Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society

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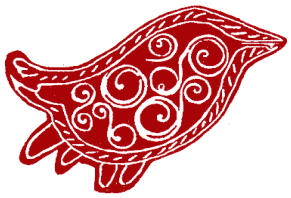

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"ERIN" X. 1928.

Mr. J. G. O'Keefe, 10 Dynevor Road, Richmond, Surrey, has forwarded a paper written by him for the above publication, on the "Ancient Territory of Fermoy" which is of great importance as a work on the topography, tribal divisions, hereditary owners and family groups, spread over the wide area known as "Fir Mhuighi" or "Fir Mhuighi Mene", the territory of the Clann Dairine.

The author has, in a striking manner, brought together into a small compass the essential points from the "Book of Lismore" and Egerton MSS. dealing with 163 place and 135 family names, with translation and contributory notes. The whole is of unusual interest and necessarily most helpful to any one anxious to study critically the colonization of the fertile plains of Fermoy, from the Ballyhoura and Galtee Mountains to the Nagle Mountains on the South, covering in all 260 square miles.

The Portraits of Edward VI., by Launcelot M. N. Surry, M.P.I., Portsmouth; A. G. Searle & Sons, 58, Arundel St. Price 5/- net

The young King Edward has ever been to all English speaking people a tender memory, and in no where has this shown itself more than in the efforts of the best artists to lovingly depict him. We find Holbein, Peter Oliver, Nicholas Hilliard, Guillim Stretes, Nollekens, Scheemaker, Bartolozzi, Vertue and others, each in their turn finding scope for the noblest essays of their pencils or chisels in depicting actual or ideal likenesses of the boy Monarch.

This has not been peculiar to England, great continental artists have also contributed, with the result very many portraits existed, or should be in existence today, shewing the highest achievements of the leading masters in art. Artists in every conceivable direction have also vied with each other in portraying him through every known media—stone—lead—bronze—iron—marble—terra cotta—glass—wax—medals—cameos—miniatures, etc., and in every stage of his short life. To bring all these works of art to our notice has been the task to which Mr. Surry set himself. Three previous lists had been published, but in no case complete or satisfactory. With untiring energy he has corrected the errors and supplied additional facts of the highest value. Love of art, and love for his subject have been the motive powers which directed the author in his intricate and exhaustive researches.

The volume begins with a well-written history of Edward VI. from his birth, October 12, 1537, to his coronation on Shrove Sunday, 1547, and to his death at old Greenwich Palace on July 6th, 1553, from consumption. This story contains many facts relating to the wonderful mental powers of the young King, and to the interest he took in studying British and Foreign politics, and the poor of England. This evidence of his kindly heart has perhaps aroused the deep feelings of affection for him that has lasted through four centuries. He was a child of genius; and Mr. Surry's short but sufficient history confirms it. After this important historical opening the author proceeds to discuss the essential points of the various portraits with great skill and discretion in a full and authoritative manner.

To give a detailed account of all the portraits would not be possible, but we can confidently recommend Mr. Surry's descriptions of them, so carefully delineated from an artist's point of view, and a historian's critical study. He draws attention in the first place to the various portraits personally effected or modelled upon the work of Holbein, followed by the portraits of the schools of Holbein, Memling, Hueet, Zuccaro, and Hollar. Those ascribed to Guillim Stretes, various unassigned portraits, Cameo and Miniature portraits, historical and family portraits, The House of Lords portrait, Monumental and Numismatic, Southam, and others, as well as to the collection of pictures painted for King Edward VI. Each and all are noted and their merits or demerits criticized in this fascinating book, which with its well executed illustrations and sketches, excellent printing, and wealth of information, we heartily commend to artists, historians, and general readers, who will benefit much by Mr. Surry's expert knowledge of his subject.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. LIII. April, 1929. No. 210. Published Quarterly by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1300 Locust Street. Price, 75 cents per Number, 3$ per ann.

Through the kindness of Mr. M. J. Crispin we have received the above number of this excellent magazine, containing a long biography of Captain William Crispin and the history of his times.

It is fully descriptive of the distinguished subject of the memoir and his family, but in addition contains valuable references to Admiral Sir William Penn, William Penn the

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founder of Pennsylvania, John Chudleigh who built at Kinsale the boats effective in the reduction of Ross Castle, Killarney, by General Edmund Ludlow, and to several other persons of note in Ireland at that period of the middle of the 17th century.

Although this admirable biography deals chiefly with the Crispins and Penns in Ireland under the Commonwealth, our attention is focussed upon Kinsale, and their active duties connected with the ancient town.

It gives many details not previously mentioned during both the Commonwealth and the Restoration

Admiral Penn took an important part in the latter for which he was Knighted, and made Governor of the Town and Fortress of Kinsale, as well as Victualler of the Royal Navy.

Associated with him as Deputy Victualler was Captain Wm. Crispin, son of William Crispin, relative and friend of Sir William Penn, who was Master of the " Fellowship " when she was commanded by Captain Penn, afterwards Admiral. He died on board his Ship and was buried at Carrickfergus in 1645. In addition to his duties as Deputy Victualler, Captain Crispin had many other offices at Kinsale, and amongst them he was superintendent of the repairs to the fortifications at " Rinconnan," which occupied him from 1677–1681, when he sailed for America to take possession of large estates granted to him by William Penn, which he did not live to enjoy.

In 1665 he married Jane Chudleigh, daughter of Captain John Chudleigh of Kinsale, famous as shipbuilder.

The article on Captain Crispin by Mr. M. J. Crispin is beautifully illustrated throughout. The Arms of Captain Crispin in colour, the photographs, maps, and reproduction of documents are all of the highest class of work. We note that a further instalment of this interesting biography will appear, and hope to be favoured with it.

The communication on the portraits of Gilbert Stuart by Mantle Fielding, has more than a passing interest to us, Gilbert Stuart resided for some time in Cork, and painted several of his pictures there. Unfortunately we have no records of his work at Cork, nor where he resided in the City. The Magazine contains other articles of historic value to which we cannot refer, but we must congratulate the publishers upon this finely printed and illustrated Magazine.

P.G.L

A Sketch of the History of the Parishes of Kilfachtnabeg and Kilmacabea and West Cork, by L.O.H.

We are indebted to the Author for permission to reproduce extracts from the following sketch of Parish History published in *The Southern Star*, July 7th, 1928 :—

The Parish of Kilfachtnabeg, or little Church of Fachtna, clearly got its name in contradistinction to the great church of Fachtna in the neighbouring Parish of Rosscarbery : as to the origin of the name Kilmacabea we have to depend on conjecture alone.

The names of several of the Parishes in the Diocese of Ross are given in ancient records (for instance, a document of Pope Innocent III., 1199, A.D. ; a Taxation List of Pope Nicholas IV., A.D., 1288 ; State Papers of the date A.D., 1302), but, unfortunately, in none of these is there any mention of either Kilmacabea or Kilfachtnabeg. We know from ancient records that the ecclesiastical organisations in Pre-Norman times was mainly tribal. The *Annals of Innisfallen* quotes St. Patrick as laying down the law " One Bishop to be allocated to every tribe." Thus it was that the Bishop's authority grew or shrank, with the growth or shrinkage of the tribe to which he was appointed.

The Diocese of Ross was, apparently, originally co-extensive with the territory of the Corcalaidhe tribe of the O'Driscolls, and the fact that the authority of that tribe extended originally from the Harbour of Courtmacsherry to as far as the northern side of Bantry Bay explains why, up to the time of the Reformation, the Bere parishes belonged to the Diocese of Ross. It was the intrusion of the O'Mahony tribe into the Peninsula of Ivagha, in Pre-Norman times that drove a wedge into the heart of the Diocese, and

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