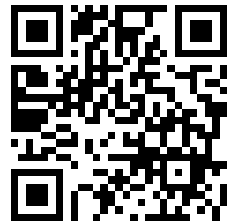

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1905.

JOURNAL OF THE CORK HISTORICAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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*Contributed
Papers,
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Queries,
etc., etc.*



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[SECOND SERIES.]

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KINSALE.

BY FLORENCE O'SULLIVAN, SOLICITOR.

HE quaint and picturesque town of Kinsale affords a striking exception to the fortunate fate of most English colonies, of which it was originally one. From the earliest records we find that this town was fated to struggle with difficulties and despair, and save for brief periods of prosperity its hard luck has continued to the present day. And yet it is a beautiful place, and from its situation ought to be thriving and prosperous, being as it is, to use the words of an ancient description, "in the road of the commerce of the world."

But commerce passes it by and Kinsale sleeps on, its repose lulled by soporific breezes. Harsh winds are alien to it; its zone of encircling hills forbid their entrance. Soft grey mists creep in from the sea in the autumn and cover its slumbers as with a mantle. Frost and snow are almost unknown. The air is laden with warm moisture. It is a region of placidity; the land of Nirvana. All movement here is languid, and bustle is incongruous to it.

Dr. Caulfield, whose labours have afforded to antiquarians so convenient a field of inquiry, gives some deeply entertaining information in the "Annals of Kinsale," published by him in 1879. As early as 1482 the Kinsale colonists were in trouble. A patent of Edward V. thus recites their condition: "Know ye, that we considering the town of Kinsale is wholly surrounded with Irish enemies and English rebels, yet our beloved burgesses obeyed the commands of us in repelling said rebels, who from time to time made divers assaults upon the town both by land and by sea, the Sovereign and the Burgesses are vested (*inter alia*) with Admiralty Jurisdiction from the Rock of Bullman to the Durzies, above 20 leagues." Those were the troubled days of the Regency of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., and from the reference to English rebels it is clear that the English in Ireland in those days took sides in the quarrels of their princes.

Kinsale does not seem to have made progress in prosperity during the time of Henry VIII., which prince was graciously pleased to send by the hands of Sir George Carew (one of his Admirals) into the town in addition to their ancient regalia, in testimony of their adherence and support of the English interest, and its importance by sea and land, a fair large damask standard, having the arms of England emblazoned thereon. This sort of gift to a distressful community was typical of the "Merry Monarch," who made the Church a present of a treatise and despoiled it of its temporal possessions.

In the following reign (Edward VI., year 1548) the township seems to have fallen into very sore straits indeed. We read in a letter written by the then Sovereign to Sir Edward Bellingham: "We received your letter of 13th July, all our men died of the pestilence, and we have a wide empty town and few men, and naughty and unsteady neighbours, we rest not night or day but watch our town for fear of the Irishmen about us by land and by sea. Also the country about us is so vast, and all the succour that we were wont to have is by our haven, and now all is stopped from us by endless pyrautes which would not suffer victuals nor succour coming to us, but taketh it within our haven; and now of late cometh one Richard Colle with a pinnace and 18 or 20 men, and married with Barry Oge's aunt, and dwelleth in his castle, within our haven and our liberty, and there he remaineth and would suffer none to come to the town but taketh them and spoileth them." The Barry Oge mentioned in the foregoing letter was Philip Barry, feudal lord of Kinalea, to whom Queen Mary granted the fisheries, customs, and harbour of Oysterhaven. He was descended from Philip Barry of Rincurran near Kinsale, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron in 1302. His grandson Philip married Ellinor, daughter of McCarthy Reagh of Kilbrittain, and sister of Ellen, wife of Lord de Courcy, twenty-first lord of Kinsale.

It is evident that stout Richard Colle and his merry men by his alliance with Barry Oge's aunt became, to use the phrase of those days, "*Hibernis hiberniores*," while Barry Oge's aunt bears her own share of responsibility for those troublous times.

From the reference to the "Irishmen about us by land and sea" as to a foreign enemy, it is to be inferred that the burgesses of the township at that time comprised none of that nationality with whom so dire a warfare was then and subsequently waged.

Coming down to 1587 we find, by reference to a despatch from Queen Elizabeth to the Lord Deputy and the Lord Chancellor, the two distinguishing characteristics of Kinsale, namely its poverty and its loyalty, still strongly in evidence:—"Whereas," it states, "the town of Kinsale,

amongst other petitioners sent here unto us . . . have very humbly desired, in respect of their great poverty and ruined walls of the town, to have for their better abilitie to repair the same the coquet of hides transported out of that town to foreign parts . . . in regard of the poverty of this town, and that the inhabitants have continued very loyal and dutiful in the late rebellion, whereby they allege themselves to have been much impoverished, we are pleased to grant to the town as well the said coquet-money of hides transported as also the rent of £3 6s. 8d. out of the Courcies country for 31 years, on condition that they account yearly to the Exchequer for the profits of the coquet, to the end that you the chief Governors may from time to time know what the same amounts to, and likewise see the same bestowed upon repairing and strengthening the town, as they hereby may understand the goodness of our gift." This despatch is dated 13th January, 1587. It would strike the impartial student of history that the donation wrapped in such an amplitude of high flown verbiage is like the reasoning of Gratiano, "two grains of wheat hidden in two bushels of chaff; you will seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the search." So, at all events, it seems to have proved to the much tried burgesses of Kinsale, for barely seven months later, 18th August, 1587, we find them petitioning Lord Burghley in the following piteous terms:—"No Corporation of this realm but have tasted by your Honour's means of Her Majesty's most bounteous liberality upon their humble suit made to Her Highness, yet we, the poor inhabitants of Her Majesty's town of Kinsale, while any ability was in us to maintain this poor seat we hold of Her Majesty, would not (considering Her Highness exhausting her princely treasure for our defence and preservation in the late rebellion of Munster, by which we are brought to utter decay), make our misery and depopulation known until now forced to do the same lest in duty we may not be able to answer for our silence in the like cause if we would negligently hide it any longer. Wherefore, we have sent the bearer hereof (our Sovereign) unto Her Highness with certain poor petitions on our behalf to be to Her Majesty presented, wherein our present decayed estate is briefly touched, all which we most humbly recommend to the favour and furtherance of your honourable Lordship."

Eleven years later (1598) matters do not seem to have much improved. Under date 21st October, 1598, Ormond, writing to Cecil from Youghal, thus describes Kinsale:—"For that their walls are so spacious and decayed, and their houses for the most part built of clay and stones, that without a strong garrison they could not well be defended."

There is no record of any material improvement in the condition of the town or in its defences between the date last mentioned and that of

Don Juan D'Aquila's landing on the 23rd September, 1601, with three thousand five hundred Spanish infantry. The arrival of the Spanish forces in Kinsale is thus related in the "Annals of the Four Masters":—"The place at which they put in was the harbour of Kinsale, at the mouth of the Green River (Glass linn), of Bandon, on the confines of Courcies country. On their arrival at Kinsale they took to themselves the fortification, shelter, defence and maintenance of the town from the inhabitants who occupied them till then. They quartered their gentlemen captains and auxiliaries throughout the habitations of wood and stone which were in the town. They conveyed from their ships into the town their stores of viands and drink, powder, lead, &c., then sent their ships back to their own country; they planted great guns on every point on which they thought the enemy would approach them; they appointed guards who should be relieved at regular hours, for they were very sure that the Lord Justice would come to attack them with his army."

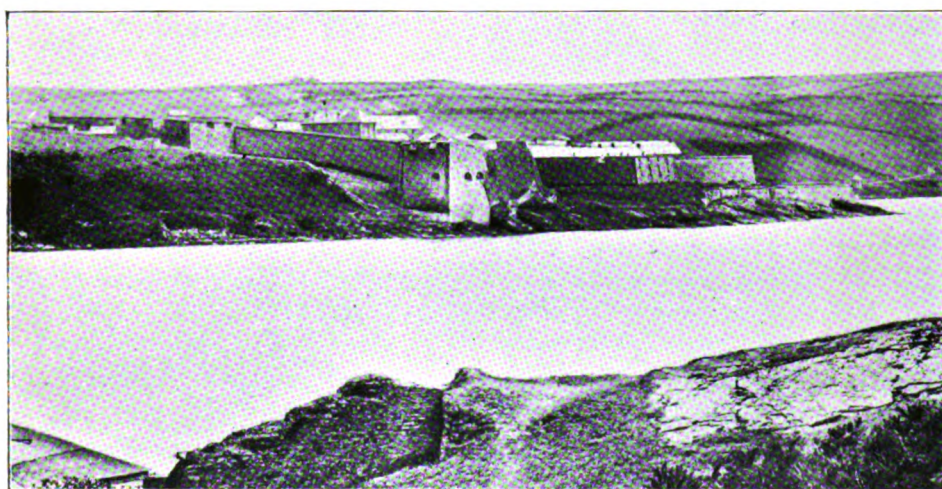
The Spanish occupation of Kinsale lasted from 23rd of September, 1601, to 2nd January, 1602, a period of over three months, during which time they were besieged by a force of at least 15,000 men, besides the Queen's fleet which occupied the harbour.

When the miserable nature of the town's defences, of which as we have seen the burgesses so often made moan to the Government, is considered, the fact that such defences were dominated by high hills on every side, and that from the water the Queen's ships were in a position to bombard the place night and day, the evidence appears very strongly in favour of the correctness of Mr. Standish O'Grady's opinion of Don Juan's defence as being "the most brilliant example of combined pluck, skill, and endurance in Irish history."

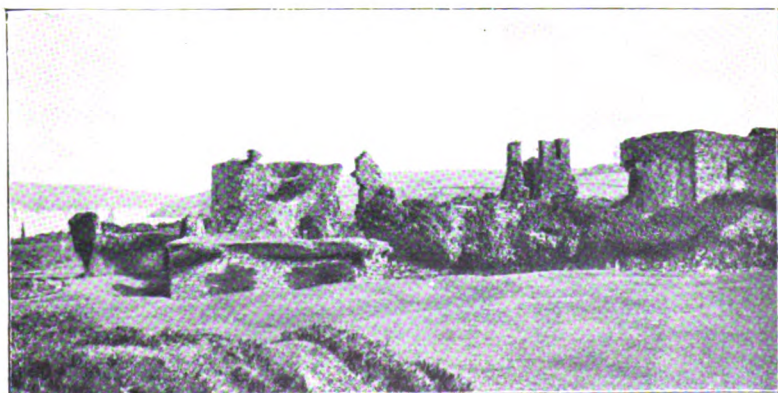
Anyone acquainted with the present day aspect of the town during the winter months can readily picture the gloom and horror of the position of its defenders fresh from the sunny land of Spain. The almost incessant rain and fog of these months, the narrow ill-paved streets, dark as Erebus, the few hours of daylight, the deep depression of the position dominated by dark frowning cliffs, add to all this the tension of fighting day and night with an enemy in overwhelming force, all combined to render the task of the Spaniards a heroic one, and right gallantly they appear to have performed it. They had placed a garrison in Rincurran Castle, which was situated where Charles Fort now stands on the eastern side of the outer harbour, about two miles from the town by land and about one mile by water. This was at once cut off from all communication by land or water with the main force of the defenders within the town, and though vigorously besieged held out for over six weeks.



KINSALE TOWN HARBOUR.



CHARLES FORT, KINSALE.



CASTLE PARK FORT, KINSALE.

Another garrison was placed by the Spaniards in Castle Park, which is situate on the southern side of the inner harbour now known as the Old Fort. This force was also at once besieged from land and sea but held out gallantly until the 20th of November (two months). The main force prolonged their defence to 2nd January following, a notable feature of the siege being the numerous vigorous sorties made by the besieged.

I find in Dr. Caulfield's *Annals* a curious record of an attack by the besiegers on the Spaniards in Castle-ni-Park which vividly recalls the romantic ardour of the Elizabethan days. "1601. Some of the Queen's ships began to play upon Castle-ny-Park, but the weather being stormy the ordnance could not be landed, but the 17th being Her Majesty's coronation, being intended to be solemnised with some extraordinary adventure if the weather suffered, the Sergeant-Major and Captain Bodley with some 400 foot were sent at night when the storm abated to see if it could be carried with the pick axe, but the engine not being strong, and they within the Castle having store of very great stones on the top, tumbled it down and brake it so they returned with loss."

The strangest part of the siege of Kinsale is that most of the fighting against the Spanish was done by Irishmen in the Queen's forces. The veteran army of Connaught, all Irishmen, under the Earl of Clanricarde, composed the flower of England's forces. The clan system, in which communal interests were often preferred to the national welfare, is responsible for this. Mr. Standish O'Grady says that "Mountjoy got no fighting out of his English soldiers." "They were (he says) wretched material to begin with, pressed men and beggars and gaol-birds, and when they arrived at Kinsale either fell sick and died or ran away." The positions occupied by the English forces are easily located at the present day. Their encampment at the beginning of the siege was at foot of the hill of Knockrobbin, a little over a mile distant from the town, now the country seat of Mrs. Colonel Daly. After a month of the siege the English forces drew nearer and encamped on a hill on the north side before Kinsale called the Spittle, "about a musquet shot from the town." This hill has been ever since, and is at the present day, known as "Camp Hill;" and is situate about a stone's throw north of the present railway terminus.

There is a very interesting connection between the Battle of Kinsale and the foundation of the Trinity College library. "We find it recorded that Her Majesty's army to commemorate their victory subscribed the sum of £1,800 from the arrears of their pay to buy books to furnish the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and committed the sum of £1,800 to Dr. Luke Chaloner and Mr. James Usher to buy books, for which purpose

they went to London. And it was somewhat remarkable, says Dr. Parr, that at this time, 1603, when the said persons were in London about the laying out of this money in books they there met Sir Thomas Bodley buying books for his newly-erected library in Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them on this occasion helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten, so that the famous Bodleyan library at Oxford and that of Dublin began together."

The visitors to Trinity College library will observe this fact commemorated by a large painting representing the Battle of Kinsale over the stairs leading to the library, with foot note setting forth the above-mentioned history of its institution. ⁽¹⁾

The great fort at Castle Park, near the town of Kinsale, was begun 15th February, 1601, and so continued until 12th October, 1604. This fort is now in ruins, but is one of the most interesting and picturesque objects in the county. It is in a delightful situation, facing the town on the little promontary dividing the inner from the outer harbour. All that remains of it now is the citadel in the centre of the fort, which is daily crumbling to pieces, assisted by the careless hands of vandals, and a high earthen rampart surrounding the fort, about a quarter of mile in circumference.

Among the many vicissitudes of this township was the fact that during the struggle of Charles I. with the Parliament, Prince Rupert put into Kinsale in 1648 with 16 frigates, where he was blockaded by the fleet of the Parliament.

In 1670 the foundation of Charles Fort was laid by the Earl of Orrery, and the work undertaken with all possible diligence and despatch. The fort was capable of receiving 200 guns, and its erection cost £80,000. It is at the present day obsolete as a fort for artillery, and is now occupied by the militia staff and by a detachment from the Kinsale garrison. It is delightfully situated on the eastern side of the outer harbour, about two miles from the town.

James II. landed at Kinsale on the 12th March, 1689, with Count Luzon and the Marquis de Levy and a number of French troops, and was received with every demonstration of joy.

The Kinsale colonists do not seem to have been at the time infected with the anti-Catholic virus which then prevailed in England, and proved

(1) An illustration is taken from an engraving of this picture through the very kind offices of Mr. Dix, of Dublin, one of our members. The two small illustrations are from photos by Mr. Wm. Neville. To the kind courtesy of the Rev. Editor of the "Mungret Annual," are due the other three illustrations, the blocks of which having been lent by him.

true to their traditional policy of unswerving loyalty to the reigning monarch. A presentment in the Council book of the Corporation of this date sets forth :—" We present that £420 be raised to be paid to George Crofts, Esq., who is forthwith to furnish the French fleet with 50 fat oxen and 400 fat wethers as a small acknowledgment of the universal thanks due to them from this kingdom in general for transporting His Majesty thither, but from us more particularly, we having the first blessing of His Majesty's presence in this country, for which we and our posterity will ever praise God."

It was rather unwise for the Kinsale Corporation to speak for posterity, as events proved. As Kinsale had the "first blessing of His Majesty's presence," so also had they the last blessing of that same presence, for after the defeat at the Boyne James embarked from Kinsale on a French frigate on July 9th, 1690.

In September, 1690, the last of the great Williamite battles in Ireland was fought at Kinsale, and the adherents of James opposed a desperate resistance to the Williamite army under that grim commander "Malbrouk" (Marlborough). The scene of this engagement was Ringrone Castle (of which one wall only now remains), on the southern side of the Bandon river and the fort at Castle Park, or, as it has since been sometimes called, "James Fort." As the Kinsale Corporators were fervently loyal to James, so on William's victorious succession they proved equally loyal to William and the policy of which William was the head; for we find under date 3rd October, 1692, "by a presentment previously made that no Papist be made free nor keep open shop within this Corporation, we present Mr. James Young and Mr. Edward Roche for same, that they shall not keep open shop or retail goods until they shall have taken the oaths, and that no Protestant shall deal with any Papists on penalty of being disfranchised." Also under date of 26th September, 1690, the following :—"Whereas, by the great mercy of Almighty God and His Majesty's victorious arms, the Protestants of this Corporation were delivered out of the hands and power of their implacable enemies of the Roman Catholic persuasion on the 29th September, 1690, we, in commemoration of the said mercy and deliverance, do present that said 29th September for the future may be observed yearly in this Corporation as a day of public rejoicings by making bon-fires, illuminations and other marks and demonstrations of joy as are usual on such occasions, and that a rate for the purpose may be entered on the records of this Corporation for a perpetual remembrance of the same."

The published extracts from the court books of "Ye town of Kinsale" from the year 1653 show the prevalence of English names and the almost total absence of Irish cognomens. For example :—Richard

Cassen, Jim Lightford, Robert Best, A. Allen, Wm. Harine, Peter Harfoord, George Yard, John Snary, Matt Band, Wm. Ballard, Geo. Battes, Wm. Slyman, Richard Sawell, John Suxbury, Walter Compton, Wm. Usher, Richard Rawlins, Goody Cooke, Amos Breacher, Richard Snow, Ralph Blightman, Nicholas Blenkinsopp, John Lush, Humphry Woolcock, Richard Reeves, Thos. Hodskisse. The following entry emphasises the fact of the almost exclusively English character of this southern Irish town—"22nd April, 1661. Agreed that £40 shall be issued out of the town stock for the supply of the agents in their expenses and journey to Dublin in obtaining a confirmation of the contract for the escheated houses and lands and opposing the Irish in their claims, the agents rendering an account how the money was disbursed."

In the next entry quoted we have a striking example of justice's justice of that period. "8th October, 1666. Morgan Swinny having lain long in the Marshalsea for filching money scil 2/6 from his master, John Lockwell, is on this day by order of the Sovereign adjudged to be whipped on Saturday next quite through the town, he having confessed the fact."

The following presentment, under date 3rd October, 1726, deserves the attention of the present dispensers of summary jurisdiction.

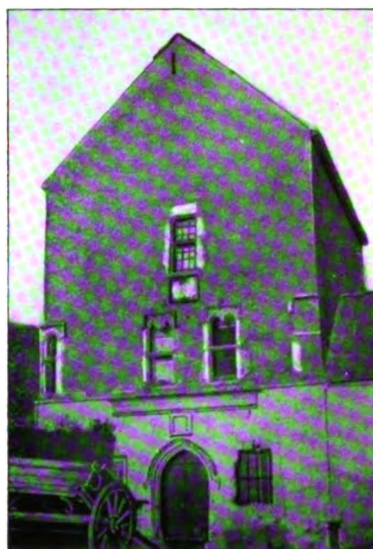
"We present that an Exalting Chair be made and set up in the market place for the punishment of shrews, scolding women, and other disorderly persons."

The following is "an account of moneys disbursed for the Corporation's use upon the day of proclaiming His Majesty Charles II. King of England, etc., and other necessary moneys expended in order thereunto."

Imprimis—Paid to footmen for going to Cork and to several high constables in the adjacent baronies	...	£0	3	6
Item—To the ringers of the bells	...	0	4	6
Item—For 1 doz. great earthen pots	...	0	2	0
Item—For 1 doz. of cans, 2 ditto of horns, portrages of the wines tappes and kennels	...	0	10	2
Item—J. Martin for 2 barrels of beer	...	1	6	0
Item—A. Stawell for 2 hogsheads of wine	...	8	10	0
Item—J. Stepney, to trumpeters and gifts to gunners	...	1	2	6
Item—Paid David Rewe for altering the armes in the maces	...	0	9	0
Item—Due to Mr. Calfe for canvass for making the King's arms	...	0	8	4
Item—Paid Mr. G. Nicholson due for sarcenet for the trumpet banners, and to Poynes for his works therein		1	10	0



RINGRONE CASTLE.



FRENCH PRISON, KINSALE.



SIEGE OF KINSALE, 1601-2.

Item—J. Winter due for 11 gals. of sack ...	...	1	18	6
Item—Due to Capt. Marten for 2½ barrels of coals, boatage and portage of muskets, powder, bullets, and match ...	...	0	10	6
				£16 12 0

That the Corporation were rather fond of dining themselves well I find in a presentment of 6th October, 1729: "That the Sovereign have £60 for his salary this year, and £5 in consideration of his giving an entertainment at Dunderrow Green, all Sovereigns hereafter to give their dinners at said Green, according to ancient custom." This function seems to have been akin to the Cork Corporation's triennial function of Throwing the Dart, which Mr. Bushe, K.C., on one occasion so wittily described as "The Corkonian Bridal of the Sea."

It is interesting to learn that about the close of the 17th Century a number of trade guilds existed in the town, and included barber-chyrurgions, butchers, weavers and collerers, taylors, brogue-makers, shoemakers and curriers, stonelayers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, silversmiths, cutlers, glaziers, braziers, bakers.

There was besides an important navy-yard established during the Williamite wars, at which were employed a commissioner at a salary of £500, 1st clerk at a salary of £50, 2nd clerk at a salary of £30, clerk of the cheque £100, master builder £100, clerk £30, clerk of survey £60, storekeeper £60, boatswain £50. In the victualling office—agent £100, clerk £30. In the sick and wounded office—agent £50, marshal £50, surgeon £200, turnkey £30. (Mem.—The prisoners spent several hundred pounds per annum). Ordnance office—storekeeper £60, prize office agent £50. The yard employed about 60 carpenters, joiners and labourers constantly at work, besides ropemakers, blacksmiths, block-makers. The victualling office employed brewers, bakers, butchers maltsters, coopers, lightermen, and a great many labourers, and also several blacksmiths, coopers and carpenters.

It is evident that Kinsale at this period enjoyed a large measure of prosperity. It was, however, a prosperity which had a very sandy foundation, in the fact that its continuance mainly depended upon the existence of war, as was subsequently only too well proved; the brief prosperity of the town, dependent so much on naval and military activity, dwindled away with the establishment of peace.

It enjoyed another brief period of prosperity about 40 or 50 years ago when it had a virtual monopoly of the great spring mackerel fishery,

when English, French, and Manx boats resorted to the harbour in vast numbers, and enormous takes of mackerel were matters of daily occurrence. Of late years the fishing has extended right round the entire western coast, and the share of Kinsale in the trade is only that of one among a large number of stations.

It ought to be the duty of the Board of Works to put in force in Kinsale the provisions of the Ancient Monuments' Protection Act, and to safeguard the many historic monuments existing in its immediate neighbourhood, but which are gradually disappearing. An ancient building in Cork Street, which was at one time known as "the French Prison," ⁽²⁾ possessing the most beautifully cut doorways and windows, is at the present moment being used as a stable and cowshed.

The quaint distinctive characteristics of Kinsale as a non-Irish colony are gradually disappearing. There still, however, remain, particularly among the fishing folk, traces of English and foreign descent in their names, idioms and appearance. There are yet among them such names as Arnopp, Fives, Gimlett, Goldspring, Alcock, Newman, Steadwell, Conjoyce, Veakins, Farley, Stapleton, Whitlaw, Masterton, Gorry, Allen, Greenway, Dent, Nugent, some of which appear to denote a Huguenot origin.

⁽²⁾ Lecky's "England in the Eighteenth Century," vol. 2, page 358, furnishes the following reference to the French Prison at Kinsale, an illustration of which is given herewith:—"At Kinsale there was a great establishment for French prisoners of war, which appears to have exhibited every kind of shameful irregularity. In 1710 one of its directors complained that the prison was so bad and that the sentinels were so corrupt that ten, twenty, even thirty men sometimes escaped in a month or six weeks. On the other hand Lord Inchiquin, having a few months later investigated the condition of the prison, reported to the Lord Lieutenant that the conduct of the officers in charge of it was such 'that several hundreds of the poor wretches perished in prison for want of those necessaries that the Queen's allowance was very sufficient to have supplied them with, that the bread given them a hungry boy could not eat, that their meat was little better, in great scarcity, and not half boiled,' 'that no proper necessaries were allowed for the sick,' and that 'sick and well lay promiscuously together crowded in dirty cellars which were hardly ever cleaned out.' In 1747 a fearful catastrophe took place at Kinsale, when the prison having accidentally caught fire no less than fifty-four unhappy Frenchmen perished in the flames."

CASTLEHAVEN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

By JAMES M. BURKE, B.A., B.L.



THE Parish of Castlehaven in the Diocese of Ross and Barony E.D.W. Carbery, was formerly called Glenbarrahane, i.e., *ḡleann Beairéáin* (the glen of St. Barrahane). In a Papal document of 1199 it is written Glenberchin; in the Royal Visitation Book of 1615 it is called Glenbarrahane. Bearchan, the patron saint of the parish, is usually identified with the great prophet Bearchan Mac De. The name is found in three other townlands of the County Cork, viz.:—Curryvarrahane, parish of Ballymodan; Lickbarrahane, parish of Kilnamanagh, and Kilbarrahane, parish of Rooskeen.

Bearchan is seemingly a Lugadian name. In the Genealogy of Corca Laidhe we find together the pedigrees of Conall, Bearchan and Ceallach, which come immediately after the pedigree of Saint Fachtna (v. "Celtic Miscellany," pp. 46-49). Conall is probably the St. Conall who is said to have succeeded St. Fachtna as Bishop of Ross. From the context it is to be assumed that Bearchan was also an ecclesiastic. The pedigree states that he was great grandson of Conall Claen. In another part of the Genealogy we read that this Conall Claen had five sons to the west of Dor (or Glandore). Castlehaven is just to the west of Glandore, so it may be inferred the Bearchan mentioned in the Genealogy is the patron of Castlehaven.

Ancient Proprietors.—In the Genealogy of Corca Laidhe we read that "The Country of O'Gillamichil extends from Feith-na-h-imghona to Ceann-mara; and from Beann-Sidhain to Beal-atha-Seamann. These are its hereditary leaders, viz.:—O *ḡuibéarú* (Doorty); O *ḡunláiḡ* (Dowling, Doolan); O *ḡ-Óḡáin* (Hogan); O *ḡuibéáḡin* (Duggan); *Ua ḡeiceirúḡ*; *Ua ḡiabáin* (Keevan); *Ua ḡeairéáḡ*; *Ua Buááḡ*; *Ua ḡonḡáin* (Mangan, Mongan); *Ua ḡoiré* (Durk); *Ua ḡoéla* (Mohilly); *Ua ḡaileááin*; *Ua ḡéáin*; *Ua Baḡin* (Barr), and *Ua Rorḡa*. Of this territory was the man who for his means was the most hospitable and bountiful that ever came to our knowledge of this tribe, namely, the representative of Bearchan, the Great Vicar O'Gillamichil, who was usually called 'Open Purse.'"

The country of the O'Gillamichel included the present parish of Castlehaven. I am unable to identify *Féiré na ḡ-imḡona* (boggy trench of the murder), but the Genealogy states that it was west of *ḡrúḡ Omḡa*

(i.e., strand of the oak), now called Tragumina Bay, the western limit of Castlehaven parish. Dr. John O'Donovan says, *Ceann Mhara* (head of the sea) is the village of Leap which lies at the head of Glandore Harbour. I think it is the pretty inlet at the head of Castlehaven Harbour, now called *Péicín na Mhara* (little point of the sea), which forms the eastern limit of Castlehaven parish. In fact there can be no doubt that this is so, for the Genealogy describes *Ceann Mhara* as the western limit of Myross. Now, Peakeen na Mara is exactly the western boundary of Myross, and Leap is not in Myross at all, but to the north-east of it.

Beann Síodáin (peak of fairy mound) is Beenteeane (*Beann τ-Σιόάιν*) in Farrenconner, parish of Castlehaven. The northern limit *Béal áta reamán* I cannot identify. The Rev. Mr. Quarry conjectures that it is a ford on the river Sawenose which is in the parish of Caheragh. I venture to think it was much further north, and for this reason that two of the families settled in the district were the *Ua Buadáin* and the *Ua Mhonnáin*. Ballyvoige (*Baile uí Bhuadáin*), parish of Desertserges, commemorates the former, while Cloonties, parish of Fanlobbus, formerly called *Cluainne uí Mhonnáin* (O'Mangan's meadows) commemorates the latter.

Proprietors in Queen Elizabeth's Time.—Moneyvollihane, Downeen, Raheen, and Killaderry were attached to MacCarthy Reagh's castle at Gortnaclohy (parish of Creagh); while Farrenagilla, Bloed, Glannageel, Rea, Bawnacollapy belonged to the Clan Teige Eillen McCarthys; and Adrigole, Aghills, Smorane and Lettertínlis belonged to the Clann Dermot McCarthys.

The O'Donovans seem to have held Gortbrack and Ballycane. The rest belonged to a branch of the O'Driscolls.

Castles.—Castlehaven Castle which belonged to the O'Driscolls stands on the edge of Castlehaven beach. Baltimore, Castlehaven, and Berehaven were regarded as the most important harbours in the west of the County Cork in Queen Elizabeth's time. In 1601 this castle was held by Donogh O'Driscoll and his brothers. Donogh was the grandson of Finghin O'Driscoll, who was uncle of Sir Fineen O'Driscoll, the then Lord of Collymore. Shortly after the arrival of the Spanish commander Don Juan D'Aquila at Kinsale, Zubiaur, his naval colleague, put in at Castlehaven with seven ships. The O'Driscolls forthwith delivered this castle to the Spaniards, who proceeded to munition and fortify it. "For the guard of these places Don Juan assigned that 100 of the late supplies should remain at Castle-Haven with a magazine of victualls and munition, and eight pieces of Ordnance" (v. "Pac. Hib." book ii. c. 18).



CASTLEHAVEN.



REMAINS OF CASTLETOWNSHEND.

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Shortly afterwards Sir Richard Levison, who commanded the Queen's fleet at Kinsale, proceeded to Castlehaven with six warships. A hot encounter took place, and according to the "*Pacata Hibernia*" book ii. c. 19), the Spaniards were utterly defeated, one of their ships was sunk and three others driven on the rocks. After obtaining this signal victory the Admiral was anxious to return to Kinsale, but contrary winds kept him in the harbour for twenty-four hours, during which the Spaniards kept up a continuous fire which caused "great danger and little loss." On the night of the 8th Dec. (old style) Levison left Castlehaven Harbour.

Philip O'Sullivan Beare gives a different account of this engagement. He says that his uncle, O'Sullivan Beare, who was then in Bantry, came to Zubiaur's aid with 500 men; O'Driscoll More, O'Donovan, and the McCarthys also joined him. The Spaniards vehemently attacked the English fleet. Sixty Englishmen who attempted to spoil the corn-fields were cut to pieces. At the first favourable wind Levison quitted the harbour having lost 575 men. On the Irish side one (a relative of Zubiaur) was killed and two (one Irish and one Spaniard) were wounded ("Catholic History," tom. iii., lib. vi.).

After the battle of Kinsale Red Hugh O'Donnell proceeded to Spain to seek further aid from the Spanish king. The Four Masters thus chronicle his departure. "A.D. 1602. On the 6th of January O'Donnell with his heroes took shipping at Cuan-an-Chaislein." Cuan an éaisleáin (now Cuan an éaisleáin), which the Spaniards called Porto Castello and O'Sullivan Beare latinizes into Portu Castellum, is of course Castlehaven. It was in Zubiaur's ships that Red Hugh O'Donnell sailed thence for Spain. "The 8th and 20th of December [old style] information was brought that Pedro Zubiaur, who was, as it is said, a great commander of the Spanish fleet that came to Kinsale, was lately landed at Castlehaven, and hearing of Tyrone's overthrow made no stay but set sail for Spain, carrying with him O'Donnell, Redmond Burke, and Hugh Mostian."—"Pacata Hibernia."

Father Mooney in his account of the Franciscan Monasteries, gives a very interesting character sketch of Red Hugh. In Father Meehan's "*Irish Franciscan Monasteries*," Father Mooney is represented as saying, "I was the last to kiss Red Hugh's hand on the beach of Castlehaven."

One of the articles of Don Juan's surrender was that the Spaniards should give up Castlehaven to Carew, and Captain Harvey was dispatched to get possession of the castle. Before Harvey's arrival Donogh O'Driscoll had however contrived to take possession of it "by a sleight." The Spaniards were preparing to undermine the castle with a view to

re-capturing it, when Harvey arrived, "whereupon O'Driscoll surrendered it upon a composition to depart in safetie" ("Pac. Hib.").

At the Myross side of Castlehaven Harbour, near Reen or Galleon Point, are several remains of the entrenchments thrown up by the Spaniards, from which they bombarded a ship of Admiral Levison's that went aground there, from which circumstance the place was called Galleon Point. Near by are also mounds of earth beneath which were buried the Spaniards who were killed. Here also are remains still called Spanish Ovens, which they used for culinary purposes, consisting of a deep pit surrounded by a circular wall.

After the conclusion of the war, Castlehaven was granted to George Touchet, Lord Audley, who was created Earl of Castlehaven in 1616. Found guilty of abominable crimes, he was executed in England in 1631. The report of his trial will be found in the third volume of Cobbett's State Trials.

A Dowager Countess of Castlehaven was living in this castle in Bishop Dive Downes' time. The Audley Estates were sold in the Incumbered Estates' Court in 1851.

Lettertynlis Castle. Smith says that this castle belonged to the McCarthys. It was probably held by the Clan Dermot branch of that sept. Returning from the siege of Dunboy, Carew, on June 28th, 1602, captured Lettertynlis Castle, which was then held by Conor, son of Sir Fineen O'Driscoll. "After the souldiers had made pillage of the goods, wee burned and destroyed the castle and stone hall, and rode thence to Tymolagg" ("Pac. Hib.," p. 580). Only the mere site of the castle now remains, about two miles distance from Castlehaven Castle.

In the winter of 1855 a large "school" of whales invaded Castlehaven Harbour, several of which were killed by the natives.

Castle Townshend. According to Smith this village was anciently called Sleughleigh. It takes its present name from Colonel Richard Townshend, an officer of the Long Parliament, who rendered great service to Cromwell. Within the demesne are the ruins of the castle which he is said to have built.

Smith relates that in 1690, during the Jacobite War, "five hundred of the rebels under young Colonel O'Driscoll, attempted to burn the mansion house of Castletownshend in West Carbery; but they missed of their aim, and were so well received by the garrison, consisting of about 35 men, that 12 of them dropped upon the first volley, and under a second attack, O'Driscoll, Captain Teige Donovan, Captain Croneen, and about 30 others were slain, and so many more were wounded that they were forced to retire with loss and shame."

"In this attack," says Story, "one Captain Mac Ronaine, with drawn

sword endeavoured to hinder his men's retreat, but he being killed they got away. Several of them had bundles of straw on their breasts to resist the shot, but notwithstanding they were killed on the spot." The mansion house was afterwards captured by Mac Fineen O'Driscoll, and subsequently re-captured by Colonel Culliford.

A short distance from the castle is situated the parish graveyard in a secluded glen. In the graveyard are the remains of a chapel, which is said to have been St. Barrahan's, and near by is his holy well.

The castle opposite Castlehaven, viz. :—*Raheen* (Raheen), is in the parish of Myross. It belonged to the Clancahill O'Donovans, whose district was divided into (1) the Manor of Castle Donovan, (2) the Manor of Rahyne. The nuncupative will of O'Donovan of Rahine, 1629, is still extant. He bequeaths his body to be buried in Timoleague Abbey.

Local Names and Antiquities. Ardgeehane, *Ártho Sáoṫáin*, hill of the breeze; Adrigole, *Ḑarḑáin ḑá ṡabáil*, between two (river) forks; Burryroe, *Borriarṑe ruarṑ*, red ridges; Bawnishal, *Bán ṡreal*, low-lying field; Ballycahane, *Báil' uṡ Cárṑáin*, O'Kane's land; Cullinagh, *Cuillṑiṡṡeác*, holly-wood; Drishane, *Ḑriṡeán*, bramble place.

Farranagilla. In the McCarthy Reagh Inquisition of 1636, this is written Farran-mac-gully-michil, while in the Copinger grants it is Farrangilleevihil, i.e., *Ḑeapánn uṡ ṡollamṡicil*, O'Gillamichael's land.

Farranconner, *Ḑeapánn Conṑobáin*, Conogher's land; Farrandaw, *Ḑeapánn Ḑáibṑrṑ*, David's land; Fahoura, *Ḑáirṑe iṡṑarṑ*, exercise green of the yew tree; Forenaught, *Ḑóirṑoṑṑ*, cold bare land; Glasheenaulin, *ṡláirṡin ḑluirṡin*, beautiful streamlet; Yokane, *ṡeocán*, a neck of land; Reendacussane, *Riṡṡ ḑa cuarán*, headland of two covelets; Gorteenaloman, *ṡoirṑṑin ṡa lomán*, little field of the stripped trees (or of the ensigns); Crosslea, *Cṑor liat* (grey cross) or *Cṑor rliṡe*, a by-road; Gortbrack, *ṡoirṑ bṑeác*, speckled field; Gortacrossig, *ṡoirṑ ḑ' ḑiṑarṑṡ*. I am informed by Canon Lyons that *Cṑorṑ* was applied to a buffoon who went around on feast days wearing a cross and publishing mock sentences of excommunication.

Lettertinlis, Lettertánlis or Letter, is probably *leṡṑin ḑ' ṑ-ṑeán* (or *ṑ-ṑiṡṡ*) *liṡ*, marshy slope of the old lios.

Knockdruma, *Cṑoc ṑṑomṑa*, hill of the ridge. Here are the splendid remains of an extensive *cáirṑin* or *cáirṑeal*. The circumvallating wall is nearly 320 feet in circumference, 10 feet thick, and eight feet broad. On the eastern side of the enclosure is a pillar-stone with a cross engraved on it. Near the south-western angle are three semi-subterranean chambers, hewn out of the solid rock, and communicating with each other by means of narrow circular apertures. In the centre are

the remains of what appears to have been a *clóchan* (bee-hived shape stone house).

This *cahir* must have been the residence of some Lugadian chieftain. Miss Stokes describes these huge stone fortresses in her "Early Christian Art," part ii. pp. 33-38. "They may have been in existence two centuries before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland; but at all events, they appear to have continued in use after the introduction of Christianity, and many instances are recorded in the 'Lives of the Saints' of a king or chieftain on his conversion to Christianity offering to God his *óin* or fortress, so that the missionary and his followers might erect their little cells and oratory within the area of the amphitheatre" (p. 37).

The pillar-stone with the cross engraved on it leads to the belief that a monastic cell was also erected at Knockdroma. It perhaps marks the grave or bed of some missionary.

Over the roof of one of the semi-subteranean chambers is a ventilating hole. This leads one to infer that these chambers were probably used as winter retreats. There is also a rude kind of ventilating shaft at the western end.

The remains of the *clochan* to which I have referred are quite close to the entrance to these chambers, and everything indicates that they were used in connection with each other. These chambers may have also been used as granaries and kitchens.

Brade. We often find the word *Braí* in connection with hills, as *Braí Albán* in Scotland. The Four Masters (anno 1586) mention a mountain called *Braí ríab* (now Brawleeve, *Braí ríab*). [In O'Donovan's grants Brade is written Bra.] It is perhaps the same word as *Braí* (neck, breast, gorge).

In this townland is a ruined little church called "white church," and a pretty little graveyard, where the Jervoises and Powells are buried.

There are several lakes in this district, such as Loch Banousal (*Beán uasal*, a lady); Doolough, (*Dub loch*, black lake), and Aghills. The latter is said to be so-called from *ajéil*, which is stated to be the Irish for a species of fresh-water eel found in this lake. Shell-fish and wrinkles are also mentioned as having been found there. There is a local saying:

"*Dá loch deus na h-ajéillí
Aisur dub loch an t-Sneáileáin.*"

"The twelve lakes of Aghills,
And the black lake of Shreelane."

Dr. Joyce refers Aghills to *Eócoil* (a yew wood). Canon Lyons suggests it is cognate with the Lat. *collis*. If so, it is same root as English *hill* and German *huegel*.

In Lettertínlis is Lough na Luracann (loc na luacnaíhán). The luricawn, leprechaun, cluricawn or Loghrey-man is well-known to folklorists. His red cap and Liliputian pipe are familiar to old peasants. I was gravely informed a few weeks ago that the luricawns and the *mhá ríde* had now all left Ireland.

In Castletownshend are, what is called Nelson's monument, a pile of stones which was erected to commemorate the battle of Trafalgar by some mariners belonging to a war sloop which was stationed in Castletownshend at the time of Nelson's victory, and Swift's tower, where the Dean is said to have written his "*Carberiæ Rupes*."

In Gortbrack a great murder was committed during the Cromwellian wars, the details of which are to be found in McCarthy's "*History of the McCarthys of Gleannachroim*."

The Ordnance Map marks the disused graveyard of Kilcloonagh in Bawnishal. Now, a Papal document of 1199 mentions a parish of Cluainechi (Cluain eic) between Glenbarrahane and Aughadown. This may be the place. A holy well is marked in Crosslea. This probably explains the name.

In Scobawn (Scóit bán, white flower) are Portaduna (Port a dúinaió, landing-place of the Dun), and Lisnacaheraghmore (lior na caéarac mhóir, the lis of the big cahir). It was doubtless the cattle garth of the Caher of Knockdroma.

Near Toe Head (Toe, Tuat, tribal land) are Duneendermotmore; Tranadough (Tráíð na tuiac, strand of the sand heaps), and St. Bartholomew's well. At Toe Head a great tithe riot took place in 1823, and several lives were lost.

Among the inlets of the sea are: Coosnagoloor (Cuair na 3-colúir, Pigeon Cove); Coosnagroghoge (Cuair na 3-ciuóðóð, Pollock Cove); Coosnamarc (Cuair na m bairc, Boat Cove).

Smorane, this word is said to be derived from Smóráh (burnt land). Others refer it to Smúráh (which correctly represents the word as pronounced by the people), the name applied to water impregnated with oxide of iron.

There are several place-names here which I cannot explain, such as Lisarankin (also called Lisarohane), Bluid, Killahangal, Farrandeligeen, Moneyvollihane, etc.

Bluid. The Four Masters (anno 1598) mentions uí m-Bloir, which was held by some Dalcassian sept, and is still the name of a deanery in East Clare. Dr. O'Brien says it was the old name of the Barony of Lower Ormond in Tipperary. It looks the same word as Bluid.

Farrandeligeen may be Feanáih oeilíh, land of little thorns, and Moneyvollihane, Muih' a' móláih, owl's thicket.

Horse Island seems to have been formerly used as a cemetery. The practice of burying the dead in islands near the coast seems to have largely prevailed formerly. The Skeams Islands and Low Island (off Myross) were similarly used.

About 150 years ago there was a linen manufactory at Killahangal. Dr. John O'Donovan writes this name as *Siolla h-angal*. *Siolla* (which originally means a servant) enters into many Irish surnames, such as Gillmichael (servant of St. Michael), Gillmurry (servant of Mary), Gillchrist (servant of Christ), Mac Gilla Patrick (Fitzpatrick) (servant of St. Patrick), etc., etc.

In Lettertinlis, the O.S. marks Lisfahy (probably Fahy's garth). *Fathach* was a common name of the O'Driscolls, an offshoot of whom were called the *Clann Fathach*. From the McCarthy Reagh Inquisition we learn that part of Collybeg (conterminous with the present parish of Aughadown, and held by a younger branch of the O'Driscolls), was called Slught-Fahy (i.e. *Slucht Fathach*, race of Fathadh).

When Mathew O'Finn was Bishop of Ross (1309-1331) he recovered some of the diocesan property, which was wrongfully withheld by Barrett and Carew. From the latter he recovered 150 acres of wood and 150 acres of pasturage in Fornath, Corkbeg, Tyrofynachta and Knockhanly. The first two seem to be identical with Forenaught and Currabeg, neighbouring townlands in the parish of Castlehaven.

Rea is *Rea*, a mountain flat, and Bawnagolluppy is *Bádh na 3 colbáic*, the enclosure of the three year old heifers.

NOTES.

Many, in fact most, of the tribe-names mentioned in the Genealogy of Corca Laidhe as occupiers of O'Gillamichael's land have become extinct. *Ua Weiscerth* is probably still preserved in Mac Eady or Eady, a surname that still survives in West Cork. *Ua Buadhach* survives as a nick-name of some families of the O'Sullivans. *Ua Ceartach* (O'Carty) which is entirely distinct from *Mac Cártach* (MacCarthy) is also obsolete. It is probably preserved in Carty's Island in Roaring Water Bay, also in Cloontycarty (*Cluainne uí Ceartach*, O'Carty's meadows) near Macroom.

The name Dorc was preserved in Twovintirrydurk (i.e., tribal land of the O'Dorc people), a district mentioned in the McCarthy Reagh Inquisition.

In Carew's account of his march to Dunboy we read:—"The 26th (April 1602) we departed Rosse over the Leape to Glanbrean (Glenbarrahane) where we encamped, and I went to Castlehaven to vewe the castle and harbor, not removing Captain Gawen Harvey's company (which had the guard hereof), and the same night the Lord Barry and the White Knight sent out a part of men to the Downynge (The Downings, par. of Ross), which was possessed by the rebles, who predeed the town and kyllled one of the ward."

"Great O'Donyvane, as the Irish call him, whose father was a notorious reble, doth much spoyle about the Leape, Castlehaven, Bantry, etc."—(Letter of Rev. Urban Vigers, dated July, 1642. "Cork H. & A. Jour.," July, 1896.)

THE MAMMOTH CAVES OF CASTLEPOOK,

NEAR DONERAILE.

By ROBERT W. EVANS, LL.B., B.L.



considerable public attention has been drawn to the Castlepook Caves (which are situated on the estate of Miss Neligan, about two miles north of Doneraile), owing to the discovery of the remains of Mammoth Hyena and other extinct mammalia on a recent occasion, perhaps a description and plan (as the caves are exceedingly labyrinthine) of these subterranean corridors might be interesting to the readers of the Journal.

About twenty years ago, when a small boy, I first visited these caves, and since that period I have thoroughly explored every portion of them. During our earlier visits my brother and I always carried a line, because a person losing his way amid the intricate network of chambers would have but a small chance of finding it for several hours, during which period his supply of candles would probably run out. However, after the first six or seven visits I found the precaution of using a guiding line unnecessary. While a student at Queen's College, Cork, my friend, Mr. James Porter, B.E., of Bandon, lent me "Dawkins on Cave Hunting," and I came to the conclusion that Castlepook Caves would be ideal bone caverns; especially as I had found several bones in the cave, which, however, as they were lying on the surface I was unable to determine whether they were ancient or modern remains brought in by the foxes which frequent the caverns. I may mention here, for the enlightenment of those who are unacquainted with bone caves, that the bones which are lying on the surface are as a general rule modern bones; while the prehistoric bones lie under the stalagmite floor, or are embedded in the breccia (which is the name given to rubble cemented into a solid mass). The pickaxe which I carried into the caves was not sufficiently powerful to break through the heavy coating of stalagmite where I commenced operations, and I did not endeavour to excavate where the floor was thinner, as I thought that I might be unable to distinguish the prehistoric bones from the remains of the foxes' numerous feasts. This was in 1895, and as I was busy at collegiate studies at the time, I resolved to leave off excavations till I had made a thorough exploration of the cave superficially. However, in the meantime, a greater authority in the person of Mr. R. Ussher, of ornithological fame, came along, and made the discoveries which have rendered the caves famous. From the

æsthetic point of view Mr. Ussher's visit had unfortunate consequences; because—as reptiles spawn when the sun shines—so the labours of Mr. Ussher attracted numerous undesirable visitors to the cave, some of whom imagining that the eminent naturalist was searching for minerals came in thinking to get rich, and seeing the glittering carbonate of lime imagined that the stalactites must be precious, and broke them off by the hundreds.

The most beautiful portion of the cave, Fairyland, when I first visited it several years ago, absolutely surpassed anything I ever saw in its fantastic stalactital grandeur. Now it resembles a journalist's description of Port Arthur after the late memorable siege. The beautiful festoons of pendants, the fantastic stone draperies, no longer exist. The giant stalactite, which I imagined was destined to hang in solitary grandeur for ages, and even the fine stalagmital pillar which, standing in the gloom, reminded one of Lot's wife changed into a column of salt, were broken off and sold by the ignorant barbarians who followed in the wake of Mr. Ussher, who himself deeply deplored the ruin of which he was the unwitting cause.

I shall now proceed to give a short description of the geography of the cave, which will be easily understood by reference to the accompanying plan.

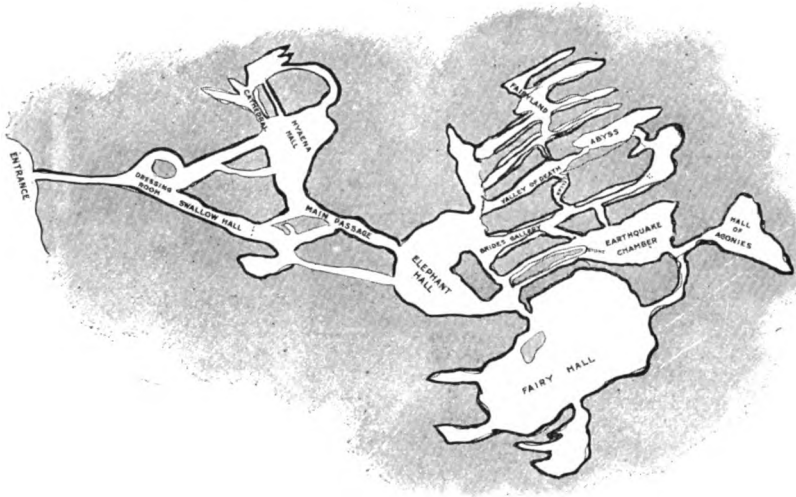
The first few chambers are not very interesting, but mention may be made of the fact that the first remains of hyena which were discovered in Ireland have been unearthed by Mr. Ussher in the Hyena Hall, also down in the Cathedral is a curious little well, representing a baptismal font, and is the only spot in the caves which permanently holds water, though in wet weather a pool some feet deep makes its appearance in the Abyss. Let us now go on to the Reception Room, renamed the Elephant Hall, after Mr. Ussher had found the scapula of a baby mammoth protruding from the earth under the stalagmite floor. From this Hall one can go into several interesting chambers; turning to the right after some awkward tortuous movements, not good for the stiff-backed, the explorer finds himself in the beautiful Fairy Hall, which is the widest chamber in the cave, though not really so high as the corridor-shaped portions of the cavern. From the roof hang countless stalactites, which, with the beautiful blue limestone roof, are now, alas! soiled with the smoky autographs of intrusive and mischievous camp followers. Beyond the Fairy Hall the cave is uninteresting, except as a training ground for football players. One can travel on all fours, sustaining many bruises *en route*, to the Earthquake Chamber and Hall of Agonies—the latter inferno, so-called by Mr. Ussher on account of the excruciating torture which he underwent in endeavouring to con-

duct excavations there. In the Earthquake Chamber is a rocking stone, which must weigh considerably over a ton. Retracing our steps to the Elephant Hall we now start off through the beautiful Bride's Gallery which is the longest, and, with the exception of the sombre Abyss, the highest chamber in the cave. It is over 120 feet long, and is over 20 feet high in the deepest portion, which is near the middle of the gallery. There are two fashions in which one can travel through the gallery, either along the ledges, which remain of the upper floor, or along the lower on terra firma, which is, perhaps, safer. Now let us again to the Elephant Hall and start for Fairyland, which, alas! scarcely deserves the name since the vandals committed the acts to which I have referred. There are (or at least were) three methods of reaching Fairyland. At one time it was extremely difficult to get there, but now comparatively easy. Number one is through a little passage at the left hand corner of the Elephant Hall, and down through the Valley of Death; however, as Mr. Ussher's men in the course of their excavations have dug up the valley, the drop is now too deep to be accomplished with safety, so we will go to the second, and now practically the only way—down through the cellar under the floor of the Bride's Gallery. When Mr. Ussher visited this spot, after seeing it marked in the accompanying plan, he said that he did not conceive how any mortal being could have got down through this tunnel, notwithstanding the fact that my wife, sister, and Miss Thompson, of Harcourt Street, Dublin, accompanied me through the passage, Virgil says, "*Facilis decensus averni.*" But here the descent is purgatorial in the extreme. It was by enlarging this tunnel that Mr. Ussher unwittingly gave the vandals an opportunity of entering Fairyland. The third entrance is by way of the awful sombre Abyss, which I shall now describe. This is the deepest, most remote, and most awe-striking chamber in the cave. The way in from the Valley of Death is now blocked up by the earth thrown up during the recent excavations. There is a kind of passage through an upper tunnel which is scarcely accessible; but I think the only practicable way is now through the Bride's Gallery, and on in the manner of the serpent through a narrow tunnel, where one can hear one's heart beating like the thumping of a piston. When last year I conveyed Mr. Ussher into the Abyss, we were accompanied by Mr. Thompson, of Howth, and a small dog, and the four of us made a queer jumble in the narrow passage leading thereto. After we had made the descent of about 20 feet into the deep gallery we intended to travel along through to the Valley of Death, a journey in which I was accompanied on a former occasion by the above-mentioned ladies. After one gets out of the Abyss (and before he reaches the Valley of Death) he has to go through movements that would do justice to a contortionist, and

which a person has to accomplish before he could believe them possible. Well, when we were approaching near the Valley of Death on the occasion of this visit of Mr. Ussher, I perceived that the way was blocked by the earth thrown up from the other side. We were all three lying on our stomachs, and we had to retreat backward in this fashion until we reached the Abyss. When we got to the ascent at the other end we had to climb up into the upper tunnel, but Mr. Ussher, who is a much older man than Mr. Thompson or myself, found the utmost difficulty in climbing up, and indeed, no wonder, after the positions he had previously to assume, which were most miraculous for a man of his years. He said that he found it impossible to resist the laws of gravitation by climbing up the face of a rock with no support except the pressure of his dorsal muscles against the opposite wall. At length, by the united exertions of the three of us, Mr. Ussher, *sans* shoes or stockings, was got safely to the top. Only that Mr. Ussher is not addicted to strong language, I think he should have called the Abyss by a still more dreaded appellation. I found a small bone oddly adhering to the side of the wall in this chamber, it must have stuck there for ages. Apropos of the Abyss, the following story of a coincidence might be of interest. When going down through the Valley of Death one day, I carved on the wall an arrow pointing down towards the forbidding-looking passage leading to the Abyss, which passage is now blocked up. In front of the arrow I wrote, "To the Abyss." Well, some time afterwards, Mr. Ussher came into the Valley of Death, and being unacquainted with the more sombre gallery further on immediately named the valley "the Abyss." Next day he was surprised and almost horrified to see the mysterious "writing on the wall," as he had not told anyone that he had called any chamber in the cave "the Abyss." When he saw my "plan" it of course explained the mystery.

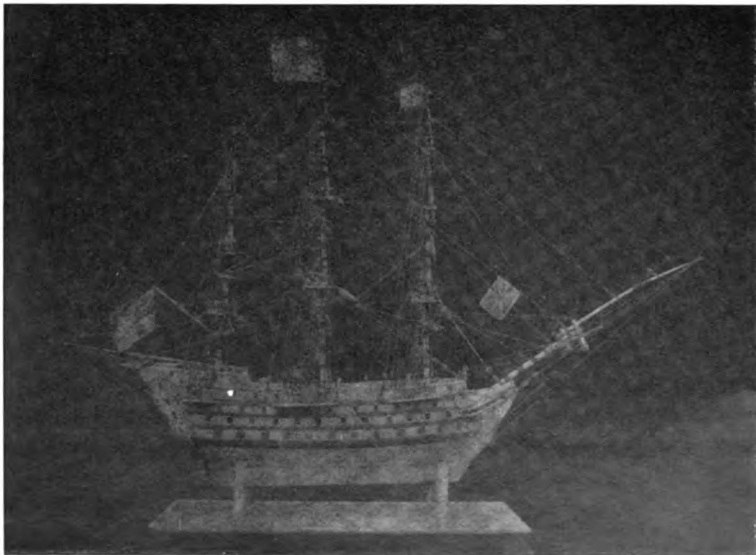
Fairyland consists of several narrow deep corridors, some of them containing the remains of three different floors. These corridors are of the utmost beauty, but were fearfully difficult to get into until Mr. Ussher widened the approaches. It was here that the great tibia of a mammoth, gnawed at both ends (presumably by bears) was discovered by frightened John Hannon, who while endeavouring to find his way out when lost in the gallery, fell through the second floor right on to the ground floor, almost on the top of the bone. This enormous shin bone is practically two feet long and weighs two stone. I imagine it must be larger than the tibia of the mammoth in the South Kensington Natural History Museum. Several more bones have since been discovered in the same corridor during the explorations of Mr. Ussher. In a passage leading from Fairyland to the Valley of Death, I discovered

Face of cliff containing several openings.



PLAN OF PRINCIPAL CHAMBERS IN CASTLEPOOK CAVES.

[Owing to the Passages running at two or three different levels, the Caves are really more intricate than represented here. According as the line gets thicker or thinner, the floor rises or falls. Double line denotes an upper and lower floor.]



SOUVENIR OF THE "MARY RUSSELL" TRAGEDY.

one day a blackened bone lying on the stalagmite floor. As the bone was lying on the surface and in a small tunnel, I was not sure (being unacquainted with osteology) whether it was prehistoric or not; however, I placed it aside for some years, until Mr. Ussher's visit, when he showed it to Dr. Scharff, who pronounced it to be one of the finest humerus of a bear which he had ever seen.

One remarkable feature of the cave is the series of parallel corridors or galleries which widen gradually as they recede from Fairyland on towards the Fairy Hall. The Fairy Hall is the only large chamber in the cave which is of circular (or rather elliptical) form.

In conclusion, I may state that a door has been put in the cave to prevent further vandalism, Lord Castletown undertaking the expense. The key is of course in the possession of Michael Connell, the intelligent tenant of the lands on which the caves are situated. If at Doneraile, I should be very happy to conduct any visitor over Castlepook caverns.

Souvenir of the "Mary Russell" Tragedy.

ONE of the most curious, unique, and interesting objects to be seen in the Cork Exhibition of 1903 was the full-rigged ship, made entirely of meat bones, the handiwork of Captain Stewart, the unhappy author of one of the saddest and most painful incidents in the annals of Cork Harbour—the remembrance of which has not yet wholly died out amongst the nautical portion of the population who live along its beautiful shores. This little ship, the length of whose hull from bow to stern along the deck line is 21 inches, and the height from the keel to the mainmast head $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches, belongs to Dr. Cecil A. P. Osburne, of Lindville, Cork, and The Grove, Old Calton, Norwich, grandson of the Dr. Osburne named below; and it is to the kind courtesy of this gentleman and Mrs. Osburne the readers of the "Journal" are indebted for the illustration of the Stewart ship and the descriptive particulars here given—a copy of that paper which was attached to the little vessel when it formed such a marked centre of attraction at the Cork Exhibition. (1)

"In the year 1828 a schooner (called the 'Mary Russell') arrived in Cork Harbour, then known as 'The Cove of Cork.' When the authorities boarded her they found on the vessel only two living souls, the master, Captain Stewart, and the cabin boy. On enquiry it was found that the remainder of the crew had been murdered by the captain a few days previously.

"Captain Stewart was arrested and brought to trial; but on the ground that he was insane at the time he committed the crime he was sent to the Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum (Co. Dublin). At the request of Dr. Thomas Carey Osburne, who was at that time medical attendant of the Cork District Asylum (the present South Infirmary), and who gave evidence at the trial as to Captain Stewart's mental condition, the patient was transferred to the Cork

(1) Its other dimensions are—from point of jibboom to boom-end, 36 inches; depth of hull, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and length of keel, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

District Asylum. During his stay at this asylum Captain Stewart had several attacks of homicidal mania; but during the intervals between these outbreaks he was perfectly natural, and a very agreeable companion.

"In these lucid intervals he collected the beef and mutton bones left after the patients' meals, and with these built the ship. As he was not allowed to use a knife he had recourse to a very hard bone, with which he carved the decorations of the vessel. When finished, he presented it to his medical attendant, Dr. Osburne.

"Captain Stewart remained at the Cork District Asylum until Dr. Osburne's death, when he was transferred to Dundrum Asylum for Criminal Lunatics, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 21st of August, 1873, caused by senile decay."

Captain Stewart's son was also a sea captain, and was master of the "Wellington," one of the largest of the considerable fleet of sailing ships owned some forty or fifty years ago by Messrs. James Scott and Co., of Queenstown. This second Captain Stewart ultimately settled at Liverpool, where his sons, of whom one was also a merchant captain, now reside.

In the "Old Church" graveyard on top of the hill over Passage West is still (1905) to be seen a headstone bearing the following inscription: "Timothy Connell, who was murdered on board the 'Mary Russell,' 22nd June, 1828."

" You, gentle reader, that pass this way,
Attend awhile, adhere to what I say:
By murder vile I was bereft of life,
And parted from two lovely babes and wife;
By Captain Stewart I met an early doom,
On board the 'Mary Russell' the 22nd of June.
Forced from this world to meet my God on high,
With whom I hope to reign eternally. Amen."

J. C.

List of Books, etc., Printed at Cork in the 17th and 18th Centuries.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

PART X.

SINCE the publication of this List was closed by the appearance of Article IX. in this "Journal," I have met with a good many additional items of Cork printing, which I think might now find a place in this "Journal," as the more complete the List can be made the more useful and interesting it will become. I accordingly contribute these further items of Cork printing, in chronological order. I would be glad to hear of other items from any of the readers of this "Journal."

In the Cashel Diocesan Library is the unique Cork Edition of "Inquisitio in Fidem Christianorum," &c., by Dean Boyle (1664). It measures 5½ by 3½, and contains 2 leaves and 66 pages.

In the Article on Bishop Wetenhall in the "Dictionary of National Biography" there are given as printed in Cork in 1698 two works by him entitled "The Testimony of the Bishop of Cork as to a Paper entituled Gospel Truths, &c.," 8vo., and "A brief Reply to Mr. Penn's Defence," 1699, 8vo.—but I have never met a copy of either work.

1731. "Flora: a Ballad Opera." [Authority, Mr. W. J. Lawrence.] [1747?] "A Candid & Impartial Account of the Behaviour of Simon Lord Lovat, from the Time of his Death Warrant was delivered, &c., &c." (Thomas Cumming). 12mo. Title leaf + 24 pp. [National Library (Joly). In bound Pamphlets.]

1747. "The Thistle; A Dispassionate Examine of the Prejudice of Englishmen in general to the Scotch Nation, &c., &c. The Rose, being a Detection of the pernicious Tendency of Two Libels, &c., &c." (Thomas Cumming). 12mo. 56 pp. "Price stitched in blue paper 4d." [National Library (Joly). In bound Pamphlets; E. R. McC. Dix.]

[1748?] "The Nature, Folly, Sin and Danger of being Righteous over-much; With a particular View to the Doctrines and Practices of certain Modern Enthusiasts being the Substance of Four Discourses lately Preached in the Parish Churches of Christ-Church, and St. Lawrence Jewry, London, &c." The Rev. Joseph Trapp, D.D. (M. Pilkington, in Castle St.) 12mo. 64 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1748. "A Serious Answer to Dr. Trapp's four Sermons on The Sin, Folly and Danger of Being Righteous over-much 'Extracted from Mr. Law.'" John Westley, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. (George Harrison). 12mo. 60 pp. + 2 leaves (Hymn). [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1754. "The Proceedings of the Honourable House of Commons of Ireland In Rejecting the Altered Money-Bill, on December 17, 1753, vindicated by Authorities, &c., &c." (G. Harrison). 12mo. 92 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1754. "Chinese Tales; or, Stories told in China, &c., &c." Written in French by M. Guelette, and rendered into English, &c. 3rd Edition in English. "Corke; Printed for J. Robertson, at the Sign of the Naked-man with a Bunch of Keys in his Pocket, near the Bridge." 24mo. 212 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1758. "Observations on the Internal use of the Solanum; or Nightshade." Thos. Gataker, Surgeon to Westminster Hospital. 3rd Edition. (Eugene Swiney, near the Exchange). 12mo. 84 pp. [T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, Dublin.]

1761. "Coriolanus, A Tragedy, &c." Jas. Thomson (Eugene Swiney, near the Exchange). 12mo. 60 pp. Collation—Pp. 1 and 2, half title and blank verso; pp. 3 and 4, Title page and blank verso; p. 5, Epilogue; p. 6, "The Persons Represented"; pp. 7—57, Play; pp. 58 and 59, Epilogue; and p. 60, A Catalogue of Books To be had of Eugene Swiney, &c. [Revd. R. S. Maffett, Sandymount, Co. Dublin.]

[1765? n. d.] "The Revenge. A Tragedy, &c." E. Young, LL.B. "Printed for the Booksellers." 12mo. 72 pp. [Revd. R. S. Maffett.]

1765. "The Padlock. A Comic Opera." [N. Massey, Catalogue No. 6.]

[1765?] "The Ghost, a Comedy." "Printed for the Proprietors." 12mo. 24 pp. [National Library (Joly), Plays.]

1765. "The Intriguing Chambermaid. A Farce." Henry Fielding. "Cork; Printed, and to be had of Thomas Wilkinson in Winetavern St." 12mo. 24 pp. [National Library (Joly), Plays.]

[1766?] "Instructions for Children." 5th Edition. (Phineas and George Bagnell, Castle St.) 12mo. 36 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1769. "A Select Century of Cordelius's Colloquies; with English Notes. Wm. Willymot, LL.D. 12th Edition. To which is added a Parsing Index, &c., by S. P." (Eugene Swiney, near the Exchange). 12mo. 252 pp. + 1 leaf (Catalogue of Books). [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1771. "The Hibernian Chronicle." Vol. III., No. 51. Thursday, 27th June. (William Flynn). Folio. 11½ by 9½. 8 pages of 3 columns each. [The Revd. Thomas Gogarty, C.C., Termonfeckin, Co. Louth.]

1774. "A new Roman History by Question and Answer, &c., &c." With a complete Index. By the Author of the 'History of England by Question and Answer.' 4th Edition. "Printed for Thomas White, Bookseller." 12mo. IV. and 342 pp. and 7 leaves. [E. R. McC. Dix.]

[1780?] "Cato," a Tragedy. "Cork; Printed and Sold by Thomas Wilkinson in Winetavern Street, Dublin. 12mo. 72 pp. [National Library (Joly), Plays.]

1782. "The Gentleman's and Citizen's Cork Almanac For the year of Our Lord, 1782, &c." By Timothy Delany, Teacher of Mathematics. (J. Sullivan, opposite the Exchange). 12mo. 56 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1783. "Complete Spelling Book." West. (T. White). 12mo. 312 pp. [N. Massey.]

1792. "Elements of Grammar, &c., &c." G. Neville Ussher. 3rd Edition. (Anthony Edwards, 6 Castle St.) 8vo. XII. + 94 pp. [N. Massey.]

1794. "Address to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cork." Thos. Ferdinand O'Rourke. (Haly). 8vo. (Imperfect). [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1795. "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week." Mrs. Talbot. 9th Edition. (A. Edwards, Castle St.) 24mo. 64 pp. [N. Massey.]

1797. "The Complete Measurer; or, the Whole Art of Measuring. In Two Parts, &c." Wm. Hawney. 13th Edition. (Jno. Haly, King's Arms, Exchange). 12mo. XII. + 332 pp. Folds in sixes. [Revd. R. S. Maffett (Imperfect at end and cut down.)]

1798. "The Last Speech and Dying words of Martin McLoughlin, &c." (A. Edwards, Castle St.) 16mo. 16 pp. [National Library (Joly), Bound Pamphlets.]

N. D. Same. Another Edition. 8vo. 16 pp. Cork, printed and Sold in Dublin by R. Cole. [National Library (Joly), Bound Pamphlets.]

1798. "Letter to Joshua Spencer, Esq., occasioned by his Thoughts on an Union." (J. Haly, M. Harris, and J. Connor). 8vo. 18 pp. [Chief Secretary's Library, Dublin Castle (Pam. Vol. 55).]

N.B.—The writer was Wm. Johnston (?)

1798. "Arguments for and against an Union, &c., Considered." The Second Edition. [Chief Secretary's Library, Dublin Castle.]

1798. "An Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, &c." The Rt. Revd. James B. Bossuet. Translated from the French by Rt. Rev. Wm. Copping. 2nd Edition. (J. Cronin). 24mo. 144 pp. With "Principles of Roman Catholics." 18 pp. and Index 4 pp. [N. Massey.]

1800. "Songs, Duets and Chorusses in the Pantomimical Drama of Obi; or, Three-fingered Jack." Mr. Fawcett. (G. Cherry, Patrick St.) 12mo. 24 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]

1800. "Report of the Proceedings of the Committee of the Cork Society for bettering the Condition, etc., of the Poor." (J. Connor, Chatterton's Buildings). 8vo. 28 pp. [E. R. McC. Dix.]

Cork Cuverian and Archæological Society.

SESSION 1867-8.

*(Continued from Vol. X., page 190.)*PROFESSOR HARKNESS, F.R.S., *President*, in the chair.

DOCTOR RICHARD CAULFIELD said—I have great pleasure in laying before you my second contribution from the unpublished public records towards the illustration of the history of this county at the close of the reign of Elizabeth. The document for consideration is a "Report by Henry Smith of the State of Munster, 30th of October, 1598." The State paper embraces a wide field, and treats of the revolutionary condition of the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. From the record it appears that the English settlers were at this time generally established through Munster; not only were they in possession of the walled towns, but they also occupied the outlying castles, which were also to some extent fortified with ammunition and men. Whilst the English thus enjoyed temporary security within the fortified towns and fortresses, the native Irishman naturally regarded such intrusion of the stranger within his gates and occupying his green pastures as unwarrantable and unjust, and seeing his ancestral inheritance so unrighteously transferred to others, watched every opportunity from his secret dwelling, as he lurked in the concealment of the wood, of dispossessing and dispersing the new occupants. No sooner, then, had the trumpet note of rebellion sounded—and at this time every valley echoed with it, for it was music to the native's ear—than the clans descended from the hills, and rallying at the shout of the battle, set the Queen's authority at defiance. That the English who occupied these towns, which were distant at considerable intervals, should feel alarmed, is not much to be wondered at, seeing themselves surrounded by relentless foes; indeed the severe rebuke, or rather the charge of cowardice implied in this report, seems uncalled for.

A universal panic seems to have simultaneously taken possession of the entire body of settlers in Munster, and we know from these records that many of them adopted their new abode, some with reluctance and others hastily, without any enquiry as to what was the character of this strange people amongst whom they were about to sojourn; and it is probable that not a few of them only wished for some plausible excuse to return once more to their own land; and the following reasons are assigned by some for deserting the charge entrusted to them. In an account of the *The Proceedings of the Undertakers of Munster* at this time we read: "Mr. Denfill Rogers hath a seigniorie allotted to him called Tarbert, and hath been here two several years, but now deserted, not liking his rent." "Knocktemple, in the County of Cork, is esteemed to be about 6,000 acres, but no Undertaker will have it by reason of the barren soil." "Sir William Courtenay hath a seigniorie allotted to him,

but never proceeded in the enterprise, the cause we know not." By her Majesty's articles the rent to be paid for every acre in the counties of Waterford and Cork is a penny and three parts of a penny; in the County Limerick twopence farthing; and for each acre in the County Desmond and Kerry fourpence; and yet, notwithstanding these low figures for wide tracts of the fruitful plains of our Island, it is not surprising that the purchasers were few, seeing the social condition of the English who hazarded a residence in Ireland such as is here described. There is one point of interest in this report, and that is, that it has preserved the names of the families who then occupied, the descendants of some of whom are still in possession at this day. "In the beginning of October the unfortunate news of rebellion in Munster and the general combination of the Irish throughout the land against the Englishmen came to Dublin, when the most Hon. Earl of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, understanding thereof, according to her Majesty's direction preparing for the service in Leinster for the winter following, and having appointed sufficient garrisons for the northern frontiers, directed his course through Leinster for Munster to subject the rebels. He took from Dublin, October 4th, these companies: Sir Harrie Power, knt., captain of 200 foot; Captain Harrie Sheffield, sergeant-major-leader of 100 foot; Capt. Laurence Esmonde, 100 foot; Capt. Thomas Lane, 100 foot; Captain John Parker, 100 foot; Captain Richard Greame, 100 foot; Captain Henry Foliott, 100 foot; Captain William Warren, Captain Wm. Eustace, 100 foot; Captain Edmund Tobyn, and Lieut. Eustace of Earl of Kildare's foot. The horsemen at his appointment met him, viz.: Sir Walter Butler, knt., 50 horse; William Taffe, Lieut. Sir Henry Nonce, 50 horse; Capt. John Butler, 20 horse. When he came to Kilkenny, where he staid only one night, with his sweet lady the Countess, his wife, he sent for the noblemen and gentlemen of the county to accompany him, and there came Lord Power, the Lord of Dunboyne, with others, the Lord Lieutenant understanding that Pierce Lacy, a gentleman sometime of good sort in the County Limerick, but then in open action against her Highness, had drawn unto him the traitors of Leinster—Captain Tyrrell, Rory McRory, and others, and were ready to lay siege to Kilmallock, with all the forces they could make. Ninth of October the Lord Lieutenant came to Kilmallock unlooked for, the rebels had determined to assault the town, but had warning, and finding themselves weak, faint hearts and white livers had they, yea, and a number of false hearts, determined to yield up the town for the safeguard of their lives, but when the Lord Lieutenant's trumpet sounded, and they understood it was the most noble Earl of Ormonde, they opened their gates and received him, and for joy they threw up their caps, signifying their life and goods were safe.

The Lord President of Munster being sent for durst not, no, not in the Province committed to his care (as he said) travel without a strong guard from the Lord Lieutenant (such was the weak sight of that Government), who satisfied his request. The 4th, the Lord President came to him to Kilmallock, and the cry of the Englishmen followed him, saying his cowardly disposition was the cause of all their overthrow, the which, gentle reader, shall afterwards more at large appear. Then came also to Kilmallock noblemen and gentlemen of Munster, as followeth—The Lord Roche, and Lord Barry and others. At Kilmallock news came to the Lord Lieutenant that Ormonde Ossorie and all his counties were burning

and destroyed by the rebels Donnell Spaniagh, William McHubbert, Phelim Fynine, and that the traitors in Munster determined to burn Moyallo, whither the Lord President dwelled. The Lord Lieutenant's answer was that he would be avenged of them that spoiled his country upon his return, but he would have special care of the service in Munster, so he left a strong garrison in Kylmallock and marched towards Moyallo, the traitors' camp being but three miles from there. Afore he came thither the rebels had burned Buttevant, a town of the Lord Barries, and were within a mile of him [he leaving the foot companies behind] for all the swiftness of his horsemen could not overtake them. They took the wood and bog and ran away. At Moyallo he ordered that the thatch of the houses should be pulled down and burned, to save the rebels a labour, for the whole town being English came away to their shame. Donel called there. McCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, met him with three score foot and twenty horse all furnished. 17th October, he came to Cork, mustered the town, viewed their strength. The townsmen fearing a further burden and charge to be imposed upon them, undertook to defend the town. The Lord Lieutenant dealt with the best of the inhabitants of Kinsale, and being a like sort, undertook their defence. He came to Youghal the 20th, mustered the town, found them weak, but great store of beef to be salted, which he commanded to be saved for the army, and left there for their defence Capt. Forde, Major Kingsmill, and Capt. George Flower, with the company. The Lord Lieutenant found generally that cities and corporate towns, few excepted, were very badly or not at all furnished with weapons and munition. Neither did they fortify themselves [such was their negligence]. The miserie of the Englishmen was great, the wealthier sort leaving their castles and dwellinghouses, their victuals and furniture, made haste into the walled towns, where there was no money within ten miles. The meaner sort [the rebels having overtaken them] were slain, men, women and child, and such as escaped came all naked to the towns, their moan was great, the sight lamentable. The Lord Lieutenant was therewith much moved, and specially seeing how shamefully the Undertakers in general, very few [not past three or four] excepted, did forsake their castles and strong houses before any enemy entered the County Limerick, which so animated the traitors in pride to go forward, no resistance being offered, or one shot discharged out of any castle, so that the very Irish churls, their tenants, and country people, took the spere of their landlords and ran to the enemy, furnished with the arms and munitions which the undertakers had in their castles, to her Highness's great dishonour and their own deserved shame and dishonour for ever. In the County Limerick these castles were meanly forsaken, Pallice, Ballinoylly, of Sir Henry Oughtread, Knight, who, together with his lady, fled to Limerick, leaving sixteen men in his house, which in two days came away. Edward Fitton, sheriff of the county, fled to England, leaving Glanlougher House and lands to the rebels. Bouchier, having Richard Rowler for his tenant, in Loughgurre, put in Sir George Browne, who by treachery gave all to the rebels. Ulick, Newcastle, Clanclunyn, Portnead of Sir Wm. Courteney, knt., who neglecting his segniory, put servants in trust that were careless of the defence. Conrag, Foyne, Shanith of Mr. Trenchard, his executors after his decease left all open to the enemy. Terbert and Bellanecarey, of Justice Gould, forsaken. Mr.

Aylmer left Kilfinin without money and victual. Capt. Collvin left his house and fled to Asbelyor. The Abbey of Adair, of Mr. George Thornton, where he had thirty men, shot, munition and victual, yet was forsaken, for they all came away, and the Bruff, which he had in lease from Pierce Lacy, wherein the President had put eighteen men in ward, upon their running away was given up to Pierce Lacy. Fannington, of Mr. Mainwaring, I marvel at him more than all the rest, considering his old occupation in Ireland, acquainted with all robbers and thieves in the land, that the rebels in Ireland, brought up in the same school, would not favour him, or at least that he had none of his schoolpoints to defend himself. In the County Kerry and County of Desmond the Island of Kerry, the seigniory of Sir William Harbert, after his death, was forsaken by one Mr. Williams. Fiorryes, of Nicholas Browne, his seigniory. Traillie, a town of Sir Edwd. Denny's seigniory. Generally all the English ran away when there was no rebel within forty miles of them. Castlemain was long defended by the ward, without any means but their own shift, which cost John Middleton, a fine clerk, his life, not having his natural diet. They sware to James Desmond, the traitor, in parlie, that they have victuals for half a year, whereupon they yielded the cattle and saved their lives, whereas they had not one jot of any food.

In the County Cork Moyallo and the town being Sir Thomas Norries, he and the President of the province came away first together with his Lordship into Cork and discouraged all the English about him. Mr. Wayman left Doneraile and fled away, he was a great sheep master, and in that trouble you might buy an English mutton for 12d. Carrigrohan, where both the Clavells, English gentlemen, lived, was forsaken. McCuffe made haste to Kilmallock and left his castle of Nyeckill (?) to a young Irishman of his bringers, who sent his master eleven wayneload of stuff, afterwards shut the castle and kept all to himself; Carrigaline, of Henry Ditton; Tracton Abbey, the seigniory of Sir Warham St. Leger, where Mr. Daunt and Mr. Sampson dwelled; Ballingarry, of Mr. Walter St. Leger; Castlemahon, of Mr. Beecher; Derrywilliam and Carriganeedy, of Mr. Hyde, he being in England, and his wife fled to Cork; Patrick Condon was then his own carver.

Tallow, a great town, all Englishmen, women and children, where there was about three score householders, thirty good shot, and in all about six score able men came away every one; the enemy after burnt all to the ground. Ballybegg, a town hard by Moyallo, of some twenty families, did the like. All the English of the seigniory of Sir Walter Raleigh, viz., John Hartys, William Andrew, with others, came away. The inhabitants of the lands of Cosbryde, of the seigniory of Sir Warham St. Leger, took their flight. Arundel Castle was forsaken by Walter Grant. Bestock, lieutenant of Sir Thomas Norries' horsemen, forsook his castle before the enemy came. William Lyon, Bishop of Cork, was left to be a martyr, first he forsook a strong house, all of stone, which he had at Ross, in Karberry, and afterwards left a fine and strong house he had without the walls of Cork and fled into the city. William Saxey, Chief Justice of Munster, urchin-wise, like Harry Pyne of Moyallo, afore presaging the mischief to come, which he had no doubt learned and concealed, made haste for England, *cum pannis* as commonly we term it, with bags and baggage embarked, together with his wife and family, and all

that he had, and left the charge committed unto him from her Majesty at six and seven. In the County Waterford, Mr. Dalton, an English gentleman, and a widow, forsook the castle of Knockmone. Mr. Hayes forsook his castle at Capperquin and fled away. Captain Fitton played the coward, hearing of the rebel coming to the country, he forsook his castle of Kylmahany, in the County Tipperary, and ran away.

R. D.

The Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry, Co. Cork.

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



HIS parish, which is also called Glantane, is situated in the barony of Duhallo, east riding of Cork, and is bounded on the north by the river Blackwater, east by the river Clyda, south-west by the Boghra moors, parish of Donoughmore, and west by the parish of Clonmeen. The name is derived from *Cill-Seannaigh*, the church of Seanach, a saint who appears to have also been commemorated in Kilshannig, near Rathcormack, and Kilshanny, near Mitchelstown, both in the county Cork. The name signifies wise or prudent, and Dr. Joyce says that it was formerly very common as a man's name. The late Rev. Dr. Olden, a great authority on such subjects, wrote that in the *Book of Leinster* is to be found a summary of the nine most famous saints of the race of Conaire the Great, King of Ireland in the first century B.C. This tribe had been expelled from Ulster, and settled in Munster, where it long continued distinct and at war with the original inhabitants. In Christian times the race produced many saints. The nine above referred to are divided into three groups, the three senior of whom are Seanach, son of Coirell, Eolan, and Odhran. St. Seanach's period is unknown, but as his fellows in the list belong to the sixth and seventh centuries, he is probably referable to the same.

In the *Book of Survey and Distribution*, connected with the Down Survey Maps, circa 1657, made after the rebellion of 1641, the following are named as the townlands of which the parish then consisted—Currigolane, Kilballida, Drumore Castle, Drumahane, Killcolemane, Oulert, Drumaneene, Mahareene, and Scarragh, all of which are returned as having been, prior to 1641, the property of Donogh O'Callaghan. Lord Kingston and Sir Richard Kyrle were granted a large portion of these lands under the Act of Settlement in the reign of King Charles II., and Kyrle's estate was afterwards purchased by Richard Newman, in whose favour a patent from the Crown was passed in the reign of James II.

Kilpadder, the property of Cahir O'Callaghan, Gortmollirogh and Gortroe, the property of Dermot O'Callaghan, were also granted to Sir Richard Kyrle, and became the possession of Richard Newman. The lands of Brittas, Glantaine, and Lackendarragh, which were owned in 1641 by John O'Mullane, William Lambert, and Dermot O'Callaghan respectively, were granted to William Lombard under a Decree of Inno-

cence. Portion of Gortmollirogh was afterwards named Lombardstown, and now forms a distinct townland of 358 acres.

In addition, there were within the parish nearly 10,000 acres of the great bog called Bogra, and unprofitable mountain. Large tracts of this were from time to time reclaimed, and the fifteen denominations named above, together with a great portion of Bogra, are now represented by sixty-three townlands, several of which have subdenominations.

The Field Books compiled and annotated by John O'Donovan and his colleagues during the taking of the Ordnance Survey (cir. 1830-5), now in the Ordnance Survey Department, Phoenix Park, Dublin, were copied on my behalf, and appended is a list of the townlands in the parish of Kilshannig, contained in them, with any information of interest noted. Various forms of ancient names are supplied, and O'Donovan gives what he considered the proper form, together with its meaning in English.

Aldworth. Found in the Down Survey Map as Owlert (an orchard). In 1786, Aldworth House was the residence of Mr. Edward Foott.

Ballybought, poor town. The rivers Lyre and Shanavoher run through it.

Ballybonartle, see Nursetownmore.

Ballyboneill. In the Field Book, explained as Bonville's town, which seems an unlikely derivation. Boneil would appear to be *bun ael*, foot of the lime; in this instance probably a limestone cliff. Dr. Joyce cites Bawnaneel, in the parish of Kilmeen, near Kanturk, which represents Bân-an-aeil, the lea-field of the lime.

Ballynoe, Newtown.

Ballysimon, Simon's town. This was probably portion of the ancient denomination of Kilcolman, the property of the O'Callaghans, and which descended to the late Lord Lismore.

Beenalaght, the pinnacle or pointed hill of the monument; beann being cognate to the Scottish *ben*. This townland has a subdenomination called Rean Thesure, the division of the sesure or six standing stones, which lies on the west side. The largest of these stones is about 9 feet high, 5½ feet broad, and 2 feet thick, while the smallest is 5½ feet high, 2 feet broad, and 1½ feet thick. Mr. Windele (MSS. R.I.A.) says that during his visit to the place, he saw from Knocknamaddra hill the stones on Beenalaght.

Beenamweel, East and West, the ben or pinnacle of the hornless cows. This townland is mountainous, wet ground, and but shortly before O'Donovan's time, it is said to have been all mountain land.

Boola, mountain dairy. In the west of this townland is a bog known as Portadav, the bog (portac) of the ox, from the circumstance of a bull having sunk in it.

Brittas, spotted or speckled land. This is an ancient denomination, (found in the Down Survey Map), of which John O'Mullane was owner in 1641. There are five so-called Danish forts in the townland, one of which is designated Brittas fort; it stands in an elevated position and has two rings round it.

Caheeraveelane. Maelàn (mweelaun), diminutive of mael—the stone fort of the bare round hill. The ruins of the fort from which it takes its name are in the west of the townland.

Carrigcleenabeg and *Carrigcleenamore,* Cleena's little and big rock.

The first-named townland is the property of the Chinnery family, the second of the Newmans. They take their name from *Clíodhna*, queen of the fairies of South Munster, as to whom the peasantry tell numberless tales. "Cleena had her palace," says Dr Joyce, "in the heart of a great rock, situated about five miles from Mallow; it is still well known by the name of Carrigcleena, and it has given name to two townlands." In a wild and romantic spot is a rude elevation, surrounded by a rampart of huge rocks, towering over the country round, and enclosing about two acres of very green ground. A narrow entrance leads into this, and there are many caves about—altogether an awe-inspiring spot. The small area is the fairies' playground, and there are those who assert they have seen them by moonlight, Cleena leading the dance. For the legend of Cleena's love for the chieftain O'Keeffe, her treachery to her sister, to whom he was betrothed, &c., see "*Clíodhna, Queen of the Fairies of South Munster*," by D. Franklin (*Journal Cork H. and A. Society*, 1897, p. 81).

Mr. Windele visited the place in 1836, and has left an account of it among his MSS. (Royal Irish Academy), No. 14, p. 43. The substance of it is as follows:—A kind of area nearly circular in form is partly fenced in with piles of rock, rising twenty feet over the level of the neighbouring fields, offering perpendicular faces to the area, while they slope on the outside. The rocks form separate and distinct groups, divided by considerable open intervals, and stand one at the east, one at the north-east, north-west, south-west and south-east. In this last is what is called the door, a square stone standing upright, and bearing some resemblance to an enormous door. The area is nearly equally divided by a rude range or line of large stones, running south to north, standing on end, sometimes together, and others with considerable gaps; some are prostrate. In walking beside the range, Mr. Windele found that 130 paces was the measure of the diameter. No inscription appeared on either rock or stone, but stone-crop grew abundantly on all the rocks, while some were covered with ivy. Mr. O'Callaghan, of Mallow, the owner, had just planted the ground with oak, ash and larch.

The country people say that a passage leads from this place to a *lisheen*, or small round *lios*, in a field adjoining on the north-west. About twenty years before, an attempt was made to plant potatoes in the ground, but Cleena was heard so piteously bewailing the desecration, that the farmer desisted. A man was said to have seen the whole place brilliantly illuminated one night, the door open, and a fair lady standing near it. When fairs were held in the neighbourhood, Cleena was said to have occasionally carried off from them any good-looking youths that caught her fancy.

At pp. 48, 960, and 1022 Mr. Windele gives sketches of Carrigcleena.

The southern part of the townland is named Carrigtooma, the rock of the grave, from some of the rocks being placed like tombs, under which giants were said to have been buried. The most western portion is known as Carrigawhring—Carrigaffring, the rock of the Mass. *Aiffrionn* (Lat. *offerenda*), the Mass, enters into a number of Irish names, and Dr. Joyce says that Irish practice of celebrating Mass in the open air was very ancient. O'Donovan enumerates four forts in the townland of Carrigcleenamore, viz., Lisheenacarriga, little fort of the rock, which has a cave said to contain three large apartments; Lisheenbeg, small little fort; Lisheentoortagh, dirty little fort, and Sweeny's fort. In the

townland of Carrigcleenabeg, Windele notices but one, named Golding's fort. Carrigcleenamore has a subdenomination called Carrigbeg. The townland is bounded on the north by a stream called Aughaunbwee, yellow little ford, from the circumstance that its waters are frequently tawny. The northern boundary of the townland of Carrigcleenabeg is a small stream named Shinagh, fairy stream, whose waters are singularly clear.

Clyda. This townland takes its name from the river Clyda, which bounds it on the east, and it originally formed part of the ancient denomination of Kilvealaton. The name is derived from *cladhdach*, and when applied to a river signifies one with muddy banks, but Dr. Joyce says that the word sometimes carries with it the meaning of a river with a stony water margin. In O'Donovan's time, Clyda House was the residence of Rev. M. H. Becher.

Clydaville. This also formed part of Kilvealaton. Clyda and it are small townlands, being practically demesnes surrounding two residences, and as the one was named Clyda, the other became known as Clydaville.

Creggane, rocky land. There is a large fort on the northern boundary.

Curraghbower, deaf marsh or moor, from *bodhar*, deaf. Dr. Joyce has a most interesting disquisition on the use of this term in local names in Ireland (*Irish Names of Places*, ii., p. 48). Glenbower, deaf glen, is of frequent occurrence, and he is of opinion that an explanation may be found in such places possessing echoes; "you speak loudly to them, and you get a loud-voiced reply, exactly as when you speak to a deaf person." Some such quality may have given this townland its name. It appears to have been portion of the old denomination of Gortroe. Near the eastern extremity is Lackabehunach, or the thief's flag. In the north-east is a dallaun about 6 feet high, 15 inches thick, and 16 feet in girth. Close by is a fort.

Derrygowna, oakwood of the calf. This formed part of Rathcomane.

Dromahane, ridge of the oak slits or laths. (O'Donovan explains these as used by sieve makers.) This is one of the ancient denominations, which appears in the Down Survey Map. In it is a fine old residence named Betsborough, where from 1733 to 1750 dwelt the family of Cornelius Townsend, Esq. In O'Donovan's time, the name had been changed to Fernhill by some member of that family, which continued to reside there up to a recent date. In the east of the townland is a fort planted with fir trees. Smith, in speaking of Kilshannig in his *History of Cork*, published in 1750, notices that some of the Danish entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Dromahane were planted with fir in clumps, which considerably adorned the country. Betsborough is considered a subdenomination of Dromahane.

Dromaneen, little ridge. The principal object of interest in this townland is the ruined castle, which occupies a striking position on a high rock over the river Blackwater. This castle, which suffered much at the period of the rebellion of 1641, was erected by the chief of the O'Callaghans in the late Tudor period on the site of a much older castle. The building, says Mr. Windele, is a specimen of the last phase of castellation in the descent from the lofty moated keep to the simple manor house. It had high gables, massive chimneys, and projecting parapets. The execution of the carved doorways, mullions, dripstones and mantel-pieces is excellent, and the style would refer us for the date of the building to the close of Elizabeth's reign.

Mr. Windele compares Dromaneen with Mallow Castle, which he considers earlier, but that each marks the transition style of houses of the semi-military class of this period. The main building is surrounded by an extensive bawn, which was enclosed by a wall, flanked by round towers. Cahir O'Callaghan, in the eighth year of King James I., surrendered his estates, which were regranted to him by patent, portion being created the manor of Dromaneen. His descendant, Donough O'Callaghan, taking part in the rebellion of 1641, was deprived of his patrimony, and his lands, including Dromaneen, were granted to Sir Richard Kyrle, knt., by patent. The Kyrles sold the property to Richard Newman, of Cork, who strengthened his title by obtaining, in 1686, a patent from the Crown. The castle was restored by his grandson, Dillon Newman, who succeeded to the property in 1694. Dillon Newman died in 1739, and soon after, when the country was in a disturbed state, his widow went to reside in Cork; and soldiers were quartered in the place. The castle subsequently became so much out of repair, that it was allowed to go to ruin, and a pretty gabled house—the manor house of Newberry—became the family seat.

A beautiful avenue, known as the green road, leads from Newberry church to Dromaneen Castle; it is completely grass-grown, and very fine trees line the road on either side. Mr. Windele speaks enthusiastically of the beauty of this "broad, green avenue, shaded with antique oaks and elms, which seems of interminable length, and as lone and buried in solitude as though it led to some haunted castle—a dream-inspiring scene."

Dromaneen has four subdenominations—Darting hill; Parkatour (field of the bleach green); Keal (narrow stream); and Bettyville.

Dromore North, great ridge. This townland is also known as Upper Dromore, and contains two residences—Upper or Old Dromore House, the residence of the Williamson family, and Dromore Lodge, that of the Purcell family. The former is situated in a beautifully diversified demesne, with ornamental timber, bounded on the north-east by the river Clyda, and on the south by the river Lyre. The latter place is surrounded by Dromore wood. Near Old Dromore House stand the ruins of a mansion built about 130 years ago by Sir Robert Tilson Deane, created Lord Muskerry in 1781. The mansion is said to have cost £33,000, and the family are traditionally reported to have occupied it but for a single night. The cost of erection was so out of proportion to the means of the noble founder that portion of it had to be defrayed out of the material. Such is the story related in the Ordnance Survey Field Book.

The first of the Deane family in Ireland was Matthew Deane, born 1626, who eventually settled at Dromore, and was created a baronet in 1709. He died in 1710, and there is a monument to the memory of himself and his wife in St. Peter's Church, Cork. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert, whose son, Sir Matthew, represented Cork in Parliament, and dying 1746, lies buried in Mourne Abbey church. Sir Robert's second son, Sir Robert, who carried on the representation of the family, married Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Tilson, and died 1770, leaving a son, Sir Robert Tilson Deane, b. 1747, M.P. for Cork, who was created Lord Muskerry in 1781, as above-mentioned. In 1775 Sir Robert married Anne, daughter of John Fitzmaurice, who eventually became heiress of her grandfather, John Fitzmaurice, of Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. On

inheriting this property the Lords Muskerry adopted Springfield as their family seat.

Dr. Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, whose *Tour in Ireland* in 1752 was edited by the late Rev. Professor Stokes, visited Mallow in September of that year, and relates that in going to Cork he met Lady Deane and Mrs. Oliver, with both of whom he was acquainted, in their chariot *and six*.

Between 1790 and 1800 some members of the Campion family—Jeremiah and Richard Gifford Campion—resided at Old Dromore. In the beginning of the nineteenth century Usher Williamson, Esq., settled there, and his descendants still occupy the place.

In his *History of Cork*, Smith describes the situation as beside a sweet romantic glen, whose sides were embroidered with delightful groves and evergreens. On the west side of the river ran a high terraced walk, and the grounds enshrined a Roman temple and a cascade.

In the centre of the townland is a good spring, known as St. Patrick's well, to which persons used formerly to resort for cure of diseases. Near the well is an old burial ground, called Rellig Phadraig (Patrick's burial ground). For at least 150 years, only unbaptized infants have been laid here.

Dromore South. The ancient name of this townland was Lisnagulky, the fort of the broom. O'Donovan states that in the north and west the word *giolc* or *giolcach* is applied to a reed, but in the counties of Kilkenney, Waterford, and Cork it denotes broom. The *lios* or fort is in the south-western part of the townland.

Dromore Demesne. In this spacious and beautifully-planted demesne stands Dromore House (recently re-named Newberry Manor), the splendid seat of the Newman family. The mansion stands on high ground, affording a fine prospect up and down the Blackwater. Adam Newman, son of Richard Newman, who first became possessed of Newberry, purchased Dromore, and dying without issue, bequeathed it to his great-nephew, Adam, second son of his nephew, Dillon Newman. Adam Newman the younger, on his brother Richard's death without male issue, also succeeded to the Newberry estates. This Richard Newman was High Sheriff of Cork in 1737. During his year of office, a murderer is said to have taken refuge in a dark corner of the old church at Mallow, and some soldiers were afraid to enter and arrest him. Thereupon the High Sheriff, at whom the murderer fired without effect, rushed in and captured him.

The present Dromore House was built in 1784. In the grounds is what the Field Book calls Aunia's well, formerly resorted to for cures. It is probably *Tobar-na-faithnidhe* (fauny), the well of the warts. Tober-navaunia, in Kilcummin, Galway, is well known, and Dr. Joyce says that if one suffers from warts in this country, one has not far to go to find a well in which to wash, so numerous are they. (See under *Kilpadder*, in which townland is a wart well. O'Donovan does not give the ancient name, but doubtless it would have been as above).

Drompeesh, ridge of the peas, which formed part of the ancient Gortroe. In this townland is a well, known as Tobernafeea, the well of the deer.

Esk (water) North and South. These townlands are boggy and mountainous.

Garrane, shrubbery. This townland consists of mountainous, wet

ground. There are several forts here, two of which have caves. The highest part of Garrane mountain is known as Knockencragh (hillock of the plunders), and here are two large dallauns or standing stones. That on the west is about 9 feet high, and 8 feet in girth. That on the east $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 8 feet in girth. In the south-east of the townland are three large standing stones. The north stone stands 13 feet high and $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth; the centre stone 10 feet high and $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth; while the stone on the south is $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth.

Glandine, deep glen. This townland has two subdenominations—Elaun (island) and Berthill or Berthill, so called from two stones called Berth (or the pair) standing in it. Near Glannaharee bridge are six stones, the largest 12 feet high, 3 feet wide, and 1 foot thick; the smallest $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 3 feet wide, and 1 foot thick. Near Monkey's bridge, in Berth, are four standing stones, which range from 11 to 6 feet in height.

Glanminnane, glen of the kid. Shanawally (old town) is a subdenomination of this townland. Here, south-west of the ford known as Aghateacournaun (ford of the house of Curnan), is an old burial ground called Kile. In O'Donovan's day, no one had been buried there within living memory.

Glannaharee (East and West), glen of the grazing place; *airge* denotes a place for summer grazing, generally on a mountain. A mountainous and boggy townland. Bweengduff is a subdenomination of the eastern division. The name *Bweeng—buinne* (flow of water)—denotes watery soles or bottoms. At the junction of this townland with Glandine are three small lakes or ponds called Loughkiskah (the lake of the kishes or hurdles).

Glannoge, small glen. There are several standing stones in the south side of this townland, and in the south-west is Carrigacannan, the speckled rock.

Glantane, a dell. This is an old denomination, mentioned in the Down Survey, and the parish of Kilshannig is also known as that of Glantane. Here is a small village. On a hilltop to the east is Lisanisky (the fort of the water), which takes its name from a spring well near it. South of this is Lisanarged (the fort of the silver or money), so named from money having been found there.

Glashaboy (yellow streamlet) East and West. There is a fort in the eastern division. Glashaboy West has three subdenominations, viz.: Glashaboy Keffe; Glashaboy, and Glounmacnow, the glen of the nuts. The southern boundary of these townlands is Ahadallane (ford of the standing stone) river, which rises in Glandine mountain, and flows in a north-easterly direction for about seven miles, until it falls into the Blackwater. It is only called Ahadallane so far as it forms a boundary of the townland of that name, after which it is known as the Clyda.

Glenaknockane, glen of the hillock. Mossybed is a subdenomination of the southern end of this townland, which is principally mountainous, boggy land. Commons is the name of another, being that portion west of Buck's road. There are two standing stones on its western boundary, one 7 feet high, 3 feet broad, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet thick; the other, which has fallen, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot thick. The northern boundary of the townland is a small stream called Cummernafinaga (confluence of the bright water).

Gneeves (a gneeve is ten acres, being one-twelfth of a plowland),

Mountainous, rough land, rocky in places. Laharan mountain is in the townland, which contains three large standing stones, 8, 5½ and 4 5-6 feet high respectively. Near the centre are some high rocks, known as Bailocke (little mouth or opening). A small stream named Cummeen (little hollow or a common) forms part of the eastern boundary of Gneevies.

Gortavoher, field of the road. The river Blackwater forms the northern boundary of this townland, which would appear to have formed part of the ancient denomination of Rathcomane. An extensive wood of oak and fir extends over more than half the townland, in the southern boundary of which is a large fort.

Gortmolire (Maolodhar's (or Malire's) field). This is an ancient denomination, appearing in the Down Survey as Gortmelerogh. O'Donovan gives a list of forms of the name, which appear to have been more varied than those of any other townland in the parish. He enumerates Gortmolirogh, Gortvoelyre, Gortvoliere, Gortbolare, Gortnyleareaghe, Gortmolery, Gortvelaire, Gortmaleer, Gortbalyre, and Gortvellire. Three fields near Glantane village are called Shaneteple or Shanspeal (old chapel), but the exact place where the building stood is not known.

The original Depositions connected with the rebellion of 1641, in Trinity College Library, which I consulted for the purposes of this paper, disclose the fact that prior to that date, John Busted,⁽¹⁾ William Busted,⁽²⁾ and Richard Busted,⁽³⁾ yeomen, had farms in this district. They were, doubtless, English settlers or the descendants of such. The first-named estimated his losses, through being robbed and plundered by the O'Callaghans and being driven from his farm, at £216 5s. od.; the next, who was owed sums of money by Dermot O'Callaghan and John O'Mullane, at £428 12s. od.; and the last, who at the time of swearing his Deposition resided at Rossagh, parish of Doneraile, claimed compensation for being dispossessed of his farms at Gortmoylery, Lackandary, and Tullagh. Gortmolire appears to have been the ancient patrimony of the O'Callaghans, but William Lombard of that place had a Decree for it as an "Innocent Papist," on the settlement of the Kingdom after the rebellion. His son, James Lombard, of Gortvolire, made his will in 1685, and desired to be buried in Kilshannig. By his wife, Anstace, he had two sons, William and Peter. He bequeathed £20 to the Friars. It is an interesting fact that by his will Lombard confirmed a lease for 1,000 years which he had made to John O'Mullane, of Brittas (the adjoining townland), and enjoined his heirs always to be kind and obliging to that family. The O'Mullanes owned Brittas before the rebellion, but as John O'Mullane engaged in it, he forfeited the property, which was bestowed on the Lombards. Portion of Gortmolire became a separate townland under the name of Lombardstown, and here is Lombardstown House, the former seat of the Lombard family. James Lombard, of Gortmulier, was High Sheriff of Cork in 1750, and as the residence was called Lombardstown House in 1752, it would appear to have changed its name about this time.

Gortroe, red field. This is an old denomination, appearing in the Down Survey as the inheritance of Dermot O'Callaghan prior to 1641. It is now represented by the townlands of Gortroe, Curraghbower, Kilgobnet, and Drompeesh.

(1) Vol. I. p. 55, Co. Cork. (2) Vol. III. p. 22. (3) Vol. IV. p. 207.
(To be continued.)

Biographical Records of the County Cork.

By MICHAEL PYNE.



N octavo pamphlet of 83 pp., some of which are imperfect, without title, cover, or printer's name, is before me, it has no date, but there is internal evidence of its having been written somewhere in the early part of the last century by one Michael Pyne, a native of Macroom, who resided at Dripsey Cross. He appears to have lived a roving, gossiping sort of life, travelling through the County Cork selling topographical and legendary tracts and papers of his own composition, in which all who purchased his publications were praised and lauded, while, on the contrary, those who withheld their patronage and support were treated with scant courtesy, or passed by in silence. His account of the manner in which the unfortunate Arthur O'Leary's death occurred differs from that given by Windele (*Guide to Cork, &c.*, 1844, p. 264), and is worth recording, as far as possible in the writer's own words.

"Arthur O'Leary, Esq., lived at Raleigh, two miles west of Macroom, where he married an aunt of Daniel O'Connell Esq., M.P., of Derrynane, Co. Kerry. Having a dispute with Abraham Morris, Esq.,⁽¹⁾ of Dunkettle [living at that time at Hanover Hall, a part of his estate, three miles north of Macroom] too lengthy to be put on record, the said Morris spending some time at Drishane Castle, together with Dominick Harding, father of Philip Harding, Esq., of Macroom. On these gentlemen travelling home, O'Leary, having determined to meet Morris on the road and settle the dispute, travelled through the village of Carriganimy, and pulled up at the house of Mr. Daniel Reardon Barrett, where he called for a quart of rum, partaking of two drams, and sharing the rest with the bystanders. Reardon used all the influence he could to alter his plans and turn him back, but to no effect. He proceeded until he reached Liscahane, fronting Kilmeedy Castle, where he waited in ambush, armed with sword and fire-arms; but the party from Drishane had been forewarned by an express messenger of the impending danger, and they turned back to Millstreet, where they procured a guard of soldiers to bear them company, and so renewed their journey. Shortly after O'Leary made his appearance, but out of musket range, and going in the same direction, till they came to the village of Carriganimy, midway between Macroom and Millstreet. On its appearing to him that he was safe from danger he halted

(1) Windele states that Mr. O'Leary was a gentleman of considerable property, and had been an officer in the Hungarian service. On his return to Ireland his influence over the peasantry excited the jealousy of Mr. Morris, which increased in consequence of one of his horses having won a race against a horse of Mr. Morris's, which led to a quarrel.

At this time the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics were in full force, and embraced the 7th William III. (chap. v.) by which they were disabled from having or keeping any horse exceeding £5 in value. Morris, availing of this legalised robbery publicly claimed from O'Leary after the race, the very horse that had won it, tendering him £5 in payment. O'Leary refused, saying he would surrender him only with his life, and a scuffle ensued out of which he escaped by flight, and was then proclaimed an outlaw. Vide page 197-8 Smith's "History of Cork," ed. 1893, for a Memoir of Arthur O'Leary.

his horse, and rested on his thigh on the pommel of the saddle. When the officer drew up his men alongside of a pound ditch, which may still be seen at Mr. Shea's house, one of the men, resting his firelock on the ditch, asked Morris if he should fire, and on being told to do so, shot O'Leary above the ear, who fell bleeding to the ground. The horse set at liberty, galloped home to Raleigh, four miles off, and Mrs. O'Leary, full of gloomy forebodings, rode back and found her husband bleeding and attended by a few aged women, to the great grief of the surrounding country. He was carried off, waked, and buried in the old graveyard of Teenadroman, and in six months after was removed to Kilcrea Abbey, where the following inscription marks his resting-place:—

“Lo! Arthur O'Leary,
Generous, handsome, brave,
Slain in his youth,
Lies in this humble grave.

Died May the 14th, 1773, aged 26 years.”

Arthur O'Leary was educated in France. He was of fine physique, and an athlete of whom it is told that he would stand in the middle hoop of a hogshead rolling from the Mall of Macroom to the old bridge, a distance of twenty-five perches, at an incline of one foot in eleven.”

The writer of this account says, “I received the above information from Jeffery O'Herlihey, in Macroom, and a respectable farmer, Daniel Hugh Keller, who occupied the ground on which O'Leary was shot, and was a marriageable man at the time, and was an *eye-witness* to the scene. Keller died in his 95th year.”

R. D.

Dr. Caulfield's Antiquarian and Historical Notes.

NOTES ON THE CHURCHWARDENS OF CORK DIOCESE AT THE CLOSE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

THE office of churchwarden is an undoubtedly ancient one, and in former times was invested with grave privileges and duties. Chaucer uses the word “church reeve,” which is the same as churchwarden; and Spenser in his work on Ireland writes: “There should likewise churchwardens of the gravest men in the parish be appointed, as they be here in England.”

But if the Irish churchwarden would approach the fountain whence he derives his power, he must consult the “Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical Treated Upon by the Archbishops and Bishops and the Rest of the Clergy of Ireland, and Agreed upon with the King's Majesty's License in their Synod begun in Dublin, Anno Dom. 1634.”

From Canon 65 he will learn that as he is likely to be maligned for presenting evil-doers, all Judges, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, are admonished and exhorted, “as they regard and reverence the fearful judgment seat of the Highest Judge, that they admit not in any of their courts any complaint, plea, etc., against any such churchwarden.”

Canon 90 will tell him that it is his duty to see "that none of those light-wanderers in markets and pelting-sellers, which carry about, and sell Pins, Points, and other small trifles, whom they call Pedlers, set out their wares for sale; and that no Beggars, or idle persons, abide either in the churchyard or near the church all that time, but shall cause them either to come in (to church) or to depart."

Canon 91 is equally instructive as regards their duties within the church, viz.: "They shall warn the people that they bring not with them to the church, Dogs, Hawkes with Bels (bells), or children, which are not so nurtured as they can be kept quiet in their seats, without running up and down. Neither shall they suffer any person to disturb the service or sermon, either by untimely ringing of Bels, or by walking, talking, laughing, or any other noise, etc."

Canon 92 cautions them, moreover, that they suffer "no playes, feasts, banquets, suppers, churchales, drinkings, etc.; or any other profane usage to be kept in the church, chappel, or churchyard, etc."

These are a few of the many duties imposed on churchwardens by the Irish Canons of 1634; but from whatever cause it may have arisen, a profound sleep seems to have reigned over churchwardendom in Cork diocese for many years after these Canons were enacted. This state of repose was probably the means of preventing much mischief; at all events it is to their credit that they used the whitewash brush more sparingly than their brethren across St. George's Channel.

However, it came to pass that in the year 1678 Dr. Edward Wettenhall succeeded to the Sees of Cork and Ross, and immediately commenced extensive reforms in his cathedral at Cork, particularly in establishing the choral service; for the Vicars Choral of St. Fin Barre's, as we know from the Visitation Books, appear to have been asleep for as many years as the rural churchwardens. But a note from the episcopal trumpet, which rang through the diocese, quickly roused into action all these delinquents; the choral service was restored, and reports of the state of the parishes flowed in from the churchwardens at every visitation.

The accounts were not very cheering; but as the notes that we have made from the originals shed some light on the manners and mode of life at the time, the following abstracts may afford a little instruction as well as amusement:—

- 1682, Nov. 1. The churchwardens of the parish of Fanlobbish present the following persons, etc:—1st. We present the church and churchyard to be quite out of repair. Daniel McTeige Oge for profanation of the Lord's Day by digging potatoes, being 16th October, 1681. Mr. Charles Fenwick, John Hobbs, Donnogh Roe Carty, etc., for plowing on the 5th of November. Fenn Carty, als. Gowne, for profanation of the Lord's Day by receiving monies and giving up bills the 20 Nov., as is his common practice. Cnowher Grome for changing horses on the Lord's Day.
- 5 March. Cosneigh and Donnough Gankagh, pipers, for piping before a corpse to church.
- 13 Aug. Donnough Driskell, smith, for shoeing a horse on the Lord's Day. Randall Dirreine, brogue maker, for playing cards and dice on the Lord's Day.
- 22 Oct. John Hull, Ann Fitzgerald, etc., for travelling on the Lord's Day through the parish with eleven horses loaded with wheat and barley. Thomas Carter for plowing the 23rd of Oct. last. Randolph Hurley for profaning the Lord's Day by keeping a common house for playing cards.

Daniel and John Roe, common gamesters; and Teige Clay a common drunkard."

It is to be presumed that all these persons were excommunicated for a season.

The Fanlobbish churchwardens, who seem to have taken a peculiar pleasure in their office, were John Gibson and William Arnop, jun. This William Arnop was son of Lt.-Colonel William Arnop who passed patent, June 26, 1666, for three plowlands of Dunmanway and two gneeves of Togher, containing 1460 acres profitable and 594 unprofitable. This land afterwards passed into the hands of Sir Richard Cox.

1682, Nov. 5. John Daunt presents the churchyard of Nohoval (between Kinsale and Crosshaven), being open for pigs and all other cattle for want of a fence; cost, twenty shillings.

1685, Mar. 19. Richard Harvey and Robert Smyth, churchwardens of Christ Church, present the chancel as much out of repair and ought to be new wrought; also a new Bible, a Common Prayer Book, and a Registry Book.

1685, May 22. Richard Rogers and James Dossens, churchwardens of St. Multose, Kinsale, present Theodorus Mason, William Worth, and Thomas Banavane, for refusing to pay parish rate.

1686, April 7. John Hussey and Edward Brown, churchwardens of Templetrine, present the churchyard out of repair. Want books and utensils for the church and Communion table; also a Registry Book.

1686, April 26. Michael Cox and Will Harris, churchwardens of Desertserges, present that the chancel is out of repair, and that said ought to be repaired at the charge of the rectors of the parish.

1686, May 7. John Spread, churchwarden of Curricappane, presents William Ellis as a very fit person to succeed him.

1686, May 3. John Wheeler and John Hawkes, churchwardens of Kilbrogan, do present Timothy Sullivan and William Bandfield as their successors; and also Brian Callig, who holdeth lands in the parish, for not paying his church-rate. [Mr. Callig's religion, which is stated in rather broad terms, was not in accordance with the spirit of the times in Bandon.]

1686, May 7. Edward Palyne and Thomas Paysley, churchwardens of Kilnaglorry, present that the church is in good repair, the minister has been absent for sixteen months, and no service celebrated there; but of late Dean Davis, who lives near the church, out of pity to the Protestant inhabitants of the said parish, doth celebrate Divine Service and preach in the said church once a fortnight; and further, that books and other utensils are wanting.

1686, May 7. John Sutton and Wm. Burton, churchwardens of Tracton Abbey, present that there is no minister in the parish; and they are discontented at it. That the clerk has no Common Prayer Book. That the gate of the churchyard wants a lock; and that James Daunt and William Kelly be chosen churchwardens for the ensuing year.

1686, May 7. Henry Bennett, churchwarden of Carrigrohan; no irregularity or defect in the church or parish. [Matthias Earbery, whose tomb is (?) on the south side of the chancel of this church, was a writer of some eminence. He published in 1717, the year before his death, "The History of the Clemency of our English Monarchs." "The Occasional Historian" was not printed until 1730.]

1686, June 14. Alexander Barrington, churchwarden of Kineagh, presents Thomas Tisdall and Judith, his wife, of Clongmarrow, for not frequenting

the parish church; also Frances Godfry, of Enniskeane, for a turbulent, vexacious scould; likewise Judith Tisdall is like troublesome and very vexacious to most her neighbourhood, and a great scould.

- 1686, July 1. William Hodder and Michael Woodward, churchwardens of Carrigaline, present Captain Folliard of Barnahely, John O'Brin of Curabiny, and Will O'Fling of Old Court, etc., for not paying the church rates; likewise Henry Moody, of Rochestown, for not coming to church.
- 1686, Oct. 16. Robert Mead, churchwarden of Ballymartell, certifies that he has punished prophaners of the Lord's Day, and others which he ought to take notice of as churchwarden, by "stocking" of them, and other fit punishments. [Many persons will remember the decayed old stocks that were formerly to be seen at the entrance to some of the Cork churches.]
- 1686, July 16. John Gilman, churchwarden of Moviddy, presents that the glass windows of the church are out of repair; and there is wanting a flagon and Registry book.

All the above presentations are addressed to the Right Rev. Father in God, Edward, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, his principal official or Vicar General. About this time a gap occurs in all our records—the troubles had set in. Bishop Wetenhall was confined a prisoner in the city during the siege of Cork in 1690, but as Dean Davies records in his Diary, under Sep. 27: "In the morning our heavy cannon were landed near the Red Cow by Red Abbey, and there a battery was raised of thirty six-pounders, which playing against the city wall, soon made it tumble, whereupon the enemy let the Bishop come out to us with all the clergy and about 1,300 of the Protestants."

Here end Dr. Caulfield's Churchwarden Notes, which were written in 1873.

(To be continued.)

J. C.

Notes and Queries.

Dr. O'Brien.—Fincen O'Mahony and Donald Fihelly.—Corca Bascoin and Inisdamhly.—Andrew Hennessy's Life Boat.—Limerick's Claim to Municipal Precedence of Cork Disposed of.—Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Cloyne.—Heacock Pedigree.—Curious Incidents connected with a Co. Cork Baronetcy.

Dr. O'Brien.—An anonymous querist in the *Cork Journal* for April, 1895, inquired the meaning of *Flaparralac*, which occurs in the epitaph of Dr. John O'Brien, Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, who died in 1769. The word should be written *Slaparralac* (dirty skirt). One of the O'Briens, King of Munster, was so-called, from having his royal robes covered with mortar in building his castles and churches. This Conchobhar O'Brien was also called *na catarlac*, on account of the large number of buildings erected by him. He also founded two monasteries at Ratisbon for Irish Benedictines.

Fincen O'Mahony and Donald Fihelly.—In the first volume of the *Cork Journal* is a note on an Irish MS. preserved in the Public Library of Rennes. This MS., which was written by a monk of Kilcrea, on Maundy Thursday, 1472, is a transcript of an Irish version of *Maundeville's Travels*, by Fincen O'Mahony, of Rosbrin.

In another number of the *Journal* information is sought of Donald Fihelly, who wrote a History of Ireland. The O'Fihelly's (Fíódéalláirí) were a branch of the Corca Laidhe. Their *Tuath* extended from the Red Strand to Inchidony Island, and from Dunowen to Drinagh. Their name is also Anglicised Field and Feely; and is Latinized Fildaeus. This district includes the parish of Ardfield. In old taxations it is always written Ard. In a grant of 1552 it is written Ardophiel, i.e., Fihelly's (or Field's) hill. Sir James Ware in his *Scriptores Hibernici* says: "At the close of this (fifteenth) century died Donald O'Fihelly born in the County of Cork, and writ in Irish the Annals of Ireland to his own time, which he dedicated to Florence O'Mahony. I saw them in MS. in 1626 with Florence Carty." Wood, in his *Athenae Oxonienses*, makes Donald a student of Oxford. The Florence Carty is the celebrated Florence McCarthy Mor, who wrote a history of the mythic era of Ireland. The Florence O'Mahony is probably the translator of *Maundeville's Travels*, and is doubtless identical with the O'Mahony of Evaghagh, whose death is recorded by the Four Masters in 1496: "O'Mathghamhna of the Fonn Iartharach, i.e., Finyhin, general supporter of humanity and generosity in the West of Munster, and the most learned man of his time in Latin and English, died."

Alban Patrick O'Fihelly, a distinguished scholar, was buried in Timoleague Abbey in 1504; Eugene Field was guardian of Timoleague in 1628; Maurice O'Fihely, a Minorite, was Bishop of Ross, 1554—1559. The most celebrated man of the name was Maurice O'Fihely, Archbishop of Tuam. Sir James Ware, Dr. John O'Donovan, Rev. M. O'Kelly (Ed. *Cambrensis Eversus*), the Abbe MacGeoghegan, and Father Meehan make him a native of Baltimore. Born in 1463, he died in 1513. Lynch's MS. says he was born in Clonfert. More likely he was born in Baltimore. The O'Driscoll Inquisition of 1608 refers to the Muintir-y-Hilligh (i.e., Muintir Fíódéalláirí) of Ballymacrown, which is near Baltimore. In the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth we find mention of Owen Filde, alias O'Fihely, of Bally mac Rowan, and Margaret Field, of Baltimore. This shews that some of the family were settled near Baltimore.

Corca Bascoin and Inisdamhly.—Smith, under the year 830, writes that in this year there was fierce lightning, and above one thousand were killed at "between Corca Bascoin, a part of the county then so-called, and the seaside." At the same time "the Island, then called Innisfadda, i.e., the Long Island, on the west coast of the county, was forced asunder and divided into three parts. This island lies contiguous to two others, viz., Hare Island and Castle Island, which might have been very probably rent asunder by the ocean" (*History of Cork*, book iii., c. i.). Dr. Smith is evidently wrong here. Corca Bascoin was a district in the County Clare, practically coterminous with the present baronies of Clonderlaw and Moyarta. The island that was rent asunder on the occasion referred to was Inisfethi (now called Mutton Island), off the coast of Clare.

In the same chapter Smith identifies Inisdamhly with Cape Clear—in which he is followed by Archdall and Dr. Dan Donovan. Archdall says: "St. Congall, a disciple of St. Finbar, was Abbot of Inisdamhly. A St. Cillian is also mentioned in connection with it. Cape Clear was pillaged by the Danes 823, 825, 831. Dunalong mac Duncgan, Abbot of Cape Clear, died 953 A.D." Looking to the *Four Masters* I find the following

entries, viz., 775, the death of the Abbot of Inis-doimhle: the plunder of Inisdoimhle 821, 823, 951: the death of Dunalong Mac Donnogain, Abbot of Inis-doimhle and Teach-Munna, 953: the Danes plunder Inisdoimhle and Ui Liathain and robbed Lismore and Cork, 960."

This island was also called Inis-Temhni, e.g., the *Wars of the Gaul and Gaill*, record 821: "Corcach and Inis-Temhni plundered." There can, I think, be no doubt that Inis-doimhle was not Cape Clear. *The Martyrology of Donegal* (sub. July 4th, p. 187) describes Inis-Doimhle as situated between Hy Cennseleigh (in Wexford) and the Deisi (in Co. Waterford). Hence I think Dr. John O'Donovan is right in identifying it with the Little Island in the river Suir (see note, *Annals Four Masters*, anno 960).

J. M. B.

Andrew Hennessy's Life Boat.—Andrew Hennessy, of Passage, figures in our local annals as the builder of the first river steamer that ran on the Lee from Cork to Cove; but that he had other constructive abilities is evident from what follows:—Andrew Hennessy, of Passage, Cork (records the "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1825, page 454) has constructed a life or safety boat, from models submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty and Trinity Board in London. It is 36 feet keel, 7½ feet beam, and 5½ feet deep, capable of saving 50 or 60 persons from wreck in addition to her full crew. The timbers, which are very slight, are of oak, tarred and parcelled with light strong canvas, over which there is a casing of thin whalebone, then served like a rope with a marline. The covering or skin of the boat, instead of a plank, is a particular kind of canvas, of great strength and durability, and perfectly waterproof. The materials of this canvas have been saturated with a chemical process in the loom which preserves it from wet and the action of the atmosphere. It always preserves its pliability, and will not heat, mildew or rot. The boat is decked or covered with the same cloth. The deck is laced through the centre fore and aft from stem to stern post, and covered with laps to prevent the water getting in. The oarsmen sit on their thwarts, which are of the canvas already described, through the deck, from which coats are erected, fitted by plaits to their bodies, and buckling below the breast. The use of planks for coating or for the deck is altogether avoided. [This Passage lifeboat seems to have anticipated in a way the Berthon boats, now in such general use, invented by the late Vicar of Romsey, near Southampton.]

Limerick's Claim to Municipal Precedence of Cork Disposed of.—In a letter from the Town Clerk's office, 13 South Mall, Cork, April 18th, 1890, addressed to the Mayor of that day, the late Mr. Alexander McCarthy, Town Clerk, wrote as follows:—"The 'Cork Examiner' in an article on the ridiculous claim put forward by the Mayor of Limerick to precedence over the Mayor of Cork, suggests, would it not be well if the Corporations of the two cities voted a joint sum for the purpose of getting the very highest and most authentic decision on this troubled question. I desire to state that, in 1872, that suggestion was acted upon. I prepared a case to establish the claim of Cork. Limerick had a similar case prepared. Both cases were simultaneously sent to Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms. I then made objections to the case for Limerick; and Limerick made objections to the Cork case. Limerick's claim depended solely upon having, as alleged, an earlier English charter of incorporation.

(The Limerick title rested on an assertion that its charter was of the year 1199, and Cork, they asserted, was not incorporated until 1242). I send you a copy of the Cork case and objections. Sir Bernard Burke was paid a fee of fifty guineas (half by each Corporation). He gave a long written opinion, winding up with the following paragraph:—"Reviewing the claims of the two Corporations, and giving full weight to the evidence in support of them, I have come to the conclusion that nothing has been established by Cork or Limerick to entitle either city to claim precedence of the other." J. Bernard Burke, Ulster Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, 28th of January, 1873. "You will thus see," concludes Mr. McCarthy, "that the question of precedence has no existence in fact; and as a matter of right no mayor, outside his own city, has any right of precedence."

Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Cloyne.—"Died August 9th, 1826, aged 71, the Right Rev. Charles Mongan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cloyne. Dr. Warburton's paternal name was Mongan; and he was, it is said, the son of a poor roadway piper in the North of Ireland. He was a Roman Catholic, and intended for that Church. On the Continent, whither he had been sent to study in one of the institutions endowed for the education of priests before the building of Maynooth College, he was thrown by accident into the society of the Earl of Moira, and having won his favour was induced by him to change his destination to the Protestant Church. After taking orders, he was appointed chaplain to a regiment in America, and there he married his first wife, a lady said to have been particularly recommended by Lord Moira. That lady dying soon after, he married his second wife, now his widow. With her he changed his name to Warburton; with her he pursued the way to wealth and fortune, becoming Dean of Ardagh, Bishop of Limerick in 1806, and Bishop of Cloyne in 1820. When at Limerick Dr. Warburton was much esteemed for his courteous manners. His family led the van of society, and his translation to Cloyne, though an increase of £3,000 to the Bishop, was much regretted by the inhabitants. In the poor town of Cloyne he lived much retired; and it is rumoured that he amassed £120,000. He bore an excellent private character, was exemplary in the duties of a husband and father, and strict in his religious observances, but his Catholic neighbours discovered too close a hand, and were offended at the rapid accumulation of his fortune. This is divided among his four children, one son a colonel, one a major, and one in the Church, and his daughter, married to Archdeacon Maunsell at Limerick. The Bishop's daughter, Miss Selena Warburton, was one of the most charming and amiable young ladies in the world, whose life was spent in acts of goodness and charity. Her father allowed her the interest of £25,000, her promised fortune, and she expended almost every shilling of it in relieving the wants of the distressed. She died about a year since of a decline brought on, it was reported, by a misplaced affection. Her remains were carried to the grave amidst the lamentations of the many objects of her bounty. The whole parish mourned for her as a public benefactress. Dr. Warburton was most fondly attached to her, and from the day of her death he broke in health and spirits. His frequent practice was to visit the grave where she rested, and his last instructions were that he should be laid by her. About a week before his death he came into the church, and stood for some moments in painful silence over the place, marked out the spot where he was soon to lie, pointing to it with his finger, and said, "There, there." That day his disorder increased; he went to his bed of death; and in one week he was borne to his last home."—"Gentleman's Magazine" for Oct., 1826, p. 370.

Captain Jackson Pigott, Manor House, Dundrum, Co. Down, is greatly desirous of receiving information as to the Richard Heacock and Hester Davis, below-named :—

RICHARD HEACOCK of Cove, Co. Cork, = HESTER DAVIS of Clonmel Parish, Diocese of Cloyne, and John Ford Great or Barrymore Island, Diocese of Cloyne, Co. Cork, Parents living Sureties in £500 to mar. lic. bond dated 19th November, 1728; Witnesses, R. Gregory and Thomas Neve, Parents living in 1728?

GEORGE HEACOCK, "Gent." of Great Island, Co. Cork, and Elizabeth Trevin or Trewyn,* spinster, of Parish of Clonmell, Great Island, Diocese of Cloyne; Surety in £500 to mar. lic. bond, dated 15th February, 1750, Birmingham Florish; Witness, James Hanning, jun.

* Daughter of Jeremiah Trevin or Trewyn and Abigail Knox, Cloyne mar. lic. bond dated 1721

ANNE HEACOCK of Cove, in Parish of Clonmell, Diocese of Cloyne, spinster, mar. 4th November, 1758, to Alexander Durdin, "Gent." of Dublin and Shanagarry, Cloyne, and Huntingdon Castle, Co. Carlow (1762); Surety to mar. lic. bond in £1000, James Carey; Witness, James Hanning, jun.

HESTER HEACOCK, To whom was this daughter married? circa 1757.

ESTHER HAYCOCK, or HITCHCOCK, and Thomas Edwards, Cloyne mar. lic. bond, dated 1785.

HELEN ESMONDE, daughter of Sir John Esmonde, Bart.

RICHARD DURDIN, emigrated to United States, and settled at Huntingdon, which he named after his ancestral home in Co. Carlow.

FRANCES ESMONDE, cousin likely of his first wife; Dublin mar. lic. bond, dated January 6th, 1785. She was living April 29th, 1819.

Eldest Son (?) name not known, was living April 29th, 1819.

ALEXANDER DURDIN, d.s.p.

RICHARD HAYCOCK DURDIN, died July 22nd, 1809.

FRANCES MARIA ESMONDE DURDIN, died December 17th, 1812; only daughter (vide Monument in Philadelphia, U.S.).

Curious Incidents connected with a Co. Cork Baronetcy.—In the Cork baronetcy which began with the famous Sir Richard Cox, of Dunmanway, whose name and story have been so frequently mentioned in the pages of this "Journal," it is a singular fact that it only twice descended to a son, and never to the eldest son. "Dod's Peerage," etc., for 1900 states that it is believed to have become extinct on the death of the 12th baronet in 1873. It was, however, assumed by the uncle of the Rev. Sir George Cox, a Church of England clergyman, and a most voluminous writer, who was himself presented to his living by the crown as a baronet. This Rev. Sir George Cox, who claimed to be the fourteenth baronet, died some time ago; but in his lifetime the title was also assumed by Captain Sir Hawtrey Cox as eleventh baronet, by descent from the issue of a first marriage of the Most Rev. Michael Cox, who would take priority to the issue of a second marriage, through whom the above-named Sir George traced his claim.

J. C.

Reviews and Notes of Books, etc.

The Antiquary, 1905. With the January number our valued contemporary commenced its second quarter of a century of existence and usefulness. The event has been marked by a new and enlarged series, a new section called "At the Sign of the Owl," and a new cover design. In addition to these changes, the list of interesting papers promised for the current year should ensure its success and widen the sphere of its influence. Amongst these latter we note an article on the "Round Towers of Ireland" by an occasional contributor to our own columns, the Rev. J. B. McGovern, which appeared in the January and March numbers. Antiquaries this side the *mare Hibernicum* must perforce welcome its appearance, though they will possibly not all accept its conclusions. But the suggested *via media* it contains bespeaks for itself an unbiassed consideration which we feel confident it will obtain. Other Irish antiquarian topics receive attention in the "Antiquarian News" section, such as notices of the proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and reviews of Irish works. Thus the January number contained appreciative notices of Mr. J. R. Garstin's paper on "Greck Inscriptions in Ireland," read on November 29th last, and Father Dineen's "Irish-English Dictionary." These facts should commend the new venture to Irish readers, and we heartily wish it *ad multos annos*.

C. O. M.

A History of the County Dublin: Part Third. Dublin: Alexander Thom and Co., 1905. The author, a frequent contributor to the pages of this *Journal*, exhibits in this work a very extensive knowledge of Irish social life in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and repeoples the district, comprising the Southern side of the County, about which he writes, with many of its principal residents in those old days, few of whose names, in all probability, are now locally remembered. The district under notice is not a fertile one, and was too far removed from the metropolis in the days of slow and inconvenient modes of travelling to have been sought after as a residential locality, with the result that the families mentioned in connection with it are not as numerous as they otherwise might be

An amount of very curious information leading up to national history is nevertheless disclosed in connection with the rise and distinction of many a family, the population of the district at various times, and the condition of the castles and old houses there in days remote and modern. There is, too, a record of the pillar stones, cromlechs (of which there is an abundance), Celtic and Norman churches and other antiquities existing in the different parishes. The book is written in an agreeable style, and is very tastefully illustrated.

CAIRÉIRÍO CONGHAL CLÁIRIÚGH.—*Martial Career of Conghal Claringhneagh*, edited by Patrick M. MacSweeney, M.A. London: David Nutt, 1904. This is the fifth annual volume of the Irish Texts Society. The tale now published belongs to the Red Branch cycle, and has been edited from a manuscript in the Royal Irish Academy dating, approximately, from the middle of the seventeenth century. It would appear to possess some political significance, and probably owed its inception to the following circumstances. We quote from the editor's lucid introductory study: "The founding of Emania is to be taken as marking the rise of a tribal community in Ulster into a position of political importance. With the growth of tribal independence there also grew up a literary tradition based upon tribal myths and customs. Such must have been the beginning of the literature which set itself to glorify the Clann Rury and its heroes. The rise of Emania, the development of Ultonian power brought the northern clann into contact with the other tribal communities, and, above all, into contact with that one which claimed and exercised a hegemony over the rest, that of the Ardrigh at Tara. In this stress of competition between the early tribes, which has its counterpart in the early history of all races, as, for example, in the so-called Heptarchy in England, or, better still, in the early struggle of the Latin tribes against their neighbours, is to be found the political motive underlying the Early Irish Romances and Sagas." Several personages and places are mentioned in the tale, and the language of it is particularly forceful and descriptive; but it is only when much more of this old-world story, in whose publication the Irish Texts Society is actively engaged, has been carefully and intelligently edited that the true worth of this class of literature and its place in history can be, if at all, estimated. The editor, it may be mentioned, comes from a long line of Irish scribes and scholars—the O'Longans of County Cork—and it is interesting to know that this his first literary undertaking deals with the Irish language with very promising results.

Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland. The Journal of this Association for the latter half of last year (vol vi. No. 1, part ii.) is well up to its wonted standard. It is well printed on good paper and is extensively illustrated with photographs, rubbings and drawings of ancient crosses, effigies, quaint inscriptions, remarkable tombs, church plate and so forth. Considering the very excellent and useful work that is being done by this Association, both in the preservation of decayed monuments and in the publication of vanishing inscriptions and other perishable records, one regrets that its efforts are not more widely supported and appreciated. A new and welcome feature, in the shape of a Notes and Queries department, has been introduced in the part of the Journal under notice. The Secretary of the Association

is Lord Walter FitzGerald, of Kilkea Castle, Co. Kildare, to whose enterprise and industry the upkeep of the Journal is mainly attributable, and the annual subscription for membership of the association is ten shillings.

Journal of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society. The number published in December last denotes much originality and research. The Editor, Mr. W. F. French, contributes a short paper on a Galway playbill of the year 1783. An engraving of this early specimen of Galway printing is produced. It displayed a bold initiative on the part of the theatre manager to insert a request in his bill that no "hoops" be worn at the theatre. Every age is the victim of some strange, and not always blameless, fashion. The hoops, it may be inferred, were as much a source of annoyance to the theatre-goer of the past as the broad brimmed hat with enormous feather is to his disciple of the present day. Among other papers are "The O'Kellys of Gallagher," by R. J. Kelly, B.L.; "A Transplanter's Decree of Final Settlement," by Martin J. Blake; "Diocese of Annaghdown," by the Very Rev. J. Fahey, D.D., and an address on "Our Irish Romanesque Architecture," by the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam. The Journal is excellently illustrated and printed.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. The quarterly part concluding the volume for the past year contains several interesting papers, notably "Enniscorthy in the Thirteenth Century—Who built the Castle?" by Mr. W. H. G. Flood; "On the McCragh Tomb in Lismore Cathedral," by Mr. J. R. Garstin; "On Irish Motes and Early Irish Castles," by Mr. T. J. Westropp. The latter writer, in a note on Kiltoola Church, Co. Clare, passes some severe and well-deserved strictures, in which we join, on a local public body at whose instance this ancient edifice is being levelled to the ground. If some of our provincial antiquaries would bestir themselves, and, when occasion arises, as it frequently does, write to the local authorities informing them of the manner in which the churchyards and their accessories in their respective localities are being injured, neglected or uncared for, many representatives on those boards, and readers of the deliberations thereat in the local weekly newspapers, could be induced, if properly appealed to, to take a more kindly and intelligent interest in our antiquarian remains. The people in the main, we are still confident, only require to be educated a little in these ways to convince them of the sacredness of old ruins and the national importance of preserving them.

In *The Scottish Historical Review* (October, 1904) a distinguished Corkman, the Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, concludes a most informing paper on "The Bishops of Dunkeld. Notes on their Succession from the time of Alexander I. to the Reformation." The Scottish Peerage is the subject of a well-written and well-illustrated paper by J. H. Stevenson. Mr. George Duncan in a paper entitled "Some Sidelights on the History of Montrose's Campaigns," refers to the Red Book of Clanranald, which has been largely drawn on by writers on the subject of Montrose's campaigns, and to an obscure volume known as the Black Book of Clanranald. The following particulars of these books are worth quoting: "The history of the Red Book has, as is well known, been matter of ancient controversy. The Black Book, on the other hand, is quite a modern discovery, and has never been referred to

by the historians of Montrose's campaigns. It was picked up by Mr. Skene about fifty years ago, among some old Irish MSS. at a bookstall in Dublin, and was by him restored to the present-day representatives of its old possessors, the Macdonalds of Clanranald. Both volumes are of the nature of commonplace books, largely in Gaelic, but partly in English, manuscripts of the MacVurichs, the hereditary bards and historians of the family of Clanranald. Their contents are of the most varied descriptions, including besides the historical portions such heterogeneous materials as Gaelic poems, a geography and chronology of the world, elegies of the Clanranalds, clan genealogies, and a satire on Bishop Burnet." There are several other papers, as well as reviews, queries and replies, and much special information relating to Scottish subjects. The review is a most creditable one.

J. B.

Castles of Ireland. Some Fortress Histories and Legends. By L. C. Adams. Illustrated by Rev. Canon Lucius O'Brien. London: Elliott Stock. In the Preface to this handsome and well-illustrated volume we are told, as we had often discovered, that any enquiry made by the usual tourist in Ireland for information regarding the innumerable ruined structures which everywhere distinguish the landscape, is invariably met with three items of intelligence—"that they were built by King John, occupied by the Geraldines, and demolished by Cromwell in person."

It is partly to remove the ignorance of which these "items" are a facile cover, as well as to bring home more intimately to us the great interest which must always attach to these picturesque and melancholy witnesses of the strifes and controversies of bygone ages that this book was compiled. And looking through its leaves, and pondering over its records of woe and war, we are swayed by

. . . the power
And magic of the ruined battlement,
To which the palace of the present hour
Must yield in pomp and wait till ages are its dower!

The volume, of course, does not pretend to be exhaustive, but, nevertheless, the matter is always attractive; and to those who may wish to pursue further enquiries, the lists of the different authorities consulted, and given at the end of each article, will be found very useful and convenient. Among the names quoted in this connection we are pleased to notice that of our late Vice-President, Mr. Herbert Webb Gillman, by whose death the Society suffered an irreparable loss.

The book is one of a kind of which there is much need, and which we would like to see appreciated and multiplied in Ireland.

J. P. D.

Like our own county, the largest, Louth, the smallest county, yet one of the most historic in Ireland, has now got its Archæological Society, and has already published the first number of its Journal. This is in every respect a most interesting one, with quite a varied table of contents, including an article on local bibliography by one of our members, Mr. Dix, of Dublin. If future numbers keep up to the high level of the present one, one may safely augur a long and prosperous career for the Society which

produces the *Louth Archæological Journal*. . . . By the death of the late Sir John T. Gilbert, Ireland lost one of her best historical writers, whose knowledge extended to every form and detail of our national literature. This included Irish bibliography, a subject which his rather premature demise precluded him from dealing with to its fullest extent. He had, however, in the years 1896-97, read two papers before the Royal Irish Academy, which form an important contribution on early Irish bibliography; and these two papers, carefully and comprehensively edited by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, with notes and facsimiles of the title pages of some of the volumes, have now been very commendably brought out by the Royal Irish Academy, whose other valuable historical publications appear to be far less known to the Irish reading public than they, undoubtedly, deserve. . . . Considering how of all national saints St. Patrick is the most popular it is somewhat strange that so little is really known of his life; and we therefore find all the three leading denominations in Ireland claiming him as their own; whilst scarcely a year passes by but somebody discovers a new birth-place for him. With a view to present the leading known and undisputed facts of his life the Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, one of our Council Members, has brought out in pamphlet form a brief notice of "St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland" (Dublin: Ch. Ireland Publishing Co.), based on his admitted writings, viz., *St. Patrick's Confession*, and his *Epistle to Coroticus*. Meagre as, in a sense, these details are, Canon Moore has adequately set them forth in an unbiassed form, and has treated the subject in a most impartial spirit, enjoining his readers "to beware of the fallacy of arguing from St. Patrick's silence that the matter concerning which he was silent was unknown to or condemned by him; and the equal fallacy of wrenching him out of his own historical setting or context." . . . Most of the papers in *Eriu*, Part II., of the *Journal of the School of Irish Learning*, 28 Clare Street, Dublin, are too erudite for the average reader, and can only be appreciated by advanced Irish students. But the translation of an "Old Irish Metrical Rule" is of great interest; while the "Rule of Patrick" forms a most important contribution as regards the belief and practices of the early Irish Church. . . . *An Leabarlann, the Journal of the Irish Public Librarians*, bespeaks an earnest desire and endeavour on their part to bring profitable and elevating reading and books, and, notably those that most concern our own country, before the rising generation more especially. Mr. Lyster's "Ireland and Public Libraries," Mr. Dix's "Irish Librarians and Irish Bibliography," and Mr. Condon's "Irish History Bibliography," are attractive and instructive papers tending in this direction; the Reviews and Notes, too, are excellent in their way.

J. C.

Errata.

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., has kindly written to point out that though the late Dr. Casey—of whom a sketch appeared in the last issue of the *Journal*—was born in the parish of Kilbehenny (which is quite close to Mitchelstown, where he received his early education, and near relatives of his now reside), yet that this parish is not in the County Cork, but in that of Limerick. Dr. Casey, therefore, cannot, strictly speaking, be reckoned as a Cork scientist.

Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

The Parish of Kilshannig and Manor of Newberry, Co. Cork.

Continued from page 38.

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

Kilcolman, Colman's church. Prior to the rebellion the property of Donough O'Callaghan, who had a Decree for it as an "Innocent Papist," and in O'Donovan's time, it belonged to the late Lord Lismore. At a place called Kiel, burials were said to have taken place in ancient times. St. Colman, of Cloyne, would, no doubt, be the saint to whom the church was dedicated. Within the townland is a short road called Boherbradagh (thieves' road), which tradition says was formed by enchanted cattle, that fed in the mountains, and passed along it daily to drink in the Blackwater. Near the centre is a fort, in which were large subterranean apartments, that, in O'Donovan's time, had been recently levelled or filled with stones and earth.

Kilgobnet, St. Gobnet's church. This townland formed part of the ancient Gortroe. St. Gobnet, virgin, was born at Ballyvourney (town of the beloved) at the close of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century, and she was abbess of a house founded by St. Abban at Ballyvourney, which is in the barony of West Muskerry, County Cork. Some say that Abigail is the English form of the name Gobnet, in which O'Donovan does not agree. In the South of Ireland it is Anglicised Judith—a name much in vogue among the female peasantry. In the north of the townland, under Curraghbowyer, is an old burial ground in which is a holy well, known as Abigail's well, but more familiarly as Abbey's well. Over it is erected a building, nearly rotund in form, and when Mr. Windele visited the place there was a rude painting in a panel on the wall inside, representing St. Abigail kneeling before an altar, expelling the plague. Canon Wilson says that this panel, having become detached, was years ago re-erected and set in the centre of the arch, showing outward, in front. The design, cut in relief, no longer shows colouring. The patron day is 11th February, and on that day people used to resort to the well in great numbers for the cure of disease, coming long distances to make their rounds. In the Windele MSS. (R.I.A.), vol. 14, p. 537, is a sketch of the building over Abigail's well.

There are two forts in this townland.

Kilpadder (Peter's wood, or church) *North and South*. This townland has two subdenominations—Glashakeagh (blind streamlet), so called from a stream that flows along its eastern boundary; and Danesfort, to which a fort situated near the mansion gave name. In 1750, this house and demesne, then called Kilpadder, were occupied by Rev. James Hingston, who in 1740 became curate of Kilshannig, being subsequently appointed vicar of Roskeen and Clonmeen. In 1741, Hingston married a daughter of Rev. Benezet Murdock, rector of Kilshannig. Dr. Brady (*Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*, ii., 189) says that he translated some of the Classics into English, composed an Abridgement of the Statutes, and left several other MSS., including an account of the state of the Diocese of Cloyne in 1762. The Rev. Edmund Lombard, rector of Kilshannig, resided subsequently at Kilpadder. His daughter, Anne, married John Hunt, Esq., grandfather of the present Mr. Hunt of Danesfort, through which marriage the place passed into the Hunt family, and it became known as Danesfort. In the south of the townland is a well known as "wart well," the waters of which are much used for the cure of warts. (As to the Irish name of this well, see remarks on Aunia's well under *Dromore Demesne*).

Kilvealatan. In the Field Book explained as Beledy's church. This is one of the ancient denominations, occurring as Kilevyaladae in a Fiant of 1594, as Killbelleday in the Down Survey Map, 1657, and as Killballida in the *Book of Survey and Distribution*. In other instances, the name is found as Kileveledy, Killebealady, Kilvalide, and Kilbolady. The townland, which had been the patrimony of the O'Callaghans, was granted in 1686 to Richard Newman, by whose grandson, Dillon Newman, it was leased to the Foott family. In a memorandum on the subject, the late Mr. J. A. R. Newman says that the Footts assisted his ancestor in bringing over yeomen and their families as settlers from Somersetshire, on which account he believed leases for ever were given to the Footts at low rents. The ancestor of this family was George Foott, of Mallow, who made his will there in 1677. He was a near relative of Matthew Foott, who is found in the Hearth Money Roll, 1665, as resident in the parish of Holy Trinity, Cork. George Foott married, in 1670, Alice Latchford (formerly Blacknall), widow, and had an only son, George. His widow was living in Mallow in 1704, a tenant of Mr. Jephson. George Foott, of Kilvealatan, or Millford, made his will in 1758. He married Julian O'Callaghan, and left two sons, George, who succeeded him in that property, and Richard, ancestor of the Carrigacunna family. He had also a daughter, Barbara, who married Quayle Welstead. In his will Mr. Foott mentions George Purdon, of Woodfort, as being his tenant. The mansion house here was long known as Millford, and in O'Donovan's time the house and offices had become ruinous.

The Depositions⁽⁴⁾ as to the rebellion of 1641 in Trinity College show that the Rev. Emanuel Phayer, who was vicar of Kilshannig from 1612, and is described as of Kilvalide, held a farm here and another at Quarter-town.

Knockansweeny, Sweeny's hillock. This townland appears to have formed portion of the ancient denomination of Dromaneen. There is a

(4) Vol. iii. p. 60, Co. Cork.

fir grove in it, with a fort, and two other forts are found in other parts of the division.

Knockavaddra (or *Knockavodthera*), hill of the mastiff. This townland is also known as *Lackendarragh Upper*.

Knockdrislagh, hill of brambles. This was the property of the late Lord Lismore. There is a small fort in the north side.

Knocknamona, hill of the bog. This seems to have been portion of *Dromaneen* in old times. Four forts are to be found in this townland. *Marble Hill* and *Ringgrove*, so called from a family of the name of *Ring* who resided there, are subdenominations.

Lackaneen, little hill side. *Cummeratooreen* (confluence [of waters] of the little bleach green) glen is on the west side, and *Poulavadera* (the dog's or fox's hole), a spring, is on the north-west of the townland.

Lackendarragh, hill side of the oaks. This is an ancient denomination, mentioned in the *Down Survey*. In the north part of the townland are two standing stones in a large fort, one 4 feet and the other 3 feet 4½ in. high. In the south-west is *Kilchilling* (church of the holly), a small fort, which is said to have been once a burying ground. In the west side a large stone stands erect, about 4 feet high and 3½ feet in girth. Here there is also a cave. A stone known as *Lackabehunach* (the thief's flag) stood in the west part of *Lackendarragh*, but it was broken up before *O'Donovan's* time. On this large flag were said to be imprinted the shape of a man's bare feet, and the shape of a cow and calf's feet, that were being stolen by him. *St. Abigail* happened to meet the thief here, and fastened him and his booty to the flag until the owner arrived, when the thief was taken.

Mr. Windele visited *Lackendarragh* hill, and describes a small round fort, forty-two paces in diameter, on the hillside, sloping with the hill, which had low furred ramparts. A little higher up the hill a similar fort, forty-three paces in diameter, and four fields west of this another fort, thirty-nine paces in diameter. The ramparts of none of them exceeded five feet high on the outside and three feet on the inside. *Windele* also describes and illustrates in his notebook (*MSS. R.I.A.*) the stone described above as standing near *Kilchilling*, which he calls the *Lackendarragh holed stone*, though the *Field Book* takes no notice of the fact of its being holed. He speaks of it as standing in the side of a long fence, part of the enclosure of an old *kile*, which formed an oblong square, 16 to 20 paces broad, and somewhat longer, and says that a hole an inch in diameter passed through the stone, near an angle. (For an account of *Holed Stones* in Ireland, see *Wakeman's Irish Antiquities*, ed. *John Cooke*, 1903; and several papers in the *Journal R.S.A.I.*).

Laharan (half land). *Leath-shearann*, a name applied to half a townland, which for some reason had been divided in two. This townland has seven subdenominations, namely—*Shraanamuck*, the holm or river meadow of the pigs; *Laharan* mountain; little *Bweeng* (watery bottom); *Bweeng-duff* (black watery bottom); *Groin Upper* and *Lower*; and *Parknareagh* (field of the greyish or streaked [cows]).

In the townland are two forts: one known as *Lisaniska*, the fort of the water; and *Lisaleen*, fort of the flax. The former is surrounded by three banks, planted with firs, and in the south side is an entrance to several subterranean apartments. In *Parknareagh* is a precipice called

Cummernaslingah (confluence [of waters] of the slates), which yielded slates. The spot where the river Gloungarriv (rough glen) crosses an old road is called Aghateecournaun (see under *Glanminnane*).

Lombardstown, the northern portion of the ancient denomination of Gortmolire (which see), named from the Lombard family.

Millford. Part of Kilvealaton was so called.

Mohereen, little Moher. Dr. Joyce says that the ruin of a *caher* or rath is often designated in Munster by the term *mothar*, and sometimes the word is applied to the ruin of any building. This townland appears in the Down Survey as Moutterenn, and before 1641 it was the property of Donough O'Callaghan, in whose family it continued, descending to the late Lord Lismore.

Monanveel, bog of the bald man. The townland is mountainous and boggy.

Mount Hillary. On this mountain is a heap or cairn known as Money's Castle, erected by an eccentric man named Daddy Money, which forms a conspicuous object.

Newberry. This townland formed part of Dromaneen, and takes its name from the manor of Newberry, which was created in favour of Richard Newman, on his purchase of Sir Richard Kyrle's estates, and passing patent for same in 1686. Family tradition says that the manor was so called from the first battle of Newberry, in which some of the Newmans were killed fighting for the royal cause. Here is the manor mill, and Newberry Manor house stands near. On the Newman family ceasing to reside in Dromaneen Castle, this became their principal seat, remaining such until 1784, when Dromore House, which for some time had been the residence of another branch of the family, was rebuilt. In 1762 Abraham Devonsher, Esq., High Sheriff of Co. Cork, was resident here. The house was the scene of the murder of Colonel Charles Newman, 8th Dragoons, in November, 1816. On hearing of the murder the late Mr. Adam Newman went over from Dromore, and accidentally observed blood on the shirt of one of the grooms. The man appeared frightened, but said a horse had reared and caused his nose to bleed. This was true, but the man became so confused that suspicion was aroused, and he and two others were arrested. One of them turned King's evidence, and related, that knowing the Colonel had money in his room, they entered it for the purpose of robbery, but the victim awaking and recognising the party, they murdered him. The *Parish Register* has the following notice of the occurrence:—"20 Nov., 1816, Lieut.-Colonel Charles L. Newman murdered by his servants, James Lucy and Daniel Clifford, on Sunday night, the 16th of this month; and the same James Lucy and Daniel Clifford were executed for the same crime on Monday, 14th April, 1817."

The Protestant church and burial ground of the parish of Kilshannig are in this townland. In the year 1615 the old church and chancel were in ruins, but they must have been repaired, as in 1641 the Irish ruined the then existing building. In 1682 a presentment for repair was made to the Grand Jury, but the work cannot have been carried out then, as in 1694, Bishop Palliser states that the church was to be rebuilt that year. Even then the project would not appear to have been carried out, for it was not until 1719 that a new church capable of accommodating 340 persons was erected. This was partially rebuilt in 1742, when the spire

was raised 19 feet higher, and a direction was given that it should be exactly like that of Mourne Abbey. A "dragon" was presented for the crowning of it. In the churchyard is an ancient tombstone with a floriated cross. The chalice in use was presented in 1709. (For further particulars as to the church and the succession of clergy in the parish, see Dr. Brady's *Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*, vol. ii., 286).

By a codicil to his will dated 23 March, 1693, Richard Newman left £10 towards the repair of Kilshannig church, "for the use of the Protestants thereabouts." By his original will, made in 1692, he had bequeathed £20 to the poor of Cork city, Dromaneen, Kilshannig, and Ballymagooly.

The Vestry Book of Kilshannig commences in 1730, and Canon Wilson, rector, has kindly supplied the following list of churchwardens from that date to 1820:—

- 1731-2. John Farmer, Peter Curtin.
- 1733-6. John Bond, Cornelius Townsend.
- 1737. George Foott, jun.; Felix Nolan.
- 1738. Anthony Stratford, William Thomas.
- 1739. Robert Bailer, William Thomas.
- 1740. Adam Newman, John Callaghan.
- 1741-2. Adam Newman, Cornelius Townsend.
- 1743-4. John Bond, John Lombard.
- 1745-52. Richard Newman, Adam Newman.
- 1753-5. Richard Newman, George Foott.
- 1756-7. Richard Newman, George Purdon.
- 1758-60. Thomas Flyn, Edward Foott.
- 1761-5. Richard Boulster, John Baker.
- 1766. James Berry, William Baker.
- 1767-9. Joseph Boulster, David Ludgate.
- 1770. Joseph Boulster, James Berry.
- 1771-2. William Wolseley, Michael Courtenay.
- 1773. William Wolseley, Edward Foott.
- 1774-86. Adam Newman, Edward Foott.
- 1787. Richard Foott, B. Hingston.
- 1788-1820. Richard Foott, John Newman.

Nursetownbeg. In O'Donovan's time this townland was the property of Sir Broderick Chinnery. Remanagh (middle mountain plain) is a sub-denomination of it, and the stream which forms its northern boundary bears the same name.

Nursetownmore. The ancient name of this townland is Ballibonartle, the town of the nurse, and the place is better known among the people by this name, which O'Donovan says was always made use of in legal proceedings. In the east of the townland is a standing stone, 10 feet high, 3½ feet broad, and 3 feet thick. There are marks on it, said to be the impressions of the head and hands of the giant who erected the stone here. In the north end is a spring well, called Tubbereentoneanodrough, or Tubbereenboneanodrough, the meaning of which name O'Donovan considers very doubtful, so much so, that he does not even hazard a guess at it. Nursetown was in possession of the Seward family

for generations, and through them it descended to that of White of Kilbyrne.

Shanavoher, old road. Half of this townland is mountain. There is a place called Aughnaminna in the south side. The Shanavoher river rises in the Knockavothera bog, and it is called Glashabwee river from the time it leaves Shanavoher until it falls into the Clyda in the townland of Glashabwee.

Skarragh, shallow ford. This is one of the ancient denominations. There is a fort near the centre, a cave in the south end, and two forts in the north-east of this townland. A place near Glantane village, where three roads meet, is known as Thullery. Toberkeagh, or the well of the blind, is one to which people resort for the cure of sore eyes: hence the name. The manor court for Newberry for the recovery of small debts, etc., used to be held at Skarragh.

Smithfield. This formed part of the old denomination of Skarragh. There are four forts scattered through this townland, and a pool known as Kealbawn (white stream) is in the south end.

Woodfort. This is treated as a separate townland by O'Donovan, but is not so accounted in the list published by the Ordnance Survey Department. It is in reality a subdenomination of Kilvealatan. The most striking feature in it is a beautiful conical hill, thickly wooded, on the summit of which is a fort; in this fort is an old building or turret, called the gazebo, the summit of which commands a fine view, including the high mountains of Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry. On the north side of the line of road from Mallow to Newberry, in a handsome demesne, stands Woodfort House, the front of which was slated. In 1750 it was the residence of Simeon Marshal, surveyor-general of Munster. In his will made in 1758 Mr. George Foott, of Millford, speaks of George Purdon, Esq., as his tenant at Woodfort. From about 1765 to 1770 it was occupied by Moore Disney, Esq., and from 1771-6 by Captain (afterwards the Rev.) William Wolseley, grandfather of the present Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley. He had been captain in the Royal Dragoons, and served with distinction in the seven years' war. Subsequently taking holy orders, he obtained the living of Tullycorbet, diocese of Clogher, of which See John Garnet, his mother's brother-in-law, was bishop. Captain Wolseley married Jane, daughter of Samuel Hulbert, of Corsham, Wilts, by whom he had fifteen children, and died 1800. Their fifth son, Garnet Joseph, was Lord Wolseley's father. Three of the children were baptized in Kilshannig church. Canon Wilson informs me that his neatly written signature, as churchwarden or vestryman, occurs several times in the Vestry Book, and there is a record of his having, as Rev. William Wolseley, officiated in the church on Advent Sunday, 1773. Lord Wolseley has an interesting account of his grandfather in his recent work, *The Story of a Soldier's Life*.

The Ware family had settled at Woodfort before 1790, as children of Thomas and Jane Ware were baptized in Kilshannig church from about that date.

Of the townlands in the parish of Kilshannig at the date of the Down Survey (1657) the names of Carrigolane (which appears as Curwillane in a Fiant of 1594, and also as Corigolane and Currigolane) and Rathcomane

have disappeared. The former is now represented by Dromore and part of Dromore Demesne, and the latter by Creggane, Gortavoher, Ballyboneill, and Derrygowna. The townland of Rathcomane was still so called in 1742.

From the Depositions of 1641 in Trinity College, it appears that Thomas Wright and William Rouse, of Mallow, both described as British Protestants, had farms at Carrigolane, which they must have held under Donough O'Callaghan, the owner. Samuel Willies, mason, of Rathcomane, deposed that he was robbed during the rebellion by Cahir O'Callaghan, of Dromaneen, to the amount of £22 15s. od.; and Edward Harris, of the same place, husbandman, was despoiled by the O'Callaghans of Gortroe, Skarroo, and Clonmeene, to the extent of £21.

A Chancery Fiant (No. 5903) dated 2 December, 1594, contains a surrender by Kallaghan O'Kallaghan of Dromaneen, Co. Cork, gent, of the castle and lands of Dromynyne, 2 carucates, viz.: Kiletany, Kilevellen, Kilenowe, Dowkile, Kiltylane, Itallord, Knocknymonye, Kilebeg, and Kilecolman; the castle and lands of Dromore, Kilepatricke, Carrygklynne, Knockycarig, Knockaney, Narroure, Shanyvyaloid, Byalahabwy, and Curwillane, 2 carucates; the lands of Kileoughteragh, Dromhane, Coarryneyvesye, 3 carucates; Kilevyaladae, 1 carucate; 3 carucates in Scarrough, with the appurtenances, viz., Quarter of Scarrowe, Kilenocke Igowny, Brittas, Cameraure, and Kileverehurte; 3 carucates in Gortvelier, Lisvogholy, Lackygarragh, Kilitraugh, Kiloutragh, and Cappengyrryn; 1 carucate Kilgobnet; Gartrowe, 3 carucates, viz., Dromfise, Kilgortroe, Kilechobenet, Gortnygaddery, and Kuolerysye; Rathcomane, 3 carucates, viz., Trelair, Tynytonyh, Gornynagh, Kileaskyth, and Kilecurenane; 1 carucate in Kilcolman; 1 carucate in Kilepeadir. There are other lands enumerated in the surrender, but the foregoing appear to be such as are in the parish of Kilshannig, and they are important as giving early forms of the names.

On 23rd March, 1610, there is enrolled in the Patent Rolls of Chancery a surrender by Conner O'Callaghan, of Clonmyne, Esq., Cahir O'Callaghan, of Drominine, gent, and Brian McOwen, of Cloghda, gent, of all their estates in County Cork, so that same might be granted to them by letters patent. Among the lands are Currigoolane, Gortwoliere, Rathcoman, the castle and lands of Drominine, 1 quarter Dromore, half quarter Kilbia-lady and Dromehane, 2 plowlands Skarragh, and a quarter of land in Gortroe. On 18th May in the same year King James the First granted to Cahir O'Callaghan the castle, town and lands of Dromenine, the castle, town and lands of Dromore, Kilvialady, Dromeaghan, and Kilpeader, with other lands, which were erected into the manor of Dromenyne, with 600 acres in demesne, and liberty to impark 150 acres, to hold courts, etc., at a rent of £13 4s. od. Irish, besides royal composition and other duties; to be held for ever, as of the castle of Dublin, in free and common socage.

The O'Callaghans forfeited this estate in the rebellion of 1641, and on 4th June, 19 Charles II. (1667), Sir Richard Kyrle⁽⁵⁾ (or Kirle) had a patent under the Act of Settlement for the castle, town and lands of Dromaneene, Knocknomanny, and Killroe, 866 acres; Killvaledy, 328 acres; Killpadder, 169a. 2r. 16p.; Scarrough, 502 acres profitable and

(5) In 1654 a Richard Kirle is found resident in Cahirconlish, Co. Limerick (Chan. Enrolled Decrees).

421 acres unprofitable; Owlert, 101 acres; Drumaghane, 194 acres; Gortroe and Drumfeife, 98 acres unprofitable and 611a. or. 5p. profitable, in the barony of Duhallow, together with Carrigenshoncene, 96 acres, in the barony of Fermoy, at a total rent of £43 10s. 10½d.

In 1672, Sir R. Kyrle is described as of Rahan, when he and Richard Newman, of Cork, jointly leased Ballygarrett to Rev. John Norcott.

Some time after 1682⁽⁶⁾ Sir Richard Kyrle was appointed Landgrave and Governor of Carolina, when he and his family went to reside there. He died in 1684, during his term of office, and his wife, Mary, a sister of John Jephson, of Mallow, died in Carolina immediately after him. They had two sons, Robert and William, and several daughters. Probably the sons found it more to their interest to settle in the colony, and resolved to dispose of the Cork property, which was purchased by Richard Newman, and all trace of the Kyrles disappears from Cork. The wills of Sir Richard and Lady Kyrle were proved on the same day—25th March, 1685, at a consistorial court for the diocese of Cloyne held at Blarney Castle, and the latter's will was exhibited by her brother, John Jephson.

By patent dated 28 August, 1686, in consideration of £60 paid to the crown, the following lands were granted to Richard Newman in socage for ever:—The castle, town and lands of Dromaneene, Knocknamana, and Killnoe (which name has disappeared), a plowland and half, 866 acres plantation measure; Killvellade (now Kilvealaton), a plowland 328 acres; Carrigoolane (now Dromore Demesne), alias Dromore wood, a plowland and half, 417a. 2r. 16p. profitable and 167 acres unprofitable; Kilpedder, a plowland, 169a. 2r. 16p. profitable and 144 acres unprofitable; Scarrow, a plowland and half, 502 acres profitable and 421 acres unprofitable; Owlert (now Aldworth), half a plowland, 101 acres profitable and 98 acres unprofitable; Gortroe and Dromfisse (now Drompeesh), three plowlands, with all mountain and appurtenances, 1083 acres profitable and 528 acres unprofitable, all in the barony of Duhallow, and County of Cork. In addition, Newman was granted the lands of Ballygarrett, a plowland, 294 acres, and Ballyellis, a plowland, 200 acres, in the barony of Fermoy. Also one large house in Christ Church Lane, Cork, with four messuages extending from the street to the old building called the College;⁽⁷⁾ another house and garden, extending from the street to the city wall, to the north of Christ Church Street; one back house and garden to the city wall. The rent for all was £54 3s. 8½d. The lands were erected into the manor of Newberry, with liberty to keep a prison, and appoint a seneschal, together with jurisdiction in actions of debt, etc., to the amount of £5. Power to impark 500 acres and to keep deer was also granted.

Richard Newman, senior, of the city of Cork, to whom the grant was made, is found in the Hearth Money Roll for 1665 as resident in Carrigaline, in the South Liberties, where he paid 10s. yearly for five hearths, and he died about January, 1694. He must then have reached a good age, and he had certainly amassed a large fortune. He may possibly have himself come from England, but many circumstances render it probable

(6) He is described in a Chancery Bill of that date as of Clonmeen.

(7) A chantry for support of eight priests had been founded in Christ Church, and Philip Golde built a college of stone for them. See "Windele's Cork."

that he was son or even grandson of the original settler in this country. Some of the family were certainly in Mallow in 1611, as in that year a Gregory Newman held 300 acres at Dromsligagh, close to Mallow, from the Jephsons.⁽⁸⁾ William Newman was part owner of the mill meadow there in the same year. Among the Depositions made after the rebellion of 1641, now in Trinity College, is that of Adam Newman, of Blarney (vol. ii., 93), who estimated losses on his farm there at £157. The signature is that of an old man.

Richard Newman married Sara, daughter of Richard French, of St. Finbar's, a wealthy merchant. It is interesting to know that in his will dated 1651, French states accurately the spot in England from which he or his forefathers came; he bequeathed to his son his dwelling house with garden and "masse house" thereto belonging in the town of Halton, parish of Ronckhorne (Runcorn on the Mersey), in the County of Chester. Richard French's Deposition as to his losses by the rebellion, which he estimates at £2,468 4s. 11d. (an immense sum in those days), is in Trinity College (vol. iii., 164). He mentions goods in his premises at Clonakilty, and enumerates a large number of farms and leases held by him. His son, Edmond, had a chamber in the south part of the cathedral of St. Finbar's granted to him as a burial place.

Immediately after Richard Newman was granted the manor of Newberry, the Revolution took place, and the country was in so unsettled a condition that there was not much opportunity of settling or improving his newly acquired property. He had entailed his real estate, as mentioned in his will, which descended to his eldest son, Richard Newman, junior, who enjoyed his patrimony but a short time, as he died on 12th June, 1694, within a few months of his father. Richard Newman the second is buried in the old church of Mallow, in the south wall of which is a tablet to his memory. He married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Dillon, by whom he had a son, Dillon Newman, who succeeded to the estates, and who leased large portions of the property to Protestant settlers and their families. The tradition is that he brought over yeomen from England, and as the Newman family themselves were said to have come originally from Wincanton, in Somersetshire, they were supposed to have drawn their colonists from the same quarter. The late Mr. J. A. R. Newman, of Dromore, paid a special visit to Wincanton in 1881, of which he left a very interesting account, that, through the courtesy of the present Mr. Newman, of Newberry Manor, I have had the privilege of seeing. The rector and parish clerk informed Mr. Newman that there were then resident in the vicinity as farmers or tradespeople, families bearing the same names as those to whom Dillon Newman made leases at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. This was a mere conversational statement, and so far as Wincanton is concerned, Mr. George Sweetman, author of a *History of Wincanton*, who himself copied large portions of the ancient Parish Registers, can only give a qualified assent to it. Two of the names do occur, but only in more recent years, not at the period we are interested in. Taking the most remarkable name among the settlers in Kilshannig—that of Bolster,—the family is found in Cork, in the vicinity of Kilshannig, as settled in 1641 on lands which they, no doubt, had occupied long before. Matthew

(8) Chancery Inquisition.

Boulster was at Curraghcunna, near Mitchelstown, at the time of the rebellion, and fled to Mitchelstown Castle for refuge (Depositions T.C.D., iv., 27). William Boulster, of Castleishen, near Charleville, was tenant to Morris Fitzgerald, of Castleishen, in 1641, whom he deposes to have seen in command of an Irish company at the battle of Liscarroll. ⁽⁶⁾ Boulster's Deposition was made in 1653, when he states himself to be fifty years of age. In 1715 Alexander Boulster, of Castletown, diocese of Cloyne, married Susanna Allin, of Clonmeen, so that the name is found in three different districts in the county. Charles Newman, of Kilshannig, son of Richard Newman (the first), by his will dated 24th February, 1729, left £10 each to the following:—Elizabeth Waglin, widow of Richard Waglin, senior; Thomas Bolster, John Witty, Robert Witty, John Farmar, William Farmar, John Bolster, George Bolster, John Carleton, and Sarah Waglin. These names, as well as others that occur in the early part of the Parish Register, which begins in 1731, are all found in the city and county before the Newman family began to plant their property. The Footts, to whom leases of Kilvealaton were made, were in Cork city and in Mallow early in the reign of Charles I., and probably long before. After the Desmond forfeitures in Elizabeth's reign, under the Undertakers' scheme, numbers of families came over from England, and were extensively settled throughout Cork. When Richard and Dillon Newman were anxious to find suitable Protestant yeomen, to till their lands, my impression (founded on a very full consideration of the question) is, that they had not far to seek for them, and that many eligible families of English descent and bearing English names, round and about, were found ready to take leases and settle in Kilshannig. It seems highly probable that in many instances Sir Richard Kyrle's tenantry may have been taken over by the Newmans, as on his sale of the property their leases would be subsisting. I have not succeeded in tracing the names of any of his yeomen.

In 1766 a return to Parliament was made throughout Ireland, showing the names and numbers of the Protestant and Roman Catholic families in each parish. That for Kilshannig, dated 21 April, 1766, in the handwriting of Rev. James Hingston, will be found among Parliamentary Returns in the Public Record Office (Parcel 80, No. 1123).

The list of Roman Catholic families, which number 409, would be too long to reproduce here.

The list of Protestants is as follows:—

1. Sir Robert Deane, Bt.	Dromore	12. Robert Dorman	Dromore
2. Matthew Mears	do.	13. Robert Quick	do.
3. Edward Burn	do.	14. Thomas Phaire	do.
4. Matthew Ring	do.	15. Rev. Dr. John Palliser	do.
5. John Witty	do.	16. James Berry	do.
6. Thomas Courtney	do.	17. Jacob Quick	do.
7. Jeremiah Baker	do.	18. George Foott	Millford
8. John Baker	do.	19. Moore Disney, Esq.	Woodfort
9. William Baker	do.	20. Robert Farmer	do.
10. James Baker	do.	21. Francis Swyny	do.
11. Baron Baker	do.	22. John Russell	Bettsborough

⁽⁶⁾ For an account of this battle see Cork "Journal," 1898, p. 83.

23. Henry Heggert	Bettsborough	43. John Walter	Carrigclynna
24. Richd. Newman, Esq.	Newberry	44. Edward Foot	Aldworth
25. Edward Jefferies	do.	45. Richard Boulster	Scarragh
26. William Thomas	do.	46. Joseph Boulster	do.
27. David Ring	Drumineen	47. John Boulster	do.
28. Walter Rice	do.	48. George Boulster	do.
29. Lawrence Berry	do.	49. Thomas Boulster	do.
30. John Linch	do.	50. John Leroy	do.
31. Robert Witty	do.	51. John Corbet	do.
32. William Boulster	do.	52. Thomas Pearde	do.
33. Christopher Burton	do.	53. Matthew Ludgate	do.
34. John Quick	do.	54. John Farmer	do.
35. Terence McMahon	do.	55. Richard Baston	Glauntane
36. Rev. James Hingston	Kilpadder	56. Edmond Malone	do.
37. John Batterbury	do.	57. Charles Crowley	do.
38. William Batterbury	do.	58. Rev. Edmond Lombard,	
39. Thomas Flynn	do.		Lombardstown
40. Michael Donoghue	do.	59. James Linch	do.
41. Nicholas Walter, Ballinebaniclen		60. John Blackwell	Glaunminane
42. William Walter	do.	61. John Boulster	Cregane

Rev. Canon A. B. Wilson, rector of Kilshannig, has most kindly furnished many extracts from the Vestry Book, dealing with subjects of great interest, among which are the following. The maintenance of the high roads in the parish was provided for by the appointment of way wardens, under whom were overseers of highways. These latter were paid officials, receiving £1 per annum each, and the Vestry decided what roads were to be put in repair. Thus, at one held on 3 October, 1752, it was agreed that Richard Newman and James Lombard, Esqrs., should be way wardens for the ensuing year. The road to be repaired by the former was to be that leading from the Paddock wall at Newberry, westward to the house of John Farmer the younger. That to be repaired by the latter, the road leading from the brook of Gortroe to the western bounds of the parish.

The work on the roads was supplied by the direct labour of the inhabitants of the plowlands more immediately benefited. Thus, on 5th October, 1757, it was agreed that the road to be repaired by George Purdon was to be that leading from Woodfort to the parish church, and that the six days statute labour of the inhabitants of the ten and half eastern plowlands subject thereto be applied to the repair of said road, as also to the high road between Mr. George Foott's two dairy houses. Similar statute labour for the ten and half western plowlands was to be applied by Rev. James Hingston to the road leading to the western bounds of the parish, through the north part of Gortroe wood.

In 1753 a rate was levied, among other purposes, for paying ten shillings for three iron bars bought at the "cant" at Quartertown for repairing the highways.

Pauperism was dealt with by licensing certain beggars,⁽¹⁰⁾ who wore a special badge, and by appointing whip beggars to drive unlicensed ones from the parish. 13 May, 1745, at a meeting of the inhabitants of the

(10) For extracts from the Vestry Book on this subject see Cork "Journal," 1898, p. 318.

parish of Kilshannig certain persons, and none others, were allowed to be the common beggars of this parish, and to each of them a brass badge, marked "Parish of Kilshannig," was given, to be publicly worn by said beggars, to distinguish them from all foreign beggars; each and every of the said beggars being first sworn to wear said badge, and not to lend or give it to any other beggar, and to deliver up said badge next Harvest to the minister and churchwardens, or sooner if required. In 1746 appears the item, "Paid Prosser for the Badges, 18s. 4d."

In common with other parishes, Kilshannig had its stocks and whipping post, as on Easter Monday, 1760, £3 were ordered to be raised for them and other things, and they were to be erected on one side of the churchyard gate. The ironwork cost 4s. 4d.

In an extensive parish like Kilshannig many of the farmers with, probably, their wives behind them, were accustomed to ride to church, and in 1753 provision was made by the Vestry for "repairing the horse steps."

Kilshannig bore its part in the great Volunteer movement, and among the infantry for the County Cork figured the "Loyal Newberry Musqueteers," enrolled in 1777. The regiment consisted of two companies—one grenadier and one light, and its uniform was scarlet faced with black. In 1782 the officers were—Colonel, Adam Newman; Major, John Newman; Captains, Richard and George Foott; Lieutenants, James and Edmund Lombard; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Newman.

Sherkin Island.

By JAMES M. BURKE, B.A., B.L.



THE Island of Sherkin or Inisherkin lies in Baltimore Bay, about a mile from the little town of Baltimore. Dr. Smith derives the name from St. Ciaran, but this cannot be correct. The Four Masters write the name properly *Inir Aincáin*. *Aincáin* is a diminutive of *aic* or *orc* (Latin *porcus*), which means a pig. Sherkin therefore signifies hog's island (cf. *Mucinis*: Ork-neys). *Aincáin* is also a proper name.

The island forms part of the ancient district of Collymore. The territories of the O'Driscolls were divided into (a) Collymore, (b) Collybeg, (c) Glenbarrahane. Collymore, which belonged to the senior branch, contained "three score and five ploughlands, that is to say, in the mayne lande, thirtie nyne ploughlands and a half; in the illande of Downygall, fower ploughlands; in the illande of Innyshirckane, nyne ploughlands; the illande of Cape Clyre, twelve ploughlands; the illande of Innyspeke, half a ploughland. The whole illandes of Innyshirckane and Clyre are within the Lordship or Country of Collymore, and all Innyshirckane is within the parish of Tullagh." (2) Collybeg was practically coterminous with the present parish of Aughadown; and Glenbarrahane is Castlehaven.

Bishop O'Brien says Colly (*Coēluige*) is a "corrupt contraction" of *Corca Lárē*. The name is, however, very old. The *Annals of Innisfallen* record the death of Auliff O'Driscoll, Prince of Cothluighe in 1154. A.D. Again, it is chronicled in 1215 that Sleibhne built the castle of Dun-nanGall in Cothluige. The *Royal Visitation Book* of 1615 says Ross diocese was divided into four rural deaneries, viz., Timoleague, Rosse, Collybeg and Collymore, and Bere. Dr. Smith writes the word as Cothilia; O'Sullivan Bere writes it Cothlia. Sherkin is in the diocese of Ross. From the O'Driscoll Inquisition of 1608 we learn that "the Lord Bysshopp of Ros-Carrbry is to have out of Kilmune, Sleave-More, Fan Cronan, Roscurryne, Ryndrolane, and Forryry, thirty-six shillings sterling, yearly, paiaible by even portions, viz., Michaelmas and Easter."

The chief antiquities of Sherkin Island are—a ruined monastery, a crumbling castle, some souterrains, and a cromleach.

The Friary of Inisherkin. The *Annals of the Four Masters* record, 1460, A.D., that "A monastery was founded for Franciscans in Inis-Arcain, in Munster, in the diocese of Cork (sic). Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country." Ware writes: "Friary of Inis-hircan, an island in the sea in the bay of Baltimore, two miles distant from the shore; Convent of the Observantists, founded in 1460 by Florence O'Driscoll, or in 1470 by Dermot O'Driscoll, as some say. The coast abounds in pilchards, which are from thence in great numbers transferred to Spain." Dr. Smith writes: "About a mile to the south (of the Fort) are the remains of an ancient abbey founded anno 1460 by Florence O'Driscoll. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are roofed, having been made use of for fish houses when the pilchards frequented the coast."

The death of the founder of Sherkin Abbey is thus recorded by the Four Masters. "A.D. 1472. O' h-Eidirsceoil Mor (Finghin, son of Mac Con, son of Mac Con, son of Finghin, son of Donnachadh God) died in his own house after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James." The Four Masters likewise record the demise of his successor: "A.D. 1508. O' h-Eidirsceoil (Conchobhar, son of Finghin) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the religious orders and the learned." On the ground floor of the abbey, near the east end, is a corner-stone bearing the figures of 1460, which evidently commemorates the year of its erection. Very little is known of its history. Great rivalry prevailed in the sixteenth century between the people of Baltimore and Waterford, with the result that they frequently made raids on each other. On the 20th February (old style), 1537, the O'Driscolls seized and plundered a Waterford ship that had been driven into Baltimore by stress of weather. To avenge this piracy, an expedition set out from Waterford. The Waterford raiders landed in Sherkin, captured the castle of Dunnalong, and "kept it for five days, during which they ravaged the island and destroyed all its villages and all the Franciscan friary, which stood near the castle, and the mill of the same."

Among the Fiants of Queen Elizabeth we find "No. 3203 (anno 1577), Lease to James Heydon of the site of the house of the begging friars of Baltymore, called the Monastery of Inishircan, with two gardens and the adjoining close for 21 years." No. 5539 (anno 1590), Reversionary lease of same to John Bealing for 40 years."

The O'Driscolls, it is safe to assume, had their burial-places after 1460 in Sherkin Abbey. This assumption is confirmed by the following passage in the poem of Donnchadh O Fuathail on the death of young Con O'Driscoll (grandson of Sir Finghin), who was an ensign in the Spanish navy, and was killed in 1619 in an engagement between the Turks and the Spaniards:—

“Far away from the heroes,
Their friends of trust,
Far from the mould of Inis-Arcain,
Are young Conchobhar and his father.”

In the Will of Richard Fitz James Copinger, dated April 16th, 1651, we read: “I doe bequeathe my soule to Almighty God and my bodie to be buried in the Abbey of Inisherkin.” This Richard Copinger was brother of Sir Walter Copinger. He married a daughter of Fineen Carragh O'Driscoll. We learn from an Inquisition taken at Bandon, 11th October, fifth Charles I., that this Fineen had possession of the castle of Dunalong (see *Celtic Miscellany*, pp. 111-112).

The abbey is still in a fairly good state of preservation. The ruins consist of a nave, choir, tower, south transept, and remains of the domestic buildings. On the top of the tower is a rude kind of stone seat, popularly called “The Wishing Chair.” The staircase is spiral, made of freestone, and is well preserved, though a few odd steps are broken. When you reach the top of the staircase you must walk round the roofless walls in order to reach the Wishing Chair; and when you get to it you must give utterance to three wishes which, if popular tradition be true, are sure to be fulfilled.

To the north of the abbey is the castle of *Dún na Long* (i.e., fort of the ships). It belonged to the O'Driscolls. When last I visited the island I found the castle turned into a domicile for pigs. After the battle of Kinsale Dunalong Castle was surrendered to Capt. Harvey by the Spaniards, to whom Sir Finghin O'Driscoll had handed it over.

The *Pacata Hibernia* gives a detailed account of a politico-philosophical conversation that took place in Sherkin between Capt. Harvey and the Spanish Veador after the surrender.

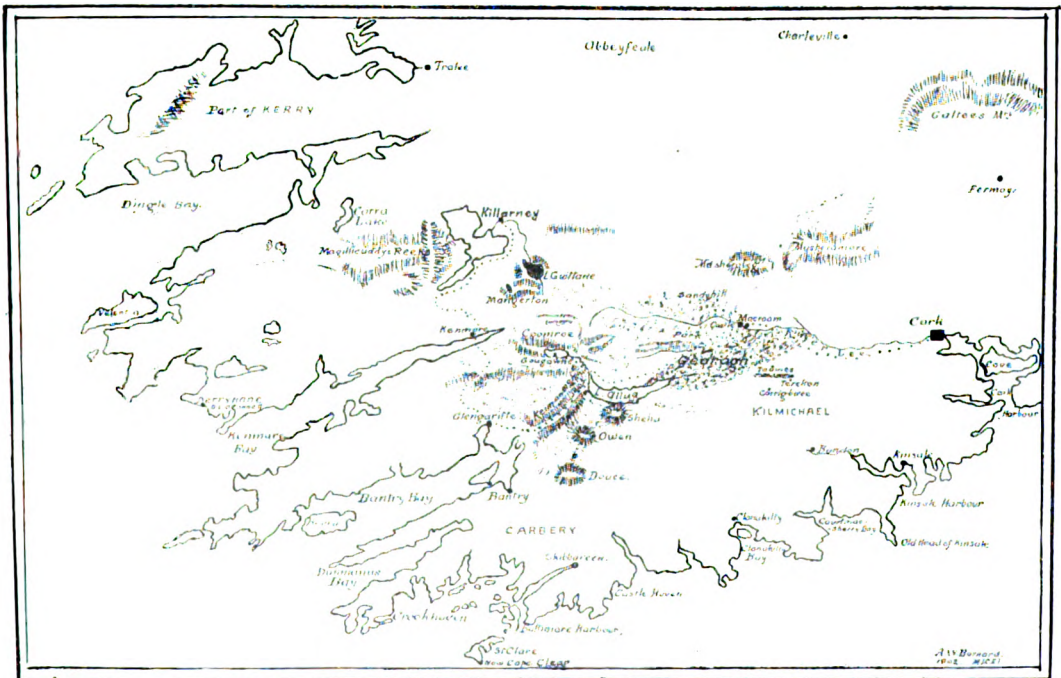
PLACE NAMES IN SHERKIN ISLAND.

Cloddagh, *cladac*, the sea shore.

Kilmoon. This has a rather interesting origin. *The Genealogy of Corca Laidhe* says that “Flannan, son of Brandubh, had three sons, viz., Conall, Uisne, and Cobchan. Mughain (daughter of Flannan) of *Cill-Muḡaine* was his daughter. Flannan (son of Cobchan) had two sons, viz., Dubhduin and Folachtach. Folachtach had four sons, namely, Criche, Conall, Dunghalach, and Aenghus.” Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, says that Dunghalach MacFolactach was twenty-seventh Bishop of Ross. Now a papal document of the year 1199 mentions a parish Cell-mugana in the diocese of Ross. It is so named between Glenbarrahane and Aughadown. The irresistible inference therefore is that Kilmoon, *Cill-Muḡaine*, and Cell-mugana are one and the same place. In this townland is a holy well called *Tobair na ḡabha* (the smith's well).”



INNISHERKIN ABBEY, SHERKIN ISLAND.



COUNTY CORK.

10

Barrack Point. Here the English garrison had their barracks in Queen Anne's time. At that period Thomas Beecher was governor of Sherkin, at a salary of ten shillings a day. Beecher for many years represented Baltimore in Parliament. Beecher had been a strenuous supporter of William of Orange, who rewarded his services at the Boyne (where he acted as aide-de-camp) by the gift of a watch.

Wren Point. In an old Inquisition we find mention of Ryndrolane (in Sherkin), i.e., *Rinn a rneoláin* (headland of the wren). This explains the modern name, Wren Point.

Foilatrohane. *Fall a' t-roctáin*, cliff of the streamlet.

Sleamore, i.e., *Slab mhóir*, big hill. Here is a huge cromleach, the covering stone of which has been dislodged.

Coosbrean. *Cuar* is a cove or cave. *Breán* (aí') means rotten: brean (noun) signifies a bream.

The Loo Rock. Here H.M.S. Loo was wrecked April 30th, 1697.

Illaunnambaurnagh. *Oileán na mbáirneac* (island of the limpets).

The Sherkin souterrains were discovered in 1869. They are fully described in Dr. O'Donovan's *Sketches in Carbery* (pp. 37-39), and in the *Cork. Hist. and Arch. Journal*, vol. ii., page 211 (by Canon Moore).

Shawn Ru, the Rapparee : a Tradition of Macroom.



WENTY miles due west of Cork city, a stream called the Sullane branches off from the river Lee, and two miles further on another stream called the Toon branches off from it also due west, through an extensive and apparently impenetrable tract of morass, forest, and bog; whilst the Lee itself stretches to the south and west through a narrow but not deep valley, till some ten miles further on it merges into Lough Allua, eight miles westward of which is Lake Gougaune Barra, and beyond that the wild and romantic Pass of Keimaneigh.

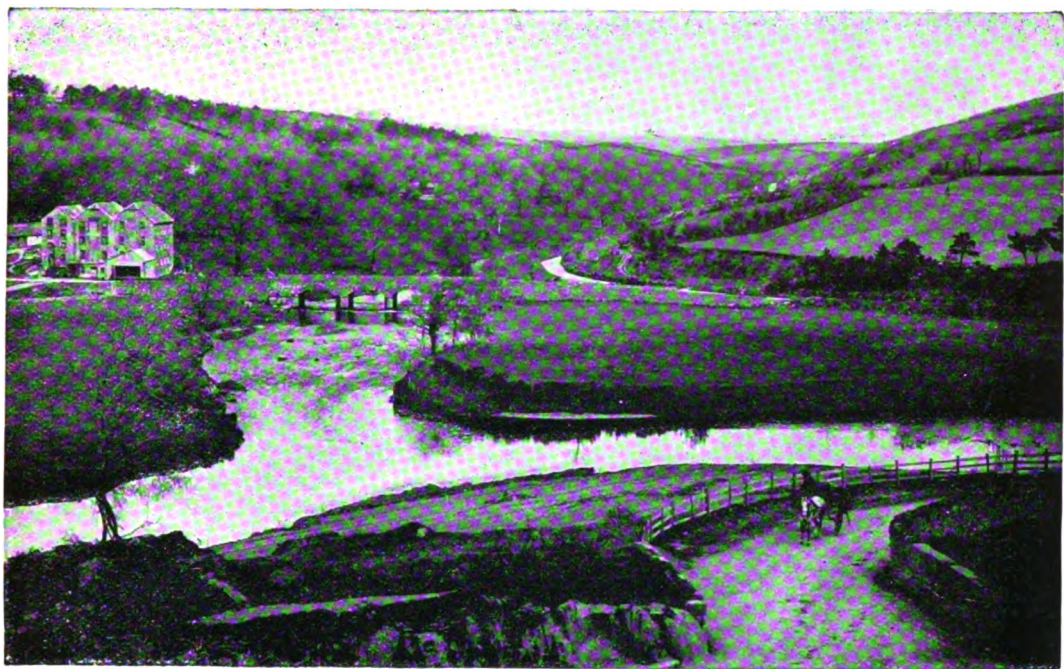
The Sullane flows from north-west to its junction with the Lee, through a low alluvial plain, which was in former times the bed of an ancient lake, and about a mile or so from the Lee it stretches to the south-west in an irregular line to a spot at which the plain narrows to little more than the breadth of the stream, whence the latter spreads south-west and west through a long, narrow valley, extending for miles towards the distant mountains, and known as the Valley of the Sullane. For about a mile of the western portion of the tract between its junction with the Lee and its entrance into the valley of the Sullane, the latter river is bounded on the south by a low narrow strip of land, which is bounded on the south also by another strip of land, much higher, narrow at the east but comparatively wide at its western extremity. This latter strip is bounded on the south by a steep and rather high ridge of land called Sleeven, extending east and west, and for about two miles or so it separates the valley of the Sullane from the valley of the Toon and the Lee to the south. Along the southern base of this ridge, extending from the junction of the Lee

and the Sullane, from twelve to fifteen miles parallel to the range, and from four to five miles in breadth from north to south, lies a tract called Gaeragh. This tract evidently formed the bed of a lake subsequently silted up, but at the beginning of the eighteenth century and for a long time afterwards it was a wilderness of bog, alluvial islands, deep pools, tangled underwood, and large trees, and was one of the last refuges of the wolf and the bittern in the South of Ireland. It was much subject to floods, and for more than half the year was practically unpassable. South of this Gaeragh morass lies the Kilmichael district, then a region of wild, thinly-populated land, whose inhabitants had but little intercourse with those to the north of the intervening morass.

A few yards to the south of the point at which the northern plain merges into the valley of the Sullane, and on the eastern side of the river, upon the territory of the MacCarthys, was built in the early part of the thirteenth century a castle, which from the magh or plain referred to, and from the irregularity of the curve (croump) which it formed, was called the castle of Magh Croump, nowadays Macroom. It was a strong castle for its time, capable of protecting the country to the east from the wild western tribes; and in the course of time a town bearing its name arose under its protection, on the higher of the two plains to the east of it. Macroom Castle was long one of the chief strongholds of the MacCarthys, Lords of Muskerry. It was, according to Smith's *Cork*, "burned down in the wars of 1641, but Donogh MacCarthy, Earl of Clan-carty, altered it into a more modern structure. It now (1750) consists of two square towers, about sixty feet high, with a large modern building between them." It faces west, and commands a view of the wooded park rising from the river to the left, the river itself, and the green meadows and timbered lands on the right—a very pleasing though not extensive view.

Amongst the English companies which supplied munitions of war to William the Third during his campaign in Ireland was one called the Hollow Blade or Hollow Sword Blade Company of London. This company had claims to a large amount on the Government, and when the confiscated Irish lands were put up for sale at Chichester House, Dublin (where now stands the Bank of Ireland), they purchased immense tracts, "as a speculation for resale," and amongst them the castle and town of Macroom and the lands adjoining, which had belonged to the MacCarthys of Muskerry. The population of Ireland was scarcely more than a million in 1707, and Macroom was then a small village of probably not more than five or six hundred inhabitants, and consisted chiefly of a row of thatched houses along the north side of the present Square, with a row of inferior ones to the south of it. The eastern wall of the castle extended doubtless along the whole of the western side of the Square, and in the middle of the Square there was a small thatched market-house. There was little business then transacted in Macroom. It was completely cut off on the south by the Gaeragh morass, and it was only from the other sides that it had any trade with the country round.

While things were in this condition, an English settler named Hedges purchased the castle and town of Macroom and a large tract of land in the neighbourhood, and came to reside at the castle. Tradition speaks of him as a man of large means and elevated social position, and though



THE SULLANE, NEAR MACROOM.



MACROOM CASTLE.

overbearing and intolerant of opposition, of high honour and a strong sentiment of justice and humanity. He was not only owner of the castle and estates, but he also held the office of Agent to the Hollow Sword Blade Company, the undisposed portions of whose lands he had unrestricted authority to sell, let or manage to the best of his ability, for their benefit.

When he came to Macroom, about 1704, other Protestant settlers had no doubt preceded him in the locality, and acquired lands by purchase or rental, whilst some of the former Catholic landowners had got back as tenants of some of the lands that had been taken from them . . . Merciless though the Penal Laws were at this period, the executive was weak, and they were not always carried out with severity. They could only be enforced by the military, and though there was occasionally a small garrison at Macroom, they were unacquainted with the people and the country, and consequently of little use. When an alleged criminal had to be arrested the magistrates used to fall back on the yeomanry, formed at Bandon in 1690, or on the military from the garrison at Cork. These rarely succeeded in arresting the parties wanted; but when on the search for them they generally taught a lesson to evildoers by flogging suspected criminals, burning their cabins, or otherwise maltreating them. Mr. Hedges held the Commission of the Peace, and so did some of the other settlers in the neighbourhood, but his was the ruling mind. He was the law and the Government. He it seems strongly disliked persecution, and no other magistrate, even if disposed to persecute, would venture to do so in disregard of his views.

These new proprietors were regarded by the Irish as trespassers or robbers; and they as a class hated and dreaded the native population. With the old gentry the old harpers had virtually disappeared; but the pipers then came to the front and began to fill a large space in the social life of the people amongst whom they went much about and kept alive the old airs of their predecessors. Another class that arose at this time were the "Sthokas," men past middle life, who went about the country gathering and retailing news. They gave intimation as to the wood or glen where Mass was to be celebrated on Sunday. They negotiated marriages. They told where farms were to be let or cattle sold, and were, in fact, the chief if not the only means by which people in remote districts could get any glimpse of what was going on in the world around them. They were always welcome and freely accorded board and lodging, and sometimes payment for their services. But in time they deteriorated, and finally disappeared as newspapers arose, and their dirge was sung in the lovely air, "Sthok-an-Varagig," to which Moore has written the lines, "Thee only Thee."

There also sprang up at this time the Shanahiagh, who was generally an old man of comfortable position, but past his work, possessed of good intellect, and able and willing to entertain the younger generation around him with the knowledge of "things gone by." Then there were also the "Cosherers," the sons of the dispossessed Irish Catholic landowners, such as were unfit for military service abroad, and had to remain at home and struggle for existence as best they could. These formed themselves into small batches of twos and threes, got packs of dogs and killed game, and billeted themselves on the minor gentry or well-to-do farmers. The Catholics were in sympathy with them and never refused to enter-

tain them, and so long as they confined their visits to their co-religionists there was little murmuring against them. But when they began to extend their visits to the Protestants, who were politically hostile to them, complaints against them were made to the Government, and an Act of Parliament was put into force to suppress them.

Another institution of these times was the Rapparees, a name originally given to the irregulars attached to King James the Second's army in Ireland. The Rapparees of the early part of the eighteenth century were an association founded ostensibly to prevent the unmerciful administration of the penal laws; but though they often had no doubt considerable influence in doing so, they were charged, probably not always undeservedly, with acts of barbarous retaliation and grievous outrage, and stringent Acts of Parliament were passed against them. It was supposed that all the able-bodied peasants in the South of Ireland were enrolled in this association, but as far as Muskerry was concerned there is no record that they were any way troublesome.

Besides the above, there were numbers of men known as "Hessians," who were foreigners, spoke no English or Irish, and were supposed to be stragglers from the armies of Marlborough or Ginkel. The Hessians used to stray about the southern parts of Munster during the first two or three decades after the end of the Williamite war. They were supposed to be in some way recognised by the garrisons within reach of their excursions, and for some time were apparently allowed to go unmolested. They were unarmed and inoffensive, and though unable to pay for what they required, were accorded hospitality, were easily satisfied, and not much complained of. The population was still scanty, only the most fertile lands were cultivated, food was plentiful, and hospitality inexpensive, indiscriminate and universal. Cosherers and Hessians no doubt often met at the same homestead, but there was room enough for all, and though once enemies they were no longer hostile, but lived in peace and in a like state of destitution.

In the early years of their wanderings the Hessians wore high military boots which were much coveted by the peasantry, and led, it was said, to their being in some instances robbed, ill-treated, and even murdered. It seems that they were unable to make any troublesome resistance when attacked, so that the slaying of a Hessian proved to be an easy achievement, so much so, that the story is told that when a native once went to borrow a pair of Hessian boots from a neighbour, he was curtly told to go and "kill a Hessian for himself." By the end of the second decade of the eighteenth century the Hessians had become few and far between, but there were two of them, popularly known as Tommy and Harry, who used to wander about the country between Macroom and Bandon, in which latter town they appear to have been well known. They were advanced in life, very inoffensive, and when they called at the farmhouses for refreshment it was never denied them.

Amongst the Protestant settlers at this period Mr. Hedges ruled absolutely, and this of itself would be sufficient to keep the country free from persecution, which he did not like, and besides the Rapparees were still "in the air." There were but few men of his rank and influence in this part of the country, and these lived far apart; but amongst them was Mr. White, the owner of Bantry, and of large possessions in the surround-

ing district, for whom he had great regard, and who visited him frequently at Macroom.

There was also a Catholic gentleman named Edmond Barrett, residing at Toames (Tomes), on the south side of Gaeragh, who held lands there under the Hollow Sword Blade Company, with whom Mr. Hedges as Agent was necessarily acquainted, and had no doubt as intimate relations as a Protestant could have with a Catholic at that time. Edmond Barrett held a large tract of land, had several sub-tenants under him, and occupied as high a social position as the law then allowed a Catholic to enjoy. He was one of the two sureties required by the Act of Parliament for the good behaviour of the Parish Priest, and was doubtless the chief, and as far as possible the protector, of the Catholic population around him.

In the year 1689 John Barrett, one of the M.P's for Mallow, son of Sir William Barrett, owner of the Barony of Barretts and of Castle Barrett, five miles or so south of that town, raised a regiment of 400 men for King James, and became its colonel, and he acted as Governor of Waterford for him. In the record of Barrett's Regiment in King James' Army List, there appears a John Barrett as Captain and Edmond Barrett as Ensign, who most probably were the sons of Colonel Barrett, who had also a daughter, Ellen, who had recently married into a high Protestant family. Colonel Barrett fought at Cork and at Limerick, and on the latter city's surrender in 1691 his estate—the above-named Barony—was confiscated, and he went to France, where Louis XIV. appointed him Colonel of the Roy Jacques Regiment, at the head of which regiment he was killed at the battle of Landen, near Brussels, in July, 1693. Whether his sons emigrated with him or not is unrecorded, but the probability amounting almost to certainty is that Edmond Barrett, the Ensign, was no other than the Edmond Barrett of Tomes above-mentioned.

When in 1678 Catholics were prohibited from residing in garrison towns, Catholic tradesmen began to take small farms in the country districts, and worked at their trades whilst cultivating their holdings. In this way amongst the tenants of Edmond Barrett was a man named Jeremiah Murphy, a shoemaker, who made a primitive kind of shoe called a "lieb," from which circumstance he was known as Jerry Lieb. He is said to have been an industrious, thriving man, and much respected in the locality. Residing at the same time at a place called Terelton, about four miles south of Tomes, in the Bandon direction, was a relative of Jerry Lieb's, a man named John Murphy, a carpenter by trade, who from his red hair was known as Shawn Ru, or John of the Red Head. For some years in his early manhood Shawn Ru it appears was "away," probably in the Irish Brigade, but he returned to his native place some six or eight years before the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century and got married to the handsomest girl in the neighbourhood.

He was clever at his trade, and as was then customary, worked a good deal at the houses of the farmers and settlers near his residence. He was reputed to be very deeply involved with the Rapparees, and in spite of the law he kept a gun, a long, light, highly-finished foreign piece. He was an unerring shot and said to be also an irrepressible poacher. About forty years of age at this time, he was tall and slight, and possessed of wonderful strength and agility. As a known or reputed Rapparee he was an outlaw, and as a poacher hated by the sporting

members of the Protestant gentry. He was liable to be at any moment brought in "dead or alive"; and in order to keep out of the meshes of the law he made in the recesses of Gaeragh a retreat known only to himself and his dog, and frequently took refuge there.

On these occasions when in want of food he sent his dog with a small basket tied under his neck into Macroom, where certain shopkeepers who knew what was wanted put into it the necessary supplies. The dog would then trot away towards Gaeragh, and on some occasions when followed by persons who seemed anxious to "bring in" Shawn Ru he led his trackers into quagmires and other difficult places, and when he saw them unable to pursue him any further gave them the slip and made his way to his master. When the danger was past, Shawn Ru returned to his cabin and worked at his trade.

Some time early in the century a Rapparee attack was made in the south of the district between Macroom and Bandon; and Shawn Ru was charged with having taken part in it. Mr. Hedges, it seems, was much annoyed at its occurrence, and threatened that if he could find out the parties who made it he would deal severely with them. The Bandon yeomanry also took the matter up, and resolved to look after it. For a year or so afterwards they no doubt made several expeditions to bring in parties suspected of having been engaged in it, but it does not seem that they succeeded in capturing any of them. In some way or other they learned that Shawn Ru was at his cabin, and they decided on capturing him. A detachment of them accordingly set out soon after midnight and proceeded to his house. He was at home, and as they were arranging themselves round his cabin his dog gave the alarm. Shawn Ru jumped out of bed and saw that the place was surrounded. But he was equal to the occasion. Quick as thought he stripped off his shirt, wrapped it round a cart wheel that was at hand, and sent the wheel rolling down the path which sloped northwards from the cabin. Thinking that the fleeing object was the man they wanted, the yeomen discharged their fire-arms at it, and gave chase, and before they found their mistake Shawn Ru was away in safety. The yeomen returned to the cabin, and, as was usual in such cases, "taught a lesson to Rapparees" by setting it on fire, after which vindication of the law they faced about and marched home.

It so happened that whilst Shawn Ru was lying by watching the movements of the yeomen, Tommy and Harry, the two Hessians above-named, turned up at the house of his friend, Jerry Lieb. The family were out, and the two visitors had the place to themselves. They took as much food as they required, and for the first time in their history did an act of unprovoked and inexcusable mischief. They poured a large quantity of milk they found at hand into a bin of oatmeal which was in the kitchen, and in this way rendered a quantity of milk and meal unfit for use. Immediately afterwards they left the house and proceeded in the direction of Bandon. Soon after the Hessians left Jerry Lieb and his family returned, learned that they had been there, and were much irritated at what they had done, and when later in the day Shawn Ru arrived they, of course, told him of the event of the morning.

For some reason or other Shawn Ru had got it into his mind that Mr. Hedges was in some way the cause of the yeomen's attempt to arrest him, and he was in consequence in a high pitch of anger against him.



LOUGH ALLUA.



GUGAWNE BARRA LAKE AND ISLAND.

Mr. Hedges kept a pack of foxhounds, and at this time it was the custom for the owners of such packs to send out the pups to be reared at the houses of friendly well-to-do farmers on their estates. This was looked upon as a sort of recognition by the landlord that the farmer had a plentiful house and was willing to do him a favour, and the farmers, almost without exception, willingly took charge of the pups and reared them carefully. The cost of feeding one or two was unappreciable, and the fact of having care of them always ensured from the landlord a friendly salute, and many small favours, such as timber for door posts, cart shafts, and the like, free of charge. The farmers often went to see the hunt when it came off in their vicinity, watched with interest the performances of the dogs that had been reared by them, and felt proud when they behaved creditably, so that the practice of rearing dogs in this way tended towards establishing pleasant relations between landlord and tenant throughout the country.

Mr. Hedges was well acquainted with Jerry Lieb, and had a high opinion of him; and he sent him two of the best bred and most promising pups of the year to be reared at his place, where they were willingly received and well taken care of. They were growing up splendidly, but unfortunately whilst Shawn Ru was in the height of his anger they gambolled into the kitchen, playing with one another. On seeing them he exclaimed that "they would never hunt a fox for Hedges," and seizing a hatchet that happened to be within reach he dashed their brains out. Jerry Leib was much annoyed and embarrassed by this act of cruelty; but he could not break off acquaintance with his relative, and he had only to express his disapprobation of the act, and let the matter be forgotten as best it might.

Tradition has it that immediately after killing the pups Shawn Ru followed Tommy and Harry, the Hessians, and shot the two of them dead. He may not have been really guilty in this case, as though Tommy and Harry disappeared from the district on that day, there was no evidence whatever that they had been killed.

Mr. Hedges had arrangements made by which he was sure to be informed of every occurrence that took place within his district almost as soon as it had happened, and he was apprised of the morning's proceedings at Shawn Ru's and Jerry Leib's without delay. He had had nothing to do with the raid from Bandon, and was exceedingly irritated at the killing of the pups, and probably threatened to pay off Shawn Ru for his conduct. Shawn Ru, too, had his sources of information, and as Mr. Hedges' anger was no trifle, he thought no time should be lost in trying to disarm him, and accordingly devised a plan for doing so.

Mr. White, it seems, was staying at the castle at this time, and as they sat by an open window which looked out on the river, with Sandy Hill on the right, and the Park on the left, and on the table between them a tallow candle such as was then used, all of a sudden they saw a flash, the report of a shot rang out from one of the clumps of trees in the the park in front of them, and the candle sprang from its socket. "Heavens!" said Mr. White, "one of us has been fired at." "No," replied Mr. Hedges, "it was easier to hit a head than a candle, neither of us was meant to be injured. It has come from that scoundrel, Shawn Ru. He blames me for his being nearly arrested by the Bandon Yeomanry

this morning, and the ruffian, out of revenge, killed two of my best pups to-day. He knows that I am aware of his doings, and now wants to intimidate me from endeavouring to punish him. But it won't do. I will have him brought in, or I will drive him out of the country before the end of the week."

He then called for another candle, and turning again to Mr. White he said: "I am not to be intimidated by this fellow. I am too strong for him, and will let him see that he cannot stay in this country if I resolve to make it too hot for him." Then getting pen, ink and paper he wrote a letter to the General Commanding the Forces at Cork, and sent it off at once by a special messenger on horseback. "Now," said he to Mr. White, "we shall have a strong force of military here to-morrow, and will try to get the fellow 'in'; but even if we don't succeed, we shall give him such a fright that he will either leave the country or else be afraid for the rest of his life to do anything to annoy me."

The messenger had scarcely got halfway to Cork before Shawn Ru was informed of his having been sent. He saw that his attempt at intimidation had failed. He did not by any means underrate Mr. Hedges' power and determination; and he made up his mind to get out of danger without any loss of time. The General at Cork got Mr. Hedges' letter early next morning, and at once ordered a detachment of infantry—under the command of an English lord, designated "the officer" in the local tradition—to proceed at once to Macroom and make search for the outlaw, and to continue under Mr. Hedges' directions as long as he considered it advisable. This force set out at midday, and arrived at Macroom in the evening. The soldiers were billeted about the town, and the officers and some subalterns were entertained at the castle.

Shawn Ru made his arrangements on the same day, and whilst the soldiers were marching from Cork he was leaving miles of morass, wood and water between himself and his old hiding place. He struck out west and went on to a Mrs. MacSweeney's house on the southern shore of Lough Allua, near the north-eastern spur of Sheha mountain. Her husband and sons were "away," and she and her only daughter, a charming girl, managed a large and wild piece of land here, and made a comfortable living by it. They were well acquainted with Shawn Ru, and when he came that way received him hospitably. The servants and labourers in their employment were all warm friends of his, and one of the men, anxious to make the evening pass pleasantly for Shawn Ru, took him round the place and showed him everything he thought interesting, and, amongst others, a fine young bull lately purchased from a settler named Powel, who some few years before had come to reside at the northern side of the lake nearly opposite, where he held a large tract of land with some very superior cattle on it. He pointed to the purchase with some pride, but said that he was a troublesome brute, that he had swum across the lake two or three nights recently and gone back to the other side, and that they had since to keep him housed at night with a hurdle put up as a door to prevent his escaping again and putting them to the trouble of bringing him back round the lake to his new home.

On the day after their arrival at Macroom the soldiers began their search for Shawn Ru, but as the bird was flown their labour was in vain. Shawn Ru was pretty well known, it seems, at Powel's place also; and

whilst the soldiers were struggling after him in Gaeragh he took a curragh (a boat made of canvas and wickerwork) and rowed across the lake to Powel's farm. The family consisted of Powel himself, a widower about fifty, his mother, a hale and vigorous woman of seventy, and his son, a young man about twenty-three years of age, and there were two Englishmen whom Powel got over to assist him, with several Irishmen and women for farm and house work. Mrs. Powel was a strong-minded woman, an extreme Protestant, and absolute ruler of the household of her son, an industrious, intelligent man, who saw that by minding his business and pulling with the people he could make a good thing of his land. His son was a splendid young fellow, strong and agile, handsome, generous and brave, and highly popular.

Fond of boating on the lake, he had landed on the southern shore and made the acquaintance of Mrs. MacSweeney and her daughter, with whom he fell in love. Whether the mother approved or not of his advances to her daughter is not stated. The difference in their religion was a terrible barrier. But however his suit was entertained at the south side of the lake, it was vehemently condemned at the side opposite. Mrs. Powel was furious at the idea, whilst the father knowing that a Protestant who married a Roman Catholic would, according to the then existing law, rank as a Papist, saw that such a marriage would be ruinous to his son's prospects, and therefore set his face earnestly against it.

As the curragh approached the shore Shawn Ru was seen in it, and it was immediately surmised that he was on his way to the house. Suspecting that he had a message for her grandson from the girl at the other side of the lake, Mrs. Powel got enraged against him. She knew that he was an outlaw, and that there was a reward for his capture dead or alive, and may possibly have heard that the soldiers were on his track. She evidently wished him out of the way, and determined to avail herself of the opportunity now offered. The house consisted of three rooms on the ground floor, the centre one used as a kitchen and the others as bedrooms. It faced southwards towards the lake, and immediately in front of it was an open lawn about a hundred yards in breadth, with an extensive tract of wood lying between it and the lake. Powel and his son were absent; and when Mrs. Powel learned that Shawn Ru was coming she called the two Englishmen, posted them at the window of her son's bedroom to the right of the kitchen, supplied them with loaded arms, and directed them to fire at Shawn Ru as soon as he came within range.

They undertook to carry out their instructions. But Shawn Ru, instead of coming up the lawn, came by a branch of the wood at its eastern edge, and entered the house by the back door. Mrs. Powel and a servant girl were the only persons in the kitchen when he came in; and dissembling her anger the former greeted him as usual, and asked him if he would take any refreshment. He replied that he would feel obliged for a bowl of milk, which she went and got for him. He then asked the servant to warm it for him over the fire; but she gave him a significant look, and said in Irish, "Maw's mough lath veh boon, caught foor agus theh." This latter word "theh," has two meanings—*hot* when pronounced without emphasis, and with emphasis *run*. In the first instance it would mean, "If you wish to live long, drink cold and hot"; in the second, "If you

wish to live long, drink cold and run." Theh was on this occasion pronounced emphatically enough; and Shawn Ru took the hint it conveyed. Seizing Mrs. Powel by the arms he put her on his back, bolted through the front door, and ran down the lawn towards the wood. The Englishmen were at their post, but seeing Mrs. Powel's position they refrained from firing lest they should hit her, and when Shawn Ru got to the wood he dropped his burden and got safely away. The old lady picked herself up uninjured and made her way home incensed more than ever against the Papist outlaw.

About this time it began to be whispered amongst the peasantry that a frightful monster of old called Luiwee had come back once more, and had been seen in the lake several nights recently. This Luiwee had in times long past scourged all the surrounding country, but had, over a thousand years ago, been driven away by the fair-haired St. Finbar. The monster could live on land and water, and frequented both. In early ages it inhabited the dark and gloomy valley called Coom Ru, west of Gougaune, on which the sun shines only one day in the year, and having possessed itself of the adjacent lake, it destroyed almost all the people in the locality; but when the young saint heard of it he determined to banish it. He came and took up his residence on the island in the lake and soon sent Luiwee away. But Luiwee did not go far. He found some short distance to the east of him a beautiful lake, larger than Gougaune, and in it he took up his abode. From this lake, since called Lough a Luiwee and more recently Lough a Lua or Allua, he began anew to destroy the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood; and again St. Finbar came to their relief. On a certain Monday morning he arrived at the western end of the lake. He soon found Luiwee, and hunted him backwards and forwards from side to side of it, night and day all through the first five days and nights of the week; but on Saturday morning he had him in flight at the eastern end of the lake, whence he drove him into the river which flows out of it at that end, which still bears the monster's name. Along this river he chased him till sunset, at which time he banished him over the tide-washed mudbanks of Corrlagh, the deep salt sea, for ever more. And for fear he might attempt to return to the lake the saint erected a beacon on the limestone rock at the extreme end of the dry land that overlooks the tide, and remained there himself to guard the valley till he was called to his reward. Hard though it was to doubt the saint's power to keep Luiwee in the depths of the ocean, it was now whispered in terror that he had been seen several nights crossing the lake with flaming eyes and lashing tail. The Powels, of course, heard of its reappearance, but laughed at it as one of the natives' superstitions.

Whilst Shawn Ru was adventuring on the lake, the officers and soldiers were searching Gaeragh unsuccessfully for him, and returned wet and weary to Macroom. When at table with Mr. Hedges and Mr. White the officer expressed great disappointment that a certain sergeant in his force (popularly spoken of as 'the Hessian') did not even get a glimpse at the outlaw even for a second, or catch sight of only a square inch of him else he would to a certainty have put a bullet in him. Continuing to boast of this sergeant, he offered a wager that not one on the Company's estates could compete successfully in shooting with him. Mr. Hedges said there was, and narrating the particulars as to the recent



COOM RU, OR VALLEY OF DESMOND, GOUGAWNE BARRA.



PASS OF KEIM-AN-EIGH.

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shot at the candle, and it was, strange to relate, arranged that a shooting contest should take place on the Square of Macroom at one o'clock on the following Saturday between the sergeant and Shawn Ru.

It was settled that the mark should be a crown (a five shilling) piece set up close to the eastern wall of the castle yard, about midway between the entrance to Castle Street and that of Sleveen Street, that the competitors should fire from a spot in front of the market-house fifty paces east of the mark, that a certain number of shots should be fired turn about by each competitor, and that the one who hit the crown the greater number of times should be declared the victor; but that in case of a tie the sergeant should accept for one shot any further test of skill that Shawn Ru might propose to him. The officer, it is said, offered to back his man in thousands, but Mr. Hedges declined to go beyond hundreds, and the stakes were therefore kept within the bounds of moderation. Mr. White was to act as judge, and everything promised to go on satisfactorily.

That Mr. Hedges after setting the law in motion against Shawn Ru should now suspend it seems strange enough, but he could easily, doubtless, explain or justify his action, at least to his own satisfaction.

But whilst the shooting match at the castle was being arranged, a very sad event was drawing nigh at Mr. Powel's place. It is hardly a portion of Shawn Ru's history, but forms part of the tradition relating to him. On the evening of the day of Shawn Ru's adventure with the old dame young Powel seemed disappointed that he had not seen him. He felt sure that he must have had some message to him from the other side. He became restless, and resolved to row across the lake, which he could do in about half an hour. He therefore left the house about nine o'clock, and taking a curragh and pair of oars struck out from the shore due south. About the time he left the young bull before referred to became impatient of imprisonment, and driving his horns through the hurdle that formed a restraining barrier lifted it on his head, went off with it, plunged into the lake, and made straight for his old home. Young Powel had his back to the curragh's bow and not seeing the bull they met half way. A violent collision took place, and Powel and the bull, the supposed Luiwee, both sank and were drowned. Search was made next day, the hurdle was seen projecting from the water, and this led to the discovery of the melancholy occurrence, soon after which Mr. Powel disposed of his land and stock, and with his mother left the place for good.

Though Mr. Hedges did not know where Shawn Ru was at the time he entered into arrangements for the shooting match, he was able to send him intimation regarding it, and requesting him to be at the time and place appointed, assuring him that if he should do so, and shoot for him, he would not be in any way injured or molested, but would be allowed to return to his home in safety. It speaks much for the reliance reposed in Mr. Hedges' promises that Shawn Ru unhesitatingly consented to comply with Mr. Hedges' request, and showed perfect confidence in what he had undertaken. What Shawn Ru did during the two intervening days does not transpire; but the report that there was to be a shooting match between him and one of the Hessians (soldiers) spread far and wide, and on the appointed day crowds of country people flocked into Macroom.

Mr. Hedges and his party and the gentry of the neighbourhood

assembled in front of the market-house, and the soldiers were drawn up at the side opposite to that occupied by the peasantry. The mark was set up, Shawn Ru and the Hessian were ready, and when the hour struck the shooting began. The Hessian first fired and hit the target, Shawn Ru fired next and hit also. How many shots they fired is not recorded; but it is certain that both did well, and that the contest resulted in "a tie." It then devolved on Shawn Ru to propose a test of skill for the deciding shot; and he suggested that a knife should be put up in place of the previous mark, the back of the blade to be against the board and the edge towards the competitors, and that whichever of them should split his bullet on it into two more nearly equal parts should be held the victor. This test was agreed to, and the knife set up. The Hessian fired first, but missed the edge of the blade. Shawn Ru then took aim and fired. The knife was not stirred, but Mr. White examined it, and found that the bullet had hit it on the edge and had been divided into two equal part, which passed into the board, one at each side of the blade. Shawn Ru had won.

Mr. Hedges looked round immediately after Mr. White's announcement, but Shawn Ru was gone.

Mr. Hedges lived for several years after the great shooting match at Macroom, and continued to rule Muskerry with prudence and justice. He had a son, Robert, who married Miss Eyre, of Galway, and had one son, Richard, and one daughter. Richard Hedges inherited the city of Galway and large estates in Tipperary and Cork from his mother, and took the name of Hedges-Eyre. He had one son, who died unmarried. Mr. Robert Hedges' daughter married Mr. Simon White, of Bantry, the lineal representative of his grandfather's friend, and their eldest son became the first Earl of Bantry. His son, Richard, was the second Earl, and was succeeded by his brother, William, the third Earl, who was succeeded by his son, William, the fourth Earl, at whose death the title became extinct, and the castle of Macroom passed to his sister, Lady Olive, the wife of the Right Honourable Lord Ardilaun.

Edmond Barrett, of Toames, was succeeded by another Edmond Barrett, called on account of his grey hair, Edmond Leigh, who married Anne Power, by whom he had three sons, John, Edward, and Richard, and a daughter, Anne. John, the eldest son, who was remarkable for his great physical strength, left Toames, and about the year 1774 took a large tract of land at Corrigwee, now Carrigboy, in the parish of Kil-michael, about five miles south of Toames, where he went to reside, and purchased the fee simple of it early in the next century. He married Honoria O'Callaghan, and had two sons, Edward and John, and four daughters. Edward married Mary Anne, daughter of James Barry, of Kilbarry, and John married Maria, daughter of Richard O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove. Edward had one son, John Edward, and one daughter. John Edward Barrett married Catherine, daughter of William O'Sullivan, of Carriganass, and was for thirty years a well-known magistrate and grand juror of the County Cork. He died in December, 1894, sine prole, and was buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Cork. John, his uncle, had three sons and one daughter, of whom two sons still survive and are Justices of the Peace for the County.

Jeremiah Murphy Leib reared a large family, and had a long and happy

life, but soon after his death his sons left Toames to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

Whether Mr. Hedges made any specific arrangement with Shawn Ru at the time of the shooting match is left to conjecture; but Shawn Ru settled down at his house at Terelton shortly afterwards, and the yeomen looked after him no more. He visited Macroom whenever he thought proper, and no one ever attempted to molest him. Though married, as already stated, he had no children. He lived long beyond the span usually allotted to man, and died calmly in his bed.

The peasantry at the south side of Gaeragh long treasured his memory. A song in the Irish language, each stanza of which ended with "Maw's mough lath voh boon, caught four augus theh," was composed in his honour; and down to the time of the famine in '46 could be met many people who spoke of him as a hero, and related almost with the pride of a personal achievement Shawn Ru's victory over the Hessian by the shot that made his fame.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

Proceedings of the Society.



At a Meeting of the Society, held at their new premises in the Cork Library, Pembroke Street, on 12th May last, the following two papers were read. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., who said it gave him pleasure to meet the members of the Society, with those of kindred societies, at their first evening's meeting in this room: a room suitable not only for its convenience and comfort, but that appeals to them because of the historical memories which for more than a century have been associated with it. Here succeeding generations of Cork's cultured citizens have met, conversed, studied, and drawn from the book-shelves the earlier literature of the last century, and of those that immediately preceded it. One of the many advantages of such a meeting place is the opportunity it affords the members of laying on the table objects of interest connected with the past history of the country. Frequently things of value are found which through ignorance are lost and unrecorded, although one of the fundamental aims of our Society was to carefully describe all such and the places where they were found. We do not consider that the farmers and farm labourers in the South are less intelligent than their fellow-countrymen in the North, and yet we rarely find one of the former who if a stone axe is turned up will distinguish it from a common field stone, or think it worth preserving; on the other hand, an Ulster peasant will preserve and retain it. We must, however, remember that stone antiquities of this kind are far more commonly met with in Ulster than in Munster, and its peasantry are familiar with the various types of stone implements and flint arrow-heads which are frequently found when breaking up new ground in Antrim, Down, and Derry. I have this evening brought a few ancient bronze swords for your inspection; the elegance of form and workman-

ship displayed in these weapons make them peculiarly attractive to the antiquary. Those found in Ireland are distinguished by a certain amount of sameness, they differ only in length, weight and outline, and in the number of bronze rivets by which they were secured to the outer handle. These consisted of either bone or horn, but never of bronze. Had they been made of the more enduring metal, similar to those from continental Europe, they would have survived to the present, but no example of a bronze-hafted sword has so far been found in Ireland, from which we may assume that bronze was not used on the hand-part of the sword in this country, although two daggers with hafted bronze handles are noted and illustrated by the late W. F. Wakeman in the *Kilkenny Archæological Society*.⁽¹⁾ In the same paper he also describes a bronze rapier, hafted with whalebone, which was found in 1864 at Trillick, County Tyrone, and mentions this bone-hafted sword of mine, which you will find illustrated in the same journal for 1868-69. It was found in the summer of 1865 by Robert Powell in Lisletrim bog, parish of Muckuol, townland of Tullycoora, and barony of Cremorne, County Monaghan, and measures $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and in width of blade $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It is in the most perfect state of preservation, resembles the Iris leaf in outline, and has sharp and uninjured edges from hilt to point. To ascertain the character of the bone handle covering, I sent a small portion to the late Professor R. Owen, who kindly sent me the following reply :

“British Museum,

6th October, 1866.

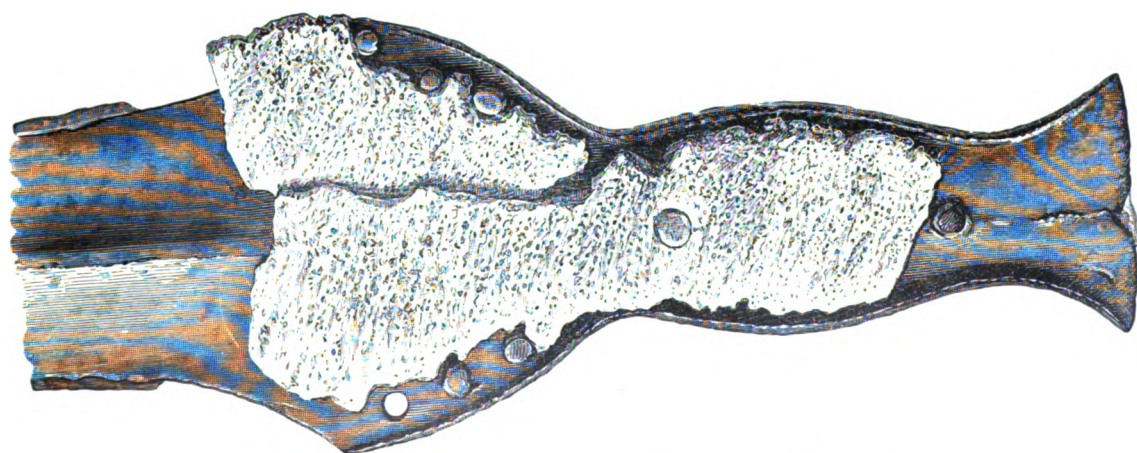
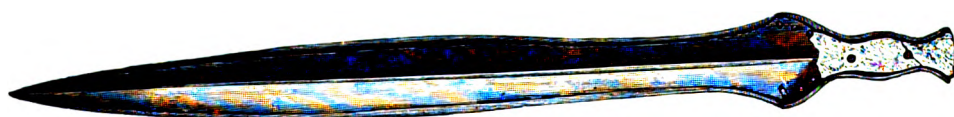
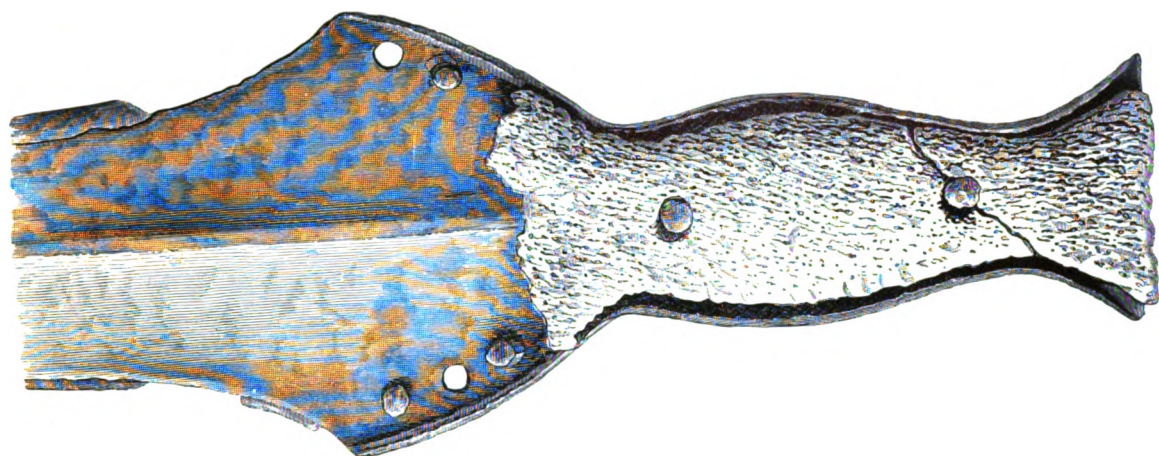
Dear Sir—After careful comparison of the fragmentary specimen herewith returned, I am able to assure you that it is bone, not ivory, but of what species I cannot determine; it is mammalian, probably cetacean.—Yours, etc.,

RICHARD OWEN.”

In writing on this sword the Rev. James Graves quoted from Sir William Wilde's catalogue of the R.I.A., pp. 454-460, and also from *Horæ Ferales*, the posthumous work of J. M. Kemble, neither of whom had been able to cite a solitary instance of a similarly hafted sword; therefore, he says, it might be fairly assumed that the sword was at present unique! And so, after the lapse of forty years since its finding, it continues to be.

During a recent visit to Switzerland I had the good luck to acquire a fine example, which had been found on the site of Lacustrine dwellings in Lake Geneva. It is 27 inches long, and resembles a sword from Augsburg described in *Horæ Ferales* (plate 8, No. 3). The handle, which is of bronze, has three slightly raised circular bands, and is entirely covered with an engraved decoration composed of flowing scroll patterns, with circles of lines and dots. The termination of the hilt is crescentic, and is secured to the blade by two rivets; the top is disc-shaped, with a raised centre boss. There is a peculiarity in the way the lines of the blade increase suddenly in number at $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point; this also occurs on the Augsburg sword. Bronze swords are of rare occurrence in Switzerland, so much so that the curator of the Lausanne Museum

(1) “Journal,” Vol. II., 1872-3, p. 196.



BRONZE LEAF-SHAPED SWORDS WITH ORIGINAL BONE HANDLE.

assured me that not more than fifteen perfect specimens were known to exist in all the public museums and private collections in the country. To further illustrate these swords I have brought two that were dredged from the bed of Lough Erne, when deepening the lake at Portora, near Enniskillen. Several implements and weapons of bronze were recovered at this ancient fording place, some of which, through the kindness of my old friend, Thomas Plunkeett, Esq., I was able to acquire. These have been already described in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London*, and the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*. The summer of 1887 was remarkable for its great dryness, when the waters of Lough Erne were lower than in any other registered or recorded season. During the continuance of the drought no less than five ancient dug-out boats were found in various parts of the lake; and the bed of the channel under the West Bridge of Enniskillen, when laid bare, was literally paved with stone implements. There is a wonderful resemblance to the bronze sword of 3,000 years ago with the native hand-wrought, leaf-shaped, iron sword of Central Africa when placed together. One is identical with the other in every particular except material.

I append a list of the various objects from the Lough Erne dredgings which I have brought with me, thinking they would interest you, as they illustrate the early civilisation of Ireland during its successive, stone, copper, and bronze periods.

1. Bronze leaf-shaped sword, 24 inches long, 4 rivet holes, perfect.
2. Bronze sword, length $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with one rivet and five vacant spaces.
3. Portion of a bronze sword, comprising the handle and part of blade, 8 inches.
4. Halberd of copper, with one rivet remaining out of three. Length $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches, width at base $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
5. Bronze socketted celt with loop. *Trans. Soc. Antiq.*, vol. xi., p. 157.
6. Bronze winged palstave with deep stop, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
7. Small flat celt of apparently unalloyed copper.
8. Bronze dagger, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with 2 rivet spaces.
9. Bronze rapier, 13 inches long by 2 inches wide at the base, with holes for 2 rivets.
10. Bronze javelin head, 4 inches long, with plain socket.
11. Bronze dagger, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with two rivets.
12. Portion of a remarkable bronze spear head, with decorated lozenge-shaped socket. *Trans. Soc. Antiq.*, vol. xi., p. 156.
13. Leaf-shaped socketted spear head of bronze, length $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
14. Leaf-shaped bronze sword, Switzerland.
15. Iron sword of similar outline, from the Zambesi, of native work.

The Cork Library in 1801 and 1820.

By JAMES COLEMAN, HON. SECRETARY.

DURING its beginning so far back as the year 1792, the Cork Subscription Library is now probably the oldest and the only institution of its kind in Ireland. Founded at a time when books were scarce and dear, and not easily attainable; when periodical literature (some odd quarterlies excepted) had hardly an existence, and illustrated magazines were undreamt of; and when even newspapers were few and very high-priced, the Cork Library, with its commodious reading-rooms and conveniently placed premises, has catered successfully, throughout this long period, for the reading wants of many generations of Cork men and women, as it still does, with additional advantages, not surpassed, and perhaps not equalled by those offered by any similar library in the three kingdoms at the present day.

There can be little doubt that all that was brightest and best in the intellect of Cork has been closely associated with the Cork Library ever since its inception; and even a cursory account of its leading members in bygone days would furnish an interesting and informing chapter on the genius, talent, and love of literature for which Cork has always been so remarkable.

What are left of the Minute Books of the Library, however, deal chiefly with such matters as receipts and disbursements, relating mainly to the moderate subscriptions which have kept it alive so long, and to the expenses incurred in the purchase of books, &c., and the maintenance of the building; and unfortunately throw but little light on its past history. Even its earlier catalogues, curious to say, have not been preserved for reference. So that an adequate history of the Cork Library Society would now be scarcely possible to produce, from lack of the requisite materials.

To the kindness of an eminent and well-known Cork citizen, Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., President of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, the writer is indebted for the loan of what is probably one of the earliest of the Cork Library's Catalogues now extant, and from this we are able to glean some information as to its status in 1801, when the Library was only in the ninth year of its existence.

This Catalogue forms a volume of 31 pages in small octavo, interleaved, and has for title-page, "Catalogue of Books of the Cork Library Society, to which is prefixed a List of Subscribers. Cork: Printed by John Connor, Grand Parade. 1801." In this year (1801) the Subscribers, according to the Catalogue, consisted of eight Life Members, viz., Sir R. Kellett, Baronet; Doctor J. Callanan and Messrs. S. McCall, J. Anderson, N. Mahon, R. Pike, A. Lane, and W. Trant; and of 143 ordinary Members, viz.: The Right Rev. and Hon. the Lord Bishop of Cork, the Hon. and Rev. Dean St. Lawrence, the Rev. Archdeacon Thompson, the Revv. Wm. Lewis Beaufort, Francis Hewitt, Henry

Campion, Edward Stopford, John Webb, John Fortescue, Boyle Davis, Thomas Breviter, John O'Connor, M. J. Collins, Charles Beamish, T. D. Hincks, and Dr. Sealy; Sir P. O'Connor, Sir F. Goold, Bart; Captains Owen, C. Campbell, and H. Evans; Doctors Longfield, Daly, R. Walsh, Bennett, Bell, Westrop, F. Walsh, Ronan, Hallaran, Johnson, Sharp, Wood, Barry, Bullen, Sugrue, Haig, Besnard, Gibbings, Shea, Beamish, and Meade; Robert Hartnett, Richard Fitton, William Lapp, John Therry, Barristers-at-Law; and Messrs. S. Wiley, J. Spearing, St. Leger Aldworth, T. Rochfort, S. Richardson, Stackpole, Maxwell, H. Wallis, B. Bousfield, ⁽¹⁾ E. Penrose, R. Coppinger, A. Drinan, C. Carroll, M. Kelleher, M. Lynch, H. Russell, R. Chinnery, J. Biggs, J. Ball, T. Woodward, Morris, W. Gorman, W. Newenham, W. Lumley, J. McAuliffe, McDonnell, R. MacCarthy, F. Sullivan, J. Sugrue, P. E. Singer, J. Penrose, W. Crooke, Leycester, J. Roche, J. Cotter, R. Burke, H. and J. Hewitt, W. Hart, G. Byrne, Leslie, J. Callanan, H. Irwin, J. T. Bacon, Harding, J. Lecky, W. Mahony, T. McCall, T. Harvey, R. Simmons, Mara, Scott, Farrell, Briscoe, N. Cummings, Conron, J. Edgar, G. Goold, Clutterbuck, D. Callaghan, Shannahan, sen. and E. Shannahan, jun.; D. Waters, W. Westrop, Cuthbert, sen.; and J. T. and S. G. Cuthbert, J. D. Hill, H. Gallway, C. Cole, J. King, H. St. Leger, E. Reeves, Pearse, T. Jennings, W. Roche, R. Johnson, I. G. J. Church, A. Perrier, W. Wigmore, P. Bury, Topp, Crawford, W. Thompson, E. Bullen, D. J. Moylan, S. Barry, W. Harrington, H. Kellett, E. Allen, H. Hickman, and M. Westrop. This gives a total of 151 members, of whom a considerable number still figured as members in 1822, and whose families are still represented in the city of Cork or in its neighbourhood.

The Committee for 1801 consisted of Dean St. Lawrance, President; Dr. John Longfield, Vice-President; Doctors Charles Daly, Richard Walsh, J. Bennett, T. Bell, and J. Callanan; the Rev. Francis Hewitt, and W. L. Beaufort; Sir R. Kellett; and Messrs. A. Lane, S. Wiley, J. Spearing, St. Leger Aldworth, W. Trant, T. Rochfort, S. Richardson, P. Stackpole, Maxwell, H. Wallis, B. Bousfield, N. Mahon, and E. Penrose. Dr. T. Westrop was Treasurer, and the Secretaryship appears to have been then vacant, if not filled also by Dr. Westrop.

The Library collection (as was to be expected) was not then very extensive, the books as classified in the Catalogue, numbering as follows: History, Antiquities, and Geography, 146; Biography, 38; Politicks and Political Economy, 21; Morality, 13; Law, 4; Divinity, Sermons, &c., 7; Sciences, Metaphysics, Arts, &c., 62; Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, and Chemistry, 83; Natural History, Mineralogy, Botany, and Agriculture, 26; Voyages and Travels, 84; Belles Lettres, Poetry, Criticism, and Miscellany (sic), 108; Novels and Romances, 25; Dictionaries and Grammars, 10; total items, 627.

Included in the above were the following Cork-printed works: Leland's History of Ireland, 1775; Sir J. Temple's Civil Wars, 1766; O'Brien's Sermons, 1798; Dean Mahomet's Travels in Bengal, 1794; Latocnaye's

(1) Benjamin Bousfield was a writer, and wrote a reply to Burke's Essay on the French Revolution. Doubtless Lapp was of the family from which Lapp's Quay takes its name. J. Church was the ancestor of Sir Richard and Dean Church, and W. Thompson was probably the Communist.

Rambles in Ireland, 1798; The Robbers, a Tragedy, 1797; The Children of the Abbey, 1798; Derwent Priory, 1799; Gossip's Story, 1799; Julia and Cecilia de Valmont, 1797; Midnight Bell, 1798.

Most of these Cork-printed items were small 12mo. volumes. The Dean Mahomet, named above, was a Hindoo who spent the latter part of his life in Cork, where he died. Included in the Dictionaries was one of the earliest Irish Dictionaries published, viz., McCurtin's, 1732, which is still to be seen in the Library.

No periodicals or newspapers or other features whatever are specified in the 1801 Catalogue of the Cork Library, which at that time was located in Cook Street. It was only in 1819 or so that it first occupied its present quarters.

Judging by the copy of the Cork Library Catalogue for 1820, kindly lent the present writer by Mr. C. G. Doran, Queenstown, from his splendid library, which is singularly rich in books and pamphlets relating to Cork, the Cork Library had made very considerable progress in regard to members and books since 1801.

This 1820 Catalogue, like its 1801 predecessor, not only enables us to recall to recollection the members of that day, very many of whose descendants happily are still living in Cork, and staunch supporters of the Library; and to see the number and nature of the books, &c., it then possessed; but, furthermore, to scrutinise the Rules then in force, which while in some respects unaltered, have since been greatly modified, solely with a view to popularise the institution and benefit the members, as will readily be seen by comparing them with the Rules that now govern the Library. The title-page of the Catalogue for 1820 runs thus:—"Alphabetical Catalogue of Books in the Cork Library, South Mall. To which is prefixed the Rules of the Society. Cork: Printed by John Connor, Grand Parade, 1820."

It forms a large octavo volume of 114 pages, several of which are left blank for the insertion of additional items; with 18 pages more of a supplementary character, described further on in this paper. The Rules of the Library occupy the first 8 pages, and are copied verbatim at the close of this article. After the Rules come the names of the Members, beginning with the Library Committee for 1820. These were the Rev. Dr. Sealy Baldwin, President; Mr. Thomas Cuthbert, Vice-President; Mr. George L. Maziere, Treasurer; Mr. T. W. Newsom, Secretary; the Revv. W. J. Hort, Benjamin Swete, Joshua B. Ryder, T. R. England; Doctors Woodroffe, Pitcairn, Baldwin, Tuckey, Banks, and Maginn, and Messrs. W. Clear, Richard Lane, N. Mahon, John Russell, Henry Martin, Michael Roberts, H. Bagnell, Joseph Webb, C. R. Dodd, Thomas Exham, and F. McCarthy, Barrister, 25 in all. The following is a general list of the Members, numbering 385 in all for the year 1820:—Abraham Abell, jun.; John Abbott, Ephraim, Henry, and Roger Adams and Miss Adams, Robert Aldridge, St. Leger Aldworth, James C. Allman, John Anderson, William Ashe, J. D. Atkin, George Atkins, Joseph and Lieutenant Austen, Thomas Babington, John and Henry (jun.) Bagnell, Colonel Baker, Herbert (M.D.) and Rev. Dr. Sealy Baldwin, and John Baldwin, jun.; John Ballard, jun.; Samuel Banks, John Barrett, Garrett, M. J. and Dr. John Milner Barry, Wm. Barter, Henry Bastable, George T., James, Joshua, Joshua G., and Thomas Beale, William and William, jun.,

Beamish, John and Joseph Bennett, and Robert Bennett, Barrister; Julius C. Besnard, John Black, John A. Bolster, Denis Bresnan, Doctor and Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B.; John Brumhall, Thomas Buckle, James Bucknell, Joshua Bull, William (M.D.), Wm. jun., and John Bullen, William Butler, and James Byrne, Patrick Thomas and W. K. Cahill, Daniel Callaghan, jun.; James and John Fennell, Eugene Finnerty, George Fitt, John and Thomas Fitzgerald, Thomas Fitzgibbon, James and James Boyce Foott, Rev. John Forsayeth, Rev. Thomas S. Forster, Rev. John Fortescue, and Denham Franklin; William Galway, Thomas and Colonel Gibbings, Thomas Gill, Francis Goold, John Gould, John Gordon, Robert and Samuel (Surgeon) Gosnell, J. S. Grant, Dr. W. S. Hallaran, Thomas Halliday, Wm. Richard Hare, Joshua Hargrave, Simeon Hardy, William Harris, Jones Harrison, Reuben, jun., and William W. Harvey, John and Robert Hatton, John B. Haughton, Isaac Hawkes, David and Jonas Haynes, William Hea, Henry J. Heard, LL D.; Henry and Isaac Hewitt, Wm. Hickie, James Higginson, Rev. Thomas Dix Hincks, Henry Hoare, Wm. Hobbs, Patrick Hogan, Thomas Holt, Wm. Hopper, Rev. W. Jillard Hort, Randal Howe, John and Stephen S. W. Howse, Russel P. Hughes, Dr. Hume, John Humphreys, Emanuel and Samuel Hutchins, and George Hynes, — Callanan, Dr. T. Cantellon, Thomas Cantrell, Col. Cardew, James Carmichael, Robert and George Carr, James, Thomas and John Carroll, John W. Casey, Sir William Chatterton, Bart.; Wm. Clear, Thomas Cocke, James C. Cogan, Dr. Boyle Coghlan, Edward and William Colburn, Wm. Coldwell, Patrick and John Coleman, Sir N. C. Colthurst, Bart., and J. B. Colthurst, Wm. Condon, Thomas and Anthony Connell, Barrister; Daniel Connellan, Wm. and Richard Coppinger, Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Cork and Ross, George and Richard Bailie, John Cotter and John Cotter, jun.; John Coyle, George William and Wm., jun., Crawford, Edward James and W. Russell Creed, Surgeon Cronin, Joseph L. Curtis, John and Thomas Cuthbert, Edward and Charles Daly, M.D.; Edmund Davey, Alexander and Jervis Deane, William Deaves, James Denny, Charles R. Dodd, John Desmond, Rev. Morgan Donovan, Richard Dowden, John and James Dowman, Nicholas Dunscombe, and Henry Dwyer, John Edgar, Abraham Ellis, Edward and Rev. Thomas R. England, Richard Evanson, Robert Ivory, and Thomas Exham, William Fagan, Henry K. Feath, Joshua Jackson, Jas. Jamieson, Richard Jameson, Thomas Jennings, Rev. Henry Johnson, and John Johnston, M.D.; Rev. Wm. Keating, Rev. C. T. Keen, Sir Richard Kellett, Bart.; Alderman Kellett, and Henry Kellett, Barrister; D. J. Kelly, John Kemp, Joseph Kent, and Joseph King, Thomas Laffan, Abraham, Richard, John, and Maurice Lane, John Lawson, Henry Leader, Daniel F. Leahy, John Lecky, Rev. Richard J. Lee, John Leslie, William, Robert, and Wm., jun., Leycester, Wm. Litchfield, Joseph Love, Thomas Denis and Rev. Denis Lyons, Mrs. McCall, Alexander, Charles, Michael, and Francis McCarthy, Barristers; John, Eugene, and Jeremiah McCarthy, Eugene and Joseph McSwiney, M.D.; William Maginn, LL.D., and John Maginn, George A., James H., and Nicholas Mahon, Martin Mahony, jun.; Thomas and Wm. Mannix, Jacob Mark, Joseph Marshall, Aylmer, Henry, Richard, Robert, and Nicholas, jun., Martin, Wm. Martin (Paul Street), and Wm. Martin (Glanmire), William Maxwell, Paul Maylor, Alderman George L. Maziere, Rev. Robert Meara, John Mehegan, Lewis Minchin, Isaac

Morgan, Capt. Morris, R.N. ; Robert Morrison, James and John Morton, John C. Moylan, Daniel, Jeremiah, James Jeremiah Stack, Michael P. and Nicholas Murphy, Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, and Wm. Murphy (Surgeon), Wm. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Murray, Llewellyn Nash, Barrister; Denis, Alderman John G. and Thomas Wilson Newsom, and George Nicholson, James Henry and Lucius O'Brien, Cors. O'Callaghan, Barrister; Cornelius O'Connor, Robert James O'Donoghue, John O'Driscoll, Barrister; Keeffe O'Keeffe, Rev. T. R. O'Keeffe, Abraham E. M.D., and Edward Orpen and John Orpin, Wm. Pennefather, William, Edward, and Samuel N. Penrose, Thomas and Sir Anthony Perrier, Thomas Perrott, Samuel R. Perry, Edward Phair, Joseph and Mrs. Pike, James Pitcairn, M.D. ; and Charles and Wm. Porter, Dr. Joseph and John Read, James Rennie, Rev. Walter Richards, Samuel Richardson, Michael Roberts, Josiah Robinett, Robert Robinson, James Roche, Banker; James Roche, Cook Street, and Stephen Roche, Thomas Rochfort, sen. and jun. ; James Rogers, John Russell, and Rev. Joshua Ryder, Patrick Scott, James Sealy, M.D. ; George Seymour, M.D. ; and Thomas Sharp, M.D. ; Archibald Shaw, Wm. J. Sheehy, Thomas Sheppard, Wright Sherlock, sen. and jun. ; Abraham Skeys, James W., William, and Godfrey Smith, Andrew and Joseph Spearing, Thomas Steers, jun. ; James B. Stevens, George and James Stevelly, Rev. James Stewart, Rev. Wm. and Joseph Stopford, Albert Stubbeman, D. W. and Edmund Sullivan, and the Rev. Benjamin Swete, Dr. Taylor, Captain and John Teulon, Dr. and James Thompson, John Toleken, Hon. Charles Tonson, John and Richard Topp, Horatio Townsend, Robert Traverse, Dr. Thomas and Thomas Tuckey, jun. ; Henry Uppington, Bartholomew Verling, Nicholas Vincent, and Miss Vowell, Rev. Thomas Waggett, Wm. Wakeham, Capt. William Walker, John, George, and Henry Wallis, F.W., Rev. Maurice and Stephen R. Walsh, Nathaniel Webb Ware, John Borlase Warren, Joseph and Wm. L. Webb, Barrister; George Whately, Benjamin White, William and Miss Whitney, John Woodroffe, M.D. ; George and James Young.

Out of the above list eight were Life Members, whose names appear in Rule VIII. ; and one was an Honorary Member, viz., James C. Cogan. Whilst the number of lady members was at that time remarkably small, it is no less curious to find such a large number of foreign surnames amongst the members, such as Besnard, Perrier, Deaves, Perrott, Robinett, Maziere, and Teulon, and also the prevalence of such Old Testament names as Joshua, Reuben, Abraham, &c., amongst the leading citizens of Cork at that time. That a goodly number of the above-named members achieved more or less literary fame is evident when we find amongst them Dr. Maginn, James Roche, the Roscoe of Cork; the Rev. T. R. England, the Rev. Dr. Hincks, John O'Driscoll, Joseph Spearing, William Fagan, and Richard Dowden; Abraham Abell was a great archæologist, and Dr. Milner Barry was the founder of the Cork Fever Hospital, and Gosnell, like Maginn, was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine" and other leading periodicals of that day.

The number of books in the Library in 1820 as enumerated alphabetically in the Catalogue was 2,013, including Histories, Biographies, Poetry, Travels, Scientific Works, &c., with but very few novels, a class of literature by no means numerous in the early part of the last century.

Most of these books were printed in London, Dublin comes next,

whilst some few items were printed at Edinburgh, Bath, Salisbury, Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge, Hull, York, Waterford, and Belfast. A few of the foreign-printed works amongst them are of quite ancient date, such as the following: *Acastro de Morbis Mulierum*, 4to., Hamburg, 1628; *Ammani praxis verenerum*, 4to., Frankfort, 1690; *Backstrom de Scorbutom*, 4to., Leyden, 1734; *Barbetti Opera*, Geneva, 1703; *Backlivi de Praxi Medica*, Leyden, 1704; *Bartholinus de insol partus humani*, Hague, 1740; *Bauhini Theatrum Botanicum*, 4to., Leyden, 1672; *Bayle, Dictionaire*, folio, Rotterdam, 1697; *Hasting's Insurrection of Benares*, Calcutta, 1782; *Bibliotheque Raisonnee*, 12mo., Amsterdam, 1733; *Historia Plantarum*, 12mo., Rome, 1727; *Blanca de Anatomia*, 8vo., Amsterdam, 1687; *Boerhaave, Praelectiones*, 8vo., Gottingen, 1739; *M. Burnet's Voyage*, 12mo., Rotterdam, 1688; *Obras de Camoens*, 8vo., Lisbon, 1779; *Castellis Lexicon Medicini*, 12mo., Rotterdam, 1651; *Descartes' Principia Philosophiae*, 12mo., Amsterdam, 1672; *Descartes' Philosophie*, Rouen, 1698; *Dictionnaire-Espagnole-Francoise-Italienne*, 4to., Geneva, 1681; *Dioscorides Opera*, folio, Cologne, 1529; *Dremerbroeckii Anatomia*, 4to., Leyden, 1529; *Feld de Peste*, 12mo., Halle, 1681; *Fabri Sapientia Universalis*, Frankfort, 1656; *Galenii, Commen*, 12mo., Leyden, 1671; *Galenii de Naturalibus Facultatibus*, 12mo., Lyons, 1560; *Gebri Opera*, 12mo., Dantzig, 1562; *Harderi Apiarum*, 4to., Basil, 1687; *Lexicon Graecum Hebraicum*, 12mo., Basil, 1535; *Malpighi, Structure de Visceres*, 12mo., Paris, 1683; *Mauriceau Maladie des Femmes*, 4to., Paris, 1683; *Mingotii, Opera*, 4to., Paris, 1665; *Muy's Chirurgie*, 12mo., Leyden, 1683; *Needham, de Formato Faetu*, 12mo., Amsterdam, 1668; and *Plinii Historia Naturalis*, folio, Basil, 1549. This last-named work, now probably the oldest book to be found in the Library, is in the special charge of the courteous and efficient Librarian, Miss Smith.

The list of Cork-printed books in the Cork Library in 1820 is not a long one; but will be read with considerable interest at the present time: *Bonaparte, a Poem*, Cork, 1816; *Considerations on the Utility of the Casts in the Cork Society*, 8vo., 1819; *Cicely, or the Rose of Raby*, 12mo., 1805; *Townsend's Statistical Survey of the County Cork*, 8vo., 1814; *Edwards' Cork Remembrancer*, 1792; *Delacour's Poems*, 1807; *Dean Mahomet's Travels in Bengal*, 1794; *Gossip's Story*, 1799; *Dr. Hallaran on Insanity*, 1810; *Do.*, 2nd edition, 1818; *Harmonica (Poems)*, 1818; *Leland's History of Ireland*, 1775; *Sir J. Temple's Civil Wars of 1641*, 1766; *Julia and Cecilia de Valmont*, 1797; *Latocnave's Rambles*, 1798; *Midnight Bell, a Romance*, 1798; *Munster Farmers' Magazine*, N.D.; *Murray's Power of Religion on the Mind*, 1819; *Parker on The Fisheries*, 1816; *Parker on the Improvement of the Poor in Ireland*, 1816; *O'Brien's Sermons*, 1798; *Parker's Plea for the Poor*, 1816; *Peall's Veterinary Observations*, 1814; *Plain Facts for Plain Men*, 1816; *R. T. Pope's University Prize Poem*, 1817; *Read on the Eye*, 1813; *Spearing's True State of the Question*, 1816; *Proceedings of the Elections of Members for the City of Cork*, March, 1820—1820.

This last book, *Latocnave's*, and two other very rare Cork-printed works, viz., "A Directory and Picture of Cork and its Environs," by Will West, Cork; Printed by and for the Editor, 1810, 12mo., 142 pp.; and "The Talents," a pamphlet to which an interesting little history is attached, are in Miss Smith's special charge. It was presented to the Cork Library

in 1876 by its author, the late Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, joint author with his wife of "Ireland and its Scenery," and the founder of the "Art Journal." In this copy of "The Talents" Mr. Hall has written as follows: "I present this old and in one sense "rare" book to the Cork Library. I wrote, printed, and published it fifty-six years ago, in 1820. I wrote the whole of it, except the burlesque finale, which was written by my friend, Edward Abbott, a young surgeon of great intellectual promise, who died, I think, in 1822 or 1823. Of all the persons referred to in the Poem, I believe, excepting myself, there is not one now living. Nay, there are not many alive who can remember the Literary and Philosophical Society, which held its meetings in Faulkner's Lane. The squib grew out of the squabbles which arose between that Society and a rival Society of a somewhat like kind. I was a member of the former, the more prominent of which were Dr. Porter and Richard Dowden, and some others whose names I do not now recall. Foremost of the other Society were Dr. Maginn, who lived wretchedly and died ignominiously at a village near London (I sought in vain for his grave in the village churchyard, and tried in vain to get up a subscription to mark it by a recording stone), and Fagan, who afterwards represented the city in Parliament. I might write a long story of the times and circumstances which gave rise to this Poem; but although I intended to do so, I have not the heart to (do) it. The book is a literary curiosity—that is the very best that can be said about it.—S. C. HALL, F.S.A., Avenue Villa, Holland St., Kensington, Nov. 9, 1876."

A printed reference in this little volume records that Mr. S. C. Hall, then a white-headed man, visited Cork in 1876, and on Sunday, July 9th, attended the Service in Christ Church, Cork, using the Prayer-Book he had received as a prize, presented to him in this church in 1812, by the Association for Promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion."

In his "Retrospect of a Long Life," published in 1883, Mr. S. C. Hall thus further refers to his authorship of "The Talents": "I knew Maginn in Cork, so far back as 1820. In that city at that time there were two Societies each styling itself 'literary and philosophic.' The one in which I was a raw recruit was assailed in 'Blackwood's Magazine' and in 'The Gazette,' surnamed the 'Literary,' then in the early years of its long life, by Maginn and a clever surgeon named Gosnell. The attacked were ready and willing to reply, and a paper war was the result. It did not convulse Ireland; but I for one was not sorry to leave Cork, which I did in the beginning of the year 1821. I had made myself friends on the one hand and enemies on the other by a jeu d'esprit, a dramatic poem, entitled "The Talents." It contained many hard hits in payment of hard hits, and was very acceptable to the Society, which until then had the worst of it. Of the thirty or forty persons named in that brochure, either to praise or to blame, I am the only one now living. A few years ago I gave a copy of this poetical folly, which bears the date 1820, to the Cork Library, and with it some observations on its origin and some account of the persons assailed or defended."

There are only about twenty names actually given in "The Talents." These are Maginn, Gosnell, Porter, Bullen, Edgar, Martin, Fagan, Kelleher, Dodd, Hort or Holt, Kellett, Herrick, M. J. Farrell, Curtis,

McCarthy, Hewitt, Hayes, Dowden (?) and Hall himself, nearly all of whom were, by the way, members of the Cork Library. Inserted in this presentation copy are two poems by Mr. Hall, who also presented the Library with another volume containing his photograph.

Following the List of Books, their titles, &c., in the 1820 Catalogue is a list of "Prohibited Books," by which is meant books not permitted to be taken out of the Library, such as Dictionaries, Gazetteers, &c., of the class now known as Books of Reference. These number 190 separate works, and occupy six pages.

Next comes the Bequest of Dominick Lombard, Esq., of whom no information is vouchsafed. The bequest comprised 127 works, mostly Books of Travel, with some Novels and Magazines. These cover four pages of the Catalogue. (A much later gift of this kind is the collection of American-printed volumes, presented in 1877 by Judge Shea of New York, which very properly occupies a case to itself in the Inner Room of the Library). The Donations to the Library as specified in this 1820 Catalogue do not impress one as over generous, considering it was then twenty-eight years in existence, for they number only 46 items, which fill less than two pages. The donors of these books were Sir Richard Kellett, Mr. James Roche, Mr. J. Russell, Counsellor J. White, Rev. T. D. Hincks, Doctor Coughlan, Mr. D. Galway, Mr. Swete, Mr. McNally, Mr. Aikenhead, Dr. Longfield, Mr. J. Lauder, Dr. Meade, Mr. Thomas Beale, Mr. W. F. Porter, Mr. J. H. O'Brien, Mr. T. White, Dr. McCarthy, Dr. J. M. Barry, Rev. Thomas Thorp, Mr. J. Spearing, Major Torrens, and Dr. Westrop, who presented the ancient volume of Pliny above-named.

Next follow two pages of an Addenda of 51 items, consisting of books published in 1819 and 1820, and consequently then new works. The final heading in the Cork Library Catalogue for 1820 is that of "Missing Books," numbering 129 items, extending over two pages, rather a large number, remembering how stringent the Library rules were at that time. At the end of this list it is stated that "Several of the above Books are missing many years, and others have been lent to members and not returned or replaced when application has been made for them."

Rules of the Cork Library in 1820.

Rule I. Every idea of private emolument being excluded from the design, We, the Members of the Cork Library Society, do renounce and disclaim all views to a personal property in it. But in order to secure and protect the property of the Library, We do hereby vest it in the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee for the time being in trust for the use and benefit of us, and our successors Members of the Society, for the time being, and to no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever, which said Trustees for the time being, regularly convened by public notification from the Secretary, and Thirteen at least being present, are hereby empowered to act in all matters relative to the security of the Library, and with the consent of the General Meeting of the Members of the Society, increase or lower the Subscription and Admission Money, or either, as circumstances may render advisable.

II. A General Meeting of the Members of the Society shall be held annually on the first Monday in February for the purpose of electing a

President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, for the ensuing year, and seven new Members of the Committee in room of the seven Senior Members, who go out by rotation, and who are ineligible as Committee-Men for one year, and also to inspect the Treasurer's Accounts, and receive a Report of the state of the Library. Votes for the Election of Officers and Committee are given by lists, countersigned by the Secretary. The ballot is to commence at Twelve o'clock, and close at Two. Ladies may vote by proxy at all general meetings, on signifying by letter to the Secretary the names of the persons whom they wish to vote as proxies for them.

III. A General Meeting of the Members of the Society shall be summoned by the Secretary whenever deemed necessary by the Committee, or whenever required, in writing, by twelve members; and all General Meetings of the Society shall be summoned by advertisement in the Cork newspapers.

IV. The ordinary business of the Society shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee of Twenty-one, who shall meet weekly, at Twelve o'clock, on Monday, and seven at least being present shall ballot for Members, order Books, and transact the business of the Society. Any Member of the Committee who does not attend for six successive days of Meeting, unless in case of illness or unavoidable absence from town, shall vacate his seat. On any vacancy occurring in the Committee, by death or otherwise, the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall on the day of Meeting subsequent to such occurrence nominate two eligible Members of the Society, one of whom shall be chosen by the majority of the Committee then present to fill the vacancy. The Committee may alter the day and hour of Meeting, but notice of a motion for such an alteration must be given in Committee a week before it is discussed. Two Auditors, not Members of the Committee, shall be appointed annually by the Committee for the purpose of auditing and examining the Treasurer's Accounts previous to the Annual General Meeting.

V. In all cases of an equality of votes whether at the General Meetings or in the Committee, the President, or in his absence the Member who acts in the capacity of Chairman, shall have a casting vote; and during the occasional absence of the Treasurer, the President is empowered to issue orders for Books that have been approved by the Committee.

VI. The Treasurer is authorised to lodge the money as he receives it from the Librarian in one of the Cork Banks at the risk of the Society, and is empowered to allow a Commission for the Collection of the Annual Subscriptions. No books shall be bought nor any money expended without his intervention, but he shall give immediate orders for books, directed to be purchased by the Committee, in the order they are given to him, or acquaint them with the cause of delay.

VII. The Members of the Society are composed of Annual Subscribers and Subscribers for Life, each enjoying the same privileges, with this difference, that the former pay a subscription yearly, whereas the latter pay a gross subscription at one time supposed to be equivalent thereto. The present (1820) subscribers for life are John Anderson, Sir Richard Kellett, Bart.; Joseph Pike, Abraham Lane, Nicholas Mahon, Mary Pike, Elizabeth McCall, and Samuel Randal Wiley.

VIII. Each person wishing to become a Member of the Society must be proposed by one Member and seconded by another, and after his and their names have been exhibited for five days in a conspicuous part of the Library, and the Subscription for the current year, together with the Admission Money has been deposited with the Treasurer, he shall be balloted for in Committee, and if a majority of those then present appear for him he shall be admitted, and on signing the Rules he shall be entitled to all the privileges of a Member of the Society. The names of ladies, however, are not to be posted up, but kept in a book provided for that purpose.

IX. The Admission Money shall be Half a Guinea, and the Subscription One Guinea Yearly, becoming due on the first day of January. But persons admitted after the First Day of June shall only pay Half a Guinea for Subscription for the remainder of that year, in addition to the Admission Money.

X. No person shall take a Book from the Library or enjoy any other privilege of a Member until the Subscription for the current year shall have been paid. And every Annual Subscriber who shall not have paid the Subscription within three months after it has become due shall cease to be a Member of the Society, except he or she shall be absent from the country at the time, in which case by paying up such person shall regain all the privileges of a Member.

XI. Maps, Dictionaries, or such Books as are rather occasionally consulted than read, shall not be taken from the Library, the Committee specifying such Books. No Book shall be lent out of the Library during Library hours, until a Month elapses after it has been received.

XII. The Library shall be open for Members of the Society to read and send for Books from Eleven o'clock in the forenoon to Five o'clock in the afternoon, from the First day of February to the First day of November; and from Eleven o'clock in the forenoon to Four o'clock in the afternoon from the First of November to the First day of February, on every day, except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

XIII. Every Member of the Society is entitled to take out of the Library any Book (permitted to circulate), for the time allowed by the Committee, as specified in the Book itself, or on depositing the value of said Book, or the set to which it belongs, or giving such other security as the Trustees may think fit; but the Librarian must on no account permit any Member to take more than one Book from the Library, except in some peculiar circumstances to be considered by the Committee, or in consequence of an additional Subscription of Half a Guinea for an additional book.

XIV. A book shall be kept to enter the names of Members applying for any Book in circulation, which shall, on its return, be delivered to them in the order of their applications. In case that no application be made for the Book, the Member in whose possession it is may have it re-entered in his name or her name; but no Member must lend any Book the property of the Library to any other person, under the penalty of expulsion from the Society.

XV. A book shall be kept in which any Member may enter the title of such books as he or she may wish to have purchased, which book shall be regularly laid before the Committee.

XVI. Every Member of the Society is entitled to introduce any person not a resident of the City or County of Cork into the Library, where he shall be permitted to read for a period not exceeding One Week, the Member introducing shall be accountable for the conduct of the Person introduced, and a book shall be kept for the purpose of entering the names of both.

XVII. If any Book be lost or abused while lent to a Member of the Society he or she shall replace the Book, or the set to which it belongs, and if any Book be detained beyond the time allowed, the Member detaining it shall be fined Ten Pence for every day such book is kept over the time; if any Member appears to have taken out any Book of the Library without the knowledge of the Librarian he shall be fined Five Shillings. And if any Member refuse to pay a Fine imposed on him or her or to make good any injury done to the Books through his or her negligence, or break any Rule of the Society, he or she shall be expelled.

XVIII. The Librarian shall be chosen by the Members of the Society at a General Meeting of them; he must enter into securities, himself in £200 and Two Sureties of £50 each; he is to act under the superintendence of the Committee, keep regular and exact accounts of the issuing out and receiving in of the Books in the Account Books provided for that purpose; he shall receive the subscriptions of such Members as choose to pay at the Library, but shall hand over the Money immediately to the Treasurer, and procure receipts from him for the money so paid, and it shall be imperative on him to inform the Committee in writing of any person offending against the Rules of the Society.

XIX. If any work shall have been submitted three times by three different persons, and rejected, it shall be in the power of any Member to submit such work to the next Annual General Meeting, and if two-thirds of the Members present vote for the admission of the work it shall be purchased.

XX. For the information and guidance of the Members of the Society the Rules thereof shall be Printed and Published, Framed, and Glazed, and conspicuously exhibited in the Library, and a correct copy thereof signed by every Member shall, together with the passed accounts, be deposited with the Treasurer for the time being, to be by him preserved for reference to, or production of, in case of necessity, and a fair copy of the Minutes of the proceedings of the General Meetings and of the Committees shall lie on the table of the Library.

XXI. Any change in the Rules of the Society or any new Rule can be decided only at a General Meeting and such change or New Rule must be proposed in writing at one General Meeting and be discussed and decided on at a subsequent Meeting.

Additional Rules.

I. All Statistical Surveys are to be lent only on special application to the Committee.

II. Plates detached from works and bound up separately are lent out with the works on condition that each Subscriber getting them signs a receipt for the same, promising to return them in the same order in which he has received them.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that every condition of membership of an overburdensome character contained in these 1820 Rules, together

with the Entrance Fee, has long since been swept away; but despite the present-day facilities and the vast increase in the number of books in the Library, which cannot number now less than 15,000, it is to be regretted that the Members have not increased in like proportion.

This time-honoured Cork institution has recently (1905) passed through a very perilous crisis owing to its having become necessary, at heavy expense, to renew the roof and outer walls of the building. But thanks to the zeal, liberality, and goodwill of the Members, especially in adopting the scheme devised for its preservation by Mr. Guest Lane, the Library has happily tided over this serious difficulty; and now bids fair to prolong its honorable and meritorious career into the far future, for the use, pleasure, and advantage of countless Cork citizens of literary, studious, or book-loving tastes.

This year, too, its premises have very appropriately become the meeting-place of the Cork Field Club, the Cork Scientific Association, and also of our own Society, the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

Dr. Caulfield's Antiquarian and Historical Notes.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE OF CORK, AND THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF ITS INHABITANTS IN 1738.

ATTIRED in the wig, powdered hair, three-cocked hat, huge waistcoat with lappets and frills, long stockings, with silver or jewelled knee and shoe buckles of the period, we may contemplate the respectable citizen of Corke sitting down to read the "editorial" in the "Medley," at home or in the coffee house in Castle Street, at the sign of the "Grand Turk," about the year 1738.

The earliest Cork newspaper of which we have any satisfactory confirmation was called "The Freeholder," a single quarto sheet, which circulated here in 1716; while about the same time was another in small folio named the "Cork Newsletter." The "Medley" appeared in 1738: "Corke, printed by George Harrison at the corner of Meeting-house Lane, where Advertisements are taken in for this paper, and all manner of printing work is carefully done. 1738." It consisted of two sheets small folio; and was published about every eight days.

On Friday, April 28th, 1738, was given the London news of the 18th of that month. At this time the citizens were kept in a constant state of alarm from press gangs going about and seizing people indiscriminately; but we are here assured that there will be no further occasion for press warrants; "for the English sailors are so full of spirit and so eager to revenge the wrongs done their countrymen that such numbers will enter voluntarily as will be sufficient to man a fleet to chastise the haughty Spaniard for the utmost depredations on our merchants." Each number of the "Medley" contained a leading article written in rather a satirical strain, yet conceived in a philosophic spirit. These articles appear to be directed at some shortcomings of the citizens—the exact import of which it is now difficult to arrive at.

At this time Cork was only beginning to recover after the shock of the siege and the consequent domestic troubles; many of the old inhabitants had died and others never returned. Matters, however, were settling down. Dr. Robert Clayton was then Protestant Bishop and Dr. Timothy MacCarthy

(Rabach) Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork ; both remarkable for Christian toleration. Everything seemed to promise a long reign of peace and prosperity.

The advertisements for the sale of lands seem to be so frequently inserted that we may conjecture there was little demand at that time for property investments.

We have four or five hundred acres of land in the Little Island to be let on an encouraging lease by Courthorpe Clayton, Esq., or Mrs. Penelope Purdon, also a boat of 20 tons called the "Henry," and some cows ; but there was no offer.

The editor was determined to keep the citizens in good humour to make amends probably for his editorial castigations ; as in the number for April 24, 1738, appear the following advertisement : "Whereas, last Wednesday night a square piece of paper filled with black specks was at an unlawful time for reading cried through this city, by certain unknown persons, who vehemently bawled out, 'Arrah, who will buy, who will buy my serio-jocular Medley ho?' Now this is to give notice to the Publick, that whoever will discover and bring the Author, Inventor, Engineer, Forger, etc., of the above said mottled thing to the undertakers of Harrison's 'Medley,' shall be rewarded with this 'Medley' once a week for seven years. In my next will be certainly published the Essay on Kissing by Sally Sweetlips."

This latter was duly fulfilled on April 28th. The Cork news of this date is as follows :—Yesterday the Freemasons belonging to the Grand Lodge of this city went in solemn manner from Mr. Keeley's house to the Theatre, where was acted, by desire of that Right Worshipful Society, *Harry the 8th.* "Last week Captain Mercer seized a ship near Kinsale for carrying prohibited goods to France."

On May 6th we have an editorial on "Happiness, addressed to the Good People of the City and Liberties of Corke." The Cork news items were : "On Thursday last was se'nnight, a fire broke out in the night at Garryhadin, near Blarney, which was occasioned by some Piggs rustling some firrs into the embers, which set the thatch on fire ; three young women consumed." "Last Wednesday and Thursday was fought the farmers' stag match between the county and city gentlemen ; the latter lost ten battles out of twelve."

On May 13th, we have an excellent article on Education. The writer of this able and instructive article signed himself "Philanthropus." Cork had reason to be proud of so able a public instructor at so critical a time. May 19th. A Mrs. May Drummond, of the Society of Friends, was at this time preaching a series of sermons in their meeting-house at Cork. These discourses seem to have excited the indignation of the writers of the "Medley" ; and a number of articles appeared in it having a true theological ring. Whoever was the writer, he must have been a man of uncommon genius. These sermons were reviewed until June 10th. In the number for June 17th, appeared an apology, of which the following is an extract : "In common justice to Mrs. May Drummond, I think myself obliged to let the public know that the two last discourses published in this paper, and called that lady's sermons, were taken by a soldier, who for want of sufficient skill in shorthand, has by a multitude of omissions, etc., splintered her sermon into a huddle of such incoherent shreds, that it is transformed into a thing no more like her genuine discourse than 'tis like a love-letter. Note.—They were inserted at the instance of a rich, weak, wellmeaning old man." Under the same date, May 19th, we find : "Archdeacon Russell offers a reward of £5 for the conviction of the thief who, while some stone-cutters were engraving an inscription on a tomb in St. Peter's Church, 12th inst., concealed themselves, and stripped the gold lace from the velvet Communion cloth belong-

ing to St. Peter's Church in Cork, and tore the gold tassels from the Common Prayer Books, and feloniously carried them away." "Yesterday was se'nnight, the postillion belonging to the Bishop of Corke was thrown off his horse as he was hunting, and the horse kicked his brains out."

"Died yesterday Mr. Richard Pike, senior, in the 78th year of his age."

"To be let the well accustomed inn called the Bleu (sic) Bell, in Cove Lane, near South Gate."

Bandon. "Mr. Timothy McCartie has removed from the Rose and Crown to the King's Head, near Saturday's Market House, where he will supply his customers with entertainment for man and horse as usual."

June 3rd. "Sunday last, was drowned near the Red House (now the Dyke House), a young man who went to wash himself."

June 16th. "We hear that a clergyman of this diocese, coming to attend the visitation, was robbed on the highway of about fifty pounds by robbers, who had more regard for his purse than reverence for his divinity."

Kinsale, June 4th. "Some time ago Captain John Maddox, commander of the 'Charming Sally,' of Bristol, on his passage home from Guinea and Jamaica, about 300 leagues westward of Ireland, unfortunately struck against a grampus of a prodejuous (sic) size, which was, as supposed, sleeping. The ship gave a terrible bounce, surprised all hands, and overset chests, etc., in the cabin and between decks. As it was by day, they plainly saw the fish, and believe the ship's keel, when she run over it, cut it in a very terrible manner—the sea being all stained with his blood. The ship immediately complained; and upon finding her to make water, to prevent her foundering, they stuffed in pieces of beef and pork between the planks, and so by continual pumping kept her above water for five days, when they happily espy'd a sail. The captain had just time to bring off his gold and gold dust, and some provisions, till their arrival to Cork." June 17th, we have a dissertation on poetry by Philomusus. June 11th, we have "A Receipt to Compose Friendship"; and on July 8th a poem of 168 lines on "Sham Religion, or Vice in Disguise." The entire poem is anything but complimentary to the devotional feelings of the citizens. Some ladies are mentioned under the pseudonyms of Mrs. Ruby, Miss Hemp, Miss Shrimp, and Miss Flaunt. The St. Peter's Church, the pavement of which these fair ladies once trod, has long ceased to exist. On July 15th is an article on "The Modern Transgressions of the Commandments," from which we learn that the use of strong drink was anything but an uncommon failing in Cork at that time. In a communication of this date, Lyddy Ficklethought gives us the following description of a young Cork gentleman of that period: "In the morning he lays out a thousand schemes for the division of the day, which he a thousand times varies, and at last pursues none. To dress is the business, and the only business, of the morning. He puts on black stockings, looks at his legs, damns his footman, and calls for white. The white are changed again for black. His clothes—that's another difficult article—first, a frock; then a coat will suit; then his velvet; and at last determines on his Newmarket coat and oaken stick. His servants are always new; his friends new; his taverns new. His mind is perpetually changing. He resolves, alters, affirms, denies, consents, dissents, loves, hates, is good-humoured, ill-humoured, gay, melancholy, everything and nothing, all in ten minutes."

In these extracts we have a fair picture of the moral, religious, social, and domestic habits of the citizens of Cork about the middle of the eighteenth century. If their shortcomings were many and grievous, they certainly had an able and faithful guide, philosopher and friend in the editor of "The Medley."

DESCRIPTION OF THE LIBRARY OF ST. FIN BARRE'S CATHEDRAL,
CORK.

[The present sketch, in which all Dr. Caulfield's erudite references to libraries in general are omitted, may perhaps be considered a fitting sequel to his papers on Early Cork Literature, which have previously appeared in this "Journal."]

A stranger after visiting the Cathedral, and had satisfied his taste and curiosity with an artistic inspection of that magnificent edifice, internally and externally, would scarcely think the dingy building of red sandstone which occupies the south-east corner of the old cathedral precincts worth his notice, should his eye by chance alight on it. Yet there is more in this antiquated oblong-looking structure than its external appearance would lead one to suppose.

On entering the building you ascend a commodious old-fashioned staircase—pass through a door on your right-hand side; and you are immediately in a corridor, off which are three studies, whose woodwork somewhat resembles that of the late cathedral. On both sides of these studies are carefully arranged, according to a catalogue, as fine a collection of biblical, patristic, classical, historical, philological, and theological books, as could be found in any other cathedral library of the same dimensions. The editions are all the most costly and best, whether we seek those of the ancient philosophers and poets, or those which treat of the history of the early ages of the Christian Church. Here we meet with the very best company that the world ever saw, men whose names kings and emperors held in reverence, such as St. Cyprian, St. Chrysostom, Eusebius, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and a host of like worthies who are represented here by magnificent editions of their works—the pride of Christendom, and the glory of London, Paris, Oxford, Eton, Amsterdam, Geneva, Leyden, Lyons, Basle, and other capital cities where they were printed.

In many parts of Ireland schools, or, as they were called by the annalists, universities, were established at a very early period. In our own county we had eminent establishments of this nature at Ross, Inniscarra, and Cork. At Ross a famous school flourished in the sixth century, where, the "Annals" tell us, "A city grew up in which there always continued a great school for scholars called Rossailithry" (the present Rosscarbery). St. Senan flourished at Inniscarra about the year 532, where he erected a church; and we read of a company of religious persons who arrived in Cork harbour from the Continent on their way to this place to study the Scriptures under St. Senan. But the school at Cork was pre-eminently distinguished both for the fame of its teachers and the number of its disciples.

Making every allowance for the early chroniclers' exaggerations and the errors likely to occur in documents of such high antiquity, it must be admitted that a great school once flourished on the ground now occupied by the Cathedral of St. Fin Barre and its immediate vicinity. Modern investigators have brought to light many of the manuscripts executed by the transcribers in these Irish schools for the use of their pupils; they are generally portions of the Gospels, and in their execution display all that peculiarity of design, both in writing and ornamentation, peculiar to the Celtic race. Such works must have been produced with an almost incredible amount of patience, considering the great difficulties under which the transcribers laboured, the preparation of the raw material into parchment, and all the necessary appliances, so that the bulk of their labour seems almost miraculous.

Of such was the first Cathedral Library at Cork; nor is there any great reason to doubt that the collection of books, greater or less, ever failed in the "Scriptorium" of this ancient seat of learning from the earliest times down to the present day. The nature of the books in mediæval times in the library of this Cathedral may be inferred from the usual character of those in similar institutions elsewhere. There is no catalogue preserved of the early books or manuscripts at Cork, as far as we are aware; but there is one of the early books in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Limerick, taken in 1624, now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford (Rawlinson, 486), the books or papers indicated in which were very few, the major part probably manuscripts on vellum.

The earliest recorded notice we have of a Library at St. Fin Barre's occurs in the Chapter Book under Nov. 4, 1627, when Richard Owen, Prebendary of Kilnaglorry, "Presented towards the erection of a Library in the Cathedral Church £20, said Richard to have the use of the Library during his life, and at his death to remain for the use of the Prebendaries." It is impossible now to ascertain if any of the books of this donation still remain. There are a few old books scattered through the present library printed about 1500 or a little before that, which seem to belong to an old collection from their nature, the broken covers of oak, and the fragments of old rubricated manuscripts used for straps in the binding, still hanging to them.

The next benefactor was Archdeacon Pomeroy, who in 1725 left £60 worth of his own books to found a parish library. This bequest is recorded in a very neat white marble tablet, bearing a Latin inscription to that effect, which is fixed in the wall of one of the studies. The books appear to have been transferred at this time from the ancient cathedral to their present locality.

But the principal addition to the Library was the fine collection of Bishop Crow, of Cloyne, which was purchased from his widow for the small sum of £115 by the Dean and Chapter in 1727. Bishop Crow was one of the ablest scholars of his day; and a great benefactor to his See. He was born in the Isle of Man, educated at St. Bees' School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, and came to Ireland as amanuensis to Dr. Andrew Sall, a Jesuit, who embraced the Reformed religion. Dr. Sall was one of the distinguished theologians of the seventeenth century; and a close examination of Bishop Crow's library has led to the conclusion that many of the books, as well as from their controversial nature as from the towns in which they were printed, had once been in Sall's possession. From Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant Bishop Crow was raised to the See of Cloyne in 1702. He founded a grammar school at Cloyne, recovered £8,000 to the See, left bequests to the widows and orphans of the Cloyne clergy, and presented the cathedral with some massive silver plate. Bishop Crow died June 26, 1726, and was buried in Cloyne Cathedral.

The last bequest to the Library was from Bishop Stopford, who by will left it all his books, with orders that his manuscript sermons should be burnt.

Amongst the literary curiosities preserved in the Library we may mention a vulgate edition of the Bible in six folio volumes, in black letter type: Basle, 1498—a very fine specimen of early typography. Another notable work is a copy in Latin of the Epistles of St. Jerome, Rotterdam, MDXXVI., edited by Erasmus. This book formerly belonged to the Franciscan Library at Valladolid, in Spain, and seems very likely to have been one of Dr. Sall's books, as it was subsequently in Bishop Crow's possession. Occupying a quiet niche not far from it is the "*Index Librarum Prohibitorum et Expurgandorum*," a large folio

printed at Madrid in 1657. To attempt even an enumeration of the leading works in this grand collection would far exceed due bounds.

Bishops Crow and Stopford's libraries contain a rich and extensive collection of bound pamphlets, embracing a wide range of literature. Those of the former relate chiefly to the seventeenth century, and abound in all kinds of subjects, from speeches cried about the streets to essays on Arabic manuscripts; those of the latter (the Stopford collection) are mostly confined to Irish political and domestic affairs of the eighteenth century, with numerous others on a variety of literary subjects, some printed at Cork.

J. C.

Notes and Queries.

Fermoy Printers.—Sleughleigh.—Freke Pedigree.—The O'Flynn's of Ardagh.—Belzoni the Egyptian Explorer in Cork.—A Curious Incident in the Tithe War.

Fermoy Printers.—Can any of your readers say when the "Lindsey" family began printing in Fermoy? I have two undated pamphlets with "J. Lindsey and Brothers" as the printers. One is a Grammar, the other a report of a "1798" Trial. Judging from paper, type, etc., I would date them in the first decade of last century, but provincial printing of like appearance may be found of a later as well as earlier period than that decade.

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E. R. McC. Dix.

Sleughleigh.—In Mr. J. M. Burke's interesting paper on Castlehaven in the last number of the *Journal* he mentions the name Sleughleigh as given by Smith. This name should, I believe, be Sleugh or Slught Teige, the family or kindred of Teige O'Mahony, of Rosbrin, feudal Lord of West Carbery. See *Cork. Hist. and Arch. Journal*, 1897, p. 306. The Great Earl of Cork had a good many lawsuits with the Slught Teige, as they refused to surrender the lands forfeited by the head of the family for his part in Desmond's rebellion. He, however, bought out their rights in three ploughlands—Dromreagh, Dromalour, and Ardogenan, and settled the lands, in February, 1626, on his nephew, Edward Boyle, on his marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir William Hall. See *Lismore Papers*.

[The castle of Rosbrin, it is to be regretted, fell down during the great gale in the spring of this year, 1905.]

Freke Pedigree.—When editing the *Council Book of Clonakilty* for this *Journal* in 1895, I was unable to identify Brigadier-General George Freke, M.P. for Clonakilty and Bandon. Complete pedigrees of the Freke family have lately appeared in *The Ancestor*, vols. x., xi. from which I extract the following, adding one or two notes from the Great Earl of Cork's papers:

Robert Freke, of Shroton and Upway, had a son, Sir Thomas, of Shroton, whose grandson was George Freke, of Upway. The family fortunes seem to have decayed in his day, as he is said to have "restored ye antient mortgaged estate and grandly assisted to ye support of all his brothers and sisters" with the wealth that he acquired during his long military career. He appears to have left no sons by either of his wives.

Robert Freke, of Shroton, had many children, his eighth son, William,

baptized 1577, married Anne, daughter of Arthur Swainson, of Sarcen, Hants. There his eldest son, Arthur, was baptized in 1604. William Freke was an intimate friend of the Great Earl of Cork, and no doubt it was with that powerful man's encouragement that he came to Ireland and settled at Rosscarbery. His son, Arthur, rented Rathbarry Castle from Lord Cork's son-in-law, the Earl of Barrymore, and it appears afterwards bought it. He married Lord Cork's grand-niece, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Percy Smyth, and widow of the Rev. T. Burt. They had one, son, Percy, and two daughters, Mary, married Fra. Bernard, and Agnes, who married Pat Crosbie, of Kerry. Arthur Freke's sister married Lieut. James Finch.

117 Banbury Road, Oxford.

DOROTHEA TOWNSHEND.

The O'Flynn's of Ardagh.—The *Genealogy of Corca Laidhe* says: "Macniadh, son of Mac Con, had good sons, viz., Aenghus Gaifuileach (of the blood stained spear), from whom descends Ua h-Eidirsceoil (of the blood stained spear), from whom descends Ua h-Eidirsceoil (O'Driscoll); Duach, from whom Ua Cobhthaigh (O'Cowhig, O'Coffey), and Fiachra, from whom Ua-Floinn-Arda."

Dr. John O'Donovan writes: "O Floinn Arda, i.e., O Flynn of Ardagh. The chief of this family resided at Ardagh Castle, midway between Skibbereen and Baltimore, in the barony of West Carbery." Bishop O'Brien, in his *Irish Dictionary*, writes: "O Flain—I find four different chiefs of this name descended from four different stocks. . . . A fourth O Floinn of Arda, of a more ancient stock than any of those mentioned, being of the old Lugadian race, and being called Arda from the place of his residence, which was the castle of Arda, near Baltimore, Co. Cork. He was lord of the district called Ibh Bathliamhna (sic), in whose centre is situate that castle, whose ruins are still to be seen." The same learned scholar writing on the word Cobhthach quotes the following verse:

"O Cowhig of the festive golden horn,
O Flynn Arda, and O Driscoll,
Clans whose ancestral tree ne'er fell,
Were clans not of the sons of Milesius."

"But a melancholy remark," he adds, "that is to be made is that of the two families first mentioned there is not to my knowledge one individual now existing that may be held in the light of a gentleman, having been dispossessed of long since of their very ancient and large properties" (*Irish Dictionary*: Paris, 1769). Lynch, in his *Cambrensis Eversus*, referring to Corca Laidhe, mentions O h-Eidirsceoil, chief of Corca Laighdhe, whose dynasts were the O Cobhthaigh, O Duach, and O Floinn Arda (pp. 268-269 of Dr. Kelly's edition). Subsequently he mentions O Cobhthaigh, lord of Triuch-cheadmeodhanach, and O Floinn, lord of Ui Baghamhna." O'Huidhrin (O'Heerin), who died in 1420, writes as follows in his *Topographical Poem*:

"The O Floyns Arda of blooming woods,
A tribe of illustrious genealogy;
Every man of their tribe is the material of a chief;
These are the Ui-Baghamhna.

King of the vigorous Triocha meodhanach
Is O Cobhthaigh of the white stone harbour,
Land of Clíodhna, plain of O Cobhthaigh,
Foe in battle to foreigners."

Dr. John O'Donovan suggests that Ui Baghamhna is the modern (barony of) Ibanc. Smith, too, remarks that the O'Flynnns were settled in Ibanc. When we turn to the *Genealogy of Corca Laidhe* we find the pedigrees very confused. At pages 36-37 we read "Now comes the Aes-Coin-chinne. Aedh Finn had four sons, viz., Breasal, Tuathal, Tibraide, and Murcadh. Conall had two sons, viz., Flann and Arda. Now the Ui-Badhamhna, viz., Donnghus, son of Cuchoingeilt, son of Seanchlanna, son of Scannlan Dubh, and so on to Eochaidh Badhamhna." Elsewhere we read that Coinchinne daughter of Cathbhadh, had a son, Conall Claen," "the progenitor of the Cineal-Coinchinne, seated in the district extending from Feith-na-h-imghona to Droichead Loch na h-Imchadha" (p. 39); and that Feith-na-h-Imghona was west of Traigh Omna (Tragumina, parish of Castlehaven). This would lend colour to the belief that the O'Flynnns were settled at Ardagh (parish of Tullagh), where there is a ruined castle.

In another part of the *Genealogy* we find the pedigrees of the Ua Baire (after whom Meentervaura is called), and of Flann-Arda mixed up together (pp. 42-45). Thus we read "Cofach, son of Dubhdalethe (Dowdall), son of Maelcorma, son of Cuilleanain (Cullinane), son of Bruadar, son of Dunlaing (Dowling, Doolan), son of Dunadhach (Downey), son of Flaithimh (Lahiff, Leahy), son of Flaithbheartach (Flaherty), son of Flann Arda, son of Mac Con, son of Condach, son of Fearghus, son of Conall, son of Treana, son of Duach," etc. From the Four Masters we learn that Cuchoingealta, lord of Corca Laidhe, died 770 A.D., and that Bruadar, son of Dunlaing, lord of Corca Laidhe, died 860.

From the *Genealogy* we learn that Tuath-o-Dubhdaleithe (O'Dowdall) extended from Beal-atha-na-h-uidhre to Beal-atha-buidhe, and from Gort-na-daibheche to Loch-an-tairbh. Its chieftains were—O Dowdall, Ua Mailcheallaigh, Ua Duibhleanna, Ua Mailcorma, Ua Cuilleanain, O Bruadair, Ua Dunadhach, and Ua Lathimh (pp. 53-57). This tribal district was clearly inland, beal-atha-buidhe being Ballyboy, which is north of Dunmanway; Gort-na-daibheche being Gortnadihy, parish of Kilmeen; Lochantairbh being Loughantarrif, parish of Drinagh, and Beal-atha-na-huidhre being a ford over the river Arigideen.

The names of the families settled in this part are all derived from names found in the pedigree of Flann-Arda. This would seem to indicate that the Ui-Baghamhna were settled in this district. Donald Mac Firis, however, identifies Tuath-o-Dowdall with Triucha-meadhonach (the territory of the O'Cowhigs). The *Genealogy of Corca Laidhe*, after describing the Tuath-o-Dunghalaigh, which extended from the island of Inchidony to Beal-atha-na-huidhre and Grillach (parish of Kilnagross) to Achadha (now Agha, parish of Lislec), inserts: "The meaning of the Middle Cantred, i.e., O'Cowhig's territory"; and then goes on to describe O'Dowdall's tuath. I cannot say whether the *Genealogy* refers O'Cowhig's territory to O'Dunghalaigh's tuath or O'Dowdall's tuath. It is clear that the O'Cowhig's territory was near the sea. The name is still preserved in Dunnycowhig (parish of Lislec); and they are said to have erected seven

castles on the Seven Heads. O'Heerin speaks of them in connection with the "harbour of white stone"; and Bishop O'Brien says they possessed the baronies of East and West Barryroe. Hence I am inclined to think that Tuath-o-Dunghalaigh represents the O'Cowhig territory, and that Tuath-o-Dowdall represents the Ui Badhamhna territory.

A Taxation of the Diocese of Ross preserved in the Records of the Irish Exchequer, and printed in the *Calendar of State Papers*, 1302, A.D., mentions three deaneries of Ross, viz., Obathumpna, Corkyg Teragh, and Boerry. Canon O'Hanlon, in a note to his *Life of St. Fachtna*, mentions three deaneries also, viz., Ardagh, Carberry, and Tirerril. Canon O'Hanlon's Ardagh probably represents the Obathumpna of the State Papers; and Obathumpna seems to be a corruption of *Uj Bāṭāḥna* (Badhamhna, *ua bāṭāḥna*, as some MSS. have it), the territory of the O Floinn-Arda. This deanery consisted of the parishes of Thamalage (Timoleague), Lislithig (Lislee), Crogharge, Kilmoludu (Kilmalooda), Nathrugg, Disertrum (Desert), Dounaghmore (Donoughmore), and Kelly. If my surmise be correct, it shews that the O Flynns were settled not near Baltimore but in the baronies of Ibane and Barryroe. There is a townland named Ardagh in the parish of Ross.

JAMES M. BURKE.

Belzoni the Egyptian Explorer in Cork.—Signor Belzoni was a native of the Roman States, and possessing a wandering spirit he visited England, Ireland, and Scotland about nine or ten years ago. He was then about 28 years of age, of very handsome and colossal appearance, his stature being upwards of six feet six inches, and remarkably straight and well formed. His circumstances having become straitened, he went to Edinburgh, and commenced an Exhibition of Hydraulics, in which he was a perfect adept. From Scotland he repaired to Ireland, and finding the resources of the mind insufficient to feed the curiosity of his visitors, he determined to employ the prodigious strength of his body, and between the acts of the hydraulic experiments, Mr. Belzoni was doomed to bear upon his colossal frame not fewer, if we mistake not, than 20 or 22 persons. Thus he has been seen at the Cork and Cove theatres lifting up this human weight of individuals strapped around his hips, shoulders, and neck, and moving across the stage as stately as the elephant with the Persian warriors. Between 1815 and 1819 he made those researches in Egypt which immortalised his name."—"Gentleman's Magazine," January, 1821.

A Curious Incident in the Tithe War.—[The following account of a very curious episode in the agitation against tithes, which were so long a source of discontent, ill-will, and even bloodshed in Ireland, is copied from vol. ii. of "Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereagh," London, 1848. It is published under the heading, "Memorial of the Rev. Dr. Coppinger, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, respecting a Notice posted near the Chapel of Ballyntantis, in the neighbourhood of Middleton, County Cork"; but Dr. Coppinger was Bishop not of Cork but of Cloyne at that time. Ballyntantis is now known as Ballintoutis, and the old chapel in respect to which Bishop Coppinger adopted such severe measures is now superseded by a modern church. The second D in Middleton has long been dropped from the spelling of that town's name, probably to distinguish it from Middleton in England.]

Middleton, Sep. 2, 1799.

"On Sunday, the eighteenth of August, a Notice against the paying of tithes and assisting the clergyman to draw them was posted up close to the chapel of Ballyntantis, near Middleton, which being observed by the parish priest, the Rev. Michael Barry, as he was about to enter the chapel, he remonstrated forcibly against it, and insisted that the people present should instantly take it down. They did not do so; he therefore took it down himself; and refusing to say Mass for them, came off at once to give an account of the transaction. I expressed, not only to himself, the satisfaction which his conduct gave me, but went with him to his other chapel at Middleton, where in presence of a very large congregation I repeated the encomium, and returned him public thanks. I then laid an interdict upon the chapel of Ballyntantis, till the parishioners in a body should declare their abhorrence of this Notice, and give me sufficient reason to expect that they would never again be concerned in nor countenance any similar outrage. The following day I engaged the parish priest to accompany me to Cove, where we presented the Notice to Sir Charles Ross, to receive his directions, and lay before him what we ourselves had done. He was pleased to signify his approbation, but, at the same time, desired us to let the people know from him, that if any disorderly conduct of that sort should appear there again, he would send troops to live upon them for a month at free quarters. The General's determination was to be announced to them in the chapel yard the next Sunday; but they came to me before that day, accompanied by their parish priest, for I refused to listen to them without him. They declared their regret for not having taken down the Notice; they endeavoured to exculpate themselves on the score of being concerned in putting it there; they offered to make up, among them, a sum of thirty or forty pounds as a reward for discovering the guilty person; they promised to oppose unanimously any proceedings of this sort, should such ever be attempted in their parish. The parish priest bore testimony that these people were heretofore the best conducted and the most exemplary under his care, yet I still refused to withdraw the interdict, until after stating these particulars to the General, I should have his express concurrence. I accordingly wrote to him by one of them, and received the following answer:—

"Cove of Cork, August 24th, 1799.

Sir—I am happy to learn that the measures which you have adopted appear likely to prevent a repetition of the very unjustifiable proceedings which lately occurred in the parish under Mr. Barry's charge. Nothing can give me more pain than being obliged to adopt severe and vigorous measures in order to preserve the peace of the country; but should a similar circumstance occur, I will feel it my duty to make the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the place where any unlawful proceeding takes place entirely responsible for the consequences unless they produce the guilty persons. It is my anxious wish to preserve the security and tranquillity of the country by the most moderate and lenient measures; but if obliged to adopt a different line of conduct, the people may be assured that no indulgence shall be shown to offenders. If you think it expedient to take off the interdict laid upon the chapel, I can have no objection to your doing so.—I have the honour to remain, etc.,

CHARLES ROSS, Major-General.

The Rev. Dr. Coppinger."

There is not a sentence in the General's letter that was not literally communicated and strongly enforced at the chapel of Middleton by myself in English and by the parish priest in Irish, after which I gave him directions to go in person to the chapel of Ballyntantis, to speak to the people there; and though I withdrew the interdict, I ordered, at the same time, a sentence of excommunication to be pronounced against any person or persons who should thenceforward be guilty of or in any way concerned in a like offence. This order, with a view to greater formality, I committed to writing, and directed as a letter to the parish priest, though I gave it after out of my own hand, desiring that he might himself seal it, and never indeed suspecting that it could be made the subject of a serious complaint against me, as I now perceive it has, by the following conclusion of Lord Longueville's card to the parish priest of Middleton: "Sir Charles Ross's letter to the titular Bishop was much stronger and more explicit than it appeared to the Bishop to be designed for, by the communication he made of it to Mr. Barry, which is gone to the Lord Lieutenant." I cannot wish it to come before a better tribunal; and the above particulars considered, I rest with confidence in the result.—William Coppinger, D.D.

J. C.

Reviews and Notes of Books, etc.

Une Loi Historique, vol. ii. By Ernest Millard, Capitaine Commandant du Génie, Adjoint d'Etat-Major. In this, the second volume of his work, the Belgian author endeavours to establish a "law" that the great nations of the world go through certain phases of development, each of which lasts on an average 250 years, and that five of these make up what he calls a historical generation. Each generation contains the successive phases of formation, activity, uneasiness, splendour, and decline. And as the phase of decline of one generation coincides with the phase of formation of the next, he arrives at the conclusion that each race passes through a phase of splendour every thousand years. Thus, taking Italy, he holds that that country has twice dominated the world, once by pagan Rome, once by Christian Rome, and he finds that the period of the greatest glory of the former is separated from the time when Papal influence was at its greatest (twelfth and thirteenth centuries) by precisely 1,000 years. And he foresees a third period of Italian greatness about the year 2100 A.D.

In the volume before us he works out his theory in the same way for the Jews, to whom he assigns five generations previous to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. He sees in the present day the phase of splendour of their seventh generation. In the same way the author assigns five generations to the Greeks, the last of which is now in its period of decay.

The author's views, if somewhat far-fetched, are at any rate ingeniously worked out. He fortifies them with extracts from historians, which show a wide and varied reading.

Irish Exiles in France. The following extracts from an article in *Revue des Deux Mondes* of March 1st, 1905, may be of interest for Irish readers as throwing some light on the fortunes of those exiles who followed King James II. to France, and as showing how the descendants of these exiles mingled with and were absorbed into the population amongst which they had made their homes. The writer, M. Alfred Mézières, of the Academy, is giving, under the title "*Au Temps Passé*," an account of the surroundings of his childhood. Describing the little hamlet of Rehon, situated just inside the French boundary on the frontiers of Belgium and Luxemburg, he says that, of about thirty families in the hamlet, only two persons were in comparatively easy circumstances.

"One was altogether of the countryside, of local growth. The other, that of my grandfather, born in 1765, sprang from quite another source. He belonged to the Irish family of O'Brien which had followed the fortunes of the Stuarts to France. As long as these lived on the subsidies and under the protection of Louis XIV., the O'Briens had remained in France with them. But when the treaty of Utrecht forced Louis XIV. to recognize the new dynasty which reigned in England, the Stuarts sought refuge in the territories of the Duke of Lorraine, who gave them a residence at Commercy.⁽¹⁾ There the Pretender disbanded the Irish regiments which he could no longer pay. An O'Brien married a girl of the neighbourhood, and established himself at Rehon. It is from him that my mother's family descends. But the name has been disfigured on the way by the parish scribes, who were very slightly acquainted with English spelling. During the early years of the eighteenth century it was written O'Brion. This O which astonished everyone finally disappeared. It was replaced by Au, all the more easily that there was in the district a long-established family called Aubrion with which ours was mixed up, although there was not the slightest relationship between us.

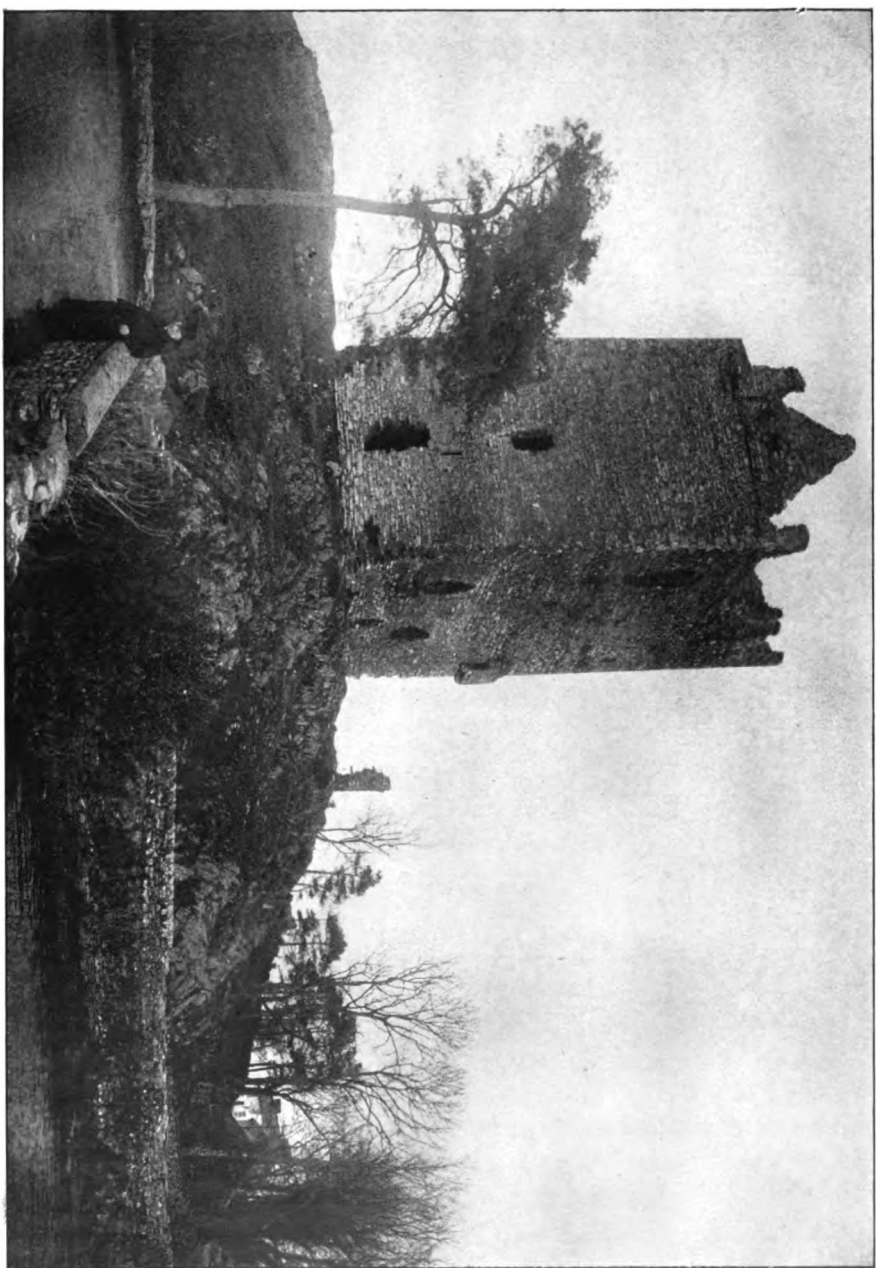
The Irish origin is attested by very old deeds, and also by a continuous tradition. My mother, born in 1807, and her first cousin, born in 1784, preserved such a faithful memory of it that they never went to bed without addressing a prayer to heaven for the souls of James II. and James III."

M. Mézières gives some further interesting details about his grandfather O'Brien, who lived to the great age of 89. He had a great natural aptitude for engineering, and became contractor for the important fortifications which Napoleon constructed at Metz. He came into frequent contact with Napoleon himself; and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the generals who were placed over the fortifications. One of these told M. Mézières that one day at Mayence he had nearly been struck on the head by a bag of gold which a dishonest sub-contractor had brought as a bribe to M. Aubrion, and which the latter in his indignation had thrown out of the window.

No doubt researches at the present day in all the Catholic countries of Europe would throw similar light on the fortunes of the descendants of many another of the "Wild Geese."

W. BUTLER.

(1) Lorraine, as is well known, was not annexed to France until 1776.



BALINACARRIGA CASTLE, CO. CORK.
(1905.)

Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

Some Account of the Family of O'Hurly.



ONE of the objects of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society is to give the history of Cork from its ancient castles and other antiquities. The castle of Ballinacarriga, built by Randal Hurly, which belonged to that family, attracted the attention of the Society, and I was invited to join the late Mr. Herbert Webb Gillman and others to give a description of this castle, which was evidently of great importance from its size and also from the curious stone carvings it contains. In August, 1896, Mr. Gillman, with his daughter, Miss Frances Gillman, now Mrs. Ievers, of Glenduff Castle, Co. Limerick, and I went to the castle and took measurements of it, and also took notes describing it, which were to be published jointly by Mr. Gillman and the writer of this article. Besides these notes, Mr. Gillman looked up the Fiants of Elizabeth and Charles I., from which he compiled, as he describes, much history. He finds that the O'Hurly family are originally from Limerick, where they were in possession of their tribal lands. In this sense, Limerick is the home or seat of the family, and to give a history of the castle, Mr. Gillman justly writes, we must begin first with the history of the family in the County Limerick. In my researches I discovered that Mr. J. C. D. Hurly, of Fenit, Tralee, had valuable documents connected with the history of the family. I put myself in communication with him, and he kindly lent me the materials at his disposal. The family of the late Mr. Gillman also gave me his notes, and in compiling this article it is almost entirely due to the notes and documents I have got from these two sources. The first portion of this article will deal with the County Limerick (Knocklong) branch, head of the family of Hurly or Hurley, the pedigree, distinguished members of the family, wills, confiscations, &c., relating to its history.

One of the manuscript volumes now before me begins :

It is not pride that makes me take my pen,
But to revive a fallen house again;
For all the glories of Knocklong
Are like a morning vapour gone.

My chief and great object has been to rescue, even in some degree, a once high and distinguished but fallen family from the state of degradation into which all the miseries of civil war have plunged its descendants, for I verily and conscientiously believe that no house or family in Ireland had suffered more severely, as the following pages will incontestably prove, than mine. In the cause of the Royal Martyr, Charles I., and of his weak and unfortunate son, James II., to adopt the language of Mr. O'Driscoll in his *Views of Ireland*, they were faithful to the religion of their ancestors, faithful to the house of Stuart, even in its despair. In both these instances they have been sufferers, and even ruined by their fidelity. The heads of most Irish families of rank either perished in the field, or found an honourable asylum in Spain and France and Austria, and found fame and honour far from the land of their nationality. Nothing remains in the land but a few ruined collateral branches of these once high and distinguished families and the mere peasantry. It is unhappily a matter of history that down to the close of the seventeenth century changes of property were great, violent, and irretrievable (*Phelan's Remains*, edited by Bishop Jebb). Some would say that the Hurley family was of English or Norman descent, but from the following pedigree made out and certified by O. Connellan, it is of Milesian origin. There are a few places in England called Hurley, one near London, where there was a Benedictine house, dependent on the Monastery of Westminster; another near Manchester; also families of the name. They may have come from Ireland and settled in England. It is indifferently written Murrilly, Imurrilly, Hurlee, Hurly, O'Hurley. I give here the pedigree made out and authenticated by O. Connellan.

From several manuscripts in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, as well as elsewhere, it appears that the family of O'Hurly is of very ancient and noble Milesian origin. The first MS. to which I shall refer is the celebrated *Book of Leacan*, so called from Leacan, the hereditary residence of the antiquarians of Sligo, whose castle was situated near the river Moy, in the barony of Tireragh, County of Sligo. This MS. is a compilation from many more ancient historical MSS., such as the Psalters of Cashel and Tara, *Book of Glendalough*, &c., &c., and was written about the close of the fourteenth century. (A copy of this MS. was made by the writer of this notice by order of his late Majesty for the Royal Library, and which he had the honour to lay before his present Majesty in the year 1830 at James's Palace).

At folio 214, page B, of this MS. is the following account of the origin

of the O'Hurly family as descended from the same stock with that of the Thomond family, viz: "Cormac Cas was son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster (lineally descended from Milesius) about the year 230. This Cormac Cas had one son named Fearcorb, who had two sons, viz., Semne and Aengus Tireach. Aengus Tireach had four sons, Eogan, Dubros, Leascad, Luigdeach Meand, the last-named had two sons, viz., Conall Eachluath (i.e., Conall of the swift steeds) and Lisceand. Conall Eachluath had two sons, namely, Enna Airgtheach and Cas, surnamed Tal (i.e., Cas Mac Tail) and hence the Dal Cassians of Munster). Cas had thirteen sons, of whom Blod was the eldest. This Blod had four sons, viz., Cairthean Fionn (the fair), the ancestor of the O'Brien family, afterwards Earls of Thomond; Cairthand Dub (the black), Eacho, and Brenann Ban (the fair), from whom are descended the O'Hurlys." From this account we find that the O'Briens and O'Hurlys concentrated in Blod, from whom the district of Aoibh Bloid took its name, according to O'Huidhrin, the Munster topographer, who lived about the year 1400. Dr. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, under the word Aoibh, says it is now the barony of Lower Ormond, but from several passages in other MSS. it is plain that it was situated in Thomond, now County Clare.

The foregoing account of the origin of the O'Hurly family is fully borne out by another MS. called the *Book of Ballymote*, which has, similarly with the *Book of Leacan*, derived its name from the place where it was compiled, namely, Ballymote, the ancient residence of the Mac-Donoughs, Princes of Caran, in the barony of Leyney, County of Sligo.

This MS. was finished about the fourteenth century, and such was the estimation in which it was held, that in the year 1522 it was sold for 140 milch cows. The account of the O'Hurly family in this MS. is given under the heading of the "Dal Cas Race," at folio 102, page B. As it would be only a repetition of the foregoing, although evidently taken originally from different sources, it will not be necessary to insert it here.

The account of the O'Hurly family in the two MSS. is supported by several modern writers, as, for instance, O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia*, published in 1685, chap. 82, p. 387, makes them a family of Thomond, as does Dr. O'Brien in his *English-Irish Dictionary* under U; see also the Abbé MacGéoghegan's *History of Ireland*, vol. i., page 304, note, and *Gratianus Lucius*, cap. 3.

It now remains for me to trace the family of O'Hurly from Blod, their common ancestor with that of the Thomond family, down to about the middle of the seventeenth century, which I shall extract from an Irish MS. by Dudley McFirbis, the last historiographer of Leacan, who was murdered in the year 1670. It was under his tuition that O'Flaherty, the author of *Ogygia*, studied; and McFirbis himself studied under McEgan, the last of the hereditary Brehons of Ireland, who, I believe, resided in the County Tipperary.

McFirbis was highly esteemed as an antiquary by Sir James Ware, who employed him in all matters of doubt and difficulty; he was also thought highly of by Charles O'Connor, who in his correspondence with the Chevalier O'Gorman states that McFirbis was a man of great research and discernment, and that he considered him an unquestionable authority on Irish History and Family Genealogies. This MS. is a thick quarto volume of 800 pages, and is the property of the Earl of Bowden. It is at present at the Royal Irish Academy for the purpose of having a copy of it made for the library. It has been settled beyond contradiction that the genealogies of 110 families were regularly kept, besides those of the Kings, Chiefs, and Princes, who were able to retain their bards for that especial purpose, and there can be no better proof that the O'Hurlys were chiefs than that their genealogy was regularly kept to so late a period, which I shall show by a comparison in parallel columns of the O'Brien with that of the O'Hurly, which is the general criterion by which all the Munster families are put to the test; just as the Ulster and Connaught families are tested by that of the O'Neills, because those were the two principal families in the kingdom, and their genealogies are unquestionable.

By various connecting circumstances it is established beyond dispute that the genealogy which is given as underneath from McFirbis is that of the O'Hurlys of the O'Brien branch, whose ancient possessions are marked out by O'Connor on his admirable map of the districts possessed by each chief. It is distinctly shown to be on the borders of Tipperary, adjoining the Limerick district of the O'Briens. Its ancient name was Druim Damaghaire, but it is now called Knocklong, and is situated in the barony of Coshlea, the most south-east barony in the county.

Adjoining this place, on the hill of Knocklong, are the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of Sir Thomas Hurly, whose monument stands in the church of Emly, sixteen miles south-west of Cashel. This Sir Thomas is supposed to have been related to Thomas Hurly, Bishop of Emly, who died at an advanced age, A.D. 1542. But it does not appear that Sir Thomas was chief of his tribe; on the contrary, we have reason to think he belonged to a minor branch of the family.

ORIGINAL STOCK OF THE THOMOND AND O'HURLY FAMILIES.

Óilioll Olum, Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, A.D. 226, died A.D. 234.

Cormac Cas, Cormac Cas, King of Munster.

Móga Corb, Mōgha Corb, King of Munster.

Fear Corb, Fear Corb, reigned 11 years monarch of Ireland.

Aongus Tíreach, Aongus Tíreach, Prince of Munster.

Lúghaid Meand, Luighdeach Meand, Prince of Munster.

Conall Eadluath, Conall of the swift steeds, King of Munster about the middle of the 5th century.

Cas, Cas.

Blod, Blod.

BRANCH OF THE THOMOND FAMILY.

CAITHINO FINTO, King of Munster when St. Patrick came to Ireland, as we are informed by the Psalter of Cashel, as mentioned in the Book of Leacan. His son was baptized by St. Patrick, according to the Book of Armagh, a MS. of the 7th century, now in the possession of Trinity College, Dublin.

ΕΑΔΑΙΟ ΒΑΙΛΛ ΘΕΑΡΣ.

Conall claim.

ΔΕΘ.

CAETH.

CAITHREATHAC.

MAETHAMAN.

ANLUAN.

CITH

LAETHNA.

LOPCAN.

GEINOEIOIS.

ΘΥΙΑΝ ΘΟΥΜΑ, Monarch of Ireland, slain in the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014.

CAETH.

CAITHREATHAC.

DIARMUID.

CAITHREATHAC.

DOMNALL MOR, King of Munster, A.D. 1175

CONCUBAR CAITHREATHAC.

CAETH.

CAITHREATHAC, A.D. 1367.

MURKEATHAC.

MAETHAMAN.

ΘΥΙΑΝ CAETH AN ΔΟΝΑΙΣ.

CAETH.

CAITHREATHAC, died A.D. 1528. His brother Mortagh was first Earl of Thomond, and ancestor of the Barons of Inchiquin.

CONCUBAR, died 1539.

BRANCH OF THE O'HURLY FAMILY.

ΘΥΕΙΑΝ ΒΑΝ, Brenann the Fair.

DOUGAILE, Dungal.

ΕΑΔΑΙΟ, Eohee.

CONGAILE, Congal.

IOPCLOPAC, Iorclosagh.

FLANN, Flann.

URTHULE, Hurly. The progenitor of the O'Hurly family from whom it took its name.

MAETHAMAN, Mahon. The son of Hurly. His brother was Prior of Aghaboe, Queen's Co., which was founded by St. Canice, who afterwards founded Kilkenny, that is, the Church of Canice.

MURKEATHAC, Murtagh, was the first who assumed the O, which signifies grandson or descendant.

MAOILEACLAIN, Malachy O'Hurly.

EOGAN, Eugene O'Hurly.

CAETH, Teige O'Hurly.

DIARMUID NA ΘΑΡAC, Dermot of O'Hurly of the Oaks.

DOUCHAO AN CALARO, Donough of the Port.

DOMNALL OGS, Donnell oge.

MURKEATHAC MOR, Murtach Mor O'Hurly.

SEAN MOR, John the Great O'Hurly.

CONCUBAR AN LOETH, Conor O'Hurly of the Lake.

TOMAR, Thomas O'Hurly.

RAGNALL, Ranall O'Hurly.

PHILIP, Philip O'Hurly.

MURUIOR, Maurice O'Hurly.

WILLIAM, William O'Hurly.

EBER, Eber (or Heber) O'Hurly.

URTHULE, Hurly O'Hurly.

CAETH, Teige O'Hurly.

DOUCHAO AMNEMNIS, Donagh Teigue O'Hurly of the dreaded swords.

CORMAC, Cormac O'Hurly.

CAETH, Teige O'Hurly.

WILLIAM SEANACH, William O'Hurly the good humoured.

CORMAC, Cormac O'Hurly.

DOMNALL, Donnell O'Hurly who lived about A.D. 1660 and 1670.

The foregoing statements of facts, as far as I have power to test them by strict examination and research, appear to me to be correct in every particular, and in proof of my opinion I affix my signature hereunto.

OWEN CONNELLAN,

Irish Historiographer to His Majesty.

Dated 7th March, 1836,
Royal Irish Academy.

This Knocklong branch gave two Bishops to the church of Emly and several clerics. Thomas, Bishop from 1507—1542; Maurice, Bishop from 1620—1649. Thomas was a very eminent Canonist. In 1543 King Henry VIII. presented Donogh Ryan chaplain to the Deanery of the Cathedral of Emly, vacant, inasmuch as William McBryen and William O'Hurley, the present incumbents, hold the same by the authority of the Bishop of Rome. In 1609 King James presented Edmund Hurly, notwithstanding his "minority and defect of clerical orders," to the Chancellorship of that Cathedral, with a corps of vicarages united, and in the same year, and under similar disqualifications, to the Chancellorship thereof.—*Patent Rolls*, Jac. I.

Besides Knocklong, the chief residence of the Hurly sept, who also founded a church here, in the parish of Kilruane, Lower Ormond, County Tipperary, is the ruined castle of Rathurly; in the parish of Kilcullane, Co. Limerick, where they erected the castle of Kilcullane in 1641; in the parish of Killonahan, in the same county, where Dermod O'Hurly built a strong castle in the early part of the fifteenth century. Archbishop Dermod O'Hurly was born in the castle of Lycadoon, near Limerick.

Thomas Hurly, of Knocklong, attended Perrot's Parliament in Dublin. His son, Maurice, obtained a patent for a weekly market on Tuesdays, and two fairs to be held on the 28th of May and 1st October. In 1632 he erected a fine marble monument to the memory of his two wives, whom he survived. His son, Sir Thomas, Baronet, succeeded him, and was one of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1647. His estates were forfeited in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary for his adherence to Charles I., and given to Cromwell's adventurers, and he was transplanted to Connaught, where he died in 1683, leaving a son, Sir William. He attended King James's Parliament in 1689 as representative of the borough of Kilmallock. He was actively engaged in scouring the country with Lord Brittas, and at the engagement of Thomond Gate, siege of Limerick, Colonel Hurly was with others taken prisoner. He died soon after of his wounds. His infant son, Sir John Hurly, claimed his transplanted Galway estate, which was forfeited to Bryan O'Bryen, who had married his mother, but the claim was dismissed, and the estate sold to Thomas O'Connor, Sir Thomas Montgomery, and the Hollow Sword Blade Company. He tried to raise troops for the Pretender, and was arrested in Dublin about the year 1714, but escaped; and likely, after many vicissitudes, escaped to Rome, where he died.

As a further proof, if proof were necessary, of the correctness of the genealogy, &c., with which I have already furnished you, I now take leave to introduce the following additional particulars which my continued research has enabled me to produce:—

From a passage in the *Wars of Turlough*, a manuscript in the Royal Irish Academy, it plainly appears that The O'Hurly was one of the Chiefs

of Thomond, A.D. 1309. Wherein it is mentioned that the clans of *Ibh Blod*, whose territories can be proved by four passages in the said MS. to have been on the east side of the Shannon, marched to encounter the clans of the MacMahons on the west side of the Shannon, and amongst the former the clan of O'Hurly is mentioned as the clan of *Brennan* Baron, of which *O'Hurly* was Chief.

My second proof is extracted from Mr. Hardiman's *Collection of Irish Deeds*, published in the *Transactions of the Academy*. These deeds chiefly relate to Thomond, which, it may be proper to state from ancient authorities, formerly extended from the Isles of Arran on the west to Slieve Evlinn, near Cashel, in Tipperary, thence to Knockainy, in the County of Limerick, and from Loop Head to Slighe Dala, in Ossory. The most ancient of those deeds are without date or signatures, having been entered into before it became customary in the islands to affix either. They belong to the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries.

The following deed is considered to be as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, and is one of the most curious, viz., thus translated: "This is the mortgage due Conor Oge O'Hurly upon Carrowanchallagh, viz., 40 cows, that is to say, 7 in-calf cows, and every cow thereof valued at 3 shillings, and the rest of the cows barren. The said Conor Oge came by the said lands thus for stealth [Note—Stealth, literally rapine], and Conor paid 18 cows for the said land, *id est*, 16 cows to gallowglasses, and half a mark, fees for Brehon's judgment, otherwise called Oilegheag, which is derived from *oileagh*, a judge, and *ioc*, to pay, and said 18 cows are without any use accruing to the Conor thereout upon the said land. And the witnesses present to the said bargain are Slany Ny O'Brien, Fynnolany Ma Gorman, Conor O'Arney, and Senawn O'Leadán. None shall have power to redeem the same."

It is doubtful whether the land was acquired by force or forfeited as an Eiric; but from the Brehon's judgment the latter might be inferred. From the above it would appear that title to lands might have been acquired by force or forfeited as an Eiric. It appears that Conor O'Hurly so acquired the land of Carrowanchallagh.

The above Conor O'Hurly must certainly have been a son of the Chief, as among the names on the list we have one of them designated Irish, that is "Donough of the Port," which is certainly the same place mentioned in the deed, namely, the quarter or cantred of the Calaidh, or Chalfagh.

This is corroborative evidence of the genuineness of the list of the chiefs. This place is bounded on the east by the Leadmore, on the south by the Shannon, and on the north by the Magista. It contains between 400 and 500 acres, in the parish of Kilrush, County of Clare. Its present possessor is Mr. Vandeleur, in whose family it has remained since the time of William the 3rd.

The *Annals of the Four Masters* relate that, in 962, the Danes took several captives in plundering Kildare, and amongst them was Neill O'Hurly, who ransomed himself with his own money. This is also stated in *Trias Thaumaturga*, page 630. From those various and ancient most indisputable authorities, always corroborating each other, it is most evident that the O'Hurly family is one of the oldest in Ireland. Proof, indeed, beyond doubt that both the name and lineage of O'Hurly are of ancient Irish origin."

Certified by me,

OWEN CONNELLAN, &c., &c.

Dublin, March 22, 1836.

The O'Hurlys are of the Dalcassian race, and are stated in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia* to be of the tribe of Hy Bloid, who possessed the territory called Triocha Hy Bloid, which comprised a great part of the barony of Lower Ormond and Owney in Tipperary. Their tribe was also designated Clan Tail, a term which was applied to the Dalcassians. The O'Hurlys are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:—

"The territory of Hy Bloid, of the silken standards;
The chiefs of conflicts, leaders of the battle hosts;
The tribe of Clan Tail, as far as the limpid streams,
Along the extensive plain of the Yews,
O'Hurly of the tribe of Tail,
Near to Killaloe of St. Flannan.
Delightful are its woods and protective its plains,
From thence westward to the Shannon."

A branch of the O'Hurlys also settled in Limerick, where they are placed in the map of Ortelius, and they also had the parish of Knocklong, in the barony of Coshlea, where the ruins of their chief castle still remain. Other branches of the O'Hurlys were settled in Galway, and had large possessions in the baronies of Kilconnell and Killian and Ballymore, of which family were Sir William and Sir John Hurly, Baronets. Of the O'Hurlys of Limerick was Dermot O'Hurly, a celebrated Archbishop of Cashel in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There are still several respectable families of the name in the Counties of Limerick, Tipperary and Kerry.—*Annals of Ireland, translated from the original Irish of The Four Masters*, by Owen Connellan, Esq., page 199.

In the *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniae* I find that Thomas Hurly, Esq., of Knocklong, represented the borough of Kilmallock in the Parliament holden before the Rt. Honourable Sir John Perrot, Knight, Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the 26th of April, A.D. 1585, in the 27th year of the reign of Elizabeth. The same is corroborated by Lynch in his *View of Legal Institutions of Feudal Dignities*. I also find that Sir William Hurly represented the said borough of Kilmallock in the Parliament of King James convened in Dublin in May, 1689. I find, too, that Dermot O'Hurly, Archbishop of Cashel, suffered martyrdom in Dublin,



THE HURLEY CHALICE,
St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, Cork.

and was buried in St. Kevin's Church, where his body bore the repute of many miracles.

Certified by me,

OWEN CONNELLAN, &c.

Dublin, May 8th, 1837.

"According to Bruodin's *History of Ireland*, page 978, the illustrious families of the County of Limerick were—O'Brien, O'Hurly, De Burgo, the House of Desmond, &c."—Ferrar's *History of Limerick*, page 389.

"Names and situation of the Tribes settled in Ireland according to Ptolemy, and of the principal septs or families, at the commencement of the 17th century, according to O'Connor:

County of Limerick.

Ptolemy.

O'Connor.

Coriundi.

O'Brien.

O'Hurley, O'Grady."

—Malte Brun's *Geography*, vol. 9., p. 608.

"Of great note and name above the rest in this Nact, Limerick, besides the Bourkes and Fitzgeralds, are the Lacys and Brownes, of English, also the O'Briens, MacMahons, and O'Hurlys, of Irish breed."—Camden's *Britannia*.

"In the map of Ortelius, published in 1738 by the Dublin booksellers, the great families who in former days inhabited the south-eastern parts of the County of Limerick were the O'Briens, O'Hurlys, &c., &c."—Ferrar's *History of Limerick*, page 390.

"In Desmond's attainder, besides many of the Fitzgeralds, we find the names of O'Brien, Browne, Hurly, McGibbon, Roe, Lacy, &c."—Fitzgerald's *History of Limerick*, vol. ii., Appendix, page 35.

"The great chieftains of this district at the time of the English invasion were the O'Hurlys, Oguins, &c., &c."—Fitzgerald's *History of Limerick*, vol. ii., Appendix, p. 34.

"Castletown, a parish in the Barony of Coonagh, Co. of Limerick, derives its name from an ancient castle built by one of the O'Hurlys towards the close of the 14th century, and of which there are still some very interesting remains."

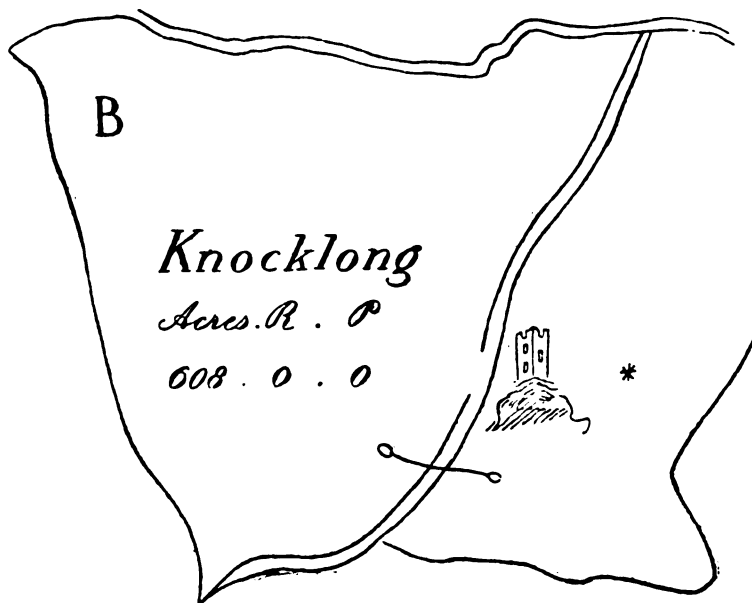
"In Killelonehan, a parish partly in the barony of Coshma, but chiefly in that of Pubble-Brien, in the County of Limerick, on the road from Limerick to Croom, are some remains of a castle built in the 15th century by Dermot O'Hurly."

"Kilkellane, or Kilcullane, a parish in the barony of Small County, County of Limerick, on the road from Limerick to Hospital, and near the remains of the old church, are the ruins of the Kilcullane Castle, which was erected by the Hurlys in the 15th century."

The three foregoing extracts are taken from *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*.

"Knocklong is a parish in the County of Limerick, and it contains

2,198 acres of the richest land. On the hill of Long are the ruins of a castle, once the residence of the Hurlys.—Fitzgerald's *History of Limerick*, vol. i., p. 389.



PEDIGREE.

Thomas Hurly, of Knocklong, represented the borough of Kilmallock in 1583, and during the greater part of Elizabeth's reign, and was succeeded by his son,

Maurice Hurly, who married, first, Guisell Hogan, and, secondly, Grace Thornton. By his wife he had a son John and

Sir Thomas Hurly, Baronet, who married Joan, second daughter of John Browne, of Knuckmunihy and Camus, commonly called the Master of Awney, by Catherine O'Ryan, daughter of Master Desmond O'Ryan, called Master for being Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and by her he had two sons, Maurice and John, and four daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Maurice Hurly, who by his wife, Catherine, the daughter of O'Dwyer, had two sons, William and John, and one daughter, Lettice. He forfeited his great and ancient estates in Limerick in 1641, and being removed by Cromwell, according to a favourite expression of his, "to Connaught or to Hell," to the County of Galway, he died at his mansion of Doone, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Hurly, Baronet, who represented the borough of Kilmallock in 1689, and being zealously attached to the interests of King James the Second, forfeited the estates in Galway granted by Cromwell to

his father. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Blownt, and by her had one son,

Sir John Hurly, who was taken up in Dublin about the year 1714 for raising men for the Pretender, but made his escape.

Katherine Hurly, first daughter of Sir Thomas, married Pierce Butler, fifth Lord Dunboyne, by whom she had one son, the sixth Lord, and four daughters. Anne Butler married — English, of Co. of —. Katherine Butler, second daughter, married Daniel O'Ryan, of Solloghede. Grace Butler, third daughter, married Walter Bourke, near the Devil's Bit, called Mac Walter Duhee O'Leagh. This Walter's sister was the wife of Col. Blownt, and mother of the Lady Hurly, wife of Sir William; and after his death she married Mac O'Brien, of Duharra. Ellinor Butler, fourth daughter, was wife of McRobiston, of Ballycloghy, County of Cork, whose daughter, Ellen, by Garrett Fitzgerald, of Kilmurry, had issue Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, the father of Garrett, who married Julian, sister of the present O'Sullivan More, and left issue—Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Pierce, of Ballincrossig, County of Kerry.

Ellinor Hurly, fourth daughter of Sir Thomas, by David Barry, of Rathaniskie, had issue Edmond Barry, the late "Queen Anne's" foster-father.

John Hurly, second son of Sir Thomas, had issue John, the father of the late Colonel John Hurly, and three daughters.

Grace Hurly, eldest daughter, married Captain John Purdon, of Tallagh, County of Limerick. Anne Hurly, second daughter, married John Bourke, of Cahirmogill. Ellinor Hurly, third daughter, married John Lacey, of Ballinlughane, the father of John and Pierce Lacy, and of Margaret, married to Captain Owen McCarthy.

Dennis Hurly, a descendant of the brother of Sir Thomas, or of Maurice Hurly, married Anne, fifth daughter of Robert, second son of John Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, and Alice Conway, second daughter and co-heir of Elizabeth Conway, of Castle Conway, and by her had issue five sons—Thomas, Charles, John, Dennis, and William. The last two died young.

Thomas Hurly, first son, married Alice, daughter to his uncle, Thomas Blennerhassett, by Jane Darby, and by her had issue three daughters.

Anne Hurly, eldest daughter, died unmarried.

Alice Hurly, second daughter, married Arthur Browne, of Ventry and Ballinvarrig, and had two sons, Frederick and Thomas, who both died unmarried, and two daughters—Alice Browne, who married Henry Sandes, of Moyvane, and by him had a numerous issue; and the second daughter, Letitia Browne, married her cousin, Thomas Hurly, and had a son, Charles.

The ancestors of Arthur Browne were settled in this country in or

before the reign of Henry the Seventh, and he, many years before his death, sold his very respectable estate to his cousin, the first Lord Ventry.

Jane Hurly, third daughter, married John Mason, of Ballybonney, eldest son of James Mason and Catherine Power, by whom she had one daughter.

Charles Hurly, second son of Dennis and Anne Blennerhassett, married Alice Fitzgerald, sole daughter and heir of Edmond Fitzgerald, of Morniregane, and by her had two sons and one daughter, Mary Anne, who married Thomas Langley, of Co. Tipperary, and had several children.

Thomas Hurly, first son, married Letitia, second daughter of Arthur Browne and Alice Hurly, and had one son, Charles, now deceased.

John Hurly, second son of Charles and Alice Fitzgerald, married Mary Conway, daughter of Edmond Conway and Christian Rice, by whom he had two sons, Robert Conway and John, and seven daughters.

Letitia, first daughter, married Rowland, fourth son of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Baronet, and by him had issue John Hurly, Richard Francis, and Rowland Conway, who died young, and five daughters—Melicent, Agnes, Mary, Letitia, Lucy, and Alice.

Alice Hurly, second daughter, by Alexander Elliott, left issue—Alexander, Thomas, and Lucy.

Christian Hurly, third daughter, by James Magill, left two sons, John Hurly and Darby, and Sarah, Lucy, Christian, and Letitia.

Lucy Hurly, fourth daughter, died unmarried.

Arabella Hurly, fifth daughter, died young.

Mary Hurly, sixth daughter, by Barry Collins, has issue—Thomas, John, Barry, Robert, and two daughters, Mary and Sarah.

Robert Conway Hurly, first son of John and Mary Conway, is unmarried. The writer of this book, John Hurly, second son, married Anna Maria Teresa Hill, only daughter of Hugh Hill, of Mount Hill, Co. of Armagh, by Eliza, daughter of Richard Kirwan, of Creg Castle, Co. of Galway, and Anne Blake, daughter of Sir Thomas Blake, Baronet, and has issue—Robert Conway, Hugh, Richard Kirwan, and John, and four daughters—Eliza, Maria Teresa, Alice, and Letitia.

Robert Conway Hurly, first son of John and Anna Hill, married Dorcas, eldest daughter of Arthur Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, and Frances Grady.

Copie of a Letter from the Lords of Her Majesty's Council to the Lord President of Munster on behalf of *Maurice Hurly, of Knocklong*.

“After our heartie commendations to your Lordships. Whereas, the bearer hereof, Maurice Hurly, a man well recommended to us by your Lordship, hath preferred a petition to us, declaring that being seized of certain

Landes named in the petition herein inclosed, which were time out of minde ancient free landes, and soe alwaies reputed and taken untill late years by means of some of the freeholders of that countie in ease of themselves and their tenants. Some parte of said landes were and are, as he allegeth, unjustly charged by divers exactions and county impositions, to his great charge and impoverishment, and humbly praieth that if he shall make good prooffe of his information either before your Lordship or such as you shall appoint in that behalf, he may have confirmation of that freedom by her Majesty's Letters patent, wherein he is now a suitor, that for the better reinhabiting of his said Landes now waste he may have direction from us to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, that a Markett once a week and a fair twice a year, may be erected and granted to be holden at Knocklongy, parcel of the Landes aforesaid, and whereas, lastly, he maketh humble suit in respect your Lordship knoweth, as he saith, what envious and most hateful desire both the Irish and all the Traitors and Rebels of Munster do beare him for his dutiful affection and good disposition towards her Majesty's service in the said province, and considering that for the good of the countie and daylie annoyance of the rebels he hath been at such great charge and cost of warding the said castle of Knocklong during the last rebellion in Mounster as his small abilitie cannot longer maintaine or beare, that he may therefore have our direction unto your Lordship, finding his suggestion in that behalf true, to allow him, if you shall find it convenient, a reasonable number in pay for the better warding and securing thereof. We therefore having considered of his said requests and being verie willing to relieve him in all his just and lawful causes, have thought good hereby to praise and require you who can best judge of these demands, to examine if the aforesaide landes were of ancient freedom and alwaies reputed soe and known, and whether also, you think the granting of the said Markett and fair convenient and for the good of the countie or prejudicial to other Marketts, if any there be thereunto adjoining—and of your Lordship's examination and opinion both of the one and the other to certifie the Lord Deputy that he may take order accordingly for grant to be made to the Petitioner in that behalf. As to the latter part of his petition, for allowance of men for warding of his castle, we only refer the consideration thereof, as occasion is or may be to your Lordship, from whom, we doubt not, the Petitioner shall receive therein such satisfaction as is meete and agreeable both to the convenience of his demands and his own good desert, and soe we bidde you heartilie well to fare."

"From the court of Greenwich, the laste of Julie, 1601.

"Yr loving servants,

Thos. Egerton, W. Knollys, C. Buckhurst, E. Worcester,
T. Fortescue, Nottingham, Ro. Cecyll, T. Herbert.

"To the Lord President of Munster."

Note.—A copy of this letter, from the Carew MSS. in the Lambeth Library, was given to me by the Rev. A. B. Nowan. Sir George Carew was President of Munster in 1601.

“Grant from the King to Maurice Hurly, of Knocklonge Castle, in Limerick Co., to hold free of any cess or any contribution whatever, the following landes in the Limk. Co. and in the County of the Rope whereof he is hatefully seized, viz.: The town and landes of Knocklonge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughlands; Garrencaharra, 1 ploughland; Downe Common, Brianstown, Moorestown, Carrowenstown, Garryhenod, 1 ploughland. Which several parcels have been of ancient time free land and not chargeable with any contribution whatever, altho’ of late years during the wars and troubles of these parts, some parts of them have been charged and burthened with impositions contrary to the ancient freedoms thereof.”—*Patent Rolls*, fourth year of James I., No. 97.

111/2. “Grant of late possessions to Maurice Hurley.”—*Patent Rolls*, fifth year of James I.

Copy of the will of Maurice Hurly, Esq., of Knocklonge, Co. of Limk., dated July 16, 1634.

“Memorandum that the 16th of July, 1634, Maurice Hurly, of Knocklonge, in the Co. of Limerick, Esq., being then and there sicke of body, but of perfect memorie and understandinge, made this his last will and nuncupative Testament at Knocklonge, in manner and forme following: First, he bequeathed his soul to Almighty God and to the Angels of Heaven, then he left his goods, viz., cows, garrons and mares, in three parts, viz., a third pte to his wife, and the other two pts to his eldest sonne and heir, Thomas Hurly. Item, he left his sheepe, hogs, and swyne wch he had in three parts, viz., a third pt to his wife, and th’ other two pts to his said son, Thos. Hurly. Item, he left all his householde stuffe to be divided in three parts, a third part thereof to his wife, and the rest to his son, Thomas Hurly. Item, he left his plate to be divided in three equal pts betwixt his wife and his son, Thomas Hurly. All the Batterie which he had, both great and small, he left the same, viz., two parts thereof to his said eldest sonne, Thomas Hurly, and a third thereof to his wife.

“Item, his corn in grounde and above grounde he left in three equal pts, viz., a third to his wife, and the other two pts to his said sonne and heir, Thos. Hurly. Item, he left the farme he held of my Lord of Ormonde, of the parsonages of Creane and Kiltitie to be divided between his said wife and his said sonne, Thomas Hurly, a third thereof to his said wife during her natural life, and the rest to his said sonne and heir, Thomas Hurly. Item, the third of all landes wch he purchased since his marriage,⁽¹⁾ he left to his said wife only during her life, as they are conveyed to Sir Edward FitzHarris in writinge.⁽²⁾ The rest of his pur-

(1) Estates of the Earl of Desmond in the county of Limerick.

(2) A distinguished officer in the English Army, more especially during the rebellion of Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone, from 1599 to 1603.

chases he left to his said sonne and heir, Thomas Hurly, together with the reversion of the landes in third to his wife. Item, he left Thomas Hurly and John Cantwell his Ex'ors.

"All the aforesaid laste will and nuncupative Testament, the day, year, and place aforesaid, was made and declared by the said Maurice Hurly in p'sence of John Cantwell, Teige Hagh, and Bryan Kennedy.

"MAURICE HURLY." (Seal).

This copy of the will of Maurice Hurly is taken from the original in the Registry Office of the Prerogative Court in Dublin.

Grace Thornton, second wife of Maurice Hurly, was probably a daughter of Sir George Thornton, one of the Undertakers to plant the forfeitures.

The following is a copy of the will of Sir Maurice Hurly, of Doone, in the Co. of Galway, Baronet.

"In the name of God, Amen, the 3rd day of September, 1688. I, Sir Maurice Hurly, now of Doone, in the Co. of Galway, Baronet, being of good and perfect memory, thanks be to Almighty God, do make and constitute, ordain and declare this my last will and Testament in manner and forme following, revoking and annulling by those presents all former wills, Legacies, and Testaments by me heretofore made and declared to be made either by word or writing, and this to be for my last Will and Testament. And, first, being penitent and sorry from the bottom of my heart for my sins past, and most humbly desiring forgiveness for the same, I give and committ my soul to Almighty God, praying and desiring that the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Holy Saints, Angels in Heaven, may be intercessors to my Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, that I may, after my leaving this world, be seated amongst that blessed Tribunal, desiring that I may be buried according to the Roman Catholic and Christian Religion, wherein I ever lived and now dye, in such decency and manner as my Ex'ors hereafter named shall think fit and proper and for settling of my real and personal estate, I do order, give, and dispose of the same in manner and form following, that is to say, first, I do settle and confirm unto my eldest son, William Hurly, Esq., all my real estate after my own decease, now in my possession, saving to my wife a third part during her life, whereof my chief mansion, known and called by the name of Doone, to be part, and after her decease all to be and revert to my said son, William Hurly, and for the lands that I have been dispossessed of and to which I have a just title, and now is depending in Law, after the recovering thereof, I leave and bequeath unto my sons, William and John Hurly, to be equally divided amongst them for ever, together with the maine issues and profits thereof, and as to my personal estate, I do bequeath the two parts thereof to my dear and loving wife, Margaret O'Dyer, alias Hurly, whom by these I nominate my Ex'ors, and my son, John, to be joined therein with her in execution of all and singular the premises

according to the true intent and meaning of my last Will and Testament. I also bequeath and leave to my servant, Owen Hagh, one house and garden and the freedom of six collops during his life.

"In witness to all which I have hereunto put my hand and seal the day and year above written.

"MAURICE HURLY. (Seal).

"Sealed, delivered, and published in the presence of us, Roger Kelly, Owen Hagh, Ricd. Butler."

"Post Scriptum.—It is also my further will and I do hereby give and bequeath unto my son, John Hurly, and my daughter, Lettice, three hundred pounds sterling, to be equally divided between them, and to be paid by my son, William Hurly, out of the real estate hereby settled upon him, upon his being possessed thereof after my decease, or the due interest thereof yearly until the said sum be paid, and in case the said Lettice should dye unpreferred, that her share of the said will should revert to my son, William Hurly, only that she may be allowed to dispose of twenty pounds thereof, as she think fitt and proper, and if said John should dye without issue, that his part should revert to my son, William Hurly.

"I do also bequeath all the debts and demands due to me, both of John Bullinbrook, John Burke, Esqs., and all others, to be equally divided betwixt my two sons, and also the Lease parole of four years made by Bullinbrook to me of Ballincarown. I do further declare that if my daughter, Letise, should survive my son, John, that her part should revert to my son, William.

"As witness my hand and seal, the day and year above written,

"MAURICE HURLY.

"Being present as witnesses, Roger Kelly, Mortgage Byrne, Richard Butler."

"Post Scriptum.—I do give and bequeath unto my wife all my householde stuffe of what kind or quality soever, and after her decease the same to revert and be to my son, William. And this being my last Will and Testament, I do publish and declare, the day and year above written, the same to all intents and purposes, to be executed, performed, and done by my said Ex'tors according to the true intent and meaning thereof. I do leave and bequeath unto my Lord Bp. of Clonfert two Pounds sterg.; to the convent of Kilconnell, three pounds sterg.; to the Bishop of Elphin, 20s.; to the convent of Athenry, 20s.; to the Parish Priest, 20s. I do bequeath to my sister, Elizabeth, Tenn pounds. I do likewise leave and bequeath to my brother, William Hurly, five pounds, together with my coat, sword, and young coult. Item, unto Richard Butler, 20s. It is my will and pleasure that my brother, William, and my sister, Elizabeth, are to take the value of the money in cattle. I do further give and bequeath to the Convent of Lora 20s. I do leave to my son, John, if my ancient

estate be recovered, two hundred Pounds per annum, for himself and his heirs for ever. I do further declare this to be part of the will. As witness my hand and seal this 3rd day of September, 1683.

"MAURICE HURLY." (Seal).

Although Sir Maurice Hurly here styles himself Baronet, and although his father, Sir Thomas, and his son and grandsons, Sir William and John, are styled Baronets in all the old histories and prints and manuscript records I read, many of them now in my possession, yet the name of Hurly does not appear in the existing or extinct Baroneties. This appears very strange to me, for I cannot believe that they would assume any title to which they did not consider themselves fully and legally entitled.

Note.—The ancient estate was unquestionably Knocklong, the seat and estate of his ancestors for centuries, and of which, being faithful to his lawful sovereign, he was plundered by the usurper, who gave him an estate in the County of Galway, which his son, Sir William, also faithful to his sovereign, James II., forfeited in 1691. I may well say they were faithful to the House of Stuart, and were ruined by their fidelity.

"A.D. 1690. While the main army lay encamped at Golden Bridge, Mr. John Grady, of Corbray, in the County of Clare, arrived, and among other things, told that the Irish had already began to set fire to the greater part of the County of Limerick, and that Lord Brittas, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Sir William Hurly, his Deputy Lieutenant, had the greatest share in those burnings."—Harris, *Life of William the Third*, folio, page 348.

"The English army marched from Carrick to Golden Bridge, three miles from Cashel, where Sir John Grady, of Corbray, in the County of Clare, arrived with some intelligence respecting the posture of strength of the Irish army. He stated that Lord Brittas and Sir William Hurly were devastating the country."—Fitzgerald's *History of Limerick*, vol. ii., page 332.

In the Irish Parliament, 1689, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act of supply for his Majesty James the Second, for the support of his army," and in the list of Commissioners for carrying that Act into effect appear the names of Lords Castleconnell and Brittas, Sir John Fitzgerald, and Sir William Hurly, Baronets, as Commissioners for the Co. of Limerick.

I have copied the following extract from a very scarce work in the Dublin Library, entitled "List of Claims," as they are entered with the Trustees at Chichester House, in Dublin, on or before August 10, A.D. 1700; printed in 1701. "No. 931. Sir John Hurly, Baronet, a minor, by Bryen McBrien, his guardian, as son and heir of Sir William Hurly, Bart., the estate of Meinalibeg, Shanballytyne, and Corlack in fee tail special after the death of claimant's mother, Dame Mary O'Brien, alias Hurly, in virtue of marriage articles dated June 19, 1682, and witnessed by James Lord Dunboyne, Thomas Butler, and Jno. Hurly." "This claim was not allowed."

"In the engagement at Thomond Gate, six hundred of the Irish perished in this sanguinary contest, besides one hundred and fifty who were forced over the bridge; while Colonels Skelton, Hurly, sixteen other officers, and above one hundred privates were taken prisoners."—Fitzgerald's *History of Limerick*, vol. ii., p. 370.

Dean Story, in his interesting and now very scarce *Account of the Civil Wars in Ireland*, states that in the attack at Thomond Gate Lt.-Col. Hurly was wounded. Story was Dean of Limerick.

"Dermod O'Hurly, Archbishop of Cashel, was the first martyr this year, 1583, in Ireland. He studied at Louvain and in Paris with celebrity, and was Professor of Law in the former of these universities. He went afterwards to Rome, where he was kindly received by Gregory the Thirteenth, who appointed him Archbishop of Cashel. Full of zeal for the salvation of his brethren, he set out, after his consecration, for Ireland, where he found all things in a state of anarchy. The see of Cashel was held by Miler Magrath, an apostate monk of St. Francis; the altars were overthrown, the Catholic clergy left without an asylum, and were forced to assume women's apparel. All, however, did not diminish the zeal of the new Bishop of Cashel. He taught in the Catholic houses, and confirmed the faithful in their religion, making no distinction of province or diocese. Being with Thomas, Lord Baron of Slane, in the County of Meath, he was recognized by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who sent intelligence of his discovery to Adam Loftus, the Chancellor, and Henry Loftus, the Treasurer. They immediately gave orders to the Baron to send them the prelate in chains. He had, however, escaped; but the Baron, dreading the rigour of the laws enacted against those who harboured priests, pursued him as far as Carrick-on-Suir, where he was arrested, in September, at the Earl of Ormond's, and brought a prisoner to Dublin. He was loaded with chains and confined in a dungeon till Holy Thursday of the following year, when he was brought before the Chancellor and Treasurer. They tried every means to make him renounce the Pope's authority and to acknowledge that of the Queen, who would appoint him to the see of Cashel; but the perseverance of the holy prelate in the ancient religion and his firm adherence to the authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, caused the most cruel tortures to be inflicted upon him. He was hanged on the 7th of June without the city before daybreak, in order to avoid any tumult which so inhuman a spectacle might produce among the people."—The Abbé MacGeoghegan's *History of Ireland*, vol. viii., p. 481.

"Thomas Hurly, Bishop of Emly, founded a college for secular priests, and died at a very advanced age in 1542."—Beaston's *Political Index*, vol. iii., and *Postchaise Companion*.

"Presentation of Donough Ryan chaplain to the perpetual deanery of the Cathedral Church of Emly, vacant, inasmuch as Richard McBryan

and William O'Hurly, incumbents, hold the same by the authority of the Bishop of Rome."—*Patent Rolls*, thirty-fourth Henry VIII., 42, 9, 24 Aug.

"Presentation of Edmond Hurly, notwithstanding his minority and defect of clerical orders, to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of Emly, and to Kiltite and Clonbine, Vics. Emly Dioc., vacant and in the King's gift, *Jure Devoluto*, or otherwise, and united for this town only, on account of the smallness of their incomes and their mutual proximity."—*Patent Rolls*, sixth of James I.

"Presentation of Randal Hurly, notwithstanding his minority and defect of clerical orders, to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of Emly and to Egilishcormick Chaplaincy and Disertlouras Vic., Emly Dioc., vacant and in the King's gift, *Jure Devoluto*, or otherwise, and united for this town only on account of the smallness of their incomes and their mutual proximity."—*Patent Rolls*, sixth James I., 17th Dec.

Annabella Browne, the elder sister of Joan Browne, wife of Sir Thomas Hurly, married, first, William Apseley, of Limerick, by whom she had two daughters, co-heirs—Mary Apseley, who married Sir Thomas Browne, of the Hospital, in Co. Limerick, brother to Sir Nicholas Browne, of Ross, ancestor of the Lord Kemare, by whom she had two sons and five daughters. Joan Apsley, her second daughter, was the first wife of the first Earl of Cork, but left no issue. This Apsley married afterwards Captain Thomas Spring, the first of that family who came to Kerry as an Undertaker in the reign of Elizabeth, and by him had two sons and five daughters.

Dermot O'Ryan, see page 25, was Master of the Rolls in the County Palatine of Tipperary.

INQUISITIONS PRESERVED IN THE ROLLS OFFICE.

Mauricius Hurly, Charles I., 1629, Co. of Limerick.

Mauritius Hurly, Charles I., 1629, Co. of Tipperary.

Thomas Hurly, Charles I., 1635, Co. of Limerick.

Gulielmus Hurly, Co. of Galway.

Randal Hurly, Charles I., 1631, Co. of Cork.

Downell McTeige Hurly, Charles I., 1644, Co. of Cork.

Mauritius Hurly, Charles I., 1637, Co. of Limerick.

In 1649 Monsignor Rinuncini, Archbishop of Fermo, President of the Catholic Confederation, Kilkenny, wrote to the General of the Jesuits praising Father O'Hurley, S.J., rector of the Limerick College; and Father Nidier, Visitor, describes him: "The Rector, Limerick, is Father William O'Hurley, aged fifty, of noble and ancient stock, devout, charitable, humble, and learned."

In 1697 Thomas Hurley, by payment of 3,200 florins, founded Bourses in the university of Louvain for the education of his next of kin, and then for natives of Limerick and Tipperary.

(To be continued.)

Medals and Memorials of the Irish Volunteers of 1780 and 1797.

By ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.

T is now some time since any addition to the list of medals representing Volunteer Corps has appeared in the *Journal*. The giving of such, as rewards for distinguished service to "the glorious cause" was common to all the armed associations in "the Kingdom of Ireland." They were not only gifts from the officers to the men, but were also given by the rank and file to their favourite commanders. Scarce a month passes but Irish Volunteer medals appear in the London catalogues, and others find their way to the West End dealers. The pieces of Volunteer pottery which have been illustrated from time to time in the *Journal* show how popular the Volunteer movement had become, and how the patriotic action of the various associations had endeared them to the people. In further illustration of this, I have recently acquired a small oval box of Bilston enamel, having on the cover a Volunteer at attention, and the same motto as upon the Wedgwood jug of 1780, "Success to the Irish Volunteers." Memorials of a more useful and valuable kind are also occasionally met with, of which are a pair of silver pierced and engraved circular coasters, with the Irish hall-marks, but without date-letter, made by (C. H.) Charles Hunter, Dublin. They have the usual oak centres, but hidden and covered by sheets of silver, both of which bear the inscription—"The Dublin Volunteers present this token of respect and esteem to their worthy fellow soldier, Mr. Richard Crampton, as a testimony of the sense they entertain of his meritorious conduct upon all occasions. And the great service they have derived from his application and integrity in the Office of Treasurer. April 1st, 1783."

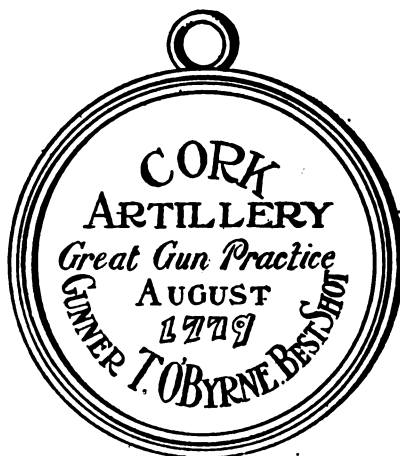
The following medals from my collection, like those that have already appeared in the *Journal*, are unique and unpublished, viz. :

CORK ARTILLERY, 1779.

Circular engraved medal of silver, two inches in diameter, with raised border and loop.

Obv.—The arms of Cork with the motto "Statio Bene Fide Carinis." In this the castles are on elevated rocks above the ocean, on which is a full-rigged ship passing the harbour from the westward.

Rev.—Cork Artillery, great gun practice, August, 1779, Gunner T. O'Byrne, best shot."



The uniform of this battery was blue, faced scarlet, yellow buttons, gold lace. Captain Commandant, Richard Hare, Junr. We learn in reference to this Volunteer Association from the *Hibernian Magazine* that on May 13, 1784, great numbers joined the Cork Independent Artillery; two travelling nine-pounders and two small ones are now completed for their use. Their motto is, "Life with Freedom, or Death with Slavery." There is, of course, no connection whatever between this Volunteer battery and the Royal Cork City Regiment, which was raised in 1794.

GREAT ISLAND CAVALRY, 1782.



This association is represented by a circular silver engraved medal, two inches in diameter, with raised reeded rim and loop.

Obv.—A Roman soldier erect with arms extended, holding in the dexter

hand a naked dagger directed towards a pedestal on which is a human skull. In the sinister hand a crown, which is held dangerously near a smoking furnace. In exergue, "Great Island Cavalry."

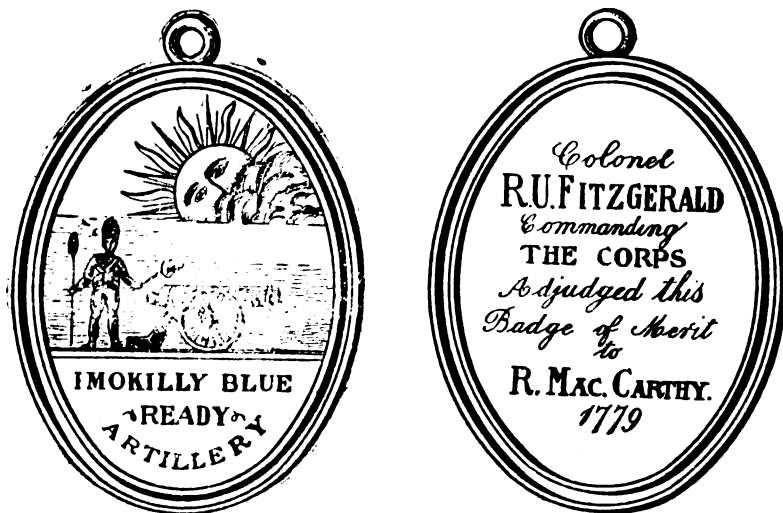
Rev.—For skill at arms and ball firing, given by Capt. Colthurst to M. Cullen, 1782."

This troop was formed on June 24th, 1782. Its uniform was scarlet, faced green, gold epaulettes, yellow buttons, white jackets edged red, Captain Commandant, Wallis Colthurst.

It and the "Hawke Union" were the only Volunteer corps on the Great Island, of which Cove was the chief town.

IMOKILLY ARTILLERY, 1779.

In one of the early numbers of our *Journal* a medal of "The Imokilly Blue Horse" is recorded, which was commanded by Colonel Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald, who was also Commandant of the Imokilly Blue Artillery.⁽¹⁾ The medal is of silver, engraved, and oval in form. It measures 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long by 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, and has on the



Obverse—An Artillery Volunteer in uniform standing behind a field-piece, holding in the dexter hand a scouring sponge, and in the sinister a lighted match. In exergue, "Imokilly Blue Artillery," with the watch-word "Ready," and over all a sun in glory issuing from behind a bank of clouds, the device recalling one of the favourite emblems used upon the brass and china clock dials of the eighteenth century.

Reverse—"Colonel R. U. Fitzgerald, Commanding the Corps, adjudged this badge of merit to R. MacCarthy, 1779."

(1) Not recorded in McNevin's "Register of the Volunteers," Dublin, 1845.

This Colonel Fitzgerald was the great-grandfather of Sir Robert Uniacke Penrose Fitzgerald, Bart., M.P. for Cambridge, of Corkbeg Island, Cork Harbour.

MEDAL OF THE MUSKERRY BLUE LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1779.

This decoration is of silver engraved work, oval, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Obv.—Upborne by an eagle displayed grasping a thunderbolt, a shield or, charged with a harp ppr. Around the margin, "Muskerry Blue Light Dragoons."

Rev.—"Merit rewarded, Colonel Robert Warren to T. More, 1779."

The members of this troop were associated on June 1st, 1778. Its uniform was blue lapelled, edged white, silver epaulettes, white jackets edged blue. Lt.-Col., H. Hutchinson; Major, Saml. Swete. It was also succeeded by the "Muskerry Cavalry," whose officers were—Captain, Augustus Warren; First Lieut., Samuel Swete; Second Lieut., George Rye, all of whose commissions were dated 31st of October, 1796.^(a)



At a meeting of the Muskerry True Blue Light Dragoons, the Blarney Volunteers, the Muskerry Volunteers, the Muskerry True Blue Infantry, and the Inchigeela Volunteers, held in Macromp (Macroon), on Monday, the 18th day of March, 1782, Colonel Robert Warren, of the Muskerry Light Dragoons, in the chair, among the six resolutions unanimously resolved was the following:—"That we will co-operate with our brother

^(a) For an interesting account of this Volunteer Regiment see vol. ii. 2nd series, p. 193, by Mr. Gillman.

Volunteers, in the most speedy, constitutional, and effectual means of obtaining a full redress of the grievances mentioned in their resolutions."

These resolutions and the address were those of the Ulster Volunteers represented at the great meeting at Dungannon, on February 15, 1782.

THE KERRECH COMPANY, 1780.

This is an oval silver engraved medal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with hinged loop.

Obverse—A central figure of an armed Volunteer, with a harp suspended from the bole of a tree at his right, and at the left on a pedestal entwined by a serpent a Regal Crown. In exergue, "Latet Auguis in Herba" (the snake lies hid in the grass).



Reverse—"The Kerrech Company Volunteers. Thos. Roberts, Colonel, rewards the military zeal of James Roche, 1780."

This was "The Kinalea and Kerricurrihy Union," whose officers were—Colonel Thomas Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Herrick, and Major John Roberts. In 1796 they were succeeded by the "Kinalea and Kerrycurshy Cavalry," commanded by Captain, William Henry Moore-Hodder; First Lieutenant, William Worth Newenham; and Second Lieutenant, John Meade, whose commissions were dated 31st October, 1796.

Kerricurrihy and Kinalea are now one barony; the former was anciently called Muskery Millane, and the latter Insovenagh.—Smith's *Cork*.

THE YOUGHAL UNION, 1780.

McNevin, in his list of the Volunteers of Ireland, assigns the following to Youghal, viz.—"Youghal Independent Rangers," Lt.-Col. Meade Hobson and Major John Swayne; "Youghal Independent Volunteers,"

Captain Boles; "Youghal Union Fuzileers, 1779," uniform, scarlet, faced blue, edged white, white buttons, Major Commandant Thomas Green. The medal connected with this latter corps is of engraved silver, and two inches in diameter. In the field of the obverse is a cannon, with



scouring rods, ammunition, entrenching tools, &c., surmounted by a harp and the title of the corps, "Youghal Union Volunteers," and below "Victori Perpetuo."

Reverse—To Fergus Moore, from Major Thomas Green, a token of regard, 1780."

KERRY VOLUNTEERS, 1783.



This corps is not included in McNevin's list of the Volunteers of Munster. He mentions the Kerry Legion Cavalry of 1779, commanded by Rowland Bateman, and the Kerry Legion, January, 1779, Colonel Arthur Blennerhasset, Commandant. The medal of the Kerry Volunteers is unusually fine as a specimen of engraved silver-work. It has a raised flat border, containing an endless chain of Shamrocks, terminating in a cluster of the same that form a loop for suspension. The field of the medal is in keeping with the rim, having a scroll inscribed, "Kerry Volunteers," surmounted by a double spray of shamrocks. The reverse has, upon a plain ground, "Won by P. Mahoney, Colonel Gunn, 1783." This was Colonel Gunn who in 1779 was also commandant of the Gunsboro' Union. (See vol. vi., second series, p. 216, of this *Journal*).

THE KILFINNAN VOLUNTEERS, 1776.



The engraved silver medal associated with this corps is two inches in diameter, with a raised cast and chased border.

Obverse—A trophy of arms, spears, and banners, and in the foreground cannon, round shot, and musical instruments. On the left a winged figure of Victory pointing to a shield with the motto, "Nil timere" [should be Nil Temerè], nothing rashly. In exergue, "Kilfinnan Foot Volunteers."

Reverse—"Merit rewarded by Colonel S. Oliver, adjudged to James McManus, 1778."

This infantry corps was associated in 1776. Its uniform was scarlet, faced pomona green, and its Commandant the Right Hon. Silver Oliver.

Kilfinane is a fair town in the County Limerick, situated eastward of Kilmallock and Charleville, on a slope of the Ballyhoura mountains that border on the County Cork. Representatives of Colonel Oliver's family

were in Cork at a comparatively recent period, when Silver Charles Oliver, Esq., resided at Inchera, and is now represented by his granddaughter, who married Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bart., of The Castle, Blarney.

BARRYMORE CAVALRY, 1797.

This troop must not be confounded with the unpaid and unfettered Volunteers of 1782. It was raised in 1797 as a Yeomanry Corps, but like many others of the same family, preferred to be called by the historic name of "Volunteers." In this they followed the example of the Waterford Militia who were the 33rd Regiment on the Irish establishment, but who, on a silver medal of 1798 in the author's collection, are styled the



"Waterford Volunteers, 33rd Regiment." The Barrymore Cavalry medal is of silver, engraved, with a raised cast and chased oval border and loop, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide.

Obv.—A harp upon a background of two pennants in saltire. Above "Cork," and below, upon a semicircular riband, "Barrymore Cavalry."

Rev.—"Awarded to Mr. Pierce Power, for skill, by the Earl of Barrymore, Captain, 1797."

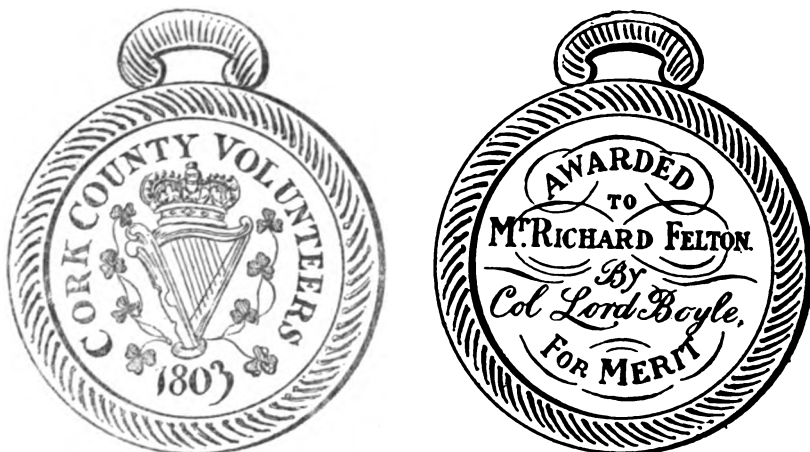
In the Army List of 1804 Mr. Pierce Power appears as holding a lieutenant's commission, dated 31st May, 1803. The troop was composed of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, and 40 men. In 1803, six years after the date of the medal, they were commanded by Captain Robert Courtney, of Ballyedmond, Midleton, and two lieutenants, viz., Robert Martin and Pierce Power, who was the recipient of the medal.

CORK COUNTY VOLUNTEERS, 1803.

This is another medal of the same character. It is of silver, engraved, with a flat raised and chased border of excellent design and workmanship, and measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Obv.—A crowned harp between two branches of shamrocks.

Rev.—“Awarded to Mr. Richard Felton by Col. Lord Boyle. For Merit.”



The County Cork Volunteers numbered all told in 1803 4,839 men, composed of 73 regiments, with territorial titles, consisting of 46 infantry and 19 cavalry corps. Of these Colonel Lord Boyle had under his command five, viz., one of cavalry and four infantry, to one of which this medal must be assigned (*Parliamentary Blue Book*, 1803).

CORK CAVALRY.



This corps was associated prior to 1781. It does not appear in McNevin's registered list of the Volunteers, but is given in the roll of the County Cork Cavalry, see *Journal*, vol. iii. p. 320, Hist. County and City Cork.

It was commanded by Colonel William Chetwynd, and its uniform was of scarlet, faced blue, laced silver, with silver epaulettes and white buttons. The medal is of engraved silver, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter, with gold suspender.

Obverse—A mounted Volunteer firing from a pistol.

Reverse—"Second Troop Cork Volunteer Cavalry. Colonel William Chetwynd awarded this prize to P. Walsh for pistol practice, 1781."

This is the only instance I have met with of a medal given for practice with the pistol.

THE KILWORTH CAVALRY, 1796.

This troop consisted of 52 members all told viz., one Captain, Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Cashell; First Lieutenant, Thomas Power; Second Lieutenant, Edward Morrogh (whose commissions were dated 31st October, 1796); three sergeants, one trumpeter, twenty-five mounted and twenty dismounted men.



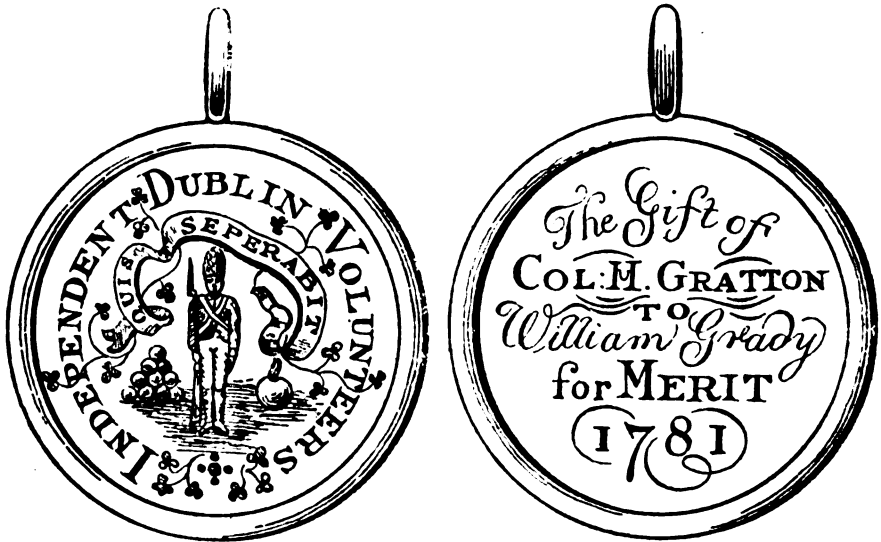
The medal is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, of silver, engraved, and has on the obverse—two lances in saltire, with branches of shamrock, and "Kilworth Cavalry, Cork." Reverse—"To Mr. John Foot, for merit, Earl of Mount Cashell, Commanding, 1797."

MEDAL OF THE DUBLIN VOLUNTEERS, 1781.

This historic Volunteer corps was commanded by the great and gifted Henry Grattan. Two medals given by him are in the writer's collection, one of gold,⁽³⁾ and this of silver, which is circular in form, and two inches in diameter.

The Obverse has engraved upon it a Volunteer fully equipped, in the background a pile of round-shot and hand grenades, with the motto, "Quis Separabit," and on the margin the regimental title, "Dublin Independent Volunteers," the letters interspersed with shamrocks.

Reverse—The gift of Colonel H. Grattan to William Grady for merit, 1781."



A reference to this regiment occurs in the *Hibernian Magazine*: (4) "June 1, 1779. The company of gentlemen who compose the Independent Dublin Volunteers were reviewed in the lawn at Ranelagh by His Grace the Duke of Leinster, where they made a very fine appearance, and went through their evolutions and firings with the greatest exactness, to the entire satisfaction of His Grace, many principal officers of the army, and a very numerous assembly of spectators. After the Review they were entertained at a very elegant cold collation."

(3) "Journal, R.S.A. of Ireland," p. 327, Dec. 1900.

(4) Anno 1779, p. 374.



THE ROUND TOWER OF KINNEIGH, CO. CORK.

The Round Tower of Kinneigh, Co. Cork.

N the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* of the 14th August, 1833, there is a description of this unique tower and a dissertation on that ever-verdant controversy—the “origin and use” of the round towers. The article is signed J. W., the initials of our industrious Cork antiquary, John Windele. Of the many advocates of the pagan origin of these towers Windele was, perhaps, one of the ablest; and be the theory, which he supported, wrong or right—in its publication we are not necessarily to be understood as identifying ourselves with its merits—it must still retain an abiding interest for the student of these strange, mysterious monuments. The article is one of those that were contributed by Irish antiquaries to the local press in days preceding the inception of Irish archæological journals—a class of literature in which Ireland is now remarkably rich and well represented—and that are now deserving of a more congenial and befitting resting place. It bears a somewhat out of date appearance, no doubt, owing not exactly so much to the efflux of time as to the rapid headway made in the study of Irish antiquities within the past half a century; but it is, nevertheless, now well worth unearthing and republishing in our county *Archæological Journal*.

J. BUCKLEY.

The most singular specimen of the *Turaghan*, or fire tower, remaining at present in Ireland is that of the Round Tower of Kinneigh. It stands at a distance of 124 feet from the south-west angle of the rude and homely church of Kinneigh, in a wild and rugged district, situate within two miles of the village of Ballychon, or Inniskean, in the western part of the County of Cork, and is based on a solid rock. Its present height is seventy feet; the covering and upper portion having been long since destroyed. The basement to the height of fifteen feet is hexagonal, a form peculiar to this tower.

The stones of which this part is built are remarkably well cut and joined together. The circumference is about sixty-one feet, and the breadth of the wall four feet three inches. The door, which faces the east, is an oblong opening, five feet high by three in width, and is twelve feet from the ground. The upper part of the structure is circular. It is built of the common brown-stone of the country, from the interstices of which, on the exterior face, time has, in a great measure, removed the cement. The part of the structure which remains at present contains four small square apertures for the admission of air and light; one facing the east, another the south-west, and the others, at opposite sides and different heights, all corresponding to the floors now gone, but whose places are marked within by four circular rests or belts projecting from the wall, at a height of about ten feet from each other. A stone or flagged floor remains at the landing from the doorway, in the centre of which is a square open, large enough to permit a man to go down into a dark chamber, whose use is unknown. The same form—a hexagonal base, with cylindrical superstructure—as the inside of the tower. The diameter at the doorway is ten feet.

The neighbouring peasantry are, of course, quite ignorant of the origin or use of the tower; they simply call it *cillcagh*, a name, however, sufficiently indicative of its heathen origin—*cill* signifies a temple, and *agh*, fire—the sun—and state that it was erected by a holy man, in former times, who, like the builders of Babel, designed that it should reach the heavens, but being remonstrated with by angels, who did not sufficiently relish the project, he stayed its further ascent when it had reached a height of about 100 feet, and much against his will placed a cap upon it, which effectually prevented its growth for many successive ages, and whose loss in later times has tended to curtail it of its fair dimensions. This is a legend, like that describing the marvellous origin of our lakes, varying but little from that which those neighbouring to similar towers all over the island tell, and defies the most desperate unraveller of popular traditions to distinguish a scintilla in it to guide him to the discovery of the true history of its founder or era.

The architectural style of the building is a better index; it refers its erection to a period extremely remote, anterior, certainly, to the introduction of the pointed style in the twelfth century, or the debased Roman (commonly called Saxon), which prevailed in this island between the latter age and the sixth century, and in which all the *Damhliags*, or stone churches of that interval, whose ruins still cover the island, have been erected. Yet Smith, in his *History of Cork*, pretends, upon the authority of some MS. annals of Munster, that this tower was built in the year 1015, by St. Mocholmog (Columba the younger). I shrewdly suspect the Doctor's imagination, rather than his old MS., supplied the information; certain it is, that no subsequent writer has given credit to the statement; he has not even furnished us with the important extract. The Innisfallen annals are silent about this tower, and the anachronism of placing Mocholmog in the eleventh century deprives the allegation of all authority. The architectural style—I repeat the name pregnant with meaning—the general notices in our annals, and the proofs derivable from Oriental affinity, are, of themselves, impregnable helps in clearing up this long mysterious subject.

The name *cillcagh* announces at once a fane devoted to that form of religion, compounded of Sabœism, or star-worship, and Buddhism, of which the sun, represented by fire, was the principal deity in all the kindred mythologies of India, Persia, Phœnicia, Phrygia, Samothrace, and Ireland. This idolatry was different from the Druidical religion of Gaul and Britain; indeed, between both there were but few points of identity: Zerdust or Zoroastres, the reformer of the Persian religion, was the first who caused Pyreia, or fire temples, to be erected. Hanway tells us that four of them which he saw at Sari are of the most durable materials, round, about thirty feet in diameter, and raised in height to a point of about 120 feet. It is objected to *our* Pyreia that there was no necessity of carrying them up to so great a height. The objection equally lies against those at Sari. Fire-temples also constituted part of the Brahminical worship; they were called, like ours, *coil* from *chalana*, to burn. Mr. Pennant, speaking of the Indian Polygars, says, that they retain their old religion, and that their Pagodas are very numerous. "Their form, too," he says, "are different, being chiefly buildings of a cylindrical or round tower shape, with their tops either pointed or truncated." Lord Valencia describes two round towers which he saw in India, near Bhangulphore: he says,

"they much resemble those buildings in Ireland." The door is elevated; they possess a stone roof, and four large windows at the summit.

From our still imperfect acquaintance with the literary remains of ancient Ireland, we are not aware of many notices of our round towers occurring in the early documents yet preserved. In our annals the names of such places as *Muighe Tuireth na mh Fomoroich*, that is, the plain of the Fomorian Tower; Maytura, the plain of the Towers in Mayo; Tor inis, the island of the Tower. The Tower of Temor, and many others, are mentioned with reference to the most remote periods of our history. The Ulster Annals at the year 448, speak of a terrible earthquake, felt in various parts in that year, by which fifty-seven towers were destroyed or injured. The *Annals of the Four Masters* mention, at the year 898, the Turaghan Angcoire, or fire-tower of the anchorite, at Inis Cailtre in the Shannon; and the same annals, as well as those of Ulster, note at the year 995 the destruction at Armagh, by lightning, of its Hospital, Cathedral, Palace, and Fidhne-mead, or Celestial Index, i.e., Round Tower.

These two last notices are very conclusive; the first name, *Turaghan*, literally signifies a fire-tower, the addition, *Angcoire*, refers to an appropriation for anchoritical uses, long posterior to the erection of the edifice. This accords with the general practice of the early Christian clergy, who placed their churches on the sites of the Druid fanes, and sought to consecrate places already endeared by the superstition of a Pagan people, to the purposes of true religion. Thus in the old life of St. Mocteus, by a writer who flourished in the seventh century, it is related, that when he came to Louth he found the place in the possession of the Magi, whereupon he lighted a fire, which they seeing, endeavoured to extinguish, lest their own idolatrous fire should fail, but Mocteus proving the victor, founded his monastery there.

That anchorites, and they were very numerous in Ireland, may have shut themselves up in some towers which they may have found unoccupied and fit for their purpose, is not now to be questioned. The tower at Inis Cailtre was so seized on and used, but it is very ridiculous to suppose that this body of men adopted a style of building here unlike anything in use among them in any other country; in fact the Anchorite Inclusorii were very different from those towers; that in which Marianus Scotus was confined at Fulda was a cell with an external wall. The anchorite habitations are invariably called cells by old writers, not towers; nor can I see the necessity of a structure of six or seven floors or storeys, with four open windows at the top, to face the quarters of the heavens, for the residence of a self-mortifying penitent.

Gerald Barry (Cambrensis) was the first foreign writer who notices these towers; speaking of the fabulous origin of Lough Neagh, in Ulster, which, he says, was caused by the overflow from an enchanted well, of a large tract of country inhabited by a wicked race of men, he tells us that the fisherman on that lake distinctly

"Sees the round towers of other days
In the waves beneath him shining."

He calls them "ecclesiastical," and on this word a world of commentary has been made. To be sure they were ecclesiastical in their origin as well as in their subsequent incidental uses. Indeed, Geraldus's words, if

they are good for anything, indicate their high antiquity, beyond the date of the bursting forth of the lake.

Your limits oblige me to discuss this subject hastily, but I cannot conclude without alluding to a report current here of an intention to repair the tower of Kinneigh by subscription. In England such a circumstance is of daily occurrence, there a conservative spirit favorable to their remains of antiquity is abroad. In Ireland we order these things otherwise; with the exception of Archdeacon Cotton's labours at Cashel, and a few dubious reparations of monastic chapels at Kilkenny, Adare, &c., our nation manifests a noble apathy for the few monuments of the past which still partially escape. Would that the spirit which actuates the Rev. Mr. Horgan, Whitechurch, who has already erected a round tower, on the ancient model, seventy feet high, adjoining his chapel at that place, and contemplates another in the neighbourhood of Blarney, could be transferred into the good folk of the parish of Kinneigh.

Dr. Caulfield's Notes on Cork Events in the Years 1769 and 1781.

OLD CORK SIGNS.



LIKE the tavern-keepers in ancient Greece and Rome, and those of London, notably from 1649 to 1672, Cork, in the above years, had its signposts, the connection between which and the trade carried on in the house they hung from was at times rather puzzling, as when we find, for instance, pickled salmon, oysters, scollops, and tripe sold at the sign of "The Sheaf." The connection between the trade and the sign is more intelligible in the case of Thomas Carr, Paul Street, a gunmaker, who served his time, he tells, in Limerick, and set up under "The Cross, Blunderbuss, and Trophy of Arms"; while Richard Rowe sold spirituous liquors, inside South Gate, at the sign of "The Golden Horseshoe."

Of woollen drapers, a trade which seemed to flourish at this time in Cork, we have Thomas Fuller, near the Exchange, at the sign of "The Harp and Crown"; Edward Cook, Castle Street, sign of "The Lamb and Rising Sun"; while another woollen draper between Lower Shandon and North Gate Bridge, advertised as at the sign of "The Crown and Shuttle." George and Joseph Blair's dyestuff warehouse, Meeting House Lane, had the sign of "The Golden Key"; Simon Haly, clothier, near the Exchange, the sign of "The Golden Fleece"; Samuel Bromell, ironmonger, near Daunt's Bridge, the sign of "The Golden Gate"; whilst Robert Stevelly, near North Gate, sold carpets at what presents another difficulty, the sign of "The Seven Stars."

The Widow Galway sold hay and oats on Hammond's Marsh at the sign of "The Boar's Head." A quack, in William Street, dispensed drugs at the sign of "The Green Lamp." "The Swan," in Cove Lane,

and "The Three Tuns," on the Coal Quay, were taverns. John Moore was a breeches maker near North Gate at the sign of "The Coach and Horses," whilst John Hearn was a linen-draper at the sign of "The Roll of Holland," next door to "The Three Nuns" on Hammond's Marsh.

The incongruity of some of these signs may have arisen from each succeeding tenant retaining the sign of his predecessor as that by which the house was best known, and this may have gone on for generations of occupants.

EXTRACTS FROM *CORK EVENING POST*.

The leading Cork newspaper in 1762 was the *Cork Evening Post*, which was "printed by Phineas and George Bagnell, in Castle Street, where advertisements (for ready money only), subscriptions, letters and essays are taken in for the paper; and all manner of printing-work done very reasonable." It consisted of two folio sheets. The paper commenced with a summary of English and foreign news, and there were extracts from the latest journals received, but no leading article. The news from Dublin was full; marriages and deaths were recorded; but the information regarding our own city and county was extremely meagre. Cove (now Queens-town) supplied most of the notes of Cork intelligence. Almost every outward or homeward bound man-of-war seems to have put in here; and many of them were in port at the same time. The following extracts from the *Cork Evening Post* will give an idea of what was being done here at this time:—

1762, October 23rd. "Being the anniversary of the Irish Rebellion in 1641, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy. Peter Potter, senior, kept a French school in Paul Street; another of his occupations was translating letters from English into French, and vice versa."

November 10th. The death is announced of Mr. John Bowen at his lodgings near the Exchange, "a man of extraordinary ability both as a magistrate and divine," a combination seldom met with nowadays. We have the following advertisement constantly inserted: "Wanted, a Protestant, who can be well recommended for his integrity and ability as shop-keeper."

December 13th. The following death is recorded: "A few days ago, at his seat, Ballydaniel, near Youghal, aged upwards of 80, Henry Rugg, Esq., Barrister of Law and Recorder of Youghal for fifty years. He was the oldest barrister in this kingdom, was Member of Parliament during the reign of George I., and as a most worthy Whig attached to the Protestant interest; and is greatly lamented by the true and independent members of the loyal Corporation of Youghal."

1763, January 2. "About 12 at night some soldiers of the 92nd Regt. beat a poor chairman at the end of Lambley's Lane, and robbed him of his hat and wig."

July 18th. The issue of this date contained a letter signed "An Old Bachelor," complaining of parents educating their daughters above their circumstances in the fashionable arts of being useless and extravagant, &c. The Old Bachelor, however, hadn't it all his own way, for in the next *Post* a lady signing herself "Maria" replied with true sense of Woman's Rights. Her letter was unanswerable, and the aggrieved old bachelor disappeared from the scene.

January 10th. Some time since a silver cup was presented to Captain O'Hara by the merchants trading to Bristol for his able services in protecting their trade. On Saturday last the body of merchants presented him with another cup, cover and stand of £70 value, curiously chased, with the following inscription engraved thereon: "From the merchants of Cork to James O'Hara, Esq., in grateful testimony of his vigilance in protecting their trade, and his activity in assisting their ships in distress during three years as Regulating Captain on this Station."

January 7. Friday morning, at his residence in Mallow Lane, died at an advanced age the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Catholic Bishop of Cork. [He was buried in the old cemetery at St. Ann Shandon; and on the altar tomb that covers his grave is the following inscription—"Here lies the body of the Right Rev. Doctor Richard Walsh, who departed this life the 7th of January, 1763, aged 76. The Lord have mercy on his soul. Amen."]

February 23rd. Sailed from Cove the *Boyne*, of and for Bristol, having on board the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, and some other passengers. "Licentiousness, rapine and robbery are of late becoming so very common in the city, that it is doubly incumbent on the inhabitants at this season to secure themselves and their effects. So many defenceless people have been, within a few nights, grossly assaulted and plundered in the streets, that it would be tedious to enumerate them."

March 5th. John Rice, a sailor, was whipped round the quays, pursuant to his sentence, for stealing some things out of a ship to which he belonged.

A writer in this number proposed that as card-playing is become the chief entertainment in the city, "That all card parties, especially the brag table, as soon as they have paid for their cards, a tax may be levied for the use of the poor, by which a considerable sum may be raised and distributed weekly to starving families or poor housekeepers, who are pure objects of charity."

April 4th. This day peace was proclaimed in the following manner: "The Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c., attended by the City regalia, and the regiments of foot commanded by Colonel Scott and Sir Ralph Gore, assembled at the Exchange, where the Town Clerk mounted his horse and read His Majesty's Proclamation. In this manner the procession went out of North Gate to Shandon Church, where the Proclamation was read a second time; and from thence on to South Gate, where it was read a third time between the old and new Barracks, into which the army retired after firing three volleys with great exactness. The city officers came in procession to the Tholsel, when the ceremony ended. Night was concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, illuminations, &c."

April 18th. A scheme was set on foot for repairing the Red House Walk (the present Mardyke).

May 2nd. Contains an acrostic on a celebrated Cork beauty, Miss Grace Lysaght.

May 9th. The workmen have begun to clear the channel of the harbour, so as to admit of ships of burden to come up to the quays without being obliged to stop and unload at Blackrock as at present.

May 30. This morning several hundred labourers employed to clear the channel paraded through the city with shovels, spades, &c., on their

shoulders—having turned out for an addition of three halfpence to their daily wages, which is at present sixpence halfpenny.

June 7th. Sailed from Kinsale the *Black Prince*, Captain Ticer, for Brest, with 201 French prisoners; and the next day sailed the *Pitville*, Captain Ouchterlony, from said place, with 219 prisoners on board for Bordeaux. All French prisoners are desired to take notice that a like opportunity will soon offer for their return to France.

June 18th. The Right Rev. John Butler, brother of Lord Dunboyne, lately appointed Catholic Bishop of Cork, arrived in town; and performed the ceremony of marriage between Dr. Connell O'Carroll and Miss Goold, daughter of Mr. Francis Goold, of this city, merchant—a young lady with a fortune of £3,000.

July 7th. Right Hon. J. Ponsonby, Speaker of the House of Commons, and one of the Lords Justices, with his lady and family, are shortly expected at Mallow for the benefit of the Spa.

July 6th. Henry Shears, Esq., M.P. for Cloghnikilty (Clonakilty), was presented by the Mayor, Sheriff, &c., with the freedom of the city in a silver box.

August 15th. A report had been propagated that it was intended to apply to Parliament for liberty to build a bridge over the north channel of the river Lee below the Custom House (not the present one, 1905)—the Common Council resolved that it would be of the utmost ill-consequence to the trade of the city; and that a memorial be laid before Parliament, praying that no such liberty be granted, which was unanimously agreed on by the greatest number of freemen that have ever been assembled on any occasion for these years past, who showed the greatest dislike to building such a bridge, as it would be highly destructive to the trade of the city. [For all that, we have long had St. Patrick's bridge].

September 4th. A gentleman, his wife and child were carried over the quay at the end of Prince's Street, in a horse chair, by the horse's setting back; but they happily escaped unhurt. [At this time the river at high tide covered the ground now occupied by Patrick Street. The Presbyterian church in Prince's Street, which was commenced in 1719-20, was approached at low water from the opposite side by stepping stones, and when the tide was full in by a boat.]

In 1769 Cork city was daily growing in commercial importance. The port news of this time, which enumerates the arrival and departure of vessels, is very extensive. Schools were being established in several of the towns in the county, presided over by clergymen and other qualified persons. The shopkeepers' advertisements were become lengthy, and contained an enumeration of goods of a very costly and varied character. Charity, that virtue in which Cork "never faileth," was extending her bounties to the sick, the afflicted, and the indigent. There were no murmurings or complainings on the streets. Business was conducted by all sorts and conditions of men with the greatest cordiality.

The citizens seeme glad to seize many opportunities to get up a festivity: so the Gunpowder Plot and the anniversary of the Irish Rebellion were made an occasion for a good dinner as well as a sermon. When the Lord Lieutenant came the people became frantic. Even the weavers and manufacturers approached his Excellency this year through one Robert Gordon, Esq., declaring that "they were ready to lay down their

lives whenever called on for the defence of their native country under his Excellency's command."

Houses in the suburbs did not seem to get a tenant easily, and lands were sometimes got off their owners' hands with difficulty, as would appear from the constant insertion of the same advertisement. The trade with New York and Philadelphia in corn and oats was evidently a prosperous one. The continual arrival and departure of ships of war in the harbour must have transferred a gaiety to that neighbourhood which only navy officers knew how to impart, provided they did not "impress" the waiters, as on one occasion they are said to have done, on being hospitably entertained by the Corporation at the Mansion House. The waiters, in silk stockings and uniform, went to see the officers into their barge, which was awaiting their arrival, about five o'clock on a summer's morning, at Bachelor's Quay. While the unsuspecting attendants were adjusting the officers' boat cloaks, on a signal the boats moved off, and the unhappy waiters were never afterwards heard of. So the tradition ran.

January 2nd. We have an account of the robbery at the Green Coat Hospital, where the Rev. Michael Tisdal resided. This account states that "the hardened villians broke open the door of a burial vault under the church, took out a ladder, got into through the window, and robbed the reverend occupant of a body coat of fine raven gray cloth, three men's coats, two of black cloth and one of lusterine (a kind of shining silk), two pair of cotton velvet breeches, a purple rugg great coat, with a black velvet cape; a purple rugg cloak, his hat, a pair of channel pumps with his silver buckles on them, several pairs of stockings, some of his gowns, some household linen which had been washed the day before, and a silver table-spoon, &c. Some of the linen they deposited in one of the burial vaults. Five Guineas Reward."

At this date the following novel method of raising funds for the benefit of the Infirmary is mentioned. The managers of the Drums (a Drum meant an evening party) being disappointed in their expectations of company on Monday nights have been induced by the desire of many to change the Drums into Breakfasts. "The ladies and gentlemen are requested to take notice that breakfast and a proper band of music for country dances, &c., will be provided on Monday, January 9th, for the benefit of that charity; the utmost endeavours will be used to make the entertainment agreeable. Tickets, 1s. 7½d. each."

The musical public were entertained by a Miss Ashmore, who was giving a concert of vocal and instrumental music at the Council Chamber. Tickets, 2s. 6½d. Care will be taken that it be conducted in the genteel manner.

January 9th. Under the Cork news is mentioned a circumstance that reminds one of the modern craze for collecting old postage stamps. "There is an agent in London buying up all the tickets that have been drawn blank in the present Lottery, at one penny each, for a gentleman in the county, who intends to paper the walls of a room with them. This room when finished will be most costly, for reckoning 3,944 blanks, at the original price of £10, the hanging will amount to £39,440."

January 12. We are told that no bakers reside in the towns of Passage or Cove, and that the inhabitants are often distressed for want of bread. Encouragement therefore will be given to any baker, well-recommended, who would choose to settle at Milltown, adjoining Passage,

where there is a grice-mill, and plenty of furze convenient. Apply to Francis Hodder, merchant, Cork, who can accommodate him with land for grazing and gardens.

John Sweet "gazettes" his servant, who ran away without giving up anything that was in his care; he is about 5 feet 6 in. high, and wears a bob-wig.

January 19th. The *Boyne*, of Londonderry, 150 tons, is advertised to sail from the harbour for Baltimore, Maryland, where are the cheapest and best provisions in North America, about two days' journey from Philadelphia. A few likely young men and women, who are well-recommended and willing to better their fortunes abroad, will meet with good encouragement from Captain Howard, at the "Bristol Arms," in Half-moon Street.

[This contrasts strangely enough with our present ever-flowing stream of emigrants from Ireland.]

John McCreight, who has for many years conducted the linen business in Innishannon, has joined Thomas Forrest and John Donoghue, of the Blarney manufactory, for all linens, sheetings, diapers, and cottons, which are to be sold at Blarney, where all sorts of grey linens are taken in to bleach, or at their houses in Cork, having last season brought from Richmond Hill a sufficient quantity of the purest spring water to supply both wash mill and yard.

One-sixth part of a share in the Sugar House at the Red Abbey, and of the stock-in-trade therein, carried on by G. Randal and Co., is to be disposed of. [This sugar house was burnt down December 7th, 1799.]

The Mayor and Sheriff, by Proclamation, offer a reward of £50 for the discovery of the persons who on the 15th November last, knocked down and cut with knives in different parts of his body, Anthony Denly, a soldier in H.M. 13th Regiment of Foot, then sentinel at the South Gate Gaol in this city.

January 30. To be let from 25th, or the interest sold for a term of 80 years, the old chapel at South Gate, with a piece of ground adjoining. [Could this, queries Dr. Caulfield, have been the chapel of St. Laurence, the site of which is now being built on by Messrs. Beamish and Crawford?]

February 7th. *The King George*, Captain Dunn, arrived here in 26 days from Philadelphia, and brought the papers to December 29th.

February 16. The Dublin postbag, which was despatched from this city on the 8th inst., and was lost that night, was received in Dublin on the 13th, safe and the seal entire.

February 23rd. Lost on Saturday, 28th, a watch, having on the outside case a ship engraved, and these words: "His Majestie's Ship Success, 1745." Whoever brings it to Mr. John Hillary, goldsmith, near the Exchange, will receive one guinea reward.

The managers of the Red House Walk assure the public that the improvements will be carried out; and that there will arise £428 free of all charges for the benefit of the Walk. Those who take 50 tickets at half a guinea each are allowed 6½d. on each ticket.

March 2. At the Cockpit Royal, on Monday, the 20th, will begin the fighting of a Grand Main of Cocks, which will be continued for a week, for 5 guineas a battle, and 500 the main. [This barbarous custom was held in the locality now known as Cockpit Lane.]

At this time large quantities of flax-seed were imported into Cork

from Philadelphia and New York and offered for sale. Bakers are ordered to mark in a plain manner the price and quality, together with their initials, on each loaf, under a fine. The Misses Lloyd opened a branch school on the South Mall, to teach young ladies, amongst other accomplishments, "to cultivate their understandings, and instil those principles which most promote the happiness of individuals and society in general."

March 9. A writer in the *Freeman's Journal* signing himself "Publicus," complains that corn is sold in Cork market by measure, contrary to the Act of Parliament. "Veritas" replies that corn is bought and sold nominally by measure, but always weighed before being carried from the market, and paid for by weight, allowing twenty stones to the barrel of wheat and twenty-three to the Cork barrel, or three kilderkins of oats.

Last Sunday the Fair Lane and other rioters renewed their wicked custom of fighting, when a man was run through the body by a bayonet fixed on a stick, and still languishes under the wound. One rioter has been taken.

Nineteen pipes and twenty-three hogsheads of cyder, the growth of Dunkettle, the property of Richard Tonson, Esq., are for sale.

March, 13. It is proposed to establish a Committee of Merchants in Cork, which would be of the utmost advantage, not only to the trade thereof, but also to the county in general. The merchants are requested to meet at Mr. Rugg's tavern on the 14th inst., at twelve o'clock, to form said Committee.

March 16. To be sold at the Custom House, Cork, by public cant, "per inch of candle," a parcel of roll tobacco seized and condemned. [This curious custom must mean that the purchaser had time to consider what bid he would make during the burning of an inch of candle.]

March 20. The Judges, Justice Clay and Baron Scott, were in town.

The citizens were entertained at the Theatre Royal, Dunscombe's Marsh, by Signora Rosalia, who danced on a tight rope without putting her feet on it? She also stood on her head on a candlestick and turned round several times; while Signor Wimora turned himself round so quickly on the slack rope that no one could see either his head or his feet. The price for this highly intellectual performance, held under the patronage of Noblet Philips, Esq., Mayor, was—Boxes, 4s. 4d.; pit, 3s. 3d.; and gallery, 2s. 2d.

March 13. Mary Sargent, at her shop opposite Paul's Church, has just imported "Tincture of the Sun, or Heavenly Eyewater," at 1s. 1d. per bottle.

April 6. A reward of 20 guineas is offered this day for a young negro man, who ran away from his master, Patrick Burke, Esq. His description is thus given: "Name, Jerry; 5 feet 8 inches high, large-boned, well-set, but not fat; has large, strong negro features, scar on right hand; slightly marked with small pox; had on a light-coloured great coat, dirty leather breeches, white stockings, and wore a curl behind that matched the other part of his own woolly hair; reads and writes badly, plays pretty well on the violin, and can shave and dress a wig." [The master of this poor slave says that he will forgive him if he returns; but if he does not 'tis to be regretted that Messrs. Devonshire and Strettell, two leading Cork merchants, should have lent themselves to track down this miserable slave.]

April 27. Several of the freemen of the city desired that the public accounts should be audited. "It was ordered that every treasurer or

chamberlain shall hereafter (once every year at least, viz., the last Monday in May, and whensoever oftener the Mayor, &c., shall judge proper) bring in his accounts to be audited by the Court of D'Oyer Hundred, three of the Common Council and four from among the Commons to audit such accounts."

Blarney. John Prossor, late butler to St. John Jeffereys, Esq., will open an inn and breakfast house in the town of Blarney, 1st May next. He has laid in a stock of the best wines; a dinner will be served every Sunday, during the summer, between 2 and 3, one British shilling a head.

About this time it was customary for medical (or other?) men to travel about the country for the purpose of inoculating the inhabitants, having previously given notice by advertisement that they would be at certain places on particular days. Dr. Haly announces his intention of visiting the neighbourhood of Cork; Mr. Sparrow in and about Youghal, &c. The latter returns to Dublin in about three weeks.

About this time "The Atlantic Club" met at Horse Island in the Harbor of Castlehaven, Richard Townsend, Admiral; Richard Beecher, Vice-Admiral. "The Water Club" met at Cove at the same time, the Earl of Inchiquin, Admiral.

April 17. Mr. John Nason gives the following instance of ingratitude on the part of a servant he has dismissed: "I took John Leane, a ragged little brat, clothed and maintained him until he became a man, by which time he became such a proficient at stealing my liquor, and drinking, that he brought fits on himself, which will probably continue while he lives. For this cause, as well as his drunkenness and insolence I turned him away three times, but on promise of amendment, took him back; but as he is now grown to that pass, and so intolerably impudent and troublesome in my family, not even to be pleased in his diet, that I discharge him."

May 15. A gentleman found a guinea some days ago in a remarkable part of a street in this city. It will be returned on the person describing the street, the day, and the time it was lost.

May 20. Two gentlemen were robbed of their watches and some coin on the Kerry Road, near this city. The same night Mr. Edmond Barrett, of Curbagh, was attacked near the Mile House by the same robber, and after giving him a few shillings he demanded his watch, on which Mr. Barrett took an opportunity of seizing him, and after some struggle, took a case of pistols from him, when the fellow made off. He was a tall man, wore a buckskin breeches, a bearskin coat, and a buck-hat. The pistols he had are remarkably long.

May 22. A Timwhiskey, hung on steel springs, to be sold at the "Boar's Head," Hammond's Marsh. [Was this, asks Dr. Caulfield, the Irish jaunting car of the eighteenth century?]

May 24. The Rev. John Wesley arrived in this city; and will preach next Sunday afternoon at the Barrack, if the weather be fair.

June 11. Miss Teresa Cummerford read her recantation at Rath-cooney Church; and was immediately after married to — Hamilton, Esq., Lieut. H.M's 54th Regt. of Foot.

June 13. The public Coalyard was opened by order of the Mayor, where coals were sold for 4s. the barrel.

June 15. One of the rules of the newly-established Club at Macroom

is, that the Members who attend on Club days be dressed in Irish manufacture.

June 29. Dr. De Hilman arrived in Cork, who "we hear restored several blind people to sight yesterday in the presence of many spectators." In the next *Post* this wonderful man was stated to be "Physician and Counsellor of the Court to the King of Prussia."

July 6. The Cork Musical Society announce that they are to have a Water Party on the 7th inst.

July 20. Dr. Haly, who has returned from England, informs the public that "it is now in his power to accommodate them on easier terms than hitherto."

July 22. The Honourable Richard Arthur and John Smith Barry were presented with their freedom of the city in elegantly chased silver boxes. The Town Clerk in his address stated that, "This public mark of esteem was not only that they were distinguished by being the most noble family in this county, their ancestors being established here for 600 years, but for their love and attachment to their native country and the true liberty thereof."

August 7. It is very remarkable that at the last Atlantic (Club?) meeting there were 45 members, 45 boats, 45 dishes of meat, 45 bottles of wine, 45 bottles of punch, and 45 guns fired from the battery on shore, which were answered by all the boats in the river.

August 8. Mallow. There was never known to be a greater number of notability and gentry at the Spa than has been this season, of which many have found vast benefit by drinking the waters. There has been 237 at a ball, amongst whom were the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the House of Commons, and his lady; the Earl and Countess of Shannon, &c. At the breakfast, which was given at the Long Room, there were large collections made for the poor.

August 21. The Cock Pit is at last turned to some useful account, as "To-morrow will be read at the Cock Pit the Lecture on Hydraulics, illustrated by working models, all kinds of pumps, bucket-engines, water engines, mills, fire engines, and the celebrated Canal of the Duke of Bridgewater. Admittance, half a crown. A lecture on an interesting branch of philosophy will be read at one o'clock every day this week." [This, Dr. Caulfield remarks, was very probably the first series of public lectures delivered in Cork.]

August 24. Thomas Lord, bookseller under the Exchange Coffee House, proposes to establish a circulating library, consisting of 1,000 volumes on history, memoirs, voyages and travels, &c. Lectures on Optics and Astronomy and a new course of Philosophy being announced to take place in the Council Chamber.

August 31. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is expected to-morrow at Ballyrosheen (the town of the little rose, now Riverstown), the seat of the Lord Bishop of Cork, and is to be entertained by the Mayor, &c., on Monday next, at the Mayoralty House.

September 7. The Lord Lieutenant dined with the Bishop (Dr. Jemmett Brown), and signified his intention of remaining in town to-morrow, and seeing company at the Palace at two o'clock. On Saturday, 9th, he was pleased to accept an entertainment from the principal merchants of the city, at the "King's Arms," at which the Earl of Shannon and other noblemen were present. The evening concluded with the utmost

festivity. The next day being Sunday his Excellency went to Christ Church, where the Bishop preached. In the afternoon he set out for Ann Grove, the seat of the Hon. John Smith Barry, on his way to Youghal. During his stay in the city he resided at the house of Francis Carleton, Esq.

Mr. Walker, who was lecturing on Natural Philosophy, observed the comet at four this morning, 26 degrees above the horizon.

September 29. Being the anniversary of the surrender of the city in 1690 was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

October 5. Twenty-two colliers arrived in the river Lee with coals.

At this time the *Cork Evening Post* published a supplement frequently.

October 23. The anniversary of the Irish Rebellion in 1641. The Mayor, &c., assembled at the Council Chamber and proceeded to Christ Church, where a most excellent sermon was preached suitable to the occasion; and the day concluded with the usual demonstrations of joy.

November 1. The gentlemen of the Musical Society gave an excellent performance for improving the Red House Walk; the managers returned thanks.

November 9. An agricultural gentleman writes to say that the most effectual means to preserve cabbage and other vegetables from caterpillars is to sow a quantity of hemp round the spot where they are planted.

The Rev. Edward Weekes acknowledges to have received from the hands of Henry Sheares, Esq., two pounds, one shilling and twopence from a society of ladies and gentlemen called the "Cold Bone Club," for the relief of distressed housekeepers.

Nov. 26. A young lady and gentleman were attacked at the corner of the Lough Road by two robbers; they put a knife to the young man's throat and robbed him of some silver, his hat and wig. The young lady threw her patters on the road and ran for a house, which she reached, though hard pursued.

Dec. 28. A hogshead of wine was carried on a car to a gentleman's house in the city, and while the people were making room for it the horse, car, and wine were driven away. The horse and car, but not the wine, were found in Blarney Lane. A hogshead of cider was likewise taken from another gentleman's gate at Sunday's Well.

J. C.

(To be continued.)

Ancient Monuments of County Cork.

A DEPUTATION consisting of Mr. James Byrne, J.P., and other members of the Society appeared before the Cork County Council on September 21st relative to the preservation and renovation of the ancient monuments of the County. The *Cork Examiner* had the following reference to the object of the deputation:—

"It was pointed out that the present generation were in the position of trustees of these ancient heirlooms and memorials, and that it was the duty of the representatives of the people to hand down to posterity the priceless relics which were the silent historians of the past. The members of the County Council were, as was natural, in thorough accord with the views expressed by the deputationists, and shewed the fullest sympathy with the patriotic sense of duty which in-

spired the deputation to lay their views before the meeting. The County Council promised the heartiest support, and, as an initial step towards carrying out the views of the deputationists, it was decided to communicate with the Board of Works. It was also agreed that the councillor for each district should schedule the monuments in his locality, and also that the deputation should send in a list of the monuments that required improvements, and they could then ask the County Surveyor to inspect them and give an estimate of the probable cost of the necessary work."

The following formed the deputation:—James Byrne, J.P.; Dr. Windle, M.A., F.S.A., President Queen's College, Cork; Major G. B. O'Connor, J.P.; Col. Grove-White, J.P.; Rev. J. A. Dwyer, O.P.; Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, M.A., M.R.S.A.; E. A. Beytagh, Solr.; J. P. Dalton, and Thos. Farrington, M.A., J.P.

Councillor J. J. Fitzgerald, B.A., said they were empowered as a Council to expend money on the renovation of their ancient monuments. It was not the intention of the deputation to ask the ratepayers of the county to spend money in that direction very lavishly, but to take up urgent cases in which monuments and buildings were crumbling away altogether. What was asked was that a few pounds should be expended on the monuments throughout the county where necessary, and thereby preserve these landmarks for generations to come.

Mr. James Byrne, who spoke first on behalf of the deputation, said he would read a few letters from gentlemen who had written him expressing their warm sympathy with the objects of the deputation. These he would read.

The Chairman (Mr. J. J. Howard) said that as regarded the desire to have something done, there was no necessity to read the letters. He took it that all the Council were unanimous to do something.

Dr. Windle next spoke. He said that after the expressions he had heard it would be unnecessary for him to say many words on the subject. He would not have spoken at all but for the great interest he took in the matter, having been addicted to the study for many years. He had seen the destruction of these ancient heirlooms which should be preserved and handed down to succeeding generations. They were the trustees of the people for these valuable objects, which were representative of the histories and traditions of the nations in former generations. To destroy them was almost as serious as to destroy the title deeds of an estate, because they were the things to which they were able to point as the existing living memorials of what took place in bygone days. People had not been educated up to this view of these things, and they had sometimes seen raths destroyed and stones with ancient inscriptions broken up to mend the roads. The object of the deputation was to urge upon the Council to take up the guardianship of these priceless relics, which when once destroyed could never be replaced, and would be an irreparable loss to the children of the present, and still more to the children of the future. He hoped the County Council would see their way to take charge of these memorials, and to see that they incurred no further damage. They did not ask the expenditure of any great amount of money. All they asked was sufficient to prop up these monuments and prevent them from decay or injury.

Major O'Connor said the matter had been presented from a national

point of view, but he would mention the utilitarian aspect of the question. There were parts of Scotland which possessed no advantages in the way of scenery, but they possessed interest for tourists because it was the country of Sir Walter Scott. In Ireland they possessed objects of interest of which no other country could boast, and they would prove a great attraction if they were preserved and made known.

Mr. Beytagh, Solicitor, explained the powers which the County Council had in the matter. They could expend money on the preservation of the monuments, and prosecute in cases where they were injured.

Colonel Grove-White spoke of the ruins in the north of the county. There was Ballybeg Abbey and Bridgetown Abbey, and a good deal could be done to preserve them, as well as other objects of interest in the way of ruins and monuments.

Canon Moore mentioned several ruins in his parish, and how much could be done for their preservation by the expenditure of some few pounds. For example, in a churchyard, there was an old tower which was struck by lightning in the middle of the eighteenth century, and in the year 1807 the base was removed and built into the foundations of a house. He had compiled a history of the ruin, and so made some reparation for the piece of vandalism committed. The north-east of the county of Cork contains a great deal of material on which money could be expended with advantage.

Rev. Father Dwyer, O.P., said he took an interest in some of the ruins mentioned by Canon Moore, because they were remains of houses of his Order. He was most anxious to have all historic ruins and monuments looked after. It was a pity to see them in such a neglected state. These monuments and ruins were the landmarks of history. On them were footprints of time, and they should be preserved for the present and future generations.

Mr. Dalton also spoke, and pointed out that these monuments were the only authentic documents they had of the history of their country and the greatness of their ancestors. Apart altogether from the aesthetic point of view, the Council should take steps for the preservation of these ancient objects of interest.

The Chairman said the first question was as regards their duty, and their duty was to do it. Formerly this duty devolved on the Board of Public Works, and the only thing he knew about it was that they did it badly. He would ask Mr. Exham how they stood regarding the matter.

Mr. Exham, Solicitor to Council, said the Council has now the power of the Board of Works, that is, with the consent of the owner of the monument, they could undertake the maintenance and repair of it. They could also undertake prosecutions.

The Chairman said the first thing he would suggest was that they should approach the Board of Works and ask them what they want to do, and why they would evade their duty?

Mr. Beytagh—They will do nothing.

The Chairman said if the Board of Works were entitled to spend money on it they should find out why it was they did not spend their money on it instead of the County Council being asked to spend theirs.

Councillor C. O'Callaghan agreed with the Chairman, and said from a national point of view this was one of the most pressing things that had been brought before the Council. He suggested that they should direct

their Secretary to communicate with the Board of Works with regard to the monuments that existed in the county, and he was sure every county councillor, in his respective district, would see that the monuments that existed there were scheduled.

The Chairman said they were all in favour of preserving these monuments, but, first of all, they should demand some right over them, because he would object to spending money in private work if afterwards they would not be allowed to have control over it. He would suggest that, in addition to the list that could be supplied by county councillors, that the deputation should also send in a list of the monuments that required improvements, and they could then ask the County Surveyor to inspect them and give an estimate of the probable cost of the necessary work. He would certainly be then for approaching the Board of Works and asking them why they would not carry out the improvements.

The Chairman's suggestion was agreed to, and the members of the deputation, having returned thanks, retired.

Letters were received from the following, regretting they were unable to attend the deputation :—

Robert Day, President of the Society, F.S.A, Cork : "You are, of course, aware that the Government have a department in Dublin to whom are entrusted the care of certain tabulated ancient remains, Pagan and Christian, in the country; and I have no doubt that any such structures recommended by the County Councils would be added to the list of those already made, and so saved from injury and destruction. Any help that our local Society in Cork can give will be most heartily at your service, and I need scarcely add that you will be most welcome to make any use of my name in such a patriotic and important matter."

Major-General F. W. Stubbs, V.P.R.S.A., Vice-President Society, Cork : "As I am away from Cork, I will not be able to attend the deputation to the County Council the day after to-morrow, but fully join in its object, and hope that every effort may be made to preserve all historical remains in this county; raths, mounds, standing-stones are in special danger from the levelling and utilitarian tendencies of the present day, especially as they have no certain known histories. I almost wish the belief in the "good people" had not so far died out, it had an influence which preserved many Irish remains from destruction."

Sir Robert Uniacke Penrose-Fitzgerald, Bart., M.P., Corkbeg Island : "I agree with you, it is time something was done to preserve our antient monuments. It is one of much national importance."

The O'Donovan, D.L., Liss Ard, Skibbereen : "I consider the preservation of ancient monuments a matter of importance, and I hope your deputation may be successful in helping to preserve them from damage, whether by time or other causes."

Rev. Michael Canon Higgins, P.P., Castletownroche : "I need not tell you that I am in the fullest sympathy with the object of your meeting. I daresay there are many members of the County Council who would not be very willing to tax the ratepayers, even lightly, for what they regard as heaps of worthless old stones, but I trust the majority of the Council will not be of that mind."

Rev. Cornelius Canon Cahill, P.P., Glanworth : "Wishing you every success in your praiseworthy efforts."

Rev. P. A. Sheehan, D.D., P.P., Doneraile (the well-known author): "I consider the object of your deputation is a very commendable one, for next after the preservation of our language and our history ranks in importance the preservation of the ancient monuments scattered so widely over the country, and which, if not saved now, will very soon have crumbled entirely away."

Edmond Synan, Charleville: "I need not say the object has my entire sympathy, and any little support I can give the movement shall be a labour of love to me."

Mr. Arthur Hill, M.R.I.A., Cork: "However people may differ as to the practical value of speaking Irish, there can be none as to the importance of maintaining everything of historical importance we have in the country."

H. L. Tivy, J.P., Cork: "I thoroughly approve of the steps taken by the C. H. and A. Society."

Letters were also received from James Coleman, Secretary Society; Richard Barter, J.P.; W. H. McMahon, J. J. Horgan, Solicitor; and Robert Walker, J.P.

Notes and Queries.

Notes on Parish of Kilshannig in April to June Number.—Cork and Bristol.—The "Sirius."—A rare Cork Imprint.—Feargus O'Connor.

Notes on Parish of Kilshannig in April to June Number.—Mr. Berry is not entirely correct as to townland of Kilpadder. The name, I presume, is from a pre-existing cell on the site of the present Roman Catholic chapel, Kilpadder, the Fathers' Church. The cottage residence in which the late Rev. James Hingston, and afterwards a Mr. Foot and a Mr. Christopher Crofts lived, is now non-existent.

The first connection of my family with the place was the late Mr. James Butler Stopford, who was married to Elizabeth, daughter of late Rev. Edmund Lombard, of Lombardstown, who took a lease from late Mr. Christopher Crofts, for lives renewable for ever, of part of the lands of Kilpadder North, in or about year 1801, and then built the present dwelling-house and erased the former cottage. In or about 1811 he sold his interest to his brother-in-law, the late Captain Edmund Lombard, who resided here until his death in year 1848, who bequeathed to my late father, James Hunt, from whom I derive. The said Rev. Edmund Lombard, of Lombardstown, who died in year 1799, never resided in Kilpadder or had any connection with it.

The "wart well" mentioned exists no longer over ground. I drained it with adjoining springs.

EDMUND LOMBARD HUNT.

Danesfort (Kilpadder), Mallow,
20 July, 1905.

Cork and Bristol.—His Majesty's War Office Steam Packet *Severn* (with a Royal Mail), Burden 350 tons, and Engines of 120 Horse Power, N. S. Parker, Commander, will be despatched from Cork every Tuesday and

Bristol every Saturday with passengers and goods" [here follow the sailings from May to September, 1829]. "A Female attends the Ladies' Cabin. Refreshments to be had on board at moderate prices. Berths secured at Warren's Place, Hare's Corner. The *Severn* plies throughout the winter Bolster, Printer." See vol. i., new series, April, 1895, for an article on the Port of Cork Steamships, from 1815 to 1889, by Mr. W. J. Barry.

The "Sirius."—Annexed are particulars of the historical voyage of the "Sirius," which may interest the public. She had a dog for a figure-head, a curious emblem of her name, and had only two masts. She was built in Scotland.

The "Sirius" steamer, under command of Lt. Richard Roberts, R.N., left London for New York, advertised to call at Cork to coal-up on the 28th March, 1838, and sailed from Passage Quay at 10 a.m. on the 4th of April. Distance run—April 5th, 135 miles; 6th, 106 miles; 7th, 140 miles; 8th, 85 miles; 9th, 136 miles; 10th, 95 miles; 11th, 165 miles; 12th, 190 miles; 13th, 220 miles; 14th, 200 miles; 15th, 205 miles; 16th, 195 miles; 17th, 112 miles; 18th, 126 miles; 19th, 145 miles; 20th, 180 miles; 21st, 195 miles; 22nd, 195 miles, afternoon, 72 miles. Total, 2,897 miles, 18 days; average, 161 per day. The "Sirius" arrived at New York at 9 p.m. on 22nd April.

The "Great Eastern," Lt. James Hoskin, left Bristol on 8th April, arriving at New York on 23rd at 3 p.m. She made an average of 208 miles per day (best 247, least 130).

The "Sirius" thus claimed to be the first steamer that had made a "bona fide" steamer voyage from England to America.

After her return she made a second voyage under Captain Stephen S. Mowle.

A rare Cork Imprint.—"His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both houses of Parliament on Thursday, December 5th, 1782. Cork: Printed by William Flyn at the Shakespeare. [Price 2 pence.]" It contains 3 pages measuring $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and has the following paragraph relating to Ireland: "The liberal principles adopted by you concerning the rights and commerce of Ireland have done you the highest honour, and will, I trust, increase that harmony which ought always to subsist between the Two Kingdoms. I am persuaded that a general increase of commerce throughout the Empire will prove the wisdom of your measures with regard to that object. I would recommend to you a revision of our whole trading system upon the same comprehensive principles, with a view to its utmost possible extension."

These "liberal principles," which were working so beneficially, were dragged from an unwilling Parliament in Dublin by the Irish Volunteers of 1782.

R. D.

Feargus O'Connor.—The following particulars copied from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1855, correct some errors as to the date and place of death of Feargus O'Connor in the sketch of him given on page 240, vol. ix. (1903), of this "Journal, and supply some interesting though melancholy details as to the closing years of this once famous Chartist leader and County Corkman. According to the "Gentleman's Magazine," Feargus O'Connor's death took

place on the 30th of August, 1855, aged 59, at the residence of his sister, Miss O'Connor, in Albert Terrace, Notting Hill, London. It is generally admitted that Mr. O'Connor was an honest though rash enthusiast. Although his Land Scheme was a complete failure, and involved many in disappointment and ruin, it betrayed no personal or mercenary views. He did not fatten on his supporters, but rather spent and exhausted himself and his own means in their behalf. They acknowledged this self-sacrifice in the motto displayed at his funeral—"He lived and died for us."

He was still Member for Nottingham when during the session of 1852 he exhibited on various occasions conduct so extravagant and violent, that he was committed by the Speaker to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms; and at length it was manifest that he was permanently insane. He was thereupon committed to the care of Dr. Tuke, of the Manor House, Chiswick, under whose care he remained until within ten days of his death. Dr. Tuke published a remarkable report of his patient's condition during those three years, in which he said: "I first saw Mr. O'Connor on the 16th of June, 1852. I had been sent for by the House of Commons, and found him in the custody of two policemen, who had orders to remain constantly with him. He had been thus confined in an apartment at the top of the House of Commons for fourteen days. He was in a state of considerable excitement, talking volubly and loudly, exclaiming against the Speaker, who had imprisoned him, he said, 'for nothing at all'; and in the next breath praising him enthusiastically as the best Speaker and the most capital fellow that ever lived. He addressed those around him as 'your majesty,' or 'you ruffian'; seemed to delight in terrifying his visitors by pretended violence, but manifested great timidity when checked by his guardians. He was unable to command his attention, sometimes singing, sometimes bursting into tears. He appeared to retain to a great extent his memory; and had perfect consciousness of his situation, and the reason for it. I expressed to the Committee of the House my opinion of his insanity, and my willingness to take charge of him. A Speaker's warrant was made out; I signed an undertaking to keep him till the pleasure of the House was known in safe custody; and Mr. O'Connor was delighted to go down to Chiswick with me at once. He was under the impression that he was a State prisoner, and to be treated entirely as a visitor, and under this impression he always remained. He made himself quite at home in my house; and as is invariably the case in this form of brain disease, expressed himself perfectly well and happy; everything was with him 'couleur de rose'; and it would have been impossible to make him feel miserable, even if the experiment had been tried. His nephew kindly spent a part of every Sunday with him while under my care. One or other of his friends saw him constantly. He used to accompany them to the gate, and if they offered to take him with them, he would reply: "I am to dine here to-day, and go to-morrow to the House of Commons in the doctor's carriage"; and to this formula he adhered long after the House was dissolved, and he had ceased to be Member for Nottingham. Though his recollection of preceding circumstances was strong, his memory of the events of the last three months before his committal by the Speaker seemed entirely gone. During that time he had been drinking as much as fifteen glasses of brandy daily: and this may account for his violence in the House. He had a curious passion for counting; and would carefully number the books or chairs in a room, the tassels of the curtains, or the figures in a picture. He played whist remarkably well; and would recite long speeches with wonderful exactness, sometimes inducing visitors to suspect that he only 'feigned' insanity, and was not really insane. Early in 1853 it became neces-

sary to apply for a Commission of Lunacy, that he might be placed under the protection of the Lord Lieutenant, as writs had been granted against him, and his lunacy did not protect him from arrest. This Commission was issued on his nephew's petition, and conducted by his own solicitor; and the jury found Mr. O'Connor to have been 'of unsound mind on and since June 6th, 1852.'

"In 1853 his disease made rapid progress. In June last he had become perfectly helpless, and on the 20th of August last he was removed by his sister's authority from Chiswick to her lodgings. The post mortem examination proved that the brain, having suffered from acute inflammation, had gradually softened, contracted, and changed its character; and the coroner's inquest returned, that Mr. O'Connor's death was caused by natural disease.

"On Monday, 11th of September, 1855, his body was interred in Kensal Green Cemetery. His admirers had determined to honour him with a public funeral, and assembled in Russell Square with banners bearing democratic mottoes. They marched to Notting Hill to conduct the body thence to the cemetery, where the assemblage was so numerous and unruly that it was with difficulty the funeral service was performed. At its close an oration was pronounced by Mr. William Jones, a workingman, from Liverpool. Some steps have been taken to erect a monument to the deceased."

The monument referred to was, no doubt, that now placed over his grave; besides which his statue (as before stated) has been erected in Nottingham, for which place Feargus O'Connor was M.P.

In Tinsley's "Random Recollections of a Publisher," London, 1900, its author thus writes: "Fergus O'Connor, the noted Irish agitator and politician, was living at Notting Hill when I first went there. I remember him distinctly by his dress alone, which was very noticeable. He wore, I think, the old-fashioned nankeen breeches or trowsers, buckled shoes, and blue coat with brass or gilt buttons, a light vest, and a white or cream-coloured hat."

Reviews of Books, &c.

Blake Family Records, 1600 to 1700. By Martin J. Blake (second series). London: Elliot Stock, 1905. Mr. Blake is not unknown to the pages of our *Journal* since it was so recently as last year that he contributed to them a valuable article on King Dermot McCarthy's Charter to Gill-Abbey, A.D. 1174. We had, too, the pleasure, some three years since, of noticing the first series of these interesting records in our *Journal*. The present volume is a more pretentious one than its predecessor. It is freely and tastefully illustrated, noticeably so with ancient ecclesiastical, corporate, and family seals, bearing date from as early as 1443 A.D. The records in this series mostly relate to dealings affecting lands and houses in Galway, and will, undoubtedly, be found of great interest to those concerned in the past history of the ancient "city of the tribes." Occasionally they descend to more mundane affairs. Here, for instance, is the bill presented for paving a cellar, apparently the same important apartment as that mortgaged by the same John Blake in 1622 for £40, and described in the deed as "the shop or seller situated under the castle stone house" in Galway:

To the garron man for to put out all the earte and to draw stones and sand, 5s. 6d. ...	...	5	6
To William Barrie for paving, 2d. per yard ...	...	5	10
To 3 workmen to dig the soller, 6d. per pice ...	...	1	6
For 2 sheafes of wattells to soute (suit?) the par- tition	...	0	6
For mats to laye to the said partition	...	0	2
To a workman to searve the paver and for beere to them	...	0	10
		14	4

The records assume a most serious aspect a few pages further on. No. 86 relates to Wentworth's atrocious scheme for the plantation of Connaught by English Protestant settlers: it is the "humble petition" of the owner of the above cellar, dated 30th April, 1640, and is most plaintive reading. The petitioner, however, was able to prove, and succeeded in doing so, that his title was of a more ancient date than the pretended title of King Charles I., who claimed the entire province of Connaught through an alleged reversion to the crown in the person of King Edward IV. The notes supplied by the editor are of great interest and variety, connecting and considerably elucidating the records. Towards the end of the volume the genealogies of no fewer than twenty-five different branches of the Blake family are given, which in itself is a work of great magnitude, and exhibits a combination of much industry and knowledge. There is, too, a chapter devoted to the fourteen "tribes" of Galway, and an illustration is given of their armorial bearings; and there is also a description of the Corporate arms used by the town of Galway at different periods, which imparts much information on the early history of the town. The volume is a most meritorious one, and one only regrets that there are not many more such works relating to Irish family history and topography so carefully, so learnedly, and so excellently produced.

Sir Walter Scott's Tour in Ireland in 1825. By D. J. O'Donoghue. Dublin: O'Donoghue & Co., 15 Hume Street, 1905. Owing to the peculiar interest attracted to the state of Ireland by O'Connell, the land became in his time, to an extent it never reached before and happily never since, the resort of that dreadful individual, the book-compiling tourist. The "tours" of these observers are, for the most part, written in the deceptive light of a well-timed rush through one or two cities and a few outlying towns, and abound in the most strange conceptions of the country and the character, condition and customs of the inhabitants. Scott did not descend to the vulgar level of writing a tour of this kind; his observations are rather limited, but suggestive of much sympathy with the people; and it is to his son-in-law and biographer, Lockhart, that we are indebted for most of the information relating to the great novelist's flying visit to the country and his feelings on the occasion. There was ample room for this book; and it is no little surprising that its production should await the elapse of a period of eighty years. The author has sifted the files of

several old newspapers and periodicals of the day, and has accumulated an immense mass of materials which are narrated in a pleasant manner. The book is published at the popular price of one shilling.

The number of the *County Louth Archæological Journal* for the current year is a vastly bulkier one than that for last year. In its production we are informed that Irish talent and Irish industry have been availed of as far as possible. This is as it ought to be, and it is to be hoped that at no distant day an assurance of the kind will in fact be implied. The *Journal* exceeds one hundred pages containing over twelve articles, and from twenty to thirty tinted illustrations, most beautifully produced. The contents are of a high and diversified order. The Rev. Thomas Gogarty, C.C., adduces evidence, in his interesting article on early printing in the County Louth, to show that a press actually existed in Drogheda as early as the year 1671. There is an account, edited by Mr. Henry Morris, the Secretary of the Society, from an Irish MS. with an English translation, of Edward Bruce's invasion of Ireland, which throws new light on that hero's career and martial achievements in the country. Mr. Joseph T. Dolan contributes several pages of well annotated excerpts, relating to the country, from the unpublished MS. diary of Thomas Bellingham, a colonel in King William III's army in Ireland, and a lineal ancestor of Sir Renry Bellingham, who possesses at Castle Bellingham, the original diary and several Williamite relics. There is also a typical article by the Rev. James Quinn, C.C., on "Ancient Irish Bath Houses," and by Mr. John Garstin on "Bellew's Bridge." An interesting relic of the Dundalk Volunteers of 1782, in the shape of their punch bowl, is described and depicted. On the bottom of this historic, and presumably oft-drained, vessel, inside, are represented two huge war-ships of the period—one English, the other French—both in full sail, and a battle proceeding between them: underneath which is inscribed "*Success to the Dundalk Volunteers.*" And evenly arranged around the outside of the bowl are four scenes, two of which appear in the accompanying illustration which, through the courtesy of the conductors of the *Journal*, we are enabled to reproduce here. The illustrations and portions of the text of *Wright's Louthiana*, accompanied with notes and modern illustrations, are likewise a feature of the *Journal*. The Society has commenced well; its outlook is promising, having a most historic and interesting country under its surveillance; and it once more accentuates the existing need **there is** for such societies if the study of local history is to be developed and local antiquities are to be properly recorded and described.

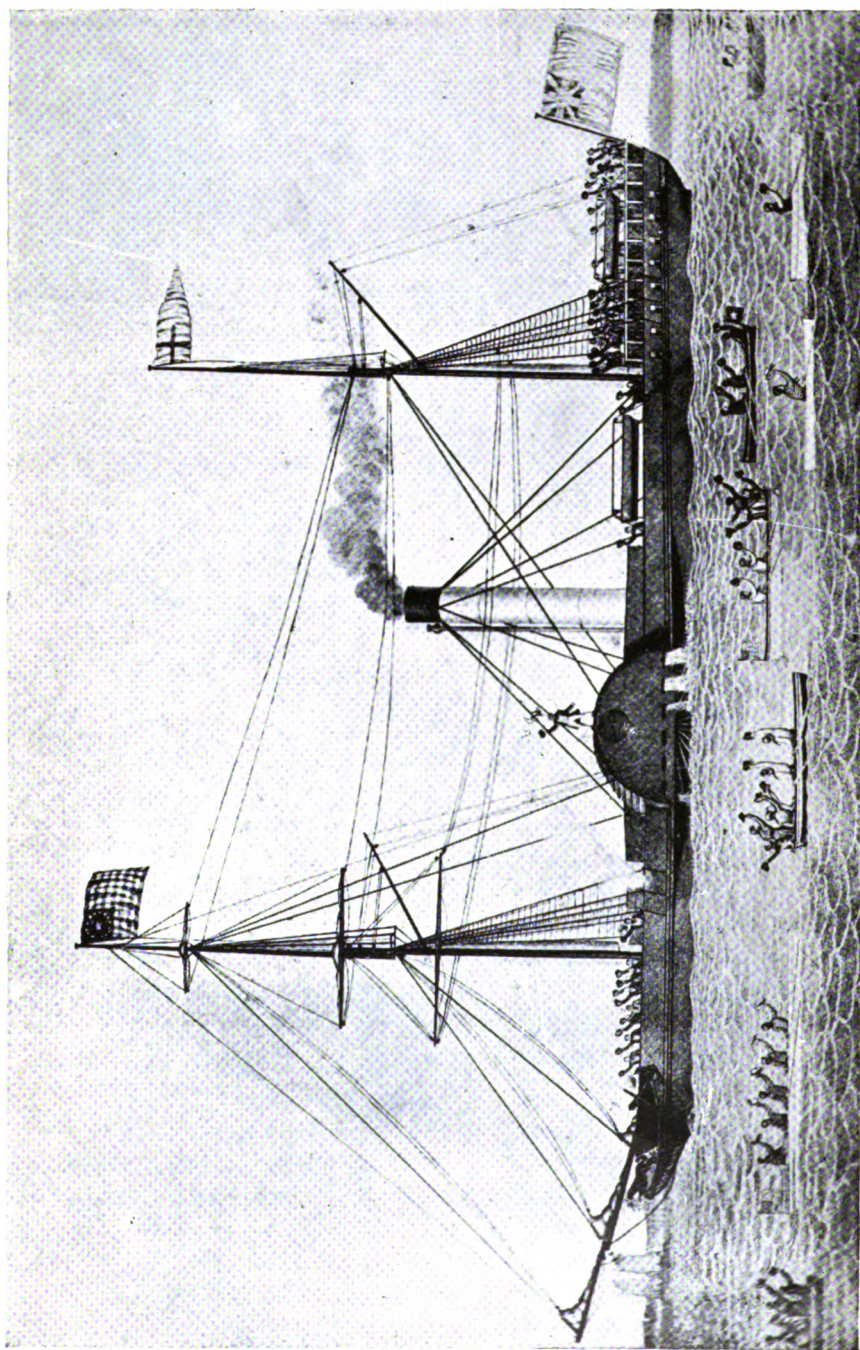
Journal of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society, vol. iv., No. 1. The excellence and diversity of the contents of this number are well maintained. Mr. T. Dillon and the Editor contribute a valuable and suggestive paper on the far-famed Claddagh ring, a photograph of six different varieties of which is given. The ancient history of the old-world isle of Arran is skilfully treated by Mr. T. D. Lawson. The notes by various writers on a pictorial map of Galway, belonging to the mid-seventeenth century, afford much information on the higher politics of the city in those troublous days. There are many other important papers and several short articles, while the illustrations, frequently so indifferent in similar journals of older standing, are, as usual, of a very superior kind.

J. B.



PUNCH BOWL OF THE DUNDALK VOLUNTEERS.

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ARRIVAL OF THE "SIRIUS" AT NEW YORK, 22ND APRIL, 1838.

The Original of above is certified as correct by LIEUTENANT RICHARD ROBERTS, R.N.

Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society.

HISTORY OF THE "SIRIUS,"

The First Steamer that crossed the Atlantic.

By WILLIAM J. BARRY, Council Member.



LOOKING over the placid waters of our noble harbour on a summer's morning, the writer's gaze was focussed on the magnificent White Star steamer "Baltic," as she gracefully and almost silently glided out to sea for New York with her thousand or two of passengers, and instantly the thought arose unbidden—"What of the 'Sirius,'" the shattered wreck of which lies in Ballycotton Bay "full many a fathom deep," a few miles or so on the port side of the departing liner, and what of her gallant captain, whose bones lie whitening in the caverns of the deep, in the broad Atlantic, perhaps aye a thousand miles from the remains of the steamship which he so successfully navigated for the first time in maritime history, from our old city by the Lee, to the land of the Stars and Stripes, where so many of our people have found a new home. He went down amidst the roar of the tempest, and his struggle has long since been over.

To narrate the story of the historic "Sirius" from her cradle to her grave may possibly be of interest in view of the marvellous developments which have taken place since she first solved the problem of steam communication between Europe and America, and thus attracted the attention of the maritime world on the practicability of long ocean voyages, all the more because, in 1836, at a meeting of the British Association, and in a lecture on Steam Navigation, Dr. Lardner declared as follows:—"As to

the project of establishing a steam intercourse with the United States, which was announced in the newspapers, of making the voyage directly from New York to Liverpool, it was, he had no hesitation in saying, perfectly chimerical, and they might as well talk of making a voyage from New York or Liverpool to the moon."

It is a curious fact that the result of the latter statement was the immediate cause of sending the "Sirius" across the Atlantic, and emanated from the suggestion of a Corkman, Mr. James Beale, who was about that time a good deal occupied in steam business, and was also President of the Cork School of Art and Science.

During a visit to London, and going to Blackwall in an omnibus in company with several gentlemen, one a Banker and two members of the East India Company's Board, the above speech of Dr. Lardner's was discussed.

In the course of the discussion he was referred to for his opinion, and he replied that not only was it practicable, but that if anyone would join him, he would guarantee to coal and send out a steamer from Cork, then built, to New York, and find a captain who should be competent to take her. He named Lt. Roberts, R.N., of Ardmore, Passage West, father of Major R. Roberts, of River View, Glenbrook, Co. Cork, late 1st Batn. 9th Norfolk Regt., and also late Governor of H.M. Prison, Cork, to whom I wish to express my thanks, for kindly placing at my disposal all the valuable and authentic records of the "Sirius."

His project was agreed to, and he chartered the "*Sirius*" from the *St. George Steam Packet Co.*, and Captain Roberts was appointed her captain. Thus we see beyond doubt that a Corkman originated the idea, a steamer registered in Ireland made the memorable voyage, and a Corkman navigated her to New York, which ought, once and for all, set at rest the suggestions, which we see from time to time, that the honour belongs to other ships and other ports.

The founder of the Saint George Co. was Mr. Joseph Robinson Pim. He was joined in the enterprise by Counsellor Charles Wye Williams, of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. Mr. Pim was a good business man, possessed of a large amount of mercantile talent: in others words, a thoroughly "go-ahead man."

Previous to 1831 the Saint George Company's office was on Warren's Place, halfway between Fish Street and the corner house on Merchants' Quay, but in the latter year they removed to the present Packet Office on Penrose Quay, surmounted by Saint George and the Dragon, of which I am enabled to give a copy, taken from the original block made for the Saint George Company.



LIEUTENANT ROBERTS, R.N.



The "Sirius" was built for the Saint George Company by Messrs. Robert Menzies & Son, of Leith, her machinery being supplied by Messrs. J. Wingate & Co., of Glasgow. She had two masts and one funnel, with a dog figurehead, holding between the forepaws a star, representing the dog star Sirius, after which she was named. She arrived in Cork 9th August, 1837, and cost £27,000, and was placed on the London line, under the command of Lieutenant Roger Langlands, R.N.

On the 28th March, 1838, she hauled out of the London Dock, and sailed from the Eastlane Stairs under the command of Captain Roberts, and proceeded to Cork Harbour, steaming up to Passage Quay to embark her passengers for New York, and at 10 a.m. on the 4th April, 1838, Capt. Roberts announced, by firing a gun, that all was ready for starting.

The "Ocean," which arrived the day before with passengers for her, lay alongside, and the latter vessel sheered off and both vessels got under way. As the "Sirius" passed down the river she was cheered loudly by the thousands of people who lined the shores, and the battery at Rock Lodge, Monkstown (then the residence of Mr. John Galwey), fired a salute. The "Ocean," with Mr. Jos. R. Pim, one of the Directors of the Saint George Co.; Mr. Jas. Beale, of the B. and A. S. N. Co.; and Mr. Geo. Land, the secretary, on board, proceeded to the harbour's mouth. Then the two steamers saluted by dipping their flags, and the "Sirius" stood on her course for the New World majestically, and was watched with keen interest until she finally disappeared on the waste of waters, between two continents, hitherto untracked from shore to shore by any steam vessel.

The particulars of registry, and also a list of the crew on this historic voyage, are as under, which have been supplied to me by the Registrar General of Shipping, London.

"General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen,
Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.,

11th January, 1906.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., I enclose herewith a copy of the original register of the SS. "Sirius," of Dublin, No. 33, in

The following is an abstract of her Log, which gives full particulars of the voyage:—

4th April—From noon to midnight 85 knots; course W.N.W.; light and clear weather.

5th April—135 knots, fresh breeze, and cloudy; head sea at noon; strong breeze; pressure on boiler 5½lb.; at midnight heavy sea.

6th April—Fresh gale, wind W. by N.; 106 knots; midnight, strong breeze and squally weather.

7th April—Storm and gale; passed a large ship steering to the eastward, under close-reefed topsails; ran 140 knots in the twenty-four hours; very high sea, split foresail.

8th April—85 knots, fresh breeze, head wind with rain; used rosin with the ashes for the engines, as it made them burn better, and cleaned the chimney; wind N.W. by N.

9th April—136 knots, fresh breeze, head wind; 4 p.m. gale, with heavy sea.

10th April—95 knots, fresh gale and squalls, rain and heavy head sea, wind W.S.W.; spoke the ship "Star," of New York.

11th April—165 knots, heavy gale and great swell, wind N.E.; burned rosin with ashes and small coal.

12th April—190 knots, light wind and cloudy weather; 5lb. pressure, water in boiler quite fresh; hove to for an hour to fasten floats and pack stuffing boxes.

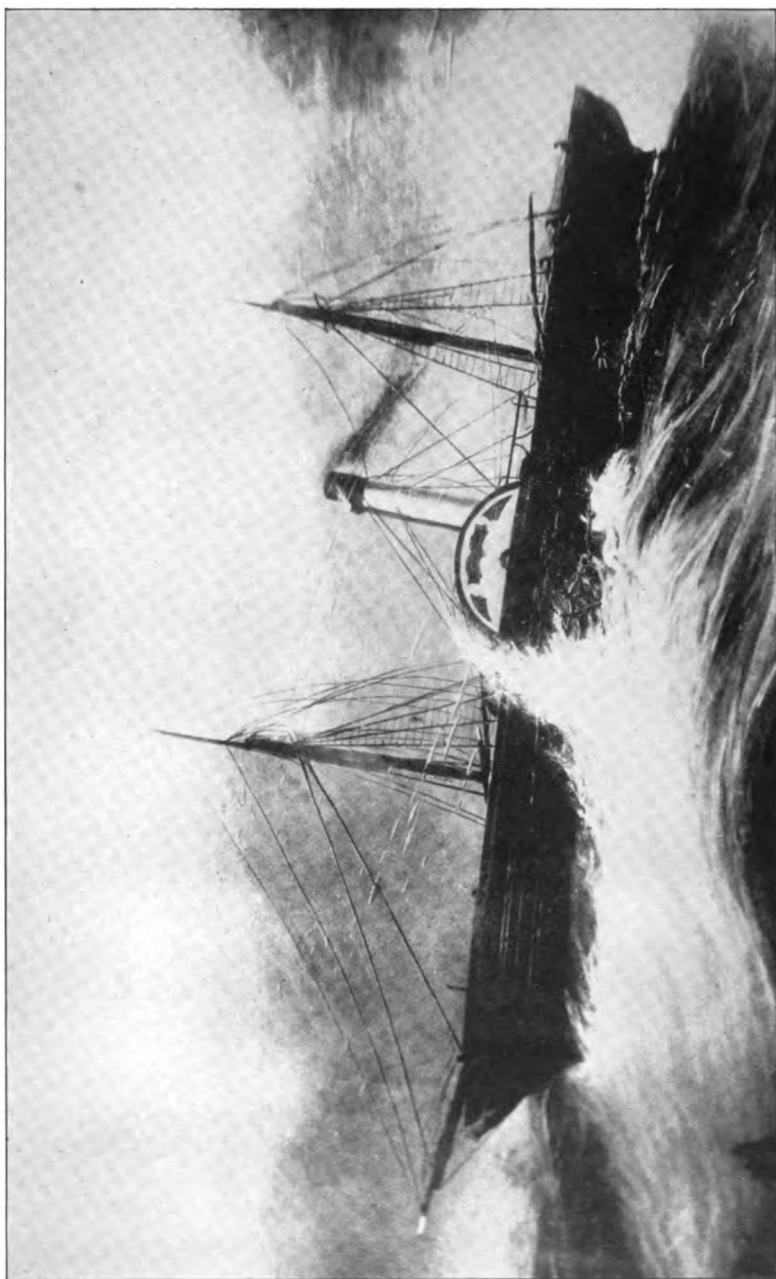
13th April—220 knots, wind variable from midnight to 3 a.m.; at 6 a.m. spoke the "Roger Sherman," of Bath, under American colours, thirty-six days out from New Orleans, bound to Havre; at 7 a.m. hoisted colours to one of the Falmouth packets, bound to Halifax; three sail in sight.

14th April—200 knots, light breeze and cloudy weather, wind S.; weighed one ton of coal, which burned one hour and fifteen minutes; lat. 44° 3', long. 42° 9'; observed a change in the colour of the water.

15th April—205 knots, mild and cloudy; one ton of coal burned in one hour and fifteen minutes; wind southerly, great quantity of birds in sight; at 3 p.m. cloudy, with strong breeze; at 9 p.m. stopped engine quarter of an hour, owing to square sail flying to leeward; at 11 p.m. taken aback with a fresh gale, very dark and foggy weather, shortened sail, thermometer fell ten degrees.

16th April—195 knots, fresh gale and sea heavy, with rain, sea rising at midnight; stopped engines for three-quarters of an hour to fasten screws of eccentric.

17th April—112 knots, heavy gale, with sleet and snow; pressure of steam 5lb.; at noon, fresh gale, with heavy sea running.



THE "SIRIUS" IN MID-ATLANTIC.

1837, also a copy of the crew list of the vessel for the voyage covering April, 1838. I may add that it is not clear, from the list of crew, whether the stewardess made the voyage, or failed to join.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

HENRY N. MALAN, *Registrar General.*"

No. 33, 1837. *Certificate of British Registry.*

Cancelled and registered de novo at Cork, 21 June, 1844, No. 25.

This is to certify, that in pursuance of an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Registering of British Vessels," Joseph Robinson Pim, of Oakfield, in the County of Chester; Paul Twigg, of Hartfield House, in the County of Dublin; and Jonathan Pim, of Bloomsbury, in said County of Dublin, merchants, having made and subscribed the declaration required by law, and having declared that they, together with William Heap Hutchinson, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and James Hutchinson, of Woodbank, in said County of Lancaster, merchants, being the five trustees duly elected and appointed, and the other persons or members associated as a Joint Stock Company by Deed of Trust bearing date 20th September, 1833, in the name of The Saint George Steam Packet Company are sole owners (in the proportions specified on the back hereof) of the ship or vessel called the "Sirius," of Dublin, which is of the burthen of four hundred and twelve tons, and whereof Roger Langlands is master, and that the said ship or vessel was built in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven at Leith, as appears by the certificate of Robert Menzies and Son, the builders thereof, bearing date 1st July, 1837. And William Brown, Tide Surveyor, Port of Leith, having certified to us that the said ship or vessel has one deck and two masts, and that her length from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the stern post aloft is one hundred and seventy-eight feet four-tenths, her breadth in midships is twenty-five feet eight-tenths, her depth in hold at midships is eighteen feet three-tenths, that she is schooner rigged, with a standing bowsprit; is square-sterned carvel built; has mock quarter galleries, and dog figurehead; and that she is propelled by steam with an engine room fifty-seven feet in length and two hundred and ninety-one tons; and the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description, and having caused sufficient security to be given, as required by law, the said ship or vessel called the "Sirius" has been duly registered at the port of Dublin.

Certified under our hands, at the Custom House, in the said port of Dublin, this eighth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven,

W. PALGRAVE, *Collector.*

J. McCASKY, *Comptroller.*

Tonnage under 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 55, 450 $\frac{4}{4}$ tons.

Names of the several owners within mentioned:—Joseph Robinson Pim, Paul Twigg, Jonathan Pim, William Heap Hutchinson, and James Hutchinson, being the five trustees duly elected and appointed, and the other persons or members associated as a Joint Stock Company by Deed of Trust dated 20th September, 1833, in the name of The Saint George Steam Packet Company.

Number of sixty-fourth shares held by each owner—sixty-four—64.

W. PALGRAVE, *Collector..*

J. McCASKY, *Comptroller.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Original Registry of the ship "Sirius," of the port of Dublin, Number 33, in 1837, as taken from the records now in my charge.

HENRY N. MALAN,

Registrar General.

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen.

Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.,

11th January, 1906.

Names of the persons on the list of crew of the "Sirius," of Dublin, 412 tons, for the voyage which commenced at *Cork* on the 31st March, 1838, and terminated in London about the 23rd May, 1838:—

Richard Roberts	master	Dennis Donoghoo	fireman
John Dudley	first mate	Benjamin McCulloch	boy
George Briggs	second mate	Margaret Linch	stewardess
Francis Whitiker	third mate	John Driscoll	seaman
Richard Jones	boatswain	John Mahoney	do
John Lambert	first engineer	Robert Tuttle	do
William Denning	second engineer	Charles Frazer	do
Charles Brown	fireman	Joseph Lancaster	do
James Douglas	do	John Wheaton	do
John MacCue	do	William Penhay	do
John Mahoney	do	James Smith	do
Simon Atkin	do	George Ratley	first steward
Richard Paton	do	Joseph Sidler	seaman
John Keating	do	John Callaghan	second steward
Cornelius Connell	do	Michael Shuane	third steward
Jer. Harvey	do	William Williams	attendant
Michael Regan	do	William Adams	cook
James Ryan	do	George Julian	second cook
James Henly	do	Alexander Callaghan	boy

The following is an abstract of her Log, which gives full particulars of the voyage:—

4th April—From noon to midnight 85 knots; course W.N.W.; light and clear weather.

5th April—135 knots, fresh breeze, and cloudy; head sea at noon; strong breeze; pressure on boiler 5½lb.; at midnight heavy sea.

6th April—Fresh gale, wind W. by N.; 106 knots; midnight, strong breeze and squally weather.

7th April—Storm and gale; passed a large ship steering to the eastward, under close-reefed topsails; ran 140 knots in the twenty-four hours; very high sea, split foresail.

8th April—85 knots, fresh breeze, head wind with rain; used rosin with the ashes for the engines, as it made them burn better, and cleaned the chimney; wind N.W. by N.

9th April—136 knots, fresh breeze, head wind; 4 p.m. gale, with heavy sea.

10th April—95 knots, fresh gale and squalls, rain and heavy head sea, wind W.S.W.; spoke the ship "Star," of New York.

11th April—165 knots, heavy gale and great swell, wind N.E.; burned rosin with ashes and small coal.

12th April—190 knots, light wind and cloudy weather; 5lb. pressure, water in boiler quite fresh; hove to for an hour to fasten floats and pack stuffing boxes.

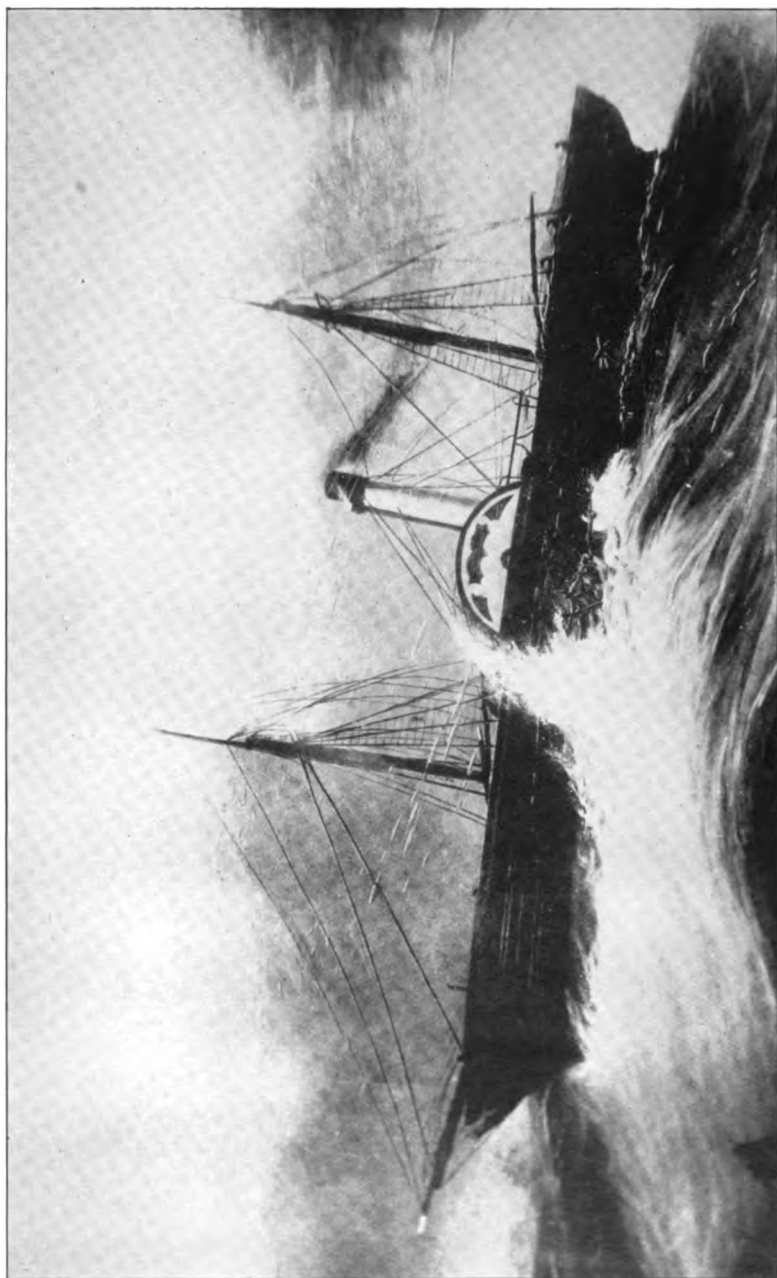
13th April—220 knots, wind variable from midnight to 3 a.m.; at 6 a.m. spoke the "Roger Sherman," of Bath, under American colours, thirty-six days out from New Orleans, bound to Havre; at 7 a.m. hoisted colours to one of the Falmouth packets, bound to Halifax; three sail in sight.

14th April—200 knots, light breeze and cloudy weather, wind S.; weighed one ton of coal, which burned one hour and fifteen minutes; lat. 44° 3', long. 42° 9'; observed a change in the colour of the water.

15th April—205 knots, mild and cloudy; one ton of coal burned in one hour and fifteen minutes; wind southerly, great quantity of birds in sight; at 3 p.m. cloudy, with strong breeze; at 9 p.m. stopped engine quarter of an hour, owing to square sail flying to leeward; at 11 p.m. taken aback with a fresh gale, very dark and foggy weather, shortened sail, thermometer fell ten degrees.

16th April—195 knots, fresh gale and sea heavy, with rain, sea rising at midnight; stopped engines for three-quarters of an hour to fasten screws of eccentric.

17th April—112 knots, heavy gale, with sleet and snow; pressure of steam 5lb.; at noon, fresh gale, with heavy sea running.



THE "SIRIUS" IN MID-ATLANTIC.

18th April—126 knots, wind W.N.W.; strong breeze, with squalls; average of engine thermometer, $26\frac{1}{2}$.

19th April—145 knots, burned a good deal of rosin, wind S.E.

20th April—180 knots; in the morning wind S., in the afternoon, W.; violent rain; at ten minutes past one p.m. spoke H.M.S. "Cornwallis," seventy-four guns, Captain Richard Grant, with the 11th Regiment for Bermuda; parted company at 2 p.m.

21st April—195 knots, light wind and fair weather; exchanged signals with an American vessel.

22nd April—To 10 p.m. 267 knots, light breeze and fine weather; observed the high lands of Neversink; at 8 p.m. slowed the engines; at 9 p.m. fired signals for pilot; then hove to for pilot, and anchored off the Battery at 10 p.m. ⁽¹⁾

Total knots, 2,897, averaging 161 knots per day; highest 220, lowest 85.

The total amount of coal consumed was 450 tons, and the engines made 15 revolutions per minute."

CAPT. ROBERTS' JOURNAL OF VOYAGE.

The "Sirius" started from Cork on 3rd April at 10.30 a.m., in company with the "Ocean," another splendid steamer of the Saint George Steam Packet Co. On leaving Passage, about seven miles below Cork, we were loudly cheered by the inhabitants, together with the most respectable families in Cork, who had assembled with warm hearts and handsome faces (the ladies I mean) to witness our departure and wish us success on our passage to our transatlantic brethren. Most of the gentlemen interested in our vessel proceeded with us as far as the Cove of Cork, where we stopped to let the "Ocean" come alongside to take the above gentlemen out, which having been done, with three hearty cheers and many heartier wishes, we gallantly bent our way for New York.

We had now on board 450 tons coal, 20 tons water, and 58 casks resin, besides an incalculable stock of other stores, all of which I beg to be understood (with the exception of 90 tons of coal) was over and above what she was ever intended to carry as a dead weight, add to which her having 22 tons of the water on deck, and you may form some conjecture as to her probable fate had she not been an admirable sea boat and in every respect qualified for the most dangerous weather, as well as her being one of the fastest boats out of London, in proof of which assertion I quote our unprecedented run from London to Cork in 50 hours and 30 minutes, a distance of 650 or 660 miles, but as we started from off the Nore, say 600, which will give an average of twelve knots an hour.

In further support of her admirable qualities I will endeavour, as far as my memory serves, with a few notes I made at the time, to give you an analysis of our voyage.

(1) The eve of St. George's Day.

Exactly at thirty minutes after twelve o'clock on the morning of 5th April we lost sight of that brilliant light very appropriately placed on Cape Clear, and now we may be said to have commenced our journey, on an average making seven knots against a fresh breeze and head sea slap in our teeth. In the afternoon a very heavy sea running. Engine making 11 to 9 strokes this day.

6th—A continuance of the same violent weather; a slight improvement in our speed of one knot; engine as on 5th.

7th—The same as above, passed several vessels, the largest scudding under double-reefed maintopsail, treble-reefed foretopsail and foresail.

8th—Strong gales and squally, speed evidently increasing with the consumption of coals. We were now going 5 and 4, when, from the violence of the gale a bark was lying-to to leeward. Engine working beautifully.

9th—Strong breezes and heavy sea; averaging about $6\frac{1}{2}$, both speed and engine improving.

10th—Strong breezes and very heavy head sea running; general average 7 knots; stroke of the engines 12 and 14. 11 a.m., spoke the "Star of New York," from New York.

11th—Strong breezes and cloudy with heavy squalls; going from 7 to 6 and 8 knots; engines 15 strokes.

12th—More moderate than yesterday; going this day from 8 to 9 knots; engines $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15.

13th—The same as yesterday, rate from 9 and 2 to 9 and 6; engines $14\frac{1}{2}$.

14th—The same as above; rate from 9 to 4 and 4 to 9 and 6 and 10 knots; engines $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15.

15th—Moderate and cloudy; rate from 9 to 4, 9 to 6, 10, and 11 to 4 knots; engines from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$.

16th—Strong breezes and squally, with rain; rate from 9 to 6 and 5; engines from 15 to $10\frac{1}{2}$. The latter part of this day a dangerous sea is running, the ship behaving nobly and riding like a duck on the huge seas, which appeared as if endeavouring to put a stop to our further progress towards our enthusiastic friends in New York.

17th—Heavy gales from N.W., a dangerous sea, and a bounteous fall of snow to cool our energies; average rate 5 knots; engines from 14 to 15 strokes.

18th—More moderate winds, but a continuance of heavy head seas; average rate, 6 to 7 and 8 and 9; engines from 15 to 16.

19th—Squally weather, with a heavy swell from the westward; average rate from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$; engines 14 to 16.

20th—Fresh breeze and squally, with a heavy swell; average rate from 9 to 4; engines from 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$.

21st—Moderate and fine; rate from 9 and 10 to 11; engines 17 to $18\frac{1}{2}$.

22nd—The same as yesterday, towards noon the wind freshened; rate from 9 and 4 to 10; engines from 17 to 17½. At 3.30 p.m. this day we had the happiness to make land, all hands anxiously looking for a pilot, and much disappointment evinced at getting within a mile of the Hook without seeing one, which caused us a delay of six or eight hours.

After reading the above, I think any comment would be superfluous; the only thing I can induce the sceptical to do, is to read for himself.

Our jibboom was out the whole of the passage, and only on one occasion did we house our topmasts, yet, strange to say, she has not strained a rope-yarn.

I beg to say that the "Sirius" is to be followed by the "British Queen," as noble a piece of naval architecture as ever floated on the bosom of Neptune's watery domain. The said vessel is about 1,834 tons, and will be of 500 horse power. The engines alone will cost £30,000, and I should say altogether her cost will not fall short of £120,000 when ready for sea. This is what I call enterprise, and on so grand a scale, and that it may succeed, as it deserves to do, is the prayer of a sincere well-wisher to the British and American Steam Navigation Co.

It really appeared to me as if Providence smiled propitiously on our voyage, as we passed through, or, I may say, under, as it appeared to us, on the three last days of our voyage, three of the most splendid arches (I may say triumphal) I have ever witnessed, extending from north to south about six miles, the centre hanging immediately over our trucks, the sun going down clear and resplendent. The dark, thick clouds hanging in our rear like an impenetrable mass, tinged along the margin by other clouds of a snowy whiteness, formed a most beautiful sight, such as the mind of man cannot truly imagine unless he had previously seen it.

LIEUT. RICHARD ROBERTS, R.N., Captain.

JOHN DUDLEY, Chief Officer.

G. T. BRIGGS, R.N., Second Officer.

F. A. WHITTAKER, H.C.M., R.N., Third Officer.

She carried 40 passengers, viz., first cabin, 5 ladies, 6 gentlemen; second cabin, 5 ladies, 3 gentlemen; steerage, 1 lady, 20 gentlemen. Total passengers, 11 ladies, 29 gentlemen. The only surviving passenger is the Rev. T. Ransome, Rector of Compton Bassett, Wilts, who, when four years old, crossed the Atlantic on this memorable voyage, together with his father (who was proceeding to quell the Lower Canada Rebellion), sister, and brother. Mr. Davenport and his daughter, actor and actress, were also amongst the passengers. The saloon fare was 35 guineas (the same as the sailing ships); second cabin, 20 guineas; and steerage, 8 guineas.

The agents in New York were Messrs. Wadsworth & Smith, 4 Jones Lane, near 103 Front Street.

Her arrival caused great excitement, and the newspapers gave her the greatest prominence; for instance, the *Herald* announced as follows:—

“THE SIRIUS! THE SIRIUS! THE SIRIUS!”

“Nothing is talked of in New York but about this “Sirius.” She is the first steam vessel that has arrived here from England, and a glorious boat she is. Every merchant in New York went on board her yesterday. Lt. Roberts, R.N., is the first man that ever navigated a steamship from Europe to America.”

And, again, another New York paper gives the following account of the visit to the “Sirius” of the Corporation of New York, Tuesday, 24th April, 1838:—

“THE VISIT OF THE CORPORATION TO THE ‘SIRIUS’—A BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE.”

“The Mayor of the City, the Boards of Aldermen and assistants, according to previous announcement, embarked yesterday afternoon about half-past one o’clock in barges, escorted by a fleet of other barges belonging to the Navy Yard, under the direction of Capt. Stringer of the Navy, all bearing the American flag, and arranged in beautiful order in the river, making one of the most delightful pictures ever seen from the city. About the same time a large number of citizens, some two or three hundred invited guests, put off from the North River, all for the purpose of doing honour to the steamship ‘Sirius,’ her captain and crew, and for celebrating the great event in our harbour. The ‘Sirius’ was dressed out in flags and pennants, the United States’ Flag being on one mast and the British flag on the other. The band of music on board the barges played ‘God Save the King,’ and the band on board the ‘Sirius’ played ‘Hail Columbia’ and ‘Yankee Doodle.’ After the Corporation and several of the officers of the army and navy were put on board the ‘Sirius,’ and after an interesting interchange of enthusiastic cheers on all sides and from all parties, the guests were admitted, and immediately the cabin, as well as the quarter deck, were thronged by the crowd who had assembled for the occasion.

“The gallant Commander, Captain Roberts, was seated at the table in the cabin, with the Mayor on his right and Alderman Hoxie, the Chairman of the Corporation Committee appointed on the occasion, on his left. Capt. Hoskin, of the “Great Western,”^(a) the British Consul, and several other gentlemen being at the table. The cabin of the ‘Sirius’ was by

(a) Arrived the day after the “Sirius,” viz. 2 p.m., 23rd April, 1838.

no means fitted for such a welcome as the Corporation of the City wished to give Capt. Roberts, nor for such a welcome as the Captain wished to his honoured guests, but the cheer was abundant on the heavily-laden table, and the wines soon made the compact crowd so happy that they forgot the pressure to which they were subjected. All tongues were soon in motion in commemoration of the great event.

"Alderman Hoxie, after calling to order, congratulated Captain Roberts on his safe arrival here, and in the name of the great city of the New World, welcomed the gallant adventurer from the Old. What was a matter of experiment, he remarked, it was reserved for the great good fortune and for the high fame of the gallant Captain to prove to be a fact. Though another had the honour of discovering the New World, yet that New World for centuries had been approached only by the canvas filled with the varying winds; or if otherwise, but cautiously and timidly by some trembling steamer whose arrival and departure had not been a matter of great note. Yet certainly to the 'Sirius,' to her gallant Commander and gallant crew, was reserved the fame of first shooting boldly from Europe over the broad Atlantic in defiance of winds and waves, and in first bringing into our city the flag of Great Britain upborne on the masts of a steamship, to wave side by side with the Stars and Stripes of our States. The Hudson river surely had never before seen such a sight. *Here* was a steamship from England, and *there* were steamboats from Albany and Providence and New Haven.

"He looked upon this, therefore, as a great event. He awarded, in the name of the city, to her gallant Captain and her gallant crew the high favour of creating a new era. If it did not bear his name over the world with the imperishable lustre of the great discoverer of America, it gave him a name among the great benefactors of mankind. It ranked him with Fulton of America, and that was an honour enough for any man to bear. I propose," said the Alderman, in conclusion, "the health of the gallant Captain and crew of the 'Sirius.'

"This toast was drunk standing, and was received with deafening cheers. When the applause subsided, Captain Roberts, who, by the way, is a British sailor every inch of him, and who therefore does not set up for an orator any more than our own Jack Tars, returned his heartiest thanks in a few pithy words: 'I am a happy man,' said he, his face all glowing with joy and cheerfulness. 'This is an honour I could hardly ever dream of getting. Thanks to your great city, thanks to the distinguished gentlemen who have given it, thanks to you all, gentlemen. If I could live a thousand years, I would give them all up for the honour of this day. It is the happiest hour of my life; I am the proudest man in the world.'

"All this was said with so much sailor enthusiasm and hearty goodwill,

that it was one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard. The applause from all sides was most hearty.

“Captain Roberts concluded his remarks with the following sentiment, which was responded to with nine cheers—‘The City of New York and its worthy Chief Magistrate.’

“His Honor the Mayor then rose and electrified the whole assembly with a brief and very eloquent address, but of little of which we have room to report. Amongst his observations he remarked to the Captain that this favoured and enterprising city hailed his successful effort with great joy. ‘We feel,’ said he, ‘a deep interest in your success, and this is fully proved by the many anxious and enthusiastic Americans who greet you on this occasion. We welcome you to our country with all our hearts. As you are a stranger amongst us, allow me to tell you that here you will find a people proud to congratulate you on your noble triumph. The memory of Fulton is dear to the country, and were he now present he would rejoice to join with us to do honour to the authors of this splendid achievement. The far-sighted mind of that illustrious man fondly anticipated this very hour—this hour when two mighty continents would be brought near to each other by the magic power of steam, and when the war of the elements would cease to interpose invincible obstacles to speedy intercommunication. We do not envy your prosperity—we glory in it, and we will emulate it. The genius of our citizens is adequate to any purpose, and their industry and perseverance are commensurate with the unlimited means of accomplishment. Although we received from Old England early and useful information upon the application of steam, we soon extended the value of her discoveries, and she in turn has continued to astonish the world by new developments. We are now banquetting within the last of the wonders that has crowned her labours. Although we yield not to any nation the palm of exclusive renown upon this subject, we do not hesitate to give you that high meed of praise so justly your due. On behalf of our favourite metropolis, we bid you welcome, thrice welcome, to New York. You offer to us a new source of prosperity, and be well assured that whenever you leave the green hills and the white cliffs of Britain for the fertile and romantic shores of this vast Republic, you come to a land and a nation that knows how to appreciate your work—to one where your person and your rights, in common with our own, will be acknowledged and protected—and to a people whose hospitality, whose sympathy, whose love of justice and respect for the laws, is surpassed by none other. Though you have for the first time crossed the broad sea as an explorer in a new way, yet you have found a great nation already in being, of the same stock as your own, with the same language you left at home, and a people of true English hospitality, who will be happy to encourage you to repeat your visit as often as you please. Indeed, sir, it is enough

to merit the just compliment we all pay when we say you have elevated the high character of England and given hope of new and higher destiny to America.' "

The following also appeared in the *New York Weekly Herald* of Saturday, 28th April, 1838:—

"Capt. Roberts, of the "Sirius," was spoken of in the most complimentary terms by the ladies, his passengers. They should, they said, have been dreadfully alarmed by the bad weather, but they felt quite safe under Capt. Roberts' care. In short, nothing could have been more satisfactory for all purposes than the expedition, and we trust it will redound to the permanent profit, as it certainly does to the enterprize, of all concerned."

The "Sirius" sailed from New York on the homeward voyage on the 1st May, and on her departure thousands of people assembled on the wharfs to wish her a prosperous passage, the Battery saluting with 17 guns, a mark of respect seldom or never before shown to any merchant vessel.

She arrived at Falmouth at 8 p.m. on the 18th May, after a boisterous passage, the prevailing winds being S.E. to N.E., and proceeded to London same day, where she duly arrived all well.

The following were her daily performances in miles:—153, 193, 155, 90, 106, 131, 158, 180, 225, 220, 176, 156, 172, 181, 182, 200, 227, and 199 to Scilly.

On the 16th she spoke the "Tyrian," sailing packet, for Halifax, and brought in her mails to Falmouth.

Capt. Roberts was presented with the following interesting address from the passengers on arrival:—

"Steam Ship, 'Sirius,'

May 19th, 1838.

The undersigned passengers in the steamer 'Sirius,' from New York to London, beg leave, before parting, to express their sense of the merits and high capabilities of Lieutenant Roberts, R.N., Commander, during the first voyage by steam ever made across the Atlantic. Their estimation of his gentlemanly attentions, skill, and seamanship, is enhanced from the fact of experiencing nearly a succession of contrary winds during the whole passage, with the slight exception of a few days.

In the present infant state of Atlantic steam navigation the undersigned cannot forbear expressing their decided conviction of its security and speed, far outstripping any mode of conveyance hitherto known, and from the facts coming within their knowledge, they have no doubt

of the complete solution of the problem hitherto propounded respecting the practicability of Atlantic steam navigation.

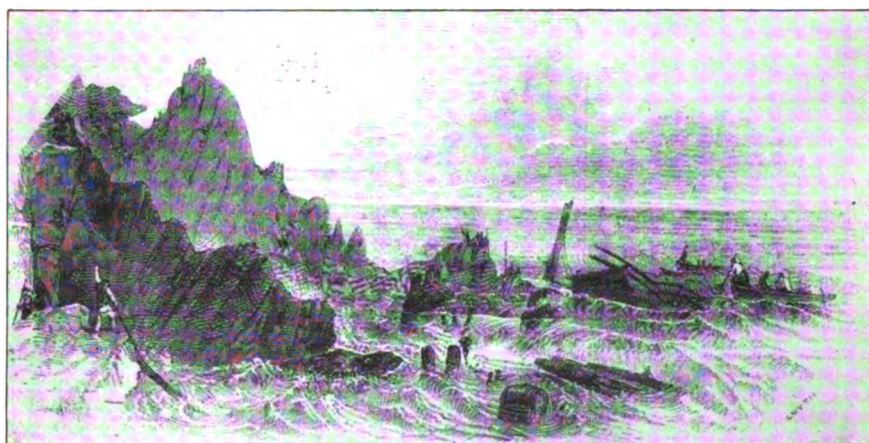
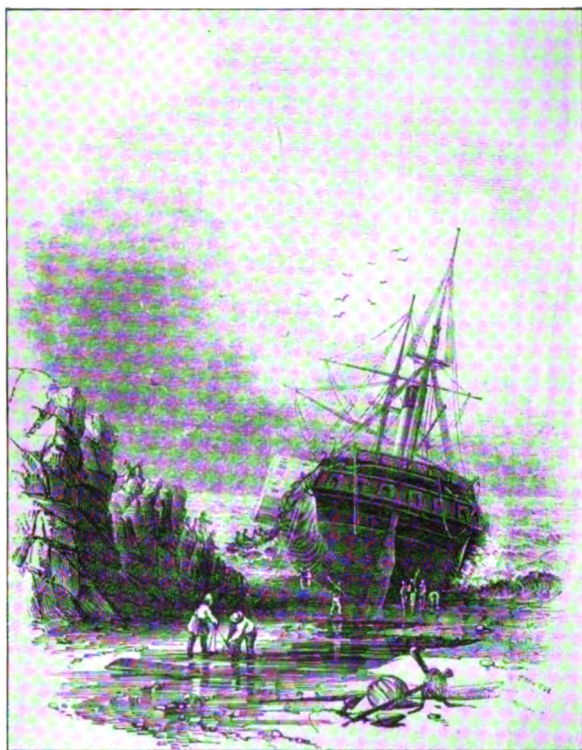
Henry Wikoff	H. E. E. Vernon Graham, Col.
James G. Bennett	Yn. Schopfer
Joseph R. Walker	Tyrell Moore
B. G. Schmidt	Jep. Robcot
Thomas W. Wright	Paul Glasgood, of Brookville,
Edward M. Davies	Upper Canada.

On his return to Cork Captain Roberts wrote to his agents in New York, advising them of his successful voyage home, and that he expected to arrive again at New York about September in the "British Queen" (to which steamer he was just appointed), and stated she was the most magnificent vessel ever built in Great Britain, also that he was received in the most handsome manner by the citizens of Cork, who were about to present him with a service of silver value £200, the Corporation with an address and freedom of the city, in a silver box, and the town of Passage (where he was living) a large silver salver.

Accordingly, we find in the *Cork Advertiser* of 14th June, 1838, the following notice:—

"The Right Worshipful John Bagnell, Esq., Mayor. The Freemen at Large are requested to take notice that a Court of D'Oyer Hundred will be held in and for the County of the City of Cork, at the Court House thereof, on Wednesday, the 20th June, inst., at 12 o'clock, to read and consider an Order of Council for granting the freedom at large of this City to Lieutenant Richard Roberts, R.N., and presenting him with a certificate thereof in a silver box, with a suitable address, in reference to his recent voyage in command of the 'Sirius' Steam Ship."

In due course the presentation was made, the arms of the city being elegantly engraved on the box, and on the cover within a suitable inscription, the interior being richly gilt. The address is surrounded by an elaborate and rich arabesque border of scrolls intertwined, the corners ornamented by shells and dolphins. The headpiece contains the City Arms, with the very appropriate motto, "Statio Bene Fida Carinis." The effect is heightened by irradiations in all directions, as from a central point. With the city arms are blended the municipal regalia, consisting of fasces, collar of SS, maces with imperial crown, the sword of Justice, silver oar, and other symbols of civil government. The tailpiece is designed to illustrate the address. In the centre (on a rugged rock) sits old Ocean, in an appropriate attitude, with a venerable beard, his hair entwined with sea weeds, reclining on a water urn, and holding a classic helm. On the right of the figure are allegorical emblems of the United Kingdom, the Imperial Arms on a shield, the Union Jack, harp, &c., with



WRECK OF THE "SIRIUS" IN BALLYCOTTON BAY.

From the "Illustrated London News," Jan. 30th, 1847.

appropriate representations of Trade, Manufacture, and Commerce, such as sailing vessels and steamers, bale of merchandize, &c. On the other side, separated by Ocean from the figures which represent England, an emblem of the United States, the Eagle with the Arms of America with a shield on its breast, the Vine, indicative of the timber trade, and various objects having reference to American commerce, under the national flag of that enterprising people. In the centre of the lower border are introduced the arms, crest and motto of Lt. Roberts. The address is signed by the Town Clerk, J. C. Besnard, under whose direction it was executed, and is sealed with the ancient Corporate seal.

Although the address presents the appearance of a very beautiful line engraving, the entire was executed with a common pen and ink by an ingenious artist of this city, Mr. James McDonald.

The "Sirius" made a second voyage to New York under the command of Capt. Stephen Sayer Mowle, and on her departure from the latter port she was again accorded an enthusiastic send off, crowds cheering from the Battery and every available spot on shore, six steamers following her to sea cheering heartily; and on her return in July, 1838, she resumed her station in the cross-Channel trade between Cork and various English ports, until unfortunately she was lost on a voyage from Glasgow to Cork, via Dublin, having struck, during a fog, a reef of rocks in Ballycotton Bay, between three and four o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 16th January, 1847.

She sailed from Dublin the previous day with about twenty cabin and fifty deck passengers. The moment she struck a scene of terrible panic prevailed amongst the passengers.

Capt. Moffett, in his efforts to save the ship, reversed the engines and succeeded in backing her off the rocks, but when he did so it was clear she was doomed, as she was making water rapidly. He then steamed towards the land, but in trying to reach it struck the Smith's rocks, about half a mile to the west of Ballycotton. As it was evident she would go to pieces in an hour or so at most, Capt. Moffett lowered the lifeboat, but, unfortunately, on the weather side of the ship. There was a wild rush for this boat when she reached the water, and twenty of the passengers crowded into her, but before she was clear of the ship's side she was swamped and everyone in her was drowned, except Capt. A. Cameron of the river steamer "Prince," who was a passenger from Dublin. The "Sirius" continued to bump heavily on the rocks, the seas breaking over her decks. The condition of the remaining passengers and crew had now become desperate, but in a short time the coastguards from Ballycotton, under the command of Mr. Coghlan, were seen coming off and were soon alongside; the ship's boats having by this time been also launched, the remainder of the crew and passengers were safely landed.

Previous to the arrival of the coastguards' boat, Captain Cameron got into one of the ship's boats with a seaman, and after a terrible struggle in the surf, he succeeded in making a rope fast from the ship to the rocks, and by means of a lifebuoy twenty of the passengers were slung ashore safely.

On the following Monday the "Sirius" was a complete wreck, her hull, rigging and spars having been smashed to pieces. However, her engines and boilers could still be seen on the rocks. The coast was strewn with fragments of the wreck, also portion of her cargo, which was washed ashore on the coast westward of Ballycotton.

From the "Illustrated London News," Jan. 30th, 1847.

WRECK OF THE "SIRIUS" STEAMER.

Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell—Byron.

The brave barque comes on its foaming path,
It flies on the wings of steam ;
Slight careth the crew for Ocean's wrath,
Or Winter's lurid gleam.
For the bold "Sirius" was the first
To cross the Atlantic wide ;
When from both hemispheres outburst
A shout of joy and pride.

Now, on its native billow drives
The "Sirius" proud and high,
With cargo rich and many lives
Trusted to sea and sky.
More trusted to the Captain's skill
And bravery of the crew,
Which never failed, beneath God's will,
To dare the Ocean blue.

Cheerly from Dublin's syren bay
The "Sirius" wing'd her flight,
Coasting the civic bow'rs of Bray
And Wicklow's harbour-height.
Now Wexford's hills—now Waterford's,
Loom o'er the raging sea,
And hopes are bright that the barque to-night
Shall enter the limpid Lee.

A shock—a shout—a fearful shriek
Rise over the mocking blast :
The ship has struck ! . . . The breakers wreak
Their wrath on the deck, keel, mast.
She is sinking fast ! . . . The boats are out ;
But scarcely they ply the oar,
When down they go—disappear like snow,
Or are dash'd on the savage shore.



CLOCK CASE S.S. "SIRIUS."

But, alas! the gallant barque is gone!
 It's final "trip" is o'er;
 Both north and south dire wrecks lie on
 Hibernia's sea-rocks hoar.
 "Great Britain" and lost "Sirius" rolls
 The dark waves o'er your decks,
 While dismally the tempest tolls
 The knell of the noble wrecks.—L.

The *Cork Constitution* of 23rd May, 1904, gives the following interesting account of salvage:—

"Messrs. Ensor & Sons' diving staff recovered rather interesting relics from the bottom of the sea a few days ago. They consist of some of the pumps, part of engine and framework of a famous old steamer, viz., the 'Sirius,' the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, and in her day was one of the marvels of the age, although only a small wooden paddle wheel vessel; and now, after sixty years, some of her pumps and engine-work have been lifted by our enterprising salvage contractors. The property brought up from the bed of the sea is in a good state of preservation, and affords ample proof of the solid material used in her construction. All that now remains is the engine-work and its frame, still partly intact notwithstanding the many years that have elapsed since she went down."

It is interesting to note that the main shaft, which was salvaged shortly after she was wrecked, was purchased by Mr. Gibbins, of Cork, and is, I believe, to this day used in driving a shovel mill in the vicinity of the city.

I also understand her bell is hung in a chapel yard near Ballycotton, and rings out up to the present Sunday after Sunday.

Mr. A. O. M. Lovell, architect, of Waterford, is in possession of the clock case of the "Sirius." He says: "My father, the late Mr. John Lovell, T.C., Cork, left me the clock case of the 'Sirius,' and it would be hard to beat such a beautiful piece of carving. It is all in one piece, 30 inches by 24 and 6 inches deep, being of a floreated design, with a dog holding a star. It is in our family some time, my father received it from the late Mr. Hawkesworth, of Cork, when giving up business about thirty years ago."

Another relic appeared at an exhibition in Hull in 1883, viz., her figurehead. It is curious to note how it came there, seeing she was lost at Ballycotton. However, the Saint George Company had an office at Hull, and several of their steamers (amongst them the "Sirius") traded from the latter port to Copenhagen, &c.

The Souvenir, particulars of which I give below, speaks for itself. It was presented to the writer in November last by Messrs. Samuel Mason,

Limited, of Dale End, Birmingham, the celebrated manufacturers of steam fittings, who purchased that portion of the machinery which was salvaged by Messrs. Ensor.

The Souvenir is a circular piece of brass, three and a half inches in diameter, and half an inch thick, and bears the following inscription :

CUT FROM
THE PUMP ROD
OF THE SS. "SIRIUS," THE
FIRST PASSENGER STEAMER TO CROSS
THE ATLANTIC. SHE LEFT CORK ON
THE 3RD, AND REACHED NEW YORK ON THE 22ND
APRIL, 1838. IN JAN. 1847 SHE WAS LOST,
AND AFTER LYING FOR 51 YEARS WAS SALVAGED
AND HER METAL WORK PURCHASED BY
MASONS, BIRMINGHAM,
WHO PRESENT THIS SOUVENIR.

Capt. Roberts, after his return from New York in the "Sirius," was appointed to the "British Queen,"⁽³⁾ and from her transferred to the unfortunate "President,"⁽⁴⁾ a change which he did not seem to look on with favour, as his last words to his friend Croker, when he heard of the appointment, were: "It is too bad to be forced into a vessel to give her character"; and the late Mr. James Murphy, of Empress Place, informed the writer that the day the "President" sailed from Liverpool he lunched with his friend Capt. Roberts, but before going on board, the condition of the ship attracted his attention, and he said: "Surely, Dick, you will not go to sea in that ship, as she is badly hogged" (strained), to which he replied, jocularly, "Why, my dear James, I would go to sea in a washing tub."

As another instance, it may be mentioned that on his appointment to the "President" he took over a Mr. Murphy, from Passage, to inspect the ship, in order to elicit his opinion. The latter gave it freely, and did not approve of the ship. Capt. Roberts replied, and said, "Sink or swim,

(3) Afterwards sold to the Belgian Government.

(4) Built by Messrs. Curling & Young, London; 2366 tons reg., 540 h.p. Sailed from Liverpool, 2 p.m., 1st August, 1840, for New York, arrived 2 p.m., 17th, passage 16 days. Sailed from there 2 p.m., 1st Sept., arrived Liverpool, 2 p.m., 17th, passage also 16 days (apparently laid up during the winter of 1840); sailing again in the spring of 1841 for New York, from which port she sailed on 12th March, 1841, with 136 passengers, and as shown above her fate remains to this day a melancholy mystery.

Murphy, I'll take that ship to New York." He did so, but on the return voyage in March, 1841, the "President" was lost with all hands in a terrific gale, in which no less than 75 vessels went down.

It is sad to think that after being the first steamship commander to cross the Atlantic, the latter soon after claimed him as a victim in the very prime of life.

There is a very fine monument erected to his memory at Passage West, on either side of which are shewn the sterns of the ships he commanded, viz., "Black Joke," "Sirius," "British Queen," and "President." The following is also recorded:—

"This stone commemorates, in the churchyard of his native parish, the merits and premature death of the first officer under whose command a steam vessel ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

"Undaunted bravery exhibited in the suppression of the slave traffic in the African seas, a character unequalled for enterprise and consummate skill in all the details of his profession, recommended for this arduous service

LIEUTENANT RICHARD ROBERTS, R.N.

"In accomplishing it he not only surpassed the wildest visions of former days, but even the warmest anticipations of the present, gave to science triumphs she had not dared to hope, and created an epoch for ever memorable in the history of his country and of navigation. The thousands that shall follow in his track must not forget who it was that first taught the world to traverse with such marvellous rapidity that highway of the ocean, and who in thus connecting by a voyage of a few days duration the eastern and western hemispheres, has for ever linked his name with the greatest achievement of navigation since Columbus first revealed Europe and America to each other.

"God, having permitted him this high distinction, was pleased to decree that the leader of this great enterprise should also be its martyr. Lieutenant Roberts perished with all hands on board his ship the 'President' when on the voyage from America to Europe. She was lost in the month of March, 1841.

"As the gallant seamen under whose guidance was accomplished an undertaking the result of which centuries will not exhaust, it is for his country—the world to remember him.

"His widow, who erects this melancholy memorial, may be forgiven if to her even these claims are lost in the recollection of that devotedness of attachment, that uprightness and kindness of spirit, which for, alas! but three brief years formed the light and joy of her existence."

Referring to Capt. Roberts, I find the following in *Notes and Queries* of 22nd June, 1895:—

"Lieut. Richard Roberts, R.N., was the third son of Richard Roberts, of Ardmore, Passage West, and entered the navy at an early age. In a memorable action in the annals of the British Navy (see *London Gazette*

of April 18th, 1829), Roberts may be said, as senior mate, to have fought the 'Black Joke,' a tender on the African Station, with two guns and fifty-five men, when she captured the 'Almirante,' a Spanish slaver, mounting 14 guns, with a crew of 80 men and 466 slaves on board, for which Roberts, with the no less gallant Lieutenant who commanded the 'Black Joke,' received respectively their promotions: Lieutenant Henry Downes to the rank of Commander, and Roberts, who, I think, was slightly wounded, to that of Lieutenant. I have said no less gallant, because though Roberts actually fought the 'Black Joke,' Downes being confined to his cabin with gout, ordered himself to be swung upon deck in his cot to witness the action. The 'Black Joke,' a captured slaver herself, was taken into the service and renamed the 'Fair Rosamond,' as a jocular compliment to Mrs. Croker, wife of the Secretary of the Admiralty."—C. A. WHITE.

There is another interesting account of this action, viz., the Spanish brig "Almirante" was captured by H.M. brig "Black Joke" in the Bight of Benin, 1st February, 1829, after a close action of one hour and twenty minutes. Owing to the dead calm the "Black Joke" could not get alongside the slaver, but sent her pinnace, under the command of the midshipman, R. Roberts, who boarded, and, after a sharp fight, took the slaver. The crew of the pinnace had one man killed and four wounded, including Midshipman Roberts, who was afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant at a very early age at that time. Force of "Black Joke"—One long 18-pounder, 1 carronade 12 lbs., 57 officers and crew (5 killed, 16 wounded). Force of "Almirante"—Ten 18-pounders, 4 9-pounders, 105 officers and crew (26 killed, 17 wounded). Result of action—467 slaves released.

Since the foregoing was written, the King has been graciously pleased to accept from Messrs. Mason, Ltd., of Birmingham, the Souvenir referred to, and, through Lord Knollys, His Majesty has sent a letter of thanks.

Messrs. Mason also sent Souvenirs to a number of prominent gentlemen. Mr. Chamberlain, in acknowledging one, says, "It will always have interest both for Mrs. Chamberlain and myself." The Hon. Whitelaw Ried, the American Ambassador, promises to send the Souvenir to the President of the United States for his acceptance.

Lord Charles Beresford says, in the course of a letter, that "The history of the British Navy is bound up with the age of steam, and I am delighted to receive so handsome a present from yourself and your firm."

Letters of thanks were also received from the First Lord of the Admiralty, from Sir John Fisher, Sir Andrew Noble, Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Sir C. Purcell-Taylor, Bart., and from Sir John Shepherd, manager of the Citizens' Insurance Co. of Missouri, who says he will present the valuable relic to the "Field Museum," Chicago—one of the largest and most modern museums in the world.



DENIS HURLY, WHO SETTLED IN CO. KERRY IN 1700, AND HIS
WIFE ANNE BLENNERHASSETT (*see p. 115*).

(*From Miniatures lent by John C. D. Hurly, Esq., of Fenit House
Co. Kerry.*)

[The Uniform believed to be that of the old Kerry Regiment.]

Some Account of the Family of O'Hurly.

(Continued from page 123.)

IN the old church at Emly was, until it was taken down after the disestablishment of the State Church, a beautiful tomb of the O'Hurlys. It contained on a stone, four feet by two feet three inches, upon a border little raised, about one and a half inches, the following inscription :—

Perillustris Domnus ; D. Mauritius Hurlæus Armiger Movmetu.
 Hoc sibi suisq. charissimis. conjugibus. Gramæ Hoganæ, et
 Graciæ Thorentonæ, totiq. postentati. posuit, elaborarig. fect.
 Hic jacet hospitis columen, pietatis asijlum, Ano Di. 1632
 Ingenio clarus, clarus, et eloquio
 Laus patriæ litum suppsor, pacis amator
 Regula institiæ, religionis ebur
 Hostibus Hurlæus, fuit hostis amicus amicis,
 Mauritius moderans tempora temporibus.
 Fax fidee fulcrum miserorum gemma virorum.
 Stemmatis antiqui, gloria magna sue,
 Huic decus, huic probitas, sors corporis integra Mille
 Naturæ dotes, unicus omne capit.
 Vixisti mundo, vives in soecula, vivis.
 Fortuna fælix prole pereximia.
 Ergo vive Deo vivo, cui vivere vita est ;
 Sic tibi, dante Deo, vita perennis, erit.

Maurice Hurly was Bishop of Emly 1630-49.

"To travellers on the Great Southern and Western Railway, the grassy hill of Knocklong, crowned by its castle ruins, forms a conspicuous object, lying immediately south of the Knocklong station. This hill was, many ages ago, the scene of a warlike gathering, the memory of which is still preserved in the name.

"In the middle of the third century, Cormac mac Art, monarch of Ireland, undertook an expedition against Fiacha Muilleathan (Mullahan), king of Munster, to reduce him to submission, and lay the province under additional tribute; and his army marched from Tara unopposed, till they pitched their tents on this hill, which was up to that time called Druim-damhghaire (davery), the hill of the oxen. The Munster king marched to oppose him, and encamped on the slope of the opposite hill, then called Slieve Claire, but now Slieveeagh (grey mountain), lying south of Knocklong, and north-east of Kilfinane.

"After a protracted struggle, and many combats in the intervening plain, Cormac, defeated and baffled, was forced to retreat without effecting his object. He was pursued, with great loss, as far as Ossory,

and obliged by Fiacha to give security that he would repair the injury done to Munster by this expedition. And from this event the hill of Knocklong received its name, which is in Irish Cnoc-luinge, the hill of the encampment."

These are the bare historical facts. In the Book of Lecan there is a full narrative of the invasion and repulse; and it forms the subject of a historical tale called the Forbais or Siege of Druim damhghaire, a copy of which is found in the Book of Lismore. Like all historical romances it is embellished by exaggerations and by the introduction of fabulous circumstances, and the druids of both armies are made to play a conspicuous part in the whole transaction by the exercise of their magical powers."—Dr. Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*.

PEDIGREE OF THE HURLYS OF KNOCKLONG.

(Continued from p. 116.)

Robert Conway Hurly, first son of John Hurly and Mary Conway, was unmarried, and was the writer of this book, he was a clergyman of the Established Church, and was Vicar-General of the Diocese of Ardferf and Aghadoe.

John Hurly, second son, of Bridge House, Tralee, married Anna Maria Teresa Hill, only daughter of Colonel Hugh Hill, of Mount Hill, County Armagh, by Eliza, daughter of Richard Kirwin, of Creg Castle, Co. Galway, and Anna Blake, daughter of Sir Thomas Blake, Bart., and has issue—Robert Conway, Hugh Richard Kirwin, and John, and four daughters—Eliza, Maria Teresa, Alice, and Letitia.

Robert Conway Hurly, of Glenduffe, Co. Kerry, first son of John Hurly and Anna Hill, b. 2 June, 1815; married, first, 27 May, 1845, Dorcas, eldest dau. of Arthur Blennerhassett, of Ballyseedy, M.P. Co. Kerry, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, 1860, Annie, second dau. of William Comyns, of Witheridge, Co. Devon, by whom he had issue—1st, John Conway, now of Glenduffe, b. 1862; married, 1881, Maud Isabel, dau. of Rev. George William Grogan, M.A., and by her (who died 1892) had issue one son, Robert William Conway, b. 18th March, 1892. 2nd, Maurice Randall. 3rd, Francis Thomas Barnwell; and Roberta Mary Conway.

Hugh Richard Kirwin, second son of John and Anna Hill, was an officer in the army. He died unmarried.

John, of Fenit House, Fenit, Co. Kerry (third son of John Hurly and Anna Hill), m. 18th December, 1858, Elizabeth Augusta, widow of William Dundas Boyd, Lieut. Light Dragoons, and third daughter of Colquhoun Grant, Esq., of Kinchurdy, Morayshire. He died October, 1878, and left issue—

John Charles Denis Hurly, of Fenit, b. 1864; High Sheriff of the County Kerry 1888; and two daughters—Ellinor Mary, Augusta Hobart.

A SCHEDULE OF LANDS situated in the County of Limerick, which were forfeited by the Hurly family in the year 1641, extracted from the Book of Survey and Distribution of the County of Limerick.

Proprietor's Name in Anno 1641.	Denominations.	No. of Acres Unprofitable.	No. of Acres Profitable.	No. of Profitable Acres disposed of on the acts.	To Whom so Disposed.
John Hurly of Knocklong .. Same	RATHRONAN PARISH. Ballydudane and Lispeakane Tudard and Tadan Isle ..	.. ..	CONN 86 0 0 55 0 0	BAR ONY. 86 0 0 55 0 0	John Hurly Do.
John Hurly	CLYNAGH PARISH. Ballyegny .. ..	.. ..	204 0 0 ..	104 0 0 79 0 0 88 2 12	John Hurly Duke of York John Bourke ✓
Daniel McBryan, Connor McMortagh, Teig McBrien of Crosses and Sir Morris Hurly, Ir. Papt.	ULLA AND CUGGAN PARISHES. Both Crosses .. ..	.. ..	COUN 221 2 32 ..	BAR ONY. 44 0 0 7 0 0 177 2 13	Andrew Brandon Colln. Carey Dillon Duke of York—Hollow Blades
Donogh Ryan of Mortagh .. McBryan, Roger Ryan, Sir Morris Hurly and Connor and Thomas Ryan, J.P. ..	DOON PARISH. Goulagh per estimation 100 ar. Curraghanphoyle, ½ pld., ¼ unpl. Of the same cot. high mt. ..	213 1 0 .. 82 2 32 ..	636 3 0	636 3 0 .. 82 0 0	Earl Mount Alexder .. Earl of Thomond not seques- tered
Connor Reag O'Hea of Gurtuagard .. Murragh O'Hea McShane .. Shane O'Hea McThomas .. John O'Hea McMahon and .. Edmond O'Hea McRichard and .. Sir Morris Hurly, I.P. ..	Gurtanally, 1 pld. ar and good pa. Of the same red bog .. Curragh McClomynne, ½ pld., ¼ pt. unprofitable ar. and pa.	 205 0 0 18 3 30 ..	234 3 0 170 1 34 ..	61 1 0 173 0 0 .. 170 1 34 ..	Andrew Brandon Pious uses Sir Audley Melvin
Ryan, Sir Morris Hurly, Connor and Thomas Ryan, I.P.	KILTILLY PARISH Carreengeenanufe } Ar. and } and boggy Ballynagrenagh } pa. 25, 1, 24 Knockroe, ar. and co. mt. pa. of the same mofs. .. of the same same .. Cloghine, ar. and good pa. ..	 9 2 0 2 2 32 ..	186 2 0 .. 366 3 24 110 2 0	186 2 0 11 1 4 335 2 2 20 0 18 .. 110 2 0	Duke of Yorke, 152, James Danson Edmond Harrison Duke of York, James Danson Plus, qr. Duke of York, James Danson
Tirlagh McBryan of Ballynaclohy .. Sir Morris Hurly and William McBryan of Crosses Protestant lands in difference .. Sir Morris Hurly of Knocklong, Ir. Pap., and Any Heaky of The same The same The aforesaid Sir Morris Hurly and Murragh Oge McBryne, of Pallace, I.P. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..

Proprietor's Name in Anno 1641.	Denominations.	No. of Acres Unprofitable.	No. of Acres Profitable.	No. of Profitable Acres disposed of on the acts.	To Whom as Disposed.
GREEN AND BALLY	NACLOHY PARISH.	THE	IMPROVEMENTS.		
Sir Morris Hurly, I.P. ..	Gurtinore, pa. ..	..	14 2 16	..	Pious uses
Sir Morris Hurly, of Knocklong, I.P. ..	Killduff, ar. and co. and good pa. ..	..	210 1 0	210 1 0	Dublin College
The same ..	Of the same, ar. and bo. pa. ..	1 0 0	141 3 0	10 0 0	Edmond Harrison
		..	..	105 2 20	Gr.
The same ..	Of the same same ..	..	..	36 3 20	Edmond Harrison, called Bal-
Sir Morris Hurly aforesaid I.P., and	Part of Pallice, pld. ar. bo. and good pa. ..	..	132 2 16	132 2 16	[linlooby
Murragh Oge McBryne ..	" of the same ..	..	351 1 0	331 0 0	Edmond Harrison
The same ..	" of the same ..	..	30 1 0	30 1 0	Edmond Harrison
The same ..	Part of Carhuemenagh ..	..	2 1 16	2 1 16	
Sir Morris Hurly of Knocklong ..	Of the same, ar. and gd. pa. ..	..	187 1 8	187 1 8	Pious uses
Any Heeky of Carhuemenagh, Mahown	Part of Moymore, pld. ..	..	223 1 8	223 1 8	
O'Hea of Park, and Thos. O'Hea of Green, I.P.,	Of Moymore, ar. ..	..	91 0 0	81 0 0	Pious uses
Sir Morris Hurly, Murragh McBryne of	Of the same ..	..	..	10 0 0	Gr.
Pallice, Any Heeky of Carhuemenagh,	Of Moymore, ar. ..	..	..	..	
Mahown O'Hea of Park, and	Of the same ..	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	
Thos. O'Hea of Green I.P. ...	Of the same ..	29 2 32	..	..	Pious uses
The said Sir Morris Hurly	Knockaderk, ½ pld. gd. ar. and mt. pa. ..	..	233 2 32	233 2 32	
Unprofitable bog ..	Knockaderk ..	..	19 0 0	19 0 0	
Sir Morris Hurly, Teig McBryne of	THE IMPROVEMENTS.	POBLEBRIEN BARONY.			
Deek, William McBryne of Cross	Killinagh, ar. and sh. pa. ..	..	118 2 16	118 2 16	Sir Arthur Ingram, John
and Teig McBryne of Clynoe, I.P.	PARISH.	..	121 1 24	121 1 24	[Newenham
Lands in controversy between the Glebe and	Ballinmory, and shr. pa., ar. ..	..	..	..	
	Of the same, shrules ..	10 2 32	..	..	Richard Sweet
	PARISH.	COSHMAY BARONY.			
KILLINATTIN PARISH—	Ballinlee ..	..	145 0 0	145 0 0	Arthur Ormaby
Sir Morris Hurly of Killduff, I.P. ..	(No PARISH NAMED.)	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	Childley Coote
	CRICORIE	..	..	..	
Sir Morris Hurly, I.P. ..	DRUMIN	..	..	..	
The same ..		..	..	..	
Simon Hurly, Jr. Papt. ..		..	..	..	
Patrick Meagh, James Hewit and, ..		..	..	..	
Robert Hurly ..		..	..	..	

LIBERTIES OF KILMALLOCK.		41	2	32	41	2	32	Chidley Coote
Sir Morris Hurly, I.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidley Coote
John Burgotts, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidly Coote
Richard Cresh, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidly Coote
Sir Morris Hurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidly Coote
Randolph Hurly, Michael and Mathew Hurly, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidly Coote
John Fox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidly Coote
Sir Morris Hurly, John Meagh, Lucas Stritch, and Sir Morris Hurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chidly Coote
KILMALLOCK								
LIBERTIES.								
Sir Morris Hurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
John Fox, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
James Meagh, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Randolph Hurly, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Mathias Healy, Robert Blewit, Stephen Anster and John Meagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Pierce Creagh, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Pierce Creagh, George Meagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Fiz John Robert Blewit, Stephen and Randolph Hurly, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
The same	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Sir Thomas Hurly, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Stephen Anster and Sir Morris Hurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Sir Morris Hurly and Lucas Stritch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Pat Mead, Jn. Fox, Ralph. Hurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Sir Morris Hurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Sir Morris Hurly, Ir. Papt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Sir Morris Hurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Thomas Hoare and David Meagh fiz Dominick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
Sir Morris Hurly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
The same and James Lany Nicholas Haly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bishop of Limerick
BALINGARRY AND								
LARGHLE PARISH.								
Sir Morris Hurly of Knocklong, I.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	William and John Reeves
" the same	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Giles Powel
" the same	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Robert Oliver
" the same	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Giles Powel

Proprietor's Name in Anno 1641.	Denominations.	No. of Acres Unprofitable.	No. of Acres Profitable.	No. of Profitable Acres disposed of on the acts.	To Whom so Disposed.
Sir Morris Hurly and Gibbon Fitzgibbon	BALLANASEDANE PARISH.				
	 Rathgullane	5 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	William and John Reeves
Sir Morris Hurly, I.P.	DOWNE AND LONG PARISH.				
	 Knocklong	8 0 0	600 0 0	362 0 0 218 0 0 20 0 0	Edward Cooper Ambrose Jones Sir William Pettie
Randall Hurly of Knocklong the same	BALLINGADDY PARISH.				
	 Ballywoodane Graige .. ..	.. .. .. ..	173 0 0 10 0 0	173 0 0 10 0 0	Chidley Coote Chidley Coote
Randall Hurley of The same	ELPHIN PARISH.				
	 Gartycuonagh Rathnewrittagh .. ..	.. .. .. ..	262 0 0 164 0 0	183 0 0 153 0 0 90 0 0	Chidley Coote Chidley Coote Richard Grice
Sir Morris Hurly of Kilduff the same	BALLINLOGHY PARISH.				
	 Gartycaharry In ye same .. ..	.. .. .. ..	207 1 10 8 0 0	207 1 10	Oliver Ormsby
Sir Morris Hurly, aforesaid	KILTEELY PARISH.				
	 Carrigkittle .. ..	.. ..	319 2 22	319 2 22	Oliver Ormsby
Sir Morris Hurly, aforesaid The same	KILLFRUSH PARISH.				
	 Killfrush and Ballycarowny In the same .. ..	.. .. .. ..	858 1 4 90 0 0	520 1 39 100 0 0 186 0 0 50 0 0	John Bullingbrooke Thomas Nubury Sir William King Arthur Cooper

The foregoing pages, with the exception of the headings of the respective columns, which are taken, for the purpose of elucidation, from the Book of Survey and Distribution of the County of Tipperary, is a true copy taken from the Book of Survey and Distribution of the County of Limerick remaining of record in the office of His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer, this 13th day of July, 1832 two.

Examined, W.H.H. Taken from the entire book.

JOHN SMITH, *Vice-Treasurer.*

ABSTRACTS containing all the Lands that appear to have been forfeited by the Hurly family, in the year 1688, in the County of Galway, taken from the Book of Postings of Lands Forfeited in 1688, by Sir William Hurly, in the Baronies of Bellamoe, Killconnell, and Killquane, in the County of Galway.

Forfeitures undermentioned in the County of Galway, consisting of the Farms and Lands following, will be exposed to sale at Chichester House, Dublin, on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1703, by cant, to the best bidder.

Late Proprietor, and Nature of his Estate.	Denominations.	No. of Acres, Irish measure, whereof 5 make about 8 English.			Real Value Per Annum.	Net Value to be set up at.	Tenants' Names.	Estate or Interest Claimed or Allowed.
		A.	R.	P.				
Sir William Hurly, Fee Simple	1/4 BELLAMOE BAR.							
	In Corlack	25	0	0				
	In Killiracapp and Shanlevane ..	17	0	0				
	In Credufflane	73	0	0				
	In Gurnagh	92	0	0	25	0	200	0
	In Killiresaragh	66	0	0				
	In Killmorton	2	0	0				
	In Killcolinay	15	0	0				
	In Racromer	27	0	0				
	In Clonlughagh	19	0	0				
	In Coolatramihulter and Linagh ..							Allowed to Thomas Burke, No. 537, a legacy of £150, whereon there is due the principle and interest to the 5th of November, 1694, £204 4s. 3½d., on the whole estate.
	KILLCONNELL BARONY.							
	Doon alias Coolronagh and Coolagh	408	0	0				
Sir William Hurly, Fee Simple	In Mullaghlees, 2 quarters	48	0	0				
	In Larnaghan, 2 quarters	1	0	0				
	In Lisdannellan	26	0	0				
	In Garry	22	0	0				
	In Carrowsally	43	0	0	90	0	720	0
	Trust	122	0	0				
	Enclacktagher	190	0	0				
	A parcel of land adjoining to Clonbuggen ..	16	0	0				
	KILLYAN BARONY.							
	In Gurtngousane alias Balinvoher ..	23	0	0				
	In Shanballytine alias Carrowroe ..	5	0	0				
	In Lackarrowminterdurry	1	0	0				
	In Ballyglassy	18	0	0	6	0	48	0
	In Craganally	15	0	0				
	In Clowronan	3	0	0				
Sold to Sir Thos. Montgomery, 10th June, for £1100. Incumbrances in money, the rest in Debentures								
								Allowed to Bryan O'Bryan, and Dame Catherine his wife, No. 933, estate for her life, as jointure out of No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
								Lady Hurly's jointure

The above is a true copy taken from a book endorsed "Book of Postings on Sale of Forfeitures of 1688," remaining of record in the office of His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer, this 9th day of July, 1832.

(Folio 67.)

JOHN SMITH, *Vice-Treasurer.*

An Episode in the History of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork.

(From *Recollections of Aubrey De Vere*. London, 1897).



HE cry was "Repeal of the Union." The great democratic battle had begun. The low rumbling on the horizon became louder by degrees, and the interval between the flash and the sound became shorter. When, at the Clare election, a late surviving Irish chief, one of the largest of the Irish proprietors, and passionately loved by his tenants, saw them for the first time voting against him, and the other tenants follow their example, he declared in amazement that the country was "not fit for a gentleman to live in."

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new," was a warning more loudly proclaimed as the Repeal agitation went on. An election took place in the county of Limerick, and both sides prepared for the conflict. Nearly all the proprietors were banded together against Repeal and O'Connell, including the few who had advocated Catholic Emancipation. The candidate on the opposite side was a man of ancient family, excellent character, and not, I think, a Repealer, but it suited the Repeal game to support him, in order to separate the tenants from their landlords. Of these the most powerful by far was a certain nobleman, the Earl of Kingston, whose territories, 60,000 acres, with a rental of £46,000 per annum, extended through a large part of three counties, and included much of those Desmond lands, some 600,000 acres of which had been confiscated by Queen Elizabeth in a single day. He was also, I believe, descended in the female line from the "White Knight," to whom that title had been given, after a battle fought many centuries previously, by the then "White Knight's" father, the Earl of Desmond.

The despotic temper of the Earl of Kingston was no doubt increased by scenes which he had witnessed as a boy. When he was but fourteen, during a great social gathering at his father's residence, a profligate neighbour, one of the county gentry, though a married man, induced a daughter of the house to elope with him. The moment the crime was discovered, the Earl, accompanied by the boy, went in pursuit of the criminal. After several days' pursuit, the outraged father arrived, late in the night, at an inn which the fugitives had reached a few hours previously. He got out of his carriage, accompanied by his young son, and, with a pistol in each hand, mounted the stairs. A door was pointed out to him. It was locked; but the Earl kicked it open. A man rushed forward; the Earl fired two pistols, and the betrayer fell dead at his feet. The Earl was arraigned for this act before the Irish House of Lords, and made no defence. The peers walked processionally in their robes, and as each passed the throne, laid his hand on his breast and pronounced the verdict, "Not guilty, upon my honour." A few years later the boy witnessed another important event. He had become a young officer; the Irish rebellion of 1798 burst out, and with several other persons of importance he was suddenly captured, and detained as a hostage. Then



MITCHELSTOWN CASTLE.

fortune turned against the insurgents, in the first rage of disappointment a massacre ensued, and he had a narrow escape from death.

When the family estates had become his own, the Earl is said to have ruled with a sway almost as absolute as that of one of his forefathers, who, as was reported, transported several persons to America on his sole authority. The later Earl also was impatient of "the law's delays," and it was rumoured that if a tenant had, in his opinion, seriously misbehaved, he simply gave directions that his house should be pulled down about his ears. Notwithstanding, he was regarded as a "beneficent despot," and the handsome houses of his tenants, whose rents were never called exorbitant, excited the envy of all the neighbouring farmers. He built two churches in the neighbouring town—a Catholic one and a Protestant one—and near them stood a "hospital for decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen," supported by a charge on the estate of £1,200 per annum. He gave an immense amount of employment, and was honoured proportionately by the labouring class. He had been for a long time kept out of the family residence by the protracted life of his mother. On her death he sent at once for an architect. "Build me," he said, "a castle. I am no judge of architecture; but it must be larger than any other house in Ireland, and have an entrance tower to be named the 'White Knight's Tower!' No delay! It is time for me to enjoy." When the castle was half finished, a wealthy manufacturer built a huge chimney in the square of the town, which crouched beneath the hill on which the castle stood. The Earl sent him orders to pull it down, or depart—two invitations which the man of business declined. The Earl drove down into the town, and, as usual, a crowd collected about his carriage. He said: "I am come to wish you good-bye, boys. This place is but a small place, and there is not room in it for me and that man (pointing to the factory). He says the law is on his side, and I daresay it is. Consequently, I go to England to-morrow morning." During the night the lord of industry received a visit from uninvited guests; the next morning no smoke went over the towers and the woods, and on the third day he had taken his departure. The great castle was finished, and there was one great house-warming.

No gathering of the sort ever succeeded in those stately halls. What succeeded was the Limerick election. As that election drew near, a rumour grew up that the fidelity of the tenants was not to be relied on; but few believed it. A neighbour of ours, himself a nobleman of large landed possessions, went to the new castle to consult with the Lord, who greeted him with the enquiry, "Is — in the field?" "No," was the answer; and the questioner resumed, "Then I set up my old friend M—," naming a popular country gentleman worth £10,000 per annum, who had lately built a house suitable to that income, on visiting which his friend at the castle commented on it thus: "The house is pretty; but what is the use of it? It is too large to hang at your watch-chain, and too small to live in." When the two peers had discussed the political symptoms of the day, the Earl of Kingston, dashing his hand loudly on the table, exclaimed: "Sir, I will tell you the simple truth of the case. The Irish people are gone mad! My father returned fourteen members of Parliament (he meant the Irish Parliament), and it is with difficulty that I return eight!" The loyalty of the tenant-vote was next touched upon. "That matter is settled," the Earl replied. "I have sent orders that the whole

of my county of Limerick tenants shall ride into Limerick on the first day of the election, and be the first to vote. Once they have set the example the other fellows, of course, will follow it. I shall go into Limerick myself." He did so two days before the election, and each day he gave a banquet to the neighbouring gentlemen.

The Earl occupied the house of his friend, Lord Limerick, which, with the palace of the Protestant bishop, occupied one side of a court opening into a wide street. At the open window the Earl sat with the candidate he favoured. They were big and burly men both, and in high good humour, now quaffing a bottle of champagne, now leaning out and chaffing with the city mob, which cheered them to the echo, for it united the old Irish taste for chieftainship with the novel aspiration after democratic power. The rest of the room was filled with a fluctuating throng of country gentlemen, who brought in the latest news, and then amused themselves with the humours of the crowd. The appointed hour was sounded from the bells of St. Mary's Cathedral as merrily as on that morning when Sarsfield crossed the Shannon and burst the Dutch cannon. In mile-long cavalcade the Kingston tenantry rode down Limerick's chief street; another and larger crowd cheered them and their fine horses, and doubtless that acclaim sent an exhilaration into their heads as potent as the fumes of champagne could have created there. After an hour or two a dulness began to spread over that gay apartment, and many talked in whispers. The Earl soon perceived that all was not right, and its usual sternness returned to his strong face. "You are hiding something from me," he exclaimed; "something has gone wrong; what has happened?" After a pause a gentleman moved forward and replied, "My Lord, what has gone wrong is this: the Kingston tenantry have voted." "What of that?" "My Lord, they have voted with the enemy to a man. The other tenants are following their example. The election is lost."

I record these things as they were described to me by those who witnessed them. The Earl travelled back to his castle all night; at early dawn he reached it; but it is doubtful whether the White Knight's Tower, as he drove beneath it, smiled upon a defeated chief. During the whole of that day he sat alone, speaking to none, and seen by none. Late the second night the bell of his bedroom rang without intermission, and a short time afterwards mounted couriers were scouring all parts of his estates, commanding the attendance at a certain specified hour of all the tenantry in occupation of its 60,000 acres. When the appointed hour arrived he sat enthroned on the dais, at one end of a gallery a hundred feet long; his official persons were ranged near him in a line at each side. What he intended to say to his tenants has often been guessed at, but will never be known. The tenants thronged in at the lower end of the gallery, advancing nearer each moment, as their numbers increased, to where the Earl sat. His eye was fixed upon them with that look for which it was famed, but he spoke no word. Suddenly its expression changed; he leaped from his seat, raised his arms on high, and exclaimed: "They are come to tear me in pieces; they are come to tear me in pieces!" The next night but one he was in a madhouse. There he continued to live for many years, faithfully attended by a devoted wife; but he is said never to have had a lucid interval.

[The accompanying illustration is taken from an engraving of the castle, after a drawing by J. P. Neale, which was published in 1825.—J.B.]



SPEAR HEAD AND SOCKETED LOOPED CELT
FROM SCHULL.



CASTLE HYDE SEPULCHRAL URN.

Spear Head and Socketed Looped Celt from Schull.



THE two bronze objects here illustrated were found some years ago at Ballydevlin, Schull, Co. Cork, on the property of the Very Rev. Lionel Fleming, D.D., Dean of Cloyne, to whose son, the Rev. L. R. Fleming, we are indebted for their loan. The circumstances under which they were discovered—save that they were found together—have not been noted, and are now forgotten, but coming from the western part of the County Cork they are an interesting addition to the many relics of antiquity that from time to time have been found there. The dagger, which is slightly imperfect at the socket, shews the orifice at the side through which the rivet that secured it to the handle was fixed. Socketed weapons of this kind are comparatively rare. The length of the socket is 2 inches, and that of the blade, which is strengthened by a raised mid-rib, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, thus making the total length from point of blade to base of socket $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

With it was found the looped, socketed bronze celt, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the cutting edge. Celts of this variety are not uncommon, they vary much in size and outline, and although many examples are preserved in public museums and private collections, no two appear to have been cast from the same mould. That they were made in the country there can be no doubt, as the stone moulds are occasionally met with; but were this not so, we have still ample evidence in finds that have been recorded from time to time of broken-up bronze, the stock-in-trade of old-time brass founders and metal workers, who by re-casting and finishing worked them again into perfect tools and weapons.

R. D.

Discovery of a Sepulchral Urn at Castle Hyde.

BY ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.



WHILE some farm labourers in the employment of Wm. Wrixon-Becher, Esq., were, during the past month, engaged in ploughing on the demesne lands of Castle Hyde,⁽¹⁾ the ploughshare struck a large flagstone hidden beneath the surface, which they were about to remove by blasting, but fortunately succeeded in turning over with crowbars, and by so doing disclosed to view a most interesting pagan tomb, consisting of a cinerary urn of baked, hand-made clay, half filled with incinerated human bones and ashes, and with them a fossil encrinite. The urn was the central object of a dug-out oblong

(1) For a historical record of Castle Hyde by J. R. O'Flanagan, B.L., see vol. i. of this "Journal," 2nd Series, p. 200.

chamber, 3 feet by 2½ feet, that lay in its greatest length due north and south, and lined throughout with flat slate-like stones. The urn had no independent cover, except the great stone which completely protected it and its contents through the lapse of so many centuries. This beautiful and artistic example of pre-Christian fictile work is 5 inches high, circumference of circular base, 7 inches; circumference at the widest part, 1 foot 7 inches; and of the mouth, 1 foot 3 inches. It is decorated on the inside of the lip and all over its outer surface, except on the base, which is without ornament of any kind. The material of which it is composed is probably the tenacious clay of the adjoining ground, which is free from stones, and apparently well adapted for the purposes of the potter's art. Its appearance suggests the application of an outward coating of a fine paste, light brown in colour, soft to the touch, but in substance of a close durable texture.⁽²⁾ The Rev. James Graves, in a record of the Pagan Cemetery at Ballon Hill, County Carlow, illustrates his subject by drawings of twelve cinerary urns, one of which, No. 9, bears in its decoration a resemblance to this, where we find the same zig-zag, the inscribed mouth, and the well-marked central rib, but in this (see illustration) there are four strongly-marked rudimentary handles. Similar projections, varying in form and number, are occasionally met with; two such are in the writer's collection, but less wide and more prominent, while those under notice are of unusual length and more fully defined than in any Irish example on record. The prevailing feature in the device on this urn is a basketwork pattern, relieved by a circular band of chevrons, and the projecting handles. When the urn was removed it was found to have been accidentally broken on one side by the finders, it was then, with its contents and broken parts, carefully placed in the entrance hall at Castle Hyde, where Mrs. Becher is intent on its restoration. The workmen having taken up the lining stones of the cist, laid them on the surface, and left the place until the day following, when, on the invitation of Mr. Wrixon-Becher, it was visited by Colonel J. Grove White and the writer, who with Mr. and Mrs. Becher instituted a search in the surrounding earth and in that below the cist, all of which was carefully screened and examined, but with the barren results that only a few small calcined stones and a fossil bivalve from the carboniferous limestone of the district were found.

Upon the under surface of the covering roofing-stone are apparently a number of artificially-formed cup-shaped marks, which, in grouping and design, closely resemble those that are so often found on rude stone monuments, but on closer examination it was evident they were formed by natural causes, and at some remote time were subject to the action of water, which gradually eat away the softer parts and left some of the cup edgings sharp and well defined, while others were worn and smooth.⁽³⁾ The late Dr. Frazer has described a cinerary urn that was found under much the same conditions at Old Court, Co. Wexford,

(2) "Kilkenny Journal," vol. ii., 1852-3, p. 295.

(3) "Journal R.S.A.I.," 1895, pp. 64-71.

where one side of the covering-stone had the appearance of having been pitted and cupped in a similar manner, which he attributed to the action of sea urchins—*Echinus Lividus*. But the following letter from Mr. Joseph Wright, F.G.S., of Cork, now of Belfast, a well-known authority, while not disputing Dr. Frazer's theory, gives another reason for the occurrence of the rock marks on the Castle Hyde interment:—"Fermoy is situated with the carboniferous limestone north of it, and the old red sandstone and carboniferous slate at its southern side, thus reversing the position which they occupy at Cork, the slate has not unfrequently bands of hard stone in it known as Coomhola grits. It is probable that the covering-stone with perforations is either of this grit or the old red sandstone. I think it not improbable that the perforations were formed naturally by water gathered round clumps of moss or other plants growing on the stone. I feel satisfied that this is the true explanation of similar perforations often met with in limestone by the margin of our fresh-water loughs. Last autumn, when spending my holidays at Dunfanaghy, North Donegal, my attention was drawn by one of our party to perforations in the primary limestone on the shore of Lough Lissiah. This autumn, when again in the place, I was confirmed in my opinion that the above explanations would best account for this formation. I saw mosses growing in some of the perforations, and lichens in some of the smaller ones, and we know that the roots of plants emit carbonic acid. I may add that I have seen sandstone with very similar perforations, and I have little doubt but that they were formed in a very similar manner."

Why I have entered so fully into this, is the prevalence of cup-marked stones in connection not only with cremation, but with later interments; and, again, when no evidence of sepulture has been found. There can be no doubt that the covering-stones used in this interment and in that noted by Dr. Frazer were selected because of the natural cup marks upon them, which conveyed some religious significance and symbolic meaning that may have been connected with the pre-Christian worship of the Heavenly bodies. I have found similar markings carved by hand upon the live rock in West Carbery, Fermanagh, Derry, and Antrim, and nearer home on Mr. Ferguson's land at Belvidere.⁽⁴⁾ But everywhere facing the East, where the first rays of the rising sun would have fallen upon them.

The site chosen for this interment is upon one of the most lovely and picturesque bends of the Blackwater, on its northern bank, and adjoining the mail coach road from Fermoy to Mallow. No traces of other burials were come upon, and no weapons, ornaments, or implements were discovered, although it is highly probable that some such may yet be found in the future tillage of the field now that the men on the estate have had their attention called to it. It is fortunate that the urn has fallen into the appreciative hands of the owner of Castle Hyde, who has placed it in the National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin.

(4) Vide this "Journal," vol. iii., 1897, p. 189.

Lady Fanshawe's Escape from Cork in 1649.

BY COURTENAY MOORE, CANON, M.A., COUNCIL MEMBER.



THE following passages dealing with Lady Fanshawe's stay in Cork in 1649 are taken from *Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart., Ambassador from Charles II. to the Courts of Portugal and Madrid, written by herself.* This memoir appears to be a reprint (with the addition of an introduction and notes) of the first edition published in 1830. It was written by

Lady Fanshawe at the close of her life for the benefit of her only son, who reached manhood, out of a family of fourteen children. She was the daughter of Sir John Harrison, of Balls, in the County of Hertford, and was born in London in 1625. Her husband, Sir Richard Fanshawe, was born at Ware Park, in the same shire, in 1608. In 1644 they were married, she being then in her twentieth year, and her husband being about thirty-six.

To come, however, to the part of the memoir dealing with the visit of the Fanshawe family to Cork. The reason of this visit was that Fanshawe was sent by Charles II., whom he had interviewed in Holland, into Ireland "for the purpose of receiving such monies as Prince Rupert could raise by the fleet he commanded of the King's; but a few months put an end to that design, though it had a very good aspect in the beginning, which made my husband send for me and the little family I had thither. We went by Bristol, very cheerfully, towards my north star, that only had the power to fix me; and because I had the good fortune, as I then thought it, to sell £300 a year to him that is now Judge Archer in Essex, for which he gave me £4,000, which at that time I thought a vast sum; but, be it more or less, it was spent in seven years' time in the King's service, and to this hour I repent it not, thank God. £500 I carried to my husband, and the rest I left in my father's agent's hands to be returned as we needed it."

"I landed at Youghal, in Munster, as my husband directed me, in hopes to meet me there; but I had the discomfort of a very hazardous voyage, and the absence of your father, he then being upon business at Cork. So soon as he heard I was landed he came to me, and with mutual joy we discussed those things that were proper to entertain us both; and thus for six months we lived so much to our satisfaction that we began to think of making our abode there during the war, for the country was fertile and all provisions cheap; and we were placed in Red Abbey, a house of Dean Boyle's in Cork, and my Lord of Ormond had a very good army, and the country seemingly quiet, and to complete our content all persons were very civil to us, especially Dean Boyle, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Archbishop of Dublin, and his family, and the Lord Inchiquin, whose daughter, Elkenna, I christened."

It seems curious that Lady Fanshawe here uses the title of Dean, thus



REMAINS OF THE RED ABBEY, CORK.
Founded 1470, for Austin Friars

"Dean Boyle," when she adds that he was Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Archbishop of Dublin. There is an obscurity in the construction of the sentence, and perhaps the author did not mean to imply this. The only light I can throw on it myself is this—the sees of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross were vacant during the Commonwealth, but there was a Michael Boyle, Dean of Cloyne in those days, who is probably the person here referred to. His father was Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam. Michael, the Dean, was consecrated Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross in 1663, and afterwards translated to the Archbishopric of Dublin, and, finally, to the Irish Primacy. She probably means that Dean Boyle had become Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Archbishop of Dublin at the time she was writing her book. To return, however, to the Memoir: ⁽¹⁾

"But what earthly comfort is exempt from change? for here I heard of the death of my second son, Henry, and within a few months of the landing of Cromwell, who so hotly marched over Ireland, that the fleet with Prince Rupert was forced to set sail, and within a small time after he lost all his riches, which was thought to be worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, in one of his best ships, commanded by his brother Maurice, who, with many a brave man, sank and were all lost in a storm at sea."

"We remained some time behind in Ireland, until my husband could receive his Majesty's commands how to dispose of himself. During this time I had, by the fall of a stumbling horse, being with child, broke my left wrist, which, because it was ill-set, put me to great and long pain, and I was in my bed when Cork revolted. By chance that day my husband had gone on business to Kinsale: it was in the beginning of November, 1650."

It is strange that Lady Fanshawe has made a mistake of a year here, the correct and exact date was November, 1649. To resume the quotation from the Memoir:

"At midnight I heard the great guns go off, and thereupon I called up my family to rise, which I did as well as I could in that condition. Hearing lamentable shrieks of men, women and children, I asked at a window the cause; they told me they were all Irish, stripped and wounded, and turned out of the town, and that Colonel Jeffries with some others had possessed themselves of the town for Cromwell. Upon this I immediately wrote a letter to my husband, blessing God's providence that he was not there with me, persuading him to patience and hope that I should get safely out of the town, by God's assistance, and desired him to shift for himself for fear of a surprise, with promise that I would secure his papers."

"So soon as I had finished my letter I sent it by a faithful servant, who was let down the garden wall of Red Abbey, and sheltered by the darkness of the night he made his escape. I immediately packed up my husband's cabinet with all his writings and near £1,000 in gold and silver, and all other things both of clothes, linen, and household stuff that were portable and of value; and then, about three o'clock in the morning, by the light of a taper and in that pain I was in, I went into the market-place

(1) See further on in the Memoir Dean Boyle described as "Chaplain-General to the Army in Munster."

with only a man and maid, and passing through an unruly tumult with their swords in their hands, searched for their Commander, Jeffries, who, whilst he was loyal, had received many civilities from your father. I told him it was necessary that upon that change I should remove, and I desired his pass that would be obeyed, or else I must remain there. I hoped he would not deny me that kindness. He instantly wrote me a pass both for myself, family and goods, and said he would never forget the respect he owed your father. With this I came through thousands of naked swords to Red Abbey, and hired the next neighbour's cart which carried all that I could remove; and myself, sister, and little girl Nan, with three maids and two men, set forth at five o'clock in November, having but two horses among us all, which we rid on by turns. In this sad condition I left Red Abbey with as many goods as were worth £100 which could not be removed, and so were plundered. We went ten miles to Kinsale in perpetual fear of being fetched back again; but by little and little, I thank God, we got safe to the garrison, where I found your father the most disconsolate man in the world for fear of his family, which he had no possibility to assist; but his joys exceeded to see me and darling daughter and to hear the wonderful escape we, through the assistance of God, had made."

"But when the rebels went to give an account to Cromwell of their meritorious act, he immediately asked them where Mr. Fanshawe was. They replied he was that day gone to Kinsale. Then he demanded where his papers and his family were? at which they all stared at one another but made no reply. Their General said it was as much worth to have seized his papers as the town, for I did make account to have known by them what these parts of the country were worth."

The Colonel Jeffries mentioned by Lady Fanshawe in her Memoir was ancestor of the Jeffry family of Blarney. His son, Sir James Jeffry, in 1701, purchased this portion of the forfeited estate of the Earl of Clancarty.

The Red Abbey above referred to was originally the Augustinian Friary founded by Patrick de Courcy, Baron of Kinsale, in 1420. The tower, 64 feet high, and the walls of the church are still standing. At the suppression of the religious houses this priory with its belongings was granted to Cormac MacCarthy, son of Teigue Lord Muskerry. In Lady Fanshawe's time the Red Abbey appears to have practically become the Cork town house of Dean Boyle, a relative of the first Lord Cork, who was then Chaplain-General of the Munster army.

A few days after her escape to Kinsale, Lady Fanshawe says her husband received the King's order to go to Spain. En route to the Continent they had to travel to Galway to take ship there. At the beginning of their journey they stayed for two nights at Macroom Castle with Lord Clancarty, and were presented on their departure with a great Irish greyhound by Lady Clancarty. Hence they proceeded to Limerick city, and while in this neighbourhood they were entertained by Lord Inchiquin and also by Lady Honor O'Brien, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Thomond, in whose house they saw by night an appalling apparition, which always manifested itself when a death occurred in the family. In due time they arrived at Galway, where they were received by the owner of the house in which they lodged in the following terms:—"You are

welcome to this disconsolate city where you now see the streets grown over with grass, once the finest little city in the world."

They sailed from Galway early in February in a great ship of Amsterdam bound for Malaga in Spain, at which port they arrived in the beginning of March.

The rest of the Memoir being chiefly concerned with the doings and experiences of the Fanshawe family in Spain and Portugal, does not call for further notice in this *Journal*.

Distinguished Corkmen.

GENERAL STEPHEN MOYLAN.

GENERAL STEPHEN MOYLAN, one of the heroes of the American Revolution, was the very beau ideal of a cavalry officer, of splendid presence, dashing courage, rapidity of plan and execution, he was conspicuous in the army of the Revolution, in which he rose to be Brigadier-General.

He was a native of Cork; and came to America with his two brothers, Jasper and John, before the Revolution began. Another brother, Francis, remained in Ireland, studied for the priesthood, became Catholic Bishop of Kerry about 1775, and in 1786 was translated to the see of Cork, where he died in 1815.

Stephen Moylan was a successful merchant in Philadelphia when England's action towards her Colonies made resistance necessary. When the first guns were fired at Lexington he left his counting-house to enlist in a regiment that hastened to the American camp before Boston. His business experience led to his assignment to the Commissariat Department; but Moylan had not come to manage army supplies; and he chafed at being kept from active duty in the field.

His fine military figure and bearing caught the eye of General Washington, who, in March, 1776, placed him on the staff, and made him Colonel, by brevet, June 5th, 1776. After a time he was made Quartermaster-General, but this was not to his taste. He went back to Pennsylvania, and raised the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Light Dragoons, of which he was commissioned Colonel, January 8th, 1777. This regiment did good service in the field; and in operations, conducted by Mad Anthony Wayne, made its mark. It underwent the horrors of Valley Forge. It served to the end of the war; and Moylan's men left their record on battlefields from Connecticut to Carolina. Before its termination he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

On the close of the war he resumed business in Philadelphia, attempting to build up a fortune sadly shattered by his absence at the call of his adopted country. He was in the decline of life when this patriotic and able man was made United States Commissioner of Loans.

He was one of those also who organised and was first President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Philadelphia, in which city this illustrious Corkman died, April 11th, 1811.

DANIEL CALLAGHAN, M.P.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1849, chronicles the death on the previous 29th of September, at his residence, Lotabeg, near Cork, aged 63, of Daniel Callaghan, Esq., M.P. for that city. He was the second son of Daniel Callaghan, one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Cork; and was first returned to Parliament in 1829 by a combination of men of all parties. He supported the Reform Bill, and also became a Repealer; and despite opposition from various quarters continued for twenty years the representative of his native city. Mr. Callaghan had great knowledge of business; and was intimately conversant with the state of Ireland. He had acquired a large property from the provision trade. At one time it was the wish of some of the leading members of the Whig Party to have made him Vice-President of the Board of Trade; but Lord Melbourne objected on account of his having been a pledged Repealer. At a subsequent period, when that objection could not have been pressed against him, Mr. Callaghan had become indifferent to office. He died of cholera, but his health had for some months previous been declining.

SAMUEL SKILLEN, ARTIST.

So little is now known of this comparatively recent Cork artist, that the following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1847, deserves to be recorded here. Died, January 27th, 1846, at Cork, Mr. Samuel Skillen, painter. He became a student in London about three years before his death; and has since visited Portugal, Spain, Malta, and Italy, from whence he wrote some lively letters, which were published in the *Literary Gazette*.

JOHN AUGUSTUS SHEA.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1845, records the death of John Augustus Shea, at New York, in his forty-fifth year, on the 16th of August, 1845. Mr. Shea was a native of Cork, and there commenced his career in the counting-house of Messrs. Beamish & Crawford. During the few years of his employment in this establishment he devoted his brief moments of disengagement from business to an assiduous cultivation of those literary and poetical talents which he had evinced at an early age; and many and varied effusions from his productive pen were communicated to the Cork newspapers. He subsequently made a collection of these fugitives, which with his larger and more ambitious oriental romance, "Rudekki," he published by subscription in Cork city in 1826. This work secured him the approbation of many, but the patronage, as he speedily discovered, of few indeed. In 1830 he determined to seek in the New World a wider field for the exercise of his abilities. His love of fatherland, however, never ceased; visions of his own far-distant land haunted him in all his peregrinations; and his poetical productions continued to testify the fervour of his attachment to the Green Isle he was fated never more to see. In 1843, he published at New York another volume of poetry, entitled *Clontarf, an Historical Romance*, treating of a subject referred to with particular pride by Irishmen—the defeat of the Danish invader, the ruthless devastation of Ireland for ages, and the

liberation of the land from bondage—only a few copies of which reached this side of the Atlantic. At one of the monster meetings of 1843, O'Connell received, nearly at the same moment, from the hands, we believe, of Hogan, the early friend of John Augustus Shea, at once the Repeal Cup, figured from the "Asion," or closed crown of the ancient Kings of Ireland, and Shea's *Clontarf*, amidst the plaudits of countless thousands. Poor Shea did not long survive this production; but ere yet his career had ended, he lost his wife, within a few months of its publication, after nearly twenty years of companionship, leaving to him the sole charge of a rather numerous family. He married again, a short time previous to his decease, his second wife being, like the first, a native of Cork.

DR. P. SHARKEY.

THE death lately at Berehaven of Doctor P. Sharkey, senior physician to the Cork General Dispensary, is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1840. In his collegiate career Dr. Sharkey was distinguished amongst the first, if not the best, of the Greek scholars of his day; and he won a prize for a Greek poem on a subject proposed to all the British universities by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan on the occasion of founding a college in India. He was also the author of a Latin poem on the death of Dr. Young, for which he was awarded a silver medal by the Historical Society; and he was the successful competitor for more than one of the Royal Irish Academy's Prizes.

LUKE H. BOLSTER, BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER.

DIED March 17th, 1840, at Cork, Mr. Luke H. Bolster, bookseller. He was persevering and industrious, no less than five or six books of considerable interest, by different authors, having during the last twelve months been the result of his unwearied exertions. His body was interred in St. Michael's, Blackrock; and the Rev. Mr. St. George, Rector of St. Paul's, delivered an affecting address on the occasion.—*Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1840.

WILLIAM WEST, BOOKSELLER AND AUTHOR.

WILLIAM WEST, the author of *Recollections of a Bookseller*, a work published at Cork, is the only one of his craft connected with that city of whom anything like a biography exists in book-form. This book of "Recollections" was completed by him on his sixtieth birthday, October 23rd, 1830, when he was still a bookseller at Cork, with a large family of children and grandchildren. A native of Whaddon, in Croydon parish, Surrey, he was bound apprentice to Mr. Thomas Evans, a wholesale bookseller in Paternoster Row, of whose business he became manager. When he first settled as a bookseller at Cork does not appear, but he was there in 1808, when he published *A Picturesque Description of Cork and its Environs*, a 12mo. volume; and he remained in Ireland about thirty years. In 1830, he published, at Birmingham, his most important work, *The History, Topography, and Directory of Warwickshire*, which occasioned him a pedestrian tour of 7,000 miles. In the same year he compiled the

letterpress of *Picturesque Views and Descriptions of Cities, Towns, Castles, etc., in Staffordshire and Shropshire*. In 1837, Mr. West had returned to England, when a new edition of his "Recollections" appeared, "London, printed by and for the Author." In 1839, he became Editor of the *Aldine Magazine of Biography, Bibliography, Criticism of the Fine Arts; or Annals of Authors, Artists, Books and Booksellers*, which began December 1, 1838, and ended in June, 1839.

On his return to London he did not, we believe, enter into business, but was employed by the booksellers either as an assistant or in literary work. His son, Mr. Samuel West, was a portrait painter of considerable ability; his second grandson was an engraver on wood, and his eldest grandson an artist in zincography. Mr. West died in the Charter House on the 17th of November, 1854, in his 85th year.—*Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1855.

J. C.

Notes and Queries.

The Cost of Living in Mitchelstown seventy years ago.—Travers Family.—Barrys of Annagh.—James Freney, the Highwayman.—St. Nicholas Parish Church, Cork.—Loss of the Cork Steamer "Killarney" in 1838.—Spencer Pedigree.

The Cost of Living in Mitchelstown seventy years ago.—In *A Journey Throughout Ireland* in 1834, by Henry D. Inglis (London, 1835), vol. i., p. 147, the following interesting particulars are given, and are adduced here, not in support of tariff reform, as some politically minded reader may suppose, but to shew that a County Cork town possessed very substantial attractions in those old days.

"Mitchelstown is a very cheap place of residence; and in proof of this, I annex the following list of prices.

"Beef sells at from 3½d. to 4d. per lb. Mutton, at from 4d. to 5d. Lamb, in season, about 3d. Veal is rarely to be had, and is not of a good quality. Pork, about 2½d., but is sometimes as low as 1½d. per lb. Bacon pigs, average 20s. a cwt.

"Fish is scarce. A good cod may be bought for 2s. 6d. A haddock 6d. to 1s. The very best salmon may be bought at 5d. per lb., and trout at 1s. a dozen.

"Rabbits are sold at 8d. a couple. Turkeys, 3s. a couple; geese, 1s. 10d. a pair; ducks, 1s. a pair; fowls, 10d. to 1s. a pair.

"Bread of the first quality is 2d. per lb. Fresh butter, 9d. per lb. in summer; and 1s. or 1s. 1d. in winter. Milk is sold at 3½d. per four pints, all the year round. Vegetables are not supplied in great variety, or plenty, except potatoes, which average about 2½d. per stone.

"Coals are 26s. a ton; turf, 1s. 8d. a horse load.

"A mason will receive for his labour 2s. a day; a carpenter, 2s. 6d.; a slater, 2s.; but they cannot get constant employment.

"The rent of a good house, containing two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, good attics, a commodious basement story, with garden, coach house, and stables, rents at about 20l. per annum. Smaller, but respectable houses, may be had at 10l."

J. BUCKLEY.

[Landed Gentry. ")

ROSAMUND SPENCER, only child, living at —. . . BURNZ, Esq., who had a situation under Government, by some said in the Customs, London.

CHRISTOPHER SPENCER BURNZ, Esq., a Captain in the Army, died, *s.p.* ALICIA BURNZ, sole heiress of her brother, —. . . SHERLOCK, of near Ballyhoura, Co. Cork, an inferior person, ran off with her husband and was never forgiven by her relatives.

Mrs. SHERLOCK had issue, and her descendants still exist in the City of Cork, now 1848.

(1) 27th June, 1886, in the "Life of Spencer," prefixed to his poems, published in 1807. — "British Poets."

(2) Her name has since (1848) been ascertained to have been Elizabeth Boyle, presumably a kinswoman of the Earl of Cork.

Travers Family.—Has any member of the Society papers relating to the Travers, who settled in Ireland in Elizabeth's reign. John Travers, eldest son of Brian Travers, of Nateby, in Lancashire, married Sarah Spenser, sister of the Poet (see Spenser Pedigree on another page). His estates were St. Barry's, and Ballynamona, Co. Cork. His son,

Sir Robert Travers, Knt., m. Eliz. Boyle, d. of Archbishop of Tuam. He represented Clonakilty in the Irish Parliament in 1631.

Richard Travers, m. Eleanor Stowell, of Garrydoyle. He was high sheriff of county Cork in 1682.

John Travers, m. Miss Simpson, of Belvedere.

Entry in Chapter Book of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, 30 September, 1675. Grant by the Dean and Chapter to John Travers, esq., and Rowland Davys, clerk, of "one seate wherein the wives of them the sd John Travers and Rowland Davys usually sit, under the pulpitt in the choyre."

Robert Travers m. Elizabeth Newman of Newboro, widow of Meade Dunscombe.

John Travers, Alderman, m. Mehetabel Colthurst, of Dripsey Castle.

Sir Robert Travers, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.S.F.M., m. Harriet Letitia Belford, d. of Col. Belford, and in St. Fin Barre's Cathedral are monuments to Sir Robert and his wife; and also to his two sons, Capt. Robert William Travers and Capt. Eaton Joseph Travers. These were called the fighting Travers.

Barrys of Annagh.—Colonel Grove White, in the last issue of the *Journal*, referring to the Fitzjames Barrys of Annagh, Co. Cork, seems unaware of the fact that there was a branch of the Barry family also connected with Annagh, Co. Limerick.

He quotes Brighid na Senchas, who, in her MacAdam Pedigree, frequently mentions Annagh, Co. Limerick, as if she meant Annagh, Co. Cork. As she is generally so accurate and so particular in her identification of branches of the family, I would suggest that she was aware of this branch of the Barrys, who had settled in the County Limerick in the middle of the sixteenth century. Annagh, in the parish of Abington (Abbeyowney) Co. Limerick, contains about 1,000 acres with its sub-denominations, and was the patrimony of the Chiefs of the O'Ryan (O'Mulrians) of Owny. In the fiants of Elizabeth, quoted by Colonel Grove White, we find a pardon to Donal O'Mulrian, of Annagh, dated 6th May, 1573; pardon to Hugh O'Mulrian, 25th November, 1590; pardon to Shane and Donal MacWilliam O'Ryan, of Annagh, 6th May, 1601. Dermot O'Ryan, chief of his name, forfeited Annagh under the Cromwellian settlement. By an inquisition taken at St. Francis' Abbey, Limerick, A.D. 1623, it was found that Donal Barry, of Ballyguy, in the parish of Abington, died in 1612, leaving a widow and several children; that his eldest son, Donal, aged twenty-four years, at his father's death, succeeded to his estates in said parish. Donal Barry erected, in 1633, an elaborate monument for himself, his parents, and his posterity, in Abington church. This monument, described in vol. xxi. of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, adjoined another monument erected in 1632 to William O'Ryan, of Annagh, who is described

thereon "As the most noble Chief of his native County of Owney, as also of the ancient family of the Ryans the Head and Chief." This William was a son, or grandson, of Donal O'Ryan, of Annagh, who was chief of his name early in the reign of Elizabeth.

John Ryan, son of William, was joint owner with Donal Barry of the townlands of Ballyguy and Bohergar, parish of Abington, when these lands were confiscated in 1652; and David Barry, brother of Donal, was joint owner of Clonkeen, another estate of the O'Ryan, which was also confiscated.

As Donal is not a Christian name common to the Barry family, I assume that the name came from intermarriage with the O'Ryan of Annagh. I am anxious to trace this branch, and, if possible, to ascertain who the father of Donal Barry, who died in 1612, was, and the branch he belonged to in the County Cork. Donal number two describes himself on the Abington tomb as "the very noble, born of the ancient race of Barry." His coat of arms is *Three bars gemel gules with a crescent for difference*, which would prove that this Limerick branch claimed descent from the second son of the main stock.

The following is a translation of a certificate given to a Barry of Annagh, who served in the Irish Brigade after the siege of Limerick:—"We, a Captain of the Irish Regiment of Berwick, certify that the Sieur James Barry has served the King well and faithfully during the period of 21 years, in the Regiment of foot Dragoons of the late King of England, as he has served in this, during which time he always conducted himself like an honest man and a brave soldier, but being unable any longer to continue in the service on account of his advanced age and of his wounds, we recommend him for admission to the Royal Hotel of the Invalides. Given at the Camp of Spiers, this 15th of December, 1713.

EDGAR BARRY."

"Approved by our Colonel of the Regiment of Berwick.

TINMOUTH DE BERWICK."

There is then a certificate from the surgeon of the Hotel des Invalides, describing his wounds, and certifying that James Barry, of Annagh, Ireland, is a fit subject for admission into the Hospital.

I find a note of mine at foot, made some years ago, as follows:—"This James Barry was a descendant of Edmond Barry, whose daughter, Catherine, married William O'Brien, of Killanacurra, who died in September, 1640."

J. GRENE BARRY.

James Freney, the Highwayman.—One of a series of chap books, published by Warren, 21 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, 1861, contains an autobiography of the adventurous life of James Freney, which he dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Somerset Hamilton Butler, Earl of Carrick,⁽¹⁾ by whose interest and intercession he obtained the King's pardon when under sentence of death in Kilkenny jail. Freney was a robber of the chivalrous order, for he not only respected women, whom he was never known to insult, but on frequent occasions returned money to those whom he had robbed, on finding they were in humble circumstances and

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

badly off. For instance, on an occasion near Burnt-Church, County Kilkenny, where he had robbed ten travellers, on finding they were poor dealers he returned their money, and gave Hackett, his spy, instructions that in future he was only to report "gentlemen who made a good appearance and figure."

Like so many of his fellow-countrymen, he was possessed of a vein of humour, in which he was sometimes fond of indulging, and he tells of meeting a Quaker, whom he had stopped with the usual stand and deliver summons; and who at once responded by drawing from his pocket some gold and silver and a tailor's thimble, the emblem of his trade, all of which he returned, asking the tailor what ill luck had sent him in his way, as he would only rob a *man*.

Freney's first breach of the law was with one John Reddy, with whom was associated a band of robbers known as the "Kellymount Gang." They, having stopped a gentleman and demanded his purse, were remonstrated with, and told that this was no way to treat a gentleman upon a Sabbath day, and on the King's high road; then, after having further protested, he handed his purse of £50 to Freney, out of which he made him a "present" of £1 13s. 10d. to bear his further travelling expenses.

From highway robbery, Freney's next downward step was that of burglary, making with his accomplices night attacks upon the houses of the country gentlemen. The mode of operation observed in these visits was to light candles, blacken faces, surround the place, make all the noise possible so as to terrorise the inmates, smash the windows with a sledge, and so make an entrance, posting one of their number at the door, and picketting others round the house, to prevent any member of the household escaping, the spoil on these occasions mainly consisting of family plate, jewels, and moneys, which were distributed among his accomplices. Among the houses which he subjected to night attacks were those of Mrs. Joyce of Ennistearogue, Mr. Anderson of Dunbell, Mrs. Mountfort of Derryninch, Co. Kilkenny, which he robbed of plate and money value £200; Colonel Palliser, Co. Wexford, of plate value £300, a purse of 90 guineas, moidores, and a large glove containing 28 guineas, etc., etc.; and many others in Carlow, Waterford, and Tipperary. Freney, like Dick Turpin, was always well mounted, and rode a blood horse called "Beefsteaks." Seventy years ago the Freney blood was considered the best possible strain in the stable. In the pre-stud days they were grand, bold horses, with great go and fire, very sticky, and proud fencers; in fact, the blood brought all that was courageous and excellent in form and spirit into the horse.

The number and frequency of Freney's highway robberies were so numerous and daring, and covered such an extent of country, that the Government were obliged to take decisive action by offering rewards for his arrest, and by sending a body of military to break up his band and bring its members to justice. This action engendered distrust among them, as each feared his fellow would turn King's evidence to save his own neck, and all confidence was ended on their being hunted down and one by one arrested, tried, convicted, and executed.

This note on Freney, who, in the middle part of the eighteenth century, was the terror of a peaceable country, has been written to illus-

trate his favourite weapon, the blunderbuss, which is so often mentioned in his memoirs. This gun has recently been acquired by the writer. It is so heavy that it could only have been used with effect by a powerful man. The barrel is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the muzzle; the stock has a flint lock and is brass-mounted, and around the mouth it has deeply engraved on the barrel

"Happy is he that escapes me.
James Freany."

In the Earl of Carrick's intercession for Freney he was able to say that he never took away human life, but, on the contrary, was instrumental in saving it when it was often threatened by his accomplices. There is only one instance recorded where life was lost, and that was when the military surrounded a house where he had with his henchman, Bulger, taken refuge. To use his own words: "About nine o'clock I awoke Bulger, desiring him to get up and guard me whilst I slept, as I had guarded him all night; he said he would, and then I went to bed, charging him to watch close for fear we should be surprised. I put my blunderbuss and two cases of pistols under my head, and soon fell fast asleep. In two hours after the servant girl of the house, seeing an enemy coming into the yard, ran up to the room where we were, and said there were 100 men in the yard, on which Bulger immediately awoke me, and taking up my blunderbuss he fired a shot towards the door, which wounded Mr. Burgess, one of the sheriffs of Kilkenny, of which wound he died."

Freney says he wrote these memoirs hoping that the proceeds of their sale would enable him with his family to leave the old country, and earn their bread by honest employment in some foreign land. His attainment of this resolve would have amply rewarded Lord Carrick for the interest he had shown in him, and the personal sacrifices he had made on his behalf, but his memoirs end here, and afford us no information of his after life.

ROBERT DAY.

St. Nicholas Parish Church, Cork.—*The Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1848, contains a short review of an *Ecclesiastical Sketch of the Parish of St. Nicholas, Cork*, square 12mo., 24 pp., compiled by the rector, the Rev. John Woodroffe. This sketch (which most likely was Cork-printed) was accompanied by the form of prayer observed on laying the foundation stone of the new church on the 11th of November, 1847. In preparing the foundation portions of three previous structures were discovered, the last of which was built no longer back than 1720, but had fallen into great decay partly through a violent storm which occurred in the year 1728. The new church of 1847, which was designed by Mr. Joseph Willan, architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, in the style of the thirteenth century, was to cost £8,000, of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed £5,000, the remainder being raised by public subscription.

Loss of the Cork Steamer, "Killarney" in 1838.—The following account of this calamitous occurrence, which involved the loss of the "Killarney" steamer and no fewer than twenty-nine lives, is copied from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1838.

The "Killarney" left Cork for Bristol on Friday, January 19th, 1838, but the weather being very tempestuous she only made Poor Head, and was obliged to return to the Harbour. At eight o'clock that evening she put off again, and stood for Ballycotton, the wind increasing every moment to a gale, and the vessel going very slowly. This continued till midnight, the vessel rolling dreadfully, and her cargo of pigs bearing her down to leeward, and every wave that struck her causing her to dip so deeply that she shipped several seas. A great quantity of water poured down the forehold, the hatches being left open, as there were about 300 pigs below. There were about 350 pigs on deck; and in order to lighten the vessel the Captain directed all hands to exert themselves to throw them overboard. Exert themselves they did, but, in the language of one on board, "the pigs clung to the vessel as if they were determined to be her destruction." Up to four o'clock on Saturday morning they managed by means of the air or engine pumps to work the hold tolerably clear of the water that was shipped; but at that hour coal got into the pumps and choked them. The water then rose rapidly, the fires were extinguished and the engines no longer worked. After several hours' incessant labour in trying to empty the holds with buckets the crew succeeded so far as to get up a little steam again on Saturday at twelve o'clock; but it was to little purpose. A thick fog enveloped them; and on its clearing off about three o'clock they found themselves rapidly drifting on the rocky coast (at the west side of the Harbour). The vessel struck, between four and five o'clock, on a rock under The Rennies, about two miles from Roberts' Cove. About twenty-five persons effected a landing many failing in the attempt. Of those who succeeded several afterwards fell off from exhaustion; and the survivors suffered the greatest hardships, having to remain exposed to the storm two tedious days and nights, during which their sole sustenance was a little salt water and some scraps of seaweed. So near were they to the land that the rock on which they clung could not be seen without stooping over the adjoining cliff; yet all attempts to relieve them on Sunday failed; and it was not till Monday morning that, by passing a rope over the rock from two sides of the bay, that persons on shore at length let down a cot for their relief. The number rescued from the rock was fourteen, one of whom, the carpenter, died soon afterwards. Two others were lost from the breaking of the rope, and one, a sailor, was drowned in trying to swim ashore.

A *Narrative of the Wreck of the Steamer "Killarney" in Renny Bay*, 72 pages 8vo., with portrait, by Baron Spolasco, at Cork, in 1839, of whom some information is here given. One would like to know why Cork was favoured with a visit from this adventurous individual.

Under the heading "The Last of the Quack Barons," *The Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1858, records the death recently in New York of Baron Spolasco, a quack doctor, well known in South Wales and Gloucestershire. The Baron used to parade in his bills, by way of recommendation that he had escaped from the wreck of the "Killarney"

steamer; and by a grand appearance and great impudence he continued to get a great many dupes and to make a great deal of money. He frequently made his appearance in a carriage drawn by four horses with postilions, hired to make a sensation. He was the pink of fashion in dress, but occasionally wore a mountebank costume. His humbug, however, lasted only for a season, although it was a pretty long one; and he then took his departure for the United States, where his first appearance was majestic, but he seems to have fallen into poverty before his death.

J. C.

Reviews of Books.

List of Books, Pamphlets, etc., printed wholly, or partially, in Irish from the earliest period to 1820. Compiled by E. R. McC. Dix and Séamur ua Capaíte: Dublin, 1905.

This interesting little work supplies a much desired record of Irish printing before our archæological associations and Irish language societies took the field, and may, perchance, lead to the production of a companion volume on the history of the Irish (Gaelic) press, preferably on the lines adopted in *Anderson's Historical Sketches of the Ancient Native Irish and their Descendants*, published early in the last century. In the period of 250 years (1571—1820), covered in this list, the number of Books, &c., wholly or partially printed in Irish, of which the compilers found any record, was 156. These very attenuated figures and the continental cities—Antwerp, Louvain, Paris, Rome—in which very many of the works were printed, afford a luminous insight into the manner in which native Irish learning was arrested at home and banished from the country in those benighted days. In a country so deprived of the use of the press and so continuously kept thrown back upon old, and elsewhere obsolete, conditions, it is scarcely surprising that the native bards or seannahies—those masterminds and teachers who had their origin in a far-distant past—should have so long continued to influence the destiny of the race. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive—in a work of such a character it is almost needless to add that omissions are inevitable—and Mr. Dix urgently invites all interested in the subject to notify him of any additions or corrections which they are capable of making or suggesting, in order that, in the event of a second edition being called for, the list may be reproduced, if possible, in a much more complete condition. The writer, availing himself of this invitation, suggests the inclusion of the following works, which occur to him, in a future edition:

A decree of the Irish clergy, dated 12th August, 1646, against the peace concluded between the Duke of Ormond and the Supreme Council of the Catholic Confederation, "which," according to *Clarendon's History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland* (Ed. London, 1721, p. 41), "they commanded to be publish'd in all Places in the *English* and *Irish* Tongue." It would be interesting to know where the Irish version of this decree was printed, and whether Irish type was used.

Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum Alphabetice Depositarum. Sive Commentatio de Plantis Indigenis præfertim Dublinensibus instituta. Being a Short Treatise of Native Plants, especially such as grow spontaneously in the Vicinity of Dublin; with their Latin, English and Irish Names, &c, by Cabel Threlkeld, M.D. Dublin, 1727. In this, the earliest printed Irish Herbal, the Irish names are printed in black letter.

John K'Eogh, A.B., who styled himself chaplain to Lord Kingston, was the author of the following books, which contain an appreciable amount of Irish, and which may fairly claim to be included in a list of Irish-printed works:

Botanologia Universalis Hibernica, or, a General Irish Herbal calculated for this Kingdom, giving an Account of the Herbs, Shrubs and Trees, naturally produced therein, in English, Irish and Latin, &c. Corke, 1735.

Zoologia Medicinalis Hibernica: or a Treatise of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Reptiles, or Insects, which are commonly known and propagated in this Kingdom: Giving an Account of their Medicinal Virtues, and their Names in English, Irish, and Latin, &c. Dublin, 1739. An edition of this work was published in London in 1744, in which the author's name appears as "B. Mandeville, M.D."

Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: Report for 1904. In the *Journal* for last year we drew attention to one of the most remarkable features of this Society as exhibited in its annual report, namely, its extensive cash balance of £766 17s. 5d. Since then the Society has evidently pursued the even tenor of its way as the balance now amounts to the stupendous pile of £840—figures that alone are sufficient to confront the reckless assertions that the nation is one of paupers and spendthrifts. At the present time when these islands are writhing in the throes of a fiscal agony the Society would unquestionably confer an opportune benefit on those desirous of grappling with the perplexities of the situation by expounding the secret of how to accumulate wealth consistently with the due discharge of its original objects. The annual reports, which are as regular in their appearances for many years past as the revolutions of the Heavenly bodies, are practically of late years, doubtless for some sufficient reason, the only output of the Society, but it cannot be denied that their contents, extending into about sixty pages each, and mostly made up of the correspondence from those proverbially exuberant functionaries—the National Teachers from all parts of the country—breathe a starry enthusiasm over the language.

J. B.

English Goldsmiths and their Marks, by Charles James Jackson, F.S.A. (Macmillan, 42/- net). Hitherto owners and collectors of plate have depended upon the works of Morgan, Chaffers, and Cripps to guide them. The first of these, by Mr. Octavius Morgan, was a volume containing tables of the date letters used by the Goldsmiths' Company in London; these, however, were not taken from impressions of the marks, and contained no reference to the provincial assay offices. Ten years later Chaffers published his handbook, which was followed in 1878 by Cripps, whose book has passed through nine editions. But it was left to Mr. C. J. Jackson to write a comprehensive history of the subject, on which, after years of patient research, he has produced a monu-

mental volume of nearly 700 folio pages, containing no less than 11,000 facsimiles of plate marks, embracing England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the works of Chaffers and Cripps Ireland was all but ignored, simply because neither one or the other of these authors made personal and independent researches in this country; hence, while Jackson devotes 150 pages to Ireland, Cripps has barely eleven, thus failing to throw any light whatever upon the goldsmiths of this country. But, fortunately for us, they left its fruitful soil to be cultivated by abler and more capable hands, in proof of which Mr. Jackson gives no less than 324 marks that were used by Cork workers, each having been taken from an authentic piece of plate, and are, in fact, the results of the method adopted and described by him. These plates are actual reproductions of the same size, or slightly larger, than the originals, which are enlarged photographs from plaster casts of the marks themselves.

His tables have, moreover, this further advantage, as a result of the system adopted in their reproduction, that the marks are represented as they actually appear on the plate from which they were taken, with the raised parts white and the depressed parts black. These are followed by a chronological list of the Cork goldsmiths from 1601 to 1850, and with the various marks and makers' names of the provincial towns, notably those of Youghal, Galway, Limerick, Bandon, Kinsale, and other of the walled towns in Ireland.

What Mr. Jackson has done for Cork he has also accomplished for Dublin, by giving a record of its goldsmiths from 1226 to 1902, and, in addition, to the succession of masters and wardens of the Company from its incorporation in 1637. He adds the list of freemen who were members of the guild, and also a list of the enrolments of apprentices to the Dublin goldsmiths from 1632. Also a list of the goldsmiths for whom plate was assayed, and the names of Irish provincial goldsmiths who, in compliance with the Act of the Irish House of Commons, 23 and 24 Geo. III., c. 23, were ordered to register their names in Dublin.

In addition to the 11,000 marks with which the book is illustrated, Mr. Jackson has selected as a frontispiece an admirable photogravure of the Vintners' salt, having the London marks of 1569-70, in the possession of the Vintners' Company of that city; and two illustrations of Irish plate, namely, the silver mace of the Cork guilds, by Robert Goble, and a two-handed covered cup, by Charles Bekegle of Cork, 1697. This fine example is in Mr. Jackson's collection of old English plate. It is ornamented in bold relief with an eagle (in allusion to the maker's name), melons, pomegranates, and other fruit, foliage and flowers. The handles are of the harp shape commonly found on Irish cups of the end of the seventeenth century. Collectors of Irish plate owe much to Mr. Jackson for the light that he has thrown upon the special branch of the subject in which they are most deeply interested; he has raised its value to the same standard as the work that proceeded from the best London workshops of the same period. Mr. Jackson's volume is the result of painstaking and laborious study, from which the accurate deductions and conclusions that have been drawn places it as the first authority, and at the head of the literature of the fascinating subject for which the author has done so much.

R. D.

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