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

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

(To be continued.)

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

"Pietas Corcagiensis."

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

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

ST. ANNE SHANDON.



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

ST. CATHERINE'S PARISH.

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

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

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

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

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

“WILLIAM, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

THE RED ABBEY, CORK.

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

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

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

BARRY OGE.

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

Notes and Queries.

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