logs themselves, as if they had been wet stones (*quasi humidis lapidibus*). The parents of the Saint being brought before the prince, the holy Barr, though yet unborn, rebuked the latter, assuring him that if he did not amend his ways, he would soon die and go to hell (*ibis in infernum*). Another version of the legend is given by O'Curry, *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, vol. i. *Introduction*, p. cccxxii. *note*, where it is stated that the father and mother of Barra had anticipated the ceremony of marriage, and that the prince in consequence condemned them to the flames; a miraculous fall of rain, however, extinguished the fire, "because the child, who was then an infant in the womb of the noble lady, was beloved of the Lord, the Blessed Barra."—*Life of St. Finbarr*, O'Curry *MS.*, C.O.I., pp 1-2, and *MS. Book of Lismore*.

The Saint's real name was Lochan, and Finn Barr, white, or fair haired, only a surname.—Lanigan, *Ecc. Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 314. He is said to have been of the race of and eighth in descent from Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmhedhoin, King of Ireland, A.D. 358-365. He was educated in Leinster under Mac Corb, a pupil of St. Gregory the Great. His putative father seems to have been a Muskerry man. "The race of the ancestors of this holy youth, *i.e.* Barra, came from the territory of Connaught into the territory of Muscraighe, and he, namely, Amergin, son of Dubh, obtained family possessions and land in it, *i.e.*, in Achad Dorbchon [or rather, Duburchon, *i.e.*, Googaun Barra], in Muscraighe, it is there the father of Barra had his residence," etc.—*Vid.* O'Curry, *ut supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Russin*, the son of Lappain, is mentioned as a successor of St. Barr (*i.e.*, Bishop of Cork), in the Annals of the Four Masters, which place his death on April 7, 685. Colton, *Fasti*, vol. i. p. 216. "Colgan is just in his observation that the comorban or successor of St. Barr and the Bishop of Cork are the same thing, because St. Barr founded an episcopal See and an abbey there."—*Ware*, ed. Harris, vol. i. p. 556.

Selbac, died 773.

Cathmogan, died in 961.

Columbmac-ciarucain, called comorban of St. Barr, died 990.

Cealach-O-Selbac, died in pilgrimage in 1026. (The *Annals of the Four Masters* calls him bishop comorban of Barr, and the chief among the wise men of Munster.)

Neil-O-Mailduih, died 1027.

Airtrisairt, died in 1028.

Cathal, died in 1034.

Mugron-O-Mutan, called comorban of Saint Barr and Bishop, was inhumanly murdered in the night time by his own people, or, as the *Annals of Lough Kee* say, by robbers of Cork in 1057.

O'Sebac, died in 1086 or 1085, or, according to the last-mentioned annals, he is called Ard-Comorban, or the High-Comorban, of Saint Barr.

Machlothed O'Hailgenen, died in 1107.

Patrick O'Selbac, died in 1111.

The See of Cork was vacant about the year 1140, and then a certain poor man who was a foreigner<sup>3</sup> (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, yet the name of this bishop is not there mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> *A certain poor man who was a foreigner.* The following account of this election I translate from the *Acta Sanctorum Hibernia e codice Salmaticensi*, p. 608, sqq. It is contained in the Life of St. Malachy, as there given, and attributed to St. Bernard. According to Ware, *Works*, ed. Harris, vol. i. p. 54, Malachy was Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1134-37, and subsequently performed the function of Legate in Ireland. The name of the bishop referred to has not transpired, but the story is briefly alluded to by Ware, p. 557.

"The Bishopric of a town in Ireland named Cork (Corkagia) being vacant, the electors failed to agree in their selection, preferring, as is often the case, to please themselves rather than God in the matter; Malachy on his arrival, and as soon as he had learned the nature of the dispute, summoned a meeting of both clergy and laity, and endeavoured to reconcile their differences. Having persuaded them that the entire matter in dispute ought to be entrusted to him, upon whom devolved the especial care of that and the other churches throughout Ireland, he straightway names to them, in preference to any of the nobles of the land, a certain poor man, whom he knew to be holy and learned, although a stranger. When enquiry was made for the latter, it was discovered that he was confined to his bed, and so weak that he could not go forth, unless carried by the hands of assistants. 'Let him arise,' said Malachy, 'in the name of the Lord I command him, obedience shall make him whole.' What should he do? He was willing to obey, but considered himself unequal to the task, inasmuch as, although he might be able to go, he dreaded the office of a bishop (*formidabat episcopari*); thus the two enemies, the gravity of his disorder, and his fear of the burden of the episcopate, contended against his wish to obey; the latter prevailed, the hope of his salvation coming to his aid. So he makes an effort, he moves himself, and finds that he is stronger than before. His faith increases in proportion to his vigour, and again his firmer faith in turn adds to his ability; already he is able to rise without assistance, to walk somewhat better, to move about unfatigued, and at length, free and unoppressed, to come to Malachy without any help of man. Malachy receives and places him in the episcopal seat amid the acclamations of priests and people. Thus was this matter peacefully accomplished, for none dared to oppose the will of Malachy in anything, beholding the miracle he had wrought; nor did the man himself hesitate to obey, being rendered the more confident by so manifest a proof of the Divine will."

This collection of Lives of Irish Saints from the MS. at Salamanca, was published in 1888. It forms a 4to volume, handsomely printed,



Gilla Oeda O'Mugin, a native of Connaught and Abbot of the Monastery of Saint Finn Barr's Cave, near Cork, assisted at the Synod held at Kells under Cardinal John Paparo, Legate a Latere to the Pope, and Christian O'Chanarchy, Bishop of Lismore, the other Legate, Anno Domini 1152. Keating calls this prelate Gilla Aodh O'Heyn. He died in 1172, and was highly celebrated by the Irish historians for his many virtues. Some call him the chief prelate for devotion, wisdom, and chastity, in all Ireland, that he was sanctified by God above, and was a man full of God's blessing. The Abbey of Augustine Canons of the Cave of Saint Barr, commonly called Gill Abbey, took its name from this Bishop, who is also reckoned among the principal benefactors of the Church of Cork.<sup>4</sup>

Gregory succeeded the same year, 1172. He granted to the Abbey of Thomas Court, near Dublin, the Church of Saint Nesson,<sup>5</sup> at Cork, who was disciple to Saint Barr, the first Bishop of Cork. Gregory governed this See about fourteen years.

Reginald succeeded, but (I) have not discovered the time of his consecration, or the time of his death.

O'Selbaic, died in 1205. There is mention made in the *Annals of Inisfaile*, under the year 1205, of one O'Selbac, Bishop of Cork. It may be that he and Reginald, beforementioned, were one and the same person, Whoever was bishop in 1199 obtained at the same time, from Pope Innocent III., a confirmation of all the possessions of the See of Cork. I find no account of the next successor,<sup>6</sup> but when the vacancy of the See occurred in Anno Domini 1215, King Edward III. endeavoured to advance Geoffrey White to it, in whose favour he writ letters to the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, and therein styles him a learned, provident, and honest man. But it doth not appear whether he were consecrated or not.

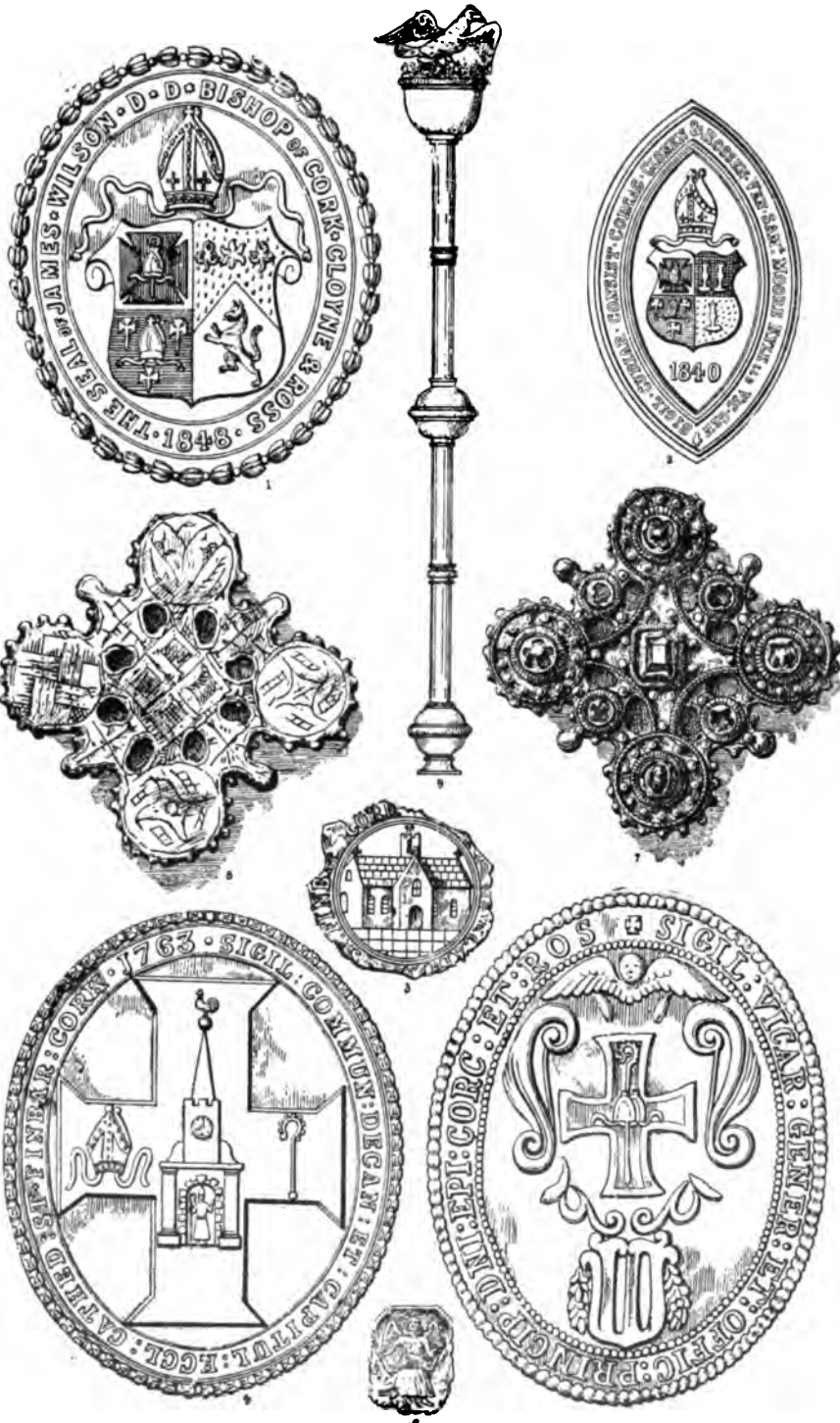
Gilbert succeeded on the 15th of June, 1225. He was Archdeacon of

<sup>4</sup> Gill Abbey, refounded for Canons Regular of St. Augustine, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, in 1134, by Cormac, King of Munster, or, as some say, Desmond; others refer the foundation to a later date. The son of the founder tells us that his father built the abbey for the strangers from Connaught, countrymen of St. Barr (?). Cf. Archdall, *Monasticon*, p. 64 (ed. 1786). A cave existed in this neighbourhood, hence the monastery was sometimes called, "De Antro Sancti Fin Barri." Mons. Boullaye Le Gouz, writing in 1644, says, "Opposite this well (Sunday's well) to the south of the sea (*i.e.* river) are the ruins of a monastery founded by Saint Guillaubé, there is a cave which extends far under the ground, where they say that Saint Patrick resorted often for prayer."—*Tour of M. Boullaye Le Gouz in Ireland*, A.D. 1644, edited by T. Crofton Croker, p. 29.

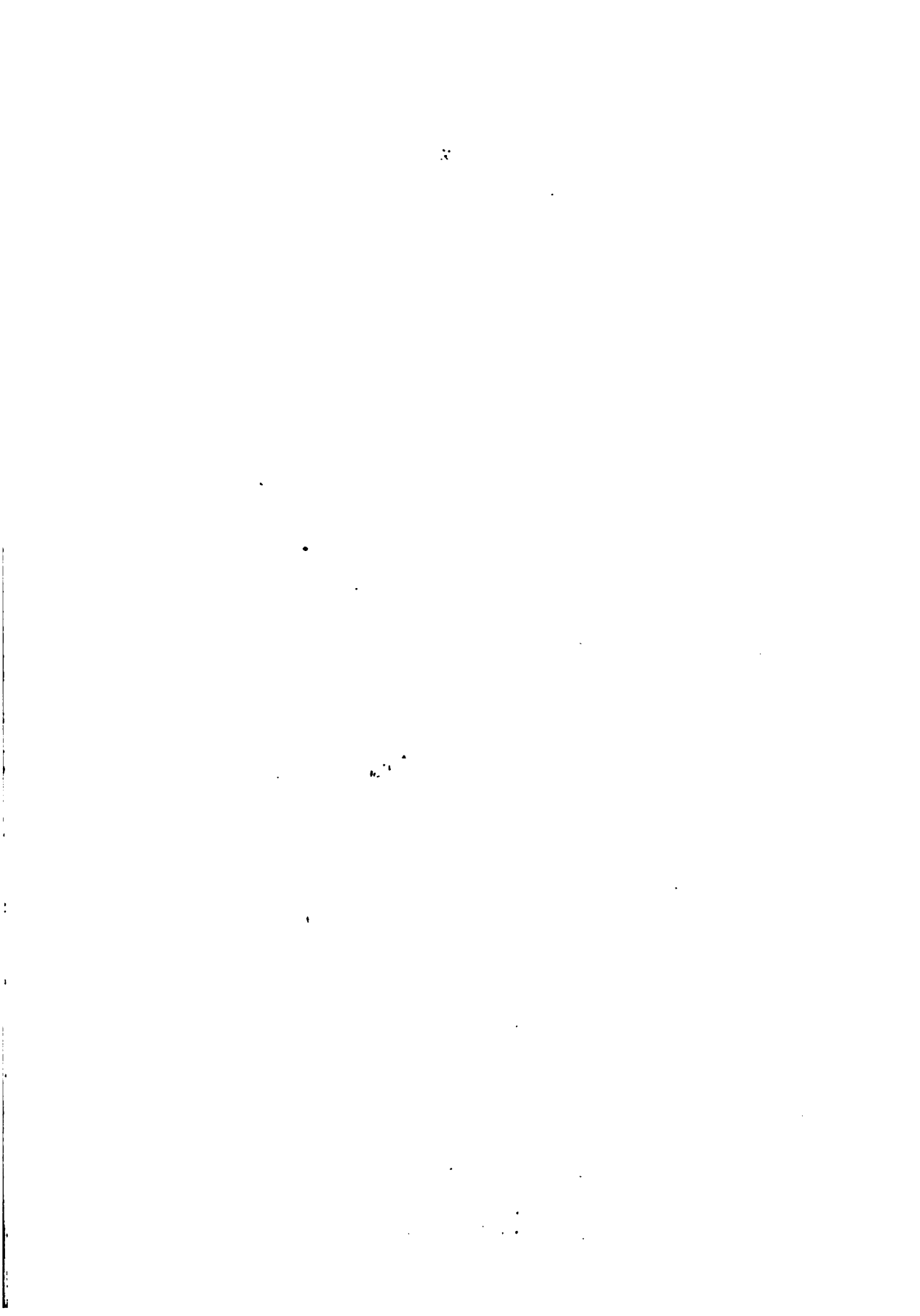
Prior to the reign of Henry VIII., the Monasteries De Antro Sancti Fin Barri, *als.* Gill Abbey and Tracton, were in existence and possessed of considerable property. At the suppression in his reign, all these possessions were vested in the Crown by Act of Parliament. No Inquisitions *temp.* Henry or Mary appear, but some of Elizabeth and her successors are to be found, down to the Grants made to the Earl of Cork. (See my note to Cox's *Description of the County and City of Cork*, printed in *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. 32, p. 366.) Fitzgerald, in his *Cork Remembrancer*, chronicles that "in 1738 Gill Abbey Castle fell down, after 980 years standing." The remains of the monastery were demolished about the year 1745. A translation of the Charter of Cormac is given in Gibson's *Hist. of Cork*, vol. ii. p. 348.

<sup>5</sup> *St. Nesson*. Now the Church of St. Nicholas, the "consideration" being a cask of wine annually.

<sup>6</sup> I find no account of the next successor. In the *Hierarchia Catholica Medii Ævi*, p. 219, Marianus, or Mauritius O'Brien, is described as having succeeded to the See, *circ.* 1215.



SEALS OF CORK.  
 (From *St. Fin Barre's Cathedral*.)



Cork, and before the end of the year was consecrated. He died about the year 1238.

Laurence,<sup>7</sup> who succeeded in 1264.

Afterwards, on the 27th of March, 1265, the Dean and Chapter of Cork proceeded to an election.

William of Jerepont, called in the Public Records William of Kilkenny, was restored to the temporalities of this See on the 28th of November, 1266, having been confirmed by (the) Pope's Legate.

Reginald, Treasurer of Cashel, obtained restitution of the temporalities of this See on the 5th of August, 1267. He died in Cork, 1276, and was buried in the Cathedral of Saint Barr, Anno Domini 1276. Prince Edward, then Lord of Ireland by donation from his father, King Henry III., granted to this prelate and to his successors, for the relief and amendment of the state of the Church of Cork, the right of patronage and advowson of the churches of the Blessed Virgin, or Maid, and Kilmohonock, and also of the Chapel of St. Peter of Cork, to hold in Franckalmoigne, dated the 20th of May that year; but we shall see, under his successor, that these advowsons were afterwards recovered to the Crown by the same Prince when he mounted the throne.

Robert MacDonough, a Cistercian monk of great learning, succeeded in 1277, and was restored to the temporalities on the 11th January that year. He died Anno Domini 1301.

John MacCarrevile, or O'Carroll, Dean of Cork, being unanimously elected by the Chapter, obtained the Royal Assent on the 15th June, 1302, and the same day had his Writ of Restitution to the temporalities, and the confirmation of the Archbishop of Cashel in July following. He was translated from this See to the Bishoprick of Meath by Pope John XXII. in 1321, and afterwards to the Archbishoprick of Cashel in 1327.

Philip, Bishop of Slane<sup>8</sup> (he was a Dominican Friar), having obtained a Provision from the Pope, was restored to the temporalities of his See on the 17th of July, 1321. Three years afterwards he was sent in embassy to the Pope by King Edward II., and charged his commission with such address that after his return he was called into the Privy Council of Ireland. But the Pope armed this prelate, together with the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, with a commission to inform themselves strictly of what things were wanting and expedient for the peace and tranquility of that country. This prelate died in 1326, and before the end of that year.

John Le Blond, Dean of Cloyne,<sup>9</sup> was elected in his room. He sat but

<sup>7</sup> Laurence's succession is dated *circ.* 1238.—*Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *Philip, Bishop of Slane.* Ware, *Bishops*, p. 559, writes:—"I am of opinion that Philip of Slane took his name from the place of his birth." He does not recognise him as bishop of that place.

Philip is described as "[de Slane], Ordinis Prædicatorum," not as already a bishop, in the *Hierarchia Catholica Med. Ævi.*

These words "de Slane" are enclosed in brackets by Eubel, implying that they were not the documents upon which he based his work.

<sup>9</sup> *John Le Blond.* The facts regarding John le Blound (*sic*) are as follows:—He was Dean of Cloyne in 1325 (*Calendar of Patent Rolls Ireland, Rec. Comrs.* p. 32, No. 101). Still Dean of Cloyne in 1330 (*T.C.D. MS. F. 1, 18, p. 18*).

He was elected Bishop of Cork, being then Dean of Cloyne, according to the Patent Rolls,

a short time, nay, it is questionable whether ever he was consecrated, but it is found that (on) the 12th of May, 1327, there was an order issued to the Dean and Chapter to authorize them to the election of a bishop.

Walter Le Rede,<sup>10</sup> or Rufus, Canon of Cork, was advanced to this See by the provision of Pope John XXII., and obtained restitution of the temporalities on the 18th of October, 1327. He was from this See translated to Cashel by the same Pope, Anno Domini, 1330.

John De Baleconningham, Rector of Ardiomhin, in the Diocese of Down, being chosen Bishop of Down by the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral of Saint Patrick there, was confirmed on the 21st of August, 1328, and, for a time, received the profits of that See by the King's mandate, but this was nullified by Pope John XXII., which disappointed him of his expectation of that Bishoprick. Notwithstanding this, the Pope advanced him to the See of Cork in 1330. He died on the 29th of August [in May] 1347, having governed that See seventeen years.

John De Rupe, or Roch, Canon of the Cathedral of Cork, and a man descended of a noble family, succeeded, by election of the Dean and Chapter, and was consecrated by Ralph Kelly, Archbishop of Cashel, Christmas, 1347. He sat in this See ten years and six months, and died on the 4th of October [not, 'tis the 4th of July] (sic), 1358.

Gerald De Barry,<sup>11</sup> a person descended of a noble and ancient family of the Barrys, and Dean of Cork, and was consecrated Bishop of Cork in 1359, and sat upwards of thirty-four years. He died worn out with long sickness in the 90th year of his age on the 4th of January, 1393, and was buried in his own cathedral.

Roger Elsmore succeeded, by the order of Pope Boniface IX., and was restored to the temporalities on the 31st of March, 1396. He sat in this See ten years.

One Gerald<sup>12</sup> next succeeded in 1406, of whom I find nothing said.

and received the temporalities 22 March, 20 Edward II. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Ireland*, 37, No. 161); but this is impossible, inasmuch as there was no 22nd March in that regal year, the king having been deposed Jan. 20.

Licence to elect a successor to Philip, deceased, was issued 12 March, 1327 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward III.* i. 33), and the temporalities were restored, 18 Oct., 1327, to Walter le Rede, successor to Philip, deceased, (*ibid.* 185), Blound being ignored in both cases. Walter le Rede, a Minor Canon of Cork, was provided, 20 Mar., 1327, as successor to Philip, deceased. Theiner, p. 236, *Cal. of Papal Reg. Letters*, ii. 256.

Hence it seems quite certain that Blound was never Bishop, even if the patent for restitution of his temporalities is not a forgery. "Cork," in Cotton *Fasti*, vol. i. p. 218, is a misprint for "Cloyne."

<sup>10</sup> Walter Le Rede, 1327, Mar. 20.—Eubel.

<sup>11</sup> Johannes Roche appointed 25 Dec., 1327, on death of John. Gerald (Decanus ipsius eccl.) provided Nov. 8, 1362, on death of John, Roger obl. se 3 Dec. 1395, on death of Gerald. Richard obl. se person pro se et predict. Rog., 13 Nov., 1406, on death of Roger—Eubel.

<sup>12</sup> *One Gerald*. Cotton, p. 220, queries, "Was he Bishop of Cloyne, not Cork? For the temporalities of the See of Cork at this time were committed to the custody of Gerald, Bishop of Cloyne." Cotton's authority is *Cal. Rot. Pat. Ireland*, 185, No. 41, which commits the temporalities to Gerald, Bishop of Cloyne, 14 Feb., 1407, on the death of the last Bishop. The See was vacant, and Richard elect 4 Oct., 1406 (*Cal. Papal Letters*, vi. 88). Hence Gerald, Bishop of Cork, seems to be a myth.

Richard's name is omitted in the text, but we find in the *Cal. Rot. Pat. Hibern.* 189, No. 7, licence to elect on death of Richard, 1408-9 (not 1407, Nov. or Dec. as Cotton says).

Patrick Ragged<sup>13</sup> succeeded, and was translated to the See of Ossory, Anno Domini 1417, which he governed four years. He assisted at the General Synod of Constance in the years 1415 and 1416, while he was Bishop of Cork, where he acquired a vast reputation for learning and other endowments.

Milo Fitz John, Dean of Cork, was consecrated in 1418, and died in 1430. While this prelate sat in the See, Adam Pay, Bishop of Cloyne, was very active in Parliament, in 1421, to unite the See of Cork to that of Cloyne,<sup>14</sup> but Milo not consenting, they were referred to the Court of Rome, the case being adjudged out of the cognizance of Parliament.

Custody of the temporalities given to the Archbishop of Cashel, 18 Aug. 1410, and again (*sede vacante*), 7 Ap. 1412 (*ib.* 194, No. 4, 198, No. 27).

<sup>13</sup> Eubel has—Patrick Foxe, on death of bishop unnamed, 14 Oct. 1409; Patrick Ragged, on death of Alexander (*sic*) 25 May, 1410. It seems quite certain that no bishop had possession between Richard and Patrick Ragged. Possibly Eubel has erroneously distinguished the latter from Foxe.

*Cal. Papal Reg.*, vol. vii.:—Patrick, Bishop of Cork, translation to Ossory validated by Martin V., 3 Non. Feb., 1418. Milo (Milus, Miles) FitzJohn originally provided by Gregory XII. (After a year's possession Milo ousted by Patrick (now), Bishop Ossory. Martin V. confirms Milo's possession to Cork 3 Id. Jan., 1418.) John Paston, monk of Cluny, in the diocese of Macon, Prior of Bromholm, in the diocese of Norwich (1420), provided to the See of Cork, void by the death of Milus (*sic*), by Martin V., 10 Kal. June, 1425.

<sup>14</sup> *Union of Sees of Cork and Cloyne.* Confirmation of the petition of Adam, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, by John xxii., union of said two Sees (whereof Cork scarcely exceeded in value £60 per an.), the letters of which Pope (dated at Avignon, 3 Kal. Aug. an. 10, *i.e.* 1326) were (at Avignon) 4 Id. Sept. an. 6, *i.e.* 1376, exemplified from the Register of the said Pope by Gregory XI. (Theiner, *Vet. Mon. Hib. et Scot. Hist. illustr.*, p. 357). *Lateran Regesta*, 11, Kal. Oct. 1418, 1 Martin v. (*Calendar of Entries in the Papal Register*, vol. vii. p. 65).

*Note on the Pastoral Staff of Cork and Cloyne.*—"Episcopus Corcag. et Clonen. utitur in ecclesia Clonen. baculo pastoralis effigie Santi Colmani insignito, quem ab hac ecclesia mutuo accipit, et restituit, juxta temporis exigentiam." *Act. Consist.* iii. 66.

It would be interesting to know the fate of this Crozier, "adorned with the likeness of St. Colman." It may have been "borrowed" once too often.

The following extracts from the *Hierarchia Catholica Medii Ævi*, will illustrate the succession of Bishops at this time. This learned and most valuable record, compiled from original sources, is the work of "Conradus Eubel, Ordinis Minor. Conventual, Sac. Theologiæ Doctor Apostolicus ap. S. Petrum de urbe Penitentiarius," *Monasterii (Munster)*, vol. i. 1898; vol. ii. 1901, fol.

Milo FitzJohn, Jan. 1409. Jul. 18 et 26, a Gregorio XII. in Episcopatum Corcag. (non Carthagen) provisus, se<sup>(\*)</sup> obligaverat pro se et prædict. Ricardo, Rogerio, Geraldo.—*Div. Cam.* tom. 2, fol. 30.

Johannes Pastoris [Paston], Prior of the Priory of Bromholme, Order of Cluniacs, Diocese of Norwich, 1425, May 25. [Eubel in error in giving the name as Pastoria.]

Adam Payn, Episc. Corcag. et Clonen. (Cork and Cloyne united).

Jordanus, Chancellor of Limerick, 1429, June 15, "qui adhuc mense Decemb. 1434, seditur."

Juannes agebat Suffrag. Episcopi. Trajectan (*i.e.* Utrecht), 1442-1449.

The authority for John, Bishop of Cork, being Suffragan of Utrecht, is the Prolegomena of *Batavia Sacra*, p. 15, quoted in *Cole MSS.*, 5858, Pl. 285, F. p. 285 (British Museum).

Geraldus Geraldini provisus 1643 (not 1465 as Brady says), Jan. 31, obl. se 1463, April 2.

Ob. Jordani, Gulielmus (Roche), Archidiacon. Clonensis in minoribus [ordinibus] constitutus, 1472, Oct. 26. "Bullæ de ejus provisione sunt in Camera Apostolica et nunquam fuerunt redemptæ." (*Schedæ di Garampi*).

On his resignation, Thaddæus Mechar [*i.e.* McCarthy], 1490, Ap. 21.

\* *i.e.* Bound himself to pay the sums due by himself and his predecessors to Rome.

Jordan. Upon the death of Milo Fitz John, the custody of the See of Cork was for a time committed to Nicholas, Bishop of Ardfert, and Richard Sculag, Archdeacon of Cork, but, before the close of the year 1430, Jordan, Chancellor of Limerick, was, by Pope Martin V., advanced to the Bishopricks of Cork and Cloyne, both vacant at the time, and then canonically united, and received the temporalities on the 25th of September, 1431. He sat in this See about thirty years. The foundation Charter of the Collegiate Church of Youghal, granted by Thomas, Earl of Desmond, and dated the 27th of December, 1464, is addressed to this prelate. How long after that date, the 27th of December, he enjoyed his Bishoprick I can't tell, but the year preceding there were very extraordinary attempts made to strip him of it.

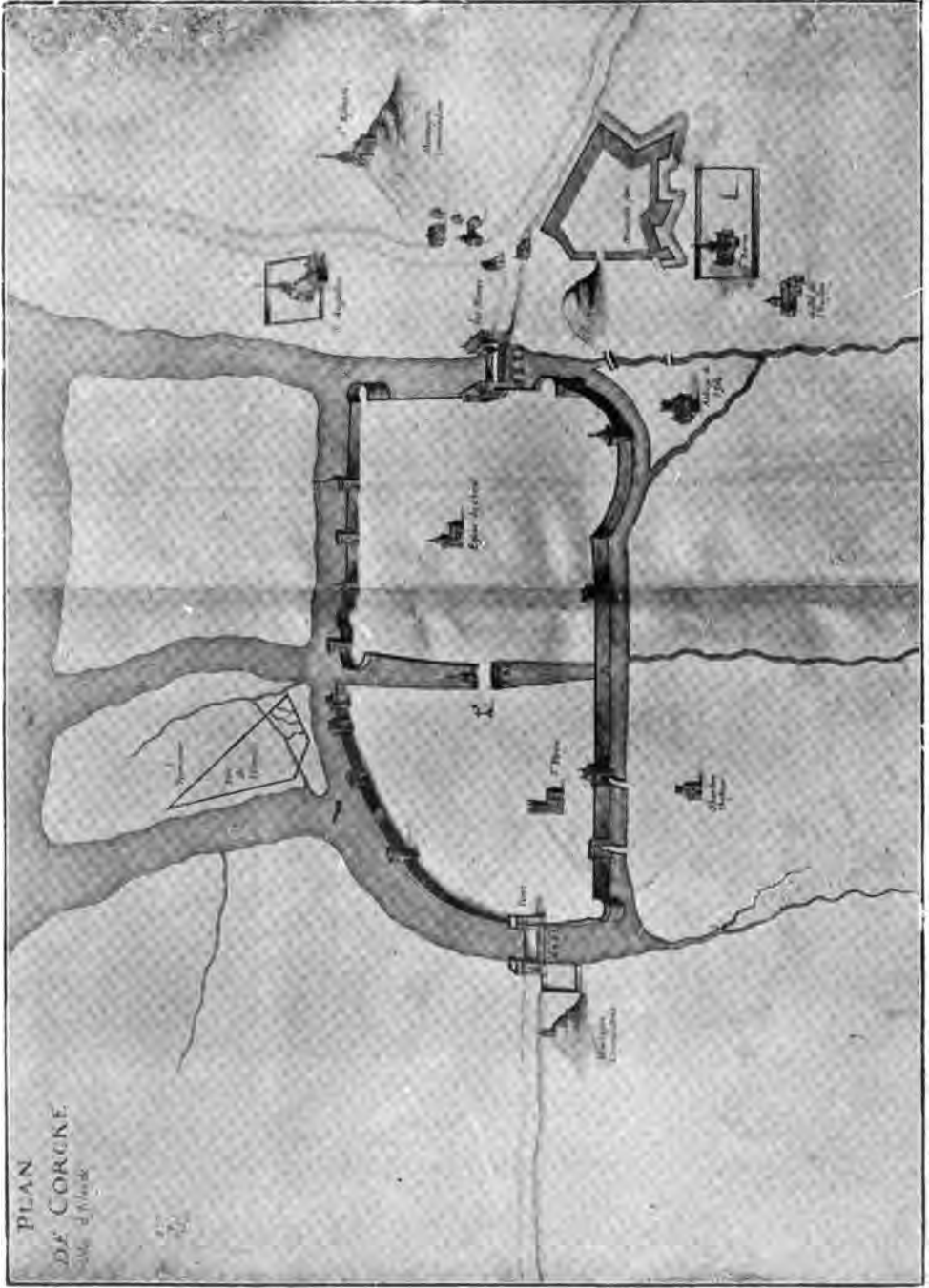
William Roch, Archdeacon of Cloyne,<sup>15</sup> by false and fraudulent suggestions to the Pope, viz., that the bishop was so broken with age, and deprived of his strength and sight, that he could not by himself exercise the pastoral office, obtained a deputation to be assigned a coadjutor to him, and by virtue thereof seized into his hands all the rents and income of the See; and to strengthen the plot, presently after, one Gerald, of the family of the Gerald's, a clergyman of the Diocese of Cloyne, and formerly a domestic of the Bishop's, caused some instruments to be forged whereby the Bishop, under pretence that through poverty he was unable to prosecute his right, had constituted this Gerald, and John O'Hedian, Archdeacon of Cashel, his proctors to make a resignation of his Bishopricks. O'Hedian employed John, Elect Bishop of Ardfert, who was then at Rome, his substitute to make this resignation into the hands of Pope Pius II., which done, a provision was obtained for O'Hedian to these Sees, under colour whereof the poor bishop was to be oppressed and drove from his Bishopricks. But Jordan the old was not wanting to himself. He applied both to the Pope and King for relief. The Pope sent a commission to the Archbishops of Cashel, Exeter, and Limerick, or to any one of them, to make a diligent and summary (search) into the premises, and if they found it to be as Jordan represented the case, that then they should remove the Coadjutor, and compel him to give an account to Jordan of the profits of the Sees, to the full possession whereof they were to restore him. The King, in aid to the Pope's commission, sent a Writ directed to the Lieutenant, or his Deputy; to William Barry, David Roche, Edmond Barrett, to the Mayors of Cork and Youghal, to the Sovereign

Patricius Cantum, (d) Abbas Monasterii de Castro-dei [Fermoy] Ordinis Cisterc. Diocæs. Clonen. quod retinet, 1499, Feb. 15.

Johannes Edmundi de Geraldinis Cleric. Clonen. in minor. [ord.] constitutus, 27 annos ægens, 1499, Junii 26.

<sup>15</sup> *William Roch*. These particulars are almost literally copied from Ware, whose work the writer evidently had before him. This appears to be the case in numerous other instances also. For Roche's appointment see Theiner *Vet. Mon.* p. 430. A letter from Pius II. referring to the evil conduct of this coadjutor towards his bishop, his removal and the restitution of Jordan, is given in Theiner, p. 449; also one from Paul II. on the same subject, p. 464.

(d) *Patricius Cantum* (Caneton?). Ad diem iv. Mart. 1499, in *Act. Consist.* iii. 38, hæc annotantur—"Clerici Sancti Collegii petierunt ut Cedula Eccl. Corcag. et Clonen. unit., daretur, et bulla expediretur, cum ad relat. Cardinalis S. Prædix de eis provisum sit, et per plures testes constet de morte ipsarum Episcopi."—Eubel, *Hierarchia Cathol. Med. Ævi.* vol. ii. p. 153. The fee payable on appointment to the See appears to have been 150 gold florins.



MAP OF CORK BY A FRENCH ARTIST, CIRCA A.D. 1506 (IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM).  
(From *St. Fin Barre's Cathedral*.)





of Kinsale, and to all his liege subjects of Ireland, commanding them upon all occasions to give assistance to the Pope's commissioners, and if they found that the said William Roche and Gerald made any opposition or resistance, that they should cause them to be arrested and committed to prison, there to remain until they were punished according to their demerits; and, further, that they should maintain and defend the Bishop and his tenants in the possession, and all this under the penalty of imprisonment, the forfeiture of their inheritances, the confiscation of their goods, and the loss of their offices. Bishop Jordan, after this, continued quiet during his life, but Gerald succeeded him in these Sees, and after him William Roche.

Gerald Fitz Richard, whom you have seen so active in attempting against all right to deprive his predecessor (Jordan), succeeded. He appropriated the vicarages of Clonmolt, Danigin, Donillam, and Bali-Ispelling, to the Abbey of Chore, or De Chore Benedicti, now called Middleton, in the County of Cork, the foundation of the Geraldines. He died 1479.

William Roche, or De Rupe, who had by fraudulent suggestions and base practices obtained a Coadjutorship to Bishop Jordan, as was said before, succeeded, and resigned in 1490, yet, in 1496, we see a general pardon issued to this prelate, as Bishop of Cork, by King Henry VII., and also to David, Bishop of Cashel, Thomas, Bishop of Lismore, and many others, for being concerned in the Rebellion of Perkin Warbeck.

Thady McCarthy, upon the resignation of William Roche, succeeded, in 1492, by a provision from Pope Innocent VIII.

One Gerald, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, is said to have resigned in 1499.

John Fitzedmond succeeded, descended from the noble family of the Geraldines, by the Pope's provision, on the 21st of June, 1499. It is not known the year he died.<sup>16</sup>

John Bennett, or, as some call him, Terrett, died in 1536.

Dominick Terry, Rector of Shandon Church, in the City of Cork, was elected to succeed by virtue of a mandate from King Henry VIII., and was consecrated in 1536 by Edmund Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Ross, Limerick, and Emly. While he governed this See, Lewis Macnemara, a Franciscan friar, obtained a provision of it from Pope Paul III., of the 24th of September, 1540, but Lewis died at Rome a few days after.

John Hoyrden, a Canon of Elphin, was appointed to succeed Lewis Macnemara by the Pope's provision on the 5th of November following. Yet, notwithstanding these provisions, Bishop Terry, on whom King Henry VIII. had conferred the same, received the profits all his time, and sat twenty years. He was a great favourer of the Reformation then in agitation.

Roger Skiddy, Dean of Limerick, to which dignity he was advanced by King Edward VI. on the 10th of May, in the sixth year of his reign, and at the same time was made Rector of Kilmore, in the Diocese of Meath, was appointed to succeed by Queen Mary, and was restored to the temporalities by Queen Elizabeth, as from the 18th of September, 1557. He had a Letter of Restitution from Queen Mary on that day, but she

<sup>16</sup> Probably about Aug., 1520. See Surrey's letter to Wolsey, *ap. Brady's Records*, vol. iii. p. 45.

dying before his actual investiture, a stop was put to his further promotion for some years. At length, he was again created Bishop by Queen Elizabeth, on the 29th of October, 1562, had his Writ of Restitution to the temporalities the same day, in which a retrospective clause that he should have the temporalities from the time of his first advancement by Queen Mary. His mandate for consecration bears date the last of that month, and it appears therein that he was only Bachelor of Arts when he was consecrated Bishop. He resigned on the 18th of March, 1566, having sat nine years and some months, computing from the time he received the profits, but not so long if you reckon from the time of his creation by Queen Elizabeth. This See was after his resignation vacant almost four years.

Richard Dixon, Prebendary of Rathmichael, in the Diocese of Dublin was advanced to this See by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 6th of June, 1570, and had a mandate for his consecration and Writ of Restitution the same day, by virtue whereof he was the same year consecrated, and the following year was deprived.

(Mathew Sheyn, 1572 to 1582.)

William Line, by some called Lyon.<sup>17</sup> 'Tis said he was but a sergeant of Marines in Queen Elizabeth's service, and, for his good actions on his arrival in England, she made him a promise of preferment, which she did by desiring him to study a little in Oxford, and that the first vacancy that offered he should have it, and on his quitting the College he was chaplain to Arthur, Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland. He was Vicar of Naas by Letters Patent dated the 6th November, 1573, and on the 24th of November, 1577, obtained a dispensation to hold the same with any other benefice for life, and license to live in England, and to transport the profits of his vicarage into that kingdom. On the 23rd of July, 1580, he was presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Vicarage of Randlestown *al.* Randanston, in the County of Kildare, which he held together with that of Naas. He was consecrated Bishop of Ross in 1582. The Patent for his consecration bearing date the 12th of May that year, and his Writ of Restitution two days after. The year following he received the Sees of Cork and Cloyne by a commendatory letter, and a grant from his good Mistress and benefactress, to hold until the Queen determined her pleasure for by Letter Patent, dated the 17th of May, 1582, annexed the two Sees to Ross in the person of this prelate. He died at Cork in a very advanced age on the 4th of October, 1617, and was buried in the Cathedral.

Mathew Sheyn<sup>18</sup> succeeded next to Roger Skiddy, which ought to be placed before the above William Line, or Lyon, by Letters Patent from Queen Elizabeth bearing date the 29th day of May, 1572, and was consecrated the same year. He was a great enemy to the Catholic religion, and, an instance of it:—In October, 1578, he had publicly burned Saint Dominick's image at the High Cross of Cork. He died the 13th of June, 1582.

John Boyle, a native of Kent. He was advanced to the Sees of Cork

<sup>17</sup> *William Line.* The legend of his early life here given seems apocryphal, and is not alluded to by either Ware or Cotton; Brady, however, writes—that "he was said to have been in the sea line in his youth" (referring to Bennett MSS.), *Records*, vol. iii. p. 50.

<sup>18</sup> He was educated first at Peterhouse College, Cambridge, but does not seem to have graduated there.—*Athens Cantab.*, i. p. 454.

and Cloyne by Letters Patent of James I., dated the 27th of August, 1618, and was consecrated the same year, and with these two Sees held that of Ross *in commendam*. He died at Bishop's Court, near Cork, on the 10th of July, 1620, and was buried at Youghal in a new tomb erected by his brother for his family, on which is the inscription—"Here lieth the Reverend Father John Boyle, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and elder brother to Richard, Earl of Cork, etc., who died July 10th, 1620, in the 57th year of his age."

Richard Boyle, Dean of Waterford, Archdeacon of Limerick, and brother to Michael Boyle, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, was, by the interest of his cousin-german, the Earl of Cork, advanced to the Sees of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, by the Letters Patent of King James I., dated the 22nd of August, in the 18th year of his reign, and was consecrated in November, 1620, and on the 30th of May, 1638, was translated to the Archbishoprick of Tuam, and on the 19th of March died at Cork soon after his return from Bristol, and was there buried in the Cathedral of Saint Finn Barr, in a vault which he had prepared for himself while he was Bishop of Cork.

William Chappell<sup>19</sup> was born at Lexington, in Nottinghamshire,

<sup>19</sup> *William Chappell*. A long notice of this eminent prelate is to be found in Ware, as well as in Cotton. His autobiography, in 320 Latin iambics, is full of pious thoughts and interesting details. It was published in vol. v. of Leland's *Collectanea*; Oxford, 1716, 8vo; and afterwards in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*. Unfortunately, a considerable portion of this curious narrative appears to have been lost, embracing the period of his life extending from 1607, when he obtained a fellowship at Christ's College, Cambridge, to 1633, when he was appointed Dean of Cashel. "He was invited," writes Dr. Mahaffy, "on Aug. 8, 1612, by Temple and his fellows, to teach theology, and act as Dean and Catechist; and various entries in the *Particular Book* during 1613 prove that he was actually in residence." Temple was the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. Chappell was admitted Provost through the active instrumentality of Archbishop Laud, then Chancellor, and Wentworth, Lord Deputy, Aug. 24, 1634. Mr. Urwick says that Chappell accepted very reluctantly, but he avoided taking the Provost's oath of loyalty to the Charter and Statutes. Dr. Stubbs writes—"Within a year from this (Oct. 1637) Chappell was made Bishop of Cork, and was consecrated in Nov. 11, 1638. He was induced, however, to retain his provostship for eighteen months longer. He informs us that he was anxious to leave at once upon his consecration, but the King would not allow it. This did not meet with Archbishop Ussher's approval. Writing to Laud, July 9, 1638, he says, 'I was very sorry to see that clause of his Majesty's letter, whereby the Provostship of the College was granted to be held *in commendam* with the Bishopric of Cork and Ross, of which the party himself whom it concerneth is sensible enough that it can hardly stand with the solemn oath which he took upon the sending over of the new statutes, especially this clause being thereunto added—'Non impetrabo nec procurabo, directe vel indirecte, dispensationem contra juramenta mea prae dicta, aut contra ordinationes aut statuta Collegii, vel ipsorum aliquod.' The eluding of oaths in this manner I do conceive to be a matter of most pernicious consequence, and the party himself, as I hear, is not unwilling to give over that place to his brother.'" Ussher's *Works*, Elrington's edition, vol. xvi., pp. 36-7. The Caroline Statutes are those referred to above (13 Car. 1). By them the appointment of Provost was vested in the Crown, the fellows surrendering their right of election, and receiving in return the life tenure of their fellowships. The Provost is further allowed to accept any ecclesiastical dignity short of a bishopric, provided it does not interfere with his residence and duties. On Chappell's final departure from the College, July 20, 1640, we find the following entry in the Register—"The Right Rev. Father in God, William, Lord Bishop of Cork, being chosen Provost, 21 Aug., 1634, after he had graciously reformed the students, happily procured new statutes, and rich amplying of the buildings,

December 10th, 1582. He was consecrated in Saint Patrick's, Dublin on the 11th of November, 1638. In the year 1641, on the 26th of December, he fled for England on account of the fury of the Rebellion that broke out two months before, and landed the day following at Milford. In his journey he was seized at Tenby for not having a pass, and detained seven weeks in prison, and then was released by Sir Hugh Ownes. He fell under the imputation of Arminianism, and for his end he was pitched upon as a proper provost by Archbishop Laud. He continued provost upwards of a year and nine months after his promotion to these Sees by the King's special command, and did not resign until the 20th of June, 1640. He would feign before this have quitted his bishoprick for a poorer in England, but all the applications he could make to Archbishop Laud could not prevail. He died at Derby in England on Whitsunday, 1649, from whence his body was carried to Bilthrop in Nottinghamshire, and there interred near the corpse of his mother.

Michael Boyle, Doctor of Divinity of the University of Dublin, and Dean of Cloyne, was son of Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, and was advanced to the Sees of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross by Letters Patent of King Charles II., dated the 22nd of February, 1660, and had his mandate for consecration and Writ of Restitution to the temporalities the same day, and was consecrated in Saint Patrick's Church in Dublin<sup>20</sup> on the 27th of the same month by John, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Bishops of Raphoe, Ossory, and Clogher, having been a little before called into the Privy Council. He was one of the twelve bishops who were all consecrated together in Saint Patrick's Church after the Restoration, but, not content with these three bishopricks, he held possession of six parishes in the west of his diocese as sinecures, under colour that he could not (find) clergymen to serve them. When Roger, Earl of Orrery, Lord President of Munster, went down to his Government about the close of the year 1662, he had it in consideration to see

beautified the chapel, hall, Provost's lodgings, and the Regent House, with the garden and other places; wonderfully increased the College plate and stock, reduced all things into a blessed order, and faithfully governed for the space of six years as a glorious pattern of sobriety, justice, and godliness, resigned his provostship this day." Various and serious charges were brought against him by his enemies, amongst others, "That he had not taken the statutable oath on his first appointment as Provost, and notwithstanding had acted as Provost." That he had stated that the new statutes, promulgated July 20, 1636, had the assent of the Provost, fellows, and scholars, whereas, in fact, only he himself and two senior fellows, who had been previously deprived of their fellowships, had assented," etc. The decision of the Committee of the Irish House of Commons who investigated the matter was, that "The proceedings of the Rev. Wm. Chappell, late Provost of Trinity, are great grievances, and fit to receive redress." See Stubbs, *History of the University of Dublin*, pp. 74-80; Dr. Mahaffy, *An Epoch in Irish History*, p. 231, etc.; Urwick, *Early History of Trinity College*, p. 36; Borlase, *Reduction of Ireland*, p. 154; Taylor's *Hist. of the University of Dublin*, pp. 29-30; Heron's *Constitutional Hist. of the University of Dublin*, pp. 50-55; Carte, *Life of Ormond*, vol. i. p. 298-9 (ed. 1851). Carte says that the Provost's "answer seems to have puzzled them (the Select Committee) a little."

<sup>20</sup> *Consecrated in St. Patrick's Church in Dublin.* A full account of this imposing ceremony, compiled from a MS. of Dudley Loftus, will be found in Mason's *Historical Annals of the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St. Patrick*, p. 192, etc. See also Mant, *Hist. of the Church of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 609-599.; Ball, *Reformed Church of Ireland*, p. 156 and note, also note EE, Append. p. 345.

that the bishops of the province did their duty. For this end he convened them together, and particularly admonished this bishop, who was nearly related to him, to provide clergymen for these vacant livings, and told him if he did not he would sequester the profits, and apply them to the support and education of some students in the University, upon which reproof the Bishop immediately fixed six clergymen in these vacant livings. He was translated to the Archbishoprick of Dublin by Letters Patent, dated 22nd of November, 1663, and from thence to Armagh on the 27th of January, 1678. He died in Dublin on the 10th or 11th of December, 1702, and in the 93rd year of his age, and was buried about midnight without any funeral pomp in Saint Patrick's Church under the altar.

Edward Synge, of the University of Dublin, was born in England at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and from thence was removed to Ireland by his eldest brother, George Synge, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, under whose care he spent his younger days at the school of Drogheda. He had, early, some ecclesiastical preferments in the Cathedral of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, and was a petitioner, with the rest of the clergy of that city, on the 9th of July, 1647, to the Commissioners of the English Parliament, praying for liberty to use the Common Prayer, then lately prohibited, in their respective churches, and remonstrated against the use of the Directory introduced by order into the room of the Liturgy. He was also promoted to the Deanery of Elphin, and had some preferment in the County of Donegal, where, from the year 1647, he constantly resided during the remainder of Oliver's usurpation. Anthony Wood styles him Synge *alias* Millington, which, on enquiry, was the name of the family, but that it was some time or other changed into Synge on account of a sweetness of voice and skill in vocal music, which the Millingtons were masters of. After the storms of Cromwell's Rebellion were blown away, and peace returned by the restoration of King Charles II., he was promoted from the Deanery of Elphin to the See of Limerick, and consecrated in Saint Patrick's Church, Dublin, on the 27th of January, 1660, and on the 21st of December, 1663, was translated to the bishopricks of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and had his Writ of Restitution to the temporalities the same day. He died on the 22nd of December, 1678. With his death Cloyne became severed from Cork and Ross.

Edward Wetenhall succeeded, and was in 1699 translated to Kilmore and Ardagh. (Smith's *Cork*, vol. i., p. 375.)<sup>21</sup>

Dive Downes succeeded, and died in 1709.<sup>22</sup>

Peter Brown died in 1735.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>21</sup> *Edward Wetenhall*, a native of Lichfield, educated under Bushy at Westminster, and at Lincoln Coll., Oxon., Præcentor of Ch. Ch., Dublin. He was Bishop of Cork during the siege, Sept., 1690, and is referred to in Dean Davies' *Diary*, p. 154, "Whereupon the enemy let the Bishop come out to us, whom they (had) made prisoner in the city with all the clergy, and about 1,300 of the Protestants, and towards evening they beat a parley, and came to a treaty, whereon a truce was granted until the next morning," etc.

<sup>22</sup> Bp. Dive Downes has left us an interesting Journal of his Visitation of his Diocese in 1699-1700.

<sup>23</sup> *Peter Browne*, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Bishop of Cork and Ross 1710, died Aug. 25, 1735. A most eminent metaphysician and divine. His *Divine Analogy, and Pro-*

Robert Clayton was translated in 1745 to Clogher.  
 Jemmet Brown was translated in 1772 to Elphin.  
 Isaac Mann succeeded in 1772 ; died 1790.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF CORK SINCE THE REFORMATION.

[Those names and dates marked with an asterisk have been corrected.]

- \*Nicholas Landes, 1568.
- \*Edmund Tanner, B. in 1580 (1574).
- \*Dermod McCreagh, 1580.
- \*Wm. Terry, 1622.
- Robert Barry, V.A. of Ross, 1646.
- \*Peter Creagh, trans. to Dublin, 1676.
- Robert Norbert, translated to Dublin, 1693.
- John Baptist Skym, 1701.
- \*Donatus McCarthy, 1712.
- Timothy McCarthy, 1730. After this, Cork and Cloyne were divided.
- Richard Walsh, B. of Cork 1748.
- \*Honble. James Butler, afterwards Lord Dunboyne.
- Francis Moylan, elected 1786 ; died 1815.
- Florence McCarthy, Coadjutor to Dr. Moylan, 1800 ; died, 1810.
- John Murphy, April 23rd, 1813 (1815).

*cedure, etc., of Human Understanding* were much esteemed, also a *A Letter in answer to a Book entitled "Christianity not Mysterious."* Toland used to say, jestingly, that it was he who made Browne Bishop of Cork, meaning that his book was the occasion of it.—Harris Ware, *Writers*, p. 296. For the strange purpose this book was made to serve in the disputes between the Houses of Convocation, see Perry *Hist. of the Church of England*, vol. iii. p. 123; Lathbury, *Hist. of the Convocation of the Church of England*, p. 348; Stoughton, *Ecc. Hist. of England*, vol. v., p. 275; Burnet, *Hist. of His Own Times*, vol. iv. p. 524 (ed. 1833). He published his *Procedure and Limits of Human Understanding* in 1729, and *Divine Analogy* in 1732. His tracts on *Drinking of Healths*, a custom to which he was greatly opposed, are well known. Two volumes of his Sermons were published posthumously. He erected a summer residence for the bishops at Ballinaspic, in the chapel of which he was buried. An interesting account of the discovery of his coffin, and that of Bishop Mann (1772-1778), by Dr. Caulfield, is given in *Notes and Queries*, second series, vol. xi., p. 104. The lid of Bp. Browne's coffin appears to have been loose, and on its removal his features were recognised by their resemblance to the portrait in the palace.

## An Irish Account of the Battle of Kinsale.

**W**HETHER the Battle of Kinsale is to be regarded as one of the decisive battles of Ireland, or to be set down merely as "a rout, not a battle"—as an eminent Irish writer, the late Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., designates it on page cxliii. of his *Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnell* (1586—1602), which he translated from the Irish of Lughaidh O'Clery (Dublin, Sealy & Co., 1893), it was one of the most remarkable events of its kind that has occurred in the annals of our county, and has not hitherto had any special attention paid to it in the *Journal*, save in Smith's *History*, and incidentally in Mr. Florence O'Sullivan's very interesting article on Kinsale, which appeared in the *Journal* for Jan.-Mar., 1905, No. 65. Dr. Smith and most other writers rely on what is, so far, the fullest and best known account of this battle—that to be found in *Hibernia Pacata*; but it is much to be desired that a Spanish narrative of their achievements at Kinsale could also be consulted, such as may be discovered at some future time in the Spanish National Archives.

In the absence of this Spanish record, without which our knowledge of this subject must necessarily remain more or less incomplete, we may take, as a kind of substitute, the Irish contemporary account of the Battle of Kinsale, as translated by Father Denis Murphy, which appears in the portly volume, now out of print, whose title we have just given, to which are added his explanatory notes, and a few others by the present writer.

In his commendable desire to throw as much light as possible on the incidents chronicled in his *Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell*, Father Murphy not only quotes freely from *Hibernia Pacata*, but also from a less known work, Fynes Morison's *Rebellion*, and from the *Carew MSS. Calendar* (London, 1867-1873).

In the *Calendar* of these Carew manuscripts are "Diaries," in which the history of the siege is given in great detail. From these "Diaries" Father Murphy gives a summary on pages cxxxv.-vii. of his *Life of Red Hugh*, which is reprinted as follows:

"1601, Sept. 23rd. The Spaniards landed at Kinsale.

Sept. 24th. Marshal Wingfield was sent to the Pale and to Dublin to assemble the forces and to get what necessaries the Council could supply the army with. Sir Henry Danvers was sent for the companies at Armagh; and Sir John Berkely for those at Navan. Captain Slingsby, with his foot company, and some of Sir Anthony Cooke's horse, marched to view the enemy, and entertained a small skirmish with them.

Sept. 29th. The Deputy, President, and Council went to view Kinsale. They found the Spaniards possessed the town, and that the greater part of the shipping was at sea, returning into Spain.

Oct. 8th. The Marshal and Sir John Berkely went to Kinsale to view a fit place to encamp in.

Oct. 16th. The Lord Deputy left Cork, and encamped with the army



at a place called Owny Buoy, five miles from Kinsale, rather choosing to take the field in that sort, unprovided, than the country should discover those wants, and fall away to the Spaniards.

Oct. 17th. The army rose and marched within half a mile of Kinsale, where they encamped under a hill which is called Knock Robin, having not the means to entrench.

Oct. 26th. The army dislodged and encamped on a hill on the north side before Kinsale, called the Spittle, somewhat more than a musket-shot from the town, and there entrenched strongly.

Oct. 30th. Two culverins began to play on the castle of Rincorran. The same day they gave an alarm to our camp, drawing artillery out of the town, and with it played into our camp, and every shot that was made fell near the Deputy's quarter. Don Juan (the Spanish Commander-in-chief), perceiving the castle would be distressed, attempted to relieve it by boats, but Sir Richard Piercie beat them back.

Oct. 31st. The cannon played without intermission. 500 of their principal men drew out of Kinsale, with show to relieve Rincorran by land. At six o'clock of the night they in the castle prayed admission of parley. The commander came to the President, but not agreeing about the conditions, for he insisted they should be licensed to depart to Kinsale with their arms, bag and baggage, the battery began afresh.

The officer in command, not being permitted to retain his arms, threatened to bury himself in the ruins of the castle (Rincorran). But his company seeing him desperately bent not to yield, did threaten to cast him out of the breach, so as they might be received to mercy. He consented at length to yield, and that his people should be disarmed, and he should render his sword to the President.

About two o'clock, when they found the weak state the castle was grown to, they sounded for another parley; but this not being accepted, many of them endeavoured to escape under the rock close to the water side. On deliberation it was thought convenient if the Spaniards would quit the place with promise of life only to be sent into Spain, that they should be received to mercy, in order to entice others that were in Kinsale by this merciful dealing to leave the place. In the end it was concluded that they should be all disarmed. They were brought prisoners into the camp, and thence sent immediately into Cork. [Charles Fort now occupies the site of Rincorran Castle.]

Nov. 5th. Intelligence that Tyrone (Hugh O'Neill) was coming with a great army to join the Spaniards. Resolved, that the camp should be entrenched on the north side, and that the President with 2,100 foot and 325 horse should draw down to the border of the province to stop, or at least hinder, his passage; the Lord Barry and the Lord Bourke, with the forces of the country, to join with him. [The Lord Barry was David FitzJames, Viscount Buttevant. He had joined in the Earl of Desmond's war against the English; but submitted to Lord Grey, and from that time forward was the constant supporter of the Crown, and was rewarded accordingly.]

Nov. 10th. News of the Earl of Thomond's landing with 1,000 foot and 100 horse at Castlehaven.

Nov. 18th. The Deputy called a Council. Resolved, that the soundest course would be to invest the town at once and plant our artillery.

Nov. 19th. A demi-cannon played upon Castle-ny-parke. The Spaniards attempted to relieve the castle by boat, but were repelled.

Nov. 20. The Spaniards in the Castle hung out a sign for parley, and surrendered, being in number 17.

Nov. 21st. The Deputy went over into the island to view from thence how the town could be best invested.

Nov. 22nd. Four other pieces planted.

Nov. 23rd. The six pieces did great hurt to the town. The Deputy sent direction to Sir Richard Levison [Admiral of the Queen's Fleet sent to Ireland] to land three culverins and plant them in the Island about Castle-ny-parke [now the Old Fort].

Nov. 26th. Two regiments of the Earl of Clanricarde and Sir C. St. Lawrence were quartered upon the west side of Kinsale to keep the Spaniards and O'Donnell from joining. [Moryson says that the total of the English army at Kinsale on Nov. 20th was 12,200 foot and 857 horse. He gives the officers' names, and the number of men commanded by each.]

Nov. 28th. In the morning a trumpet was sent to summon Kinsale; he was not suffered to enter the town; but received his answer at the gate, that they held the town, first, for Christ, and next for the King of Spain, and so would defend it against all enemies.

Nov. 30th. The Marshal went to the wall of the town to view which was the best place to make a breach, and found the wall close to the gate on the right hand to be the fittest. The artillery beat upon that place, and broke down a very great part of the wall.

Dec. 2nd. The enemy sallied about eight o'clock in the night (being extreme dark and rainy), with about 2,000 men, and first gave slightly towards the new trenches upon the west side, and presently after with a great gross upon the trench of the cannon, continuing their resolution to force it with exceeding fury, having brought with them tools of divers sorts to pull down the gabions and trenches, and spikes to clog the artillery. Succours were sent from the camp, and repulsed the enemy, who at one time obtained possession of the trenches. [The *Annals of the Four Masters* state that "The Spaniards slew many men, and would have slain more were it not for the Earl of Clarricarde, for it was he and those around him that drove the Spaniards back to Kinsale.]

Dec. 3rd. Intelligence that six Spanish ships put into Castlehaven. In these were said to be 200 Spaniards, with great store of ordnance and munition.

Dec. 13th to 20th. The weather fell out so extreme foul and stormy, and our intelligence concurring so fully of Tyrone's drawing near with his forces, we neither could nor thought it fit to attempt anything to any great purpose.

Dec. 21st. Towards night Tyrone showed himself, with the most part of his horse and foot in a hill between the camp and Cork, about a mile from us, and on the other side of the hill encamped that night, where he had a fastness of wood and water. [With Tyrone was now O'Donnell. They had joined their forces at Bandon.]

Dec. 22nd. Tyrone's horse and foot kept still in sight in the place where they showed themselves the day before. That night some of their

horse and 500 of their foot were discovered searching out a good way to the town.

Dec. 23rd. Our artillery still played upon the town, but we had no meaning to make a breach until we might discover what Tyrone meant to do. We intercepted letters of Don Juan's, advising Tyrone to set upon our camp."

Now that the two Hughs, O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, have appeared on the scene we shall presently reproduce that Irish narrative of the Battle of Kinsale, which is due to Hugh Roe O'Donnell's share in the martial proceedings connected therewith.

But first it will be advisable to recall to recollection what were the actual causes that led to the advent of the Spanish troops to Kinsale.

Hugh O'Neill and Hugh O'Donnell were the leading Irish chieftains in Ulster, and were united by the closest family ties. Munster had been laid waste when the Earl of Desmond fell, its inhabitants had been robbed of their lands, and Undertakers (as they were termed) were introduced in their stead. The men of the North saw clearly that the whole strength of the English power would be directed against them now, and they prepared for the contest. Indeed, they seem to have been willing to admit the supremacy of the Crown, Father Murphy affirms; but they would not submit to the tyranny of the officials. . . . The reasons why O'Donnell took up arms against the English, as given to certain Commissioners of the Queen in January, 1596, are published by Father Murphy on p. xlvii., but are too long for reproduction here. They were principally his unjustly long imprisonment and fear of the great extortion of the Sheriffs. . . . "These, and many like courses, together with the base practices daily used against his neighbours in Fermanagh and Connaught, caused O'Donnell to fall into his disloyalty, fearing his own turn would come to be banished."

The Irish chieftains knew that without foreign aid the forces which they could bring together would be no match for the power of England. Hence they turned to other countries, those especially that were bound to them by the tie of a common religion, such as Spain, then the great Catholic power, whose King, Philip II., was the staunchest supporter of the Catholic religion at home and abroad. In the month of July, 1695, O'Neill received a letter of encouragement from the Bishop of Killaloe, then at Lisbon, promising him immediate aid. "We have just learned with great satisfaction that you, the Earl of Tyrone, have openly taken up arms and joined with the other chieftains of Ulster against the Queen, and I have every confidence you will be successful. I have earnestly, but with great caution, persuaded the King to send you a fleet with which to oppose the enemy and subjugate the English Government, and that you may be free yourself and all your people from the oppressive yoke of the English for ever. Furthermore, I find the King's mind most ready and willing to send you assistance, and that immediately." On the 25th of September, 1595, O'Neill and O'Donnell wrote to the King of Spain: "Our only hope of re-establishing the Catholic religion rests on your assistance. Now or never our Church must be succoured. By the timidity or negligence of the messengers our former letters have not reached you. We therefore again beseech you to send us 2,000 or 3,000

soldiers, with money and arms, before the feast of SS. Philip and James (May 1st). With such aid we hope to restore the faith of the Church, and to secure you a Kingdom."

O'Neill wrote to Don Carlos, the King's son, a similar letter on the same date; and both also wrote to Don Juan del Aquila (who subsequently came to Kinsale), whose fame and goodwill they had heard of, asking him "to assist the bearer in obtaining aid in the war for the Catholic faith, whereby the King would establish the Catholic religion and acquire a Kingdom." Early in the following year the King of Spain sent an envoy to Ireland, Alonso Cobos,<sup>1</sup> with three pinnaces, each having on board 60 musketeers, which put in at Killybegs, whence the Envoy communicated with O'Donnell and O'Neill, who sent back letters by him to the King, as did other Irish chiefs, such as Maguire, MacWilliam Burke, Brian O'Rourke, and MacSwiney Banagh. It was the wish of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the other chiefs, who made common cause with them, to send a joint letter signed by all to the King; but their anxiety for the speedy arrival of aid from Spain and the Envoy's wish to avoid capture by the English ships, made him hasten his departure before this could be done. But he bore testimony to the universal desire of the Irish chiefs to cast off their allegiance to the Queen of England and to submit to the King of Spain.

Towards the end of this year another Envoy would seem to have come from the King of Spain, who took back like letters to him from the same chiefs and others besides, such as Cormac O'Neill and Hugh MacDavid; and in the course of the year following Don Roderigo de Vayen was also sent by the King of Spain to confer with the Irish. He, too, landed at Killybegs, and went to Donegal (where O'Donnell then was), where he was entertained most generously, and at his departure was given presents of dogs and horses besides letters for his royal master.

Meanwhile the rebellion of the Northern chiefs waxed and waned, mostly under the leadership of O'Neill, who, in the year 1600, paid a visit of conquest to Munster. When he left Ulster he passed along the borders of Breffny and Meath, through Westmeath, Athlone, Upper Leinster, North Tipperary, to Roscrea, Ikerrin and Holycross Abbey, thence to Cashel, where he was met by the Earl of Desmond, and they were rejoiced to see each other. [The Earl of Desmond and Florence MacCarthy More were as importunate as O'Neill and O'Donnell in calling on the King of Spain to give them aid. They were both transported in August to England, and consigned to the Tower of London for safe keeping, and died there.] They afterwards proceeded westwards across the Suir through Clongibbon, the Roches' country, and the country of Barrymore (Lord Buttevant), who was always on the side of the Queen, and refused to join him, whose territory consequently was plundered and burnt by O'Neill. His Munster campaign was marred by the death of one of his allied chiefs, Maguire, who was killed in a duel with Sir Warham St. Leger; but he received the submission of nearly all the Munster chiefs, both Irish and Anglo-Irish, and after spending somewhat less than three months on this expedition, O'Neill returned to the North by the same way

<sup>1</sup> There is a detailed account, Father Murphy states, of Cobos' voyage to Ireland from Santander, Spain, which he left on the 22nd of April, in the Archives at St. Simancas.

he had come to Munster. "The province of Munster," says Fynes Moryson, "was much confirmed in rebellion by the Earl of Tyrone's journey into these parts."

In the spring of the year 1600 two ships came from Spain to Killybegs under the command of Ferdinand de Barranova, laden with materials of war. In answer to the question why the King had delayed so long the promised relief, De Barranova said that his master was fully determined to aid them with men and money; but having been told that they had made peace with the English he wished to learn from messengers of his own what was the true state of affairs. For this purpose he now sent Matthew de Oviedo, a Spanish Franciscan, who had already visited Ireland at the close of the Geraldine war. A year later he was sent back to Spain for the purpose of soliciting further aid, and was instructed to proceed thence as agent of the Irish at the Papal Court. Now he came back as the joint Envoy of Pope Clement VIII. and of the King of Spain, Philip III., whose father, Philip II., had died in 1598. This Matthew de Oviedo was appointed Archbishop of Dublin; but his subsequent stay in Ireland was a brief one.<sup>2</sup> O'Neill again wrote to the Spanish King from the Catholic camp, August 3rd, 1600, and from the Irish camp, September 18th following, beseeching further succour; and on the same date the Archbishop de Oviedo wrote to the King, again urging on him to take pity on the distressed condition of the Irish; and by the 18th of the following month of May Tyrone's son, Henry, arrived out in Spain, in order, by the King's permission, that he might learn the accomplishments suited to his high station, and see the Catholic religion in its full splendour.

So far, Hugh Roe O'Donnell's successes had met with no check. In the field he and O'Neill had shown themselves a match for the ablest generals that the English Government could send against them. But now the English began privately to entreat and implore Hugh's near kinsman, Niall Garbh O'Donnell, to join them, "offering to confer the chieftaincy of the territory upon him should they prove victorious. They promised him many rewards and much wealth, if he would come over to their alliance"; and he did so. He was envious of Hugh Roe's power, and thought, furthermore, that he, not Hugh, should be the chief of the clan, as by the English law of primogeniture he would have been. With this traitor kinsman, Niall Garbh, Hugh Roe O'Donnell was engaged in conflict when the long-expected arrival of the Spaniards took place at Kinsale.

Ever since the close of the Desmond revolt the dread of the coming of the Spaniards was like an ugly dream ever disturbing the minds of the English officials in Ireland. There were doubts and conjectures on their part about the precise place the Spaniards would land. Next to Waterford, Cork, they considered, was the most dangerous haven for the Spaniards to land at. They did not come, however, in 1600; but in the beginning of 1601 the immediate arrival of the Spaniards was looked on as a certainty, from intelligence received by merchants and from spies, a great number of whom, under the name of pensioners, were in the pay of

<sup>2</sup> De Oviedo never saw Dublin nor entered the Pale. He appointed as his Vicar-General, with powers to act in his absence, Dr. Bernard Moriarty (a priest of the Diocese of Ardagh), then Archdeacon of Cloyne—Father Meehan's *Irish Hierarchy*.

the English Government in all the Spanish ports. So early as the 13th of January of 1601, Carew wrote to the Privy Council, praying that the victualling until Christmas next may be continued for 3,000 foot and 250 horse, as heretofore; and that he should be sent between that date and Easter five lasts of powder, with lead and match proportionable, 200 shovels and spades, 500 pick-axes, and 150 crows of iron. By the beginning of August the Lords of the Council were confident of the Spaniards' descent, and wrote that 2,000 men would embark immediately at Bristol for Ireland, and 4,000 more were appointed to be in readiness at two ports to be sent so soon as notice would be received by them of the Spaniards' landing. The places most suspected by the Deputy and Carew as to where the Spaniards would attempt to disembark were Cork and Limerick; and into these cities the forces were gathered from all quarters, none being left outside but the wards in the several castles.

The Lord President of Munster received the first official intimation of the sailing of the Spanish fleet to Kinsale by a letter from the Secretary Cecil, dated from the Court at Windsor the 12th of August, 1601. This letter is printed in Gibson's *Cork*, vol. i., as is also the note enclosed from Cecil's private agent, dated from Lisbon the 25th of July previous. It contains no name, but the agent was thoroughly acquainted with the subject on which he wrote. He mentions five and forty ships, seventeen only fitted for men of war, whereof eleven were but small ships, and the other six galleons. The ships that carried the soldiers were not above 200 tons, and the number of soldiers 6,000, whereof 3,000 were on board and 3,000 to come. [But these last did not come, as the number that landed at Kinsale was only about 3,000 in all. Another thousand may have landed at Baltimore and Castlehaven.] For the manning of the ships 1,500 sailors were sent to Lisbon from Biscay. [Some of the ships with troops on board intended for Ireland were sent to convoy treasure ships returning from the Indies, and were prevented from putting to sea afterwards by the stormy weather.]

A Captain Love arrived in Cork Harbour,<sup>3</sup> and on the 13th of September sent the President a letter stating that he had seen five and forty sail at sea, on the north of Cape Finisterre, bearing north; he therefore conjectured that Ireland was their destination. Everyone, writes the Rev. C. B. Gibson, who derives his information from *Pacata Hibernia*, was in daily expectation of the Spanish fleet, some fearing, some desiring it. When a strange sail appeared above the horizon, "It is a Spanish ship." If accompanied by a second, "It is the Spanish fleet." But the real Spanish fleet came at last, on the 20th of September, "towards night." The Sovereign (or Mayor) of Kinsale sent a messenger to inform Sir Charles Wilmot at Cork that a fleet of 45 ships were observed from the Old Head of Kinsale; that they had passed the mouth of the river, and were bearing up for Cork Harbour. The information was correct; the Spaniards were preparing to enter the Cove of Cork when the wind "suddenly scorted, whereupon they tacked about and made for Kinsale."

There was no army in Kinsale to oppose their landing; the garrison consisted of 50 foot and 40 horse, which were ordered to retreat to Cork,

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Standish O'Grady, in his edition of *Pacata Hibernia*, London, 1806. thinks that Cork was an error for Crookhaven.

“the better sort of persons going with them with all their goods.” The Spaniards marched with five and twenty colours towards the town. The gates were thrown open, and the Sovereign, with his white rod, went about billeting them upon the inhabitants. Stafford (*Pacata Hibernia*) says the people were more ready to receive them “than if they had been the Queene’s forces.” To encourage them in such good conduct, and “win their love by gentle and mild usage,” Don Juan de Aquila, the Spanish General (who appears to Mr. Gibson to have been a man of singular politeness), made the following proclamation:—

“A Proclamation made in Kinsale by Don Juan de Aquila, to give contentment to the Inhabitants of Kinsale.

“We, Don Juan de Aquila, General of the Armie to Philip, Kinge of Spaine, by these presents doe promise that all the inhabitants of Kinsale shall receive no injury by any of our retinue, but rather shall be used as our brethren and friends; and that it shall be lawful for any of the inhabitants that list to transport, without any molestation in body or goods, and as much as shall remaine likewise without any hurt.

“DON JUAN DE AQUILA.”<sup>4</sup>

The whole Spanish force consisted of about 3,000 men, under the command of Don Juan, Maestro del Campo, General; Don Francisco de Padilla, Antonio Centono, each a Maestro del Campo, and forty-two captains, besides other officers. Don Juan describes the town, in a document he sent or meant to send to Spain, as a place containing not above two hundred houses, on the side of a river, environed with hills, and without any kind of defence. There is in the middle of the haven a certain almost an island, in which it seemeth good to Don Juan to have a fort made.” [This was the promontory where stands the now ruined “Old Fort.”] Only part of their artillery was landed, and their store of biscuits and munitions got wet in the hurry of landing. The Queen’s people and forces had carried away all the cattle and corn of the district, and broken down the mills. All the Spaniards could get was “a fewe coves from the poore people, who are glad to sell.” They had brought with them 1,600 saddles, hoping, as had been promised them, “to find horses in Ireland.” But no horses were to be had, and when the English troopers later on came to the walls to see what the Spaniards were about, the latter, having no cavalry, had to submit to the indignity. In this emergency Don Juan and his countryman Oviedo, the Archbishop of Dublin, who arrived with him, wrote letters, the former in Spanish, the latter in Latin, to Tyrone and O’Donnell to hasten their coming. The letter of Don Juan, in its novel brevity, is, Mr. Gibson says, worthy of Julius Caesar. The following is Mr. Standish O’Grady’s translation of it: “We are here awaiting your most illustrious Highnesses, as we have written at large another way. Adios.—DON JUAN DE AQUILA.

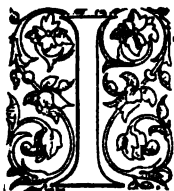
“To the Most Excellent Lords O’Neill and O’Donnell.”

(To be continued.)

<sup>4</sup> The Rev. Denis Murphy spells the name del Aguila.

## The Rhincrew Duel in 1826.

BY COURTENAY MOORE, CANON, M.A., COUNCIL MEMBER.



COMMUNICATED a short paper to the *Journal* on the above subject in 1903, and quite recently Dr. Welply, of Bandon, has been good enough to send me the following account of Mr. Connor's defence of himself when on his trial. Dr. Welply says it is many years since he copied this account from a paper—probably a newspaper of the period—which paper has unfortunately been lost. The account bears internal evidence of authenticity. It is as

follows:—

“ Daniel Connor, Manch House, the principal, and Bernard Beamish, Palace Anne, the second, were tried in Waterford on Tuesday, March 20th, 1827, by Judge Burton, for the alleged murder of the late Captain Daunt, in a duel on May 31st, 1826. Amongst those present were—Robert H. Eyre, Esq., Macroom Castle; the Hon. Captain Bernard, Col. Longfield, Sir A Warren, Rev. M. Longfield, H. Gillman, Esq., &c., &c.

“ Judge Burton, having intimated to Mr. Connor that he might address the Court,

“ Mr. Connor rose, and said—‘ I hope that it will not be considered improper that I should say a few words before the evidence intended to be brought forward on my behalf shall be gone into. It is not my intention to enter into any elaborate statement, but as my counsel are deprived of the right of speaking in my defence, I am anxious to address to the Court and to the jury some brief, simple observations, not so much with a view to an argumentative and methodical palliation of an event, which I most deeply deplore, as in order to make you feel that however I may be deserving of censure in a moral point of view, yet that under the peculiar circumstances in which I was unhappily placed, I am not disentitled to your sympathy.

“ ‘ Gentlemen, what I shall say shall be perfectly plain, and wholly free from any appeal to passion. I mean to do nothing more than lay before you in a very short narrative the principal circumstances which have occasioned the disastrous incident of which you have already some of the details.

“ ‘ Gentlemen, I am a magistrate of the County of Cork. In the beginning of January, 1826, a case in which a person of the name of Haly was the plaintiff, and the unfortunate gentleman whose death has produced this trial was the defendant, came on for a hearing before the Ballineen bench of magistrates, of which I am a member. God forbid that I should now wantonly cast any imputation upon Captain Daunt, but I may be permitted to say, without any violation of propriety, that, in his conduct towards Haly, he was so far carried away by his feelings, or fell into such a misconception, that his conduct appeared to all the magistrates in an exceptional light. I expressed my opinion with respect



to the injustice with which Haly been treated. Educated in England, I felt for the sufferings of a peasant. I spoke as a magistrate on a subject falling within my jurisdiction, and in which I was bound to decide. Captain Daunt made no observation at the time, but afterwards wrote to me for an explanation ; in reply to which demand I sent him, upon the 10th of January, the following note:—

“ ‘ Sir—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I beg to reply that I do not conceive myself called on to give an explanation for expressions which I may deem it my duty to apply to any proceedings before the Ballineen bench of magistrates.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“ ‘ DANIEL CONNOR.

“ ‘ Phale, Jan. 10th.

“ ‘ To Joseph Daunt, Esq., Kilcaskin.’

“ ‘ Captain Daunt again required an explanation, and I again said that I acted in the honest and conscientious discharge of a public duty. I referred him a second time to my office as Justice of the Peace, and I here protest that, in the whole course of the proceedings connected with Haly’s case, I acted to the best of my judgment, and did not, in the least particular, go beyond my magisterial duty. Captain Daunt, not satisfied with the appeal which I had made to my functions as a magistrate, sent Mr. William Atkin to deliver me a message. I informed him, as the fact was, that I had acted upon the advice of men of honour, and that the fairest course was to tell him that if Captain Daunt should persevere in sending a hostile message, I should instantly take legal proceedings against him, as otherwise magistrates would be exposed to similar demands from every person who should think proper to be dissatisfied with what they did in the discharge of their official functions. Mr. Atkin then informed me that Captain Daunt would seek for another opportunity of obtaining satisfaction. It is unnecessary for me to make any comment upon this melancholy transaction, for it must strike you that I by no means exhibited any strong predilection for duelling, although sufficiently provoked, and you must also perceive that Captain Daunt had formed the design of putting a public affront upon me.

“ ‘ Gentlemen of the Jury, in a short time after I had refused to meet Captain Daunt, a lampoon was put into circulation by one of his sons. He acknowledged himself that he was the author of it, and that it was written and circulated with his father’s knowledge and assent no sort of doubt can be entertained. It is composed in verse, and purports to be a report of Haly’s case, at the Petty Sessions, and an account of which subsequently took place. In this lampoon my domestic privacy is invaded, my family is held up in derision, and even my wife is introduced with gross disrespect. I am represented in this metrical libel as a scandalous coward, boasting at one time of my courage, and at another seeking refuge in the arms of my wife from the chastisement which awaited me.

“ ‘ Gentlemen, you have families yourselves. You are, or most of you at least are, married men, and you may judge what my feelings must have been, by asking yourselves how you would feel if a similar outrage were committed upon yourselves. It is not for me to give utterance to the language of animosity in speaking of a man whose name is now associated in my mind with nothing but sorrow, but you will forgive me for saying that the lampoon to which I have referred did exhibit a very

vindictive disposition, and was a preliminary to the insult which I subsequently received. I proceed to the statement of the circumstances under which that insult was offered—

“Having previously mentioned, by way of parenthesis, that, on the 23rd of January, the magistrates, who sat with me on the bench in Haly’s case expressed, in a resolution passed by them, their approbation of my conduct, I come at once to the details of the circumstances from which the fatal meeting originated. On Tuesday, the 23rd of May, Captain Daunt met me in the house of Dr. Hickey, the rector of Murragh. There were about forty persons assembled, and in the evening dancing took place. At this assembly, in my hearing and in the hearing of others, Captain Daunt designated me as “a cowardly scoundrel.” Although this epithet and others of an equally opprobrious nature were lavished upon me in the presence of many persons of both sexes who stood near Captain Daunt, yet regard for my host who was a clergyman and my respect for the ladies in the room prevented me from at once giving way to indignation. I waited until the party had gone to supper, and sent for Captain Daunt, whom I requested to speak with me in the hall. I asked him, in the presence of Mr. Fergus O’Connor, and in a mild tone, whether the expressions uttered in the ball-room were meant to be applied to me. He answered in the affirmative. I told him he should meet me the next morning. He answered that he would not, and that I should give him his own time; upon which I observed that as he had come with a deliberate design to offer an insult to a gentleman, he should also have come prepared to give satisfaction without delay.

“Gentlemen of the Jury, I sent my friend, Mr. Beamish, with a message to Captain Daunt. Mr. Atkin acted as the Captain’s friend. During eight days a negotiation took place between those gentlemen. Mr. Beamish sent to Mr. Atkin the form of an apology for the words used with deliberation in a public ball-room, but Mr. Atkin declared that no apology should be made by Captain Daunt until I had previously signed a written apology for what I had said in my magisterial capacity, and which my brother magistrates declared to be perfectly justifiable. I beg to call your attention to the important fact that a preliminary apology was required by Captain Daunt; instead of tendering an apology he demanded one, and persisted in it to the last. My family is lampooned; a gross trespass is committed upon my privacy; my wife is introduced into contumelious rhymes; I am insulted in a public ball-room, and in the hearing not only of men but of women; I am called “a cowardly scoundrel”—and afterwards an apology is demanded from me!

“Gentlemen of the Jury, Captain Daunt and Mr. Beamish, who had the choice of place, appointed a spot at the distance of fifty miles from my residence in the County Cork. A place in this county was selected in which the friends and relatives of Captain Daunt reside. A crowd of persons interested for that gentleman assembled in the field, every one of them known to Mr. Walter Atkin, while Mr. Beamish and myself stand unattended and unknown.

“Gentlemen of the Jury, you will not expect that I should go through the details of what took place on the 31st of May last. It is harrowing to my feelings to recall the image of that fatal scene in which I was involved, as much I hope by my misfortune as by my fault. I look back to that event with deep and unaffected grief. But, gentlemen, you will, I hope, recollect that I did not precipitate myself into the field with a

blood-thirsty spirit. I was driven into it. I wanted moral courage so far as to be afraid of the prejudices of the world, and I was not brave enough to allow myself to be branded with the name of "coward" without requiring that it should be recalled. Although I shall not go into any minute detail of the melancholy incident, permit me to state that nothing like an apology was offered by a gentleman who, so far from tendering one, had previously required one, and never waived.

"I leave the evidence as to what took place on the 31st of May to the Court, but there is one important document to which I beg to direct your attention. Mr. Warren Gumbleton is the uncle and the father-in-law of Captain Daunt. He must be supposed to have been most deeply interested for the man with whom he was connected by such close relationship. You must believe that he received the earliest and the most accurate intelligence respecting the unfortunate transaction; and of course his inquiries were made from persons the best qualified to give him information. Well, then, what account did Mr. Gumbleton give of the fatal event? On the 31st of May he published a letter in the following words:—

"Sir—From every inquiry as to the unfortunate affair of this morning between my nephew and Mr. Connor, I find everything was honourable and fair. In my opinion, from such conduct, there is no occasion for any public inquiry into it.—I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"ROBERT W. GUMBLETON.

"Windsor, May 31st, 1827."

[The name of the person to whom this letter was addressed is not given, and the date is inaccurate, 1827 instead of 1826. It was written on the day of the duel, which was fought in 1826.]

To resume Mr. Connor's defence:—

"Gentlemen, the statement made by the uncle and father-in-law of Captain Daunt, after every inquiry, ought to be, I respectfully submit, an ingredient in your consideration. I might—and my friend, Mr. Beamish, might—rest here, but, independently of the positive evidence of Mr. Gumbleton, I may also refer to my general character, and that of Mr. Beamish, which repel the imputation that we were actuated by a sanguinary motive. The conduct attributed to us is at variance with our whole lives. We are not gladiators. Upon professed duellists we look with equal scorn and detestation. The men who have been best acquainted with us will tell you that we are not destitute of humanity and kindly feeling. We shall produce many persons of high rank, and of the most unblemished lives, to give testimony on our behalf. What they will tell you with respect to myself I forbear from saying, but I may be allowed to say that of my friend—my dear, my true, my faithful friend—who sits beside me, and who is put in peril on my account—you will be told by men whose praise is valuable, indeed, that there never was in the human bosom a better heart. For him I feel a thousand times more anxious than for myself.

"I have done—and yet one word more before I commit my case to

you. Let me make one suggestion to you. God forbid that I should institute a defence for duelling, in the abstract, but we are the slaves of public opinion, which exercises a despotic dominion over us all. Make my case your own, and, though I have violated the injunctions of religion, do not deny me the benefit of a sacred precept, and "do to others as you would be done by." Had you been placed as I was, might you not be also situated as I am at this moment? If I have been culpable in adhering to the rules of honour rather than those of true morality, yet from men living in the world like myself, and subject to its usages, I deserve as much sympathy as condemnation, and ought, perhaps, be considered as less guilty than unfortunate.

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the attention you have given me, and commit my life and reputation, and what is still dearer, the life and reputation of my friend, to you."

It is stated in the MS. kindly furnished to me by Dr. Welply, that:—"After delivering this address in a solemn and melancholy tone, Mr. Connor sat down. The whole audience was moved, and the eyes of the judge were filled with tears."

I have little to add by way of note or comment here, except to again express my thanks to Dr. Welply for his thoughtful kindness in placing the above interesting document in my hands. It is a most valuable addition to the account of the duel which appeared in the *Journal* in 1903.

Mr. Connor's defence bears evidence of very careful preparation, it is a calm, clear, cool, reasonable statement of his case. Whether he read it from MS. or delivered it extempore from memory is not stated; it evidently produced a great effect upon those who heard it, and naturally and justly so, for it was a well-balanced appeal, almost equally directed both to the head and to the heart. The opening of it contains a very interesting statement regarding the law of the period—"As my counsel are deprived of the right of speaking in my defence, I am anxious to address the Court and jury." Was it the case in those days that a duellist could not be defended by counsel in open court? This is a legal point quite beyond me, but such seems to have been the law then, judging from Mr. Connor's statement.

Mr. Connor was acquitted by the jury, as was also his second, Mr. Beamish, for whom there appeared to be little or no sympathy, but his case could not be logically separated from that of his principal, so he got free. The feeling against him was accounted for in the earlier paper on the subject published in 1903.

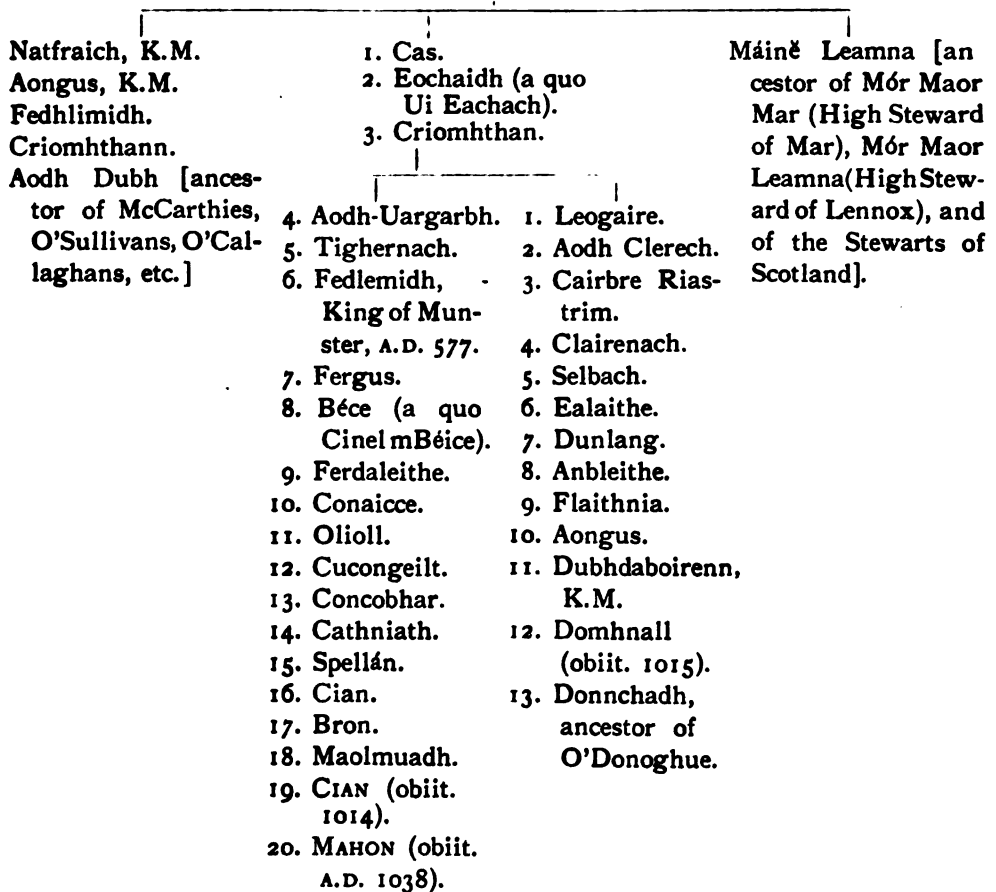
It is a pity that further details of the trial are not available for reproduction.

[In republishing in the *Journal* documents such as the above, that help to throw light on the past history of our county, which is the main object of our Society, yet may contain statements conflicting with others previously printed in the *Journal* or elsewhere, the Editors cannot undertake to pronounce what is the true version of the affair in question. Each paper stands on its own merits, and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.]

## GENEALOGY OF MAHON AND HIS CORRELATIVES.

(From Dr. J. Henthorn Todd's Ed. of *Wars of the Gael and the Goill*,  
With a few corrections and additions in brackets [ ]).

CORC, King of Munster (circ. A.D. 420), fourth in descent from Eoghan Mór,  
ancestor of the Eoghanacht Clans, son of Olioll Olum.



(Mathgamhain, ancestor of Ui Mathgamhna, or O'Mahony.)

## A History of the O'Mahony Septs of Kinelmeky and Ivagha.

BY REV. CANON O'MAHONY, GLENVILLE, CROOKSTOWN.



HOSE who are not familiar with the arguments by which the general credibility of the ancient Irish annals and other records has been established, will doubtless conclude that a tribal history, commencing with the ancestor placed at the head of the Genealogical Table on the opposite page, must have been composed of legendary materials in its earlier portion. A perusal of Dr. O'Donovan's

Introduction to the *Annals of the Four Masters*, pp. xlvi.—liii., or of some recent and more accessible work summarizing the results of the researches of our antiquaries in the last century, will show that the use of letters was known in this country before the time of St. Patrick, that the practice of recording contemporary events in the form of annals is as old as the fifth century, and that the annalists have passed unscathed through the ordeal of having their entries about astronomical phenomena confronted with the results of scientific calculation, thus inspiring confidence in the accuracy of their records of other events. That the life and actions of public men who flourished after the year 400 A.D. may be considered to fall within the authentic portion of Irish history is not now disputed by any critic who has earned for himself a reputation as a specialist in the investigation of that early period.

The Genealogical Registers were authenticated by peculiar circumstances not occurring in our time. Those registers, connecting chieftain and clansmen with a common ancestor in a remote past, originated from the exigencies of the Tribal System. The Tanist Law of succession to the chieftainship, and the Distribution of the Sept Land, presupposed the careful compilation and preservation of a tribal record. It was not as a similar record of a modern family would be, stowed away in the family archives; its contents were, so to speak, public property. An Englishman who visited Ireland in 1672 writes: "The people in general are great admirers of their pedigree, and have got their genealogy so exactly by heart that, though it be two hours' work for them to repeat the names only from whence they are descended lineally, yet will they not omit one word in half a dozen several repetitions."<sup>1</sup>

In countries where the tribal stage had been long since passed through and forgotten, and where, moreover, Annals were not in use until some centuries after they were commenced in this country, Irish genealogies beginning with the third or second century were regarded with surprise and distrust. But it is very significant that no such distrust was entertained by Carew and Cox, who, especially the former, were in touch with the tribal system while still a living reality.

<sup>1</sup> "A Tour in Ireland," 1672-4. — *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. x. p. 89.

When the dispossessed chieftains of South Munster and their relatives, in the seventeenth century, took refuge in France, Spain, and Austria, they were careful to take with them documentary proofs that they held the rank of nobles in their own land. They obtained in their adopted countries a recognition of their status, an indispensable requisite in that period of unjust monopolies, for promotion in the military and diplomatic services to which many of them successfully aspired. To comply with the condition required from Frenchmen by the Heralds of Louis XIV. for enrolment among the noblesse, viz., that some one in a line of ancestors should have been designated by a name implying nobility, in a public record of a date preceding A.D. 1400, presented no difficulty to the exiled chiefs. But the Heralds of Louis cut off many centuries from their antiquity. They declined to follow the descendants of Corc, King of Munster, to a date that would precede that accepted for the house of Montmorency (1028), and even that of the house of Bourbon (776). They would not go back to the commanders who led their clans to Clontarf, but arbitrarily fixed on A.D. 1200 as the limit; and accepting the evidence of the Irish records for the next successor to a chieftaincy after that date, placed in the roll of the French nobility "McCarthy de Reagh, 1209," and "O'Mahoni de Carbrye, A.D. 1220."

For the compilation of a tribal history the genealogical list is, of course, necessary material; indeed it must be the framework, the backbone of the history. But, as has been already stated, it was compiled for a practical and not for a historical purpose. From the point of view of the historian the Genealach labours under several defects. It gives no date; and the time when any person mentioned in it flourished can only be known from his place in the pedigree compared with some historical landmark, or must be ascertained from some other source. It does not give the names of females, and thus no account is kept of the intermarriages between families belonging to different tribes. It does not indicate the names of the chiefs (as such); any one of them who left no son gets no place in the list. Only in those rare instances (as in the case of the Western O'Mahonys after A.D. 1513), when succession by Tanist law was set aside by an influential ruler of a sept, does the genealogical list become also a list of chieftains.

The important information omitted by the Ollaves and Shanachies, who put together the pedigrees, is supplied by the Annals, by the biographies of the Saints in incidental references to their contemporaries, and by the Bards. Fortunately it was the custom, when a name of any important person was mentioned by Annalist, Hagiographer, or Bard, to define him by giving the names of his father and grandfather, and sometimes his great-grandfather. For more recent times State Papers, especially "Inquisitions," give useful information.

Though for the purpose of this Record a very considerable stock of information is forthcoming from the above-mentioned sources, the present writer has to lament the loss of special authorities extant when Dr. Smith wrote his *History of Cork*. The principal of these was the "Saltair of Rosbrin," a genealogical poem on the O'Mahonys by a bard attached to Rosbrin Castle. As this was probably written in or soon after the time of Finin O'Mahon, chieftain of Rosbrin, A.D. 1496, described in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and of the Four Masters as one of the most learned men of his time, it would, doubtless, have given the substance of what

his historical collection would have contained about the sept. This has been sought for in vain; and in all probability it was taken over to the Continent, as were many other historical documents, when the leading members of the ruined clans betook themselves to France and Spain after 1657. The other lost document, also sought for without success, is the "Book of Timoleague," which would have given the names of the chiefs of Kinelmeky who were buried in that abbey (*Annals Four Masters*, 1240). That it gave such obits is known from extracts contained in a document about the De Courceys, preserved in Ware's collection in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Of the accounts written in English on the present subject, either ex professo in special chapters or articles, or incidentally in treating of other tribes or of county topography, there is not one that is not disfigured by many erroneous statements. Cronnelly's special account, though creditable to one who has made the attempt under great difficulties, is meagre and inaccurate. O'Hart gives a translation of the pedigrees in the Royal Irish Academy MSS., but his accompanying observations are inaccurate and uncritical. The Lambeth pedigree of the Western chiefs (Sir George Carew's) is altogether incorrect for the period between Mahon (ob. 1038) and Dermot Mor (circa 1320). So is the pedigree of the Heralds' College, inserted by Dr. Copinger in the new edition of Smith's *History of Cork*, and the "notes" accompanying it (also by the Heralds' College). In Bennett's *History of Bandon* there is, as will be shown, what seems a deliberate invention intended to belittle the sept that preceded the new occupiers of Kinelmeky. And two articles that appeared in previous volumes of this *Journal* contain statements about the sept that will be shown to rest on entirely insufficient grounds. Hence a narrative that might, under other circumstances, be continuous, must be frequently interrupted by refutation of errors that have been allowed to hold their ground long enough.

#### I.—THE HEREDITARY SURNAME.

O Ματζάρνα, or as it was anglicised down to, and during, the Elizabethan period, O'Mahon, was derived from Mahon (Ματζάρμιν, genitive case Ματζάρμνα), the son of Cian and Sabia (Σαβία), daughter of Brian Boru. Cian and Brian's daughter were married in 979, the year after the battle fought at Βεαλας-λεακτα, near Macroom, in which Brian was victorious, and his opponent, Μαουρμουδ, the father of Cian, was defeated and killed. Mahon was thus of Eoghanacht and Dalcassian origin; and the marriage of his parents was intended to promote and secure peace between the rival races, that Brian might be free to proceed with the ambitious design of obtaining the sovereignty of Ireland. The marriage is alluded to in Dr. O'Brien's *Annals of Innisfallen* (A.D. 1014), and by Σιουλλα Καοιη, a contemporary poet, in his description of Cian's residence, Rath-Raithleann, which shall be quoted later on. As Mahon's ancestors, Corc and Fedlimidh, were Kings of Munster, and as his grandfather is also placed in the list of Munster Kings in the *Book of Leinster* (written 1166) the sept which bore his name was described as of royal origin by the ancient genealogists. This was known to the Anglo-Irish writers Sir Richard Cox and Smith. The former, after



saying that the family or descendants of Mahon "are to be reckoned among the best families in Ireland," adds,<sup>2</sup> "for Kean Mac Moylemore (recte Maolmuadh) married Sarah, daughter of Brian Boru, and his son, Mahon, was ancestor of all the Mahonys. It is from this Kean that Inniskean derives its name, and from the Mahonies Droghid-I-Mahoun, or Bandon Bridge." See also Smith's *History of Cork*, book i., ch. i., p. 13, new ed. A considerable period elapsed after the death of Mahon (1038, *Annals Four Masters*) before his name became the hereditary surname of his descendants.

It ought not to be necessary at the present day to discuss the opinion which at one time prevailed owing to the authority of Keating<sup>3</sup>—that it was in Brian's time and by virtue of an ordinance of his that surnames were assumed in Ireland. The author of a recent book on Irish Antiquities does not seem to be aware that Dr. O'Donovan refuted this opinion in a series of articles in the *Dublin Penny Journal* in 1841. Indeed, elaborate refutation might have been spared, for it is obvious that if Brian issued such an ordinance it would have been observed by himself, his sons, and those connected with him; and thus he would be called MacKennedy or O'Lorcan, and his sons by the same surname; or if he selected his own name to be permanent, his sons' would be Mac Brian, but by no means O'Brian; and Mahon would be Mac Kean or O'Maolmuadh; or if he imposed his own name or his sons', they and their descendants would be Mac Mahon. Ua, or O, grandson, would not be applied to a son. The opinion of Keating was an erroneous inference from the fact that the great majority of Irish surnames are derived from chiefs who were contemporaries of Brian. Or, to speak more precisely, the surnames are derived from the genitive case of the names of those chiefs, i.e., not from *Καρτάδ*, but from *Καρτάδης*, not from *Ματζαμῆαιη*, but from *Ματζαμῆηνα*. But we have no evidence that, in the generation immediately after Brian, the O and Mac prefixed to a name had the effect of a permanent surname.

Mr. MacCarthy Glas's assertion that "the son of Carthach in 1045 assumed the surname borne by his descendants" is an illogical inference from the solitary passage in the *Annals*—"Muiredach, son of Carthach, died 1092." What evidence, then, would shew that a certain surname had been adopted at a particular date? If an Annalist, accurately transcribing a record contemporary with a certain chief, described, for instance, the great-grandson of Mahon as O'Mahouna, or the grandson of Carthach as MacCarthaigh, in such cases only would O and Mac be shown to be employed in a new sense extended beyond their ordinary meaning in a prose chronicle. If the entry in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (Dublin copy) for the year 1135 be an exact copy of an original written in that year, we should say that Cian (the second), great-grandson of Mahon, was the first designated by the surname: "Cian, son of Donogh Donn, son of Brodchon, O'Mahony, was killed at the battle of Cloneinagh."<sup>4</sup> But this question is not of much importance.

From the O'Mahonys, descendants of Mahon, son of Cian and Sabia,

<sup>2</sup> See Cox's *Regnum Corcagiense*.

<sup>3</sup> More accurate than Keating, but still partly mistaken, was the author of an old Irish MS. *Life of Brian* (a fragment T.C.D., H 2, 15): "It was in his time that surnames were given. *Tucad f'loinnne an tuc.*"

<sup>4</sup> Near Mountrath.

daughter of Brian, are to be distinguished the O'Mahonys of Uladh, Ulidia (Co. Down), about whom there are several entries in the *Annals* in the twelfth century—the last in 1149—after which they disappear from history. They are supposed to have become Mac Mahons, Maughons, and Matthews,<sup>5</sup> which names are still found in that locality. Some of them must have gone over to Scotland in the frequent migrations that took place to that country in ancient times; certainly Sir Walter Scott found the name in the Highlands, for a "Dugald Mahony" figures in his *Waverley*. The identity of many surnames in the North with those in the South of Ireland has often led to erroneous conclusions. The O'Neills of the South, in the Dalcassian territory, were a different race from the great clan of Tyrone; and the Northern Mac Mahons, O'Connors, O'Callaghans, O'Murchoes (Murphys), are from ancestors totally different from those of their Southern namesakes.

But after the descendants of Mahon commenced to bear his name as a surname, the Tribe-name continued to be what it had been for six centuries. In the wide Sept-land, extending, as we shall show, from "Carn Ui Neid (the Mizen Head) to Cork," over which Mahon and his predecessors ruled, there were many thousand families connected with their head by the bond of a common descent from more or less remote ancestors. The descendants of these tribesmen would not be entitled to take, or perhaps desire to take, the name of the ruling family, implying as it did a descent from one who was not their ancestor. The distinction between the chief's surname and the Tribal Name is distinctly brought out in the entry in the *Annals of Innisfallen* under the year 1171: "Doñcá O Maṡṡamna ar doib-eacac," Donogh O'Mahony over the Ui-Eacac." Slowly and gradually, in the course of some centuries, each individual member of his tribe began to describe himself by the surname at first confined to the chief's family. It would be unreasonable to suppose that the numerous families of the tribe, distinct from Mahon's, that lived in 1035, had no descendants living in the seventeenth century. And, accordingly, it would seem then that the hereditary surname does not imply that each one who bears it descends from the son of Cian, which can be established only by proving descent from a chief or chief's relatives at the time of the disruption of the sept. The same observation applies, of course, to other Irish septs, and to the bearers of the name of the Anglo-Irish families. The Norman nobles had thousands of Irish kern as their retainers; these gradually began to be called by the name of their feudal lord, and became the ancestors of numbers who now bear English names and think themselves of English descent.

## II.

The Sept-name,<sup>6</sup> which, as has been already said, preceded by nearly six centuries the assumption of the Surname, was

### Uí Eacac Muman, CLAN EOCHY OF MUNSTER.

This was derived from an ancestor, Eacac, Eochy, who flourished about 475, a grandson of Corc, and a cousin-german of Aengus, King of

<sup>5</sup> *Cambrensis Evesus*, vol. i. p. 247.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. H. W. Gillman has called attention to the superior antiquity of the O'Mahonys as compared with the other Eoganacht clans.—*Cork A. ch. Journal*, vol. iii., 2nd series, p. 207.

Cashel. The posterity of Eochy detached themselves from the main body of the Eoganachta, or descendants of Eoghan Mor, and formed a separate clan. They acquired the name of Eoganacht Ui Eacac, the first of the many subdenominations of the generic name that were given to clans of the correlatives according as they acquired a separate existence. The clan's rapid advance to power and influence is evidenced by the fact that the grandson of Eochy, and son of Criomthan, Cairbre Crom,<sup>7</sup> became King of Munster, and the fourth in descent, Fedlimidh, obtained the same coveted dignity. Evidence of the important position which the clan continued to maintain is afforded by a passage in the *Wars of the Gael and the Goill*, p. 19 (year 845): "The men of the South of Erinn (not 'South Munster') gave battle to the Danes under Doncha, prince of the Ui Eachach." The chieftainship was always held by one of the line of Mahon's ancestors. Dr. O'Donovan says: "Ui-Eachach, i.e., the descendants of Eochaid, son of Cas, son of Corc, King of Munster. The Ui-Mathghamhna, or O'Mahonys, were the chief family of this race. They were seated in the barony of Kinelmeky, in the county of Cork, but they afterwards encroached on the Corca-Laighe, and became masters of the district called Fonn-Iartharach, i.e., western land."<sup>8</sup> In process of time, the Tribe became divided into two branches—virtually distinct tribes—but for many centuries comprehended under the old sept-name, Ui Eacach or Clan Eochy. To Criomphthan, son of Eochy, two sons were born, Aedh and Laegaire. Nurtured by the same foster-father, Lugaid, the youths grew up with such strangely different dispositions that by an expressive but most unpleasant metaphor, it was said that "Lugaid reared Aedh on blood and Laegaire on milk." The metaphor passed, after a time, into mythology, an illustration of Max Muller's "Myths from disease of Language," and it was gravely recorded that Lugaid "the double-breasted" nursed one child with blood and the other with milk in the literal sense of the words. A genealogical fragment<sup>9</sup> in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin—an excerpt in a miscellany of the Firbisses—recording the story by way of annotation on the Ui Eachach pedigree, concludes: "Each of the youths took after his nurture, and the Cinel Aedh were fierce in war and the Cinel Laegaire thrifty and careful." The Cinel Laegaire in after ages, when surnames were established, became known as O'Donoghue. From Aedh, who was in the line of Mahon's ancestors, and who from his overbearing character was called "Aedh Uargarbh," descended the elder branch, the

<sup>7</sup> Cairbre, son of Criomphthan (otherwise spelled Creamthain). The above assertion is, of course, disputable, as there were many Criomphthans in those early centuries. But it will be shown later on, that chronological reasons require that Criomphthan, father of Cairbre, should be the son of Eochaid, son of Cas.

<sup>8</sup> O'Donovan's Edition of the *Book of Rights*. See also his notes to poem from "Saltair na Rann," in Prof. Kelly's *Cambriensis Eversus*, vol. ii. p. 778.

<sup>9</sup> ΛΥΓΑΙΟ ΣΙΧΕΧ Η Ο ΑΙΤ Ο Α ΤΑC ΚΡΙΟΜΘΑΙΝΗ ΜΑΙC ΕΑCΑC ΜΑΙC ΚΑΙΡ ΜΑΙC ΚΙΡΗC .Ι. ΔΟΥ ΟCΥΡ ΛΑΟΓΑΙΡΗ ΦΟΙ Δ ΣΙCΙΒ. ΟΑ ΛΕΑΜΝΑCΤ ΟΟ ΒΕΡΕΘ ΟΟ ΛΑΟC(ΑΙΡΗ) ΑΡ Α ΣΙC, ΟCΥΡ ΟΑ ΦΥΛ ΟΟ ΒΕΡΕΘ ΟΟ ΔΟΥ, ΟΟΗΡΟCΑΒ CΑC ΑΡ ΡΙΗ, ΑΡ ΝΕΜ ΖΑΙΡCΙΟ ΦΟΙ CΙΝΑΙ ΝΑΟΘΑ ΟCΥΡ ΡΟΝΑΡ ΦΟΙ CΙΝΕΙ ΛΑΟΓΑΙΡΗ. For this extract the writer is indebted to Mr. John MacNeill, B.A., the distinguished Irish scholar and historical critic.

## CINEL AEDH

(whence Kinalea), or the race of Aedh, the first distinctive name of the sept long afterwards known as O'Mahony. This name was preserved in the language of genealogists when for public use it was superseded by the name derived from Mahon, son of Cian. A genealogical register<sup>10</sup> of the family in the R. I. Academy, transcribed from a very ancient one—of which the archaic quatrain it embodies is evidence—commences with the heading—Cineġ doḃa ann ro rġor, "here follows the race of Aedh," i.e., the O'Mahonys.

That the Cinel Aedh was the elder branch is shown by the collocation of the names, Aedh first, then Laegaire

- (1) In the genealogical fragment just quoted;
- (2) In the Irish *Life of St. Senanus*, a very ancient biography published in Stokes' *Anecdota Oxoniensia*;
- (3) In the poem of St. Colman quoted in the foregoing "Life";<sup>11</sup>
- (4) In the line of Aedh continued the chieftainship and the title of Ri Rathleann. The son of Aedh bears that designation in the ancient *Life of St. Finbar*, of which more later on.

The head of the other branch was designated, down to the time when surnames were assumed, as "Chief, or Prince, of the Cinel Laegaire." The subsequent history of this warlike sept (O'Donoghue) by no means bears out the forecast formed from the disposition attributed to its ancestor.

It is nothing short of marvellous that during the course of many centuries, when fierce contentions raged everywhere around them, the two branches of the Ui Eachach Mumhan should have preserved unbroken the unity of their tribe until the fatal day after the battle of Clontarf, when they "met in one camp" for the last time (*Wars of the Gael and the Goill*, Dr. Todd's edition, p. 215).

## II.—THE TERRITORY OF THE TRIBE.

The "Cradle of the Race" was Rath Rathleann, with its numerous surrounding raths, that constituted an ancient tribal town, situate in the present Barony of Kinelmeke, near its northern and eastern boundaries.

This rath was the seat of Corc, who bestowed it, when he selected Cashel as the royal residence, on his second son, Cas, the father of the eponymous ancestor of the Ui Eachach, with the title of Ri Raithleann and perpetual exemption from tribute, as laid down in the *Book of Rights* :

"The Clan of Cas is not liable  
To the tribute of Cashel of the companies :  
It is not due from Glen Amhain,  
Nor from red Raithleann." <sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> MS. 23 G. 22 R. I. A.

<sup>11</sup> In the ancient Latin Lives of St. Senanus, the order of the names is "Aidus and Leogarius."—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, March 8th. As St. Colman, son of Leinin, according to the *Four Masters*, died in A. D. 600, his testimony is that of a contemporary. Mr. O'Hart makes Laegaire the elder, but "more suo" quotes no authority.

<sup>12</sup> Glen Amhain, when these lines were written, must have been in the possession of a clan of the race of Cas. It afterwards belonged to the O'Keeffes, and finally became Roche's country.

The extent of territory which was left with the Fort to Cas must have been considerable, as the designation of Ri, though rather prodigally bestowed in ancient Ireland, was never given to the chiefs of a small district. The original territory was increased by subsequent acquisitions until the Sept-land in the ninth century included the following:—

Kinelea and Kinelmeky.—The Tribe name, Cinel Aodha (above explained) became a territorial name designating the entire of the district afterwards called by the names of Kinelea and Kinelmeky. The name Cinel-mBeice, “the race of Béce,”<sup>13</sup> fourth in descent from Aedh, did not become a territorial one until a later period. When Kinelea Citra (the modern barony of Kinelea) and Kinelea Ultra (identified with Kinelmeky) were appointed Deaneries of the Diocese of Cork, those very names presupposed Kinelea as the general name of the district thus divided for ecclesiastical purposes. The old Rolls of the diocese of Cork<sup>14</sup> showed that “the Barony of Kinelmeky was included in (recte was identical with) the Deanery of Kinelea Ultra.” As the race of Aedh unquestionably lived in “Kinelea Ultra,” it was the same race that gave its name to Kinelea Citra before those ecclesiastical appellations came into use. The place name, Kilmahonoge, Coill Matzárhna óis, “the wood of young Mahon,” in the present Barony of Kinalea, is a survival from the eleventh century.<sup>15</sup>

Carbery.—In his *Regnum Corcagiense*, Sir Richard Cox, who consulted and often refers to Irish antiquaries, writes: “This noble country formerly belonged to the O’Mahonys and the O’Driscolls. One branch was called O’Mahown Carbery, and his seat was Castle Mahon, which was then part of Carbery.” This is not quite exact, as that castle was in Kinelmeky, which, as has been shown, was a more recent name of a division of Kinelea. The name Carbery, according to Irish usage, did not comprise Corca Laidhe, the patrimony of the O’Driscolls since the dawn of history, nor Ivagha, when that district was detached from Corca Laidhe. In the poem of Mac Brody on the Eoghanacht Clans, and in those of other bards, Carbery is expressly distinguished from the two other place-names. As to the origin of the name, all Irish antiquaries concurred in deriving it from Cairbre (Riada), a contemporary of Olioll Olum, in the last quarter of the second century. In the nineteenth century the novel opinion was started, without any pretence of support from historical testimony, that the name was imported by the Hy Cairbre

<sup>13</sup> Smith’s derivation of Kinelmeky (Ken, “a head,” neal, “noble,” and mecan, a “root”), copied by Bennett (*Hist. Bandon*), is obviously an impossible one. Kinel, a race, followed by the name of an ancestor, forms many tribe names in every part of Ireland. He had evidently not seen the name written in Irish.

<sup>14</sup> Bishop Lyon, who had access to the archives, in 1558 wrote on this subject—“My Rolls prove the Barony of Kinelmeky to be in the Deanery of Kinelea ultra.—*Calendar of State Papers*, A. D. 1588.

<sup>15</sup> Dr. O’Donovan, in his edition of O’Heerin, not knowing that Cinel Aodha was the tribe-name of the O’Mahonys, explained the place-name Kinelea as derived from Aedh Dubh, ancestor of the McCarthys, O’Sullivans, and O’Callaghans, and hence accepted the apparent meaning of O’Heerin’s quatrain, that the latter sept was in Kinelea. But as Dr. O’Donovan declared the latter half of this quatrain—making the same sept live in Bearra—to be “a mistake,” this self-contradictory passage of O’Heerin is no authority for any statement. Perhaps O’Heerin intended to speak of O’Sullivan “of the Cinel Aedh (Dubh),” who lived in Bearra, and that by a *lapsus calami* he substituted the name of the other tribe.

Aedha, or O'Donovans, when migrating from Hy Fidgeinte, Co. Limerick, to their new tribe land in West Cork, after the English invasion. The editor of *Annals of the Four Masters*, lapsing in this instance from that habit of keen criticism which is so conspicuous in his works, gave some countenance to this new opinion, but with evident misgivings. "The extension of the name," he says (beyond the tribal territory) "looks strange enough, as it took place since the year 1200, and as the race that transferred it did not remain (recte never was) the dominant family in the district."<sup>16</sup> It is not only improbable but impossible that any tribe occupying a small corner of a large territory could by habitually using a name of their choice get the name adopted in the larger territories of their long-established neighbours, and that they could succeed in doing so in about twenty years. For the name, Cairbreach, an adjective derived from Cairbre, was borne by O'Mahon in A.D. 1220, according to the historical proofs furnished to the French Herald's (see p. 184 ante) and as may be inferred from the entry in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 1240, about the tomb of O'M. Cairbreach in Timoleague Abbey. And according to the Bodleian *Annals of Innisfallen*, Donal Got McCarthy, assumed that name in A.D. 1232. Though the place-name Carbery does not occur in the Annals before the above dates, the present writer has found it in the *Book of Leinster*, in the portion which contains a copy of part of the *War of the Gael and the Goill*, chap xxviii.: "There came a great fleet of the foreigners with Ragnall and Ottir, the Earl . . . and they divided and ravaged Carbery and Muskerry between them, and one-third of them went to Corcach (Cork)." The *Book of Leinster* was written about A.D. 1166, and this portion was, of course, transcribed from a more ancient copy of an original commonly held to have been written by a contemporary of Brian Boru. See Dr. Todd's Introduction to *Wars of the Gael*, page xii. The name Carbery may have originated from Cairbre (son of Creamthan), who was King of Munster, according to the *Four Masters*, in A.D. 571.

Ivagha, or the Fonn Iartharach, "Western Land."—"Long before the English Invasion," says Dr. O'Donovan, "the Ui Eachach Mumhan, or O'Mahonys, had from the Corca Laidhe that portion of their territory called Fonn Iartharach, i.e., West Land, otherwise Ivagha, comprising the parishes of Kilmoe, Scoole, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caharagh." It would have been foreign to his subject to quote the authorities which justified that statement. The following passages, brought forward for the first time by the present writer, prove conclusively that Ivagha was in the possession of the sept of the Ui Eachach in the ninth century.

(1) In a poem of Mac Liag, Brian Boru's bard, Cian is described as "Cian an Cairn," i.e., of Carn Ui Neid, the Mizen Head. Giolla Caomh, a bard of the eleventh century, who flourished about 1050, refers to Cian as the "chief king of the hosts of Carn Ui Neid."

(2) In the "Saltair na Rann,"<sup>17</sup> there is a poem on the Patron Saints

<sup>16</sup> Appendix to last vol. of the *Four Masters*.

<sup>17</sup> The poem from which the above is an extract is not found in the MS. of the *Saltair na Rann*, which Stokes edited, but was in the copy used by Keating and Colgan. See the former on the reign of Aedh Mac Ainmire, and the latter. *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 646. They both expressly attribute this poem to Angus Céle Dé, who is known to have lived in the first half of the

of the different tribes, which may be found at the end of vol. ii. of Professor Kelly's edition of *Cambrensis Eversus*. In it we read: "The Ui Eachach, from Carn Ui Neid to Cork, are under the protection of Barra (St. Finbar)." On this passage Dr. O'Donovan supplied the following note: "Carn Ui Neid, the Mizzen Head."

(3) In the *Vision of Mac Conglinne* the hero of that ancient tale is represented as going from Cork in quest of Cahal Mac Finguine, King of Munster, "to the West, to the residence of Pican, King of the Ui Eachach at Dun Coba,<sup>18</sup> at the boundary between the Ui Eachach and the Corca Laidhe. He offered to cure the King of Munster of a malady from which he suffered, and the prince of the Ui Eachach promises him a reward of 'a sheep from every fold from Carn to Cork.'"

Some observations must now be made on the age of the *Vision of Mac Conglinne*. The *Annals of the Four Masters* record the death of Cathal, son of Finguinne, King of Munster, in the year A.D. 737. "There is little doubt" (wrote the translator, Dr. O'Donovan), "from the obsolete language and style of this tract, the *Vision of Mac Conglinne*, that it was written in or shortly after Cathal's time. It contains some curious details of social habits and of historical and topographical facts, &c.

According to this judgment on the antiquity of the "Vision" by one whose authority stands even higher on questions of language than on questions of historical criticism, it is clear that A.D. 800 would be too recent a date to assign for the seizure of the western territory by the clan of the Ui Eachach. Later criticism is far from invalidating O'Donovan's decision. Professor Kuno Meyer, in his edition of 1892, discusses the question whether the language gives an indication of the date of this curious work. He answers: "In the absence of any published investigation on the characteristics of the Irish language at different periods, I cannot speak with certainty." But, nevertheless, following the traditions of German criticism, he tries to find an original and a superinduced part, and says: "In some form or other, the tale is proved to be older than the Leabhar Breac version of it," whose date he fixes "at the end of the twelfth century." There are, he thinks, "some forms in the language that belong to the twelfth century,"<sup>19</sup>

ninth century. There is intrinsic evidence that it dates from a time when the Eoganacht tribes (with the exception of the Ui Eachach) had not begun to occupy any part of the present Co. Cork. The poem says, "The Munstermen of Eoghan's race, to their borders, are under Ailbe's protection," *i. e.*, in the territory comprised in the dioceses of Emly and Cashel, parts of Limerick and Tipperary.

<sup>18</sup> Rath Rai'hlean was his principal residence, but every Ri was assumed by the Brehon law to have three Duns.—See Dr. Sullivan's Introduction to O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of Ancient Irish*.

<sup>19</sup> The passage about the "King of the Ui Eachach," will serve as a specimen of the obsolete form of the Irish language in which the book was written:—

"Imthig roechtea do raigro Cathal!"  
 "Cia hairim i ril Cathal?" ar mac  
 Conglinne. "ni hannra," ol Manchin. "i  
 raig pichan meic moile rinne nua  
 n-Eachach ic Dun Choba i corcuch nua n  
 eachach ocuf Corca Laidhe; ocuf rochri  
 innocht connice inopin."

"Now go at once to Cathal!" "Where is  
 Cathal?" asked Mac Conglinne. "Not hard  
 to tell," answered Manchin. "In the house  
 of Pichan, son of Mael Find, King of Ivagha,  
 at Dun Coba in the borders of Ivagha and  
 Corcalee, and thou must journey thither to-  
 night."

as if there were any ancient works whose grammatical forms transcribers did not modernize here and there. Not satisfied with this kind of argument, he proceeds to confirm it by an argument which is still weaker. The vagrant hero of the tale sarcastically offers the monks of Cork tithes on his bit of bread and bacon, and therefore "the work was written after 1152, when Cardinal Paparo, in the Synod of Kells, got the tithes enforced." But were not tithes in use in Ireland before? Yes, he admits, "they were mentioned earlier." This is understating the fact; tithes were not only *mentioned* but *prescribed* in the Brehon Law (see *Brehon Laws*, iii., 33, 39, 25), and we may presume that that regulation was not allowed to be forgotten. Gillebert, Bishop of Limerick, speaks of them as ordinarily paid in A.D. 1090. So the hero of the tale could be perfectly familiar with the exaction of tithes long before the twelfth century, and whenever he lived, he must have believed that the Clan Eochy occupied their western land in the time of Cathal, A.D. 735.

In full harmony with the above testimonies is the statement in the *Wars of the Gael and the Goill*, page 137 (Dr. Todd's edition) that "Brian sent forth a naval expedition upon the sea, namely, the Gail of Ath Cliath and Port Láirgé (Dublin and Waterford), and the Ui Eachach Mumhan, and of such men of Erin as were fit to go to sea." This plainly implies a large sea coast in their territory. How considerable their contingent was may be inferred from the following passage in the same page of the work quoted: "And Brian distributed the tribute according to rights . . . he gave a third of the tribute to the warriors of Leinster and of the Ui Eachach Mumhan." The fleet must have largely consisted of the forces which his son-in-law, Cian, sent from the region of "Carn Ui Neid."

With the conclusion arrived at as to the date of the occupation of Ivagha, from the historical testimonies above quoted, the reader may now compare two conclusions that have been arrived at by two other writers, apparently by an easier process:

(1) The author of the "Barony of Carbery," in a former number of the *Cork Historical and Archæological Journal*, vol. x., 1904 writes: "The O'Mahonys *had begun* to make conquests in the west before the English Invasion." And again: "The English drove the O'Mahonys to the west." The same writer's opinion about the origin of the name Carbery has been already refuted.

(2) The author of the "Pedigree of the O'Mahonys," with notes appended, from the Heralds' College, published in the new edition of Smith's *History of Cork*, informs us that "Carew (i.e., the Marquis Carew) did make O'Mahon Lord of Ivagha." Dermot Mor, the O'Mahon referred to, was the ninth in descent from an ancestor who was called chief of that region long before the name of Carew appeared in any written document. There is no other authority than this writer for the assertion that "the O'Mahonys (and O'Driscolls) paid rent to the Norman invader," an assertion repeated in the "Notes on Carbery." The time at last came when they had to pay rent to the invaders, but it did not come for some centuries. It is not credible that the Englishman in Dublin, who in 1600 wrote this pedigree and notes, ever heard any "O'Mahons admit that they held their lands from Carew," or that he (the writer) ever was in communication with any member of the sept about



their genealogy, otherwise he would not have represented them as descended from "Keynek of Kelether in Munster."

The eastern boundary of the Sept Land.—This was Cork, as appears from some of the testimonies above given and from an ancient Litany<sup>20</sup> containing an invocation of the saints of Lough Irke, "in finibus Muscragiae et nepotum Eochadii Cruadh," i.e., at the boundaries of the Muscraighe (tribes) and of the descendants of Eochy—the Ui Eachach. This preserves an epithet of Eochy not given elsewhere, Cruadh, the hard, the severe. Lough Irke, or Eirce, meant<sup>21</sup> the expansion of the Lee at Cork before the course of the river was confined within banks in after centuries. The eastern and western boundaries of the tribe land coincided with the eastern and western limits of the Diocese of Cork—"ab ipsa Corcagia usque ad Carninedam"—as defined in the decrees of the Synod of Rathbreasail,<sup>22</sup> A.D. 1110. In the ancient *Life of St. Senanus* Inniscarra is described as belonging to the "King of Raithleann," whose Muskerry possessions, afterwards divided among minor septs of the clan, may be seen in one of the maps of the *Pacata Hibernia* under the names of "Ifflonlua (recte Ui Flonn Lua), Clan Conogher, and Clan Fynin" (Fineen). Smith takes Ui Flonn Lua in a wider meaning to include the parishes of Kilmurry, Moviddy, Canovee, and Aglish, and states that all these districts had been conquered at a remote day by Flann, an ancestor [predecessor] of Bece. The present writer has been unable to find any record of this Flann, except the lines quoted by Smith<sup>23</sup> from an Irish MS., possibly the Psalter of Rossbrin, that genealogical poem that has been sought for in vain. The quaint old quatrain gives an account of the boundaries of the district which Flann acquired by conquest, and declares that "he paid no tribute but to the Church." One

<sup>20</sup> In the *Acta Martyrum, Liturgica, etc.*, per H. Vardeum (Ward), Louvain, A.D. 1662, p. 204, Ward maintains that this *Litania* was of the 9th century, or at latest the 10th.

<sup>21</sup> So Sir James Ware. Dr. Caulfield was mistaken in identifying it with the lake at Gougane Barra.

<sup>22</sup> See Dr. Lynch's version of Keating's account of this Synod, *Cambrensis Eversus*, vol. ii. app.

<sup>23</sup> The lines were in the Dán Díreach metre, but must have been incorrectly transcribed by Smith, as the first two do not rhyme, and there is some omission in the third:—

O Glairc críche fuidir Flann  
na cíochá thuidis doceorinn  
Mair ar ríadís cuan achíor  
San chíor uatha ach doaglaír.

These simple lines were translated by Smith with all the pomp of eighteenth century poetical diction:—

West from the stream of Gaiscricthe brook,  
To Muskery's paps, where holy Patrick struck  
His crozier; thence unto the southern main  
The conquering Flann o'er all this tract did reign.  
No rent, no tribute, for this land he paid,  
But to the Church alone, his offering made.

The Four Masters, A.D. 747, have the entry: "Flann, son of Ceallach, lord of Muskerry died." He must have been a grandson or great-grandson of the Flann who is the subject of the foregoing verses.

of the boundaries given in the verses was Glaise Cithe, a stream not identified.

From the description of the Sept Land it will be seen that it was of great extent. Indeed it would appear that "Eoganacht Raithleann," or Eoghanacht Ui Eachach," as it was also called, exceeded in extent Eoganacht Cashel or any other Eoghanacht, i.e., tribe-land of any clan descended from Eoghan Mor.

(To be continued.)

## Medals of the Kerry Legion and Baltimore Legion.

BY ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.

### THE KERRY LEGION, 1782.

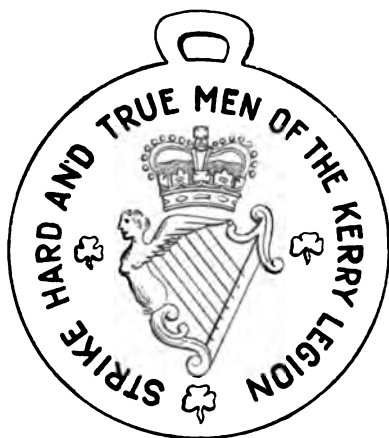


THIS is a circular, engraved medal, 2 inches in diameter.

Obverse: Filling the centre of the field a harp crowned, having at each side and below a shamrock, and round the margin the old motto of the corps, "Strike hard and true, men of the Kerry Legion."

Reverse: "To Colonel Mahoney, for services 1782."

This is partly surrounded by a wreath bearing the motto, "Ducit Amor Patriæ."



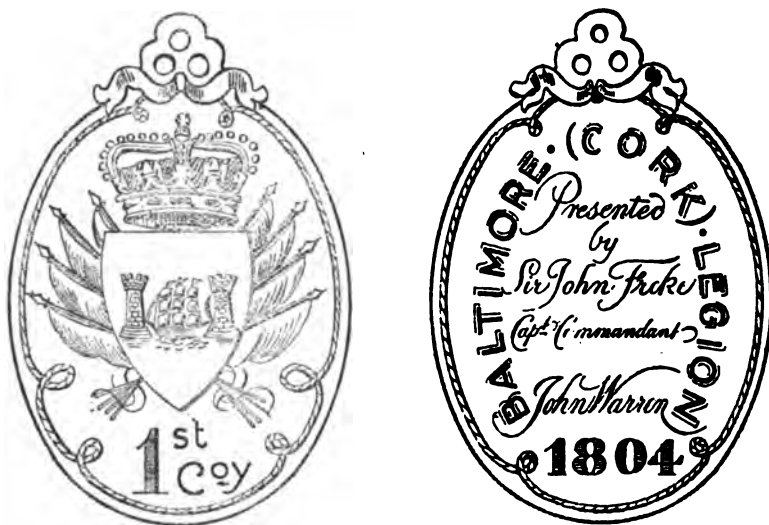
The services here referred to were, doubtless, those which were rendered by Colonel Mahoney at the great convention of the Volunteers in Dublin, to which he was one of the delegates from Kerry, 1782. For another medal of this corps, see p. 217, vol. v. of this *Journal*.

### MEDAL OF THE BALTIMORE LEGION, 1804.

In a Parliamentary Blue Book of the Volunteers of the United Kingdom, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 9th and 13th

December, 1803, there is a list of such yeomanry and volunteer corps as had been accepted and placed upon the establishment in Ireland. Among these is the Ross Carbery and Baltimore Legion, which was composed of two companies, having Sir John Freke as their captain-commandant, and Percy Freke and George F. Evans as captains. Each company had two subalterns, five sergeants, one drummer or trumpeter, and one hundred rank and file.

A silver, engraved medal of this corps has been recently acquired by me. It is oval;  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches long by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide.



Obverse: surrounded by a twisted rope border, "Baltimore (Cork) Legion. Presented by Sir John Freke, Captain-Commandant, to John Warren, 1804."

Reverse: Enclosed within a similar border a shield, argent, royally crowned, bearing the City Arms of Cork, and resting upon a trophy of flags and banners, "1st Coy."

The original green cord for suspending the medal from the buttonhole is still attached. It is a fine example of, presumably, Cork silversmiths' work, and in brilliant condition.

## Proceedings of the Society.



GENERAL Meeting of the Members of the Society was held at the Cork Library, Pembroke Street, on Friday, 17th November last; at which were present the President, Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., Very Rev. J. A. Dwyer, O.P.; Miss Fahey, Miss A. Fahey, Messrs. Joseph Bennett, C. Cremen, C. G. Doran, F. J. Healy, B.L.; W. B. Lacy, T. H. Mahony, William Ogilvie, J. O'Keeffe, T. Farrington, J.P. (Hon. Treasurer), and J. Coleman (Hon. Secretary).

The latter made a brief statement, in which he dwelt on the fact that,

in spite of certain drawbacks which the Society had had of late to contend with, its position and prospects were of the most encouraging kind. New members were coming in, and also new contributors to the *Journal*. The Hon. Treasurer then gave an account of the financial condition of the Society, and stated that the balance to its credit at the end of the year 1905 amounted to £78 4s. 2d.

The following members joined the Society in 1906—Mesdames Romney Bennett, L. Brazier-Creagh, and Carroll Leahy; Very Rev. Canon O'Mahony, Crookstown; J. Carton, Dublin; J. D. Hackett, N.Y.; H. F. Webb-Gillman, I.C.S., India; P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.I., Limerick; Garrett Nagle, R.M., Belfast; E. R. Mahony, M.D., Glanmire; F. F. McCarthy, 70 South Mall; Sinclair Payne, Upton; Ezekiel W. Mundy, U.S.A.; the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; whilst papers have been either promised or received from the following new contributors—Very Rev. Canon O'Mahony, Rev. C. A. Webster, Messrs. R. A. S. Macalister, F.S.A., of the Palestine Exploration Society; W. H. Grattan Flood, A. H. Jones, as also from Colonel Lunham, C.B., and Messrs. E. Evans, B.L., J. F. Fuller, R. Vaughton Dymock, and Walter A. Jones, Doneraile.

After the election, as Council Member, of Mr. Peirce Gun Mahony, M.R.I.A., *Cork Herald of Arms*, Dublin Castle, who has taken a great and fruitful interest in the welfare of the Society, the President then exhibited the various, valuable, interesting, and unique objects from his collection, of whose nature and origin the subjoined paper gives a graphic description:—

### SERJEANTS' RINGS.

“The position of serjeant-at-law is the oldest, and, until comparatively recent times, the highest dignity a barrister could achieve below that of a judge, dating from about the middle of the thirteenth century. Until the year 1875, the judges were invariably selected from that rank, and were outwardly distinguished from the other members of the bar by a well-remembered little round black patch upon the top of the wig. On the creation of a serjeant a number of gold rings (about 28) had to be bestowed by him on several persons of different grades—the King, the Chancellor, the Judges, and others. Even the Chief Usher of the Court of Common Pleas received one. His Majesty's was a massive affair, nearly an inch in breadth, with enamel centre, and massive gold ends. On the former was engraved a motto specially chosen for the occasion. The Chancellor's and Judge's rings were about one-third of an inch in breadth, and carried a motto on the outside, thus distinguishing them from the posey ring which invariably had the motto engraved upon the inner surface. At Windsor are candlesticks made altogether of serjeants' rings, dating from the reign of King Charles I. Two only of such gift rings are in my collection, which are here for your inspection. One was found outside the lines at Chatham; the other is from the County Dublin, and is of fine gold—it measures  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in breadth, and has on a sunk centre the motto “HONOR GOD IN EVERI PLASE.” The former is of silver, parcel gilt, somewhat similar in design, but on either side of the inscription is a raised rope border, protected by an elevated, reeded rim, and, in the deeply-depressed centre, a motto, often met with on posey rings of an early date, “FEAR AND LOVE GOD.” This is the oldest of

the two, dating from the reign of Queen Mary, while its fellow dates from that of James I.

### SOME PRIMITIVE SYSTEMS OF CURRENCY.

To illustrate this subject I have brought the following:—

1. A gold ring from Ashanti similar to those found in Ireland.
2. Silver rings of the same character from the North of Ireland.
3. Copper penannular ring from the Bonny River, another partly calcined, and one of iron from West Africa.
4. Fish-hook money from Ceylon.
5. Specimens of Siamese bullet-money in silver and gold, and one in process of manufacture.
6. "Coppers," or shield-money from Vancouver's Island—one having the bear totem.
7. Five examples of the ancient bronze hoe-and-knife-money of China.
8. Three Japanese gold kobangs, and one of silver.
9. A specimen of the bronze axehead-money of ancient Mexico.
10. Treaty belt of North American Indian wampum.
11. Necklet formed of thirteen whales' teeth from the Fiji Islands.
12. Specimens of copper ring-money, and one of bronze, from the Co. Cork, Ireland.
13. A gold mammillary fibula or ring-money—weight, 3 ozs. 4 dwts.
14. Specimens of gold ring-money from various parts of Ireland.
15. Examples of gold spiral wire-money, Scandinavian, but found in Ireland.
16. Four kobangs, viz., three of gold and one of silver, as circulated in Japan down to comparatively recent times.

Prior to the introduction of a silver coinage in Ireland, which the Irish Kelts borrowed from Rome at a period probably before Constantine, penannular rings and armlets of gold, bronze, and copper, were largely used for trade and barter. These have, from time to time, been turned up by the plough and spade, and found imbedded in peat. Of the gold ring-money there are eighteen specimens in my collection, five of which are illustrated in Professor Ridgeway's work on the "Origin, etc., of Metallic Currency," where, after carefully weighing all the examples contained in the British Museum, Royal Irish Academy, and other collections, he discovered that these Irish gold rings were weighed on a standard of almost 13.5 gr. Troy, and were used for trading purposes as money, and, moreover, that it was highly probable larger gold ornaments were also used for the same purpose, as the universality of making them after a fixed weight is fully proved. Down to the present, or to very recent times, penannular rings of copper and iron were made in Birmingham for West Africa, where the latter are called "manillas," and the former pass as "Bonny River money," both being used as a medium of exchange. Some fifty years ago a ship from Liverpool to the West Coast became a total wreck in Dunworley Bay, Co. Cork. In her general cargo were some casks of these copper and iron rings, specimens of which were brought into Bandon and Cork, and sold to the local antiquaries. Many of the copper rings were consigned to the smelter, and I have one that was saved by Mr. Windele, in a half-melted condition, from the furnace in Mr. Wood's foundry on the Mardyke. The fact of these rings having at first been mistaken for Irish antiques proves how

closely they resemble such in material, form, and outline, as rings exactly similar are found in Ireland, varying much in size and weight.

Three massive copper rings from the County Cork were found together near Kanturk, having been purchased from the finder by the late Mr. Windele, and formed part of his collection of Irish antiquities. Shortly before his death they were acquired by Mr. Ralph Westropp, of Ravenswood, Carrigaline, from whom they came to me. These copper rings are in most part covered with a green patination resembling malachite, and are of much rarity. One is  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches in outside diameter, and its clean-cut, flattened, circular, disc-shaped ends, are  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in width. From the apparently unalloyed character of the metal of which they are composed they must be of a very high antiquity, preceding, or overlapping, the bronze age. These may have served the double purpose of having been used for ornaments and money, but I think, so far as these large copper rings are concerned, that this is improbable. To further illustrate these, I have one of bronze, smaller in size, and of much lighter weight, which was found in 1868 near Tullamore, King's County. It differs in having the circular ends larger, more graceful in design, and cupped, while the flat discs of the former have their inner edges almost meeting at the ends. To further illustrate these, there is also a gold fibula of the mammillary type, with bowl-shaped, swelling, circular ends, the lips of which on the upper and under surface are decorated with an engraved chevron pattern. These are connected by a semi-circular bar, widening at the centre, and tapering to the ends. The extreme width of this beautiful ornament is  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches, height  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches; weight, 3 oz. 4 dwts.

The most common form of ring-money in Ancient Erin were the small, partly-closed rings of gold, which were probably carried on a strong cord, and differed in size and weight. Some, indeed the larger proportion, were of plain gold, while others had alternate bands of niello work, which possibly were intended as a safeguard against forgery. The old-time forgers used a core of copper, which they covered with gold to simulate the genuine article.

Fragmentary pieces of gold wire are also found, but these are of Scandinavian origin, and were imported by Danish merchants, who, as occasion required, cut off a piece, and tendered it by weight. Such a piece was called *scillinga*, and is the forerunner of our *shilling*. Of the three specimens of this wire-money two are quadrangular, and one circular and spiral. In the summer of 1889 I had a visit from Professor Soderburg, who, acting on a commission from the King of Denmark, visited the various museums and private collections of antiquities in the British Islands, for the purpose of identifying and recording any objects of ancient Danish work that were preserved in them. On showing him these spirals he at once recognised them as Scandinavian, and told me that after the fourth century the supply of coined money was cut off from Denmark, and gold wire was substituted, a piece being cut off from a spiral coil by the trader and weighed. I had then a bronze scales, closely resembling those used by apothecaries, which was said to have been found in Dublin. From its style and character I had labelled it of Danish tenth-century work, but he corrected my date by assigning it to the century immediately preceding. This, he said, was similar to that used in weighing the gold wire-money, and, as the museum in Lund, of which he was curator, had not one, I presented it to him.

In the South Sea Islands the natives of Fiji employed whales' teeth as currency, the red teeth, which are still highly prized, standing to white ones something in the ratio of sovereigns to shillings with us. They were given to contracting parties when ratifying treaties, and were used as money, and also for decorating the person.

Another medium of exchange was in circulation among the Coast Indians of Vancouver Island, and Pugit Sound, known as shield-money. This was graduated from small specimens that might be carried in a waistcoat pocket to others so large that one would be more than enough for a strong man. One such would be an equivalent for 400 blankets. These are known also as "coppers" from the metal of which they are composed.

The coins circulating in Burmah are ticals, or Siamese bullet-money. I have brought some in gold and silver of different weights, and one in process of manufacture.

Among the fishermen who dwelt along the shores of the Indian Ocean, from the Persian Gulf to the southern shores of Hindustan, Ceylon, and the Maldive Islands, the fish-hook, to them the most important of all implements, passed into money. The one here is made from a quadrangular piece of stout, silver wire, doubled into a fish-hook form, and bears an Arabic inscription. They were made both of copper and silver, and in their conventional form were known as "larin," or "lari," a name derived from Lari on the Persian Gulf, and were in circulation until the beginning of the last century.

The wampum of the North American Indians is made up of beads shaped from small pieces of the common clam shell—an abundant bivalve on all the North American coasts. The beads are always of two colours—purple and white—and at one time passed as money, a certain quantity being the equivalent for a horse. The English and Dutch introduced machine-made wampum, but these are easily distinguished by their greater regularity. This specimen is one of the old treaty belts, 2 feet long by 2½ inches wide, and composed of ten rows of Wampum.

The subject matter of this paper has been treated in a very superficial way, in order to illustrate it by examples of ancient and modern money from my own collection. I have already referred to the great standard work by Professor William Ridgeway, of Cambridge, on the "Origin of Metallic Currency, etc.," a study of which will amply recompense the reader."

The President having concluded his address, Mr. F. J. Healy, B.L., read an interesting paper giving the late Mr. Denny Lane's "Literary Reminiscences of Cork in the Last Century," and Mr. C. G. Doran having exhibited a rare early map of Cork, the meeting ended.

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## Notes and Queries.

The Clapper Bridge at Springfield, near Ballybeg Abbey—Castlehaven—Names of Shortis and Looby or Luby.

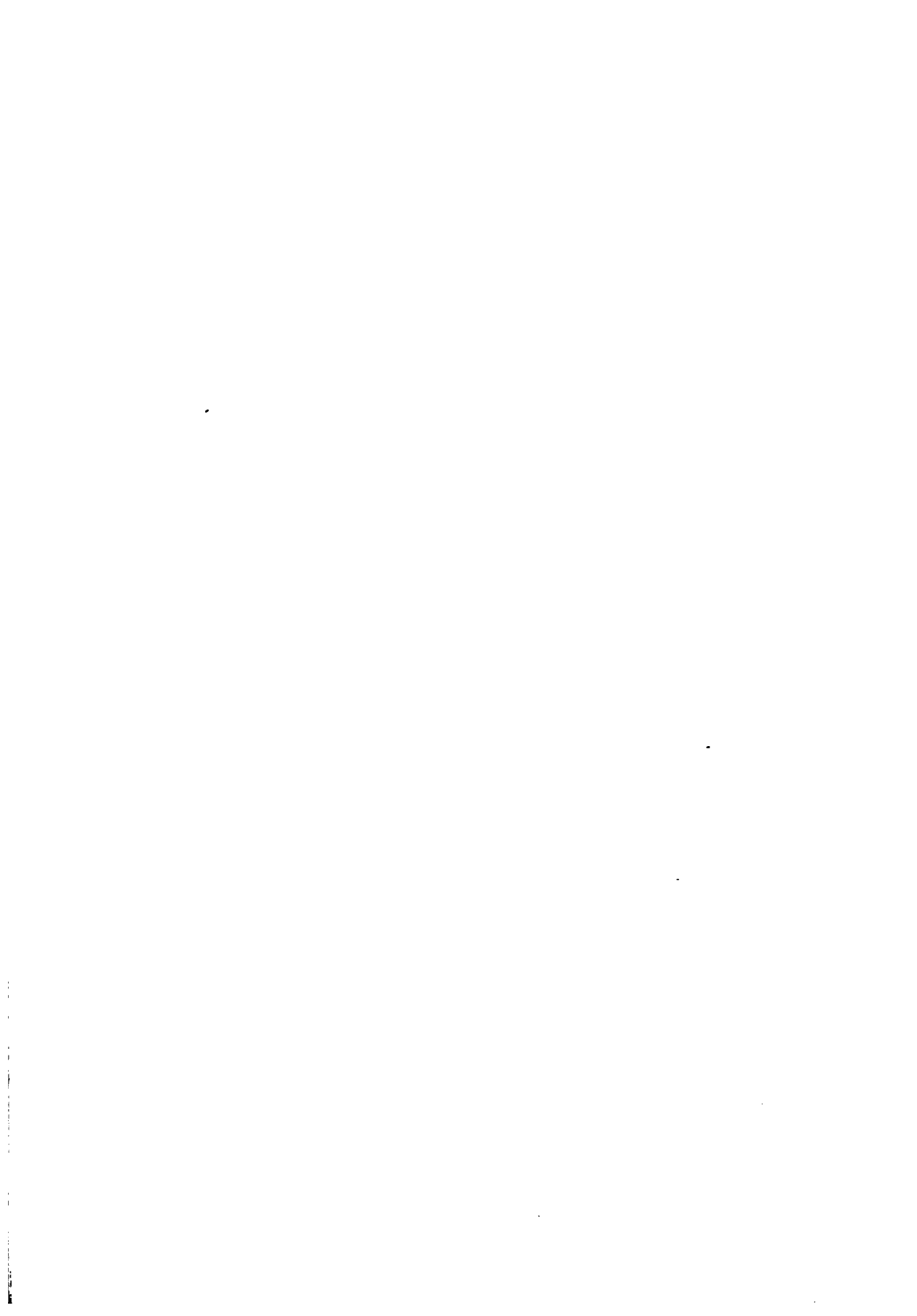
**The Clapper Bridge at Springfield, near Ballybeg Abbey.**—In Ireland of old people when crossing rivers experienced much difficulty from the want of bridges. Generally, at the place where the river was sufficiently safe to wade or swim it, a wickerwork strand or rope was fixed across the stream as a guide and assistance to travellers. Sometimes also at night friendly people on the other side of the river would



**THE CLAPPER BRIDGE AT SPRINGFIELD NEAR BALLYBEG ABBEY,  
CO. CORK.**

*(Photo by Mr. A. H. Jones, 1906).*





light up the ford with a wood-fire or by displaying torches of gorse or bracken, and so would materially assist the belated travellers in crossing. Again, where the streamlets were not deep, a number of stepping stones or "clochan" formed the way used in getting from one side to the other. And on larger rivers a "tochar" or causeway was made of huge boulders, heaved one after the other into the water till eventually they came above the surface. Such a causeway exists across the Shannon at Skeagh, between Co. Roscommon and Co. Leitrim, placed there by a giant race of the earlier inhabitants of the country, and afterwards utilised by the monks of Kilmore and Mohill Abbeys. It is still known as The Friars' Walk.

About the year 750 A.D. wooden bridges came into use; but it was not till the coming of the Anglo-Normans, in the twelfth century, that the stone-bridge became general. The first attempts were primitive, and were known as Clapper bridges, which were of cyclopean mould, and are composed of enormous stones. The roadway or passage on top is made of huge transverse slabs, nine to twelve feet long, and four or five feet wide, and thick in proportion. The accompanying illustration, from a photo by Mr. A. H. Jones, Doneraile, shows an unusually perfect and well-finished bridge of this type, erected in the early part of the thirteenth century by the Augustinian friars of Ballybeg Abbey, near Buttevant, for convenience in crossing the Awbeg to their mill and lands beyond. The transverse slabs measure nine or ten feet each in length, and are wide and thick in proportion, and each weighs over a ton.

A few Clapper, or cyclopean, bridges, as they are likewise termed, also exist in Devonshire; but they are now very rare, and this one at Springfield is the finest in Ireland, and is well worth a visit.

These Clapper bridges were probably so-called from the resemblance of the spanning transverse stones running from buttress to buttress, which were very long, and comparatively thin in proportion to their length, to the clappers or staves of a barrel.

The stone of which the Springfield bridge is composed is limestone, of which there is abundance in the adjacent quarry.

A sarcophagus, containing the supposed remains of a friar, was found near here some eight years ago; also a chair and candlesticks, buried in a sort of tomb.

WALTER JONES.

**Castlehaven.**—May I add one or two notes to Mr. James M. Burke's interesting article on Castlehaven in your January (1905) number. Yet another claimant to the lands besides those he gives was the Clan of O'Mahony. The relatives of the proscribed Teige O'Mahon contested the Earl of Cork's rights to the land on which Castletownshend is built in a long lawsuit, and the place was called in the Down Survey after them Sleu Teige. The building in the graveyard by St. Barahane's well is not a chapel, but the remains of the parish church, allowed to fall into ruin when the church at Castletownshend was built. The old castle from which Castlehaven takes its name was inhabited in the early part of the nineteenth century, and its chambers hung with tapestry. Sir Richard Levison, who fought with the Spanish at Castlehaven lies buried in St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, where a superb figure in armour, by Le Sueur, preserves his memory.

DOROTHEA TOWNSHEND.

**Names of Shortis and Looby or Luby.**—Being interested in the following surnames, and not finding them in O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees*, fifth edition, I would feel obliged for any information regarding their origin and time of settlement in Ireland. The names are Shortis and Looby, or Luby, and, as far as I can learn, have been located in the Co. Tipperary (also Waterford) since the middle of the seventeenth century, or end of same. The name Shortis is said to have been originally Shorthose or Curthose, of Norman antecedents, and Looby of French origin, probably Huguenot, as O'Hart gives "Loubier" as settling in Ireland.

D. LACKEY, Major, R.A.

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## Reviews of Books.

*The Diocese of Limerick, Ancient and Medieval*, by Rev. John Begley, C.C. Dublin: Browne & Nolan, Ltd.

Until the arrival of this book our southern ecclesiastical province, so abreast in civil histories, enjoyed the unique, but unflattering, distinction of being the only one in Ireland of which no diocesan history, written from a Catholic standpoint, had been published. One or more of the dioceses in each of the other provinces have had their historians, but there is still a very noticeable absence of interest displayed towards Irish ecclesiology. This book was worth waiting for, and presents an excellent example of what such a history ought to contain, how and from what sources it may be compiled, and how apparently dry and incohesive materials may be handled so as to light up effectively the dark recesses of the past, their own and even succeeding ages. Some very important documents are laid under contribution in its preparation, noticeably the Black Book of Limerick—an unpublished document of the thirteenth century—the Papal taxation of the year 1302, and the Annates of first fruits of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Charters, diocesan decrees, and ancient rent rolls also find a fitting place. And while the plenitude of documentary evidence relating to the different parishes and religious houses in the diocese conveys an assurance of very exhaustive research, the existing remains of the ancient churches, abbeys, and religious foundations are not overlooked, as too frequently happens in such works, but, on the contrary, are described sometimes lengthily, and, in addition, are copiously and tastefully illustrated.

The book deals with events in the history of the diocese down to the period of the Reformation, and it is to be hoped that a second volume, bringing the history nearer to the present time, will follow in due course. We congratulate the author on the able and painstaking manner in which he has produced his work, and express the wish that his book will be widely read.

*Irish Peasant Songs in the English Language*, by P. W. Joyce, M.A., LL.D., T.C.D.; M.R.I.A. One of the Commissioners for the Publication of the Ancient Laws of Ireland. Honorary President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, Author of, &c. London: Longmans.

This is a neatly got up little pamphlet, containing half a dozen "old"

Irish airs with words. We commend it to our readers, and trust it will receive sufficient support to justify the publication of other parts. The price, sixpence, is within the range of all. Copyright is claimed for the airs in this little collection, although they are admitted to be "old," that is, traditional, and if infringed on serious notice is threatened. We are accustomed to such *claims* (?), but have yet to learn that they possess any legal sanction. The airs and folk songs of our country are the birthright of all, and no one who collects them, be it from the boy who tends the herd or the nurse who rocks the cradle, and afterwards prints them, can prevent others doing the same.

Ἀβηδάη Ὀυάδα Κύζε Κοηάκτ or *The Religious Songs of Connacht*, by Douglas Hyde. London: Fisher Unwin. 2 vols. 10/- net.

Dr. Hyde displays in these volumes a very happy turn for collecting, editing, and translating the peasant literature of Gaelic Ireland. Those old songs and stories that have so long survived to cheer the lives and comfort the minds of a people so frequently acquainted with little other than a stiff struggle for existence, were in process of becoming lost and forgotten. Many, very many of them, have undoubtedly passed beyond recall, but the collector has still a fruitful harvest awaiting him. Dr. Hyde has found his quarry deep in the glen, high on the mountain side, in the straggling hamlet of the plain, in all situations in fact. His verse translations are remarkable pieces of literary handiwork—they are such very close renderings, in which the sense and form of the original are preserved. Here, for instance, is a quatrain taken from a piece called "Repentance" by the blind poet Raftery, who flourished between seventy and eighty years ago:

Ἄ Βίξ τὰ ἀν νεστη 'ῖ ἄ ἐνυτάξ Ἀδάη,  
 'S ἄ ἐννεαῖ κάρ ἰ βρεακάθ ἀη ὕβαιλλ,  
 Δο ῖβρεαδάηη οἰτ ἀηοῖῖ 'ῖ οῖ ἀηο,  
 Ó ἰῖ le το βῖρά τὰ με ἀξ ῖύλ.

"O King of heaven, who didst create  
 The man who ate of that sad tree,  
 To Thee I cry, oh turn Thy face,  
 Show heavenly *grace* this day to me."

*Literally*: O King, who art in heaven, and who createdst Adam, and who payest regard to the sin of the apple, I scream to Thee now and aloud, for it is Thy grace that I hope for.

*Parish Register Society of Dublin. Vol. I. The Registers of St. John the Evangelist, Dublin 1619 to 1699.* Edited by James Mills, I.S.O., M.R.I.A. Dublin: A. Thom & Co., 1906.

We extend a welcome to this Society, whose purpose, as it announces, is to supply the genealogist and local and family historian with printed copies of the more important and older surviving registers, beginning with those of Dublin. The Registers of the City of Dublin, besides containing the descent of the many old city families, are of great importance to all investigating the history of scattered branches of English families, and the origins of American and Colonial settlers. During the unsettled

times of the seventeenth century numbers of English people came to Ireland, and many of these resided, at least temporarily, or died in Dublin.

This volume is the first issued by the Society, and it is fitting that it should contain, as it does, the oldest set of parish registers in Ireland. The editing exhibits the wonted care and ability of Mr. Mills. The introduction embraces much special information on old parish registers and on the laws by which they were instituted and are now controlled.

*A History of the County Dublin. Part IV.* By Francis E. Ball. Dublin: Thom & Co., 1906. 5/-

In announcing the publication of this volume we can scarcely add anything in commendation of it to what has been already said of the preceding parts in the notices of them in this *Journal*. Mr. Ball is a skilled laborer in the fields of Irish history and biography, and exhibits much knowledge and research in the pages of this book. He invariably cites his authorities for his statements, a circumstance almost as indispensable in a book of any importance as an index. The book is richly illustrated, and is produced in the very best style.

*A Smaller Social History of Ancient Ireland.* By P. W. Joyce, M.A. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906. 3/6.

To any person who has read O'Curry's Lectures, Wilde's Catalogue of Antiquities, and is accustomed to read the quarterly parts of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland*, the information for the greater part contained in this volume will not be found new. The book is, indeed, more remarkable for the great industry bestowed in its compilation than for any fresh light its pages may reflect upon the past. It brings together and systematises for the first time the opinions and conclusions of scholars on the subject, and information scattered over the pages of various books and the publications of learned societies. That there was a demand for such a work goes without saying. The nature of its contents, although it is questionable if its quality has not suffered from over compression, coupled with its cheapness and convenient size, go far to recommend it as a text book in our intermediate schools, which are much in need of some such work. The illustrations number over two hundred, but are mostly familiar to us. There is something solitary, eternal, and unchangeable about our antiquarian book illustrations, and it is a source of disappointment that so many old blocks that served so excellently to relieve many a dull and dreary page some fifty or sixty years ago should still be so frequently utilised.

At p. 231 it is stated that Dr. Geoffrey Keating died in 1644. We shall be interested to know what evidence exists to establish this, and not 1650, or any other year, as that of the great writer's death. The inscription dated 1644 on the tablet over the church door at Tubbrid, Co. Tipperary, is scarcely sufficient, since it was the usage of those old days, and long afterwards, for the living to erect memorials to themselves soliciting prayers for the repose of their own souls.

J. B.

*The Origin and Early History of the family of Pea or Poe, with full Pedigree of the Irish Branch of the Family.* By Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, M.A., LL.D. Dublin: Printed for the Author by Ponsonby & Gibbs, 1906.

In this very interesting, valuable and readable work Sir Edmund T. Bewley has traced out with an exceptional amount of labour and research the origin and early history of the Anglo-Irish family of Poe, whose most famous scion was the highly gifted but unhappy American poet and author, Edgar Allan Poe. Of William Poe, who came of sturdy English yeoman stock, the first of this family to settle in Ireland, Sir Edmund Bewley, when he began this history, only knew that he had been a Cromwellian officer. But by dint of patient, persevering and exemplary research amongst the Chancery Inquisitions, Patent Rolls and Fiants, and Commissioner Rolls of Ireland, Bills in the Court of Chancery in England and Ireland, on the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, Ireland, Wills in the Probate Registry in England and the Public Record Office, Dublin, Feet of Fines, Ireland, the Calendar of the State Papers, Ireland and England, and various private Historical MSS. collections, the eminent author of this work has not only traced out the events of William Poe's life, but has dispelled forever many errors that had accumulated respecting the origin of this family, and especially of the ancestors of Edgar Allan Poe, who sprang from a Cavan branch of it. The most notable member of the family in England was a Doctor Leonard Poe, who was physician to several of the Kings of England, many interesting particulars of whose life are here recorded. From their first settlement in Tyrone the Poe family spread to other parts of Ireland, coming so far south as Kilkenny and Tipperary, of all of whom Sir Edmund T. Bewley has supplied full pedigrees. Only 200 copies of this important work have been printed, which is dedicated to Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Poë, whose name has been prominent of late in conjunction with Lord Dunraven, Captain Shaw-Taylor and others in reference to Irish Land Purchase and other questions of the day.

*Index to the Wills of the Diocese of Kildare in the Public Record Office of Ireland.* Edited by Sydney Cary. Dublin: E. Ponsonby. Price 1/7.

This work forms a notable addition to the literature of Irish Wills. Following the example of Dr. Caulfield, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, of Mr. Henry F. Berry, and of Messrs. Gillman and Green in our own *Journal*, Mr. Cary, not without considerable trouble and research, has here compiled a useful Index to the Wills of the Kildare Diocese now in the Public Record Office, Dublin. A glance at the testators' names shows an unusual number of French surnames, which is of much interest as pointing to the descendants of the Huguenots, whose settlement in Portarlinton more especially, towards the end of the seventeenth century, marked an important episode in the history of Ireland. Mr. Cary's valuable Index originally appeared in the *Journal of the Kildare Archæological Society*, of which Sir Arthur Vicars is one of the Hon. Secretaries, and whose foremost contributor, Lord Walter FitzGerald, is one of the most indefatigable Irish archæologists of the present day.

C.

*The Journal of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society.* Vol. IV., No. 3.

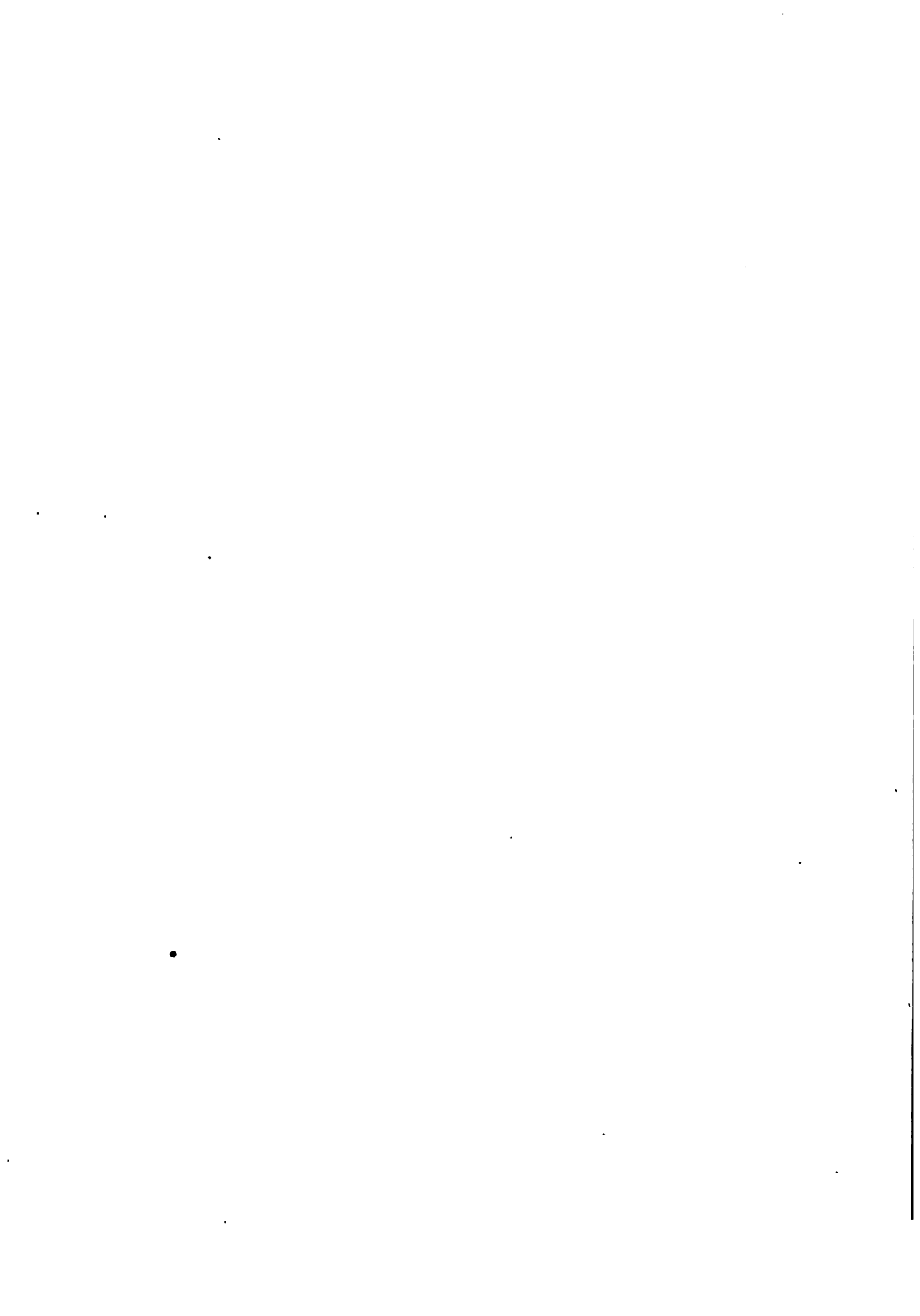
The summer number of this half-yearly Journal is in no respect inferior to its predecessors. The Presidential address is worthy of the scholarly

and able Archbishop of Tuam. It deals mainly with the "redoubtable Grania Uaile," and contains besides many important suggestions. Dr. Costello contributes a very interesting paper on Some Old Galway Domestic Utensils, with seven capital but small illustrations. The principal contribution is that of the Rev. J. McErlean, S.J., namely, "Notes on the Pictorial Map of Galway," continued from a former number. The "Elenchus" is given in English with numerous notes, and the Irish words are correctly set down. This forms a most material aid to a correct study of the map. Mr. H. T. Knox endeavours to show Sir Richard Bingham in a more favourable light than he is usually depicted. Whether he succeeds or not each reader must decide for him or herself. The article is also illustrated. Mr. Dix contributes a note on four Galway-printed "Song Books," and gives a facsimile of the title-page of one. These ephemeral booklets (8 pp.) have died out completely, and it is desirable to rescue from total oblivion the few that occasionally turn up. They preceded the slip or sheet ballads which are yet not quite extinct.

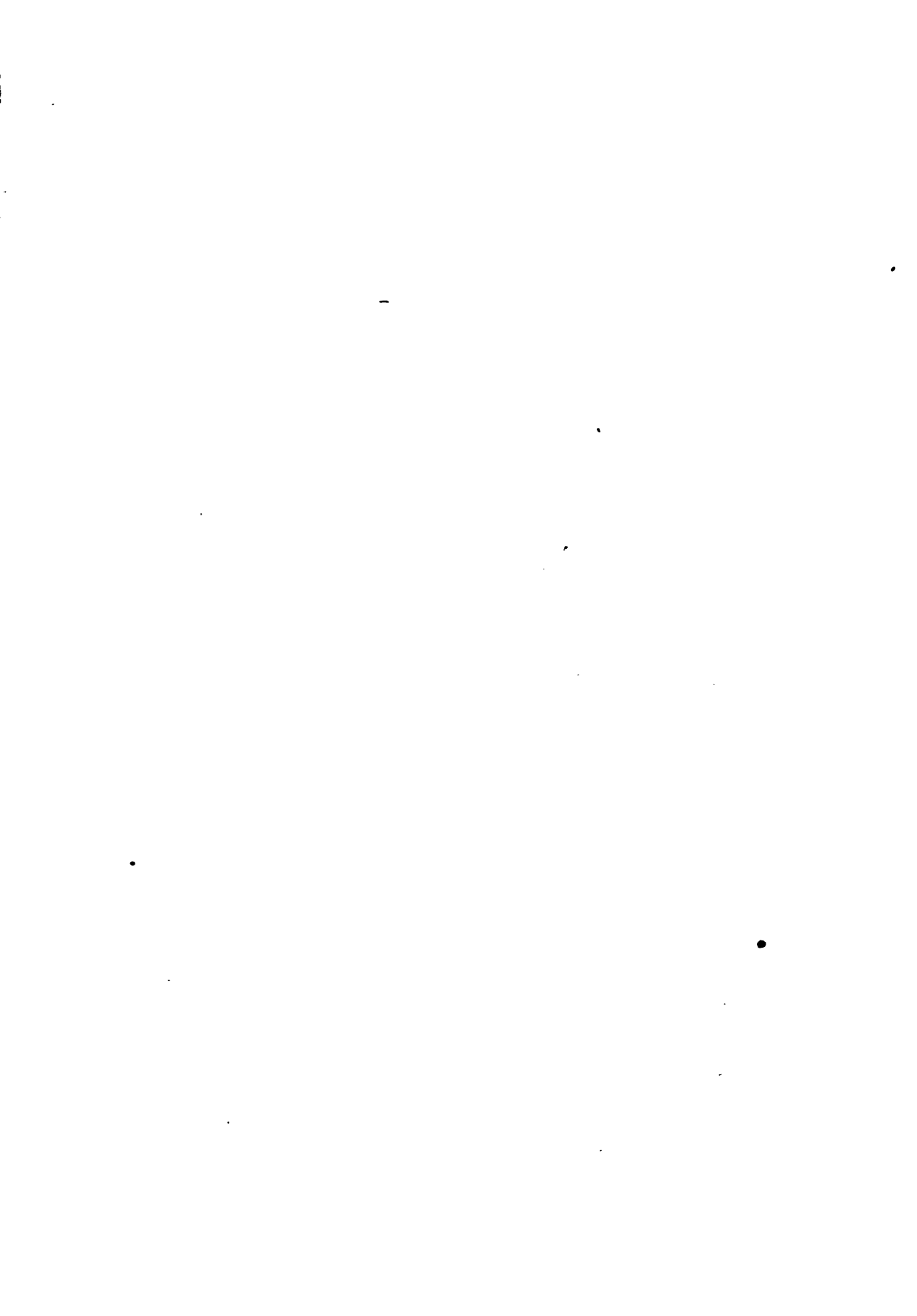
*The Journal of the County Louth Archæological Society.* Vol. I., No. 3.

The date for the yearly issue of this Journal having been changed to October, the above number has only recently appeared, but it is in every respect most creditable to the Society and those responsible for its production. It contains 106 4to pages full of valuable and interesting matter. It is richly and copiously illustrated with drawings, plans, photographs, &c., and is quite a model for similar County Societies to imitate. Opening with an important address by the President upon the Ardagh Chalice, well illustrated, there follows a very interesting and valuable contribution by our fellow-member, Mr. Jas. Buckley, consisting of large extracts from the original diary of Captain John Stevens, an English Catholic Jacobite, who joined his sovereign here and took part in the campaign which ended so disastrously for his side at the Boyne. Original and authentic accounts from that side are very rare, and therefore the more precious. Mr. Buckley's Introduction and Notes are as valuable as they are interesting, and only what would be expected from his pen. Mr. Hy. Morris, the very able and indefatigable Secretary, continues his "Louthiana, Ancient and Modern." The drawings in the original work, written by Wright, 1748, are reproduced, and modern photographic views show in what state the antiquities now appear. Father Gogarty, C.C., contributes in his pleasant and eminently readable style an article on a Co. Louth Election in 1767. Mr. Jas. MacCarte deals with the Co. Louth Volunteer Regiments and their Uniforms, &c., and for some of his information he acknowledges his indebtedness to our President, Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A. Other valuable contributions are those by Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Rev. N. Lawless, P.P.; Laurence Murray, &c. There are likewise Notes and Queries, Reviews, &c.; in fact a store of antiquarian, social, and historic lore which it would be very difficult to excel. The illustrations are excellent, and show the skill and ability of Mr. H. G. Tempest, Mr. Hy. Morris, and Mr. V. O'Connell. Lastly, Mr. William Tempest, the printer and publisher, upholds by his superior work the reputation for first-class printing executed in Ireland. The Society's membership has now happily risen to 170 in all.

D.







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