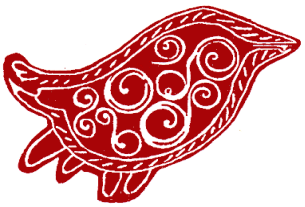
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Author: Coombes, James

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Journal of the
Cork Historical and Archæological Society

(*Eighty-third year of issue*)

Catholic Churches of the Nineteenth Century: Some Newspaper Sources

By REV. JAMES COOMBES

In an issue of *Frazer's Magazine*[1] for 1864 an English writer expressed amazement at the amount of money spent by 'Catholics in the sister kingdom for the maintainance of their priesthood and faith'. As late as 1798 no Catholic church in the provinces had a bell or steeple. Since then the mud-cabin mass-houses had given way to 'piles of stone which vie with, and occasionally surpass the edifices of the establishment'. 'Some are gorgeous, glittering, and showy and gaudy in taste and decoration. Since Emancipation over £5,000,000 had been invested in chapels and cathedrals'. A recent writer[2] estimated that twenty four cathedrals and three thousand churches had been erected in the period 1829-1929. All through the century priests and people were conscious of the magnitude of the task and of its historical significance. This feature of Irish life was not lost on the French writer Alexis de Tocqueville, who was guest of a parish priest near Tuam in July 1835. He writes[3]:

"The church was a small building roughly built in stone and with a slate roof, whose mode of construction could be studied from the inside as it had neither vault nor ceiling: the floor was of beaten earth; the altar was of wood; the walls had neither paint nor picture but remained as the mason had left them. The nave of this small church was cut in two by a wooden platform supported at intervals on pillars: this was a way of accommodating a large number of people without increasing the size of the building and expense of construction. The chapel had a very few benches and no chair. When we came in, five or six peasants, some of them telling their beads and others kneeling on the bare earth, seemed so deeply absorbed in religious meditation

[1] Cited in *Irish Catholic Directory* (1864) p. 247.
[2] T. P. Kennedy 'Church Building' in *A History of Irish Catholicism* (gen. ed. P. J. Corish), Vol. V. (1970).
[3] *Journeys to England and Ireland* (*New York* 1968) pp. 163-164. The old man who remembered 'mass in a ditch with sentries posted' obviously depends on folk memory, not his own.

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that the noise of our footfalls did not attract their attention.

The priest said a short prayer and left. When he came back to the walnut trees, looking back with happy satisfaction, he said: 'In a quarter of an hour you will see a man who still remembers the time when we still held mass in a ditch with sentries from the congregation posted for fear of being seized by the agents of justice. Ten years ago, when I came to this parish, we held divine service in a barn. God be praised that we are now able to come together in a place dedicated to the glory of our holy mysteries, and this church" he added with an air of triumph, "this church was built from contributions freely given". At a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin on Thursday, 23 October 1828,[4] a Mr Staunton handed in over £32 from Inniskeen, Co. Monaghan and referred to the enthusiasm of the people 'who are in general so necessitous that thirty years have been passed in a struggle to complete their chapel'.

In 1824 Tuam archdiocese had one hundred and ten congregations.[5] Of these, four had commodious places of worship. Sixteen had unfinished slate chapels, sixty six used wretched thatched chapels, twenty four had no place of worship but the open air. On 25 March 1825 Archbishop Oliver Kelly gave evidence of the continual improvement.[6] There were then fifteen to eighteen slated chapels and a further eight to ten in progress. Some congregations worshipped in the open air but every parish had at least one chapel. Dr Kelly gives interesting information on the state of the diocesan fabric and on the measures taken to improve matters in individual parishes. Each village sent its 'ceann phobail' to a parish committee to raise money. The flock contributed money, labour and straw. The Protestants were invariably generous in their contributions. A later report (1843) recorded the building of a cathedral and sixty chapels in Tuam in twenty years.[7] Charles Boyle died on 16 August 1833 at the age of 82.[8] He was the first Catholic to have settled within the walls of Derry and he remembered when Mass was celebrated on the open moors. He lived long enough to see a bishop residing within the city walls and a large Catholic congregation with a beautiful church. Boyle's son was the first priest to be born and reared in the city. Fr Ml. Lane, pastor of Donoughmore (Cloyne) died in January 1875, aged 80[9]. He had been also pastor of Kilnmartyra (1836-1845) and had built a church there. He was one of the few surviving priests in the south who had said Mass in the open air, with the people kneeling on the cold damp ground. The late Cahir Healy, M.P., recorded his own eye witness account of Mass in the open as celebrated in Ardaghey, Co. Donegal until 1894.[10]

Astonishingly little has been placed on record of this very important phase in our history. Apart from an occasional note in baptismal or matrimonial registers, parish archives have usually little to offer. Inscribed foundation stones are apparently rare. As a result it is often difficult to give even approximate dates for country churches. In October 1966 the diocesan monthly, the *Fold*, published a list of the public churches in Cork diocese with their titulars and dates of foundation. Many of these dates seem to conflict with evidence gleaned from newspapers.

[4] M. Ronan: 'The Catholic Rent of 1828' in *Ir. Eccl. Rec.* (1942) p. 407.
[5] J. E. Devereux and E. McDonnell in *Freeman's Journal*, 8 June 1824.
[6] Dr Oliver Kelly: Evidence given on 23 March 1825 before *Select Committee* (*Lords and Commons*) *on the State of Ireland* pp. 255-256; 260-261.
[7] *Cork Examiner* 10 April 1843.
[8] *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* 9 December 1833.
[9] *Cork Examiner* 3 February 1875.
[10] *Donegal Annual* (1957) pp. 113-114.

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Lord Macaulay has said: "The only true history of a country is to be found in its newspapers". He might have added that it is often to be found between the lines. Thus one might never guess from the press of the early nineteenth century that Catholics were still circumscribed in the building of chapels. Even with the erosion of the Penal Code they still hesitated to build steeples or belfries, not because the law forbade them but because of a clause in the Relief Act of 1781-1782. This read as follows:[11] "provided always that no benefits in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any ecclesiastic who shall officiate in any church or chapel with a steeple or bell". The people of Clonakilty circumvented this clause by placing their bell in a neighbouring yard.

Priests sometimes thanked the local landlord in the public press for the gift of a site for a chapel and donations for its completions. This 'generosity' rarely amounted to more than a minute percentage of their annual income. In 1825 Lord Bandon's total rental amounted to over £30,000. The Earl of Shannon collected over £20,000.[12] Many proprietors refused sites, many gave them grudgingly, often in unsuitable locations. Permission was sometimes refused to cut timber or to quarry stone.[13] Coastal parishes sometimes got their stone from below the high-water mark. There are, however, many shining examples of generosity both from the landlords and from Protestant ministers and business firms. Relations between peoples of different creeds were often excellent.[14] As against this Catholics were compelled by law not only to support the Church of Ireland minister but also to contribute to the building of his church.

Parallel Sources

Pádraigh Ó Gallachair's 'Áltóirí an Aifrinn le linn na bPéin Dlithe'[15] shows the appalling poverty of the eighteenth century. Thomas P. Kennedy's 'Church Building'[16] is the most up-to-date account of the work of the nineteenth century. It includes a list of architects and of their principal ecclesiastical works, including over two hundred public churches. Its main lack is, that since the study has been written from the architect's point of view, the more humble churches of rural Ireland figure not at all. Many of these little churches, especially in the early part of the century, were probably built without the services of any professional architect. One of the earliest press references to an architect in relation to a provincial church was in the Bandon of the 1790s. The chapel built there in 1796 was designed by a Mr. Shanahan, probably the man who designed the steeple in the Protestant cathedral in Rosscarbery, Fort Westmoreland (now Dún an Mhistéalaigh) on Spike Island,[17] and many other buildings in the Cork area. Michael Augustine Riordan, a Presentation brother was consulted by Bishop Moylan (d.1815) on the design of many churches.[18] The

[11] Cited in *Cork Examiner* 22 October 1881.
[12] *Truth Teller* (New York) 19 November 1825.
[13] See J. McCarthy (Goleen, Co. Cork) evidence before *Devon Commission* 10 September 1844. Part II, p. 949.
[14] See I. Murphy: 'Some Attitudes to Religious Freedom and Ecumenism in Pre-Emancipation Ireland' in *Ir.Eccl.Rec.* (February 1966). p. 93 seq. for instances of Protestant generosity towards Catholic building projects.
[15] In *Irisleabhar Muighe Nuadhat* (1957) pp. 33-42.
[16] See note 2 above.
[17] J. Coleman 'The Story of Spike Island' in *Jour. Cork Hist. & Arch. Soc.*, Vol. 1A (1893) p. 4.
[18] T. J. McNamara in *Cork Evening Echo*, 11 May 1962, p. 5.

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Catholic churches in Blackrock, Bantry, Dunmanway, Kinsale, Millstreet were designed by him. He died in January 1848, having given thirty three of his sixty six years to his order. Timothy Riordan, architect and contractor of Ovens church (1831) was possibly a relation. Fr. Matt Horgan, parish priest of Blarney (1816-1849) was a well-known amateur architect. As curate in Myross parish (Ross diocese) he renovated the penal chapel; its ruins are still standing. He designed churches in Blarney and Carrigtwohill.

Dr. Richard Hayes' *Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation* (eleven volumes, 1965) and his *Sources (Periodicals) for the History of Irish Civilization* (nine volumes, 1971) open up new vistas to the Irish historian at every level. Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (1837 and 1846 editions) contains much information about churches built before 1846. It should be consulted under the headings of town, village or civil parish. Also worth consulting are the *Parliamentary Gazeteer of Ireland* (1846) and the lists of churches in the first report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction (1835). The tedium of searching newspaper files may possibly be avoided or relieved by reference to the annals in the *Irish Catholic Directory*, published annually from 1835. An index to this series would be a welcome addition to the apparatus of the local historian. The Grand Jury Map for Cork county (1811) gives the location of chapels in most parishes. Secular directories sometimes give interesting details, e.g. *Slater's* (1846) for Skibbereen. The Registry of Deeds, indexed according to townlands and lessors, contains the details of leases of some chapel sites. The various British parliamentary papers contain information on church building, yielded only to diligent searching.

It is not perhaps generally known that the Board of Public Works loaned money during the 1830s and 1840s for the building and reconstruction of Catholic churches.[19] These included Buttevant (£600), Bantry (£600), Holy Trinity, Cork (£100), Nenagh (£500), Kilrush (£1,000), Aghada (£300), Attymas (£150), Ballingarry (£150), Ennis (£700), Kilmacabea (£500), Dunmanway. In at least two instances the repayment of these loans brought endless trouble on the parish priests concerned. During the Famine period the Cork county Grand Jury granted money for the building or repair of Catholic churches. At the presentments for the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, held at Timoleague on 23 September 1846,[20] £300 was set aside for the repair of the local chapel. At the West Muskerry presentments in October of the same year,[21] Fr. O'Sullivan of Millstreet was given £300 towards the building of his chapel. Fr. Daly got £1,000 for Kilmurray, Fr. Murphy £500 for Kilbroney, Fr. O'Driscoll £500 for Drishane and Fr. Lee £1,000 for the repair of Macroom church. The *Constitution* of 10 October 1846 noted opposition to the giving of grants towards Romish chapels. Grand Jury records for this period, where they survive, may throw further light on this subject.

The archives of the *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide* in Rome contain some material on church building, particularly the section entitled *Scritture riferite nei congressi*, now on microfilm in the National Library and in University College, Cork. For the year 1817 there is a printed appeal for Tullyniskin, Dungannon,[22] with a note that

[19] *Southern Reporter*, 30 April 1844. See also 5th and subsequent *Reports of the Office of Public Works*.
[20] *Cork Constitution* 26 September 1846.
[21] Ibid. 15 October 1846.
[22] Vol. 20 (Neg.5303) f.374.

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Mass had been celebrated there in the open air from time immemorial. There is another appeal for a chapel for Eden in the same parish. There are reams of material concerning the building of a chapel by Fr. Peter Daly at Moycullen, Co Galway.[23] A printed appeal for a new cathedral in Tuam is available, dated 8 April 1828.[24] A note on Fr. D. O'Keefe, dated 1 May 1830, who had been compelled to resign the parish of Kilworth states that in his forty-one years on the mission he had built churches in places which never had churches previously.[25] These volumes also contain much data on the Ahina affair and the implication in it of Dr. Mulholland, a priest of Armagh.[26] One cannot overlook the possibility of finding incidental references to Catholic chapels in other documents, as for instance in the Windele diaries in the Royal Irish Academy.[27] The records of the Irish Folklore Commission and the Gaelic poetry of the area, wherever it survives, should not be neglected.

The journals of local historical societies, tours, biographical literature, controversial pamphlets, etc. can also prove fruitful. A final word on illustrations. The Lawrence collection in the National Library probably contains many pictures of the old churches of the nineteenth century, some of which have probably been replaced. There may still be time to save many pictorial records of this inspiring story of a people's determination to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. As families die out and old houses are closed for the last time the task becomes progressively more difficult.

This selection of press references is offered to the research worker with certain reservations. It is in no sense a complete survey of the Cork press, nor of any single year. All jottings were taken as briefly as possible and were incidental to research on other matters. Of the two hundred and thirty two separate references, two hundred and eleven deal with Cork county, sixteen with the rest of Munster and five with the rest of Ireland. Each reference may indicate an area of further search, This should be thorough and for the early nineteenth century should be carried out primarily in the advertising columns.

Newspaper Collections

National Library of Ireland.

Cork Examiner, 1848; 1859-in progress. *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, 1801-1818; 1823; 1825-1828. *Cork Gazette*, 1790-1791; 1791-1797. *Flyn's Hibernian Chronicle* 1769-1800. *Southern Reporter*, 1834; 1848; 1856-1870. *West Cork Eagle* —extensive runs.

British Museum Newspaper Library, Colindale.

Cork Examiner, 30 August 1841 —in progress; *Cork Gazette* 1795. *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, 1832-1835; *Cork Total Abstainer*, 20 Feb.-5 July 1841. *Southern Reporter* 1823-June 1871. *West Cork Eagle* —extensive runs.

The Cork City Library has extensive runs of the *Cork Constitution* and (on microfilm) of *Flyn's Hibernian Chronicle* and its successor, the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*. Complete runs of the *Cork Examiner*, in file or microfilm, are available in Cork (*Cork Examiner* Office, County Library, City Library).

[23] e.g. Vol. 25 (Neg.5310) ff. 34-36.
[24] ibid. f. 145.
[25] ibid. ff. 281, 392.
[26] Vol. 28. (Neg.5317) ff. 475, 477, 358, 394, 463, 479, 426 et passim. See p. 6 infra.
[27] e.g. MSS. 12 I 9 and 12 I 10.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FOLLOWING LIST

Con.	Cork Constitution
Coppinger	Rt. Rev. Dr. Coppinger (Cloyne & Ross) Letter to the Dublin Society (Cork 1811 — 2nd Ed.)
C.E.	Cork Examiner
C.M.C.	Cork Mercantile Chronicle
C.G.	Cork Gazette
C.T.A.	Cork Total Abstainer
F.H.C.	Flyn's Hibernian Chronicle
S.R.	Southern Reporter
W.C.E.	West Cork Eagle

**Asterisk signifies advertisement*

AGHBULLOGE: **S.R.* Jan. 19, 1839. Rev. D. Mahony, P.P.

AHAKISTA (Durrus): **C.M.C.* March 5, 1834; *June 11, 1834. *20 August 1834.

AHINAGH: **S.R.* August 19, 1837, p. 4; Sept. 21 1837, p. 3; March 31, 1838, Letter from Dr. Crotty; April 14, 1838. When Fr. Pierce Green wished to replace his thatched chapel, his choice of a site led to a schism among a section of his flock. The Outrage Papers in the State Paper Office (Dublin Castle) contain more reports on this case.

AHIOHILL: **S.R.* May 31, 1831; *June 19, 1838. Rev. T. M. Haynes, P.P.

ARMAGH: **S.R.* Dec. 10, 1840. Donations to Cathedral from Cork.

BALLINHASSIG: **S.R.* Jul 10, 1823. Rev. J. Halanan gives thanks. New chapel at Ballinaboy. July 12, 1823, p. 2.

BALLINSKEA (Goleen): *C.MC.* May 6, 1825, Roof of West Schull chapel falls in. Several injured. August 24, 1825, pp, 2-3, Rev. Mr. Prior, P.P., thanks Rev. Traill and others. *Nov. 23, 1825, List of donors. Dec. 12, 1825. Letter from A Liberal Protestant. Who saw congregation of 2,000 in rain. June 21, 1826. Account of the laying of foundation stone. (See Coombes: "Goleen Parish" in *The Fold*, Dec. 1967, pp. 13-16).

BALLINTOTIS: **S.R.* May 11, 1839. Mitchelstown subscriptions. Rev. James Walsh, P.P.

BALLYCOTTON: *S.R.* Nov. 28, 1846. 500 to 600 without Catholic Church; have to walk to Shanagarry some miles away. Refused site for chapel. Protestant church in village.

BALLYDEHOB: **C.M.C.* Jan. 20, 1826. List of donations to new chapel. Rev. Mr. O'Mahony, P.P.

BALLYMORE (Great Island): **C.M.C.* Aug. 9, 1826. *Dec. 12, 1827. **S.R.* Aug. 10, 1826, p. 3. Thanks to Jos. H. Bennett for site.

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BALLYNOE AND CONNA: *S.R. Feb. 15, 1831. Rev. M. Sheehan thanks Duke of Devonshire for (1) valuable site for church and £50; (2) £10 to furnish Parish school house, and (3) yearly grant to support schools.

BALLYVOURNEY: *C.M.C.* June 20, 1832: Rector tried to confiscate materials of old chapel. *Sept. 18, 1833: Subscription of £10 from Beamish & Crawford. Rev. L. Walsh, P.P.

BANDON: *F.H.C.* May 17, 1786, Defence of Fr. Shinnick; *April 26, 1787, Fr. Shinnick thanks Isaac Hewitt for a site. *C.G.* Nov. 28, 1795, p. 3. Fr. Shinnick seeks help for chapel. His agents include a Protestant minister. Rev. J. Hewitt, John Hingston, John O'Brien and (in Cork) Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Rev. Dr. Synan, Dr. Hudson and Wm. Flynn. (*Tuckey's Cork Remembrancer* —1837, p. 207) April 28, 1796, laying of foundation stone. **F.H.C.* July 14, 1796. List of 120 subscribers. Pen and ink annotation — "49 Protestants as nearly as I can estimate". *August 15, 1796. Another list. *Sept. 12, 1796. Mr. Shanahan, architect seeks six or eight masons to complete chapel. **F.H.C.* Sept. 26, 1799. Fr. Shinnick thanks Mr. Banfield for an acre of life. *Arch. Hib.*, Vol. XI (1944) pp. 15-16. Kilbrogan chapel burned in 1798. Estimates of cost of replacement. *C.M.C.* August 30, 1802 —New chapel given over to Catholics.

BANTRY: *F.H.C.* August 15, 1796. Dl. Crowley, P.P., thanks Lord Kenmare for a donation of £60. Also thanks Richard Simon and Hamilton White. *C.M.C.*, July 9, 1832. p. 4. Account of Skibbereen Anti-Tithe meeting. Rev. Thos. Barry, P.P., introduced himself as "a mountaineer from Bantry". Some time ago I began a chapel. Unable to finish. Tithe proctor threatened to distrain". "Look at the chapel for your answer. Start when you like".

BLARNEY: **C.M.C.* Dec. 20, 1815. Rev. John Lane, P.P., thanks Putland, Esq. for £100 and a site. *July 4, 1817, Forty men from parish and tradesmen from Cork building a handsome Gothic church. Rev. M. Horgan thanks Thos. Cramer, etc., **S.R.* June 4, 1818. Whitechurch. Fr. M. Horgan thanks Mr. Galway for a site and £150. *C.M.C.* Oct. 17, 1832. Round tower at Whitechurch.

BORRISOLEIGH (Tipperary): **S.R.* Oct. 25, 1842. Fr. Morris, P.P., thanks Wm. Beamish, Beaumont, Cork ('a model landlord') for £5.

BRUFF (Limerick): *C.M.C.* Sept. 1, 1828. New chapel.

BUTTEVANT: **S.R.* Sept., 27, 1836, p. 3. Consecration. *Oct. 9, 1836. *Nov. 11, 1842. Fr. Mathew to preach.

CAHER (*Tipperary*): *C.M.C.* May 23, 1833. Abusive letter from Lord Glengall.

CANOVEE: **C.M.C.* March 3, 1817. Rev. N. O'Riordan, P.P., thanks Col. Wm. Spread for a site.

CARRIGTWOHILL: **C.M.C.* January 1, 1814; *S.R.*, April 3, 1871.

CASTLEHAVEN: *Feb. 4, 1841: Rev. Fr. Murray, P.P., thanks Lt. Col. Townsend for a lease of a site near 'lately erected, beautiful and commodious chapel'. *C.E.* Sept. 15, 1883; Oct. 6, 1883. Consecration on Sept. 30, 1883.

CASTLETOWNKINNEIGH: *S.R.* Nov. 23, 1826. Walls of new chapel, (100 ft long, 22 ft. high) were nearly completed. A heavy shower and strong gale sent mason and workmen (140 men in all) to shelter. The entire wall collapsed reducing scaffolding, windows, etc., to ruins.

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CASTLETOWNROCHE: *Con.* Oct. 3, 1846. At barony presentments £600 "granted on precedent" to build new chapel. *C.E.* Nov. 21, 1846. Letter from Fr. Fitzpatrick, P.P., Thatched chapel fell in last night. *C.E.*, Sept. 13, 1848. Letter from P.P., (See P.O. Maidin in "Today" *C.E.*, July 11, 1968).

CASTLEYARD (Donegal) *C.M.C.*, Sept. 11, 1833. Consecration.

CHARLEVILLE: *S.R.* May 18, 1819. Rev. Jas. Barry, P.P., seeks architect to build altar. Plans at Dr. Cahil's, Academy St., Oct. 6, 1838. Foundation stone of convent chapel.

CHURCHTOWN: *S.R.* Feb. 26, 1839. Fr. O'Leary, P.P.

CLOGHEEN: *C.E.* Nov. 11, 1841.

CLONAKILTY: *Coppinger*, p. 60. *C.M.C.* Oct. 18, 1805. Building of a new chapel by Rev. Wm, O'Brien. *C.M.C.* Eleven parishioners certify financial accounts of new chapel.

CLONMEL: *C.M.C.*, Oct. 17, 1828. Franciscan church consecration.

CLOUGHDUBH: *C.E.* May 13, 1871; *S.R.*, May 22, 1871.

CONNA: *S.R.* July 4, 1828, Church at Newtown. April 14, 1829. £10 from Lord Decies. Rev. D. Daly, P.P., (See also under Ballynoe)

CORK CITY

BLACKROCK: *C.M.C.*, June 16, 1828; *S.R.*, *July 22, 1830, p. 2. *August 5, 1830, p.1. *C.M.C.*, March 28, 1832. Rochfort Case, pp. 1-2. Evidence of Fr. Mathew. Bequests to Blackrock church etc.

DOUGLAS: *C.M.C.*, Jan. 22, 1816. Rev. Thos. Barry, P.P., thanks Roger S. Keating for site and £150; *Oct. 6, 1828.

HOLY TRINITY: *C.M.C.*, Nov. 11, 1833. Building commencing; *Nov. 24, 1836. Bantry subscriptions; *Dec. 8, 1836, Macroom subscriptions; *Dec. 18, 1836, Kilmurry subscriptions; *April 20, 1837. Subscriptions from Charlotte Quay (Fr. Mathew), Skibbereen, Aughadown, Drimoleague, Caheragh. *S.R.*, Nov. 28, 1839.

POPE'S QUAY: *S.R.*, July 29, 1833; *April 4, 1837, p. 1; *Jan. 23, 1838; *June 29, 1839, p. 1; Oct. 10, 1839, Dedication; Oct. 22, 1839; June 6, 1839; *C.E.*, May 3, 1848, Two columns on foundation stone; Sept. 8, 1848. Hold up of work. Wages — £30 per week.

SOUTH CHAPEL: *C.M.C.*, June 30, 1817. Site not available; Sept. 20, 1833; Sept. 27, 1833. Hogan's 'Dead Christ'; June 7, 1844.

ST. FRANCIS: *S.R.*, Feb. 2, 1830. Weekly collection; *Oct., 9, 1830, p. 3. May 23, 1839. Altar, tabernacle, etc.

ST. PATRICK'S: *C.M.C.*, July 9, 1832; *S.R.*, Oct. 10, 1836. Dedication. *C.E.*, June 9, 1842; March 13, 17, 24, 31, 1843.

SS. PETER & PAUL: *S.R.*, May 5, 1826. Notice to architects *C.M.C.*, August 13, 1828.

COURTMACSHERRY: *S.R.*, July 19, 1836. Rev. J. Barry, P.P., thanks Earl of Shannon for site and donation. *Sept. 9, 1837, p.3. List of donations. *C.E.*, August 1, 1887. Church opening.

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COVE: *S.R.*, Sept. 5, 1837: Improvements to church and Shanbally schools. *May 16, 1839, p. 3. Subscriptions for church.

DONERAILE: **C.M.C.*, Sept. 19, 1826. Public meeting about new chapel. Lord Doneraile laid foundation stone on June 15, 1826 and donated £146. **S.R.*, Nov. 14, 1826. Subscription list.

DONOUGHMORE: **S.R.*, Oct. 18, 1833. Priests thank C. of I. bishop of Cloyne.

DROMINA (Shandrum): **C.M.C.*, Dec. 13, 1826; *Jan. 31, 1827. Subscriptions.

DROMTARRIFFE: **C.M.C.* April 16, 1817. Rev. Florence O'Sullivan, P.P., thanks John Longfield, Denis O'Callaghan, etc. for donations to Cooldough chapel. *S.R.*, July 4, 1840. Letter from Fr. Fitzmaurice re O'Connell Fund '. . . . we are building two chapels'.

DUNGARVAN: *S.R.*, July 31, 1824. Church commenced. 144' x 80'. £2,000 to date. Site from Duke of Devonshire.

DUNMANWAY: *S.R.*, March 4, 1841. Fr Mathew to preach in aid of funds to liquidate debt. *C.E.*, July 31, 1843. Account of Dunmanway by 'Viator' (John Windele). Lower appartment of Ballinacarriga castle used for Mass until Fr. Doheny built chapel. *C.E.*, Sept. 13, 1843. Letter from 'Argus'. Three chapels, four schools in twenty years. Chapels cost six or seven thousand pounds. All but two hundred pounds from parish. *W.C.E.* Sept. 2, 23, 30, 1871. (See Coombes: 'Fr. James Doheny' (1786-1866) in *The Fold* Jan. 1971, pp. 13-15 and March 1971, pp. 29-32.

FERMOY: Coppinger, p. 15. £500 for chapel from Mr. Anderson. (For John Anderson, founder of Fermoy see M.P. Linehan, *My Heart Remembers How* (Dublin 1944) pp. 168-170. *C.E.*, April 25, 1846. Big changes.

FETHARD (Tipperary): **C.M.C.*, Jan. 19, 1818. Thanks to Thos. Barton for site, also to Rev. Jas. Allen (Presbyterian) and Rev. H. Woodward.

GALWAY: *C.M.C.*, July 8, 1816. Protestant mayor and military band parade at opening of Catholic chapel.

GLANMIRE: **C.M.C.*, March 2, 1825. Subscriptions to schools and chapel. Fr. Lucey, P.P.

ENNIS (Clare): *S.R.*, May 19, 1838. Loan from Board of Works (£700) for chapel. Dean O'Shaughnessy, P.P.

ENNISKEANE: *C.E.*, May 1, 7, 8, 1871. *W.C.E.*, May 13, 1871. Reference to classical tradition in Enniskeane for two or three centuries.

GLANMIRE (Lower): **S.R.*, May 11, 1819. Rev. J. P. O'Crowley, P.P., seeks an architect to build a chapel. Plans and specifications at Mr. Ferguson's, Grand Parade. Security necessary for performance and time.

GLENFLESK: **S.R.*, August 15, 1844. £5 from Alex. McCarthy, Dublin to Rev. D. Falvey, P.P., for new chapel at Sixmilebridge.

GLENGARRIFF: **S.R.*, March 21, 1839. Rev. Ml. Enwright, P.P., thanks Marquis of Lansdowne for site and £50 . Chapel 4 ft. over ground. If appeal to Cork fails "we may have to continue the service of God within tottering walls of our present wretchedly confined and unsafe cabin".

GORTROE: *S.R.*, June 18, 1836. Rev. Chas. O'Donovan, P.P., thanks Thos. Wise. May 15, 1838. Chapel completed.

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INCHIGEELA: *C.E.*, Jan. 1, 1864, p. 3 and Jan. 22, 1864, p. 2. Obituary notice of Fr. Jerh. Holland, P.P., (1816-1864) who built two churches at his own expense. The old church was thatched with straw and patched with heather. (See however Lewis *Top. Dict. Ire.*, (2nd ed.), Vol. 1, p. 678 under Inchegeelagh.

INNISHANNON: **S.R.*, Jan. 3, 1817. Rev. Jas. Crowley, P.P., (a) Appeal for aid for a school (b) Receiving support for chapels in Brinny and Knockavilla. Oct. 19, 1826, p. 2. Old chapel tottering and lately knocked for safety. Market House, now in use, shelters only a small part of congregation from bad weather. Fr. Field P.P., had appealed to the people of Cork. Edward Hale Adderley laid the foundation stone and donated £50 and two acres. Chapel will be 90' long, 38' broad and 26' high, supported with Gothic pilasters. Work now in progress, P.P., hopes to have it covered before Winter sets in. *C.M.C.*, Sept. 8, 1828.

KANTURK: **C.M.C.* Oct. 5, 1832. Site and £50 from Mr. Leader, M.P.

KILAVULLEN: **S.R.*, Feb. 9, 1839. Rev. P. Greene, P.P., Monanimma thanks Mr Hume Franks. Feb. 21, 1839. *Sept. 5, 1839. Thanks to Jos. Chichester, Devon for £40 for chapel, Gives blankets each Winter for the poor and £20 for the school. April 3, 7, 1842. Fr. Mathew preaches in recently completed Chapel.

KILLARNEY: *S.R.*, June 11, 1842.

KILBRIN: **S.R.*, Jan. 31, 1839. £10 from Nicholas Leader for new church. Protestant liberality.

KILDARE: *C.M.C.*, Dec. 4, 1833. Dedication.

KILDORRERY: *S.R.*, May 13, 1837. Rev. J. J. Golden, P.P.

KILDYSART (Clare): *C.M.C.*, May 10, 1833, p. 2. Consecration.

KILFINNANE (Limerick): **C.M.C.*, April 10, 1816. New chapel. Fr. Sheehy, P.P., thanks Walker & Co., Fermoy, etc. *June 7, 1833, p. 4. Site and cash fromLord Lisle, an Englishman.

KILMALLOCK: **S.R.*, Jan. 29, 1829. Fr. Marnane, P.P., thanks Sam. Perrott Fermoy for £10 for bell, etc.

KILMURRY: **C.E.*, Jan. 1, 1864. P.P., thanks Sir A. Warren for £50.

KILWORTH: **S.R.*, March 6, 13, April 13, 1841. Fr. Mathew preached in aid of repair of church. Donors include Mrs. Morrogh, Lisbon, £20; C. Gould, Esq., Lisbon, £5; Fr. Mathew, £14.

KINSALE: *S.R.*, Oct. 10, Dec. 24, 1837; March 13, August 13, Sept. 18, 1838. Carmelite church.

KISKEAM: **C.M.C.*, August 5, 1816. Rev. Ml. Healy, P.P., Kilmeen thanks Earl of Cork for £50.

LADYSBRIDGE (Ballymacoda): **C.M.C.*, March 21, 1814. Fr. O'Neill, P.P., thanks Earl of Shannon for a site near Castlemartyr.

LEIXLIP: **C.M.C.*, June 6, 1834.

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MACROOM: *S.R.*, Oct. 10, 1826, p. 3. Galleries for new chapel.

MAGOURNEY: **S.R.*, Feb. 23, 1837. Rev. D. Mahony, P.P.

MALLOW: *S.R.*, March 11, 1841. Letter re O'Connell tribute. Refers to need to finish chapels and schools.

MEELIN: **S.R.*, Nov. 11, 1839. Fr. Beechinor, P.P.,; May 2, 1840.

MILLSTREET: *S.R.*, March 31, April 12, 16, 19, Sept. 17, 1836; Nov. 24, 1838.

MITCHELSTOWN: Coppinger, p. 26. The late Earl of Kingston gave £420 and a site for chapel in town. A site and £105 for another chapel in the parish. **S.R.* June 6, 1825. Thanks to Earl of Kingston for a site and £300. Present chapel to be adapted as a school. **C.M.C.*, Bishop Crotty to consecrate new church on Sept. 14th. Sermon by Fr. Ml. O'Shea, SS. Peter and Paul, Cork. *S.R.*, Jan. 25, 26, 27, 1871.

MONKSTOWN: *C.E.*, January 1871.

MYROSS: *C.M.C.*, Jan. 18, 1832, p. 3.

NENAGH (Tipperary): **C.E.*, Nov. 10, 1841. Board of Works help for new church.

NEWMARKET: **C.M.C.*, Feb. 10, 1832. £20 from Lord Lisle for chapel. *Oct. 7, 1833. Fr. Beechinor, P.P., thanks Rev. M. Purcell and son for donations. *S.R.* August 8, 1840. "Spacious new church in course of erection. March 25, 1841.

NOHOVAL: *C.E.* May 30, 1842. Laying of foundation stone by Rev. Cors. Corcoran, P.P., Parishioners exposed to the elements in past winters in a "shelterless old ruin". March 10, 1843 Fr. Mathew at Minane Bridge. Preached also in aid of Nohoval Church (c.f. Rogers: *Fr. Theobald Mathew* (Dublin1943) p. 190.)

OVENS: **F.H.C.*, Jan. 20, 1796. Rev. Wm. O'Brien, P.P., Athnoen, thanks John Hawkes, esq., Surmount for large chapel and yard near Ovens Bridge. **S.R.*, May 17, 1831. £20 from Lord Carbery; *May 31, 1831, List of subscriptions for rebuilding. July 19, 1831, p. 3. First stone laid by Fr. McSweeney, P.P., and Mr. Hawkes. Architect and contractor— Mr. Tim Riordan, Cork. Oct. 13, 15, 18, 20, 1831. Dispute between P.P., and some of his flock. Bishop's intervention.

PASSAGE: **C.M.C.*, August 29, 1830. Appeal by Dr. England for church and school. £83 in subscriptions. *S.R.*, August 31, 1830. Sermon by Fr. Mathew in new church. *Sept. 2, 1830, p. 1. *C.M.C.*, July 22, 1833. Dr. England to preach in Passage. Completion of new church and free schools of Monkstown and Passage.

ROSSCARBERY: **S.R.*, March 23, 1819. List of subscriptions. **C.M.C.*, April 4, 1826. Another list. *W.C.E.*, Oct. 22, 1873. Renovation.

RATH: *C.E.*, May 24, 1848. Yard of one acre (planted), expensive wall £800 — all from parish.

RATHCORMAC: **C.M.C.*, Sept. 8, 1828. New chapel.

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SCHULL: *S.R., Sept. 29, 1825. Rev. Florence O'Mahony, P.P., thanks John Classon, Dublin, (£50), Thos. Attridge, Greenmount, etc. for donations towards a chapel. *S.R., August 16, 1831, £10 from Lord Bandon. *Nov. 10, 1836. p. 2. Rev. Jas. Barry, P.P. has begun new chapel in a remote. district. Subscription list . *C.E.*, March 5, 1840. Letter from Fr. Barry Expense of three chapels, one lately built, and two schools within a few years. *C.E., August 7, 1869. Tenders sought for Schull church.

SKIBBEREEN: *C.M.C.*, March 14, 1832. Letter of thanks from Rev. Dr. Ml. Collins Dec. 12, 1832. Obituary of Dr. Collins. Church nearly completed. Feb. 27, 1836. p. 3. Letter from Fr. J. Fitzpatrick. Details of collections to pay off debt on 'our magnificent chapel'. *C.T.A.*, March 6, 1841. Fr. Matthew appeals for aid for new entrance, built of Sherkin Island freestone, and donates £15. *C.E.*, March 24, 1848. Church cost £4,500. All except £800 from parish. Details of schools. *C.E.*, May 5, 1883. Reconstruction; elaborate details. *W.C.E.* August 18, 1883. £45 from Cape Clear and £30 from Sherkin for Pro-Cathedral.

TARBERT (Kerry): *C.M.C.*, Sept. 9, 1833. Consecration of St. John's church.

TIPPERARY: *S.R.*, March 20, 1841. New chapel and school. Architect— Mr. Chas. Anderson, Cork.

WATERGRASSHILL: *C.M.C., May 4, 1825. List of subscriptions to chapel and schools. Fr. Prout, P.P., *S.R.*, Dec. 31, 1840. Rev. Mr. Hudson offers parish priest £100 if he begins new chapel. Description of conditions. Letter from Fr. McCarthy.

YOUGHAL: Coppinger pp. 3-4: £105 from Rev. Bennett towards new chapel. Ibid., pp. 15-16. Mixed reaction (bigotry and generosity). *S.R.*, 20 July, 1841.

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