

## Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society

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Title: The ancient and present state of the county and city of Cork ... By Charles Smith, with historical notes from the Croker and Caulfield manuscripts. Volume 1, Books 1 and 2

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*Historical Notes*  
OF THE  
COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK,

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

EDITED BY ROBERT DAY, J.P., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.



N the Library of the late RICHARD CAULFIELD, LL.D., F.S.A., was an unique copy of "Smith's Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork,"<sup>(1)</sup> in seven interleaved volumes, abounding in notes, sketches, and paintings by the late THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A., the gifted author of "Researches in the South of Ireland," "Popular Songs of Ireland," "The Fairy Legends," etc., etc.

At the request of the President and Council of this Society, I will, from time to time, transcribe the notes as they have been written by Croker, and as they occur in his most interesting copy; and, as I go through his volumes, I will, as far as possible, collate them with Caulfield's own copy of Smith<sup>(2)</sup> which he had bound in four interleaved 4to vols. These abound in notes taken during his annual visits to London and Oxford, where, in the Public Record Office, the Bodleian, and the British Museum, he spent his leisure hours.

Each of Croker's volumes has his book-plate, the earliest of which is dated 1841, when he resided at Rosamond's Bower, Clapham. This is almost covered by another which is dated at 3, Gloucester Road, Old Brompton, 1848. Upon the fly-leaf Dr. Caulfield has placed his own non-heraldic and pictorial book-plate,<sup>(3)</sup> which was adopted by him from a plate engraved by "Augustus Colthurst, 1820," who afterwards took holy orders and will be remembered as the Rev. Augustus Colthurst, brother of our talented townsman, James Colthurst, Esq., LL.D. These volumes were purchased by the late Thomas Hewitt, at Croker's sale. When the Hewitt books were dispersed, they came to the Lakelands library, and upon the same fly-leaf the following note by Caulfield explains how they were acquired by him:—

"On Saturday, May 12th, 1877, I was given these 7 vols. of Smith's History of Cork "by Wm. Crawford, of Lakelands, Blackrock, Cork, Esq., in his library there, where "I spent a most agreeable day."

(1) Dublin: 2 vols. 8vo., 1750.      (2) Third Ed.: Cork, 1815.

(3) Through the kindness of Mrs. Caulfield, who has lent me the original copper-plate, I am enabled to illustrate this interesting example of Cork engraving.



DR. CAULFIELD'S BOOK PLATE.

Then follows a brief notice with Croker's autograph that he began the notes on these volumes, July, 1830, at the Rosery, Barnes Common, Surrey. And then another record of how they were acquired by me on September 23rd, 1886. The first note I find is one referring to the author—

"Mr. Charles Smith (or as he is styled M.D. under his portrait) was an apothecary "in Lismore (Ryland, who wrote the History of Waterford, told me Dungarvan). "There is a picture of him in stained glass in one of the windows of the Dublin "Museum. It is said in the counties of which he is the historian, that his descriptions, "etc., were regulated by the receptions he got at the several houses in the neighbour- "hood. This is when any inaccuracy is urged against him—authority, Dr. Maginn. Sir "William Betham tells me that there is an interleaved copy of Cork, of Kerry, and "of Waterford (in folio I think) in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with very "considerable MS., additions, and corrections by Smith. 16th July, 1832."

And then follows a foot note by Thomas Hewitt, 8th July, 1854, in which he states, "I have his interleaved copy of Kerry; it is in 2 vols. 4to." To prove the correctness of Sir William Betham's statement concerning the two remaining works, I wrote to the Rev. T. K. Abbott, the learned librarian of Trinity College, who has informed me that he cannot find the interleaved copies of "Smith's Histories" in the College library. Probably, like the "Kerry," they have passed into private hands.

The first volume of Croker, which ends at p. 106, is almost devoid of notes. There are some passing allusions to the Irish people in his time calling Cork CURKIG; to the derivation of the word Desmond, signifying in the Irish language, South Munster, from *deas* the right hand, like the Hebrew *jamin*, which is the only word in the vocabulary that signifies *south*, as *tuath* or the left hand is *north*: hence *Tuath Mumhawn* or *North Munster* (Thomond). He alludes also to the O'Callaghans having been descended from Callachan-Caisel, king of Munster anno 936, who were dynasts of the country called *Pobul i Cheallachàin*, in the county of Cork, until Cromwell's time.

We will now turn to Dr. Caulfield's copy of Smith's Cork, whose early pages are more prolific of original matter than those of Croker. Upon the fly-leaf he has written :—

" This copy of Smith's History of Cork, bound in four volumes, I have enriched with manuscript notes and copies of original documents, which I made in the libraries of the British Museum, Bodleian Library, Public Record Offices, London, and elsewhere; also from private collections, etc. This was the work of many years."

This was followed by a genealogical table shewing his descent from John Hillery, of Greenhills, near Drogheda, and Mary Hely, niece of the Right Honorable John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of T.C.D., whose daughter married Henry Gosnell, M.D., in reference to whom there is an interesting note, illustrating one of the burial customs of Cork :—

" My grandfather, Henry Gosnell, died after the effects of a severe drenching he got in the graveyard at St. Anne's Shandon, trying to reconcile the difference between two parties who came to recover the body of a citizen who was hanged in Cork gaol, and whose body was sent for dissection to the infirmary, but through respect towards the relations was delivered to them for burial. The friends differed about the place of burial, and brought two coffins. As soon as the coffin that contained the body emerged from the infirmary, they fought like tigers for its possession. It was a fearful night of rain. A disease of the liver, aggravated by the wetting he got, shortly after caused his death."

The first manuscript made by Dr. Caulfield is in Book I., which he copied in the State Paper Office, London. It gives a list of the towns and villages, 220 in number, which were "burned and spoyled" by the arch-traitors Tyrone and James Fitz-Thomas Desmonde, with their wicked associates, in the Barrymores country, parcel of the inheritance of David L. Buttevant, from the 23rd of February, 1599, being the fyrst daie they entered into the said countrey, till the 27th of the said month."

- |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Castellions           | 28. Ballynagallewardaghe | 55. Killanaghorine       |
| 2. Balligorane           | 29. Crownwonie           | 56. Scartenvarrige       |
| 3. Ballinvanige          | 30. Garrientagyrk        | 57. Curryhilane          |
| 4. Curraghlogan          | 31. Ballynwollyn         | 58. Killdeynyn           |
| 5. Ballytrasnie          | 32. Ballenoure           | 59. Meaullane            |
| 6. Ballyworrughowe       | 33. Ballenvalesontige    | 60. Geihie               |
| 7. Robtstowne            | 34. Ballynakillie        | 61. Ballenviserie        |
| 8. Ballyamserie          | 35. Liserelie            | 62. Glanenegeale         |
| 9. Pellicke              | 36. Killnecurrie         | 63. Fwnyboighe           |
| 10. Ardraghe             | 37. Killwalenwollen      | 64. Lisnegare            |
| 11. Curraghtobyn         | 38. Corroghpoloboit      | 65. Rathcormacke         |
| 12. Barrysohonuynne      | 39. Clyowyle             | 66. Monyndonylie         |
| 13. Curraghdiermodie     | 40. Ballynenealigh       | 67. Cewlenskillie        |
| 14. Disert               | 41. Tyrnestown           | 68. Ballygeorane         |
| 15. Cowleknydayne        | 42. Killtayne            | 69. Curraghlugaine       |
| 16. Balliogagh           | 43. Curraghprevyn        | 70. Ballinbrwnige        |
| 17. Cowlenapissie        | 44. Dromonworraghan      | 71. Ballinaltige         |
| 18. Ballywornyn          | 45. Ballyglassane        | 72. Bealldwagg           |
| 19. Ballygarrain         | 46. Balliriedie          | 73. Rathbarryats Garrane |
| 20. Olde Court           | 47. Skaghanaghe          | 74. Ballynecorrie        |
| 21. Tampullbodayne       | 48. Ballenconndonie      | 75. Inshiensbackie       |
| 22. Ryeske               | 49. Killuntyn            | 76. Ballyneonie          |
| 23. Ballyncurrig         | 50. Glenafriaghane       | 77. Affadie              |
| 24. Rathgobbane          | 51. Lackydarraghe        | 78. Rathpatterie         |
| 25. Downdolericke        | 52. Downreskgwyle        | 79. Garranwaage          |
| 26. Ballinrobcartientlea | 53. Corballie            | 80. Ballyedmonde         |
| 27. Killmorinbeg         | 54. Cwossane             | 81. Meallceskyrane       |

82. Rathgeyrie	129. Ballyhearhowin	175. Garryduff
83. Teampullnecarrigie	130. Knockecarrigain	176. Ballyanyn
84. Ballenwallishobegge	131. Ballyphillip	177. Ballytynewrythagh
85. Ballyneleddyn	132. Ballysallaghe	178. Balenvalasamore
86. Ballycarranie	133. Ballinvriskie	179. Ballyvodigg
87. Ballynalassie	134. Cowilballyspillane	180. Balyntuberidroyhtrighe
88. Lisgoule	135. Cowliwonie	181. Same
89. Ballyviege	136. Balenvilerige	182. Ballynakillie
90. Leymlarie	137. Balenvoddigge	183. Killnockyrie
91. Corballie	138. Balenamaderie	184. Waterstown
92. Ballysallaghe	139. Balythomas	185. Balenknockayne
93. Fredaghe	140. Tamplemychell	186. Balyvicshaunerwo
94. Curraghdowgan	141. Dounebolige	187. Balyntarea
95. Ballentoisrige	142. Crwleicke	188. Corballie
96. Killmoriemore	143. Balyntaglogh	189. Ballydanoll
97. Cowillicowrane	144. Knockshaine	190. Raslaigue
98. Ballylughane	145. Knocktoytain	191. Balyvorishane
99. Balenvearnarrig	146. Balendawnrie	192. Balyneure
100. Rathrilodie	147. Balencrwockie	193. Cerelebroe
101. Moninieige	148. Balypeerishe	194. Balydenlegh
102. Cowlegywrish	149. Garranbroy	195. Balymuillan
103. Bugraige	150. Ballencollie	196. Curraghneyhbuy
104. Knockrahe	151. Balenwolain	197. Tynknoicke
105. Ballynenealogh	152. Carigtrooghill	198. Killgarvan
106. Bealenvrittige	153. Cortnemuckie	199. Rynemoin
107. Killcurryhyne	154. Negarrainvorrie	200. Balencarrowny
108. Balensperrie	155. Lackieveyhie	201. Balylerie
109. Killeklein	156. Baleyrie	202. Dounegaule
110. Balynacourtie	157. Woodstocke	203. Tynkallie
111. Balengalige	158. Glanceoleghie	204. Balyhetyrig
112. Ballyhyrige	159. Curraghlieghe	205. Lisenuskie
113. Killcowilysille	160. Carriganegrawn	206. Shanecourt
114. Killvorie	161. Balykistayrde	207. Balenvrittowinge
115. Downekyddill	162. Incurrie	208. Balenewrisealige
116. Corballie	163. Ballyvrassill	209. Balenvrintyne
117. Ballyduloghrie	164. Clurnyn	210. Balenvarige
118. Rathennytige	165. Balenlangige	211. Baleylanie
119. Killwayne	166. Folie	212. Caneronabrickie
120. (No name)	167. Ballycregyn	213. Moynevallyne
121. Killvillaine	168. Uanmoylassie	214. Croskenecaharigho
122. Conyengalie	169. Ballyneclassie	215. Tyneglasvie
123. Balenvorie	170. Killynriendownige	216. Cesgwynee
124. Killelighie	171. Killyhorige	217. Killehodeneigie
125. Killydonoghowe	172. Gortecrive	218. Carrigogynna
126. Sarsfield's Court	173. Ballyspillane	219. Balyntampillierhague
127. Powlecurre	174. Balynegavull	220. Balentampleyrhague
128. Rathcwonie		

From all this some idea may be formed to what an extent and with what impunity the country was laid waste and devastated during one short week of the last year in the 16th century, when the reign of Elizabeth was drawing to its end, and until comparative security was restored under the administration of Sir George Carew, who, as President of Munster, subdued the combined forces of Spain and of the native chiefs. The record of the places devastated in this civil war will prove of interest to the Irish student, as a number of the names remain unaltered to the present time, and will be readily remembered; while many more, although differently spelled to those that are marked upon our ordnance maps, have yet the same articulate sound, and are recognized without any difficulty.

Doctor Caulfield has supplemented Smith's account<sup>(4)</sup> of the distribution that was made in Elizabeth's reign of the forfeited lands to the Undertakers, and gives particulars of the number of acres that they were granted, their several rentals, and the population of the Irish and of the English settlers upon each seigniorie.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNDERTAKERS IN MUNSTER.

	Acreage.	Queen's Maj. Rent.			Number of Irish Families inhab. each Seigniorie.	Number of Englishmen inhab. each Seigniorie.
		li.	s.	d.		
Sir Christ. Hatton, Knt., Lo. Chanc. of England, hath by his patent	10,910 acres	60	7	6	Irish people, 53	Englishmen, 20
Sir George Bouchier do.	12,880 „	137	13	4	Pos. by Irish and most in controversie.	Do. 8
Sir Edward Fitton, Knt., do.	11,515 „ He hath in chief Rent	98	19	11	Divers Irish tenants.	Do. 24 then dwelling on it.
Mr. Richd. & Alex. Fitton, do.	3,026 acres	41	18	4	Pos. by Irishmen in controversie for most part.	English none.
Sir Thomas Norris, Knt., do.	6,000 acres	33	6	8	Divers Irish tenants.	Englishmen, 6
Sir Richard Greenfield and Mr. Phane Beecher, hath in common	Have by patent Kinalmekey 24,000 acres	133	6	8		
Mr. Thomas Fleetwood and Mr. Marmaduke Redmayne hath in common	12,667 „	71	2	6½	Irish Families, 40 and more.	Do. 6
Captain George Thornton, do.	1,500 „	15	12	6	Mostly inhab. by Irish.	Do. 6
Sir Edward Denny, Knt., do.	6,000 „	100	0	0	Mostly inhab. by Irish.	Do. 30
Mr. Edmond Mainwaring, do.	He hath in chief Rents 3,747 acres	373	11	2	Mostly inhab. by Irish.	Do. 4
	In chief Rent	39	0	7¼		
Mr. Archd. Robbin ..	1,800 acres	44	0	2	Irish Families, 20	Do. 4
	And in chief Rent	15	4	5½		
Mr. W. M. Trenched ..	12,000	150	0	0	Divers Irish.	Eng. inhab. 14
Mr. Henry Billingslye ..	11,800	147	10	0	Do.	Do. 36
Mr. Arthur Hyde ..	12,000	65	2	10	Do. 60	Do. 40
Mr. Justice Smith ..	6,000	32	0	0	Mere Irish families none, but some of English race.	None.
Mr. Hugh Cuffe ..	12,000	66	13	9	Irish none.	English, 21.
Mr. Charles Herberte ..	4,000	73	0	0	Do. 20	Do. 50.
Sir Wm. Herberte, Knt. ..	A large Seigniorie shall have by patent.	Ye Rent	unknowne.		till the grant of acres be known by measure.	

(4) Book I., p. 30.

	Acreage.	Queen's Maj. Rent.	Number of Irish Families inhab. each Seigniorie.	Number of English men inhab. each Seigniorie.
		li. s. d.		
Sir Walter Rawley, Knt. ..	12,000	Rent must be 66 13 4	Irish families about 50.	Englishmen 120, and many of the same families.
Capt. Francis Barkley, hath by particular only	7,000	The Rent is 80 0 0		
Mr. Alex. Clerke do...	4,000	Rent is 66 13 4		
Mr. Edmd. Spenser do...	4,000	Rent is 22 0 0		
Sir Warham St. Leger and Sir Richd. Greenfield, Knt.		Kerry, whereof the quality, yet unknown for habitation, whereof Sir Warham shewed yr. Commissioners, Eng. men 46, and Sir Richard do. 99.		
Sir Wm. Courtney ..		Hath a Seigniorie allotted to him, but never proceeded in the enterprise: the cause we know not.		
Mr. Denfill Rollies ..		Hath a Seigniorie allotted called Terbert, and hath been here two several years, but now desisteth, disliking his seat.		

Knocktemple, in Co. Cork, is esteemed to be about 6,000 acres, but no undertaker will have it by reason of the barren soyle.

Item.—By Her Majt<sup>s</sup> articles the rent to be paid for every acre in the Co. Waterford and Cork is a penny and the three parts of a penny; for every acre in the Co. Limericke III<sup>d</sup>.; and in Camlo, III<sup>d</sup>.; for each acre in the Co. Desmond and Kerry IIII<sup>d</sup>.; so as all the reservations aforesaid be according to the articles respecting the severall counties where the lands are situate.

The Total of the Acres .. .. 178,845

Total of Rent .. .. £1,500 12 6

Chief Rent .. .. 432 8 1½

£1,933 0 7½

Kine .. 159

Total of the inhabitants English .. 536

*Irish not set down.*

In continuation of the foregoing particulars, Doctor Caulfield has added the following:—

“True declaration concerning the Undertakers at Cork, for all, saving what concerneth Sir Walter Raleigh.

“Sir John Stawell, Knt.; Sir John Clifton, Knt.; and Thomas Hannan, Esq., they all sent over into Ireland in summer last was twelve months, and their people staves there from May until August, and having in all that time no place assigned unto them to stay, they returned and thereupon gave it over.

“John Popham placed himself at Mallo, being but VI<sup>M</sup>. acr (six thousand acres), and at the earnest request of Sir Thos. Norreys, who, expecting to be placed at Imokilly, and finding no place there, for that it is all claymed as chargeable land, sent his people to the Bantrye, where Edward Rogers, Esq., was to have been placed, and finding them in all not passing III<sup>M</sup>. acres, the place being far off, and dangerous, and all the rest thereabouts claym'd by others of the Irish, is driven, and the same Edward Rogers also, to return all these people, saving some few that of themselves are contented still to stay there.

"John Cowper, Esq., we place in Kerricurrihy, and Mr. Fynes directed to certain land adjoining. But upon the title of Sir Wareham S. Leger displaid, and in the same Sir W. St. Leger and Sir Rd. Greyfield stand now placed.

"Mr. Arthur Hyde is placed in some lands lying in Roche's country, and in Condon's country, one hath not above VIII<sup>M</sup>. acres, and his patent past, as I take it, where he had no settling until the last summer in respect of titles. His wife and children are there, with above twelve more which went over this last summer, and he has presently more to pay over unto him. Saml. Norton, Esq., is yet ready to place himself about Cork if any land may be had there.

"Hugh Cuffe is placed in the Great Wood, and hath XII<sup>M</sup>. acres, and as I take it, his letters patent past. He informed me when I was there this summer, he had already XI. English people there.

"John Rogers, Esq., was passing over to have been placed at Carriglymlery; not being passed VI<sup>M</sup>. acres, he dec<sup>d</sup>. in the journey. One Mr. Kete took the place, but could not rest quiet in it, in respect of the Lo. Roche, and the titles of the Ld. Roche being taken this summer to be insufficient. He has there about XII. English people, but how they are increase<sup>d</sup> I know not, nor whether his patent he got passed or not.

"Fane Beecher hath the one-half of Kynalmaky passed unto him, he could not nor yet doth enjoy it quietly in respect of McCarthy Reagh and the Omaglones, although the title were this summer adjudged against McCarthy Reagh, and therefore hath not many people there as yet.

"Hugh Worth hath the other moiety of Kinalmeaky, who hath received the like disturbance, and therefore hath but few there, and himself having had for more than a year together a most dangerous disease, which he took there, must be driven to give it over, as I think.

"Arthur Robins hath about IIII<sup>M</sup>. acres, but what he hath done with it I know not. (Signed), J. Popham."

## MUNSTER NAMES OF UNDERTAKERS, MAY 25TH, 1589:—

Sir Valentine Browne.	Mr. Billingslye, Eng.	Mr. Fleetwood, Eng.
Nicholas Browne, Junr.	Mr. Cuff.	Mr. Reade.
Sir Edward Denny, Eng.	Sir George Boucher.	Mr. Cooper.
Sir William Harbert, Eng.	Mr. Beecher, Eng.	Mr. Robyns.
Mr. Holles.	Mr. Wurthe.	Mr. Thos. Allen
Mr. Trencher.	Sir Warham St. Leger.	Mr. Adrian Gilbert.
Sir Wm. Courteney, Eng.	Sir Richard Grenvell.	Sir Walter Rawleigh, Eng.
Mr. Uthread, Eng.	Sir Thos. Norreys.	Sir Christ. Hatton, L. Chan-
Sir Edmd. Barkley.	Mr. Hide.	cellor, Eng.



*Nov. 6, 1749.*

AT A BOARD OF THE PHYSICO-HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE REVEREND  
AND RIGHT HON THE LORD VISCOUNT STRANGFORD IN THE  
CHAIR.

MR. CHARLES SMITH having laid before the Society a MS. copy  
of the ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTY AND CITY  
OF CORK, with an accurate two-sheet Map of that County, etc. It is  
Ordered that the said work be published with the approbation of this  
Society

Signed,           STRANGFORD.  
                          J. MARSHAL, *Secretary.*

*Imprimatur*

ED. BARRY, M.D., *Vice-President.*

*The Ancient and Present State*  
OF THE  
COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK.

BY CHARLES SMITH, M.D.

BOOK I.

CONTAINING THE ANCIENT NAMES OF THE TERRITORIES AND  
INHABITANTS, WITH THE CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL  
DIVISIONS OF THIS COUNTY, ETC.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ANCIENT NAMES OF THE TERRITORIES AND INHABITANTS OF THIS COUNTY,  
TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF THE MIDDLE AND PRESENT AGE.



TOLEMY <sup>(1)</sup> places several people in this country, since known by the names of the counties of Cork and Desmond, and calls them Coriondi, Udiæ, or Vodii, Velabori, and Uterini, which seem to be a corruption of the name Ibernî, and are, according to Baxter <sup>(2)</sup>, only synonymous names for one and the same people.

The Coriondi, whose name still bears some affinity to the Irish name of this tract, were the inhabitants of the middle part of the county, particularly near the present city of Cork. They seem to be derived from the ancient Coritani, a British tribe, whom Camden places in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, &c. ; or, according to that other celebrated antiquarian, Llhuyd, who makes them only to be a small colony inhabiting Lincolnshire ; but whether our Coriondi be a colony of the British Coritani <sup>(3)</sup> or not is, at this distance of time, no very easy matter to determine. It is certain that many of the ancient British people retired into Ireland upon the

<sup>(1)</sup> Geograp. lib. 4.

<sup>(2)</sup> P. 134.

<sup>(3)</sup> The name Coritani might easily be changed for the word Coridani, which last our people have been called, by a mere transmutation of the letter *t* into *d*, a change frequent in language, as Alexanter to Alexander, &c., and many examples might be given of this also in the Irish was it proper to enlarge on so needless a criticism.

invasion of the Romans, in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, about the year of Christ 76, during the government of Petilius Cerealis in Britain. And Cambden adds that they fled hither; some for the sake of ease and quietness; others to keep their eyes untainted with the Roman insolence; and others, again, to preserve their liberty.

The Irish, to this day, call all marshy places, bordering on rivers, corcass grounds. The boats made of wattles, covered over with raw hides, in which the old Irish, as well as the ancient Britons, used to sail, were called, in the Irish tongue, curraghs; in the old British, corcog, which comes very near the Irish name for Cork, viz. Corcach, signifying, in the Irish language, a marshy place, or rather a naval place, or a place for curraghs, *i.e.* "boats."<sup>(4)</sup> Hence the Latin name of those people, Coriondi, *i.e.* "navigators," from corion, leather. The Welsh, to this day, call skins Crugh, from the Greek *Χρῶς*, and also in the Latin, Corium. If we may give any credit to the old Irish chronicles, the first who made use of leathern boats in Ireland was Eochaid Vairceas, king of Ireland, A.M. 3394, the surname Vairceas signifying an open skiff, or boat. They add, that this prince was banished two years before he came to the throne, but, with a number of his followers, kept the sea<sup>(5)</sup> in several vessels, from which he often landed his men, to spoil the inhabitants, in these kind of boats. They are mentioned, as a sort of miracle, by Festus Avienus,<sup>(6)</sup> describing the Oestrymindes, or isles of Scilly.

Non usque navibus turbidum late fretum  
Et belluosum gurgitem oceani secant,  
Non hi carinas quippe pinu texere,  
Facere morem non abiete, ut usus est,  
Curvant phasello : sed rei ad miraculum,  
Navigia junctis semper aptant pellibus,  
Corioque vastum sæpe percurrunt salem.

Yet not in ships they try the wat'ry plain,  
And rouse the shapeless monsters of the main.  
For neither galleys fram'd of lofty pine  
They know to make, nor weaker fir to join  
In barks; but wondrous! skins to skins they sew;  
Secure in these to distant regions go,  
And pathless seas with keels of leather plow.

The method of making those boats is also described by Lucan<sup>(7)</sup> thus:

Utque habuit ripas Sicoris, camposq; reliquit,  
Primum cana salix, madefacto vimine, parvam  
Textitur in puppim, cæsoque induta juvenco  
Vectoris patiens tumidum superenatat amnem.

(4) Cork harbour was, in ancient manuscripts, called Bealach Conglac.

(5) The ancients called our ocean, by the name of the Vergivian sea; which sea was called, by the Britons, Morveridh, *i.e.* the Irish sea; for Mór, in the British tongue, signifies the sea, and Everdhon, Ireland; and hence Llhuyd thinks the ancient name Vergivium is derived. But Cambden will either have it from Morveridh, or Farigi or Fairge, (the letter F being pronounced like a V consonant,) which signifies, in the old Irish the seas. Marcianus Heracletea who wrote a geographical treatise, in Greek prose, called *περπλοῦς*, says, that Ireland has 16 nations, 11 famous cities, 5 remarkable promontories, and 15 principal rivers.

(6) De oris Maritimis.

(7) Lib. 4.

Sic Venetus, stagnante Pado, fusoque Britannus  
 Navigat oceano : Sic cum tenet omnia Nilus,  
 Conseritur bibula Memphitis cymba papyro.

Cæsar the champaign leaves, and spreading ground,  
 When Sicorean waves his troops surround ;  
 The twisting willows to the keel he joins,  
 And reeking hides cements, and close the lines.  
 Proud of their crew, they wait them to the shore,  
 Such Venice knows, such Britons had before,  
 And such as river Nile to Memphis bore.

From Cæsar's own description of this passage in his Commentaries, it appears that he had learned the method of making these boats from the Britons. For, says he, "cum in his angustiis res esset, atq; omne, "vice ab Afranianis militibus, equitibusq; obsidirentur, imperat militibus "Cæsar, ut naves faciant, cujus generis eum superioribus annis usus "Britanniæ docuerat. Carinæ primum, ac statumina ex levi materia "fiebant, reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum Coriis intege- "batur, &c." When things were brought to such extremities, and all the ways were guarded and shut up by the soldiers and horsemen of Afranius, Cæsar ordered the soldiers to make such boats as he had seen used in Britain formerly: The keels whereof were made of light stuff, and small timber, and the upper parts formed of osiers, covered with hides. And Pliny<sup>(8)</sup> says, "ad eam Britanni vitulibus corio circumsutis navigare." We have an example also of another place taking its name from a boat or vessel—viz. the country of Liburna, being a part of Croatia, from Liburna, a kind of ship used by these people.

The Vodii or Udiæ were a people which Baxter<sup>(9)</sup> will have to inhabit the inland parts of Munster. They took their name from their situation in a woody country; the British words Vydheiu, Guydiu, denoting wood. Ptolemy, if the maps handed down to us be his, places those people on the coast, between the mouths of the Lee and Avenmore (which last I take to be the Daurona of that ancient geographer) S. of the Coriondi. So that the great Cambden's conjecture, for placing them in the county of Kilkenny, founded only in the likeness of the sound of the words Vodii, or Udiæ, to Idou or Idouth, a territory in that county, comprehending the modern barony of Fassaghding, cannot be admitted; as the position of that barony is very remote from the S. coast of Munster: nor need we seek elsewhere for those Vodii, than in the very spot assigned them by Ptolemy, viz., the barony of Imokilly; which, in the Irish tongue, signifies the woody territory; the same as the word Vodii, a latin termination of the British Vydheiu, also means. The chief place in which tract is Youghal, in old writings called Ochella, derived from the words O-chill, or Y-chill, "the place of a wood." In all ages, whole countries, cities, and towns have been denominated from trees; as Cyparissa in Greece, Cerasus in Pontus, Laurentum in Italy, Myrhinus in Attica; as also ports, mountains, and eminent places; as the Viminalis, Æsculetum, &c., probably, from the spontaneous growth and abounding of such trees in the respective soils.

Ptolemy places, near the Notium of Munster (which is now called the

(8) Lib. 4. cap. 16.

(9) Gloss. page 283.

Missen-head, and, in Irish, Mullavogy-head), a people named Vellabori; in some copies of this geographer they are called *Ουελλέβορος* and also *Ουελίβορος*. We can neither seek for the origin of those people, nor of the former, as they both take their names from the nature of the country; for Bel or Bel Abor, in the old British, signifies "the head of a bay," probably Biar or Bear-head.

The same geographer calls those people, which inhabited the more western parts of this county, viz. about Bear-haven and Bantry, Uterini; and, in some editions, Iberni. That these Iberni had their origin from the Iberi, or Spaniards, who, by the Irish writers, have been said to send early colonies into Ireland, is very probable; not only from the affinity of the name, but also from those parts of Ireland lying nearer and more opposite to the Spanish coast than any other. The distance between Cape Ortugal in Spain and Cape Clear in Ireland being but 150 leagues, almost opposite to each other N. and S., and as far as to Ushant in France, which is two-thirds of the way, may be, in a manner, coasted, the usual method of sailing in those remote ages; they not daring to venture far to sea, not having the use of the compass to steer by, but observing the sun by day and the stars by night to direct them. Yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, many of the ancients undertook long voyages, as the Phenicians and Carthaginians, which last nation had many colonies in Spain, who often sailed to Britain and other northern climes. Certain it is, that in Aristotle's time the Greeks had some notion of this island, which limited their knowledge of the western world. I make no doubt but the northern and eastern parts of Ireland were peopled from Britain, those parts lying opposite and contiguous to each other, the navigation being short and safe, even in open boats. Yet, if all the kingdom was originally inhabited this way, it would be hard to conceive how there should remain such a diversity of manners, customs, and dialects, between the northern and southern parts; which diversity being common to all the other nations of Europe, can be owing to nothing else but to the different colonies they were first peopled with.

I should not dwell so much on this subject, but that many modern English writers treat this colony of the Iberi, under Milesius, as a fable. But the contrary appears from the testimony of all the old Irish MSS. which, like other early histories, are blended with truth and fable; besides, the remains of the Irish tongue is still spoken among the Vascones and Cantabrians, as is shown by Llhuyd in his *Archeologia*, where we may also meet with many singular customs of theirs, which agree with the Irish; as wearing bonnets, short skeins, or durks. In Cantabria, the peasants still wear Irish courrans, or rough shoes, without heels; use their pipes, tunes, and ways of dancing; and, in their shape and features, resemble the tall, thin make, and black, slender hair, of our Momonian Irish; a very different kind of bodied men from the squat, short, thick-limbed people of the eastern coasts, resembling the Welsh, from whose country they undoubtedly came <sup>11</sup>

(10) *De Mundo*, cap. 3.

(11) It may not be amiss to quote a very ancient writer in this place (*Prima vita sanct. Patric. scholia veteris scholiast*), who says, that Eberus, Erimon, Ir, Don, Amergius, and Calptha, were the six sons of Milesius, who landed in Ireland. From Eberus

Having given some account of those people mentioned by Ptolemy in this country, I shall next collect together what I find, by any good authority, related of the ancient Irish septs, dispersed in this large county, with the names their different territories went by, before the arrival of the English.

Cork, before the arrival of the Strongbonian conquerors, was a kingdom of itself, the kings of which were the Mac Cartys, that family being found in possession of it by the English. Diarmuid, who was Mac Carty More, king of Cork or Desmond, swore fealty, gave hostages, and subjected his kingdom to a yearly tribute to King Henry II. in the year 1172.<sup>(12)</sup> This kingdom comprehended all that tract of country from Lismore to Brandon hills, in the county of Kerry, where they face the eastern parts of that county. Besides the county of Cork, and the western parts of Waterford, it also comprehended another county, formerly called Desmond; which county, being now a part of those of Cork and Kerry, it may not be amiss to mention its extent. It was divided into three tracts: 1st, Clancare, which lay next the sea, between the bay of Dingle and Kilmaire river; 2nd, Bear, lying between that river and Bantry; and 3rd, Iveragh or Evaugh, situated between Bantry and Baltimore. There was also another part of it, which lay near the Shannon, being the small barony of Iragticonner. Desmond, in the Irish language, signifies South Munster.

The Irish antiquarians allow but eight families of royal extraction in Munster, of which they place four in Carbery,<sup>(13)</sup> which comprehended all the S. W. part of this county: And these were, besides the Mac Cartys above mentioned, O'Mahon or Mahown, O'Donovan and O'Driscoll.<sup>(14)</sup> Those Mahowns derive their pedigree from Kean Mac

sprang the Momonii, or people of Munster. From Erimon, were derived the people of Lethlenii, and the Lagenii, or people of Leinster. The Ulides, or people of Ulster, sprang from Ir. From Don, the territory of Teach Duin, in the western parts of Ireland; and from Calptha, the river Inber Calptha was called, where the Bodanus empties itself. These ancient accounts differ much from each other; some making only three sons of Milesius to land in Ireland, whom Keating (page 83) follows; but the landing of these, as well as of Partholanus, they all place in the bay of Bantry, which they call Inber Sceine.

<sup>(12)</sup> Ware's Ann., p. 7.

<sup>(13)</sup> The territory of Carbery took its name from an ancient Irish Chief, so called. There were three brothers, according to the Irish antiquarians. 1. Carbry Riada; 2. Carbry Musc; and 3. Carbry Bascoin, who are said to be sons to Fiachad, who was brother to Eana Aighnach, Monarch of Munster. They, and their posterity, were called Earnihade Mumhan; from the first of these, this barony is said to take its name; and some add, that from him, or his race, Dailriadi, in Scotland, was called. The second brother is said to give his name to Muskery, as did the youngest to Corca Bascoin, a territory where the city of Cork now stands. In the reign of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster, Carbry Musc presented a poem to the king, wherein he celebrated the valour, generosity, and magnificence of that prince, who so greatly liked the performance, that he rewarded him with the two Urmhumhains, *i.e.*, Upper and Lower Ormond, called afterwards, from this Carbry, Muskery, and contained all the country from Ossory to Carrigneshure—*Keating*.

<sup>(14)</sup> According to the genealogical tables added to Keating, all the tribes and septs of the O'Mahonys, in the counties of Cork and Kerry, are descended from Cas, brother to Nadfraoch, and son of Corc, kings of Munster.

In an ancient life of Saint Kieran, quoted by Archbishop Ussher, Carbery is called Corcaluidhe.

Moyle More, who married Sarah, daughter to Brien Boruma, king of Munster, by whom he had Mahown, the ancestor of all that sept. For, in that king's reign, surnames were given to the Irish, and were commonly deduced from the name of their principal ancestor, with O or Mac annexed. It is from this Kean that the village of Iniskean, in Carbery, has its name: and from this sept, that Bandon is called sometimes Droghid Mahon, and the castle near it, Castlemahon. The head branch of the family resided in West Carbery, and were called O Mahownfune, *alias* Owinyerer, or "of the west," where they had many castles, the chief of which were at Ardintenant and Three Castle-head<sup>(15)</sup>. This family had also anciently possessions in part of the modern barony of Muskery, viz. the parishes of Kilmurry, Moviddy, Caneboy, Aglish, &c., which bore the name of Ive-flan-lee, from Flan, one of the Mahonys nursed there, who conquered almost all this tract, as appears from those ancient Irish lines:

O Glaise crithe fuair flan  
Na ciocha thuai g adteorinn  
Mar ar shaig cuan achros  
Gan chios uatha ach deaglais.

West from the stream of Glaisecrithe brook,  
To Muskery's paps, where holy Patrick struck  
His crosier; thence unto the southern main  
The conquering Flan o'er all this tract did reign.  
No rent, or tribute, for this land he paid,  
But to the church alone, his offering made.

From this Flan descended Beake; from whom, according to the Munster Annals, the territory of Kinalmeaky<sup>(16)</sup> took its name, which was anciently part of Carbery.<sup>(17)</sup>

The family of O'Donovan<sup>(18)</sup> was the next mentioned as allowed to be of royal extraction; their territory, in this county, went formerly by the name of Clancahill, a part of West Carbery, comprehending the large and mountainous parish of Drumalegue, and other tracts, in which parish they had their chief residence, at Castle-Donovan. This family came hither from a barony in the county of Limerick called Coshma, where they built the famous castle of Crom, which afterwards fell to the Kildare family, and from which the motto Crom-a-Boo, still used by that noble house, was taken. The representative of this ancient family has his seat at Banlaghan, in West Carbery. Another ancient sept, also said to be of

(15) *Vide* a note of the names of all the ploughlands belonging to O'Mahown-fune in Luaghe, a part of West Carbery, in the Lambeth library, L. fol. 105.

The division of the territory of Ivagh (a part also of Carbery) among the O'Mahonys may also be seen, in the manuscripts of the same library, X. fol. 10.

(16) Kinalmeaky signifies the "head of the noble root." From *Kean* a head, *Neal* noble, and *Mecan* a root, in old Irish, probably alluding to this sept of the Mahonys.

(17) The last of this sept, who was called Conogher O'Mahony, was slain in Desmond's rebellion, and died seized of the seigniorship of Kinalmeaky.—*Cox*, vol. I., p. 383.

(18) The O'Conailles and O'Cullinanes, also derive their pedigree from the same origin as O'Donovan. What is remarkable of this last family of the O'Cullinanes is, that it was never known without one or more physicians in it, which is remarked by Camden; inasmuch, that when a person is given over, they have a saying in Irish, "even O'Cullinane cannot cure him." Which profession still continues in the family.





infancy of Daniel, who was called Ni-pipy<sup>(21)</sup> (who was Mac Carty Reagh by tanistry), his uncle, Sir Donogh Mac Carty, gave his own son, Florence, a better estate in Carbery than he left to the heir, or than his son got by Mac Carty More's daughter. For he gave him Tough Carriganassig, containing 12 ploughlands; Tough Mountain, being 7 ploughlands; and Tough Iniskean, 12 ploughlands. So that he left Mac Carty Reagh only the 10 ploughlands of Kilbritton,<sup>(22)</sup> 3 of Coolmain, 2 of Downdaniel, 4 of Ballynadee, 1 of Burrin, 2½ of Gorticlogh, now Skibbereen, 1 ploughland of Knockandee, and some other parcels, besides his chief rent.

Of all the Mac Cartys of Carbery, the above-mentioned Florence Mac Donogh was the most famous. He was a man of extraordinary stature, and as great policy; he had competent courage, and as much zeal as anybody, for what he imagined to be true religion and the liberty of his country. He married Ilen, daughter and heiress to the Earl of Clancare,<sup>(23)</sup> and, purely by his merit, dispossessed her bastard brother,

(21) This Donald Ni-pipy was so-called, because, in his time, some pipes of wine were cast on shore at Burrin, and consequently, were his right, being a wreck, and accordingly he had them, which, in those superstitious times, was reckoned very fortunate; the wreck being esteemed (as the Cornish men's phrase is) God's goods. His grandson, Donald Mac Cormac, was high sheriff of this county, and a Protestant, anno 1635. The additional name of Reagh was annexed to this family from the time of Donald Reagh, one of its ancestors, to distinguish it from the other family of Mac Carthy More.

(22) Kilbritton belonged to the Lords Kingsale long before Mac Carty Reagh possessed it. For, by a composition of Walter de la Haye, the king's escheator of Ireland, anno 23, Edw. I. 1295, the manor of Kilbritton and Ringrone, with the mills, fisheries, etc., thereto belonging; the lands of Corretsheran, Holderness, Liffynin, Tathax, Lysside, and Kingsale, in the county of Cork; and other places in the extent roll taken on the occasion, being seized into the king's hands, upon the death of John de Courcey, who was slain by Mac Carty the same year, in the island of Inchydony (as appears by a certificate of Samuel Mollineaux, Ulster king-at-arms, concerning the said battle.) This Walter restores the said lands, &c., on a composition of 12*l.* 12*s.* to James Keating, per brevi domini regis, &c. And the said Walter de la Haye restores the country of Glynardall, and other lands in the county of Kerry, to the said Keating, for the use of the heir of the said John, Lord Courcey. Concordat cum original. in thes. infra Cast. Dubl. rememb. Philip Percevall, penes dominum de Kingsale.

(23) Donald Mac Carty More, Earl of Clancare (a territory in the county of Kerry), was so created by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1566, having resigned his estate to her, and then had it restored, to hold of the crown of England, by fealty, after the English manner. He was, at the same time, created Baron of Valentia, an island adjoining. Camden says, he was a man eminent, of great power in those parts, and a bitter enemy to the Fitz-Geralds, who dispossessed his ancestors, kings of Desmond, of their country.

In a manuscript, called a Breviate of the Getting of Ireland, &c., in the College library, E. Tab. 3. N. 18. Mac Carty More, of Desmond, and these following, are enumerated among the chief Irish captains of Munster, Mac Donagh, of Duhallow. O'Donogh, of Ross, by Loughlean, in Kerry. O'Donogh, of Glanfleske. O'Kief, of Drumtariff, in this county. Mac Awly, of Clan-Awly. O'Callaghan, of Clonmeene, in the same. O'Sullivan More, of Dunkerron, in Kerry. O'Sullivan Bear, of Dunboy, in this county. Mac Gillicuddy, of Doneboo, in Kerry. Mac Fyneen, of Ardently, &c. These were all followers of Mac Carty More; they brought into the field 60 horse and 1500 foot. They, and all other of Mac Carty's followers, with his own forces, were to be at the call of the Earls of Desmond. Mac Carty Reagh, of Carbery, could raise 300 footmen, and 60 horsemen; his territory extended, in length, 50 miles, and in breadth, 30 miles. Those following were his followers:—O'Driscoll, of Baltimore. Barry Oge Roe, and Barry-Oge, Oge, O'Mahon, of Ardintenan, O'Donovan, Mac Patrick, O'Crowley, O'Mulrian, &c. He was also subject to the call of the Earls of Desmond.

Donald, of the name and title of Mac Carty *More*, which he himself assumed, by the unanimous suffrages of Tyrone, the clergy, and the people; this is the more strange, for in Ireland they usually preferred bastard sons before daughters, in order to preserve the name and the family, as in the Roman adoptions, and to defend the country. For this marriage, without the queen's licence, this Florence was sent to the Tower of London, where he was kept eleven years; and then, being set at liberty, he joined in Tyrone's rebellion.

The other clans of the Mac Cartys in Carbery, and their territories, were, first, the branch of Clancrimine, so called from Mac Crimin, a sept of the Mac Cartys, whose seat was at Ballynorohor, anciently one of the best castles in this county, which he justly forfeited, together with his life, for a barbarous murder by him committed, anno 1641. A second branch of the Mac Cartys possessed a tract, called Glawnacrine, being the parish of Fanlobush, now Dunmanway, near which place they had their residence, in a castle lately demolished by Sir Richard Cox. This family was famous for extravagant hospitality, a practice formerly much applauded in this county. The last of this house was called Teige O'Downy, who, besides the fore-named castle, had another, which is still standing, called Togher. A third branch of this family had the surname, or rather the soubriquet, of Rabagh, *i.e.* "the hospitable."

West of the last territory was another small tract in Carbery, called Clandonel-Roe's country, the Mac Cartys also possessed it. As did another small branch of the same name, a little territory to the east of Dunmanway, formerly called Mac Inganauras, though some give this last to the Collins's.

These were the chief Irish septs in this large barony of Carbery, which is the greatest in Ireland; nor could I hear of any other who possessed any considerable territory in it, except the O'Crowleys, who inhabited a tract called Kilshallow, which lay west of Bandon, on the river of that name. This family derived their descent from Diarmuid, of Mylurig, in Conaught. Their country, in old MSS., is described to have been woody and mountainous; and mention is also made of a smart skirmish happening in it between the Mac Cartys of Carbery and the O'Learys of Muskery, anno 1600.

I have already observed that Kinalmeaky was a part of Carbery, as was also the modern barony of Ibawn and Barryroe, which, though divided by an arm of the sea, comprehends but one small barony. The tract called Ibawn, *i.e.* "the fair territory," was, after the coming in of the English, wrested from the old proprietors by Lord Arundel, commonly called Lord Arundel of the Strand; and from him it fell to the Barrymore family. There are the remains of an ancient castle on the strand of Cloghnikelty, formerly called Arundel castle,<sup>(24)</sup> but now Rine castle. Barryroe has its present name from a branch of the Barrys,<sup>(25)</sup> but

<sup>(24)</sup> Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, observes, that the Lord Arundel of the Strand, who was anciently a great lord, and had an estate of 3,500*l.* per annum, was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a tenant to the Lord Barry, to whom he performed those services which were only due to the queen.

<sup>(25)</sup> The greatest part of this tract is now in the Barrymore family. In the Lambeth library, MS. X. X. fol. 25, are the Lord Barry's titles to the lands of Barryroe.

anciently it belonged to the O'Cowigs, who have been quite extinguished by the conquerors; yet there are some remains of them in a promontory called Dun O'Cowig, which was fortified with a small old castle. They were originally descended from the O'Driscolls before mentioned. There was also a sept of the O'Donovans in those parts, named O'Hea, whose residence was at a castle called Ahimilly; and they had a territory called Pubble O'Hea in this tract. The residence of the Barrys, in this barony, was named Rathbarry, which was a stately castle in its time; it is now called Castle-Freke, and is the seat of Sir John Freke, bart. All this tract fell into English hands, anno 1642, being taken by Colonel Myn.

Another Irish sept, west of Carbery, are the O'Sullivans, who were distinguished into the names of O'Sullivan Bear, and O'Sullivan Bantry<sup>(26)</sup>. Bear, probably, retains its name from the Iberi, before mentioned. Bantry (in ancient times named Bentraighe) was reckoned a part of Carbery, and is said to have its name from Beant Mac Farriola, a person descended from the O'Donovans and Mahonys. A son of his, called Bair Briver, possessed that small rugged tract, called by the name of Minterbair, being now the parish of Killegrohan. I find, in latter times, the O'Dalys had this territory, who were successively bards or poets to the O'Mahon and the Carew family. O'Glavin, who was also their termon or steward, possessed a part of it. By these names, Daly and Glavin, I design the family, and not any particular branch of it. In Bantry bay there is still a place called Ardragoal, probably named from a clan of the Gauls or Celtiberi, who landed here. Ardgoal or Ardgyle, in Scotland, is the same name. A colony of the clan of Gaul, or Celtiberi, sailed over from Ireland to the Western Isles, and gave the country of Argyle, in Scotland, their name. They called that country Gael Albenich, from Old Albania, and those of Ireland, Gael Erinich, both nations, to this day, retaining the same language, manners, and customs.

Kerricurihy and Kinlea are now one barony; the former was anciently called Muskery Millane, and was possessed by the Mac Cartys, but granted, after the conquest, to Richard de Cogan, as I shall shew hereafter. It is, in old manuscripts, called Long a Gowganig, *i.e.* "Cogan's ship," and comprehended not only the tract now called Kerricurihy, but also the barony of Imokilly, in which last the Carews, soon after the English conquest, likewise settled. In Queen Elizabeth's time it went by the name of Kerry-wherry. The other part, called Kinlea, was anciently named Insovenagh; and, being also a territory of the Mac Cartys, was granted to Robert Fitz-Martin, by King John,<sup>(27)</sup> anno 1208. But, in latter times, it was possessed by Barry Oge.

(26) *Vid.* An inquisition concerning O'Sullivan's lands in Bear and Bantry, preserved among the MSS. of the Lambeth library, X. X. fol. 13. *Vid.* also an account of the particular forces of O'Sullivan in this part of the country, in the same library, manuscript X. X. fol. 105. In a manuscript, called a Breviate of Ireland, and the diversity of Irish in the same, preserved in the College library, E. Tab. 3. N. 8., wrote by Philip O'Sullivan Bear, and presented to the King of Spain, anno 1618, by Florence, titular archbishop of Tuam; after O'Neil, and O'Donnell, the author sets down Don Dermitius O'Sullivan among the ancient Irish seculars in Ireland. This Dermot was then at Madrid, and assumed the title of Earl of Bearhaven.

(27) Ware's Annals.

Having thus far treated of the ancient tracts and septs of the maritime parts of this county, I now proceed to the inland territories. And first, of the large barony of Muskery, which still retains its ancient name, and was, according to the conquests of the Irish upon each other, sometimes of a greater, and, at other times, of a lesser extent. Kerricurihy, called, as before, Muskery Millane, being once a part of it; as was also Muskery Donegan, a tract lying round Baltimore. It was anciently a wild and woody country, and so continued until the days of Cambden. The Mac Cartys <sup>(28)</sup> were, for many years, the chief proprietors of it; and so continued long after the conquest of the English; the head of this branch being created Viscount Muskery, and Earl of Clancarty, which titles have been forfeited since the revolution.

The other Irish septs of Muskery were the O'Learys, who had a considerable territory in the west of this barony, called Iveleary, and many castles. Also the Swinys, Riardans, and Murphys, who were all followers of Mac Carty. The modern barony of Barrets was also a part of Muskery; as was, formerly, the present barony of Barrymore.

The eastern extremity of Barrymore was called, in the English grants, the cantred of Olethan, also Ivelehan; part of it had the name of Coshbride, which territory extended into the county of Waterford, and there still retains its name. Besides the Mac Cartys, who possessed the western part, which belonged to Muskery, the O'Lehans, an ancient Irish sept, inhabited the eastern, whose chief seat was Castle-Lehan, now softened into Castle-Lyons. This country was granted, soon after the English came over, to the Barrys, who were, for some ages, called Lords Barry, of Castlelehan. The Great Island, anciently called Arda-Neimhid, was also possessed by the same family.

The modern barony of Duhallow, in some old manuscripts Alla, is a large tract, of which Mac Donough, a branch of the Mac Cartys,<sup>(29)</sup> was chief. He is, in several old chronicles, styled prince of Duhallow, and lived in this country, with his followers, in great splendour, till the year 1641. His dependents were O'Kief, chief of Poble O'Kief, a country in the north-west part of this county; Mac Auliff, chief of Clan-Auliff; and O'Callaghan, chief of the territory called Poble O'Callaghan,<sup>(30)</sup> west of Mallow, being the present parishes of Kilshanick

<sup>(28)</sup> I purposely omit giving a particular account of this branch of the MacCartys, called the Clancarty family, in this chapter, as they will frequently occur in the historical part of this work.

<sup>(29)</sup> *Vid.* a note in the Lambeth library, manuscript X. X. fol. 15, concerning the several septs and lordships of the Mac Cartys, of Carbery. Also the division of Duhallow among the Cartys, X. X. fol. 43, 97.

<sup>(30)</sup> By an inquisition taken at Mallow, on the 25th of October, 1594, before Sir Thomas Norris, vice-president of Munster; William Saxey, esq., and James Gould, esq., chief and second justices of the said province; by virtue of a commission from the lord deputy and council, dated the 26th of June before, it is found, among other things, "that Conogher O'Callaghan, *alias* The O'Callaghan, was and is seized of several large territories in the inquisition recited, in his demesne, as lord and chieftain of Poble-Callaghan, by the Irish custom, time out of mind used; that as O'Callaghan aforesaid "is lord of the said country, so there is a tanist, by the custom of the said country, who "is Teig O'Callaghan; and that the said Teig is seized as tanist, by the said custom, of "several ploughlands in the inquisition mentioned; which also finds that the custom is "further, that every kinsman of The O'Callaghan had a parcel of land to live upon, and,

and Clonmeene, where the chief sept of the O'Callaghans lived, and where a descendant of the family still remains. Mac Donough's chief residence was at Kanturk, near which are the sumptuous ruins of one of his castles.<sup>(31)</sup> Anno 13th of James I. letters patent were passed to Dermot Mac Owen Mac Carty, of the town and lands of Keantwirk, Lohort, and divers other lands, &c., containing the greatest part of the territory of Duhallow, with a chiefrie and other duties and customs, out of the territories of Poble O'Callaghan, Poble O'Kief, and the lands of Donough-Oge, with the royalties of all waifs, strays, goods of felons, court-leet, and court-baron, view of frankpledge, &c. ; a weekly market and annual fair, with power to impark 550 acres, to have free-chace and free-warren throughout the said territory, and divers other ample privileges, to be held in free and common soccage of His Majesty's castle of Dublin. Dated at Dublin, June 6, 1615.<sup>(32)</sup>

The large tract, now known by the names of the modern baronies of Armooy or Fermoy, Orrery and Kilmore, and Clangibbon, was, before the arrival of the English, a principality of the O'Kiefs, called Fearmuigh ; which, say the Irish antiquarians, is a contraction of Fera Muighe Fere, which Flaherty interprets, viros Mogruthii Militis ; and adds, this Mogruth was a Druid, who, for services to his prince, had those territories given him, *vid.* Ogygia, p. 336, or, according to others, it is a contraction of Fera Muigh fene, signifying "the husbandman's grassy plains," and thus Colgan calls it.<sup>(33)</sup> The princes of this tract did sometimes so enlarge their territory by conquest, that this whole country, in some Irish manuscripts, is called Fermuigh, the patron saint of which was, in ancient times, St. Molac,<sup>(34)</sup> whose festival was on the 30th of January. But of

"yet that no estate passed thereby, but that the lord (who was then Conogher O'Callaghan), and The O'Callaghan for the time being, by custom time out of mind, may remove the said kinsmen to other lands ; and the inquisition further finds, that O'Callaghan Mac Dermot, Irrelagh O'Callaghan, Teig Mac Cahir O'Callaghan, Donogho Mac Thomas O'Callaghan, and others, were seized of several ploughlands according to the said custom, subject nevertheless to certain seignories and duties, payable to The O'Callaghan ; and that they were removeable by him to other lands at his pleasure." In the reign of King James I. tanistry was condemned as a lewd and barbarous custom. — *Vid.* Davis's Reports, p. 28, &c.

(31) Penes Comit. de Egmont

(32) Upon the first of Feb. 1666, it was certified, by the Court of Claims, that Sir Philip Perceval, knight, deceased, had lent more money to Dermot Mac Owen Carty, *alias* Mac Donough, upon the territories of Duhallow, and manor of Kanturk, than they were worth ; and that the said Sir Philip was in actual possession of them, upon the 23rd of October, 1641. That the equity of redemption, which was of no value, was forfeited by the said Dermot's engaging with the rebels, and that Sir Philip Perceval, bart., then a minor, grandson and heir of the said Sir Philip the elder, was legally entitled to the said lordship and manor.

On the 20th of Feb. 18 Car. II. 1667, the said Sir Philip Perceval, bart., passed patent for the said lordship and manor, to him and his heirs for ever.

On the 10th of December, 27 Car. II. 1675, the said Sir Philip Perceval, bart., lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, passed another patent for the said lordship and manor.

On the 15th January, 36 Car. II. 1683, Sir John Perceval, bart., lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, brother and heir to the said Sir Philip Perceval, passed another patent for the same. From whom the same descended to John, late Earl of Egmont, &c., son and heir to the said Sir John Perceval, bart., from whom it descended to John, now Earl of Egmont, &c. Lord of Duhallow and Kanturk, son and heir to the said earl.—Penes Comit. de Egmont.

(33) Act. Sanct. p. 148.

(34) *Ib.* id.

this saint and his church, recorded in old manuscripts to have been so famous, there are now no traces here. The O'Kiefs of this country pretend to be descended from a brother of Feidlimid Eochaid, second son of Aongus, monarch of Ireland.

Anno 954, Donogh Mac Kief, king of Fermoy, commanded the Irish forces in an expedition against the Danes, under Kenedy, prince of Munster, whose father Callaghan, with his brother Duncan, were retained prisoners by them. Donogh, with the assistance of an Irish fleet, pursued the Danes into Ulster, and, after an obstinate battle, rescued the prisoners, who were then on board a Danish vessel.<sup>(35)</sup>

Keating mentions another prince of this territory, called Dubhagan, who was slain in a battle fought by Flan Fiona, monarch of Ireland, assisted by the Leinster forces, against Cormac Mac Cuillinane, king of Munster, in the plains of Magh Ailbhe, near Leighlin. This battle was fought about the year 908, in which King Cormac, who was also bishop of Cashel, lost his life.

Keating also says, (p. 264) that this country was bestowed, by Fiachadh Muileeathan, king of Munster, upon an eminent Druid, for delivering his army out of the power of his enemy. This fable is still believed and reported in this country; and all their antiquaries add, it was given to this Druid for causing the sun to stand still, an hour or two, till the above-named monarch's forces gained the victory; and so by synderosis, they will have it called Fermoy. But this country was also named Armoy, *i.e.* the "fresh field," and sometimes Urmagh, which has the same signification. This territory, after the conquest, was granted to Fleming, and, by the marriage of his daughter Amy, came to the Roches, or de Rupe, who were Lords Viscount Fermoy, and anciently Barons of Poole-castle, *alias* Castlclough; and all this tract is yet called Roche's country.<sup>(36)</sup> Another part of the ancient Fermoy, now Condons and Clangibbon,<sup>(37)</sup> was, after the conquest, granted to the Cantons, *alias* Condons, one of whom was called Baron of Ballyderawne, now a ruined castle, near the exit of the river Araglin. Orrery, after the English conquest, was possessed by the Barrys, from whom, in old records, it has been called Orriria-Barria. They had several castles in this tract, which they held till the general rebellion of 1641. The northern parts of it, near Limerick, were possessed mostly by the Fitz-Geralds, till the same time.

(35) Keating, p. 548.

(36) It is said, that Roche, who married the heiress of Fleming, first ingratiated himself by killing one of the Condons, against whom Fleming employed him as his champion; and that he slew this Condon by a cross-bow shot in the thigh; which part happened to be uncovered, by the rising up of his cuirass.

(37) The White Knight, otherwise styled Clan Gibbon, was descended from Gislebert, or Gilebert, called, by the Irish, Gibbon; the eldest son, by a second wife, of John Fitz-Gerald, ancestor to the houses of Kildare and Desmond. From whom also descended Mac Gibbon, of Mohawnagh. They had large possessions in this territory; a part of which is now the estate of the Right Hon. the Lord Baron of Kingston, whose grandfather, Sir John King, was, September 4, 1660, so created by King Charles II. This first lord married Catherine, daughter to Sir William Fenton, knt., and Dame Margaret Fitz-Gerald, his wife, sole heiress to the family called the White Knights, from whom the estate is descended to the present lord.

Thus, having given an ample detail of the old Irish septs and ancient territories in this county, I proceed to lay before the reader an account of the grants made to the first English adventurers by the kings of England.

This kingdom being reduced to the power of the English, and publicly proclaimed so to be, King Henry II. distributed large possessions to the several adventurers who had assisted in the reduction of it. This monarch granted the whole kingdom of Cork to Robert Fitz-Stephen<sup>(38)</sup> and Milo de Cogan. The words of the charter are as follows:—

“Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to all archbishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, and all his ministers and faithful subjects, French, English, and Irish, greeting. Know ye that I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan, the government of my city of Cork, with the cantred which belonged to the Ostmen of the said city, which I retain in my own hands; to have and to hold them together during my pleasure, and as long as they shall serve me faithfully. I moreover, by this my charter, give, grant, and confirm to them and their heirs, all the kingdom of Cork, except the said city, and the before-mentioned cantred, which I retain in my own hands; to hold to them and their heirs, of me and my son John, and our heirs, by an exact division, towards the cape of Saint Brandon, on the sea-coast, and towards Limerick and other parts, and as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork, and falls into the sea, by the service of 60 knights, to be performed thereout to me and my son John, and our heirs; the service of 30 knights to be performed by the said Robert, and his heirs; and the service of 30 knights, by the said Milo, and his heirs. Wherefore, I will and strictly command, that the said Robert and Milo, shall have and hold the government of the said city and cantred, in manner as is before mentioned; and that they and their heirs, shall have and hold all the kingdom aforesaid, except the said city and cantred, (which I retain in my own hands) from me and my son John, and our heirs, by an exact division, as is above described; well and peaceably, freely and quietly, entirely, fully and honourably, in wood and in plain, in meadows and pastures, in waters and mills, in warrens, ponds, and fishings, in ways and paths, and in all other places and things belonging thereto; with all their liberties and free customs; so that from the aforesaid river that runs between Lismore and Cork, the whole land as far as Waterford, together with the city of Lismore, shall remain in my hands, for the government

<sup>(38)</sup> Robert Fitz-Stephen was son to Stephen, constable of the castles of Abertiny and Pembroke, and Ann, daughter to Rees Gruffydh, prince of South Wales. She had been concubine to King Henry I. by whom he had a son, Henry, father to Miles and Robert Fitz-Henry, who were also adventurers under Strongbow. Her second husband was Gerald, ancestor to the Fitz-Geralds, by whom she had Maurice and William; which Maurice came into Ireland with this Robert Fitz-Stephen, anno 1169 or 1170, and took Wexford, whereby a way was opened for conquering this kingdom. Robert had two sons, Radolph, and Mereduk, who died in Cork, March 14, 1179-80, greatly lamented, and was slain in 1185, with Milo de Cogan, the younger, who was some time governor of Dublin, and joint sharer with his father in the kingdom of Cork, between Waterford and Lismore, by treachery, having (according to Giraldus Cambrensis) but a little before married the daughter of Milo de Cogan.

This Robert Fitz-Stephen, after his father, was also governor of Cardigan or Abertiny castle, in Wales, and ancestor to the Fitz-Stephens of this country, now extinct. He was the first Englishman that landed in Ireland in a hostile manner, with 30 knights, 60 esquires, and 300 foot soldiers, and after several successes, he was by King Henry II. together with Hugh de Lacy, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, his half-brother, and Robert de Bruce, made joint governors of Ireland.

"of Waterford. Witnesses present, John, bishop of Norwich, Adam, bishop of St. Asaph, and Augustine, bishop of Waterford, Richard de Lucy, William Fitz-Adelm, my sewer, Hugh de Lacy, Hugh de Burid, Roger Fitz-Remsey, Maurice de Prendergast, Robert Dene, Robert Fitz-Elidore, Geoffrey Poer, and Harvy de Monte Marisco. "At Oxford."

This charter seems to be granted about the year 1177; for, at that time, according to Hoveden,<sup>(39)</sup>—

"The king came to Oxenford, and in a general council there held, created his son "John, king in Ireland, by the grant and confirmation of Pope Alexander."

Two years after, Fitz-Stephen and Cogan came to a partition of seven cantreds; which Giraldus Cambrensis,<sup>(40)</sup> who lived at that time, thus describes:—

"Therefore Dermod of Desmond,<sup>(41)</sup> being brought to terms, and other powerful "men of those parts, Fitz-Stephen and Milo divided seven cantreds between them, "which were contiguous to the city, and which they then possessed in great "security; three of which, eastward, fell to Fitz-Stephen's lot, and four, westward, "to Milo's. The one had the fewer in his division, because they were the best; "and the other had the larger number, because they were of worse quality. The "government of the city remained in common to them both, and the tribute of the other "24 cantreds, which remained undivided, was to be equally distributed between them, "when they should be brought under subjection."

Cambrensis has left us but very imperfect accounts of the distribution made by Fitz-Stephen and Cogan to others; the death of Cogan, which happened in 1184, putting some stop to the undertaking. But the confirmation charters of King John, granted in the 8th year of his reign, afford some light in this matter; for he then—

"Confirmed to William de Barry, the donation made by Robert Fitz-Stephen (to "Philip de Barry, his sister's son <sup>(42)</sup> and father of the said William, whose heir he was) "of three cantreds in his lands of Cork, *i.e.* Olethan, with all its appurtenances, and of

(39) In vita Hen. II. (40) Expugnat. Hib. lib. 2, cap. 18. (41) Mac Carty.

(42) This Philip de Barry succeeded his elder brother, Robert de Barry, who was the first man (says Cambrensis) that was wounded in the conquest of this kingdom, and was also the first who ever manned an hawk in this island. The same author gives a noble character of him, and says, "he was a man rather ambitious to be eminent, than to seem so." This family hath afforded several eminent persons, besides the above Robert de Barry, viz: Giraldus Cambrensis, who, in 1185, attended King John into Ireland, in quality of his secretary, and was bishop of St. David's, *alias* Minevia, in Wales, and refused the bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin, in Ireland, which were then vacant. During his stay here he collected materials for his Topography of Ireland, and his Vaticinal History of the conquest of it; but finished them in England. 2. Sir David de Barry, who was Lord Justice of Ireland, anno 1267. He subdued the Mac Cartys in this county, founded the abbey of Buttevant, and enlarged the revenues of that of Ballybeg, founded by his grandfather, Philip de Barry. 3. Gerald de Barry, Lord Bishop of Cork, anno 1359. 4. James Barry, Lord Buttevant (anno 1555). 5. David, Viscount Buttevant, who did great service in Tyrone's rebellion, in 1601. 6. David, the first Earl of Barrymore, who served against the Scots, anno 1639, and in the Irish Rebellion of 1641, as will further be seen in the annals of this county.

There is an island, called Barry Island, on the S.W. coast of Glamorganshire, in Wales, which, with a castle on the opposite shore, had their names from this family.



"two other cantreds, *i.e.* Muscherie-Dunegan, and the cantred of Killede, by the service of ten knights, as the charter of the said Robert, which he had thereof, testified."

Thus far the charter of confirmation, which agrees with the charter of Fitz-Stephen, except that the two cantreds of Muscherie-Dunegan and Killede, granted to Philip de Barry, are not mentioned therein by name, but he was to have two cantreds in the kingdom of Cork, such as should fall to him by casting lots. King John's charter of confirmation of Fitz-Stephen's grant to Philip Barry is enrolled<sup>(43)</sup> de anno 21 Eliz., and Fitz-Stephen's grant is in the same roll, the former whereof bears date the 21st of Feb. regni Johannis 8vo<sup>(44)</sup>

"He also granted to Adam de Rupe (or Roch), the cantred of Rosselhir, with all its appurtenances, save the demesnes of the bishop of that See, by the service of five knights; also to Richard de Cogan, the cantred of Muscrie O'Millane, with the appurtenances, by the service of 5 knights, lying between the harbour of Cork and the port of Insovenagh, and 25 knights' fees, which he ordered to be set out to him in some other place, by the advice of Meiler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, and John Mareschall, by the service of 4 knights; saving to the king, and his heirs, the afore-said harbour, and his own demesnes. Also to Robert Fitz-Martin, 20 knights' fees in the cantred of Insovenagh, and 20 knights' fees in some other place, which he ordered to be set out to him by the advice of Meiler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, and John Mareschall, and Philip de Prendergast, by the service of 4 knights, in full of all services."

Lastly, he gave to two brothers,

"Henry and Maurice Fitz-Philip, one cantred of land, in which Dunalahoth is situated, by the service of 5 knights."

In the reign of King Edward III., Thomas de Carew set up a title as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his share of that great estate. But by an inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice, on the 31st of August, the 5th of Edw. III., it was found—

"That Robert Fitz-Stephen died, seized of the moiety of the estate granted by King Henry II. to him and Cogan; and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a bastard, and died without issue of his body; that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a bastard, and died without heir of his body;<sup>(45)</sup> and further, that the said Fitz-Stephen, in his lifetime, enfeoffed Maurice Fitz-Thomas before he

(43) Harris's Ware, p. 195.

(44) By an inquisition taken at Cork, before William de Rose, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Chief Justice of Ireland, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, 29 of Edward III., 1355, it appeared, from the oath of Gerald Fitz-Maurice and others, that it would not be to the King's loss, nor to any others, if the King granted William Barry power to bestow one carucate of land, with its appurtenances, in Cleynboly, in the Great Island, and the advowson of the church of Downgourney; and leave to John Barry to give 20 parcels of land in Muscry O'Lethan and Ibanne, and to John Fitz-Gerald, to give one carucate and half of land in Garanacor, in Ibanne, and the advowson of the church of Rathratha, and two acres of land in Kylmide, in Kanaletta, with the advowson of that church, etc.

(45) A collateral branch cannot be heir to a bastard, nor any but the issue of his body.

"was created Earl of Desmond, of the castle and manor of Dunemarke, and the moiety  
"of the estate granted to him by King Henry II." (46)

For want of male issue, the kingdom of Cork descended to daughters, and, notwithstanding what was found by the above-mentioned inquisition, which was much influenced by the power of Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, the first Earl of Desmond,<sup>(47)</sup> a large part of this country came, by marriage, to <sup>(48)</sup> Robert de Carew and Patrick de Courcey, who enjoyed it, anno 20 Henry III., viz., about the year 1236. De Courcey's part was afterwards subdivided among daughters, who were heirs-general

(46) This title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland very well recommended, being fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate; who, besides other lands in Leinster, laid claim to one-half of the kingdom of Cork, viz., Imokilly, Trybarry, Muskery, Trycourcy, Carbery, Kinalmeaky, Collymore, and Collybeg (two territories near Skibbereen, in West Carbery), Ivaugh and Synnagh O'Donovan, Bantry, Bear, Minterbarry. Clandonogh, Cloigboigh, Iveragh, Kerrycurrihy, Clanmoris, Iragticonnor (these two last in Kerry), Duhallow, and Coshbride.

This Sir Peter Carew sent his agent, John Hooker, to Cork, where he had a solemn meeting with Mac Carty Reagh, Sir Cormac Mac-Teig, Lord Muskery, Barry-Oge, O'Driscol, O'Daly, and others. They proposed to advance 3,000 kine, with sheep, hogs, and corn, in proportion for the present; and that, if Sir Peter would live among them, they would pay him an annual reasonable rent. Upon which, Hooker took an house for Sir Peter at Cork, and another at Kingsale. But, as Sir Peter was travelling to Cork, he fell ill at Ross, in the county of Wexford, and died there the 27th of November, 1575.—*Cox*, vol. i. p. 327.

(47) The Carews of Ireland are said, by Cambden and other genealogists, to be (Dugdale, vol. I., p. 481) descended from Arnolph de Montgomery, who built the Castle of Pembroke, in Wales. He had the title of that earldom, and afterwards fortified his castle in the behalf of his brother, the Earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of his rebellion against King Henry I. They were both banished the realm, anno 1112; and this Arnolph being outlawed, the castle of Pembroke came to the Crown. Odericus Vitalis, p. 573 (who was a monk of Utica, and a writer of the Norman history), says that he married Lafracoth, a daughter to one of the kings of Ireland, and their posterity took the name of Carew, from Carew castle, in Pembrokeshire.

Anno 3d Edward II., 1310, the king issued a precept to Maurice de Carew, to dis-train the lands of David le Barry, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, for services and duties due to him, as lord of several of their possessions.—*Bibl. Lamb. L.* fol. 38.

In the same place may be seen a note of such lands as Thomas Fitz-Maurice held of Maurice de Carew, at the death of the said Thomas, which were forfeited to the king; but restored again to Maurice de Carew, anno 1312.

In the same library there is a grant from John de Carew, lord of the manor of Castle-Cork, to Richard Fitz-Peter de Carew, of the custody of all the lands belonging to George Fitz-Adam, dated anno 1334.—*Ibid.* fol. 23.

Anno 1340, the king issued writs to the sheriffs of Cork and Kilkenny to possess John de Carew of the manor of Clonmentach.—*Ibid.* fol. 35.

Anno 1567, the possession of Castle-Cork, and all other lands belonging to this family, in this county, were delivered into the hands of Richard, the son of Sir Peter Carew, which amounted to near one-half of the county, as appears from MSS. in the same place.

About this time Sir Peter Carew first petitioned Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, and not only laid claim to a vast estate in this county, but also to the lands of Ballinacletchen, in Odrone, against Sir Christopher Chever; which petition, with Sir Peter's answer, and the names of such lands as he claimed in this county, may be seen at large in the Lambeth Library. See also farther concerning this claim, in the fourth book of this work.

(48) Hooker, p. 46. Hanmer, p. 158. Brady, p. 369.

of that ancient family. The Carews were styled Marquises of Cork, and built the castles of Ardently, Dunkerron, and Dunemarke,<sup>(49)</sup> in the west of this country, and others in Imokilly, to protect them from the natives. The chief men of this family, with many other English settled here, removed into England upon the breaking out of the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, to the great prejudice of the English interest in this country. De Courcey, who remained in Ireland, besides dividing his lands as portions to his daughters, lost many of them by force, and, in particular, the cantred and castle of Kilbritton, which were wrested from him by Mac Carty Reagh, who, with numbers of the Irish, attacked the few English that remained in this part of the kingdom. Notwithstanding, this ancient and noble family enjoys a considerable estate to this day in the barony called, from them, Courcey's country, and have constantly preserved their loyalty untainted, being never concerned in any rebellion against the crown of England. Their ancient seat was, for many ages, at Dun Mac Patrick, so called from Patrick de Courcey, who gave the name of Mac Patrick to his posterity. This place, in ancient records, is said to have been a royal seat of the kings of Ireland, being called Dunkearma. The Right Hon. Gerald de Courcey, the present Lord Kingsale, quarters the arms of Cogan, in right of the marriage with the daughter and heir of Milo de Cogan, the first grantee of the kingdom of Cork.<sup>(50)</sup>

Besides a considerable estate, which came to Maurice Fitz-John Fitz-Gerald by his marriage with Juliana, heiress to John, Lord Cogan, of

(49) Anno 1601, when Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster, was in the west of this county, he and his army quartered at Dunemarke, a castle in Bantry bay, which the author of *Pacata Hibern.* calls Carew Castle, and says it belonged to the President's ancestors.

Anno 1304, an order issued to pardon Maurice de Carew 400*l.* arrears, which he owed the king for his lands in Desmond, because he was serving the king in Scotland.—Manuscript in Bib. Lamb.

(50) The ancient nobility in this county, in Henry IV.'s time, according to a letter then said to be wrote by the inhabitants, were the Lord Marquis Carew, whose yearly revenue was 2,200*l.* per ann.; the Lord Barnwell, of Bearhaven, who had 1,600*l.* per ann.; the Lord Uggan, of the Great Castle, 1,300*l.* per ann.; the Lord Balram, of Emforle, his revenue 1,300*l.*; Lord Courcey, of Kilbritton, his revenue 1,500*l.* sterl.; the Lord Mandeville, of Barnehelly, 1,200*l.* sterl.; the Lord Arundel, of the Strand, 1,500*l.* per ann.; the Lord Baron of the Gaurd, 1,100*l.*; the Lord Slinie, of Baltimore, 800*l.* sterl. per ann.; the Lord Roche, of Poole Castle, his revenue, besides havens and creeks (which, the letter takes notice, all the other Lords also had), 1,000*l.* per ann.

This letter says, that the king had all Barry Oge's estate by forfeiture, worth 1,800*l.* sterl.; and desires that those lords and the Irish may be bound over, upon pain of life and goods, not to make war upon each other, by which the country was brought to destruction, and the Irish, who were formerly drove to the mountains of Glanerought, were now returned, and become stronger than the English, of whom, only the Lords Roche, Courcey, and Barry then remained; and requests that proper persons may be sent over to command the English, and quiet the country. See the letter at large in *Campion*, p. 94. Sir Richard Cox, vol. I, p. 162, says this letter was wrote in Henry Vth's time, anno 1449. But I have seen a letter from Archbishop Ussher, to the Lord Courcey, dated at Drogheda, Dec. 12, 1626 (of which I took a copy), wherein the Primate says, this letter was wrote in Henry the IVth's time, and gives an account of the Lords Courcey mentioned in several ancient records, which he furnished Lord Kingsale with, on the occasion of a dispute between that lord and Sir Dominick Sarsfield, who was created Viscount Kingsale, by King Charles I., but was obliged afterwards to change his title for that of Killmallock.

Belvoir,<sup>(51)</sup> which I take to be Bellvelly, in the Great Island, Robert Fitz-Geoffry Cogan granted to James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, all his lands in Ireland, being half this county (of which he possessed himself by virtue of a letter of attorney, dated the 12th of June, 1438), to the further prejudice of the Carew and Courcey families. The Earl married in Conaught, and brought the Ne Sheehys into this county, which he retained as his lifeguard; a sept afterwards very eminent, both in this and the county of Limerick. This Earl by the aid of James, Earl of Ormond, whose family he had assisted against the Talbots, obtained a patent, in 1444, for the government or custody of this county, together with those of Limerick, Waterford, and Kerry, in which he was suffered (during the government of Richard, Duke of York, who was his gossip, and of Thomas, Earl of Kildare, his kinsman) to raise upon the King's subjects the Irish impositions of coigne and livery, cosherings, bonnaught, etc. Notwithstanding these illegal extortions, he procured licence to absent himself from all future parliaments, only sending a sufficient proxy in his room; as also to purchase whatever lands he pleased, by what service soever they were held of the Crown. Thus, by these and other usurpations upon the liberties of the people, this family came to be the most powerful subjects of their time, and gained large possessions, not only from the natives, but also from the English, many of whom, rather than undergo such exactions, quitted the country, and had their estates seized by Desmond and his followers, who were very numerous in this county,<sup>(52)</sup> as well as in Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry.

(51) This Maurice was the only son to John Fitz-Thomas, by his first wife. He married Johanna, or Juliana, daughter and heir to John, Lord Cogan, of Belvoir, who brought into the Desmond family the estate of Carigoline, Carigrohan, Castlemore, Mallow, Rathgogan, &c. His second wife was Matilda de Barry. Those lands are mentioned, with many others, in an inquisition taken the 3d of Edw. III., 1310, by which Juliana de Cogan enfeoffed him in the said lands.

Stanihurst, in his description of Ireland, printed 1586, in *Holling. Collect.* p. 37, says that Maurice Fitz-Thomas, a Geraldine, was created Earl of Desmond, anno 1300; but falsely, for he was created in 1329, as appears by his patent, dated at Gloucester. He made the following verses for him:—

*Evasi tandem, jactatus fluctibus altis  
Et precor in portu sit mea tuta ratis.*

(52) Gerald Fitz-Gerald, grandson to the above-mentioned earl, and youngest son to Thomas, the eighth earl (who was beheaded at Drogheda, for his unjust exactions, according to Davis; or, according to Russel's history of this house, which I have in manuscript, by the malice of King Edward the IVth's queen, for advising the king not to marry her), built the castle of Moccollop, upon the borders of this county and that of Waterford, and was the founder of the family of Coshbride, a territory in both counties. He was knighted, and married the daughter of Maurice, Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, by whom he had James his heir, and Thomas, the father of John, who built the castle of Kilmacow, lately fallen to ruin. There were many of the Fitz-Geralds' castles in this tract, near the river Bride; those in this county are Mogeely, once a seat of the Earls of Desmond, of which hereafter. Also Connough, built by Thomas Fitz-Gerald Roe, eldest son of James, the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, by a daughter of Maurice, Lord Roche, from whom his father was divorced, upon pretence of being too near of kin. This Thomas did not concern himself in the rebellion of his relations, but lived peaceably in his castle of Connough, where he died, anno 1593, and was interred among his ancestors in the Franciscan Abbey at Youghal. He had issue by Ellis, daughter of Richard Poer, Lord of Curraghmore, three sons, James, John, and Gerald,

I shali here only take notice that (as Sir John Davis<sup>(53)</sup> observes) Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the first Earl of Desmond, raised the greatness of his house by Irish exactions and oppressions ; so Gerald, the last Earl, reduced it to nothing by the same means, and, at length, fell into open rebellion, where he perished, with numbers of his followers.

When this last Earl was attainted (September 25, 1582), he was possessed of a prodigious estate in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, etc. ; his lands, extending 150 miles, and containing 574,628 acres of English measure, on which were many strong castles. He was Lord of the Regalities of the county palatine of Kerry, Lord of Imokilly, in this county, etc.<sup>(54)</sup> He had a great number of vassals, and of his kindred and surname above 500 gentlemen ; raised coigne and livery, shragh, etc., upon his tenants, through all the county of Limerick. He had all wrecks of the sea, through all the ports and creeks of the county of Kerry ; 13s. 4d. out of every fishing-boat in the port of Ventry and Ferreter's Island. It was asserted that he was able to raise, at a call, 600 horse and 2,000 foot, all which possessions were utterly forfeited, and, by Act of Parliament, vested in the Queen and her heirs, as were

and one daughter, Margaret, who was married to Donald Mac Carty Reagh, and was mother of Cormac or Charles, great grandfather to Donald Mac Carty Reagh, who lived at the time of the revolution.

As this Sir Thomas was set aside by his father, upon pretence of his being illegitimate, the earldom fell to Gerald, who was the eldest son, by a second wife, and daughter to Lord of Ely, O'Carrol, so that Thomas had only the barony of Kilnataloon and the manor of Castlemore, near Cork, assigned him. *Vide* a grant of lands from James, Earl of Desmond, to this Thomas, in the Bodleian Library, Laud., fol. 27.

After Desmond's rebellion was over, the eldest son of this Sir Thomas took up arms, joined O'Neal, Earl of Tyrone, in his rebellion, and was afterwards known by the name of the Sugane Earl of Desmond, of whom I shall give a further account in the third book of this work.

The Fitz-Geralds of Castle-Martyr, formerly called Seneschals of Imokilly (being so appointed by the Earls of Desmond, who were lords of this barony), derived themselves from a second son of Maurice, Knight of Kerry, fourth son of John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, who was murdered at Callin, in Desmond, by Mac Carty. This estate was given them by their cousin, Thomas Nappah, which they enjoyed till the rebellion of 1641, when it was forfeited by Edmund Fitz-Gerald. Sir John Fitz-Edmond, of Cloyne, was also descended from the house of Desmond.

The whole barony of Kerricurihy was given to Sir Maurice, of Desmond, by his brother James, the 15th Earl of Desmond. This Sir Maurice murdered James Fitz-Maurice (who was, a little before, returned out of England, to take possession of the earldom, upon the death of his grandfather, Thomas Meale, Earl of Desmond), in the barony of Fermoy, as he was going to the county of Limerick. This Sir Thomas, of Desmond, possessed this barony 30 years, and was himself slain, anno 1556, by Dermot Mac Teig Carty, Lord Muskery. He left issue, two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter was married to Mac Carty Reagh, the second to Lord Roche, and the third to the said Dermot Mac Teig, Lord Muskery. Thomas, the eldest son, soon died after his father's murder, leaving issue, Thomas Oge, who was also slain ; but James, his second son, lived long after. He brought the Italian forces to Smirwick, in Kerry, and was slain by the son of William de Burgo, *alias* Bourk, anno 1579, for which his father was created Lord Baron of Castleconnel. By this rebellion the barony of Kerricurihy became forfeited to the Crown, by Act of Parliament, 28 Eliz. cap. 7.

(53) Historical Collections.

(54) Anno 1418, the manors of Moyallow, Broghil, and Kilcolman, were assigned to Maurice, son of Thomas, the 6th Earl of Desmond, by his uncle James, who usurped the earldom.

those<sup>(55)</sup> of his confederates, a great part of which were restored to them, as to Patrick Condon and the White Knight their countries; also a considerable quantity to several of the Fitz-Geralds and others. The rest of the forfeitures were divided into seigniories, and granted, by letters-

(55) The following persons were, by an inquisition held at Shandon Castle, in Cork, September 9, 1588, found to be concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, and were, most of them, attainted by Act of Parliament:—

Patrick Condon, of Cloghleigh, Esq.	James Fitz-John, of Poulinkerry.
Sir John Desmond, knt.	John Fitz-David Condon, of Kilbree.
John Pigott, Esq.	Richard FitzDavid, of Rahenisky.
Sir John Fitz-Gerald, knt.	Feneen Mac Art, of Downbolloge.
Sir James Fitz-Gerald, knt.	Gerald Fitz-Richard, of Ballynaclashy.
Edmund Fitz-Gerald Fitz-Gibbon, of Curribehy.	Art Mac Donnel Mac Art, of Glanprehan.
Edmund Power, of Ballyinn.	Thady O'Keif, of Knockaregan.
Donnough Mac Cormac Oge, of Loughfaily.	Edward Barry, of Bragoge.
Dermot Oge O'Leary, of Carrignecuragh.	Richard Magner, of Castle-Magner.
Richard Fitz-Garret, of Drumada.	John Fitz-Edmond, of Ballymarter.
Dermot Mac Edmund Oge, of Bantry.	John Fitz-James Fitz-Edmond, of Tymacmague.
Teig Mac Edmund Oge, of the same.	Garret Fitz-Richard Fitz-Morris, of Ballintemple.
Conogher Mac Daniel Mac Rory, of the same.	John Fitz-Garret, of Drumada.
Teig Mac Daniel Mac Rory, of the same.	Martin Fitz-Richard Fitz-Gibbon, of Curribehy.
Teig Roe Mac Fineen, of the same.	John Fitz-Edmond, of Ballycrenan.
Dermot Mac Fineen, of the same.	Patrick Callaghan, of Clonmeene.
Eugene Mac Fineen, of the same.	Richard Rynferk, of Rinkintucky.
Daniel Mac Conogher Mac Mahony, of Rossbrin.	Garret Fitz-John, <i>alias</i> Mac Robinson, of Ballymacudy.
Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Carigoline.	John Supple, of Ightermurragh.
Ulick Barret, of Curribehy.	Fordorough Mac William Mac Brien, of Kilnatoragh.
Cormac Mac Carty.	William White, of White's Island.
David Mac Gibbon, of Coshnekily.	Edmund Fitz-William Oge, of Garran-James.
Maurice Fitz-Edmund Garret, of Rathcourcy.	Richard Mac Morris, of Lisquinlan.
John Fitz-Garrett Mac Shane, of the Great Wood.	Gerald Supple, of Ightermuragh.
Gibbon Roe Mac Shane Oge, of the same.	Thomas Mac Carty, of Kilbolane.
Conogher O'Mahony, of Castlemahon.	Theobald Roch, of Creg.
Rory O'Donoghoe, of Ross Donoghoe.	James Gare, of the Island of Inchydonny.
John Barry, of Ballygoran.	Teig Mulrian, of Owny O'Mulrian.
James Mac Conogher, of Drumbeg.	

In the same inquisition, the manor of Glyn, *alias* Cullin, the castle and 30 carucates of land of Cloghroe, the Island of Inchydonny, and the ancient Corporation of Ballynemony, were found to belong to the queen.

The same jury inquired into the death of James Barret, of Barret's country, and made a return thereof.

They also presented the names of all persons whom they suspected were apt to work mischief, and were ill-disposed to the government. They also made a return of all the abbeys and religious houses which were in this county, and became annexed to the Crown. They presented the names of such persons, in this county, as held lands of the queen by knight's service *in capite*, and died, leaving their heirs in minority, with the quantity and value of all such lands. They returned all such as alienated their lands without licence; also, an account of lands concealed from her Majesty in this county, which fell to the Crown by escheat, attainder, suppression of abbeys, and who were then in possession of them. At the same time, there is another presentment of the grand jury of this county, shewing how, and in what manner, the Earl of Desmond's rents were paid; and a list of all the Irish poets, chroniclers, and rhymers that were then in this county. All which presentments are preserved in the Lambeth

patent to several English knights, esquires, and gentlemen, who were called undertakers from those grants, and their being obliged to perform several conditions mentioned in the Queen's articles for the plantation of this province, an abstract of which is as follows:—

"All forfeited lands<sup>(56)</sup> were to be divided into manors and seigniories, containing 12,000, 8,000, 6,000, and 4,000 acres each, according to a plot laid down. The undertakers to have an estate in fee-farm, yielding for each seigniority of 12,000 acres, for the first three years, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, viz.: from 1590 to 1593, and from Mich. 1593, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, and rateably for every inferior seigniority, yielding, upon the death of the undertaker, the best beast, as an heriot. To be discharged of all taxes whatsoever, except subsidies levied by Parliament. Bogs, mountains, etc., not to be included till improved, and then to pay  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for each English acre. Licence to the undertakers to transport all commodities, duty free, into England for five years. That none be admitted to have more than 12,000 acres. No English planter to be permitted to convey to any meer Irish. Every owner of 6,000 acres to impark 600 for the breeding of horses, etc., and the other seigniories a rateable proportion. The head of each plantation to be English, and the heirs-female to marry none but of English birth, and none of the meer Irish to be maintained in any family there.

"Each freeholder, from the year 1590, to furnish one horse and horseman armed. Each principal undertaker for 12,000 acres to supply three horsemen and six footmen armed and so, rateably, for the other seigniories; and each copyholder, one footman armed. That, for seven years to come, they shall not be obliged to travel out of Munster upon any service; and, after that time, no more than ten horsemen and twenty footmen out of one seigniority of 12,000 acres, and so rateably; and such as serve out of Munster to be paid by the Queen.

"That the Queen will protect and defend the said seigniories at her own charge<sup>(57)</sup> for seven years to come. All commodities brought from England for the use of the same seigniories to be duty free for seven years. The acres to contain 16 feet and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the perch, after the manner used in England. Dated 27th of June, 1586, 28 Eliz."

The plot of the Queen's offer for the peopling of Munster:—

"For a seigniority containing 12,000 acres the gent. was to have, for his own demesne, 2,100 acres; six farmers, 400 acres each; six freeholders, 100 acres each; and lands to be appropriated for mean tenures (of 50, 25, 10 acres), 1,500 acres,

Library, according to a catalogue of them among the MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

The chief lords and gentlemen in this county, in Queen Elizabeth's time, were, besides those above mentioned:—

The Earl of Clancare.	Barrets.
The Lord Viscount Buttevant.	Condons.
The Lord Muskery.	Barry-Oge.
The Lord Viscount Roche, of Fermoy.	Barrys.
Courcy, Lord Baron of Kingsale and Ringrone.	Cartys.
The Bishops of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne.	Flemmings (Skiddys).
Sir Warham St. Leger.	Meaghs.
Sir Fineen O'Driscoll.	Waters.
Sir Owen O'Sullivan.	Giraldines.
O'Donovan.	Russels.
O'Callaghan.	O'Kief.
Mac Auliff; also the	Sir Owen Mac Carty Reagh.
	The Seneschal of Imokily, &c.

<sup>(56)</sup> Manuscript in Lismore.

<sup>(57)</sup> This article was not performed.

"whereon thirty-six families, at least, must be established. The other seigniories of 8,000, 6,000, and 4,000 acres, were laid out in the same manner in proportion. Each undertaker was to people his seigniority in seven years."

Notwithstanding no person was to be an undertaker for more than 12,000 acres by the above articles, Sir Walter Raleigh procured a warrant of privy seal, dated Feb. 3, 1585-6, granting him three seigniories and a half in the counties of Cork and Waterford (the lands mentioned therein may be found in the history of that county<sup>(58)</sup>), and, accordingly, letters-patent were passed, dated the 16th of October, 29 Eliz., 1586, granting the said three seigniories and a half to Sir Walter Raleigh,<sup>(59)</sup> in the counties of Cork and Waterford.

The other undertakers and grantees in this county were, besides Sir Walter Raleigh—

To Sir Warham St. Leger .. .. .	6,000 acres.
Hugh Cuff, Esq. .. .. .	6,000 acres.
Sir Thomas Norris .. .. .	6,000 acres.
Arthur Robbins, Esq. .. .. .	18,000 acres.
Sir Arthur Hyde .. .. .	5,574 acres.
Fane Beecher, Esq. .. .. .	12,000 acres.
Hugh Worth, Esq. .. .. .	12,000 acres.
Thomas Say, Esq. .. .. .	5,775 acres.
Arthur Hyde, Esq. .. .. .	11,766 acres.
Edmund Spenser, Esq. .. .. .	3,028 acres.
Sir Richard Beacon, in Cork and Waterford .. .. .	6,000 acres.

The grants in the counties of Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford were also very great. Some of the undertakers encroaching upon the loyal Irish, a proclamation was issued to restrain them. In the year 1602, Sir Richard Boyle purchased all Sir Walter Raleigh's grants;<sup>(60)</sup> and not only those, but also a great part of Beecher's seigniority, on which he built the town of Bandon; and so stocked and planted the country with English that, on the 30th of August, 1611, there were reviewed at Tallow, by Sir Richard Morrison, Knight, Vice-president of Munster, and the other commissioners authorized for that purpose, a troop of 80 horse, mostly gentlemen and freeholders, completely armed, besides 186 pikemen, 356 armed with shot, 6 halberts, besides drums, trumpets, etc.—in all 550—being English tenants planted on the seigniories granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork.<sup>(61)</sup> And, on the 30th of August, 1622, there were reviewed before His Majesty's commissioners, at Bandon Bridge, being part of the seigniority granted to Fane Beecher, Esq., a troop of 66 horse, well armed and mounted, commanded by Captain Andrew Kettleby, and 564 foot, well armed and

<sup>(58)</sup> Page 44.

<sup>(59)</sup> Sir Richard Cox says, by mistake (led into it by the above-mentioned articles), that Sir Walter Raleigh had but 12,000 acres granted him; but the contrary appears from the privy seal and letters-patent above mentioned, which remain in the castle of Lismore.

<sup>(60)</sup> The bargain and sale from Sir Walter Raleigh to Sir Richard Boyle bears date the 7th of December, 1602, the 45th of Elizabeth.

<sup>(61)</sup> Manuscript at Lismore.



trained, commanded by Captain Anthony Stawell, Captain Herbert Nicholas, Captain Richard Crofts, and Captain Anthony Skipwith, with five lieutenants, five ensigns, six serjeants, and six drums. Among whom were 125 English tenants, who had leases for 200 years, and several freeholders, all tenants to Sir Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork.

On the 5th of September, the same year, there were <sup>(62)</sup> reviewed at Tallow, by the same commissioners, 235 horse, in four troops, well mounted, armed, and disciplined, commanded by Sir Robert Tynte, Knight, Sir John Leake, Knight, Captain Robert Gore, and Captain Roger Carew, with 20 other officers, lieutenants cornets, etc.; also 754 foot, in eight companies, commanded by Captain Richard Smith, Captain Thomas Mansfield, Captain John Strongman, Captain Richard Joliff, Captain Anthony Southwell, Captain John Oglethorp, Captain Gregory Segar, and Captain Gyles Bernard, with lieutenants, ensigns, serjeants, drums, etc., among whom were 18 freeholders and 30 copyholders, all tenants to the Earl of Cork, and by him planted on the seigniories purchased from Sir Walter Raleigh.

The great services performed by these forces and their descendants, under the Lords Dungarvan, Kinalmeaky, and Broghil, sons to the said Earl, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, will appear hereafter.<sup>(63)</sup>

The long continuation of the civil wars in this country, from the year 1641 to the year 1660, very much weakened the English interest in it; but the loss was, in a great measure, repaired by the officers, soldiers, and adventurers who began to settle in the country, the chief of whom, as I find them signed to a declaration published at Cork, February 18, 1659,

<sup>(62)</sup> MS. at Lismore.

<sup>(63)</sup> The following are the number of horse and foot the Earl of Cork's tenants were obliged to furnish upon occasion, with the patrimony given by his lordship to each of his' sons, which affords a short view of the great possessions acquired by that noble lord.

*On the estate of Lord Dungarvan, his eldest son.  
In the county of Waterford.*

The manors of Dungarvan, Pilltown, Affane, Cappoquin, and Bewley. Also the manors of Lismore, Tallow, and Lisfinny, Ballinatray and Stonecally, furnished by their leases, 155 foot and 43 horse.

*In the county of Cork.*

In and near Youghal, the manor of Inchiquin, the lands of Kilmacow, the manors of Kilnataloon and Coole, the possessions of part of St. Francis's Abbey in Cork city, 58 foot and 37 horse.

*In the estate assigned to Lord Kinalmeaky, his second son.*

Part of Gill-abbey, the manor of Kinalmeaky, lands of Kilbeg and Kilbroghan, the manor of Coolefadda, the town of Bandon-Bridge, and Ballymodan, lands in the barony of Carbery, 395 foot and 114 horse.

*In Lord Broghil's possessions, afterwards Earl of Orrery.*

Part of the abbey of Molana, in Mac Awliff's country, in the manors of Broghil and Rathgogan, the manor of Askeyting, and several other lands in the counties of Limerick and Kerry, 418 foot and 132 horse.

*In the possessions assigned to Francis Boyle, Esq., afterwards Lord Shannon.*

The manors of Carigoline, Carigtoghill and Barry's-court, and the lands and manor of Tracton Abbey, 430 foot and 145 horse.

*In the estate assigned to Robert Boyle, Esq., his youngest son.*

Lands in the barony of Fermoy and Condons, the abbey lands of Fermoy and Castle-Lyons, lands in the counties of Clare and Tipperary, and in the province of Conaught, 228 foot and 30 horse.

antecedent to the restoration of King Charles II., were Colonel Ralph Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel John Widenham, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Barrington, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Foulk; Majors William Wade, William King, N. Purdon, Richard Goodwyn; Captains Andrew Ruddock, J. Wakeham, Geoffry Dillon, James Mansergh, Robert Russel, John Nicholls, Sampson Towgood, Thomas Cullen, D. Coghlan, Hump. Hartwell, Thomas Lucas, Will. Pope, Will. Hartwell, John Friend, Christopher Perkins, etc., besides several officers, who had afterwards their debentures allotted them in this county. What also contributed to strengthen the English interest in those parts, and weaken that of the Irish, was that numbers of the latter, who had estates in this county, were transplanted into Conaught, and had lands assigned them there.

In the year 1666 the militia of this county were commanded by the following gentlemen, under the Earl of Orrery, then Lord President of Munster:—Anthony Woodbiff, Esq.; Emanuel Moor, Esq.; Mr. Francis Armitage; Mr. Robert Harris; Captain Robert Gookin; Lieutenant George Syms; Mr. John Langton; Mr. William Baldwin; Captain Richard Hull; Lieutenant Thomas Beecher; Cornet Bryan Townsend; Mr. Edward Townsend, etc., officers of horse. The foot officers were:—Captain John Freke; Captain John Giffard, Captain Richard Townsend; Major Boyle Hull; Lieutenant Francis Beamish; Mr. Richard Hutchins; Lieutenant John Giffard; Lieutenant Curtis, etc. Lord Orrery, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, takes notice that the militia were all in excellent order, and well disciplined. They were undoubtedly as well officered as any militia since their time, most of the commanders having served in the civil wars. In August, 1666, the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant, made a progress through this county, and was escorted by the horse militia of each barony, who made a fine appearance, the Earl of Orrery and chief gentry of the country being their officers.

In the year 1667 the militia of the city of Cork consisted of 600 foot and 60 horse, all ready for duty.<sup>(64)</sup>

In the year 1681, they amounted to 500 foot and two gallant troops of horse, and might have been much larger if there had been a demand. Those in the county, at that time, consisted of 1,600 foot, and 26 independent troops of horse, though the whole barony of Muskery (a small part excepted), was in the Earl of Clancarty's hands and occupied by his Popish tenants.

Anno 1691, when Sir Richard Cox was sent by the Lords Justices to govern this county and city, and the militia thereof, notwithstanding many Protestants were dispersed and lost to the country, Sir Richard raised, in three weeks, eight complete regiments of dragoons, and three of foot, which 11 regiments contained 6,000 men. This militia defended a frontier of 80 miles against the enemy's forces, made eruptions into their quarters, and brought off a booty worth 30,000*l*. Besides, when the siege of Limerick was formed, 1,000 of them guarded the important pass of Killaloe, as appears from General Ginkel's letters of thanks to them, where their courage, fidelity, and diligence are applauded.

(64) Orrery's Letters.

I forbear to mention the number of the militia taken at the last arrays, anno 1746, as they do not much exceed those in 1691; whereas one might reasonably expect, at least, five times the number. For the cause of this decrease of the Protestant interest, in this county, I refer the reader to an excellent pamphlet called "Seasonable Advice to Protestants," &c., published anno 1746.

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*An Alphabetical List of the Noblemen and Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace for this County, in the year 1773, exclusive of the Mayors of CORK and YOUGHAL, the Sovereign of KINSALE, and the Provost of BANDON, all for the time being.*

NOTE.—Thus marked (\*) were appointed since the first edition of this work, published in 1750.

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|-------------------------------|---|
| Adderly, Thomas, Esq.         | *Cotter, Sir James Lawrence, Bart.                |
| Aldworth, Boyle, Esq.         | *Cowley, William, Esq.                            |
| Aldworth, Richard, Esq.       | *Creagh, Michael, Esq.                            |
| *Aldworth, St. Leger, Esq.    | Creed, John, Esq.                                 |
| *Anderson, William, Esq.      | *Crofts, Wills, Esq.                              |
| *Ashe, Richard, Esq.          | *Croker, Taylor, Esq.                             |
| *Atkin, Walter, Esq.          | *Cross, Philip, Esq.                              |
| *Austen, William, Esq.        | Dalacourt, Robert, Esq.                           |
| *Ball, Robert, Esq.           | *Davies, Henry, Esq.                              |
| *Beecher, Edward, Esq.        | Davies, Rowland, Esq.                             |
| Bernard, Arthur, Esq.         | Davis, Rev. Michael.                              |
| *Bernard, Francis, sen., Esq. | *Deane, Jocelyn, Esq.                             |
| Bernard, Francis, jun., Esq.  | *Deane, Sir Robert Tilson, Bart.                  |
| *Bernard, James, Esq.         | *Devonshire, Abraham, Esq.                        |
| *Bernard, John, Esq.          | *Donoghue, John, Esq.                             |
| *Bernard, Roger, Esq.         | *Drew, Francis, Esq.                              |
| Berkeley, Rev. Robert.        | *Durdin, Alexander, Esq.                          |
| *Bligh, Rev. Robert.          | *Earberry, Mathias, Esq.                          |
| *Bousfield, Benjamin, Esq.    | *Elphin, Right Rev. Jemmett, Lord<br>Bishop of.   |
| Bowerman, Henry, Esq.         | *Evans, Eyre, Esq.                                |
| *Bowles, George, Esq.         | *Evans, Nicholas Green, Esq.                      |
| *Brereton, George, Esq.       | *Evans, Rev. Thomas Waller.                       |
| *Brown, Rev. Edward.          | *Eyre, Richard, Esq.                              |
| *Browne, Richard, Esq.        | *Falkiner, Riggs, Esq.                            |
| *Browne, Rev. St. John.       | *Fitzgerald, Richard, Esq., of Mitchels-<br>town. |
| *Bullen, John, Esq.           | *Fitzgerald, Robert, Esq.                         |
| *Bullen, Robert, Esq.         | Fitzgerald, Robert Uniacke, Esq.                  |
| *Butler, Thomas, Esq.         | Fitzmaurice, Hon. John.                           |
| Callaghan, Robert, Esq.       | *Fitzsimmons, Walter, Esq.                        |
| *Capell, Joseph, Esq.         | *Freeman, Joseph, Esq.                            |
| *Carey, Peter, Esq.           | *Freeman, Matthew, Esq.                           |
| *Carey, William, Esq.         | Freke, Sir John, Bart.                            |
| *Chester, Richard, Esq.       | French, Savage, Esq.                              |
| *Chinnery, Broderick, Esq.    | *Fuller, William, Esq.                            |
| *Chinnery, Rev. George.       | Gibbons, Thomas, Esq.                             |
| Chinnery, Nicholas, Esq.      | Gifford, Arthur, Esq.                             |
| *Colthurst, Sir John, Bart.   | *Godsell, James, Esq.                             |
| *Colthurst, John, Esq.        | *Goold, Michael, Esq.                             |
| *Connor, Roger, Esq.          | *Gordon, Robert, Esq.                             |
| Conton, Christopher, Esq.     | Grady, Standish, Esq.                             |
| *Coote, Chidley, Esq.         | *Gray, Francis, Esq.                              |
| *Copingier, Maurice, Esq.     |   |
| Corker, Thomas, Esq.          |   |

- \*Gray, Richard, Esq.
- Gumbleton, Richard, Esq.
- \*Hendley, Mathias, Esq.
- \*Herrick, Falkiner, Esq.
- \*Hewitt, Rev. Henry.
- \*Hewitt, Isaac, Esq.
- \*Hingston, Rev. James.
- Hoare, Edward, Esq.
- \*Hoare, Samuel, Esq.
- \*Hodnett, Rev. William.
- \*Honner, Robert, Esq.
- \*Hull, William, Esq., of Caherinal.
- \*Hull, William Richard, Esq.
- \*Hungerford, Thomas, Esq.
- \*Hutchinson, Massey, Esq.
- \*Jackson, Rowland, Esq.
- \*Jeffries, James St. John, Esq.
- \*Jephson, Denham, Esq.
- Jervais, Samuel, Esq.
- \*Jones, Edward, Esq.
- \*Kearney, James, Esq.
- \*Kenny, Rev. John.
- \*Knight, Christopher, Esq.
- \*Lawton, Hugh, Esq.
- \*Leader, William, Esq.
- \*Lisle, Right Hon. John, Lord Baron of
- \*Lloyd, Edward, Esq.
- Longfield, John, Esq.
- \*Longfield, Richard, Esq.
- \*Lumley, William, Esq.
- Lysaght, John, Esq.
- \*Lysaght, Nicholas, Esq.
- \*Lysaght, William, Esq.
- \*M'Carty, Ruby, Esq.
- \*Mannix, Henry, Esq.
- \*Marshall, John, Esq.
- \*Massy, Hugh, Esq.
- \*Meade, David, Esq.
- \*Mellefont, Richard, Esq.
- \*Mockler, Rev. James
- Moore, Emanuel, Esq.
- \*Morris, Abraham, Esq.
- \*Morris, Jonas, Esq.
- \*Mount-Cashel, Right Hon. Stephen, Lord  
  Viscount.
- \*Newenham, Sir Edward, Knt.
- \*Newenham, Robert, Esq.
- Newman, Adam, Esq.
- Newman, Richard, Esq.
- \*O'Callaghan, Daniel, Esq.
- \*O'Leary, Denis, Esq.
- Parker, John, Esq.
- \*Parker, Matthew, Esq.
- Parker, Robert, Esq.
- \*Parsons, Thomas, Esq.
- \*Peard, Christopher, Esq.
- \*Pearde, Henry, Esq.
- \*Philpott, Usher, Esq.
- \*Purcell, James, Esq.
- \*Purcell, Rev. Richard.
- \*Purdon, Bartholomew, Esq.
- \*Purdon, George, Esq.
- \*Puxley, Henry, Esq.
- Roberts, Randal, Esq.
- \*Roberts, William, Esq.
- \*Roche, Edmund, Esq.
- Rogerson, John, Esq.
- \*Rye, John, Esq.
- \*St. Leger, Warham, Esq.
- \*Sealy, George, Esq.
- \*Shannon, Right Hon. Richard, Earl of,  
  *custos rot.*
- \*Snow, William, Esq.
- \*Spaight, Thomas, Esq.
- \*Spread, William, Esq.
- \*Stawell, George, Esq.
- \*Stawell, Sampson, Esq.
- \*Stawell, William, Esq.
- \*Steele, Robert, Esq.
- \*Strangford, Right Hon. and Rev. Philip,  
  Lord Viscount.
- \*Sullivan, Rev. John.
- \*Supple, Edmund, Esq.
- \*Supple, James, Esq.
- Supple, William, Esq.
- \*Swayne, Benjamin, Esq.
- \*Tanner, Jonathan, Esq.
- \*Thornhill, Edward Badham, Esq.
- \*Tisdall, Rev. Michael.
- Tonson, Richard, Esq.
- \*Tottenham, Cliffe, Esq.
- \*Townsend, Edward Mansell, Esq.
- \*Townsend, Richard, Esq.
- \*Townsend, Rev. Richard.
- Townshend, Rev. Horatio.
- \*Townshend, John, Esq., of Mardyke,
- Travers, Boyle, Esq.
- Travers, Robert, Esq.
- \*Traverse, Walter, Esq.
- \*Underwood, Richard, Esq.
- \*Uniacke, John, Esq.
- \*Wallis, Henry, Esq.
- \*Wallis, John, Esq.
- \*Warren, Robert, Esq.
- \*Watkins, Westrop, Esq.
- White, Richard, Esq.
- \*White, Simon, Esq.
- \*Widenham, Rev. Thomas
- \*Witheral, Joseph, Esq.
- Wrixon, Henry, Esq.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

## BOOK I.—CHAPTER II.

*Pages 42, 43.*

N connection with the church of St. John of Jerusalem, Dr. Caulfield remarks :—

“ I remember having minutely examined this churchyard in 1843, and having met with, at the side nearest the street, several large vaults constructed of brick and stone, some having heavy oak doors, and one was called ‘The Prior’s Vault.’ All these have long since disappeared. 1872. (R. C.)”

And with that of St. Mary Shandon and the “Rect. of St. Catherine” :—

“ This church stood on the ground now occupied by the North Abbey Square.”

The following extract from the Council Book of the Corporation of Cork, p. 224, points to its site :—

“ Your issue is to enquire and trye the differences of the meares and bonds betwixt Thomas Sarsfield, gent., and Sir John fitz Edmond Gerrald, knt., of the lands without the Northgate, neere St. Catherine Church one the weast.” “ We finde and present that it shall be lawful for the said Thomas, his Tennants or assignees, to erect his or their buildings upon the said Thomas is land on the East, within seven square foot of the pinicill of St. Catherine’s Church one the weast, with seven foot is to be left voide and unbuilt, as well for the light of the said Church as for a lanne for the said Thomas and his assignees dwelling upon the said land on the east. Witness our hands, xx. Augt. 1629,”

## CHAPTER II.

## OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATE OF THIS COUNTY.



THE reader will find an account of the several abbeys, monasteries, and religious foundations in the topographical part of this work, Book II., in their respective places.

In this county there are three episcopal sees, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and a part of the diocese of Aghadoe, viz., the parishes of Drishane, Cullen, Nohavel, Killmeen, and Drumtariff, in the barony of Duhallow. The church of Drishane is in repair, the others in ruins. The rectories are impropriate, and belonged formerly to the dissolved nunnery of St. Catherine's, anciently called Monaster Ni Calliagh, in the county of Limerick. The bishop of Limerick presents to the vicarages.

## SECTION I.

A STATE OF THE DIOCESE OF CORK (\*) WITH RESPECT TO THE SEVERAL PARISHES, TAXATION IN THE KING'S BOOKS, PATRONS, STATE OF THE CHURCHES, PROXIES, AND GLEBES, AS MENTIONED IN THE DOWN SURVEY, WITH OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

There is no valuation of this See in the King's Books. In a MS. in Marsh's library there is mention made of a taxation thereof, anno 31st Eliz., at £40 sterling, and, in another MS. in the College library, at £25 sterling, 33 Eliz. (2)

As, by Act of Parliament, all ancient Popish patrons recover their right of presentation upon their conforming to the Church of England, I have made mention of such as I could discover, which are, for the most part, taken from an old roll transcribed by Robert Travers, register of this See, anno 1628.

In this diocese were anciently the following rural deaneries, viz. :—Kerriwherry, Kinalea-Citra, Kinalea-Ultra, Corkinane, Clansalney, and Fenyragh ; and afterwards Kerrycurihy, Kinalea-Ultra, Corkemoone, and Kilsalney.

(\*) *Vide* a catalogue of all the possessions of this See in the decretal epistles of Pope Innocent III., and by him confirmed, anno 1199.

(2) This See is now taxed at £40 sterling, as appears by a certificate out of the Auditor-General's office.

## DIGNITARIES.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*Par.* for *parish*; *rect.* for *rectory* or *rectorial*; *ch.* for *church*; *K.B.* for *King's Books*; *vic.* for *vicarial* or *vicarage*; *preb.* for *prebend*; *pat.* for *patron*.

DEANERY of the cathedral church of St. Finbarr, consisting of the vic. of Templebredry, the entire rect. of Cullin, anciently called the rect. of St. Flannan, and the impropriate rect. of Temple-Martin. The cathedral in repair, the other ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. 31. Proxies for the whole, 15s. Glebe in Cullen, 13a. 2r. 16p. The deanery house at Dean's Court, near the cathedral.

CHANTORSHIP.—Consisting of the rect. of Currigippane, the rect. of Corbally, the rect. of Carrigrohan, anciently St. Peter's, and one rectory of Kinneigh. Carrigrohan, ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £8. Proxies for the whole, 5s. 9d. Glebe in the Currigippane, 3a. 1r. 8p. In Carrigrohan, in two parcels, 7a. 1r. In Kinneigh parish, belonging to the whole, 19a. 3r. 8p. This ch. was anciently a cathedral, founded by St. Mocolomoge, but united to Ross.<sup>(3)</sup>

CHANCELLORSHIP.—Consisting of the entire rect. of St. Bridget, the other vic. of Kinneigh, the vic. of Kilbonane, the vic. of Aglish, and the rect. and vic. of Moviddy. This last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The present chancellor holds all these, anno 1747, the corps of the chancellorship being very small. The chancellorship taxed in the K. B. £2. Kilbonane, £1; Moviddy, £1 10s. Proxies rect. of St. Bridget 5s., vic. of Kinneigh 1s. 6d., vic. of Kilbonane 1s., vic. of Aglish 2s., and Moviddy 3s. 4d. Glebe of Kinneigh, *vide* the Chantorship. In Kilbonane, 12a. 16p. In Moviddy, 48a. 2r. 8p. In Aglish, 5a. 3r.

TREASURERSHIP.—Consisting of the entire rec. of Kilbrogan, the entire rect. of Rathdowntan, one rect. of Macloneigh, and the entire rect. of Ballynadee; the last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1. Proxies for the whole, 18s. Glebe in Macloneigh, 4a. 3r. 8p. Anciently, Patrick, son of Robert de Courcey, presented to the rectory, and in another roll, one Garrot is said to be patron.

ARCHDEACONRY.—Consisting of the entire rect. of St. Peter's, Cork, the ch. of Dunbolloge (anciently called St. Georgii de Dunbolloge, and to which formerly belonged a particle called Wormley, to which the Lord Roche presented) the entire rect. of Nohavel, the rect. of Kilmohonoge, (to which formerly belonged a particle of Bellgooley, presented to by one Brit.) and the entire rect. of Dunisky. St. Peter's and Nohavel ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £7 1s. 8d. Proxies for the whole, £1 7s. Glebe at Dunbolloge, 1a. 2r.

## PREBENDS.

PREBEND OF KILBROGAN.—The rect. and vic. of the ch. of St. Michael, of Kilbrogan, and one rect. of Aglish belongs to the same preb. Kilbrogan ch. in repair, the other in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxies for Kilbrogan, 6s.; for Aglish, 2s. 6d. Glebe of Aglish, *vide* the Chancellorship.

(3) In some old records called "Sanct. Moium" and "Mocollomoge de Kinneigh."

PREBEND OF KILLASPUGMULLANE (*i.e.* "the Ch. of the Bishop's Bell"), besides which parish, one rect. of Canaboy, *alias* Canaway, belongs to this preb. This last ch. in old records is called Sanct. Brendani de Kannavoy. Killaspugmullane in repair, the other ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in K. B. £6. Glebe of Canaway, 6a. 2r.

PREBEND OF CAHIRLAG.—(This ch. made a preb. anno 1349, by John Roche, bishop of Cork, as appears from an ancient record.) The ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. One Mac Cotty anciently presented to it. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 5s. Glebe 5a.

PREBEND OF LISLEARY.—(Anciently named Sanctæ Brigidæ de Lisly Clerigy.) This ch. made a preb. anno 1332, by John de Baliconingham, bishop of Cork. The ch. is in ruins. Pat. the bishop. One Meagh, or O'Mide, presented anciently to this preb. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxy, 6s. 9d.

PREBEND OF THE HOLY TRINITY, *alias* CHRIST CHURCH, CORK.—Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Proxy 9s. Not taxed in the K. B.

PREBEND OF KILLANULLY.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £4. Proxy 6s.

PREBEND OF INSKENNY (anciently BALLIMOLMIHEL).—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2 5s. Proxy 6s.

PREBEND OF KILNAGLORY (anciently called BEATÆ MARÆ DE BEAVER, and made a preb. anno 1326, by Philip, bishop of Cork).—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2 5s. Proxy 3s. No glebe.

PREBEND OF KILBRITTON (anciently named CAPELLA DE KYLSINTHIN DE KILBRITTON).—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1 13s. 4d. Proxy 4s. No glebe.

PREBEND OF ST. MICHAEL SHANBALLY.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1. Proxy 3s. It was, according to an ancient roll, made a preb., anno 1326, by Philip, bishop of Cork. Ware says, "Philip, of Slane, died this year, who was bishop."

PREBEND OF DESERTMORE.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxy 3s.

PREBEND OF DRUMDALEGUE.—Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. as a preb. of Ross, £1. Proxy 3s.

VICARS-CHORAL, in number four. In a MS. wrote by Robert Travers, register, anno 1628 (transcribed from an ancient roll), p. 10, are these words:

"Concessio Richardi episcop. Corcagiensis prebendariis ecclesiæ cathedralis Corke, "ut propter exilitatem nullum habeant vicarium, sed presbiterum anualem qui parochi-  
"aniis suis deserviat. Dat. crast. annuntiat. B. M. 1278."

*Note.*—According to Sir J. Ware, Robert Mac Donogh was bishop of Cork at this time, but his name was Richard, as appears from this MS.

And, in the same page, is as follows:—

"Concessio magistri hospitalis de Morn ejusdem tenoris prebend de Moyallo. Dat. "die ascensionis Beat. Virginis anno 1298.

In the same MS., p. 10:—

"De proprietatibus vicariorum ecclesiæ cathedralis. Concessio iisdem vicariis facta "per Walterum episcopum, Philip. decanum & capitulum Corcagiæ, 204 pedum terræ



"in longitudine jacent. inter ecclesiam predictam ex parte orientali, & curiam episcopi ex parte occidentali, in latitud. 200 pedum, inter viam regiam ex parte Australi, & viam quæ ducit ad curiam predict. ex parte Aquilon. Dat. crastino purificationis anno 1328. Appropriatio vicariæ de Corbally per Johanem episcop. Geraldinum decanum, et capitulum Corcagi. iisdem vicariis facta. Dat. 5. Novembris 1348. Quæ appropriatio predict. confirmata fuit per Edwardum regem aîno regni sui 22<sup>o</sup> per suas litteras patentes. Teste Walter de Bermingham justic. Hiberniæ. Collatio iisdem fact. per Milonem episcop. Corcagiens, eccles. parochialis de Desertserges 3<sup>o</sup>. Junii 1431. Concessio ecclesiæ Beat. Mariæ de Narde iisdem vicariis facta per Jordanum episcop. Corcagiensis. Dat. 3<sup>o</sup>. Septemb. 1441. Concessio ecclesiæ Kilroan iisdem, per eundem episcop. anno 1447.

"Donatio ecclesiæ parochialis de Drynagh & particulæ de Drumlag. in parochia de Desertserges, facta iisdem vicariis, per Robertum Coggan, anno 1437, & confirmat. per eundem episcop. anno 1456. Donatio iisdem vicariis facta per Edmund Riddefort, rectoriæ Fanlobbis & Kineagh, confirmata per Jordanum episcopum Corcag. & Cloniensis, an. 1477. Legatio iisdem vicar. per Will. Nogle terrarum nuncupatar. Clasdown, alias Clasduff, Boirnecarty, Ynerynybrenig, etc."

There were anciently only two vicars-choral in this cathedral, as appears from an inquisition taken anno 1370, and the same is observed in the instrument relating to Cahirlag, p. 25 of the same MS.

To these vicars-choral now belong the entire rect. of Narde, called anciently *Beatæ Mariæ de Narde*,<sup>(4)</sup> *i.e.*, the "Ch. of the Blessed Mary of the Spikenard," the site of which church was where the barracks of Cork now stand. The entire rect. of Marmullane, anciently called *Beatæ Mariæ de Marmillane*, given to the vicars by the Roches of Carig. This ch. in repair. The vic. of Corbally, the entire rect. of Killowney, and the rect. of Drynagh: these three churches in ruins. The rect. of Desertserges and the rect. of Fanlobbish: these two in repair. The last is now the parish ch. of Dunmanway, the site of which was removed by Act of Parliament. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £16.

#### PARISHES.

ARDNEGIHY.—An entire rect. The ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy, 3s.

AGLISH.—One rect. belongs to the preb. of Killbrogan, which see. The bishop presents to the vic. Proxy for the vic., 2s. Glebe, 5a. 3r.

(4) This ch. of Narde was anciently possessed by Gill-abbey. Anno 1270 the parish of Narde was granted to Reginald, bishop of Cork, by Prince Edward, then Lord of Ireland, by donation from his father, King Henry III., "for the relief and amendment of the state of the church of Cork," as the record saith; as also the chapel of St. Peter at Cork, to hold in frank almoigne. Dated the 20th of May that year. But A.D. 1299, King Edward the 1st recovered against Robert, bishop of Cork, by writ of right of advowson, the patronages of the same churches, viz., St. Mary of Narde, in the suburbs of Cork; the ch. of Kilmanock, Nochynvall; and that of St. Peter's, of Dungarvan, in the suburbs of that city. The bishop's defence as to the advowson of St. Mary of Narde, Kilmanock, and St. Peter's, was through the above-mentioned grant. But judgment was given against him, because King Edward, when he made the grant, had no right to the said advowson, his father, King Henry, being then alive, and the Prince having, at that time, nothing in Ireland but by his father's gift, which shews that the Prince was no other than a Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant. As to the church of Nochynvall, judgment was given against the bishop by default.

ATHNOWEN.—Rect. and vic. (anciently called *Beatae Mariae de Athnowen*). Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The master of Mourne preceptory was formerly pat. of this rectory on the E. of the River Bride, and the prioress of Grany on the W. The bishop always presented to the vic. Taxed in the K. B. £1 10s. for the vic. Proxy 4s. There is also one rect. which is improp. Proxy, 3s. 4d. Ballydologe, *alias* Kilroan, an entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. (Anciently the heirs of Adam de Barry presented to the rect. and the bishop to the vic.) Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy, 6s.

BALLYMARTEL, *alias* KILLMEEDY.—An entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the King. Anciently the Martels presented. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy, 3s.

BALLYNADEE.—*Vide* the Treasurership.

BALLYMODAN.—Ch. in repair. The rect. is improp. the Earl of Cork impropriator. Pat. to the vic. the bishop.—Anciently Barry-Oge. Vic. taxed in the K. B. £2. Proxy 3s. 6d. for the vic. and 3s. for the rect.

ST. BRIDGET.—*Vide* the Chancellorship.

BRINNY.—Vic. The ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 2s. Anciently the prioress of Grany presented to the rect. and the bishop to the vic. The rect. is improp. Proxy 2s. 6d.

CAHERAGH.—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 4s.

ST. CATHERINE'S.—*Vide* St. Mary Shandon.

CAHIRLAG.—*Vide* the Prebends. Glebe 5a.

CARIGALINE (anciently called BEAVER).—An entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy £1 6s.

CARIGIPPANE.—Rect. belongs to the Chantorship, which see. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3a. 1r. 8p.

CARRIGROHAN.—*Vide* the Chantorship.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORK.—*Vide* the Holy Trinity, a preb.

CONWAY.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 10s. Proxy 4s. Another rect. is part of the prep. of Killaspugmullane, which see.

CORBALLY.—Vic. belongs to the Vicars-Choral, which see. The rect. is part of the corps of the Chantorship, which see.

CROSSENHARE, *alias* BALLYMONEY.—Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. in the diocese of Ross, £2. Proxy 6s.

CULLEN.—An entire rect. is part of the corps of the Deanery, which see.

DESERTSERGES.—Vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. by the name of the Desertselligie, £2.

DESERTMORE.—See this among the Prebends.

DOWNDERROW.—Ch. in repair. An entire rect. Pat. Francis Kearny, Esq. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxy £1 4s.

DUNBULLOG is part of the corps of the Archdeaonry, which see Glebe, 5a.

DUNISKY, an entire rect. is part of the Archdeaonry.

DURRIS, *alias* DURRUS.<sup>(5)</sup>—Rect. is improp.; the Earl of Cork impropriator. It anciently belonged to the priory of St. Catherine's. The

(5) Durrus, *i.e.* "a pilgrimage."

bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Vic. taxed in the K. B. £1 6s 8d. Proxies for the vic. 4s. and for the rect. 4s.

DRUMDALEGUE.—See this among the Prebends.

DRYNAGH (called also DUNDRYNAN).—Rect. belongs to the vicars-choral. The Bishop presents to the vic. The rect. is taxed in the K. B. £2, and the vic. the same, which last pays 3s. proxy. It anciently belonged to Gill-abbey, and a part to Mourne preceptory, as appears from some old MSS.

FANLOBBISH.—The rect. belongs to the Vicars-Choral, which see. The bishop presents to the vic. which is taxed in the K. B. £1 10s., pays proxy 3s. Anciently called Sanct. Morragh, *alias* Gobbancorn de Fanlobbish. The site of this church is removed by Act of Parliament to Dunmanway, by 2 Anne, c. 11.

GARIVOE.—Rect. Ch. in ruins. Lord Kinsale is pat. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 9s.

INCHEGEELAGH.—Rect. and vic. Church in repair. Pat. the bishop; anciently the master of Mourne preceptory allocated to the rectory. Taxed in the K. B. £3. It has also one rect. imp. the Earl of Cork impropiator. Proxy 2s. Glebe, by the Down survey, 74a.

THE CHURCH OF THE LITTLE ISLAND (formerly called SANCTI LAPPANIDE INSULA PARVA).—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The ancient pat. to the rect. were the heirs of Walter de Cardyffe. Rect. taxed in the K. B. £3, vic. £2. Proxies 6s.

INSKENNY.—A Prebend, which see.

ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—An entire rect. This ch. in ruins, in the south liberty of Cork. Also *St. Nicholas*, a ch. in repair, that belongs to the choir. Pat. the bishop. The prior of Bath, in England, anciently presented to St. John's, and the heirs of John Ballyfort, to St. Nicholas. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxies for St. John's 4s.

INISHONANE.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Barry-Oge presented. Rect. taxed in the K. B. £5 6s 8d., the vic. £2 10s.—Proxies £1.

KINSALE.—The rect. is impropr., and anciently belonged to the prior of Bath, in England; the present impropiator is Mr. Robert Chudleigh. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in repair. It was anciently called Sanct. Molossia de Kuntaile. Vic. taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxies 3s. for the vic. and the same for the rect.

KILBROGAN.—A Preb., which see. The rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

KILLANULLY.—A Preb., which see.

KILNAGLORY.—A Preb., which see.

KILBRITTON.—A Preb., which see.

KILLASPUGMULLANE.—A Preb., which see.

KILGOBAN is part of the corps of the Treasurership, which see

KILLMIHIL.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the master of Mourne preceptory presented to the rectory. Taxed in the K. B. £1. Proxy 8s. Glebe, in the Down survey, 8a.

KILCOAN.—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the heirs of Adam de Barry presented to the rect. Taxed in the K. B. £1. Proxy 3s.

**KILLCULLY.**—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the Lombards. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 3s.

**KILCONEY, alias KILOWEN.**—Rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B.

**KINNEIGH.**—*Vide* the Chantorship for one rect. The bishop presents to the vic., which is taxed in the K. B. £1 10s. Proxy 1s. 6d.

**KILBONANE.**—The rect. is impropr., which belongs to — Rye, Esq. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Anciently the prioress of Grany was rect. The vic. is taxed in the K. B. £1. Proxy 1s. Glebe, 12a. 16r.

**KNOCAVILLY.**—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Barry-Oge. Rect. taxed in the K. B. £4; vic. £2 10s. Proxy 10s. Glebe, 20a.

**KILMOE.**—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair, and dedicated to St. Brandon. Pat. the king and bishop alternately. Vic. taxed in the K. B. £5 10s. Proxy 4s. Glebe, 3a.

**KILCROHANE.**—The rect. is impropr.; Mr. Richard Daniel, impropriator. It belonged formerly to the priory of St. Catherine's. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in ruins. Taxed in the K. B. £2 10s. Proxy 4s.

**KILMACOMOGE.**—Rect. is impropr.; the Earl of Cork impropriator. The bishop presents to the vic. Ch. in repair. Taxed in the K. B. £2. Proxies 2s. The site of this church was removed by Act of Parliament, 2 Anne, chap. 2.

**LEIGHMONY.**—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Anciently the Barrys. Taxed in the K. B. £2. Proxy 4s.

**LISLEARY.**—*Vide* the Prebends.

**MACLONEIGH** is part of the corps of the treasurership. One rect. taxed in the K. B. £1; the vic. £2. One rect. of this parish belonged to Mourne preceptory. There is another rect. and vic., to which the bishop is pat. Glebe, 4a. 3r. 8p.

**MARAGH.**—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Anciently Milo de Courcy. Not taxed in the K. B. Proxy 6s.

**MARMULLANE.**—*Vide* the Vic.-Choral.

**ST. MARY SHANDON, CORK.**—Rect. and vic., and the rect. of St. CATHERINE, near the same. The former ch. in repair; the other is not. Pat. the Earls of Kildare and Barrymore alternately. Anciently the Lord Barry presented to St. Catherine's, and the Lords Roche formerly were pat. of the rectory of St. Mary Shandon, and the bishops of the vic. The rect. is taxed in the K. B. £3; and the vic. £3 10s. Proxy for St. Mary Shandon 8s.; for St. Catherine's 1s. There is another ch. in this parish called St. Anne's, of which see more, chap. ix. lib. II.

**ST. MICHAEL.**—*Vide* the Prebends.

**MOVIDDY.**—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the master of Mourne preceptory was pat. to the rect. The vic. taxed in the K. B. £1 10s. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, 48a. 2r. 8p.

**ST. NICHOLAS.**—*Vide* St. John of Jerusalem.

**NARDE.**—*Vide* the Vic.-Choral.

**NOHAVEL** is part of the corps of the Archdeaconry, which see.

**ST. PAUL'S.**—An entire rect. Ch. in repair, in the city of Cork, of

which see more, chap. ix. lib. II. The Earls of Kildare and Barrymore alternate patrons. Proxy 6s.

ST. PETER'S, Cork, is part of the corps of the Archdeaconry, which see.

RATHCLARRAN.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £3 16s. 8d. Proxy 11s. 6d.

RATHCONNY.—An entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Anciently the Stantons were pat. Taxed in the K. B. (by the name of Rathwony) £1 10s. Proxy 3s.

RATHDOWTAN.—Belongs to the Treasurership.

RINGCURRAN.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Anciently Barry-Oge. The vic. taxed in the K. B. £4, and the rect. £4. Proxy 9s.

RINGRONE.—Rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. in dispute between the Sovereign and burgesses of Kinsale, and Lord Kinsale, with the bishop, alternately. Taxed in the K. B. £6. Proxies £1 4s. Glebe, 3a.

SKULL.—Rect. and vic. Anciently called Sancta Maria de Scholia, and belonged to the university of Ross. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king and the bishop by turns. The vic. taxed in the K. B. £6 6s. 8d. Proxies 4s.

TAXAX (anciently TY-SASSIN, *i.e.*, "the Englishman's house").—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxy 5s. Glebe, 4a. 1r.

TEMPLEBREEDY.—Vic. is part of the corps of the Deanery. The rect. is improp. Proxies 6s. Temple-Martin, an improp. rect., is part of the same.

TEMPLE-MICHAEL.—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1. Proxy 6s.

TEMPLETRINE.—An entire rect. Pat. Francis Kearney, of Garret's-town, Esq. Rect. taxed in the K. B. £4. Proxies 6s. Anciently pats. were the Roches.

TEMPLEUSQUE.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxies 5s.

TRINITY CHURCH, CORK.—A preb. which see among the Prebends. The bishop presents to the vic., formerly the king.

These following are taken from an ancient MS. of Robert Travers, register, anno 1628.

Garinehie in presentat. hered. Johan. de Wall.

Particula Lysgormyn, in presentatione Coppinger.

Sanct. Bracknan de Ross-beg, Sanct. Catherin. juxt. Waterford rector.

Particula de Montamiston, the vic. belonged to the deanery, and the rect. to Gill-abbey.

Particula de Gortnagross, Garod, the ancient patron.

Particula de Ballymolán, White of Kinalea Ultra, patron.

Sanct. Eldridæ de Dwaghe, particula de Cloghare and Kildorrery. Anciently belonging to the treasury.

Particula de Kilmanohill, White de Duagh, patron.

Sanct. Michaelis de Duagh Barry-Oge, rect. and vic.

Particula Cowlpogidity, *alias* Coulobeta Pertinet. ad Kilmanahill, White de Duagh patronus.

Beat. Mariæ de Killmanan, priorissa de Grany est rect. episcop. confert vicar.

Beat. Mariæ de Mael, magist. de Mourne rector. in feodo, episcop. confert vic.

Clonhegy, magist. de Mourne est rect. episcop. confert vic.

Deserthony, magist. de Mourne est rect. vicarius de Moyallo est vicar.

Impropriations in the diocese of Cork are the impropriate rectories of Ballyfoile, *alias* Poliplick, its proxy 6s.; Ballynaboy, its proxy 8s.; Ballyfeard (which rect. belonged formerly to Tracton abbey), its proxy 5s.; Barnahealy (which rect. was possessed by the monks of Gill-abbey, also called Monasterium de Antro, and was a particle of the parish of St. Finbarr), its proxy 1s.; Clontead (belonged to Tracton abbey), its proxy 6s.; Kilmoney (belonged to Gill-abbey), its proxy 3s.; Kinure (belonged to Tracton), its proxy 3s.; Kilpatrick, near Tracton (belonged to the same), its proxy 4s.; and the improp. rect. of Templebrakney (belonged to the same)—To all these the heir of Lord Vis. Shannon is impropriator. The improp. rect. of Ballymodan has been already noticed; Kilmurry, its proxy 10s.; Kilmihil, its proxy 2s.; Inchegeelagh has been already noticed; Durrus, already noticed.—They all belong to the Earl of Cork, with the improp. rect. of Killmacomoge. The improp. rect. of Kinsale, already noticed, as was Kilbonane; the improp. rect. of Aglish (— Cross, Esq., impropriator), proxy 2s.; the improp. rect. of Kilcrohane, already noticed; the improp. rect. of Templequinlan, proxy 1s. 8d.—These are in the diocese of Ross.

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A STATE OF THE DIOCESE OF ROSS. THE BISHOPRIC IS TAXED IN THE K. B. £10.

#### DIGNITARIES.

DEANERY of the cathedral church of St. Fachnane, Ross. Ch. in repair. The rect. of Desert belongs to the said deanery. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. £3 2s. Proxy 8s.

CHANTORSHIP.—Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2.

CHANCELLORSHIP.—Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2.

TREASURERSHIP.—Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 6s. 8d.

ARCHDEACONRY.—Consisting of the rect. of Kilmacabea, the rect. of Kilfaughna-beg, the rect. of Kilcoe, the rect. of Kilcaskan, the rect. of Aghadown. This last ch. in repair, the others in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The archdeaconry is taxed in the K. B. £3 10s. Proxies for the whole, 5s. 4d.

#### PREBENDS.

PREB. OF TIMOLEAGUE.—Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £4. The vic. also taxed £4. Glebe, 3a.

PREB. OF THE ISLAND.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1 13s. 4d. Proxy 3s. 4d. The vic. taxed £1 13s. 4d.

PREB. OF CARRIGROHANMORE.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

PREB. OF TEMPLE-BRYAN.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

PREB. OF DONAGHMORE.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. taxed in the K. B. £1; the vic. £1. Proxy 8d.

## PARISHES.

AGHADOWN.—Rect. *Vide* the Archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop, and taxed in the K. B. £6. Proxy 2s. 5d.

ARDFIELD.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2. Proxy 2s. 5d.

CASTRUM VENTRY.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1 10s.

CARRIGROHANMORE.—A preb.

CLARE ISLAND.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxy 1s. 8d.

CASTLEHAVEN.—*Vide* Glanbarahane.

CREAGH.—Rect. and vic. *alias* SKIBBEREEN. A ch. newly built at Skibbereen. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2 10s. Proxy 3s. 1½d.

DESART.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2. Proxy 8d.

DONAGHMORE.—A preb.

GLANBARAHANE.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. The rect. presented to by the king's patent, the vic. by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £6. Proxy 2s. 5d.

KILMACABEA.—Rect. *Vide* the Archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Proxy 1s.

KILFAUGHINA-BEG.—Rect. *Vide* the Archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Proxy 1s.

KILCOE.—Rect. *Vide* the Archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. 10s. Proxy 1s. 8d.

KILCASKAN.—Rect. *Vide* the Archdeaconry. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1. Proxy 1s. 8d.

KILLAGHCONNENAGH.—Vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is taxed in the K. B. £4 2s., the vic. £5 3s. 4d. Proxy 8s. 9d.

KILCATERN.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Taxed in the K. B. 6s. 8d. for the rect., the same for the vic. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, by the Down survey, 13a.

KILMANAGH.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Proxy 3s. 4d. Glebe, by the Down survey, 10a.

KILMALODA.—Rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. Earl of Barrymore. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxy 3s. 4d.

KILKERRANMORE.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2. Proxy 8d.

KILGARUFF.—Vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxy 1s. 8d.

KILLSILAGH.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Proxy 4s.

KILLMINE.—Rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1 5s. Proxy 3s. 4d.

KILNEGROSS.—An entire rect. Ch. in repair (being lately built). Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1 6s. 8d. Proxy 3s.

LISLEE.—Vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £6. Proxy 2s. 8d.

MYROS.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Rect. taxed in the K. B. £3, vic. £6 6s. 8d. Proxy 5s. 4d.

RATHBARRY.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the Earl of Barrymore. Taxed in the K. B. £6 13s. 4d. Proxy 3s. 1d.

TEMPLE-BRYAN.—A preb.

TEMPLEQUINLAN.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £3. Proxy 3s. The rect. is impropr.

TEMPLE O'MALUS.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. taxed in the K. B. £2. Proxy 3s.; the vic. 2d.

TULLAGH.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2. Proxy 3s. 1½d.

Of the ancient franchises of the See, viz., wrecks of the sea, etc., there is an inquisition among the records of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, in the case of Lawrence, bishop of Ross, who was elected 1290.<sup>(6)</sup>

## SECTION II.

### A STATE OF THE DIOCESE OF CLOYNE, WITH THE NAMES OF THE DIGNITARIES AND OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES IN THE SAME.

There is no record relating to the state of this diocese further back than the year 1663, nor any entry relating to the livings, the old records being destroyed in the civil wars. By an Act of Parliament, the 2nd of George I., the burghery of Cloyne, formerly the inheritance of Sir John Fitz-Gerald, Knight, subject to the payment of a fee-farm rent to the See of Cloyne, became vested in the Crown by the forfeiture of the said Sir John Fitz-Gerald, anno 1641, which lands were granted by King Charles II. in augmentation to the See of Dublin, in pursuance of the Act of Settlement. By this Act the said lands are reunited to the See of Cloyne, with the consent of William, archbishop of Dublin, at the rent of £26 per annum. The said lands and houses, called the burghery of Cloyne, consist of the lands of Ballycroneene, Ballycotten, etc.

This See is not taxed in the King's books, but, in a MS. in Marsh's library, it is mentioned to be valued at £10 10s. sterling (anno 33 Eliz.), and, in another MS. in the College library, at £16 sterling. It is now valued at £10 10s.

### DIGNITARIES.

The collegiate church of St. Mary of Youghal is united to the See of Cloyne, to which the bishop is warden. The ch. is in repair. Pat. the king. To serve this ch. his Lordship keeps a curate and an assistant curate. Taxed in the K. B. 100 marks. The vic. of Garankinfeky belongs to the mensal of the bishop of Cloyne. His Lordship also holds *in commendam* the union of Aghada, constituted of these parishes, viz.—the rect. and vic. of Cork-beg, the rect. and vic. of Aghada, the rect. and vic. of Inch, otherwise Unich, the rect. and vic. of Rostillian, the rect. of Titeskin. The vic. of Corkbeg is taxed in the K. B. £2; Aghada,

<sup>6)</sup> Anno 29 Edw. I., Memb. 20.



£1 10s.; Inch, £1; Rostillian, £1 10s.; rect. of Titeskin, £1 6s. 8d. Cork-beg ch. in repair, being built by Act of Parliament, 27 Anne, chap. 12.

DEANERY.—Consisting of the entire rect. of Pharahy. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. £3.

CHANTORSHIP.—The corps thereof consists of the rect. of Kilcredan, the rect. of Ballycarany, the vic. of Lisgoold, the rect. and vic. of Imperick, the rect. of Ballygourny, *alias* Ballytemple, the vic. of the same, the rect. of Mogeely, with the particle of Templebelagh. Pat. the bishop. The chantorship taxed in the K. B. £3. Most of the ch. in repair.

CHANCELLORSHIP.—Consisting of the rect. and vic. of Clenore, the entire rect. of Aghacross, one rect. of Ballyvourney, the entire rect. of Monare, *alias* Temple-Molagy. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The chancellorship only taxed in the K. B. 6s. 8d.

TREASURERSHIP.—The corps thereof is the rect. of Templenicarrigy, united, in a perpetual union, with those parishes, the vic. of Castrachore, the vic. of Mogeasagh, the vic. of Ballyspellane, the rect. and vic. of Inchynabacky, and called the union of Middletown, the entire rect. and vic. of Temple-Gall. The treasurership is taxed in the K. B. £3. Pat. the bishop.

ARCHDEACONRY.—Consisting of the rect. of Disert (ch. in repair), the rect. and vic. of Gortroe (ch. in repair), and the rect. and vic. of Aghabulloge, *alias* Aghinagh. Taxed in the K. B. £1 5s.

#### PREBENDS.

The ancient prebendaries were ten, *viz.*—Glanore, Ballyhowly, Donaghmore, Cool, Coolliny, Subulter, Lackeen, Bruhenny, Iniscarah, and Kilmacdonough. In another place I find four more added, *viz.*—Brigoone, Ballyhea, Aghultie, and Cahirultane. They are now as follows:

PREB. OF AGHULTIE.—Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. by the name of the preb. of Ballyhooly, £3 6s. 8d. The same preb. holds the united parish of Macrony, consisting of the vic. of Kilworth, the vic. of Macrony, the vic. of Kilcrump, and the vic. of Letrim.

PREB. OF INISCARAH.—To which is united the rect. and vic. of Matehy, under the name of the parish of Iniscarah.—Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2 10s.

PREB. OF BRIGOWN, *alias* MARSHALSTOWN.—The rect. and vic. of Ballyvourney. The rect. and vic. of Dungandonovan. Ch. in repair at Mitchelstown. Pat. the bishop.

PREB. OF KILMACDONOUGH.—The rect. and vic. of Kilmahone, the rect. and vic. of Clonmult. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £4.

PREB. OF CAHIRULTAN.—The rect. of Kilnamartery, otherwise Ballyoughter; the vic. of the same, and the vic. of Mogeely, as united by Act of Parliament, 9 Anne, chap. 27, and called the parish of Castlemartyr. Ch. of Castlemartyr in repair, built upon ground given by Henry Boyle, Esq., being removed by the said Act. The rect. of Litter; the entire rect. of Moyallow; the entire rect. of Killeagh. Those ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Ballymartyr taxed in the K. B. £1 5s. Cahirultan, 6s. 8d. Glebe and spittle lands to Ballyoughter, 2a.

PREB. OF KILLENEMER.—The vic. of Carrigtohil. Ch. in repair, with the particle of Kilcurfin. Pat. to Carrigtohil, the bishop, and the Earl of Barrymore, alternately; to the preb. the bishop only. Carrigtohil is taxed in the K. B. £2.

PREB. OF GLANMORE, *alias* GLANWORTH (to which belongs the particle of Legans).—Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £6.

PREB. OF BALLYHEA.—Consolidated with the vic. of the same; the vic. of Glanore; the vic. of Rathgogin; the entire rect. of Ballynorane, otherwise Aglisdraninagh; the rect. and vic. of Ardskeagh; the rect. of Shandrum, consolidated to the vic. thereof; Rathgogin, now Charleville. Ch. in repair. This vic. taxed in the K. B. £3. Ballynorane rect. taxed in the K. B. £1; the vic. 10s. The rect. of Shandrum, £7 6s. 8d.; the vic. £3 13s. 4d. Pat. the bishop.

PREB. OF COOLE.—The rect. of Castletown and vic. of the same; the rect. and vic. of Monaminy; the rect. and vic. of Kilcummer, *alias* Kilcumer; the rect. and vic. of Bridgetown; the vic. of Wallstown, and the particle of Ballygregin, all united together under the name of the parish of Castletown. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The preb. taxed in the K. B. £1; the vic. of Wallstown, £6; Castletown, £6.

PREB. OF KILMACLENINE.—Ch. in repair. The vic. of Castlemagner (ch. in repair); the vic. of Dromdenny; the vic. of Ballyclough (ch. in repair); the vic. of Roskeen; the vic. of Kilcorney (ch. in repair); the rect. and vic. of Clonmeene (ch. in repair); the vic. of Tulleash; the particle of Carigtoher. Pat. the bishop. Kilmaclenine taxed in the K. B. 13s. 4d.; Castlemagner, £2; Drumdenny, £2 10s.; Roskeen, £1 10s.; Tulleash, £2.

PREB. OF SUBULTER.—The vic. of Templebodane. Pat. the bishop. Subulter taxed in the K. B. 10s.; Templebodane, *alias* Dronmoyre, £2.

PREB. OF COOLINIE.—The entire rect. of Mullowny, otherwise Knocktemple. The perpetual curacy of Kilbolane. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Coolinie taxed in the K. B. £1 10s.; Kilbolane, £2 10s.

PREB. OF LACKEEN.—The vic. of Clonfert, *alias* Trinity Christ Church, Newmarket. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The last taxed in the K. B. £1 10s.; Lackeen taxed 10s.

#### PARISHES.

AGHADA.—A union. *Vide* the bishop's parishes, Art. i.

AGHACROSS.—*Vide* the Chancellorship. Glebe, 4a. 2r. 32p.

AGHABULLOGE.—*Vide* the Archdeaconry. Glebe, 13a.

AGHULTIE.—A preb., which see.

AGHERN.—Vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The king is pat to the rect. The rect. taxed in the K. B. £3; the vic. £1 10s.

AGHINAGH.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 14a. 1r. 24p.

ARDAGH.—An entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king.

ARDSKEAGH.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 4a. 3r. 8p. This rect. of Ardskeagh belonged to the commandery of Mourne abbey.

- BALLYBEG.—An impropriation. Anthony Jephson, Esq., impropriator.
- BALLYCARANY.—*Vide* the Chantorship. Glebe, 2a.
- BALLYGOURNY.—*Vide* the same.
- BALLYTEMPLE.—*Vide* the same. Glebe, 6a.
- BALLYVOURNEY.—*Vide* the Preb. of Brigown. This rect. belonged to Mourne preceptory.
- BRIGOWN.—A preb., which see. Glebe, 7a. 30p.
- BALLYDELOGY.—Vic. enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is improp.; Mr. Francis Hely, impropriator.
- BRIDGETOWN.—*Vide* the Preb. of Coole.
- BALLYHEA.—A preb., which see.
- BALLYNORANE.—*Vide* the Preb. of Ballyhea.
- BALLYCLOUGH.—Vic. *Vide* the Preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. is improp.; Barth. Purdon, Esq., impropriator. Glebe, 1a. 16p.
- BALLYSPELLANE.—Rect. improp.; Col. Carew, impropriator.
- BRITWAY.—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 17a.
- BOHILANE.—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 8a. 2r.
- BRUHENY, *alias* CHURCHTOWN.—An entire vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the Earl of Egmont.
- BOTHON, *alias* BUTTEVANT or KILNAMULLAGH.—A perpetual curacy. Ch. in repair. The rect. is improp.; Rich. Newman, Esq., impropriator.
- BREGOGE.—Ch. in ruins. The bishop is pat. to the vic. The rect. is imp.; Richard Newman, Esq., impropriator.
- CAHIRDOWGAN.—A perpetual curacy. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp.; Anthony Jephson, Esq., impropriator.
- CARIGDOWNANE.—Rect. and vic. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins. This rect. anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy.
- CAHIRULTAN.—A preb., which see.
- CARIGLEMLEARY.—Vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp., and belongs to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin. It anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy. Vic. is taxed in the K. B. £2 10s.
- CARRIGROHANBEG.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. belonged formerly to Mourne abbey.
- CARIGTOHIL.—Rect. is improp.; Col. Carew, impropriator. For the vic., *vide* the Preb. of Killenemer.
- CASTLELEHAN, *alias* CASTLELYONS.—Vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is improp.; Mr. Francis Hely, impropriator. Vic. taxed in the K. B. £5 12s. Glebe, 17a., in two parcels.
- CASTLEMAGNER.—Vic. *Vide* the Preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. is improp.; Robert Longfield, Esq., impropriator.
- CASTLETOWN.—Par. and union. *Vide* the Preb. of Coole.
- CASTLEMARTYR.—Union. *Vide* the Preb. of Cahirultan.
- CLONDILLANE.—Vic. Pat. the bishop. Rect. improp.; the Rev. R. Bligh, impropropriator. Glebe, 1a. The vic. is taxed in the K. B. £6.
- CLENORE.—*Vide* the Chancellorship. The rect. is improp.; Lord Bishop of Limerick, impropriator. Glebe, 3a. This rect. anciently belonged to the preceptory of Monaminy.

CLONDROHID.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1 10s. The rect. formerly belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of Mourne abbey.

CLONFERT.—*Vide* the Preb. of Lackeen. The rect. is impropr.; Robert Longfield, Esq., impropriator. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3a. 1r.

CLONMEL.—Vic., to which is united the par. of Temple-robbin, both in the Great Island. Ch. of Clonmel in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. of Clonmel belongs to the œconomy of Cloyne.

CLONMULT.—*Vide* the Preb. of Kilmacdonough. Glebe, 1a.

CLONPRIEST.—An entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Glebe, 10a.

CLONMEENE.—*Vide* the Preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. is impropr.; Thomas Holmes Pomeroy, Esq., impropriator. This rect. belonged formerly to Mourne abbey.

COOLINIE.—A preb., which see.

COOL.—A preb., which see.

CORK-BEG.—*Vide* Aghada. Glebe to Cork-beg, by the Down survey, 13a., and in Aghada, 12a. 1r.

DERRIVILLANE.—Enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is impropr.; Mr. Francis Hely, impropriator.

DISERT.—*Vide* the Archdeaconry. 42a. 3r. 8p. of glebe, by the Down survey, in this parish.

DONERAILE.—A perpetual curacy. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropr. Mr. Geo. Giles, impropriator.

DOWNGORNEY.—An entire rect. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 5a. 1r.

DROMDENNY.—*Vide* the Preb. of Kilmaclenine for the vic. The rect. is impropr. Richard Newman, Esq., impropriator.

DUNGANDONOVAN.—*Vide* the Preb. of Brigown.

DONAGHMORE.—Pat. the bishop. Ch. in repair. Taxed in the K. B. £2. Glebe, 10a.

FARAHY, *alias* PHARAHY.—*Vide* the Deanery. Glebe in this par. by the Down survey, 37a. in one parcel, and 14 in another.

GARINKINFEKY.—Is the mensal of the bishops of Cloyne. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3a. 2r.

GARRIVOE.—Vic. Pat. the king. Ch. in ruins. The rect. is impropr. Henry Rugg, Esq., impropriator. Glebe, by the Down survey, 3a. 2r.

GARRYCLOYNE.—Rect. and vic. with the rect. and vic. of Granagh, united under the name of the par. of Garrycloyne, by Act of Par. 27 Anne, chap. 12. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, 3a. 8r. Garrycloyne rect. formerly belonged to Mourne abbey.

GRANAH.—Rect., belonging to Mourne abbey.

GORTROE.—Rect. and vic. *Vide* the Archdeaconry. Glebe, 4a.

GLANMORE, or GLANWORTH.—A preb., which see. The vic. belongs to Ballyhea.

INCH.—*Vide* Aghada.

ICHTERMURRAGH.—An entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Glebe, 2a. 1r.

IMPHERICK.—*Vide* the Chantorship.

INISCARAH.—A preb., which see. Glebe, 8a. 2r. 16p.

INCHYNABACKY.—A rect. and vic. *Vide* the Treasurership. Glebe 6a. 2r.

KILALTY.—Vic. is enjoyed by the preb. of Glanworth. The rect. is impropr., and belongs to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin.

KILBRONY.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropr.; Mr. John Watkins, impropriator.

KILBRIN.—Vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropr.; Robert Longfield, Esq., impropriator. Vic. taxed in the K. B. £1.

KILBROGAN.—Rect. is impropr., and belongs to the œconomy.

KILCOLEMAN.—Rect. and vic. united to a great part of Aghabollage, otherwise Magourney, and called the par. of Magourney. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £2.

KILBOLANE.—*Vide* the Preb. of Cooline. The rect. is impropr.; the Earl of Orrery, impropriator. Glebe, 4a. 4p.

KILCUMMER.—*Vide* the Preb. of Coole.

KILCREDAN.—*Vide* the Chantorship. The king presents to the vic.

KILCORNEY.—Vic. *Vide* the Preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. belonged formerly to Mourne abbey.

KILCRUMP.—Rect. impropr.; the Rev. Robert Bligh, impropriator. For the vic., *vide* the Preb. of Aghultie. Glebe, 13a.

KILCURFIN.—This part of the par. belongs to the preb. of Killenemer. The rect. is impropr., and belongs to Col. Carew.

KILNEMARTERY.—An entire rect. Pat. the bishop. Glebe, by the Down survey, 25a.

KILNEMARTERA, *alias* BALLYOUGHTEA.—*Vide* Castlemartyr.

KILMACDONOUGH.—Vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. Taxed in the K. B. £3. The rest belongs to the preb. Glebe, 8a. 3r.

KILMACLENINE.—A preb., which see.

KILMANLOE, otherwise SCRULANE.—An impropriation; Robert Longfield, Esq., impropriator.

KILMAHON.—*Vide* the Preb. of Kilmacdonough. Glebe to Killeigh, 12a.

KILMAHON.—Rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

KILLENEMER.—A preb., which see.

KILLEAGH.—An entire rect. *Vide* Cahirultan, a preb.

KILGULLANE.—An entire rect. *Vide* the preb. of Glanworth. Glebe, 5a. 3r.

KILDORRERY.—Vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropr.; the executors of the Rev. Mr. Henry Harrison, impropriators.

KILSHANICK.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B., by the name of the vic. of Kilshane, £1 10s. The rect. belonged formerly to Mourne preceptory.

KILWORTH.—Vic. *Vide* the preb. of Aghultie.

KNOCKMOURNE.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. Taxed in the K. B. £1 10s.

KNOCKTEMPLE.—*Vide* the Preb. of Cooline.

LACKEEN.—A preb. which see.

LITTER.—Rect. *vid.* the Preb. of Cahirultan. The bishop presents to this vic. Ch. in repair. Rect. taxed in the K. B. £3 6s. 8d. The vic. the same.

LISCARROL.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropriate. Francis Price, Esq. impropriator. Taxed in the K. B. £5 10s.

LISGOOLD.—The vic. belongs to the chantorship. The rect. is impropriate, Colonel Carew impropriator.

LEITRIM.—Vic. *vid.* the Preb. of Aghultie. The rect. is impropriate, the Rev. Robert Bligh, impropriator. Glebe, 1a. 16r.

MACROOMP.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Not taxed in the K. B. Glebe, by the Down survey, 2a. The rect. belonged formerly to Mourne preceptory.

MAGOURNEY.—The rect. and vic. of Kilcoleman is united to this par. *vid.* Kilcoleman. The rect. of Magourney belonged to Mourne abbey.

MACRONEY.—Vic. *vid.* the Preb. of Aghultie. The rect. is impropriate, Rev. Robert Bligh, impropriator.

MATTEHY.—*Vid.* Iniscarah, a Preb. The rect. of Mattehy anciently belonged to Mourne abbey.

MIDDLETOWN.—Union, *vid.* the Treasurership.

MOYALLOW.—An entire rect. *vid.* Cahirultan, a Preb.

MOGEELY.—Rect. *vid.* the Chantorship. The vic. united to Castlemartyr. Glebe, 13a. 2r.

MONARE, *alias* TEMPLEMOLAGY.—*Vid.* the Treasurership.

MARSHALSTOWN.—Vic. Pat. the bishop. Ch. in ruins. Rect. impropriate, the executors of the Rev. Mr. Henry Harrison impropriators. Glebe, 2a. 32p.

MONAMINY.—Rect. and vic. *vid.* the Preb. of Coole. At this place was formerly a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

MOURNE preceptory, *alias* TEMPLEMICHAEL.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. the king. The whole tithes belonged anciently to the preceptory. Glebe, 42a. lying in the par. of Desert.

MULLOWNEY, otherwise KNOCKTEMPLE.—An entire rect. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop.

NATHLASH.—Rect. and vic. Church in repair. Pat. the bishop.

NONANE.—*Vid.* the Chancellorship.

PHARAHY.—*Vid.* the Deanery.

ROGERI CALVI.—A rect. impropriate, Robert Longfield, Esq., impropriator.

RATHGOGGIN.—Rect. is impropriate, Lord Orrery impropriator. For the vic. *vid.* the Preb. of Ballyhea.

RATHCORMUCK.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in repair. Pat. Redmond Barry, Esq. Glebe, 17a.

RAGHIN.—Rect. is impropriate, Robert Longfield, Esq., impropriator. The vic. is presented to by the bishop. The rect. belonged to Monaminy preceptory.

ROSEDOLE, or ROSDAGH.—An impropriation, Anthony Jephson, Esq., impropriator.

ROSKEEN.—Vic. *vid.* the Preb. of Kilmaclenine. The rect. is impropriate. Thomas Holmes Pomeroy, Esq., impropriator.

ROSTILIAN.—*Vid.* Aghada. The rect. belonged to Mourne abbey.

SHANDRUM.—Rect. and vic. *vid.* the Preb. of Ballyhea.

SONAGH, or SUNAGH, an impropriation, Anthony Jephson, Esq., impropriator.

SUBULLTER.—A preb. which see.

TEMPLEBELAGH. — A partice united to Mogeely. *Vide* the Chantorship.

TULLELASH.—Vic. *vide* the Preb. of Kilmaclenine. Rect. impropriate, Mr. Mervin Anketel impropriator.

TEMPLEBODANE.—Vic. Pat. the bishop. The rect. is impropriate, and belongs to the vic.-choral of Christ Church, Dublin ; formerly to the preceptory of Monaminy. Glebe, 5a.

TEMPLEROBBIN.—*Vide* Clonmel.

TEMPLE-GALL.—Rect. and vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop. The rect. of Temple-Gall belonged formerly to Mourne preceptory.

TEMPLEROAN.—An entire rect. Ch. in repair. Pat. the bishop. Formerly belonged to the preceptory of Mourne abbey.

TITESKIN.—*Vide* Aghada. Glebe at Titeskin, 9a. 2r.

VILLA NOVA, *alias* BALLYNOE.—Vic. Ch. in ruins. Pat. the bishop, to the vic. and rect.

WALLSTOWN.—*Vide* the Preb. of Coole.

YOUGHAL.—United to the bishopric.

There are at present thirty parish schoolmasters in the diocese of Cloyne.

## CHAPTER III.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF YOUGHAL ;  
WITH THE PARTICULARS OF A REMARKABLE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE EARLS OF  
STRAFFORD AND CORK, RELATING TO THIS FOUNDATION.



THE college of Youghal was founded on the 27th of December, 1464, by Thomas, Earl of Desmond. This foundation was confirmed by his son James, anno 1472; and by Maurice, his brother, in 1496. The community at first consisted of a warden, eight fellows, and eight singing men, who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table, and all other necessaries allowed them, with yearly stipends,<sup>(1)</sup> the whole donation at the time of the foundation being worth £600 a year. In 1464 King Edward IV. granted letters patent to Robert Miles and Philip Christopher, chaplains in the college church of B. V. Mary of Youghal, to purchase lands for the use of this church, to the value of 20 marks yearly, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain; and the same patent pardons them for what they had purchased before this, without licence.<sup>(2)</sup>

The foundation charter, and the appropriation of the several tithes to this house, were confirmed by Jordan, bishop of Cloyne, under his seal and that of Wil. Roche, archdeacon of Cloyne, who was then the bishop's coadjutor. Pope Alexander, by a bull<sup>(3)</sup> dated in 1494, confirmed these grants, and gave the warden and fellows a licence to purchase others, and unite them to the college. In 1590, Pope Julius bestowed the vic. of Kilmacdonough to this house, and confirmed the bulls of his predecessors in its favour.<sup>(4)</sup> In 1468, Pope Paul granted an indulgence to such persons as contributed towards re-edifying the church of Youghal.<sup>(5)</sup> In the charter of foundation, the patron is styled

(1) This house was endowed with the following parsonages and vicarages:—The churches of Youghal, Clonpriest, Kilcredan, Killeagh, Ardagh, Ichtermurragh, Garrivoe, and the vic. of Kilmacdonough, all adjacent to the town of Youghal, which churches were to be served by the warden and fellows. They had also the parishes of Ballynoe, *alias* Newtown, Aghern, and Moyallow, in the diocese of Cloyne, besides Carigaline in that of Cork, the parish of Miros and Caharah in Ross, and four more in the diocese of Ardfert. In the charter of foundation there is only mention made of the parishes of Newtown, Olehan, Aghern, and Moyallow, but the others were granted afterwards by the Earls of Desmond and the Popes above mentioned.

(2) Rot. Canc. N. 29, anno 3 Ed. IV.

(3) Preserved at Lismore.

(4) *Ibid.*

(5) *Ibid.*



Earl of Desmond, Lord of Decies, Lord of Imokilly, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the County of Kerry, and patron of this foundation.<sup>(6)</sup>

This collegiate church enjoyed its revenues and privileges some time after the reformation ; for, in the year 1587, Thomas Witherhead, D.D. was collated to the wardenship of this college, by the then bishop of Cork and Cloyne, William Lyon, and held it after *in commendam* with the United Sees of Waterford and Lismore, to which he was promoted the 20th of July, 1589.<sup>(7)</sup> Upon the death of Dr. Witherhead, the priests and fellows elected Nathaniel Baxter to succeed him, and signified their choice of him to the queen ; which election she was pleased to confirm by letters patent, dated the 25th of February following ; and on the 23rd of May, 1592, he was inducted by the same bishop.<sup>(8)</sup> He continued in the wardenship till the year 1597 without any interruption, when, about that time, the revenues of this house were threatened with the fate of most other monastic foundations. So that Baxter on the 25th of August this year, was obliged to pass a bond of 1,000 marks which was to be forfeited in case he did not in forty days after demand, resign his office of warden into the queen's hands, and did not suffer Thomas Southwell, of Brancaster, Esq., in Norfolk, and John Fitz-Harris, of Ballycrenin, gent., to take possession of the same.<sup>(9)</sup> Baxter finding that his wardenship was now becoming precarious, on the 30th of June, 1598, privately passed a letter of attorney to Godfrey Armitage, Edmund Harris, and William Parker, authorizing them to dispose of the college revenues, who accordingly set them and the college-house to Sir Thomas Norris, then Lord President of Munster. Dr. Meredith Hanmer succeeded Baxter in the wardenship ; and on the 27th of October, 1602, with the consent of the priests, renewed the lease that Dr. Witherhead had made to Sir Thomas Norris (who was then dead), to William Jones, of Youghal, Esq., in trust for Sir Walter Raleigh ; and demised to him the college-house with all the lands, tenements, tithes, and offerings belonging thereto, to hold the same during the remainder of the term of Sir Thomas Norris's original lease, reserving to himself and the fellows only the parsonage of Carigaline, and the rectory of Moyallow.

About the year 1602, Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster, took the college, with an intention to reside in it, from Jones, and laid out £220 in repairing the house ; but, on the queen's death, Sir George returned into England, where, on the 9th of January, 1603, he obtained a patent from King James I. for the advowson and patronage of this wardenship, and all the spiritual promotions belonging thereto, with a grant of two houses in Youghal, etc., to hold the same in free and common soccage of His Majesty's castle of Dublin, which patronage he sold to Sir Richard Boyle who became afterwards Earl of Cork, and who purchased Jones's interest, in the college, together with Sir Walter Raleigh's estate.

But Sir Walter being attainted before the deeds were perfected, Sir Richard Boyle, in consideration of £1,000 paid to the king, and for the

(6) Preserved at Lismore.

(7) Exempl. of his Pat. at Lismore.

(8) *Ibid.*

(9) *Ibid.*

better plantation of Munster, obtained a patent, anno 1604, for all Sir Walter's lands in Ireland, in which this college is particularly mentioned.

Sir James Fullerton also obtained a patent from King James I., November 7, 1603, for several concealed church lands, by virtue of which patent he laid claim to this college; but Sir Richard also gave him a sum of money for his title. After this Sir Richard Boyle by his interest with Sir George Carew, procured his kinsman, Dr. Richard Boyle (afterwards bishop of Cork and Cloyne), to be made warden of this house, in the room of Dr. Hanmer who resigned; and he was confirmed therein by patent, dated 24th February, 1602.<sup>(10)</sup> In 1605 Sir Richard Boyle, being in treaty with Sir Jeffery Fenton, on a marriage with his daughter, (who insisted particularly, on the revenues of this house for her jointure) obtained a lease of them from the warden and fellows in fee-farm, for ever<sup>(11)</sup> paying the warden and his successors the sum of 20 marks yearly. The reason Sir Richard gives<sup>(12)</sup> for his procuring this deed, was that Sir Jeffery's council were of opinion that as his best title to the revenues was from the lease granted by Baxter to Sir Thomas Norris, and the renewal of it to Jones, the settlement would not be so valuable, except he procured a new lease of it for ever; and this he the readier gained, not only as his kinsman, bishop Boyle, was then warden, but as he had 40 years of the old lease granted to Jones unexpired; besides, both the church and college-house were almost in ruins, occasioned by Desmond's rebellion; these he engaged to repair, and actually expended about £2,000 in rebuilding them.<sup>(13)</sup> In this manner Sir Richard Boyle became possessed of this foundation, and enjoyed the revenues of it till the year 1634, when the Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy of Ireland, summoned him (being then Earl of Cork) to appear in the High Court of Castle-chamber, in Dublin, where Sir William Reeves, the attorney-general, exhibited a very severe bill against him,<sup>(14)</sup>

(10) Exempl. at Lismore.

(11) This indenture bears date April 8, 1605, between William, Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, the warden, priests, and collegioners of the new College of Youghal, of the one part, and Lawrence Parsons, gent., clerk of the Crown (in trust for Sir R. Boyle), of the other. Whereby the said bishop, etc., grants to the said Lawrence the new college, with all the edifices, etc.; the lands of Ballymulcaske, one ploughland near Youghal, the parsonages and rectories of Youghal, Inchiquin, Killeigh, Ichtermurragh, Ardeak, Aglishane, Beaver or Carigaline, Moyallow, Newtown, Olehane, and Aghcaromoe; the parsonages of Miros, Skull, and Killemuck, in Carbery; the vic. of Kilmacdonough, Garivoe, and Kilcredan, all in this county; the rect. of Aglish Idronine, in the diocese of Ardfert, with all their advowsons, patronages, etc.; to hold the same, paying to the warden and his successors the sum of 20 marks sterling, by even portions, at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, viz.—for the usual stipend of the warden, £6 13s. 4d., and the same for his diet; and to the priests their usual stipends and diet.

(12) In his Answer to the Attorney-General's Bill.

(13) Id. Lease at Lismore.

(14) The substance of the Attorney-General's charge was that the Earl had got possession of the college from one Jones, who held it for Sir Walter Raleigh, for £28. That the Earl prevailed on his relation, the bishop of Cork, to deliver up the seal, charter, and other records of the college to him, which he still detained, and procured a deed of conveyance from him of the college and its revenues. That, not caring directly to take possession of them, he caused the bishop to continue warden, and two or three persons as fellows, allowing them, for some time, a small salary to support them, but

and the bishops of Cork and Waterford, who were charged with assisting Lord Cork to gain and keep an illegal possession of this college and its revenues. When the Earl of Cork had notice of this charge he was much surprised, and not expecting any such attack, being then in Dublin, he was not ready, for want of his papers to make an immediate answer to the charge; therefore, it being parliament time, pleaded his privilege. Upon this the suit was put off till next term, at which time his lordship made a very fair answer to the attorney's bill,<sup>(15)</sup> and supported it by several living witnesses, besides the original leases, deeds, and patents above mentioned, by virtue of which he enjoyed the revenues and patronages of this house.

The Lord Wentworth finding by Lord Cork's answer that he had more to say in his defence than he at first imagined, delayed to pronounce sentence and adjourned the court; in the meantime he sent several persons to him, some with persuasions, and others to terrify and induce him to leave the determination of the matter extra-judicially to him; protesting that if he did not, he would fine him £30,000, deprive him of his office of Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, and commit him close prisoner to the castle of Dublin; but at the same time promised that if he would submit his cause to him he would prove the best friend on this

did not allow them to live in the college, using it himself for a dwelling-house. He was charged with preventing every new election when any vacancy happened, so that he became in time invested with the patronage, wardenship, and sole right of the fellows. That he discharged the ancient collector of the college rents, and obtained an assignment from Sir J. Fullerton of the revenues for a small consideration, who had only letters-patent granted him to possess concealed lands. That Michael, lord bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Robert Dawborne, dean of Lismore, and John Lancaster, clerk (who had been elected fellows by the former warden and fellows, and by the earl's permission), had often solicited him to return the college seal and evidences; but, being refused, they, together with the bishop of Cork, then warden, obliged themselves, in April, 1627, by an oath, not to make any composition with the Earl of Cork without the general consent of them all, to be obtained under their respective hands and seals. And, after writing several letters to the earl to persuade him to return the college seal, charter, and other records, he gave them a meeting, where the bishops of Cork and Waterford consented to make up matters with the earl, on consideration of his paying 40 marks to the warden and £20 annually to the fellows, but this was without the consent of the other wardens; and that soon after the earl procured a grant of the college by a new patent. By all which methods he still continued in possession of its revenues to the value of £800 a year, besides the advowsons and oblations of the churches. The attorney-general prayed that the earl's patent might be cancelled by the king's prerogative, and that condign punishment be inflicted on the earl and the bishops of Cork and Waterford.—*From the original, signed by the Clerk of the Council Chamber.*

(15) The Earl of Cork, in his answer, set forth his several titles to this house above mentioned. He denied the turning out the fellows, or refusing to admit new ones to be elected. He acknowledged his having lived in the college, and that he used it as a dwelling-house, Sir Thomas Norris, Sir G. Carew, and Mr. Jones having done the same several years before he had possession of it. That he never refused to restore the seal and writings, except once that three letters were delivered him from the warden and fellows, but he was then at a considerable distance from them, nor did he choose to send them by a common messenger without a proper receipt. That he soon after came to a new agreement with the warden and fellows, all of whom were present, and fully satisfied with it. That, upon this occasion, he had doubled their stipends, and that he had procured new letters-patent from His Majesty for the patronage of the college to him and his heirs for ever. And lastly, that he had caused all the churches to be repaired and better supplied with pastors than they had ever been before.—*From the original copy of the Earl's answer.*

occasion he ever had. Lord Cork perceiving no legal remedy to the contrary, submitted to abide by the Lord Deputy's arbitration who awarded him to pay £15,000 fine to the king, for the issues and profits of this house (which he had enjoyed quietly for 36 years);<sup>(16)</sup> he also seized the advowsons and patronages of the churches, into the hands of the Crown, and left the Earl of Cork only the college-house and some demesnes belonging to it near Youghal.<sup>(17)</sup>

In 1640 the House of Commons of England summoned the Earl of Cork to answer to several interrogatories relating to Lord Strafford's government in Ireland. Upon which occasion, notwithstanding the above-mentioned and several other great provocations given him by that unfortunate nobleman, by whose arbitrary proceedings (as the earl says, in his own handwriting),<sup>(18)</sup> he was prejudiced no less than £40,000 in his personal estate, and, in his inheritance, 2,000 marks a year, he was so generous as to put off his examination, after he was sworn, for six weeks, hoping (as he says) to avoid his being examined to any purpose; but, being pressed to do it, he went to the king, and acquainted him with it, who gave him liberty to proceed; but he was so reserved (he adds) in his answers, that no matter of treason could, by them, be fixed on the Earl of Strafford. But the Commons so blended his examination with the informations of others, that they attained Lord Strafford of high treason by an Act particularly made for that purpose.

The substance of what Lord Cork informed the House was, that Lord Strafford had, by paper orders, and without any due course of law, taken from him several inappropriate rectories, in particular that of Mortel's-town, in the county of Tipperary, which was given to one Arthur Gwyn, who was but a few months before a groom to his lordship's coachman; and, when he had requested that his right might be tried by law, Lord Strafford overruled it, and procured Gwyn to be inducted into the living. The Earl of Cork, upon this, took out a writ to sue Gwyn, but the Lord Deputy sent him word to desist, said that he could not have his orders questioned by law or lawyers, and that, if he did not stop the proceedings, he would commit him close prisoner to the castle.

<sup>(16)</sup> Archbishop Laud, on occasion of this suit, commenced by the Lord Deputy against the Earl of Cork, seems to triumph, and thus writes to Lord Wentworth:—  
 "My Lord,—I did not take you to be so good a physician as you are; for the truth is, a great many church cormorants have fed so full upon it that they are fallen into a fever, and for that no physic is better than a vomit, if it be given in time; and therefore you have taken a very judicious course to administer one so early to my Lord Cork. I hope it will do him good, though, perchance, he thinks not so; for, if the fever hang long about him or the rest, it will certainly shake either them or their estates in pieces. Go on, my Lord; I must needs say this is thorough, indeed, and so is your physic too, for a vomit never ends kindly that does not work both ways, and that is thorough."—*Vide Lord Strafford's letters of Nov. 15, 1633.*

<sup>(17)</sup> Anno 1640 letters-patent were passed confirming the college and its appurtenances to the Earl of Cork, and to the persons in trust for the jointure of the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, wife to the Lord Viscount Dungarvan, his son and heir, which patent was also a full discharge to the Earl of Cork and his tenants for all issues and profits arising out of the college and its appurtenances. In this patent the house called the old college-house, with its appurtenances, were reserved by the king for the use of the incumbent and his successors for ever.

<sup>(18)</sup> Lord Cork's Diary.

When this complaint was urged by the Commons against Lord Strafford, he evaded that part of the charge, and said, he remembered that there was an affair relating to some rectories and tithes belonging to the College of Youghal, to a great value, which Lord Cork had unlawfully acquired ; that the matter came to a trial, but that the Earl of Cork, fearing the issue, petitioned that the bill might be taken off the file, which was granted, and he obtained the king's pardon upon his paying £15,000.

This part of the Earl of Strafford's answer was far from being just, and so derogatory to the honour of Lord Cork, that, being very much irritated at it, he immediately petitioned the House of Lords ;<sup>(19)</sup> in which petition, after taking notice that the charge against Lord Strafford only mentioned the rectory of Mortel's-town, he entreats their lordships to observe the evasion by introducing the affair of the College of Youghal, not so much as mentioned in the charge ; and prays them so far to be tender of his reputation ; that Lord Strafford's untrue imputations laid on him, might make no ill impression in their most noble breasts, till the whole proceedings be re-examined before the House. He positively denies the suing for, or receiving any such pardon ; and requests their lordships to order inquiry to be made in the proper offices of Ireland, whether any such pardon had ever passed the seals there ; and also in the court of Castle-chamber, whether the bill and answers did not still remain on the file ; and whether the patronage and revenues of the College of Youghal were not wrested from him, together with a fine of £15,000, in an arbitrary, unjust, and illegal manner, by the Earl of Strafford's direction. The Earl of Cork proved the threatening messages he received from Lord Strafford, by several witnesses, some of whom were members of the privy council of England. This smart rejoinder of his turned out to be very prejudicial to the Earl of Strafford's cause, who, soon after was brought to the scaffold. On which occasion I find the following note in one of Lord Cork's diaries, wrote by himself :

"This day the Earl of Strafford was beheaded. No man died more universally "hated or less lamented by the people."

Lord Cork had indeed no great cause to lament his catastrophe ; for, besides his other sufferings already mentioned, Lord Strafford during the time of his government in Ireland forced the earl to pay £1,500 in subsidies ; a larger sum (he says) than all the Lords of the Council of England paid together in the same time. Yet, after Lord Strafford was attainted, I find, by Lord Cork's papers, that he heartily strove to be reconciled to him ; probably fearing that the king would have still protected him from the resentment of the Commons.

(19) From Lord Cork's Petition, in his own hand.

## CHAPTER IV.

OF THE BOUNDS, EXTENT, LENGTH, AND BREADTH OF THIS COUNTY, WITH ITS  
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.



**T**HIS county is bounded on the E. by that of Waterford, on the W. by Kerry, on the N. by Limerick and a small part of Tipperary, and on the S. by the ocean.

The Land's End of England bears S. E. from the harbour of Cork, at about 120 miles distance, or 40 leagues.

**Extent.** Its greatest length from E. to W. is from the harbour of Youghal, to the mouth of the Kilmair river, 110 English, or about 93 Irish miles. Its greatest breadth, from the extremity of the Old Head of Kinsale to Charleville by an exact measurement, 56 English, or near 44 Irish miles. But the difference of latitude is but 46 miles English.

**Latitude.** The latitude of the north part of this county, as it was taken by several accurate observations, both by the sun and fixed stars, is in 52 deg. 13 min. north, and that of the Old Head of Kinsale is in 51 deg. 27 min. The latitude of Cape Clear, the southern extremity of all Ireland, taken by an excellent new reflecting quadrant on the island, in 1747, is 51 deg. 12 min. At the

**Longitude.** same time I determined its longitude from London, by means of an observation of an eclipse of the first satellite of

**Jupiter.** For the eclipses of this satellite afford the best methods of determining the longitude of places by land where telescopes of a good convenient length may be used. The observer may very readily calculate the true times of the immersion and emersion of this satellite, with great exactness, by following very short rules laid down by Mr. Pound, who has rectified the tables of M. Cassini, as we find them in the *Philos. Transact.* numb. 371, p. 1021. Having corrected my watch by the means of taking three several altitudes of the sun, two in the morning and one in the afternoon, set myself to observe an immersion of Jupiter's first satellite, which, by Mr. Pound's rectification of Cassini's tables happened at London on 8th September, 1747, 25 min. 17 sec. after 9 at night, and by my watch I lost sight of the same satellite on the island of Inishircan where I made the observation near the Cape, 4 min. 15 sec. after 10, the same night, which gives the difference of time 39 minutes, and being converted into degrees and minutes of the equator, gives

9 deg. 45 min. difference of longitude W. from London ; which is much less than the books of navigation place this cape in their tables, they making it 10 deg. 30 min. W. longitude from London.

If persons skilled in these kind of observations, which are extremely amusing, and soon learned, would be prevailed upon to make them in the several extreme points of this island, its geography would be in a little time, much corrected. The Royal Academy of Paris have long since ascertained the geographical site of all the principal ports of France by these methods ; and the great Dr. Halley<sup>(1)</sup> informs us that the eclipses of the first satellite of Jupiter are almost instantaneous, and, with good telescopes are discernible almost to the very opposition of that planet with the sun. So that, could these satellites be observed with telescopes manageable at sea, a ship there might be able to find the meridian she was in to a very great exactness, beyond what might be hoped to be done by the common methods, or by the moon, though (says the doctor) she seems to afford us the only means practicable by seamen ; and adds that, before they can make use of these operations for finding the longitude, it will be requisite that the coast of the whole ocean be first laid down truly, for which work this method of the satellites is most apposite. In my observation I made use of a good<sup>(2)</sup> reflecting telescope, about 18 inches long, which sufficiently serves for these observations, being very portable and readily managed.

This county is situated under the same parallel of latitude as several of the most southern counties in England. The city of Cork is in the latitude of 51 deg. 46 min., and its longitude from London 8 deg. 30 min. Yet most of the tables lay it down 1 deg. more westerly.

The county of Cork is, by much, the largest in Ireland, nor is there any shire in England that exceeds it in magnitude except that of York. Sir William Petty, in his *Political Anatomy of Ireland*,<sup>(3)</sup> says :—

“ This county seems, in respect of people and parishes, to be one-eighth part of the whole kingdom, there being other counties in Ireland not above a twentieth part of the county of Cork.”

This county upon the plantation of Munster, about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was proposed to be divided into two parts.<sup>(4)</sup> King James I. in a letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, dated January 30th, 1613, proposes “ that Cork should be divided into two counties.” But the project was at that time opposed by the first Earl of Cork. It was again renewed in the late Queen Anne's time, but the interest of the Earl of Burlington, who was likewise joined by the Lord Chancellor Brodrick on this occasion, put a stop to the design.

(1) *Philos. Trans.*, No. 284, p. 237.

(2) The reflecting telescope, which Sir Isaac Newton invented about seventy years ago, lay long neglected, perhaps by the vain attempts made by some in putting it in practice, till it was undertaken by the ingenious Mr. Hadley, since which, by some further improvements, the old dioptric telescope, has been almost laid aside, and this catoptric one become chiefly in use among practical astronomers, one of this last kind, of 5 feet in length, being able to manage celestial objects equal to a glass of 100 feet.

(3) Page 15.

(4) MS. of Sir Richard Cox.

There are in this county four large walled towns, viz.—Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Bandon ; besides eight others that send members to parliament, viz.—Cloghnakilty, Baltimore, Mallow, Charleville, Towns. Castlemartyr, Middletown, Donneraile, and Rathcormuck ; and several other market towns, as Iniskean, Skibbereen, Castlelyons, Macroomp, Bantry, Killworth, Kanturk, Newmarket, etc. Its extent along the sea-coast being very large, contains ten excellent harbours, besides a great number of creeks, which I shall describe in a particular chapter. This situation gives the inhabitants of the sea-coast a great advantage by fishing, which affords employment to a good number of hands, and enables them to hold the coarse ground near the sea at great rates, especially in the W. of the county.

Quality. It is a general saying that there is more good land and more bad in this county than in any other in Ireland. Of the latter there are very great tracts, not only hilly, but, in some places, mountainous and barren, which, nevertheless, are abundantly supplied with provisions by the neighbourhood of the sea and the industry of the inhabitants ; for this country abounds in fish and flesh ; fowl, wild and tame ; corn and cattle ; butter, wool, hides, tallow, frieze, leather, woollen and linen yarn ; and, of late, the linen manufacture begins to flourish in some places, particularly at Dunmanway, Inishonane, etc., where it is in a very thriving way. It has been also planted at Anagh, Timoleague, and other places, where, for want of proper management, it again lost footing.

Thus this county is plentifully stored with all kinds of game for hawking, fishing, and fowling, nor is it defective in honey or fruit, great quantities of excellent cider being made in it of late years. The firing is generally turf, cut in bogs, five or six feet deep ; but the seaport towns, for the most part, use coal from England, although considerable quantities of this substance have been discovered in many parts of the country.

This county is extremely well watered, not only with some very considerable rivers, of which I shall give an account in a distinct chapter, but also with innumerable rivulets, brooks, springs, and fountains. The whole county contains 1,030,581 acres.

Civil It is divided into the following baronies, the quality and division. value of each is estimated by supposing a sum of £3,306 6s. 8½d. was to be levied on the whole county, then the proportion of each district would be as follows :—

Baronies.	Proportional Tax.		
	£	s.	d.
Imokilly .. .. .	321	14	6
Youghal Liberties .. .. .	74	10	4
Kilnattalloon .. .. .	68	0	0
Barrymore .. .. .	259	12	6
Muskery .. .. .	332	3	11½
Barrets .. .. .	80	18	1
Cork City and Liberties .. .. .	358	0	0
Kinalea .. .. .	158	12	4
Kerricurrihy .. .. .	86	4	4



Baronies.				Proportional Tax.		
				£	s.	d.
Kinsale Liberties	..	..	..	117	1	6
Courcies	..	..	..	46	14	6
Kinalmeaky	..	..	..	95	16	4
The Cantred of Kilbritton	..	..	..	89	6	6
Ibawne and Barriroe	..	..	..	110	13	6
West Carbery	..	..	..	174	11	4
East Carbery	..	..	..	215	0	6
Bear and Bantry	..	..	..	85	3	4
Duhallow	..	..	..	133	1	6
Orrery and Kilmore	..	..	..	142	13	6
Mallow Liberties	..	..	..	25	19	8
Fermoy	..	..	..	205	8	6
Condons and Glangibbon	..	..	..	125	0	0

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER I.

## TOWN OF YOUGHAL.

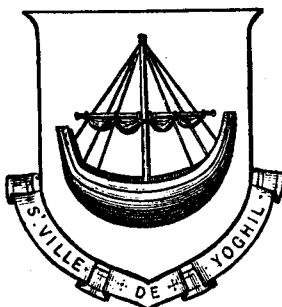


PROPOSE first to copy Croker's meagre notes concerning this once important town, then Caulfield's, and to supplement both with notes from an original manuscript in my library.

"Some years ago a skeleton of a monstrous animal was discovered in this strand."<sup>(1)</sup> Croker says, "This monstrous animal was a whale. Mr. John Lecky, I think, told me that he had the identical bone mentioned by Smith in his possession about thirty

"or thirty-five years since. 1830."

"Youghal, as pronounced by the natives, is an extremely difficult word for an Englishman to pronounce. *Yawhall*—*Yawhill*, perhaps, comes as near the sound as it can be written, as it is impossible to describe the guttural. The arms of the town being a ship, Mr. Robert Lemon has suggested to 'in stone apparently of an ecclesiastic, resting his head upon a cushion, with a bird in his hands and a lion at his feet.' He was told of 'a similar figure immured under the staircase leading to the music gallery.' In 1821 I saw both these figures. T.C.C."<sup>(3)</sup>



"me whether the name may not be derived from the word *Yaul* (a peculiar kind of coasting vessel), or that word from the name of the town."<sup>(2)</sup>

"Speaking of the monuments in Youghal church, Sir Richard Hoare, in his *Tour in Ireland*, says:—

"In the northern transept there is an ancient effigy

## CROKER FAMILY.

In Youghal Church are the following inscriptions respecting the Crokers, April, 1821. From a flag in the pavement of the aisle opposite the reading-desk:—

"Here lyeth the Body of Alderman Thomas Croker, who departed the 4 of January, Anno Domini 1718. Aged 66. Here also lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Croker, wife of Alderman Thomas Croker, who departed this life Feb., Anno Domini, 1719. Aged 62."

<sup>(1)</sup> Page 74.

<sup>(2)</sup> Page 76.

<sup>(3)</sup> Page 83.

From a painted board over the vestry-room door:—

“Aldn. Thomas Croker, who departed this life the 4th of January, 1718-9, aged  
“between 66 and 67, left to the poor of the corporation of Youghal the summe of four  
“pound a year to be paid out of the rents of the house John Ffarmer lives in, for ever,  
“and to be distributed at his late dwelling-house every St. Thomas Day.”

From a flag in the pavement leading from the vestry-room into the  
body of the church:—

“Here lyeth the body of Mary, the wife of Alderman Gregory Salter, who departed  
“this life the 15 day of September, 1733. Aged about 76 years. Also here lyeth  
“the Bodies of her three Granddaughters, Allice Green, Hannah Croker, and Rebecca  
“Croker. Also the Body of Alderman Gregory Salter, who departed this life the 18th of  
“May, 1750. Aged 81.”

Croker quotes again from “Sir R. Hoare’s Tour,” that in—

“Youghil Church, in the Northern transept, is an old Gothic font disfigured by gaudy  
“painting. Anno 1807.”

Doctor Caulfield’s copy of “Smith” is almost devoid of notes upon  
Youghal, possibly because that in the “Council Book of the Corporation  
of Youghal” he has published, both in its introduction and in the many  
notes with which it is enriched, records hitherto unpublished of very  
great interest connected with the place.

The only manuscript addition to the book before us is a continuation  
of the mayors and bailiffs of Youghal from 1801 to 1840, which shall  
appear farther on.

Through the kindness of a lady friend residing in Youghal, I have  
acquired the “Memoirs of the Town of Youghal,” a manuscript bound  
in whole bright calf, with gilt tooling, and gilt edges, and the *ex libris*  
of “The Right Hon. Henry Earl of Shannon.”<sup>(4)</sup> It contains a preface of  
12 pp., with 136 pp. of historical and biographical matter, and an index  
of 6 pp. The title-page has the following summary of the contents in  
alternate lines of red and black ink:—

“Memoirs of the Town of Youghal, giving an account of the laws and customs of  
“the town, the offices, gates, walls, church, immunities and privileges, with a catalogue  
“of the mayors, bayliffs, and burgesses from the year 1542 to 1749. A list of present  
“freemen; an abridgement of the charter granted by King James I., reciting several  
“grants made by Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., kings of England, and  
“Elizabeth, queen, together with the several oaths of office and rules of court, collected  
“by Thomas Cooke, alderman, and dated June 24, 1749.”

The Rev. Canon Hayman, in his *Annals of Youghal*, cites this manu-  
script, and, for the first time, publishes the “præmium” *verbatim*. It  
appears not to have been accessible to Dr. Caulfield when he published  
his Council Book of Youghal, although his list of mayors and bailiffs are  
taken from “the Hayman and Cooke manuscripts,” and he gives a record

<sup>(4)</sup> This was the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, son of Colonel Boyle, and grandson of  
Roger Lord Broghill, who, from his great influence in the House, was called by Sir  
Robert Walpole “The King of the Irish Commons.” He was raised to the peerage as  
Earl of Shannon with a pension of £2,000 a year.

under 1691, in reference to the loving-cup presented by Captain Pounall<sup>(5)</sup> to the mayor and corporation, taken from it; but as it contains some records which would have partly filled the only blank in his valuable historic work—a blank caused by the minutes of the corporation from 1659 to 1666 having been lost—I infer that the notes from the Cooke MS. were supplied from extracts taken by Canon Hayman, and that the following records, which I contributed to the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* <sup>(6)</sup> were until then unpublished, and are worth reprinting here in connection with the history of this old and important seaport county town.

“1660. Richard Myres (mayor). Lefford Stout, Samuel Blackford, bayliffs.”

“Mr. Richard Boyle admitted free at large the 19th day of May.”

“General Monk was instrumental in restoring King Charles II. to his kingdom, after a long exile, without any bloodshed, who landed at Dover the 26th of May, and came into London the 29th day of the same month, and was crowned king at Westminster the 28th of April then next following, and was proclaimed here with the usual solemnity and joy on such occasions on the 19th of May.”

“Any person marrying the widow of an alderman, burgess, or freeman, is entitled to have his freedom at large.”

“Stephen Clove, merchant, presented for keeping false weights, and, being a Reqrater, was fined and disfranchised.”

“1661. Nichs. Stout (mayor). Nichs. Stout, John Hassard, bayliffs.”

“Sir Boyle Maynard, knight, and Owen Silver, Esqrs., were elected burgesses to serve this town in parliament.”

“1662. Jefford Stout (mayor). Abm. Vaughan, Mathew Spencer, bayliffs.”

“Nicholas Stout was made sword-bearer, and was sworn into office.”

“1663. John Langer (mayor). John Deacon, William Norman, bailiffs.”

“Freemen at large, living as well without as within the liberties, were taxed towards building the market-house, and pay'd it accordingly.”

“June 24th. The Right Honorable the Lord Orrery, by letter to the mayor, desires that the army may be quartered in the town, which was comply'd with, and that the holes in the walls may be stopped up, which was accordingly done;” and thus ends his lordship's letter—“These two things are recommended to your special and speedy care by your affectionate friend, ORRERY.”

“1664. Richard Gillett (mayor). Edwd. Perry, John Pyne, bayliffs.”

“This mayor and bayliffs neglected their duties in not minding the weights and measures, and not setting the assize of bread according to the several acts of the time. This year a cage was made for boys and a pillory erected. No foreigner to be made free at large only during his residence here. A lease made to Owen Silver, Esq., of the office of town clerk during his life. This year the king's declaration of war against the United Provinces was proclaimed with the usual solemnitie.”

“1665. Thos. Baker (mayor). Wm. Sargent, Robert Summer, bailiffs.”

“The king's proclamation for peace with France, Denmark, and Holland, the 20th Sept. was here published in the usual place.”

<sup>(5)</sup> Under the same date there is in the Cooke MS. a record of this gift. “Capt. Thomas Ponel gave this Corporation a silver boat, which holds three noggins, which is to be drank full at the usual feasts of the Mayors, by each of the Company, before he parts, with the usual toast, ‘Captain Ponel dead or alive.’”

<sup>(6)</sup> *Journal Royal Soc. Antiq. Ireland.*

This old MS. has many quaint and curious notes which enable us to discover certain traits of character in the writer, among others a dash of dry humour that enlivens its pages. For instance—among the benefactions is the

“Sume of £30 bequeathed by John Silver, Esq., to the poor. Dr. Henry Maule, present Bishop of Meath, laid out part of it in walls for an almshouse, but carried it no higher than one story. What became of the remainder of the money God knows. “Some people may in time know, when they get to another world.”

“In 1725. The mayor, Thomas Knight, took away the brass sundial that was on the quay, and turned it to his own use.”

“Anno 1690. A proclamation crying down all the base money made by King James “was published here by beat of drum.”

We have already noted a cage for boys having been erected in 1664 ; this was preceded by another which was put up in 1653, and with it a “cucking-stool.”<sup>(7)</sup>

“Anno 1630. Prince Charles was born the 20th May in this year. It was observed “that a star appeared all that day, and two days thereafter the sun was eclipsed, which “would have happened had he never been born.”

“1622. John Bayly made free, on condition, to dress the dinners of the several “mayors.”

“1613. Thomas Geoffrey made a freeman (being a barber) on condition that he “should trim every freeman for sixpence a year.”

These few extracts will show the general character of this valuable manuscript. In it are given a list of the various trades of which the four guilds of the town were composed, and, strange to say, that the composition of these chartered companies is entirely passed over by Hayman. The index of Caulfield's Town Book of Youghal has references to these guilds, namely, the Clothiers, Leathermen, Victuallers, and Hammermen ; but it is to Cooke's MS. that we are indebted for the information that discloses their constituent parts—namely, the Clothiers' Company who were incorporated by charter from the mayor upon the 9th day of December, 1656, comprised—

“The clothiers, taylors, feltmakers, weavers, and dyers.

“In the Victuallers' Company were—Victuallers, bakers, brewers, chirurgeon-barbers, “huxters, and maltsters, who were similarly incorporated ‘ye 11th Sept., 1656.’

“The tanners, shoemakers, glovers, and all other leathermen, were incorporated by “charter from the mayor by the name of ‘The Company of Leathermen,’ the 5th October “1656.

(7) Cucking-stool. “Madam,” said Dr. Johnson, in a conversation with Mrs. Knowles, “we have different modes of restraining evil—stocks for the men, a *ducking-stool for women*, and a pound for beasts.” One of the last instances on record in which the ducking-stool is mentioned as an instrument of justice is in the *London Evening Post* of April 27th, 1745, where we are told that “last week a woman that keeps the “Queenshead alehouse at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by the court to be ducked “for scolding, and was accordingly placed in the chair, and ducked in the river Thames, “under Kingston bridge, in the presence of 2,000, or 3,000 people.”

"The goldsmiths, blacksmiths, peuterers, shipwrights, house carpenters, joiners, coopers, tilers, masons, cutlers, brasiers, and glasiars, were also appointed the 15th Sept., 1657, as 'The Company of Hammermen.'"

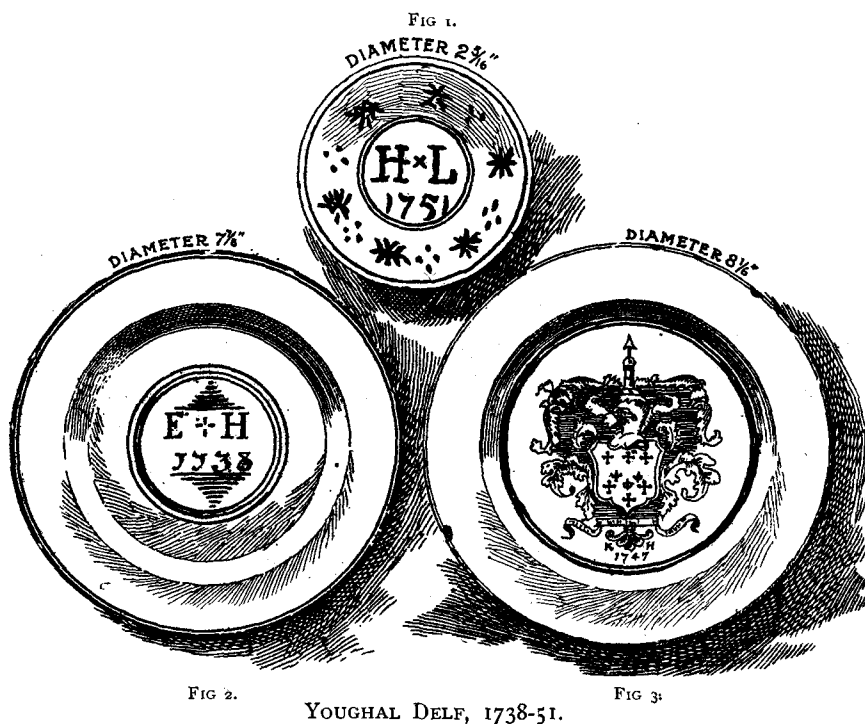
When I succeeded in verifying the town-marks, and makers' stamps upon pieces of Youghal-made silver plate, I felt certain that a guild of goldsmiths must have existed and flourished there, and in vain looked for evidence in Hayman and Caulfield, and in "The Antient and Present State of Youghal."<sup>(8)</sup> But we have here established proof that the goldsmiths were at the head of their many-sided guild, and the town-mark adopted by them which gave their plate the lawful standard of purity and fineness was the civic arms, a one-masted ship<sup>(9)</sup>—in heraldry a lymphad—within a rose-shaped stamp. I have identified this rare mark upon one of the chalices at St. Mary's, Youghal, upon the Kilcredan chalice now at Corkbeg church, upon a communion-cup at Killeagh church, with the maker's initials, "E.G.," for Edward Gillett, goldsmith; bayliff, 1715; mayor, 1722; and, lastly, upon a silver chalice in my own possession. This Edward Gillett was a silversmith of no mean order. There are several references to him in "The Council Book of Youghal." In 1711, there is a record that "Edward Gillett be admitted free at large, and that he keep a good musquet in repair for the use of the corporation." But the best proof of his ability and skill as a metal worker are the very few examples of his work that are still preserved. The chalice now at Corkbeg was fully described in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London, May 5th, 1887, when he was identified with its manufacture, and the town-marks adopted by the Guild of Youghal Goldsmiths was fully established.

We have thus established Youghal as a town where silver-plate was manufactured. We now come to another equally important industry referred to by Smith in one brief line, "Here there was a manufacture of earthenware." These potteries, happily, continue still to give employment, and to flourish in the hands of the Drury family. Long, however, before Smith wrote, a glazed delf was made, of which a very few authenticated examples have escaped injury and breakage, and are still preserved by representatives of the families who were contemporaries of Cooke when he wrote his manuscript in 1749. It is remarkable that neither Cooke, Lord, or Hayman, make any mention of this branch of manufacture which appears to have been unknown to both Croker and Caulfield, and would have been equally so to me but for a letter from Mr. Robert J. Lecky, late of Cork, now of London, which, with his permission, I copy—

"The tradition *re* the Youghal 'delf' is that a vein of white clay was discovered in the neighbourhood, and some trials were made with it, but only in a very small way, that the place was covered up and the locality entirely forgotten. I have a doll's cup and saucer made of it, diamrs.  $1\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ ; a thick, white glaze; the clay, a light grey straw colour. This is a *fac-simile* of the saucer. (Fig 1.) The cup has the initials and date inside, and the mock Chinese<sup>e</sup> ornamentation outside; colour, light blue. These

(8) 12mo, Youghal, 1784. Thomas Lord.

(9) As in the shield-of-arms at the commencement of this chapter.



“were part of a set given to my great-grandaunt, Hannah Poole née Lecky, in 1741, when “10 years old (she died in Cork in 1820). I have the tradition from my father who “was born in Youghal in 1764. I don’t know whether there is still there any manu-  
 “facture of the coarse brown ware carried on rather extensively by Fisher’s and Drury’s  
 “50 or 60 years ago. There were some fairly successful experiments made by grinding  
 “up the ‘wasters,’ of which there must be large quantities buried, and mixing with  
 “fresh clay, so that, with modern machinery and more careful manipulation, I fancy a  
 “a much improved class of earthenware could be made.”

This very interesting letter of Mr. Lecky’s gave me data to work from, and I was fortunate in finding four fully authenticated specimens, one of which was presented to me by Mr. R. S. Baker. The body of the clay composing these is a light grey, the glaze a very pale whitey blue, the decoration a full deep blue, and the ornamentation Chinese in character. They comprise one circular dish fourteen inches in diameter, painted in a willow pattern, with pagoda, bridge, water, and landscape. One plate, nine inches across, with vegetable and flower ornaments of the same colour. And two plates,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in. diamr., of the same body and same glaze, with plain borders, and within three concentric rings the initials “E. H.,” (Fig. 2) and the date “1738.” The initials upon this plate are those of E. Highet, an ancestor of Mr. Baker’s, and it formed part of a set of ware that was made for him. It is of some importance our having a record of these two dated examples, one 1738, the other 1751,

as it proves that the manufactory existed for at least thirteen years, in which time a quantity of delf must have been made, that still remains, and is possibly mistaken for old English or Dutch.

I got an armorial plate of exactly similar delf in Waterford, lettered and dated in the same character of letter and figure, and with a coat-of-arms filling up completely the centre of the field. Arg., three *fleur de lys*, a.z. betw. six crosses crosslets, for Hillary, Co. Warwick, and the initials "K.H." and date "1747." (Fig 3.) I have no direct evidence that this last was made in Youghal; but, coming from the adjoining county of Waterford, bearing almost the same date, and of the same colour, texture, and general resemblance, I have little hesitation in assigning its parentage to the only town in the county Cork where the potter's wheel has revolved for at least a century and a half.

## MAYORS.

1801. Edward Green.  
1802. William Jackson.  
1803. James Ellis Green.  
1804. David Freeman.  
1805. W. A. Hayman.  
1806. B. M. Jackson.  
1807. Edward Green.  
1808. Samuel Allin.  
1809. William Jackson.  
1810. Edward Green.  
1811. W. A. Hayman.  
1812. James Ellis Green.  
1813. Ben. M. Jackson.  
1814. Edward Green.  
1815. Samuel Allin.  
1816. Robert S. Ball.  
1817. Robert Stawell Ball.  
1818. James Ellis Green.  
1819. Thomas John, junr.

## BAILIFFS.

Roger Wigmore Dartnell. Richard B. Meade.  
Samuel Brien. Samuel Allin.  
James Jackson. Samuel Roderick.  
Roger Green. Thomas Trotter.  
John Keating. Edward Perry Freeman.  
Roger Wigmore Dartnell. Charles N. Green.  
Samuel Hayman. James Green.  
James Ellis Green. Samuel Brien.  
W. A. Hayman. Edward Allin.  
Ben. Jackson, jun. Thomas John, jun.  
Edward Green. Wm. Spotswoode Green.  
William Jackson. Henry Bowles.  
Roger Green. Edward Allin.  
Benjamin Jackson. Thomas Sims.  
Thomas John, jun. Rev. John Swayne.  
B. M. Jackson. George Wallis.  
Wm. Spotswoode Green. William Gillard.  
David Freeman. Thomas Sims.  
Robert Stawell Ball. Henry Bowles.

## GEORGE IV.

1820. Robert Stawell Ball. Wm. Spotswoode Green. Thomas Sims.  
1821. James Ellis Green. Thomas John, jun. William Hennis.  
1822. Samuel Hayman. Nicholas Giles. George Roche.  
1823. Nicholas Giles. Henry Parker. Robert Stawell Ball.  
1824. George Roche. Mathew Hayman. Robert Ball.  
1825. Robert Stawell Ball. Mark Hudson. Robert Foulkes.  
1826. P. Ellis Green. Mathew Hayman. Samuel Allin, jun.  
1827. Thomas John, jun. Henry Bowles. William Groves White.  
1828. Nicholas Giles. Robert Stawell Ball. William Andrew Lamb.  
1829. Samuel Allin, jun. Robert Stawell Ball. Walter Croker Carew.

## WILLIAM IV.

1830. Benjamin Jackson. Roger Green, jun. James Armstrong.  
1831. Robert Stawell Ball. William Marks. Thomas Lewis John.  
1832. James Ellis Green. David Gregory. Bent Ball.  
1833. Thomas John, jun. Thomas Sims. Henry Browne.  
1834. Mathew Hayman. Walter Giles, jun. Nicholas Purdon Stout.  
1835. Henry Parker. Walter Croker Poole. Thomas Gimlette.  
1836. William Andrew Lamb. Edward Trotter. William Gardner.



## VICTORIA.

## MAYORS.

1837. Walter Giles, jun.  
 1838. Nicholas Purdon Stout.  
 1839. Walter Croker Carew.  
 1840. Nicholas Purdon Stout.

- George Torbuck.  
 Sobieski Kildahl.  
 Henry Foliott Giles.  
 John Giles.

## BAILIFFS.

- Charles Greere.  
 James Garde White.  
 Edward Purdore.  
 Percy Vincent Lamb.

“ In this year, under the provisions of the Irish Municipal Bill, the corporate body  
 “ was dissolved.”

The above list of mayors and bailiffs of Youghal I copied from Mr. Hayman's MS.,  
 6th February, 1877.

RICHARD CAULFIELD, LL.D., Cork.

## BOOK II.

CONTAINING THE TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS COUNTY,  
INCLUDING THE CITY OF CORK.

### CHAPTER I.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, CHURCHES, SEATS, ETC.,  
IN THE BARONIES OF IMOKILLY AND KILNATALLOON, WITH THE  
TOWN OF YOUGHAL.



IN describing this county I shall begin with the eastern extremity, the barony of Imokilly,<sup>(1)</sup> a pleasant, fertile track, neither encumbered with mountains, nor entirely a level ; but for the greatest part consisting of two fair valleys, one extending from Cork Harbour to the sea ; the other running parallel to it, being a pleasant vale extending from Middletown to Youghal. These valleys are divided by rising grounds, no less fruitful than the plains below them ; affording in many places several pleasing landscapes of the seats, improvements, and plantations in the lower grounds ; and several vistas between the hills, terminated by the ocean, the harbours of Cork and Youghal, and the high mountains of Tipperary and Waterford. The valleys abound with limestone, useful to the husbandman for manure, and to the architect for building ; not only making excellent lime, but it is in several places of so close a texture, and stained with such an agreeable mixture of colours, as grey, dove-colour, white, chocolate, etc., that when properly manufactured, few marbles are more beautiful. This barony is terminated on the W. by Cork Harbour, on the S. by the sea, having its whole length embellished with creeks, bays, and fine strands ; the eastern side is washed by the Blackwater and Youghal bay, and a range of hills divide it on the north from the baronies of Kilnattalloon and Barrymore. Thus having a proper soil for tillage, and such an easy convenience of manures and water-carriage, it is properly the granary of the city of Cork, for, besides supplying its inhabitants with corn, it furnishes them with fish and flesh, and, in particular, with as fine fatted veals as any in this kingdom.

(1) It contains twenty-four parishes—viz., Killeigh, Clonpriest, Kilmacdonough, Ardagh, part of Dungourny, Dungandonovan, Garivoe, Boghlane, Kilcredan, Ichtermurragh, Ballyouterough, Mogeely, Ballynacorra, Inchenebaky, Inchy, Corkbeg, Aghada, Garrane, Cloyne, Ballintemple, Kilmaghin, Titeskin, Rostillian, and Chore-abbey. In it are 200 ploughlands and 49,479 Irish plantation acres.

I have already taken notice of its being anciently inhabited by a people called, by Ptolemy, the Vodii, which signifies persons inhabiting a woody territory, and is also the literal meaning of the Irish word Imokilly. The town of Youghal, formerly Ochill, had also the same derivation. From whence one may more than conjecture that this tract, even down to the very sea, was anciently a forest.

Whoever the first persons were that visited this coast—either the Phœnicians or ancient Britons—they seem to have named it from the appearance it made as they sailed by it, which was not very unlike the picture drawn by Virgil in the 7th *Æn.*, if we may resemble the Tiber to our Blackwater river :—

Atque hic Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucum  
 Prospicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amæno,  
 Vorticibus rapidis, et multâ flavus arenâ  
 In mare prorumpit. Variæ circumque, supraque,  
 Assuetæ ripis, volucres, et fluminis alveo  
 Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.  
 Flectere iter sociis, terræque advertere proras  
 Imperat, et lætus fluvio succedit opaco.

The Trojan from the main beheld a wood,  
 Which thick with shades and a brown horror stood :  
 Betwixt the trees the Tiber took his course,  
 With whirlpools dimpled ; and with downward force,  
 That drove the sand along, he took his way,  
 And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea.  
 About him, and above, and round the wood,  
 The birds that haunt the borders of his flood,  
 That bath'd within or bask'd upon his side,  
 To tuneful songs their narrow throats applied.  
 The captain gives command, the joyful train  
 Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main.—*Dryden.*

The large extended strand of Youghal, as far as the lowest ebbs uncover it, and probably much farther, is no other than a common turf bog, covered over with sand and pebbles, from whence not only good turf is dug every season, but also great quantities of timber trees—as fir, hazel, &c.—are found.<sup>(2)</sup> Some years ago a skeleton of a monstrous animal was discovered in this strand. I saw one of the shoulder bones in Youghal ; it is three and a-half feet long, and weighs above one hundred weight. The remainder of the skeleton, and (as I am informed) another of the same kind, lie still buried in the strand ; but I could hear of nobody that knew the very spot they were buried in. When they were first discovered it happened to be a very low ebb ; but the sea soon flowing over the place, covered it up with sand and gravel, so that it could not be again readily found. These bones lay in a turfy soil, not far from the surface. They, undoubt-

(2) Mr. Charles Merret, in the *Philosophical Trans.* N. 223. p. 343, says :—“ That in Lincolnshire they dig great roots of trees out of the sand, at low water, near a mile from the shore, which he takes to belong to fir, the bark smelling aromatic, like that wood.”

edly, belonged to some fish of the cetaceous kind ; which seems the more probable from their being thick, short, and ponderous, and not to an elephant or land animal, as was conjectured by those who discovered them. About eighteen years ago this strand was entirely divested of all its sand and gravel, and, being left quite bare by violent high winds, great quantities of roots of various trees then lay exposed to view. The sea has greatly encroached on this part of the coast, and is likely to gain more ground, as the land within the strand lies low and flat. At the entrance of the harbour of Youghal may be seen the remains of the foundation of a mill standing on a rock, which shows that the ocean has greatly exceeded its limits on this shore. A considerable tract of ground was lately banked in, by a vast buttress built of very large stones, at the charge of the Earl of Burlington, whose estate it is ; but the sea being very tempestuous hereabouts, especially with S. W. winds in winter time, no mound that art can form seems to be capable of resisting its fury. Near Ringpoint, several large horns were dug up in this strand (which belonged to the moose deer) by Mr. Hayman, near Youghal. This strand, to the land, is terminated by a large extended bog, which was continued, before it was encroached upon by the ocean, a great way beyond the lowest ebb.

Clay Castle on this strand is a very bold, sudden-rising ground, or rather a small promontory, composed of a loose sandy clay, which has also been encroached upon by the sea very considerably within these few years. This hill stands about a mile S. W. from the town of Youghal, and affords a very entertaining scene to the curious naturalist, for the pieces of the bank which break off and are washed down by the sea are, by degrees, petrified into a very hard firm grit, as solid as any stone. This grit, which is a species of freestone, is composed of a mixture of fine sand and a yellow loam or clay, tempered by the sea water which beats against the hill. I have taken up several pieces half-clay, half-stone, and the sand adhering thereto. The hill seems perfectly dry, nor is there any spring in which this petrifying quality can reside ; but, whatever it be, it seems to exist entirely in the clay.<sup>(3)</sup>

(3) The same kind of petrification has been observed at Harwich, in England, where the washing of the cliffs discovers a bluish clay, which, tumbling down, in a short time turns into stone. There some pieces may be seen, that are newly fallen, as soft as the clay in the cliff ; others, that have lain longer, crusted over and hard, but if opened and broke, the clay still soft in the middle ; others, that have lain there longer, petrified to the heart, and with those the walls of the town were for the most part built, and the streets generally paved.—*Taylor's History and Antiquities of Harwich*, enlarged by Dale, p. 101, 102.

Allen, in his *Natural History of Chalybeate and Purging Waters*, p. 106, refers the production of those stones to a vitriolic juice in conjunction with the loam, because the common copperas stones are plentifully found on Harwich coast. Where the cliff was gravelly, these stones lay very thick, as well as where it was loamy.

Taylor adds, p. 104 :—“ That the water which distils from under this cliff, petrifies wood as well as clay ; and says, a large piece sent from thence is reserved in the “ Repository of the Royal Society.”

Upon the river Done, near Aberdeen, in Scotland, Dr. George Gordon informs us that a little below the bridge, near the river's mouth, there is a bank, the face of which is broken down, and it is full of stones, which one would think were *in fieri* ; they are all rather round than oval, of different sizes ; the faces of most of them are broken off ;

Wood and several other things daubed over with this clay are also petrified on the spot. An ingenious gentleman sent me an account that he had a formed stone resembling a petrified mushroom, which was found on this strand. At the extreme point of Ring, which terminates this shore to the S. W. is a most extensive point of view, from which may be seen a great part of Youghal bay, and the coast as far as to Ardmore head, in the county of Waterford, as also Ballycotton bay and island. The rocks which terminate this barony towards the sea are partly limestone, and others are of a slaty kind, some of which prove very good slates.

Youghal. Youghal is the most considerable town in this barony. It is called by foreigners Jokile and Youkelain; in Latin, Ochella. The liberties of this town contained 6,120 Irish plantation acres. They are now taxed in common with the barony of Imokilly. They were incorporated<sup>(4)</sup> by King Edward IV., in the second year of his reign, by the interest of Thomas, the great Earl of Desmond, who, the following year—1463—was made lord deputy of Ireland. This family had formerly a great interest in this town, for they not only erected the collegiate church and college-house, but also founded two religious houses adjoining to it. King Richard III.<sup>(5)</sup> in the second year of his

they are soft and will easily rub down with the hand; they are of different grits and colours, and are made up of different sands and clays mingled together. The clay is soft, both to the hand and taste, in some pieces white, and in others grey; though, in some places, the sand and clay are hardened to the consistence and colour of such oval stones as we usually see in the fields; but where they are at the softest, the bed that each stone lies in is always hard and of another grit and colour.—*Philosophical Transact.*, N. 175, p. 157.

The above petrification of Clay Castle in many respects agrees with that of Harwich cliff, except that there are neither copperas stones found on the strand, nor are there any springs issuing out of the cliff, so that the cause of those petrifications seems as yet to be quite in the dark.

(4) This town was then incorporated and governed by a provost and burgesses, who had a grant of the custom called cocket, for the reparation of their walls, &c. An account of which custom was to be yearly rendered to the two burgesses, and not to the king's exchequer. The provost or suffrain (as he is also called in this charter) was to have cognizance of all pleas, fresh force, debts, &c., to any sum, power to punish regrators and forestallers, by fine and imprisonment, and all fines were to go to the corporation. No stranger was to expose goods to sale without licence of the chief magistrate, on pain of forfeiting his goods. Assize of bread, regulation of weights and measures, and all other matters belonging to the clerk of the market, to be in the chief magistrate, who is also escheator and admiral. He may hold pleas of lands and cognizance of all assize; no sheriff or any other minister of the king to have any jurisdiction in the said town, except the lord chief justice, chancellor, or treasurer, be present. If the suffrain, burgesses and commonalty, be impleaded, the trial shall be by a jury of the townsmen. The burgesses are not to be distrained for not attending assize or sessions in the county, unless when the king's lieutenant is present, or a special mandate under the privy seal requiring it. The town was to be one of the petty limbs of the cinque ports of Ireland, and to enjoy all the liberties of any one of the king's cinque ports of Ireland.—*From the Exemplification.*

In a parliament held at Wexford on the Friday before the feast of St. Martin, before Thomas Earl of Desmond, lord deputy of Ireland, anno 3, Edward IV., 1463, an act passed to ratify and confirm all letters-patent, grants, franchises and privileges, confirmations, &c., to the suffrain, bailiff, portrieve and commons, or to the mayor, bailiff, portrieve and commons, of this town of Youghal, by the king that now is, or any of his progenitors.—*Rot. Canc.* N. 21.

(5) King Richard's charter grants a power to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty to elect their mayor yearly, on the Friday next before the feast of St. Matthew,

reign granted several privileges to this corporation, as did also King Henry VII.,<sup>(6)</sup> Queen Elizabeth,<sup>(7)</sup> and King James,<sup>(8)</sup> for the reparation of their walls<sup>(9)</sup> and other public places.

as also two burgesses. To have power of all pleas, and actions of messuages, lands, rents, services &c. to hold a court for that purpose on every Friday, anyone (being mayor or bailiff) to act in the absence of the other; all fines, &c., to go to the use of the corporation; and if the mayor, bailiff, &c., be concerned, such trial to be removed to the King's Court of Common Pleas.

Freemen are exempted from all toll, murage, pontage, lastage, puage, quayage, ironage, ferryage, carriage, passage, pannage, and anchorage, and all suits, customs and usages in Ireland and England. The corporation to have custom and cocket of all things customable, from Ardmore head and Cable island, up to the island of Tooreen, to go to the repair of their walls; an account of which was to be made before two burgesses, and not to the king's exchequer.

(6) Henry VII. by his charter, dated at Lewes, August 25, 12 regn. 1497, grants them a power to choose their mayor and bailiffs, as aforesaid, on the Tuesday next before the feast of St. Matthew. The corporation to implead and be impleaded by the name of mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, of the town of Youghal. To have cognizance of all pleas, actions, &c.; their courts to be held every Friday. As also a court of piepowder, etc. The customs called cocket were likewise confirmed by this charter, and all other matters related in the former charters.

(7) Queen Elizabeth's charter bears date at Westminster, 3rd July, anno regn. Ime. 1559, and confirms all their former privileges, with a power to purchase lands to the value of £6 per annum. The same queen, by letters-patent, dated at Dublin, July 18, ann. regn. 27, 1585, confirms the above charter, and grants to the corporation the office of gauger, provided it does not diminish her revenue. A mease of herrings to be paid the mayor, in the like manner as Waterford and Dungarvan receive the same, to be applied to the maintenance of the quay and walls. The passage, or ferry-boat, is by this charter granted to the corporation, at the rent of 6s. 8d. per annum.

(8) King James by his charter, dated at Westminster, Jan. 20, an. regn. 6, 1608, confirms all their privileges, subsidy and poundage excepted, and incorporates them by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Youghal. Grants to the mayor the office of admiral and its perquisites, from Ardmore head and Cable island up to Tooreen; as also the custom of murage, crannage, quayage, and anchorage of all goods imported and exported. The mayor, bailiffs, &c., to be exempted from all juries held out of the town, except the suit concerns the king. All causes to be tried by the townsmen. All lands, &c., anciently belonging to the corporation, confirmed. Two weekly markets, viz., on Wednesday and Saturday, with two annual fairs, on St. Luke and Ascension-day, granted to the corporation, with courts of piepowder, &c. Power to have a staple and a mayor, and constables of the same, as the city of Dublin has. The mayor may appoint an alderman for his deputy. All waifs, strays, goods of felons, &c., granted to the corporation. The mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, to be justices of the peace, and to hold sessions of gaol delivery, &c., for the town. No freeman to be impleaded out of the town. The mayor to be coroner, say-master, and feodary. All perquisites arising therefrom to be for the use of the corporation. The mayor and recorder to be justices of the peace in the county of Cork, and the mayor to be of the quorum. The mayor may appoint clerks of the market, a clerk of assize, and a clerk of the assay, and no other person to intermeddle. He can appoint a sword bearer, and may have a sword carried before him. All ships to load and unload at the quay, and nowhere else, unless by the mayor's licence. A court of record to be held every Friday by the mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, or their deputy; as also every Tuesday, to take cognizance of all actions, real and personal. The corporation has power to distinguish themselves into several guilds and fraternities (of which there are several in this town). The late King James also incorporated this place by a new charter, April 18, 1688, which appoints Thomas Ronayne, esq., mayor; William FitzGerald and Thomas Vaughan, jun., bailiffs; with nineteen aldermen, twenty-four burgesses, a recorder, and town clerk. But this charter is of no force.

(9) In the year 1631, Captain John Finsham and Captain Christopher Burghe presented a petition to King Charles I. of several abuses and neglects committed by the

The religious houses founded in this town were two ; one at the north and the other at the south end of the town. That on the N. was founded an. 1628, by Thomas Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Gerald, for Friars-Abbeys. Preachers, who, according to Friar Clin (in his *annals*), seated themselves there on the 5th of the Cal. of August, 1271. This house upon the dissolution was granted, first, to William Welsh, afterwards to John Thickpenny, for a term of years, and then to Sir Walter Raleigh<sup>(10)</sup> in fee-farm, who sold it to the Earl of Cork.

The fourth abbey was founded by Maurice Fitz-Gerald in the year 1231 ; or, according to Hollinshead, in 1229 ; and was in 1460 reformed to Observant Friars, being before that time conventuals of the Franciscan order. The occasion of its establishment is said to be thus :—This Maurice was building a castle in the town, and while they were at work

townsmen of Youghal, concerning the repair of their walls and fortifications, praying his Majesty would be pleased to grant them the management of the said repairs, and collection of the petty customs, and refer the same to what committee he thought fit, with power to inquire what sums were received and how expended ; and that the petitioners might receive the remainder of the said customs towards repairing the walls and making a platform.

The petition represented that these customs amounted to about £100 per ann. which the corporation received since the wars, but that they had not expended £50 upon the walls in that time, which were become weak and ruinous. That there was no place to mount ordnance to defend the harbour, which had encouraged men-of-war and pirates several times to enter the bay, and surprise and carry off ships riding in the same. The town and fortifications being so weak, that two ships might with ease batter down the walls and surprise the town. That one Ensign Stewart obtained a grant for rectifying these abuses, and for building a fort to defend the town and harbour ; upon which letters were directed to the Earl of Cork, and to the Lord President, directing them to examine the defects, and to certify their knowledge of them. But the said Stewart so demeaned himself in his demands (not pertinent to his grant) and so opposed the said committees, that the said earl treated with the mayor and brethren, who undertook to build a platform at the quay, for the defence of the town and harbour. But they did not perform their agreement, which was made five years since, neither is there one piece of ordnance mounted in the town, which is subject to great danger.

This petition was referred to the Lords Committee for Irish affairs, signed at Whitehall, April 3, 1631.—*Dorchester*.

Upon which an order of privy seal was directed to the Lords Justices of Ireland, that they might inquire into the matter, and if they found the allegations of the petition to be true, that letters-patent might be granted to the said Captain Finsham and Christopher Burghe, to receive the remainder of the said customs, and collect them for the future, for the building of a new platform, and the repair of the walls. Dated at Westminster, 17th April, an. regn. 7<sup>o</sup>. By his Majesty's command.—*Dorchester*. MS. at Lismore.

King Edward III. by letters-patent, dated November 5, an. regn. 44, confirmed a conveyance of the manors of Youghal and Inchiquin, and other lands in the counties of Cork, Waterford and Limerick to James II., commonly called the noble earl of Ormond, in consideration of his good services. Yet the conveyance was not good, because that Robert de Typort, then owner thereof, in virtue of whose feoffment the conveyance was made, had forfeited them by the act about absentees.—*Carte's Life of Ormond*, p. 34.

Ann. 5 Carol I. letters-patent passed the great seal for an exemption of this port from all duties.

(10) By patent dated Dublin, 3rd February, ann. Eliz. 29th, with three seigniories and a half of land, forfeited by the Earl of Desmond. This priory was granted at the rent of £12 19s. 6d. sterl. payable at Easter and Michaelmas, with a proviso that the act passed at Limerick, anno 33 Henry VIII. for lands given by the king, shall not be prejudicial to this patent.—Signed, *A. St. Leger*. MS. at Lismore.

about the foundation, the workmen, on the eve of some festival, came and begged a piece of money from him to drink his health. The earl ordered his eldest son to give it; but he, instead of obeying his father's direction, abused the workmen, which his father was so concerned at that, instead of carrying on the castle, he erected a house of grey friars, took upon himself the habit, and died here in the 80th year of his age, ann. 1256.<sup>(11)</sup> This house, according to Ware, was the first Franciscan friary in Ireland. Wadding says that several religious men were interred here.<sup>(12)</sup>

The church was rebuilt and beautified by Thomas Earl of Desmond, soon after the erection of the college. It is a large gothic structure, the nave being about forty-five yards long and twenty-two broad, adorned on each side with six gothic arches. The chancel has been for some years uncovered, the east window of which was very fine, being in the ancient gothic taste. On the N. side of the church stands a square tower, about fifty feet high. On the N. side of the chancel window, is a very old tomb, without date; there are two ruined chapels on each side of this chancel, and another W. of the church.

On an ancient monument in the N. chapel is this inscription:—

D. O. M.

Domino Petro Miagh.

Civi Consuli Prætori Yocholensi Justitiæ

Cultori pietatis, amatori publicæ utilitatis zelatori.

Marito suo unice dilecto uxor Philisia Nagle

Mæsta posuit sumptibus viri, Petra tegit Petri ceneres.

Animam Petra Christi, sic tibi divisit utraque Petra Petrum.

Vixit An. XLIII. vita functus VIII. Cal. August.

MDCXXXIII.

The south wing was formerly called the Chantry of our Blessed Saviour. It was purchased from the mayor and corporation of Youghal by the Earl of Cork, March 29, 1606. By which deed he was not to molest the ancient burials in this place. He repaired the chapel, and, in his lifetime, erected a handsome monument for his family, according to the taste of those times, in marble and alabaster. On this monument are the effigies of this nobleman, lying at full length on his left side, in

(11) Some place the death of this Maurice a year before, and others later. He is said to be a very valiant knight, a pleasant man, and inferior to none in the kingdom, having lived all his life with commendation; but was suspected to have a hand in the death of the earl marshal, Richard, with Robert de Burgo and others.—*Cambden's Ann.*

(12) This south abbey was granted, by letters patent, to George Isham, dated June 16, ann. 39 of Eliz. with ten acres of ground, together with St. Ann's chapel, and one acre near the same, with the town and villages of Rathnolan.

I find another grant of this house, by letters-patent, dated at Dublin, 13th Sept. primo Jacob. I. to Sir James Fullerton, knt., muster-master-general, clerk of the cheque, and one of the privy council, together with the chapel of St. Ann, and a park called John Mahony's park, at £12 sterl. He sold his title in this house, and the abbey of Molano to Sir Richard Boyle, knt., for the sum of £219 6s. 8d. Irish.

Anno 1630, this town contributed quarterly towards the maintenance of the army the sum of £27 sterl., of which the Earl of Cork's tenants paid only £3 13s., his being privileged lands, the N. and S. abbeys, as well as the college lands, being exempted from taxes or quartering soldiers.—MS. at Lismore.



armour, his head supported by his left hand ; and below, are figures of nine of his children, with the dates of their births on the pedestals, thus :—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Roger Boyle, natus 1 August, 1606.   | 5. Alicia Boyle, nata 20 Martii, 1607.    |
| 2. Richard Boyle, natus 20 October, 1612.   | 6. Sarah Boyle, nata 29 Martii, 1609.     |
| 3. Galfridus Boyle, natus 10 April, 1616.<br>[He was drowned in the college well in this town.] | 7. Letitia Boyle, nata 23 April, 1610.    |
| 4. Lewis Boyle, natus 23 Martii, 1619.  | 8. Joana Boyle, nata 14 Junii, 1611.      |
|   | 9. Catherina Boyle, nata 22 Martii, 1614. |

Over the effigies of the earl is this inscription, on a black marble :—

“Richardus Boyle miles, dominus Boyle baro de Youghal, vicecomes Dungarvan, comes Corcagiensis, dominus summus hujus regni Hiberniæ thesaurarius et de privato consilio domini regis tam Angliæ quam Hiberniæ, ex antiquissimâ Boylorum familiâ Herefordiensi oriundus, qui patrem habuit Rogerum Boyle armigerum, matrem itidem generosam Joanam Nayleram e solo cantiano profectam, cum duas sibi invicem junxisset uxores, primam Joanam filiam & cohæredem Gulielmi Appesly armigeri, nulla superstitæ prole ; alteram preclare fecundam Catherinam natam domini Galfridi Fentoni equitis, regiæ majestati hoc regno a secretis, postquam varios pro republica cepisset labores, nec immeritos honores, conscendisset, ipse jam septuaginta septem annos natus, ac mortem indies imminens expectans sibi & posteris suis, hoc posuit monumentum sacrum memoriæ.

“Ipse de se,

“Sic posui tumultum, superest intendere votis,

“Parce animæ, carnem solvito, Christe veni.”

Beneath this inscription are these following :—

“Hic jacet corpus Reverendi Patris Johannis Boyle, sacre theologiæ doctoris, episcopi Corcagiensis, Clonensis & Rossensis, ac fratris majoris natu Richardi comitis Corcagiæ, &c. qui obiit decimo die Julii, anno Dom. 1620, ætatis suæ 57.

“Hic etiam jacent sepultæ Elizabetha & Maria Boyle, hæc Richardi Smith militis, illa Piercii Power armigeri uxor, ambæ sorores predicti Richardi domini Boyle Corcagiæ comitis.

“Hic jacet prænobilis David dominus Barry, procomes Buttevant, primus comes Barrymore, commissione regia pro gubernatione Momoniæ, primo designat, heros, principi & coronæ Anglicanæ fidelissimus, de republica durante Hibernicorum rebellione optime mærens, veræque Christianæ religionis cultor præcipuus, qui obiit 29 die Septembris 1642, annoque ætatis suæ 38.”

Around the above marbles are several escutcheons of his children, near which are the following inscriptions :—

Towards the top—

“Richard, Earl of Cork, married two wives, the first Joan, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of William Apsly, esq., who died in travel of her first son, which did not survive her. The second wife was Katherine, the only daughter of Sir Geoffry Fenton, knt., secretary of state in Ireland, by whom he had issue seven sons and eight daughters.”

“The Lady Margaret Boyle, eighth daughter of the Earl of Cork, died and lieth here intombed.”

On the right side, issuing from the above inscription, in the manner of a genealogical table, are the following :—

“ Sir Richard Boyle, knt., son and heir apparent of Richard, Earl of Cork, married Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Henry, Lord Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, and hath issue—

“ Sir Lewis Boyle, knt., Lord Boyle, Baron of Bandon Bridge, and Lord Viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeaky, second son of Richard, Earl of Cork, married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Fielding, knt., Lord Baron of Newenham Padox, Viscount Fielding and Earl of Denbigh. Slain in the battle of Lisscarrol, September 3rd, 1642.”<sup>(13)</sup>

“ Sir Roger Boyle, knt., Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill, third son<sup>(14)</sup> of Richard, Earl of Cork, married the Lady Margaret, daughter of Theophilus, Lord Howard, of Walden, Earl of Suffolk.”

“ Francis Boyle, esq., fourth son of Richard, Earl of Cork, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew, knt., late vice-chamberlain to Mary, Queen of England.”

“ Robert Boyle, esq., fifth son of Richard, Earl of Cork.”

“ Roger Boyle, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Cork, being a scholar at Deptford, in Kent, died there the 10th of October, 1615, and there lies intombed.”

“ Geoffrey Boyle, third son of Richard, Earl of Cork, died young, on the 20th of Jan., 1616, and lieth here intombed.”

To each of these inscriptions are escutcheons (those who were married) impaled with the arms of their ladies, with proper differences for the several sons ; and on the left hand are the underneath inscriptions, with the several coats of arms of his daughters, impaled with the bearings of their husbands :—

“ David, Lord Barry, Lord Viscount Buttevant, first Earl of Barrymore, married the Lady Alice Boyle, first daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork.”

“ Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashil, married the Lady Sarah Boyle, second daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork, being then the widow of Sir Thomas Moore, knt., son and heir to Garret, Lord Moore, Lord Viscount of Drogheda.”

<sup>(13)</sup> In a letter to M. Marcombes, his sons' tutor, directed to Geneva, and dated 18th Jan., 1639, the Earl of Cork says :—“ On St. Stephen's day, my son Kinalmeaky was married in the King's chapel, in court, to the Lady Elizabeth Fielding, daughter to the Countess of Denbigh. The king gave her in marriage unto him, and the queen presented her with a jewel valued at £1,500 which the king with his own hands put about her neck, and did the young couple all honour and grace, both with revelling, feasting and bringing to their bed in court.”

In the same letter he says :—“ My daughter Dungarvan was speedily delivered of a boy ; and on the 12th of December it pleased the King's majesty to christen the child by the name of Charles, being assisted by the Marquis Hamilton and the Countess of Salisbury. Your friend Broghill is in a fair way of being married to Mrs. Harison, one of the queen's maids of honour, about whom, yesterday, a difference happened between Mr. Thomas Steward, the Earl of Berkshire's son, and him, which drew them into the field ; but, thanks be to God, Broghill came home without any hurt, and the other gentleman not much harmed ; and now, they have clashed their swords together, they have grown good friends. I think in my next I shall advise you that my daughter Mary is nobly married, and that at the spring I shall send her husband to keep company with my sons at Geneva.”

<sup>(14)</sup> Third son then living, when the monument was erected. Geoffrey, the third son being dead, was left out of the number, and yet, under his effigy, he is called the third son, as he really was.

"Colonel George Goring, son and heir to Sir George Goring, knt., Lord Baron Goring of Hurst-Pierpoint, married the Lady Lettice Boyle, third daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork."

"George Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, married the Lady Joan Boyle, fourth daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork."

"Arthur Jones, esq., son and heir of Sir Roger Jones, knt., Lord Viscount Ranelagh, married the Lady Katherine Boyle, the fifth daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork."

"Sir Arthur Loftus, knt., son and heir of Sir Adam Loftus, knt., vice-treasurer, and treasurer at wars in Ireland, married the Lady Dorothy Boyle, the sixth daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork."

"Charles Rich, esq., second son of Robert, Lord Rich, of Leeze, Earl of Warwick, married the Lady Mary Boyle, the seventh daughter of Richard, Earl of Cork."

On the top of the monument are these lines:—

*Precatio viventis.*

*Quam patre, quam prole, & gemino, quam conjuge faustam  
Fecisti, ô faustam fac faciendo tuam.*

Under which is the effigy of the Earl of Cork's mother, Joan Naylor, lying on her left side, her arm leaning on a bible. She is habited in the dress of the times; on her head is a large straw hat, and she has on a Queen Elizabeth ruff and farthing-gale, all of alabaster, painted over. On the same monument are also effigies of his two wives, Joan and Catherine, one at his head and the other at his feet, both in praying postures, also in alabaster, placed in two niches, supported by pillars of a reddish marble.

On the south wall is a cartouch of white Italian marble, to the memory of the first Earl of Orrery, with this inscription:—

*Memoriæ sacrum  
Rogeri Boyle, primo comitis  
De Orrery, et Baronis  
De Broghill;  
Qui dum vixit multis pariter et summis  
Honoribus et officiis fungebatur;  
Mortuus vero summo cum viventium luctu  
Obiit decimo sexto  
Die Octobris anno Domini 1679.  
Annoque ætatis suæ 59.  
De quo non hic plura requirat lector,  
Quoniam omnia de ingenio et moribus,  
vel ex fama,  
Vel ex operibus, dignoscere possit.*

In the same chapel there is an ancient tomb, on which are the effigies of a man and woman lying at full length. At the feet is this inscription:—

"Here lieth the bodies of Richard Bennet and Eljis Barry, his wife, the first foundress of this chapel, which, being demolished in the time of rebellion, and their tomb defaced, was re-edified by Richard, Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghal, who, for reviving the memory of them, repaired this tomb, and had their effigies, cut in stone, placed thereon, anno domini 1619."

On a stone in the same chapel, part of the inscription being covered by a wall, are these lines :—

(15)—Lord President of Munster, an. dom. 16—  
 Munster may curse the time that Villers came,  
 To make us worse, by leaving such a name :  
 Of noble parts, as none can imitate,  
 But those whose hearts are married to the state.  
 But, if they press to imitate his fame,  
 Munster may bless the time that Villers came.

On a flagstone, near the rail of the communion-table, is this inscription :—

“ Here lieth the body of John Fitz-Gerald, of the Decies, who departed this life the first of March, anno dom. 1664. Also, here lieth the body of Katherine, his wife, daughter of the Lord John Power, Baron of Curraghmore, who departed this life the 22nd of August, anno dom. 1660. Who were removed by the Earl Grandison, their grandson, to his vault in the chancel, anno 1736. And here also are interred his two daughters, the Ladies Anne and Catherine Villers. Also his son, the Right Honourable William, Lord Villers, who died the 16th of December, 1739.”

On a pillar, near the W. door, is this inscription :—

“ Near this pillar lieth interred the body of John Perry, esq., who departed this life October 29, anno dom. 1712, in the 51st year of his age. He was a native of this town, and, by an early application to business, acquired a very considerable fortune in the island of Antigua and other foreign plantations. By his last will, among several other charitable legacies, he bequeathed to the poor of Youghal £300 sterl. the interest thereof, or the produce by purchase, is to be yearly distributed, May 29, at the church door of the said parish, as the Lord Bishop of Cloyne shall then nominate and appoint. “ Be merciful after thy power, &c.”

I cannot quit this church without taking notice that it is as well filled on the Sabbath-day as any parish church in Ireland. There are also in this town one Presbyterian, and one Quakers' meeting-house. Not far from the church is the college, which was repaired and beautified for a dwelling-house, by the first Earl of Cork ; but most of it at present is in a ruinous condition. Near it stands an almshouse and free Charities. school, founded by the same nobleman. The first, for six poor widows, who have each of them lodging, firing, and £5 per annum. The schoolmaster has £30 a year salary. The Earl of Cork procured letters-patent and a licence of mortmain for these endowments, as well as for his almshouse and schools, at Lismore and Bandon, which bear date 19th of February, 1613. Near this is another almshouse, built by Mr. Maurice Ronayne, of Dlaughtane, in the county of Waterford, for the support of six poor widows, who have a small stipend allowed them. Mr. Thomas Croker bequeathed £4 a year, to be distributed every St. Thomas's day ; and Mr. John Spence also left £20 to be yearly distributed to the poor of this parish for ever, anno 1690.

(15) Sir Edward Villers, knt., was lord president of Munster, anno 1624. He died Sept. 7, 1626.

This town from south to north is about an English mile long, consisting mostly of one street, intermixed with new and old houses. This street, towards the south end, is crossed by a high square tower, called the Clock Gate, from one being underneath, and a clock placed thereon, so that it is divided into upper and lower. The upper, which is the greater part, extends north, and the base town (as Camden calls it) to the south. The whole is situated on the side of a hill, on an arm of the sea, with a tolerable good harbour before it. The walls on the west side extend along the entire length of the town, ranged along the hill; they are flanked with some old towers, which, with the wall, were weak and ruinous till lately repaired, as were also the gates. On the side of the hill, beneath the town wall, are a range of pleasant gardens that considerably add to the beauty of the prospect which the town makes from the opposite side of the river. Most of these gardens are well stored with various kinds of fruit, which, lying open to a good exposure, ripen early, so that these lines of Mr. Thomson may be here justly applied—

The sunny wall,  
Where autumn basks, with fruit empurpled deep,  
My pleasing theme continual prompts my thought.  
Presents the downy peach; the shining plum:  
The ruddy, fragrant nectarine; and dark,  
Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.  
The vine, too, here, her curling tendrils shoots;  
Hangs out her clusters, glowing to the south,  
And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.

House rent is very low, and good provisions cheap; so that people of a moderate fortune may live here very comfortably.

The entrance into the bay is dangerous to strangers, there being a bar that cannot be passed till half-flood. Towards the sea the town is defended by a small fort or block-house, mounted with cannon; near it is a mole for shipping, and a quay to load and discharge goods; adjacent to it stand the exchange and custom house. Over the former the town council meet to transact the affairs of the corporation. The revenue here is managed by a collector and other proper officers; but of late years the trade of this port is very inconsiderable, being mostly confined to vessels trading to Bristol with woollen yarn. It is said this town formerly rivalled the city of Cork in trade; and considering its situation on a fine navigable river, and its commodious harbour, where ships are no sooner under sail than in the ocean, it is surprising its commerce should be in so declining a state.<sup>(16)</sup> There is at present a manufactory of earthenware here, which they begin to make tolerably good.

This town returns two members to parliament, and gives title of baronet to the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Burlington. Sir Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork, being created Baron Boyle, of Youghal, by

<sup>(16)</sup> Anno 1698, according to Captain South's account, there were in this town 40 seamen, 114 fishermen, and 46 boatmen; whereas Cork had but 183 in all. Among those in Youghal were 135 Papists.—*Phil. Trans.*, No. 261, p. 591.

letters-patent of King James I., dated September 6, ann. reg. 14th of England, and 50th of Scotland, 1616.<sup>(17)</sup> It was in this town that the first potatoes were landed in Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh. The persons who planted them imagining that the apple which grows on the stalk, was the part to be used, gathered them; but not liking their taste, neglected the roots, till the ground being dug afterwards to sow some other grain, the potatoes were discovered therein, and to the great surprise of the planter, vastly increased; from those few this country was furnished with seed.<sup>(18)</sup>

It is said Sir Walter brought them, together with tobacco, into Ireland from Virginia. He also brought the celebrated Affane cherry at the same time from the Canary Islands.<sup>(19)</sup>

(17) Original patent at Lismore.

(18) Ben. Johnson, in his play, called "Every Man out of his Humour" (act ii.) mentions potatoes as a great rarity, when he wrote.

(19) August 6th, 1617, Sir Walter Raleigh set sail from the harbour of Cork, on his last voyage to the West Indies. In a letter to Mr. Carew Raleigh, Sir Walter's son, from the Earl of Cork (dated at Dublin, January 16, 1631), the Earl says:—"That Sir Walter's last coming into Ireland cost him above 1,000 marks, whereof he had supplied him in ready money with £350, besides the oxen, biscuit, beer, iron, and other necessaries he furnished him with. And adds, that the day he took shipping upon his last fatal voyage from Cork, he dined with him at Sir Randal Clayton's house, where at the table he let fall some speeches as if he was not fully furnished for his voyage, which the earl observing, immediately procured him an hundred French crowns, which he knew would be current money in any place he should put in to water or victual. After dinner, he and the earl withdrawing to a window, the earl offered him £100 more, telling him he feared from his discourse that he was not sufficiently furnished with money for his voyage, and thereupon made him this offer, which he refused, protesting that all his defects were supplied by the earl beyond his hope or expectation: adding, that if he was driven into any harbour, he had jewels that he would sell rather than take any more money from him. Upon which he called to him the Lord Barry, the Lord Roche, his son, Mr. Walter Raleigh, Captain Whitney, and several others who dined there; and taking his son by the hand, told him and the other gentlemen how that the earl had kept a continual open house for three weeks to entertain him and all his company. That he had supplied his ships with several kinds of provisions, and with £350 in ready money, and had given money to most of the captains of his fleet, and that the earl would now press £100 more upon him, which he did not want. And addressing himself to his son, said:—"Wat, you see how nobly my Lord Boyle hath entertained me and my friends; and therefore I charge you, upon my blessing, if it please God that you outlive me and return, that you never question the Lord Boyle for anything that I have sold him; for if he had not bought my Irish land, it would have fallen to the Crown, and then one Scot or other would have begged it, from whom neither I nor mine should have anything for it, nor such courtesies as now I have received." And thereupon the earl accompanied him to the boat, where, at taking leave, Sir Walter repeated all the earl's civilities. And this, says Lord Cork, was the last time I ever saw him."

In the beginning of this letter, the earl says that "he paid Sir Walter the full of what he owed him for his estate long before this event, which he purchased at a time when it was utterly waste, and yielded him no profit." The earl paid him £1000, after his attainder, which debt being forfeited to the Crown, he generously made choice of paying to Sir Walter, rather than to accept of a composition tendered him by Sir John Ramsay, afterwards Earl of Holderness, who, for 500 marks in ready money, offered to procure him a full discharge under the broad seal for that debt; which obliged the earl to stay two months after in London, to sue out a release for that money from the Crown; and the expenses, he says, stood him in £200 more.—MSS. at Lismore.

Barracks. In this town is a barrack for two companies of foot. At the arrays in 1746 there were 1,000 Protestants in this place fit to bear arms.

This place suffered much in the wars of the Earl of Desmond ; it was taken and sacked by him, ann. 1579, and being regained by Capt. White it was the same year retaken by the Seneschal of Imokilly.<sup>(20)</sup> Taken by White and most of his men being slain by this means Desmond. Youghal was left quite desolate, not a man staying in it, except one poor friar ; but the old inhabitants were invited to return, a garrison of 300 men being left for their protection. The mayor, who had refused a garrison, and had perfidiously yielded the town to Desmond, was taken and hanged at his own door.

Afterwards, ann. 1582, the Seneschal of Imokilly assaulted Youghal, but was repulsed with the loss of fifty of his men.

The Earl of Cork shut himself up in this town in the rebellion of 1641, in which he suffered very great hardships, and died in it during those troubles.<sup>(21)</sup> The Earl of Castlehaven besieged it about ten weeks, and though the town was far from being strong, and the garrison very weak and ill supplied, yet they had the courage to defend it bravely with considerable loss to the Irish army, who were at last forced to raise the siege, ann. 1645. For the further historical incidents which happened there, I refer the reader to Book III., which contains the civil history of this county.

Within three miles of Youghal the Earl of Cork had a noble park, in the parish of Ardagh, but it has been disparked several years. A little way up the river from the town, on a bold point of land, stands the ruined castle of Rincrew, once a house of the knights templars.

By the Earl of Cork's purchases from Sir Walter Raleigh, and his having the N. and S. abbeyes, with other lands granted to the second earl, for forty-nine arrears due to himself and others, whose debentures he purchased, the greatest part of this town belonged to this noble family. Not long since a considerable part of it was purchased by the Right Hon. the Earl of Besborough and others.

Half a mile N. W. of the town the *solanum officinale* grows in great plenty.

The principal seats in this neighbourhood are—1. Bally-Virgone, belonging to Bor Uniack, esq., a pretty plantation, where there is a liquorice tree and a large fir, brought from Newfoundland. Seats near 2. Ballydaniel, the seat of Henry Rug, esq., recorder of Youghal. Youghal, on the W. side of the bay, from whence is an extensive prospect of the sea-coast and ocean. Near it is a small subterraneous river, which runs about a mile under-ground ; but there is another more considerable one near Castlemartyr of the same kind. In Mr. Rug's fish ponds is the water-lily, a beautiful flower, transplanted hither from Youghal bog, where they grow in plenty. 3. The poisonous quality of the yew tree has been experienced by cattle eating of the branches some years ago, in the garden of Ballymacoda, (then held by Mr. Maurice Uniack) in this neighbourhood, after which they suddenly died. This

<sup>(20)</sup> MS. Sir Richard Cox.

<sup>(21)</sup> *Ib. ib.*

castle was built by Thomas Fitz-Gerald, ann. 1521. 4. Mount Uniack in the parish of Killeigh, the seat of Richard Uniack, esq., from whence is an extensive prospect of a great part of this barony. In the gardens are orange trees, which bear fruit; as also plantain trees and cypress.

Inchiquin. The castle of Inchiquin stands about three miles S. W. of Youghal.<sup>(22)</sup> This manor formerly belonged to the house of Ormond, and was a distinct barony in itself. Sir Richard Boyle passed patent for this manor, castle, and barony, March 3rd, the 11th of James I. It was purchased from the present Earl of Burlington, by the Earl of Besborough. This manor anciently belonged to the See of Cloyne. Near this place are good plantations, particularly of witch-elms, which bear seed.

Killeigh is a small village, four miles from Youghal, in which is a decent church. At this place was an ancient nunnery of canonesses, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, where he placed St. Conchere as prioress. The rivulet that runs by it is remarkable for its serpentine course, and for its being accounted good for whitening cloth. It discharges itself into Youghal bay. Adjacent is a well, visited by the Irish. Near it is Aghada, the house and plantations of Mr. Richard Supple. In his garden are two trees of an uncommon kind; the first, a bladder nut; or the *nux vessicaria* or *staphilodendron* of Parkinson, being so called from a nut enclosed in a husk or skin resembling a bladder. The other, the *arbor vitæ* of Gerrard, or the *thuya theophrast.* C. B. being fifteen inches in diameter, and about thirty feet high. They give a handful of the leaves boiled in ale as a specific for the gravel. It appears that the castle of Aghada was built by the Carews; for Sir Thomas de Carew, the son of Maurice granted several annuities out of the lands of Aghfadda to William Skiddy, of Cork, temp. Edward III., as appears from copies of three ancient deeds, preserved in the Lambeth library of England (F. 99, 100). To the W. of this is Garan James, Mr. Barth. Purdon's.

Castlemartyr. Castlemartyr, formerly Ballymartyr, was the seat of a branch of the Fitz-Geralds, called seneschals of Imokilly.<sup>(23)</sup>

<sup>(22)</sup> Pleas held at Adare, before Will. de Windsor, lieut. of the king in Ireland, on the quindene of St. Michael, in the 44th year of King Edward III.

The sheriff was commanded to seize into the king's hands the fourth part of the manor of Incheoigne, with its appurtenances, the property of Thomas Roos, and the manor of Ballyderawn, with the appurtenances, the property of Will. de Canton, of which lands they were disherited, because they did not in person, before the feast of Easter, in the 43rd year of the king, come into Ireland, nor send a sufficient number of men in their stead, to defend the same; and that he should, by a jury of twelve men, return the value of said lands to the lord lieutenant, &c. By virtue of which mandate, John Lombard, sheriff of the said county, on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Denis the martyr, in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward III. by the undernamed, viz., Richard Fitz-Peter de Carew, &c., which jury say upon their oaths, that the fourth part of the manor of Incheoigne, with the appurtenances, which was the property of Thomas de Roos, on the feast of Easter, in the 43rd year of the king, was not worth above £3 3s. a year in all its issues; and that Illeger, as attorney for the said Thomas de Roos, received the profits from thence, &c. And that the manor of Ballyderawne was worth nothing by the year, because it was in the hands of the rebels to the king, &c.

<sup>(23)</sup> Ann. 1420, 9 Henry V. James, Earl of Desmond, was constituted seneschal of the baronies of Imokilly, Inchiquin, and the town of Youghal, during life, by James, Earl of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland. From this Earl of Desmond this branch of the Fitz-Geralds had this title.



In the year 1663, it was incorporated by the interest of the first Earl of Orrery, who erected it into a borough, with the nomination of the chief magistrate, recorder, town clerk, clerk of the market, and other proper officers, to the earl and his heirs for ever, and with a privilege of sending two members to parliament. It was anciently called Leper's-town, as it is said, from a leper-house belonging to an adjacent place, called Ballyouteragh, which was a village of some note; and there is a tradition of its having been remarkable for a copper manufactory. Ballyouteragh, literally signifying "a town of braziers"; yet there is no copper ore near this place, but iron mines almost everywhere round it. The old church is in ruins, and the site thereof removed to Castlemartyr, by act of parliament, where a new handsome church was erected on ground given by His Excellency Henry Boyle, esq. The high road from Cork to Youghal lay formerly more to the S. and ran by the castles of Ichtermurragh, Ballytotas, &c., of which road there are still several traces. But it has undergone another alteration from the Right Honourable Henry Boyle, late speaker of the House of Commons, who, at great expense, has laid out a fine level road, and erected a handsome stone bridge to the S. W. of the town. Here is an almshouse, founded by the first Earl of Orrery, for six poor men and as many women, who have a weekly allowance and clothing once a year; the Lady Mary Boyle, mother to Henry Boyle, esq., bequeathed £100 to be put to interest towards buying them clothes.

His excellency conveyed to the Incorporated Society two Charter English acres of land for ever, valued at 4s. per acre, for the School. erection of a charter-school near this place; and gave a lease of three lives of ten English acres of land, at 40s. per ann., which ten acres were to pay no more than an acknowledgment of 5s. a year during his excellency's life. Also, a lease of ten English acres more at 4s. an acre. The school contains twenty boys and ten girls. There are several voluntary subscriptions for the support of this foundation.<sup>(24)</sup> Over the door of the school is this inscription, on a black marble:—

"In the year of our Lord 1748, this charter-school was erected, at the charge of the Incorporated Society, on ground given for that purpose by the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, speaker of the House of Commons, and one of the lords justices of this kingdom."

Since the opening of this school, the children have proceeded in a very thriving way.

<sup>(24)</sup> Some have raised an objection against this happy institution of the charter working-schools in Ireland, that, while the parents are neglected, there can be no great hopes of success of an entire conversion of all the natives to the principles of the Protestant religion. It should seem to be an easy method of facilitating such a conversion, if, in a very few of our charter-schools, catechists in the Irish tongue were procured. It is well known that the clergy of the Church of Rome are of all ranks, from cardinals to mendicants, which last are poor and numerous, but have great influence with the people. Persons conversant in low life, speaking Irish, well instructed in the principles of religion and controversial points, though on a level with parish-clerks or school-masters of charity-schools, may be fit instruments to mix with, and bring over our poor natives to the established church; and it were to be wished that some parts of our liturgy and homilies were publicly read in the Irish language, to which the Irish ought to be invited to come, rather by premiums, such as allowing them their hearth-money, or the like, than forced by penal laws, which sort of compulsion too much savours of Popery. And with these views, may it not be right to breed up some of the better sort of children in these schools, and qualify them for missionaries, catechists, and readers?

There is also a spinning-school here, for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. This is a neat small town, well watered and situated for this manufacture. Its chief beauty consists in the seat and improvements of His Excellency Henry Boyle, esq., lord of the soil. Adjacent to his house is a castle (first built by the Carews) that belonged to the Seneschals of Imokilly, and afterwards to the Earl of Orrery, but ruined in the late wars.<sup>(25)</sup> Opposite the house is a large beautiful canal, which forms a vista to that side of the country, through a venerable grove of lofty trees. To the south of the house are the gardens, with fine plantations of elms, chestnut, and other forest trees of a large growth. The artificial river made by his excellency, which surrounds his domain, as well as the town of Castlemartyr, is one of the greatest undertakings of this kind in Ireland. It is regularly banked and its sides adorned with fine plantations, and winds in a serpentine manner, being broad and deep enough for a handsome boat to row round it; at the east end of the town it is broken into several cascades, and is a great ornament to this part of the country. On this river—

. . . . . The stately sailing swan  
Gives out its snowy plumage to the gale,  
And arching proud his neck, with oary feet  
Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier isle,  
Protective of his young.—*Thomson.*

This river glides away in a clear stream, wandering through the woods on each side, in several windings, shining here and there, at a great distance through the trees; the mazes may be traced a considerable way, till the eye is led through two ridges of hills, where it empties itself into another river, that discharges into Youghal bay, and is navigable for about three miles up the country. A small expense, added to what his excellency has already done, would make it navigable up to the town of Castlemartyr for boats and lighters.

Towards the east end of the town some large human bones were lately dug up, being buried under a large flagstone, in a small heap, in a corn field; but, not having seen them, I can say nothing particular about them.

About a mile south-east of Castlemartyr, a river called the Dowl<sup>(26)</sup> breaks out from a limestone rock, after taking a subterraneous course near half a mile, having its rise near Mogeely. Where it breaks out it forms a small lake, in some places three hundred yards over in winter time, and about an English mile in circumference. At this season of the year it is a receptacle for many kinds of wild-fowl; and was in the great frost of 1739 much frequented by wild geese and swans, which are very rare in this part of the kingdom. The halcyon, or kingfisher, is an inhabitant of this lake. The Spaniards boast much of the subterranean passage of

<sup>(25)</sup> Capt. Henry Boyle, in the late wars, put his castle under the protection of General Mac Carty, as did also the Lord Inchiquin, his of Rostillian, who promised to secure them and their houses, which he did not perform; for Castlemartyr, with all the improvements and furniture, to the value of some thousands of pounds, were destroyed.

<sup>(26)</sup> Dowl, in the British language, signifies "water"; and Dowl, in the old Irish, has the same signification.

the famous river Guadiana, in Murcia, over which, they pretend, is a bridge that may be passed by an army in battalia; and the same, with as much justice, may be said of our rivulet.<sup>(27)</sup>

The castle of Ichtermurragh, about a mile E. of Castlemartyr, is well built and one of the most modern structures of this kind in the country; being erected by the Supples, in the beginning of the last century, who married into the family of the Fitz-Geralds, and is now inhabited by Mr. Smith. Here is a remarkable ravenry, which these birds build yearly. And at Clonpriest, about four miles more to the east, near the seat of Mr. John Haymond, there is a heronry, where herons also build every year. In the parish church of Ichtermurragh are some tombs of the Supples and Pitmans. The former family removed into this country from the county of Limerick in Queen Elizabeth's time. Cambden mentions them among the inhabitants of that county by the name of Saple.

Drumada, now Supple's Court, a small mile S. of Castlemartyr, is a handsome seat of Ed. Supple, esq., on a rising ground, which takes in an agreeable prospect of a considerable tract of country, and all the improvements and new river of Castlemartyr. Facing the house is a pretty canal, good gardens and offices; and considerable quantities of bog-timber have been found at Ballyquirk, the estate of this gentleman.

About three miles E. of Castlemartyr is the church of Kilcredan, in which are two old monuments. That on the south side of the altar has the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet corpus Roberti Tynte militis aurati, hujus provinciæ regis conciliis, filii quinti Edmund Tynte de Wrexhall comitatu Somersetenti in Anglia armigeri, qui honorem suum gladio acquisivit. Hanc. ecclesiam atq. monumentum fieri fecit, Dei omnipotentis providentiâ. An. dom. 1663."

On this monument is placed the effigy of this Sir Robert Tynte, lying on his back, in coat armour; and at his head and feet are two women, in a praying posture, all of painted alabaster.

On the other side of the communion-table is another monument, with the following inscription, over which are the effigies of a man and woman, in a praying posture:—

"Conditur in hoc monumento Edwardus Harrisius miles & regis curiæ loci capitalis in Hyberniâ justiciarius secundus, & cum illo Elizabethæ uxoris ejus primæ cadaver est contumulatum. Ille 4to Aprilis 1636. Illa primo Januarii 1622 hanc vitam disoessit."

At the west end is a modern tomb for the family of Wallis.

The castle of Ballycrenane was built by the Carews, who also built that of Garivoe, now ruined; in the church of which is an ancient tombstone of this family, but the inscription is not legible. Ballycrenane was an old seat of the Tynte family; it is now inhabited by William Wallis, esq., and is situated near the east end of the strand of Ballycotton. The adjacent land lies very convenient

<sup>(27)</sup> In Yorkshire is a river called Greatah, recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions* as a great curiosity, for its running under-ground for about a mile.—*Vide Philosophical Transactions*, No. 163, p. 729.

for manuring with sea-sand, and produces large crops of wheat and excellent barley ; also, all kinds of garden stuff are produced here very early.

Ballycotton Strand. The strand of Ballycotton is four miles long, smooth and level, and very agreeable to take the air on. The point of Ring forms the east side of this bay, and Ballycotton point and island the western extremity of it. The shore, towards the west, rounds in a large semicircle, like the hollow of a fine amphitheatre. The island is a high small spot, which, in the proper season, is almost covered with nests of various sea-fowls and puffins' eggs, that breed here in great multitudes. In this bay and coast are taken several kinds of fish, particularly excellent flatfish, lobsters, and sea-trouts. There are here a species of crabs called man-crabs, from the resemblance of a human face on the back of them. As also the spider-fish, being a kind of crab with longer claws, and fewer than the common crab, observable only on the shores of this bay. From the island of Ballycotton may be seen Kinsale head and the mouth of Cork harbour.

Ballymaloe. Two miles west of this strand is the castle of Ballymaloe, built by the Fitz-Geralds, and after the rebellion of 1641 possessed by the first Earl of Orrery, who resided in it. It is now the seat of Hugh Lumley, esq., who purchased it from Col. Corker, and added some new buildings to the castle. In the castle hall are two pair of horns of the moose deer, one of which measured, from tip to tip, ten feet three inches, the breadth of the palm was thirty-two inches, from the vortex of the head to the nose twenty inches. The other pair were from tip to tip, six feet three inches, and the breadth of the palm in proportion ; yet the skull of this smaller pair was larger than the other head, which shows that this last had not come to its full growth, and also that this species of deer cast their horns annually.<sup>(28)</sup>

In the same hall on the picture of a dwarf, named Chuff, who belonged to Col. Corker, are these lines, said to be written extempore. He received an accidental shot in the shoulder some time before this picture was drawn :—

To please a good mistress, I'm drawn as you see,  
With my crutch, and my wounds, thus express'd ;  
A brace of hard balls in my body still be,  
That will ever disquiet my rest.

(28) This species of deer, which we have no other traces of in this kingdom, but from their horns and bones dug up in bogs, are supposed by Sir Thomas Mollyneux to be the same as the American moose deer, concerning which the Baron Lahontan gives the following account :—"The original is a sort of elk, not much different from that we find in Muscovy. It is as big as an Auvergne moyle, and much of the same shape, abating for its muzzle, its tail, and its great flat horns, which weigh sometimes three and sometimes four hundred weight. This animal usually resorts to planted countries. Its hair is long and brown, and the skin is strong and hard, but not thick. The flesh of the female sort eats deliciously ; and it is said that the far hind-foot of the female kind is a cure for the falling-sickness. It neither runs nor skips, but its trot will almost keep up with the running of a hart. The savages assure us that, in summer time, it will trot three days and three nights without intermission. These sort of animals commonly gather into a body towards the latter end of autumn, and the herds are largest about the beginning of the spring, at which time the she ones are in rutting ; but after their heat is over they all disperse themselves. The savages make canoes of the elks' skins, which they sew together very easily, covering the seams with a sort of earth instead of pitch."—*Baron Lahontan's Voyage*, vol. i., p. 57, 59.

Man's life, and my length, are much of a size,  
 Scarce either exceed a good span ;  
 Mankind perpetually do me despise,  
 And the maids won't allow I'm a man.  
 Tho' my inches are nine, besides a fair yard,  
 And my years they are twenty and four ;  
 Then pity my case, which you see is so hard,  
 As I ne'er shall grow half an inch more.  
 Plain Richard Nomane they called my dad,  
 And, for him, a name good enough ;  
 But as I am form'd a more dapper lad,  
 They call me but plain Master Chuff.

Adjoining to this castle are good gardens and other plantations. This gentleman has made an improvement to cider by boiling it before it is fermented, which greatly adds to the strength of the liquor, one-third being evaporated. He also takes particular care to have his cider well fermented before it be tunned, as also to sweat the fruit before it is ground. Mr. Philips, in his admirable poem on cider, observes that even windfalls may be ripened by sweating, equal to those fruit which have been meliorated in the natural way.

. . . . . His fallen heaps  
 Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths  
 Of tedded grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,  
 Rivall'd with artful heats, and thence procur'd,  
 A costly liquor, by improving time  
 Equall'd with what the happiest vintage bears.—*Book II.*

Among other trees in this gentleman's garden are the arbutus or strawberry tree ; also, almond trees that bear fruit ; the arbor vitæ of Gerrard, and several kinds of myrtle, which thrive here and flourish equal to those planted in a warmer and happier climate.

A mile more to the west is Cloyne (situated twelve reputed miles east of the city of Cork), an ancient bishopric, founded by St. Coleman,<sup>(29)</sup> in the sixth century, who was the first bishop of this See.

<sup>(29)</sup> The foundation of the cathedral is attributed to St. Coleman, the son of Lenin, a man of learning and piety, and the disciple of St. Finbar, bishop of Cork.

The building of this church is mentioned by the author of the Life of St. Brendon, Abbot of Clonfert, in these words :—"Erat hic Colemanus, filius Linini, vitæ atque doctrinâ inter sanctos præcipuus, ipse fundavit ecclesiam Clonensem, quæ est hodie cathedralis, & famosa in partibus momoniæ : claruit in seculo sexto, sed placidetandem "in domino obdormivit anno. 604, Novemb. 4to." Upon which day the calendar of Cashel and martyrology of Talmac place his death.—*Colgan's Act. Sanct.*, p. 309, 310, sect. 14.

One Coleman, the son of Lenin, is said to have written the Life of St. Senin in verse ; he died, according to Colgan, on the 24th of Novemb. 600, but whether he was the same person with the founder of this cathedral is uncertain.

Our saint was surnamed Mittine, and was cousin-german to the celebrated Saint Bridget, of Ireland. In an ancient Irish martyrology, composed by Charles Macguire, the country of Imokilly, in which this cathedral is founded, is called Regio Huibliathian, being, probably, then a part of Olothan, mentioned in p. 23 of this work.

Cloyne was called Cluain Vamha, and, in the old Roman provincial, Cluain Vanian. Clone, or Cluain, signifies a den or cave, also an enclosure or retirement. Llhuyd says it is sometimes taken for a park. Vamha signifies a dark place, or a place of horror. There is a deep and large cave in a park near this town, part of the domain of the See, which, probably, gave name to the place.<sup>(30)</sup>

This cathedral (dedicated to its founder) is built in the form of a cross, and is a decent gothic building; the choir, in which there is a good organ, is neatly finished. It is seventy feet long, and the nave about one hundred and twenty. On each side are lateral aisles (besides the cross-aisles) divided by gothic arches, five on each side. At the entrance of the choir is a handsome portal of wood. The stalls, bishop's throne, pulpit, and other pews are well executed, as is the altar-piece. There is a canopy seat for the Earl of Inchiquin in this choir. On the N. side of the chancel is the bishop's consistory court, also used for a vestry-room; out of this a pair of stairs leads to the pulpit. On the S. side of the altar is a flagstone to the memory of the Rev. Henry Rug, dean of this cathedral, who was interred here in June, 1671. On the east wall of the north cross-aisle is a monument with this inscription:—

Margaritæ Corker,  
 Petri Wallis de Shanagary chiliarchæ  
 Ex  
 Audriâ Baker de Carrigrohan  
 Filiæ,  
 Piæ pudicæ, literatæ, beneficæ,  
 Edwardus Corker de Ballimaloe armig.  
 Charissimæ conjugii  
 Posuit.  
 Obiit XVII. die Julii A.D. MDCCXXI.  
 Hic etiam jacent,  
 Catherina Baker, martertera,  
 Et  
 Mehetable Foulke, soror Margaritæ.  
 Obiit Catherina XXVIII. die Martii A.D. MDCCXIV.  
 Obiit Mehetable I. die Julii A.D. MDCCIII.

Arms: argent, a lion rampant azure, impaled with azure, two hearts in chief gules.  
 Motto—"Sacrificium Deo cor contritum."

(30) Some writers mention another Cloyne, by the name of Cluain Vidhnech, which they translate latibulum hæderosum, *i.e.*, "the ivy cave." This place was in the diocese of Leighlin.—*Colgan's Thaumaturg.*, p. 354.

There was also another bishopric in the county of Roscommon, called Cluin-hemain, mentioned in the Annals of Donegal, and said to be destroyed, anno 1089.—*Vide Colgan's Act. Sanct.*, p. 339.

None of the ancient records of this See now remain. Sir James Ware mentions a pipe-roll, called Pipam Colmani, begun anno 1364, when John de Swaffham, a Carmelite friar, was bishop, who was translated to Bangor, in Wales. But this roll is now lost.—*Ware's Antiq.*, cap. 29.

Doctor George Synge, who was bishop of Cloyne, mentions this roll in a letter to the Earl of Cork, and says that the manor of Inchiquin belonged to this See, and to the Earl of Ormond, and that the part of the roll wherein this manor was mentioned was defaced. This letter is dated April 8, 1641. This bishop petitioned the court of castle-

On the N. side of the same aisle is another monument of black marble, somewhat defaced. On the top were two images, in a praying posture, since defaced :—

Epitaphium Johannis de Geraldinis milit A.D. 1611.

Hic situs est miles magni de stirpe Geraldii,

Æternâ cujus patria laude sonat.

Hospitis celebris, doctrina clarus & armis,

Digna fuit virtus nobilitate viri.

Omnipotens animam, rapiat miseratus in altum

Dura hæc est animum marmora corpus habet

Illius & gesta in pace, & quamplurima bello,

Te doceant vivi, amice lector, vale.

Obiit predict. eques

Anno ætatis 85.

Die vero mensis Januarii 15. ann. dom. 1612.

Sub hoc etiam marmore

Requiescit,

Filius cum patre, qui immatura morte præripuit,

Ann. ætatis 43.

Die vero mensis Martii 10. ann. dom. 1612.

Vivimus heu si tanquam omnes, mors nulla sequatur,

Et pœnæ inferni fabula vana forent.

Ergo

Mors tua, mors Christi, fraus mundi, gloria cœli,

Et dolor inferni sunt meditanda tibi.

Before the arrival of the English we have very few remains of the bishops of Cloyne. The following is a catalogue of the bishops of this See :—

O'Malvain, bishop of Cloyne, died in 1094.

Nehemiah O'Moriertarch, flourished anno 1140, and died in 1149.

Matthew ; he sat in 1171, and died in 1192.

Laurence O'Sullivan, died in 1204.

Daniel, died in 1222.

Florence, succeeded in 1224.

chamber against his lordship for detaining the lands of Coolemonagh, Killenleagh, and Ballymeaghan, being part of the manor of Donaghmore, the ancient possession of this See.—MS. at Lismore.

The lands of Donaghmore, containing 8,000 acres, were recovered to this See by Dr. Charles Crow, while he was bishop, and he expended above £2,000 on improvements at Cloyne ; but insists in his will that only £1,000 be paid to his wife, pursuant to the statutes. He bequeathed the small burghery of Cloyne, which he purchased from the Earl of Inchiquin, and the lands of Boghemore, to his wife, to be employed in the following charitable uses :—First, in lieu of £100 promised by him towards the maintenance of poor widows and orphans of clergymen of this diocese, he bequeathed £8 a year for ever, to be paid out of the rents of the said burghery, and the lands of Boghemore to the trustees for the said widows and orphans ; the remainder of the rents of the said burghery and lands to be laid out in clothing, educating, and binding to trades the poor boys of this diocese, as many as should seem proper to his wife, and the chantor and treasurer of Cloyne, whom he made perpetual trustees of this charity, but subject to account to the bishop. This bequest amounted to the sum of £45 per annum. He died in 1726.—Wills in the Prerog. Office, Dublin.

Patrick, a Cistercian monk, succeeded in 1226.

David Mac Kelley succeeded, and in 1237 was translated to Cashel.

Allan O'Sullivan succeeded in 1240, and in 1248 was translated to Lismore.

Daniel, a Franciscan friar, succeeded in 1249, and died in 1264.

Reginald, bishop of Down, was translated to this See in 1265; he died in 1273.

Allan O'Lonegan succeeded in 1274, and died in 1283.

Nicholas de Effingham succeeded in 1284; he died in 1320.

Maurice O'Sullehan succeeded in 1320; he died ann. 1334.

John, surnamed de Cumba, from Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, succeeded in 1335.

John Brid; how long he sat is uncertain.

John Whitlock succeeded 1351; he died in 1361.

John de Swaffham succeeded 1363, and in 1376 was translated to Bangor, in Wales.

Richard Wye succeeded 1376, and was deprived for misdemeanours in 1394.

Gerald Canton, or Condon, succeeded ann. 1394.

Adam Pay, sat in 1421; he died in 1430.

Jordan; in his time this See was united to Cork, and so continued for 200 years and upwards.

For a list of the bishops after him, *vide* the See of Cork, down to Dr. Synge.

George Synge was consecrated bishop in 1638; he died in 1653.

After his death the See continued vacant, because of the rebellion, until the restoration of King Charles II. in 1660, when Dr. Michael Boyle was advanced to it, and held it, together with Cork and Ross; as did also

Edward Synge, from whose death in 1678 the Sees have been separated.

Patrick Sheridan succeeded in 1679, and died in 1682.

Edward Jones succ. in 1682, and was translated to St. Asaph, in Wales, in 1692.

William Palliser succ. in 1692, and in 1694 was translated to Cashel.

Tobias Pullen succ. in 1694, and the following year was translated to Dromore.

St. George Ash, D.D., succ. 1695, and in 1697 was translated to Clogher.

John Pooley succ. in 1697, and in 1702 was translated to Raphoe.

Charles Crow, D.D., succ. in 1702, and died in 1726.

Henry Maule, LL.D., succ., and in 1731 was translated to Dromore.

Edward Synge succ. in 1731, and in 1733 was translated to Leighlin and Ferns.

George Berkeley, D.D., succ. ann. 1733, and died in 1753.

James Stopfort succ. in 1753, and died in 1759.

Robert Johnson succ. in 1759, and died in 1767.

Hon. Frederick Hervey succ. in 1767, and in 1768 was translated to Derry.

Charles Agar succ. in 1768, and is the present lord bishop of this See.



In this town was anciently an abbey of Augustinian nuns, founded in the sixth century by St. Ite, who was the first abess; it stood a little west of the present See-house. But it has been long since entirely demolished.

The episcopal house was rebuilt by Bishop Crow, in which he died; and the late Dr. George Berkeley, when bishop of this See, successfully transplanted the polite arts, which before flourished only in a warmer soil, to this northern climate. Painting and music are no longer strangers to Ireland, nor confined to Italy. In the episcopal palace of Cloyne the eye was entertained with a great variety of good paintings, as well as the ear with concerts of excellent music. There were here some pieces of the best masters: as a Magdalen of Sir Peter Paul Rubens, some heads by Van Dyke and Kneller, besides several good paintings performed in the house; an example so happy that it has diffused itself into the adjacent gentlemen's houses, and there is at present a pleasing emulation raised in this country to vie with each other in these kind of performances. The great usefulness of design in the manufacture of stuffs, silks, diapers, damasks, tapestry, embroidery, earthenware, sculpture, architecture, cabinet-work, and an infinite number of other arts, is sufficiently evident.

In Cloyne is a small castle, said to have been erected by the Fitz-Geralds. To the N. W. of the town is a reputed holy well, dedicated to St. Coleman, who was the ancient patron of Imokilly; it is visited by the Irish on the 24th of November, being the patron day of that saint. Near the church stands a round tower, ninety-two feet high, and ten feet diameter. The door is about thirteen feet from the ground, which faces the west entrance of the church, as all the doors of these kind of buildings do that I have yet seen. Concerning the true use of these towers I shall say something in another place. The soil in this neighbourhood is a loamy, grey earth, mixed with sand, affording plenty of wheat, small barley, and potatoes. The chief manure is sea-sand and burnt clay, of which hereafter.

Castlemary. A small mile west of Cloyne is Castlemary, the house and plantations of Robert Longfield, esq., situate at no great distance from the eastern side of Cork harbour, of which there is an agreeable prospect from the house and gardens, together with a considerable part of the Great Island. This place was called formerly Cot's Rock, from the remains of a Druid's altar, still to be seen in an orchard near the house. This altar consists of a large stone, fifteen feet long and eight in breadth, of a rough irregular figure, approaching to an oval form. The highest part of it is nine feet from the ground; it is supported by three other great stones.<sup>(31)</sup> Adjoining to it is a large round flagstone or table,

(31) This altar was named in Irish, Carig Croith, *i.e.*, "the sun's rock," and corrupted to Carig Cot. The ancient Irish worshipped the sun, and swore by its head, *i.e.*, by Cean Crioth. St. Patrick, in his Confession, which he wrote by way of epistle to the Irish, says:—"The splendour of the sun shall not always reign, nor have continuance for ever, but all who adore him shall unhappily fall into eternal punishment." And I make no doubt but these stones, from the similitude of the name, were an ancient Druid's altar, dedicated to the sun.

which was, probably, used for cutting up the victims for the sacrifice.<sup>(32)</sup> This altar seems to have been situated in a very retired place, the old Druids performing most of their religious ceremonies in woods ; from whence Lucan, lib. I.

. . . Remora alta remotis  
In colitis lucis.

Ye haunt the lonely coverts of the groves.

And Pliny observes,<sup>(33)</sup> they chose groves of oak to retire into ; nor do they (says he) exercise any of their sacred functions without that tree.

On this gentleman's estate there is a white chalky substance, which does not ferment with acids ; it is tinged with a yellow ochre, and lies seven or eight feet from the surface ; it plasters exceeding well, and I believe, if tempered with proper liquids, would make a good material for stucco. It burns red, and will not make pipes ; mixed with linseed oil, it serves indifferently well for a white paint. It has been laid on land, as I was informed, but no corn came up where it was used. I take it to be the clay called, by Mr. Hill, *argilla alba tenax*, N. 5, p. 19 of his History of Fossils. On this land is a fine grey marble, which may be raised in large blocks ; being near water-carriage, it is easily transported, and was wrought in Cork by one Mr. Sinclair, who had in his work-yard various kinds of fine marble, the produce of this country.

Rostillian. Rostillian, two miles W. of Cloyne, formerly belonged to Robert Fitz-Stephen, to whom half of the kingdom of Cork was granted. But the castle, which some years ago stood here, was built by the Fitz-Geralds. It is at present the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Inchiquin, whose ancestor, Murrough, lord president of Munster, took this castle, ann. 1645, which was the same year retaken by the Earl of Castlehaven. It is a noble seat, pleasantly situated on an arm of the sea, at the S. E. side of the harbour of Cork, where the tide gently flows to the garden wall, and boats come up to the stairs. The present house was built on the ruins of the ancient castle. On a terrace, near the water, are some small pieces of cannon mounted, which, upon firing, render several echoes through the various hills that surround the harbour. In the house are several good family pictures ; on the staircase are two large pair of those fossil horns, known by the name of moose horns. From this pleasing situation one may see—

. . . . . The crowded ports,  
Where rising masts an endless prospect yield,

<sup>(32)</sup> Cæsar (Com. lib. 6), who has furnished a long discourse on the customs of the Druids (who were the ancient priests of the heathen times), observes that they made use of human sacrifices upon their altars. Sometimes they made images of a monstrous size, whose limbs and parts being composed of osiers, they filled with living men, which setting on fire, they burned the enclosed victims to death (lib. 4.) Strabo says, the Gauls (from whom, I doubt not, all the ancient civil and religious customs of these islands had their origin) never sacrificed without the presence of their Druids ; and adds, that they used human sacrifices.

<sup>(33)</sup> Lib. 16. cap. 44.

With labour burn, and echo to the shouts  
 Of hurry'd sailor, as he hearty waves  
 His last adieu, and loosening every sheet,  
 Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind.—*Thomson, p. 121.*

This prospect is terminated to the W. by the islands of Spike and Hawlbowlin, and to the N. by the Great Island. White Well, near Ros-tillian, is frequented on certain days of the year by the superstitious Irish devotees; it is a fine limpid, soft water, flowing from a limestone rock, and not far from it is a pleasant light chalybeate spa. Adjacent to the house is a noble park.

Corkbeg. To the S. W. near the harbour's mouth, is Corkbeg, now the seat of Robert Uniack Fitz-Gerald, esq., built in a peninsula, to which is a narrow isthmus from the mainland; near it are the ruins of an old castle, said to have belonged to one of the Condons, for whom there is an old tomb in the decayed church of Corkbeg. Here is a most excellent limestone, esteemed the best in the barony. On the E. side of the harbour are the remains of a large regular fortification, with platforms below for gun batteries, level with the water. This work was erected towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but suffered to go to ruin. Near this is a lesser fortification, which, in the reign of the late King James, was made use of to annoy the landing of the Earl of Marlborough; this battery was soon taken by the seamen. The headlands, which form the entrance of this noble harbour, are little more than half an English mile asunder, so that vessels are no sooner in than they are landlocked on all sides in a large, deep, smooth and still basin. The shore, being very high on all sides, affords a noble shelter from almost every wind, but has this disadvantage, that there is scarce room to erect batteries to fortify the harbour. More to the S. on the seaside is Trabolan, an old seat of the Roches, a branch of the Fermoy family.

Poorhead. Poorhead is the most southern cape of this barony, from whence one has a prospect of Kinsale head to the W., and a considerable tract of the sea-coast to the east. This cape is bold and lofty, and well answers to Shakespeare's description that—

. . . It is a cliff, whose high and bending head  
 Looks fearfully on the confined deep.

On the western side of Cork harbour, within the mouth, is a high, round land called Corribiny point; on its summit is one of the ancient *tumuli*, raised to the memory of some Irish or Danish hero of former ages. These sepulchres were often placed on the sea-coasts; witness that of Æneas, for his nurse Caieta, mentioned by the Mantuan bard—

Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneia nutrix,  
 Æternam moriens famam; Caieta, dedisti:  
 At pius, exsequiis, Æneas ritè solutis,  
 Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt  
 Equora, tendit iter velis.— *Æneid VII.*

And thou, O matron of immortal fame !  
 Here dying, to the shore has left thy name :  
 Caieta still the place is called from thee,  
 The nurse of great Æneas' infancy.  
 Now, when the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,  
 And o'er her bones a lofty mound had made,  
 He plough'd the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd.—*Dryden.*

And they were often, in after-ages, used as landmarks for mariners to steer by.

Not far from the strand of Ballycraheen there stands, on a hill, a pillar stone, eight feet high, the end of which seems to be buried deep in the earth. More to the W. at a place called Liscally, is a strong moated Danish intrenchment, with one of the highest mounds I have seen, being twelve feet high, and seems to have been less impaired by time than any other in this part of the country. Ballykendrick castle is a good strong building, between this and Cloyne, and formerly belonged to the Fitz-Geralds.

A little to the N. E. of Middletown is a range of rocky hills, on which grow several aromatic plants, and the fields hereabouts are covered with great quantities of comfrey.

Middletown. Middletown, so called from its situation, midway between Cork and Youghal, being ten miles from each, is a borough and market town, well built, and pleasantly situated, a river running at each end of it, and the tide flowing up to it, being in the N. E. angle of Cork harbour. It consists of one long street, ranging from the north to the south bridges. Here is a good market both of flesh and fish. The Irish still call it *Castre-ni-chora*, *i.e.*, the "castle of the ford;" and from thence, an adjacent abbey was called *Chore Abbey*, in Irish *Monastreni-Chora*, and in the records called *Monasterium de Choro Sancti Benedicti Beat. Mar. Virg.* It was a daughter of the abbey of Neany, or Magy, in the county of Limerick, the monks being furnished out of that house, for occupying this abbey. It was founded about the year 1180, according to Ware, by the Fitz-Geralds; and, according to Jungelin, by the Barrys. Gerald Fitz-Richard, bishop of Cloyne, appropriated the vicarages of Clonmult, Danigin, Donilbam, and Ballyspellany to this house, ann. 1476. It was granted upon the dissolution to Sir John Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, who forfeited it in the rebellion of 1641. This town was erected into a corporation by the interest of Sir St. John Brodrick, who rebuilt the church and steeple and the greatest part of the town. It is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, who return two members to parliament. The late King James also incorporated this place, by whose charter, in 1687, Sir James Cotter, knt., was appointed sovereign, and Philip Roche and Dominick White, merchants, bailiffs thereof; but this charter soon went into disuse. Here is a fair market-house, built with hewn stone, and adorned with a clock; and besides an English school for the education of poor children in the Protestant religion, there is a public free-school, which is an elegant building, composed of one main structure and two returns, over which was lately a handsome dome. This school was

founded ann. 1709, by the Lady Elizabeth Villiers; she was eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, father of Edward Earl of Jersey, and maid of honour to Queen Mary when Princess of Orange; and in 1695 was married to the Lord George Hamilton, third son of William Duke of Hamilton, afterwards created Earl of Orkney<sup>(34)</sup>. She expended a considerable sum of money in building this house, and settled a good estate on this endowment, for the support of a master, two ushers assistants, a writing master, and £50 a year for scholars entered from this school into the University of Dublin.<sup>(35)</sup>

The church is a neat structure, and well pewed, and the steeple is capable of holding a ring of bells. On a white marble, on the gospel side of the altar, is this inscription:—

Elizabeth Atkin, *alias* Coningsby,  
Wife to Walter Atkin, Clerk,  
And Incumbent of this Parish,  
Of the Family of Hampton-Court,  
County of Hereford, England,  
A sincere Friend,  
A prudent Mistress,  
A tender Mother,  
A dutiful Wife,  
A true Christian.  
Died in fervent Faith and Devotion,  
November the 4th,  
1713.

Arms: argent, three conies gules, a chief vairy or and azure.

William Hutcheson, first sovereign of this corporation, lies interred in the chancel; he died March 9th, 1690, and was born ann. 1631.

Upon a handsome tomb, in the burial-ground, is this inscription:—

D. O. M.  
Elizabethæ Dawson, piæ innocuæ,  
Matri amantissimæ, uxori charissimæ,  
Quæ annos vixit 39,  
Febri correpta obiit, 26 Martii, 1748,  
Posuit mæstissimus conjux  
Robertus Berkley, D. D.

<sup>(34)</sup> *Collins's Peerage of England*, vol. iii., p. 533.

<sup>(35)</sup> She reserved to herself a power to make rules for the governing this school. The governors first appointed by the charter were the Earls of Orkney and Inchiquin, Thomas Brodrick, Alan Brodrick and Samuel Maynard, esqrs., Lieut. Peter Bettesworth, and their respective heirs, together with the bishop of Cork, and the sovereign of Middletown. They nominate the master, who has £100 a year salary; an usher, who has £20 per ann.; and a writing master, £20 per ann. There is £10 per ann. for repairs of the house, with the sum of £50 to be distributed in exhibitions to scholars (of this house) in Dublin college, as the majority of the governors shall direct, provided no more than £15 be paid to one person. And if such scholars are not to be had, this money

On the gravestones are the names of Lewis, Downing, Hill, Harold, Pritchard, Martin, &c. Alan Brodrick, esq., lord chancellor of Ireland, was created Baron Brodrick, of Middletown, Apr. 13th, 1st of Geo. I., 1715, and viscount of the same, August 3rd, 1717, in which year he was constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland, as he was several times after.

Not far from the water side there is the remains of an ancient building called the Spittle, supposed to have been a leper-house, of which kind there were many in this kingdom. Near this is the village of Ballinachora; and adjacent the Rev. Dr. Berkeley has a good house, with gardens and plantations. In the garden is a high sepulchral mount, being one of the Danish *tumuli*.

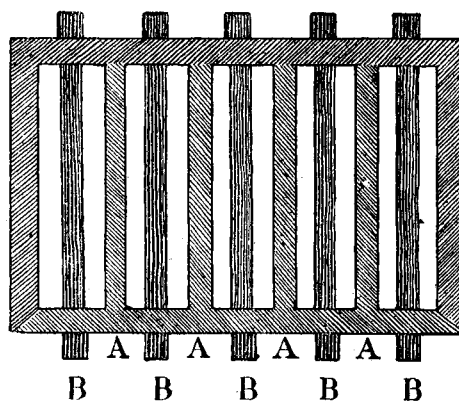
The Lord Viscount Middletown has two fine deerparks here, one on each side of the town. In that nearest Cork harbour is his Ballyanan seat, called Ballyanan, very agreeably situated. In Middletown park is a small river that takes a subterraneous course, near which is a large romantic cave. Near Middletown is Rocksborough, a pleasant seat of Richard Hull, esq., adjacent to which is a reputed holy well, frequented by the superstitious Irish on Lady day. In a bog, between this and Castlemartyr, marl has been discovered on Lord Middletown's estate. There is also marl at Coppinger's town, about a mile E. from Middletown, of a blue and white kind, of which a good quantity may be had. The lands from hence to Carrigtohil, and so on to Cork, have great plenty of limestone, and afford large crops of corn.

In several parts of this barony iron ore may be found in plenty, particularly on land near Castlemartyr, called Rathcallen, where the outward stratum of it may be seen in the highway and ditch sides, besides many stones tintured with the mine. An uncommon accident which happened to some apple trees on this land may be worth mentioning. Some were killed in a night's time from the top to the root; and others, here and there, decayed, though in perfect health the day before. Lightning might have probably been the cause of this accident. Mr. Evelyn mentions the like to have befallen trees even in a shorter time.

At Middletown there are veins of several coloured marbles, particularly liver-coloured, black and grey; but that of Castlemartyr, of the grey kind, exceeds it in closeness of texture and largeness of the blocks. There are few woods in this barony, except those of Killeigh and Glanbowre; in the latter are some good echoes, affording seven or eight repercussions from the same sound. The hills to the north are but poor, and very stony; the manure mostly used is sea-sand. Burning and grafting has been too much practised, to the great impoverishment of the soil. A new kind of manure used in this barony, and in some other parts

is to go to such charitable uses as the governors shall direct. The estate bequeathed to this school are the lands of Ballynehortig, Ballynereguine, Ballynemuile, Ballynodagha, sixty-four acres of Tullaghloane, lying in the barony of Kinalea and Kerricurihy, and all the lands leased by the late King James to Sir Richard Mead, at the rent of £100 per ann. The lands of Ballysabeg and Kilgoban, in the barony of Carbery, containing 331 acres, and all other lands in the said barony, formerly set to William North, esq., by the late King James, at £100 per ann.

of this county, of late, is burnt clay. The kiln for this purpose is thus contrived :—



CLAY KILNS.

This kiln is twelve feet wide, and twenty-four long in the clear ; the walls are built of fresh sods, three feet high, to batter inwards. A A are partition walls at four feet distance, which are to burn more equally at first. B B are small trenches, dug through each division, about six inches wide and ten deep, which are to be covered with flat stones, in such a manner as to hinder the trench from being choked, and yet to give air to the fuel. Any clay may serve to burn for manure, but the stiffest clay produces the most and best ashes. Before the kiln is built forty or fifty barrels of clay are to be spread on the ground, like turf, to dry ; next, eight hundred fagots of furze are to be provided. All things being ready, the walls are to be built of fresh sods, leaving the side farthest from the wind open, until the fuel and clay are laid, and until each division is lighted up, and leaving that which is farthest from the wind to the last. Then the wall of each apartment is to be built up as they are fired. The fagots must be well trodden, and some turf and billets laid over them ; and lastly, the clay must be laid on about four inches thick, even with the walls. If you begin in March to dig your clay, the kiln may be kept burning all the summer, raising the walls as it fires ; but it must be well attended at first, to keep the fire from breaking out, by constantly covering it with dry clay. When it is well lighted up, wet clay may be laid on ; if the clay be laid conveniently near the kiln, one man will be sufficient to attend it, morning and evening, for an hour at a time. Too much laid on at a time, or too close, may put out the fire, both which are carefully to be avoided. Thirty or forty barrels of these ashes will suffice for an English acre, and is good both for corn and grass.<sup>(36)</sup>

<sup>(36)</sup> Dr. Lister, in the *Phil. Trans.*, No. 225, p. 413, says there are some places in the North Riding of Yorkshire where they manure their grounds, being a light sandy soil, with clay, which they dig in the declivity of a hill ; after having bored away two yards deep of the sandy soil, they sink a pit, out of which they take the clay. This clay is of a bluish-brown colour, not sandy, but close and fat, very ponderous, and burns well

Kilnataloon. Kilnataloon<sup>(37)</sup> is the smallest barony in this county ; it signifies the "church on the other side of the river,"<sup>(38)</sup> which was probably the church of Knockmourne, an ancient corporation. It is bounded on the E. by Waterford, on the W. by the barony of Barrymore, on the N. by Imokilly, and on the S. by the barony of Condons. It was formerly mortgaged by the Lord Barry<sup>(39)</sup> to Thomas, the eighth Earl of Desmond, for the marriage-portion of his daughter Elizabeth, Countess of Desmond, and was assigned by Gerald Earl of Desmond to his brother Thomas Roe (as is mentioned in a note, p. 28). This small barony is watered by the river Bride, which runs N. of Tallow, and discharges itself into the Blackwater. Sea-sand may be brought for manure by water up to Tallow bridge ; and near the western part of this barony there is plenty of lime for the same purpose. On the banks of the Bride are the ruins of several of Desmond's castles. Mogeely, two miles W. of Tallow, was a principal seat of the earl himself. It takes its name from the parish church, which, in old Irish, was named Moidghealladh, *i.e.*, "the church of the vow." At this castle Thomas, the great Earl of Desmond, resided, who had a favourite steward that often took very great liberties with his lord ; and, by his permission, tyrannized over the earl's tenants equally with his master. This steward, unknown to the earl, gave an invitation in his lord's name to a great number of the chiefs of Munster, with their followers, to come and spend a month at this castle. The invitation was accepted, and crowds of gentlemen flocked in, to the great surprise of Desmond, who began to be alarmed lest sufficient provision should not be found for such a number of guests. They had not stayed many days when provisions, in reality, began to fail, and, at last, the earl's domestics informed him that they could not possibly furnish out a dinner for the next day. The earl was in a great strait, and knew not what to do, for his pride could not brook to let his guests know anything of the matter ; besides, his favourite steward, who used to help him in such difficulties, was absent. At length he thought of a stratagem to save his credit ; and, inviting all his company to hunt next morning, ordered his servants to set fire to the castle as soon as they were gone, and to pretend it was done by accident. The earl and his company hunted all the forenoon, and, from the rising grounds, he every moment expected, with a heavy heart, to see Mogeely in a flame. At length, about dinner-time, to his great surprise, his favourite steward arrived, mounted upon a fresh horse, whom the earl threatened severely for being so long absent at such a juncture. The steward told him he arrived just time enough at the castle to prevent his orders from being

for bricks. They lay out 100 loads of clay upon an acre of ground. They dig it in dry weather at midsummer. They observe that for three or four years it continues in clods upon the sand, and that for the first year the land so manured bears rank, ill-coloured, and broad-grained barley, but afterwards, a plump round corn, like wheat. This claymanuring lasts about forty years, and then the ground must be clayed again. This sandy ground, unless clayed, bears nothing but rye, whatever manure or lime be used ; but, once clayed, it will bear barley, oats, pease, etc.

<sup>(37)</sup> The barony of Kilnataloon contains five parishes—viz., Agherne, Ballynoe, Mograly, Coole, and Knockmourne, being forty-one plowlands, and therein 15,677 acres.

<sup>(38)</sup> *Kil*, a church ; *tal*, over ; *oon*, the river.

<sup>(39)</sup> MS. Sir Richard Cox.



executed ; and farther that he had brought a large prey of corn and cattle, sufficient to subsist him and his company for some months ; which news not a little rejoiced the earl, who returned with his guests to the castle, where they found sufficient plenty of everything they wanted. The ruins of this castle show it to have been a very large and stately building.

The other castles are Kilmacow, about a mile W. of Tallow. Kilmacow. It was built by John Fitz-Gerald, descended from the house of Maccollop. This castle, with one plowland adjoining to it, being demised to Richard Joke, the 1st of July, 1586, was by him assigned to Richard Chrishal, Jan. 30, 1593, and by him to Sir Richard Boyle, Jan. 7, 1604. Near it is the dwelling-house and offices of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Squire. This castle has very lately fallen down.<sup>(40)</sup>

A mile west of Mogeely is Connough castle, which Connough. belonged to Thomas Fitz-Gerald Roe. It was demised to Sir Richard Boyle by Sir James Fullerton, anno 1603. Near it is a stone bridge over the river Bride. This castle is a high square tower, built on a steep rock, and commands an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. More west is the small parish church of Knockmourne in repair, the only remains of an ancient corporation, which was entirely burnt down by the White Knight, with many other churches and villages, in Desmond's rebellion. A mile west of this last is Aghern, where was formerly another castle of the Fitz-Geralds on this river. It is now a good house, with orchards, gardens, and other plantations, of Mr. Giffard, pleasantly seated on the Bride. Near it is the parish church in repair.

In this small barony are some good improvements, particularly at Curryglass, a neat pleasant village, prettily planted and well watered, in which, besides other gentlemen's houses, is an elegant seat, formerly possessed by William Maynard, esq., then collector of Cork, but, of late, gone much to decay, being in the hands of the Crown. On this land is a white clay, with which the above-named gentleman covered the walls of a wood, that, for its smoothness and whiteness, was much admired. At this place is a large well-grown cedar (not many years ago) raised from seed brought from the West Indies, from which tree many others have been propagated by layers. At Curryglass is a holly tree, perhaps the largest of the species in Ireland. Here are also witch-elm that bear seed.

At Ballynoe, two miles south of Knockmourne, near the decayed church, are some large ruins said to have been a religious house, but of what order I cannot find, either from tradition or record ; and near it is a good chalybeate spa.

There are several plantations of cider fruit in this barony, and in the neighbourhood towards the banks of the Bride and Blackwater.

Mr. Philips, in his poem on that liquor, thus beautifully characterizes several kinds of this fruit :—

(40) At this place, the first Earl of Cork had very large ironworks. I find, by the accounts of iron in the castle of Lismore, there were made here, for his lordship, in seven years, 21,000 tons of bar iron, which at £18 the ton, as it was then sold, was worth £378,000 sterl. Most of the mine was dug at Ballyregan. The bar iron, I find, did not stand his lordship in more than £3 a ton, wood being then very plenty.

The Pippin burnish'd o'er with gold, the Moile  
 Of sweetest honey'd taste, the fair Pearmain,  
 Temper'd, like comliest nymph, with red and white;  
 Nor does the Elliot least deserve thy care,  
 Nor John'Apple, whose wither'd rind, intrench'd  
 With many a furrow, aptly represents  
 Decrepid age; why should we sink the Thrift,  
 Codling, or Pomeroy, or of pimpled coat  
 The Russet, or the Cat's-head, weighty orb  
 Enormous in its growth.

The Burlington crab, or Earl of Cork's pippin, and a harsh austere apple called the *Kekagee*, with a mixture of golden pippins, are most esteemed in this county for making the best and strongest cider.<sup>(41)</sup>

(41) Langly, in his *Pomona*, fol., London, p. 149, says—"To make this account of our ciders as complete as I can, I must, in the last place, mention to you another sort, which hath not been heard of among us more than six or seven years. The name of it is *Cockagee* or *Cackagee* (for the word, as far as I can learn, is Irish, in which I, as well as you, am no critic). The fruit is originally from Ireland, and the cider is much valued in that country. About sixteen or eighteen years hence (if I am rightly informed) it was first brought over, and promoted about Minehead, in Somersetshire. Some gentlemen of that country have got enough of it to make five, six, or eight hogsheads a year of the cider, and such as have to spare from their own tables, I am told, sell it from £4 to £8 a hogshead."

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER I.

*(Continued from page 72.)*

ERRATA.—Book II., Chapter I. Town of Youghal. Page 69 (13th line)—For “Kilcredan chalice” read *Ightermurragh* chalice. Page 71 (6th line)—For “Arg. three *fleur de lys* az. betw. six crosses crosslets,” read *Arg. three fleur de lys betw. six crosses crosslets az.*



MOST valuable chapter upon the history of the Castle of Inchiquin will be found in Vol. ii. of “The Old Countess of Desmond,”<sup>(1)</sup> by Richard Sainthill, where there is a lithograph of the castle from a drawing by Augustine R. O’Leary. The late Rev. Samuel Hayman, the historian of Youghal, has extracted three documents from the rolls relating to Inchiquin, during the reigns of Edward I., II. and III. The first shows the transfer of Inchiquin from the Fitz-Geralds to the De-Clares. The second cites its existence in 1322, as “a round tower built of stone.” The third states its continued existence; and in 1589 we have the testimony of Sir Walter Raleigh that it was the home of the “Old Countess of Desmond.” Mr. Windele gives the derivation of its name, “Inch-a-caoin, the ‘pleasant or agreeable Inch,’ *i.e.*, low-lying meadow land beside a river. He says it is an extremely massive structure, circular in form, about thirty feet in height, with walls of great thickness, measuring eleven feet two inches, and standing upon the left bank of a tidal stream.

*Inchiquin.* An inquisition taken at Youghal, 1288, shows that a large body of strangers had settled down there and in the neighbourhood. All the lands were parcelled out to men bearing Norman, English, Welsh, and even Danish names—one of the latter race was among the free tenants of Inchiquin, and held half a fee by service of 20s. and suits.

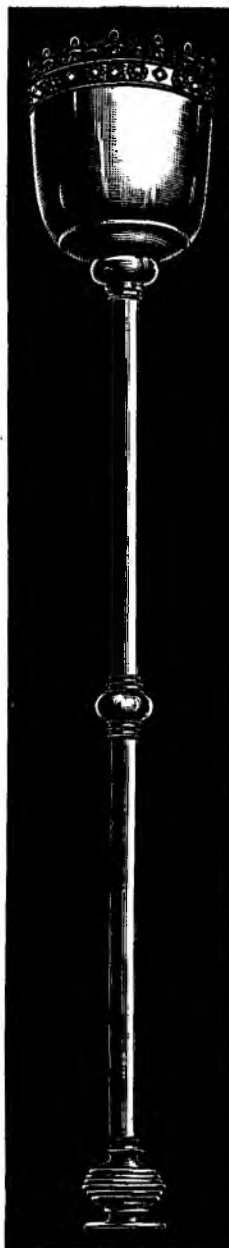
*Castlemartyr*, anciently “Martre.” In the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland*, No. 81, vol. ix., 4th series, I have figured and described the silver mace of the Corporation of Castlemartyr, which was incorporated by a charter of King Charles II., dated July 28th, 1675, granted to Roger Earl of Orrery. The corporation was styled “The Portreeve, Bailiffs, and Burgesses,” and consisted of a portreeve, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, who had power to

<sup>(1)</sup> Dublin: privately printed, 1863.

admit freemen, and to send two members to the Irish Parliament. The corporation had also power to elect a sergeant-at-mace, whose badge of office—the silver mace of the borough—is preserved in the family plate of Mrs. Wrixon-Leycester, of Ennismore, Cork, by whose courtesy I have been permitted to illustrate it. It is twenty and a-half inches in extreme length; the head is circular and cup-shaped, terminating in an open-work border of alternate *fleur-de-lys* and trefoils, which spring from a raised fillet of grained work that is relieved by a lozenge and rose ornament; on the top of the head are engraved the royal arms in a square shield, resting upon a regally-crowned garter, and outside, all upon another garter, in its upper portion, “The Corporation of Castlemartyr,” and below, *Dieu et mon Droit*. In the open space, between the two garters, are engraved the crowned letters, I. R. for King James II.

The stem of the mace is undecorated, but is relieved by three ball-shaped knops, one beneath the head, another in the centre, and a third at the base, terminating in a seal of an inch and a quarter in diameter, engraved with the arms of the borough, which represent a castellated building of two square towers, with pyramidal tops, from the longest of which a flag is flying. It is a source of much regret that the mace is destitute of either hall, town, or maker's mark. I have little doubt but the mace was made in either Cork or Youghal. I have met with some rare examples of presumably Cork-made plate of this date, without any mark or stamp whatever. But I am inclined to think that the want of stamp or maker's mark is more a proof that the mace owes its origin to a Youghal and not to a Cork workshop, as we have ample evidence that, prior to the reign of James II., all important pieces of Cork-made plate were fully stamped with the town and makers' marks.<sup>(2)</sup>

*Kilcredan Church.* The chalice and paten at present used in this church are of Youghal work. The paten is eight and a-half inches in diameter, and has engraved upon it—“The gift of E. G. to ye Church of Kilcredan, 1717-8.” This E. G. was Edward Gillett, the goldsmith of Youghal, whose maker's stamp is also upon the



SILVER MACE  
OF THE CORPORATION  
OF CASTLEMARTYR.

(2) “Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.” London: May 5th, 1887.

paten. The chalice is without inscription, but has the arms of Tynte, impaling Percy Smyth, of Ballinatrax.

*Ballycrenane Castle.* I am indebted to Mr. Dyer, of Ballycrenane, for an ivory carving of the time of Elizabeth, which was found in the old castle of Ballycrenane by his father in 1826. It is of fine work, well preserved, and represents a kneeling male figure, two inches high, in the dress of the period, and holding in both hands a plate of fruit.

*Ballymaloe.* In connection with one of the older ownerships of Ballymaloe castle, I am enabled to reproduce the very rare book-plate in the Jacobean style, of Edward Corker, esq.<sup>(3)</sup> The arms are on an oval shield untinged, set in a scalework within a foliated mantling. There are also two cornucopiæ, one at either side, and below a grotesque human head, the whole resting upon an ornamental bracket. Over all is an esquire's helmet uncrested. The survival of this *ex libris* proves that this country gentleman, of Queen Anne's reign, was the owner of a lib-



EDWARD CORKER'S BOOK-PLATE.

rary and was a lover of books. One or two of these book-plates are in the possession of Mr. Corker's descendants who reside in our city. Another, from which the illustration is taken, is pasted upon the back of the title of a prayer-book in my family, and a portrait of the Colonel Corker mentioned by Smith is still preserved in the Corker family.

*Cloyne.* To Smith's statement that the pipe roll of 1364 was lost, Dr. Caulfield has a foot note:—

"This is fortunately not the case. Bishop Wilson procured me the loan of the "original roll, which I published *in extenso* in Cork, 1859. I had one copy printed on "vellum, which I presented to the Bodleian Library, in May, 1865. This roll is now "(1877) in the Public Record Office, Dublin."

It was John Swafham, bishop of Cloyne from 1363 to 1376, (when he was transferred to Bangor), foreseeing that the records of the see were likely to perish, had what evidences were then in his possession copied into a parchment roll, called "Pipa Colmanni," which, with the exception of a few lines at the beginning and end, is in excellent preservation. It is 17 feet 8 inches long by  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches broad, and is written on both sides.

(3) This Edward Corker died xvii. July, 1721. *Vide* p. 93, where the epitaph upon the Corker tomb in Cloyne cathedral is given.

This roll was published in full, divested of contractions by Dr. Caulfield, Cork, 1859. It treats of the entire diocese of Cloyne, even to its extreme borders :—

“It shows, in a remarkable way, the great feudal power once possessed by the “Bishop of Cloyne, under what conditions their tenants were bound, particularly the “‘*puri Hibernici.*’ Not only the native Irish, but the Earl of Ormond paid the bishop, “with all customary humility, the homage due for his barony of Inchiquin. The case “of the fishermen of Ballycotton is remarkable. They were all his subjects, and, “according to the fulness of their nets, were bound to contribute to the requirements “of his table.”

Dr. Caulfield has the following note<sup>(4)</sup> :—

“In 1851, Mr. Egan, a jeweller in Patrick Street, Cork, showed me a chalice, which “he bought as old silver. It had the following inscription :—‘*MAVRICIVS GOSTVN. “SACERDOS. HANC. CALICEM. D. D. ALTARI CAPELLÆ BEATÆ MARIE. CLOIN 1607.*’”

In the inventory of the communion-plate in Cloyne, given by Dr. Caulfield, there is one remarkable chalice inscribed beneath the rim :—

“Jo Moore de Bandon fe.”

This is the only example of signed silver that we have met with from Bandon ; but it is sufficient to prove that there was a manufactory of silver plate in the town, although we have no record of any goldsmith's guild, or of any town mark having been adopted there.

On last Whit' Monday, when revisiting Cloyne, I saw upon the entrance to the northern aisle of the cathedral door, carved in relief on the stone portals, the pre-Christian emblems of Creation. Upon the left side, cut on the chamfered stone, a tau cross having a human head in the place where the upper limb of the Christian cross would be, and on the opposite side the crux ansata, or tau cross, with a grooved vesica-shaped loop above it—the symbol of life so well known in ancient Egyptian sculpture. The occurrence of Pagan emblems upon ancient buildings in Ireland, that have been devoted to the worship of Almighty God, is not uncommon, and their existence here appears to have hitherto escaped attention.

Dr. Caulfield notices :—

“In the north-east corner of the south transept(s) of Cloyne Cathedral is a small “altar tomb, with the following inscription on a flag in the wall over it :—

“Here lyeth the body of Captaine Richard Bent, late of Carrigacotta, who departed “this life on Saturday, the tenth day of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord 1680. Here “lyeth also the body of his well beloved wife, Mistresse Mary Bent, who departed this “life on Sunday, the seventeenth day of February, in the yeare of our Lord 1678.”

In the succession of the Bishops of Cloyne, Dr. Caulfield says :—

“I found the following injunction from King Henry VIII., directed to the Archbishop “of Cashel, amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum :—

<sup>(4)</sup> The reader is referred to *Annals of the Cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne*, by Dr. Caulfield, Cork, 1882, for a learned and exhaustive treatise upon this subject.

<sup>(5)</sup> “In the old Chapter Book this is called ‘The Poer Aisle.’ This family owned the land from Poer or Poore head, called after them. Poore is Power.”—R.C.

"Forasmuch as upon the vacation of the Bishopric of Clon and Corke, we have appointed thereunto our well beloved Master Edmond, the son of James Fitz William, Dean of Clon, our commandment is: that he be elected by the Chapters of Clon and Corke, in due forme, and having done fealthy unto us for the same, which our deputy shall receive, you shall consecrate and invest him in the said Bishopric, according as shall be prescribed unto you by the Deputy, without failing, as you will answer unto us for the contrary at your peril. 21 May, 1536."

"As his name does not occur in the list of the Bishops of Cork and Cloyne, it is very probable he was never consecrated, nor do I find his name among the Deans."—  
R. C.

The following notes on Cloyne occur in Croker's MS. :—

"In 1800 Cloyne was calculated to contain 308 houses (inhabited), and rather more than 1,600 souls. In 1813 the number of inhabitants was stated to be about 2,000."

"In 'A Discourse concerning the Rebellion in Ireland,' by M. S., London, printed for Richard Lowndes, 1642, the following passage occurs :—

"Amongst others the loss of the Rev. Bishop of Cloyne<sup>(6)</sup> was lamentable, whose whole family, mother, wife, children, servants, with many other passengers were cast away, besides all his household goods to a great value," p. 10.

"Bishop Bennett in his MS. says :—

"The episcopal house is at the east end of the village—a large irregular building, having been altered and improved by different bishops, but altogether a comfortable and handsome residence. The side next the village has a very close screen of trees and shrubs, and three other sides look to a large garden and a farm of four hundred acres. This farm constitutes what is called the mensal lands, is generally close to the Palace, and was intended for the corn and cattle consumed at the bishop's table. The garden is large—four acres—consisting of four quarters full of fruit, particularly strawberries and raspberries, which Bishop Berkeley had a predilection for; and

(6) This was George Synge, Bishop, 1638-1653.

DOORWAY NORTHERN



TAU CROSS,  
With Male human head.

These are most interesting, and hitherto unrecorded examples of these Pagan symbols upon this Christian edifice.

"separated as well as surrounded by shrubberies, which contain some pretty winding walks, and one large one—of nearly a quarter of a mile long—adorned for great parts of its length by a hedge of myrtles, six feet high, planted by Berkeley's own hand, and which had each of them a large ball of tar put to their roots. At the end of the garden is what we call the rock shrubbery—a walk leading under young trees, among sequestered crags of limestone, which hang many feet above our heads, and ending at the mouth of a cave of unknown length and depth, branching to a great distance under the earth, and sanctified by a thousand wild traditions, and which, I have no

## ENTRANCE CLOYNE CATHEDRAL.



TAU CROSS  
"CRUX ANSATA"

Photographed by RICHARD BAKER, Esq., on White Monday, 1891, when we visited Cloyne.

"leads to the cathedral."

"*Round Tower.*—The stones of which the tower is composed have been mostly brought from the seashore and were prepared with much care, though about halfway up the building there is an evident difference in the stones themselves, as well as in the mode of placing them. The steps to the door, like the embattlements, are modern. The thickness of the wall is forty-three inches. The first story has projecting stones for the joists of a floor to rest upon."—T. C. C.

(7) This house, enshrined with so many memories of great and learned prelates, was completely destroyed by fire, Christmas, 1887.

"doubt, sheltered the first wild inhabitants of the town itself—*cluain* being the Irish name for a cave or place of retirement. I have enclosed this place, which is a favourite spot of mine, with a low wall; enlarged its limits and planted it with shrubs, which grow in the southern part of Ireland (where frost is unknown) to a luxuriance of which the tall myrtles may give some idea. Here I always spend some part of every day. On a Sunday, too, the gates are always thrown open that my Catholic neighbours may indulge themselves in a walk to the cave. Of Berkeley little is remembered, though his benevolence, I have no doubt, was widely diffused. He made no improvement to the house,<sup>(7)</sup> yet the part he inhabited wanted it much, for it is now thought only good enough for the upper servants. My study is the room where he kept his apparatus for tar water. There is no chapel in the house, but a private door from the garden



*Castlemary.* Concerning the "altar" in the orchard of Mr. Longfield's demesne, at Castlemary, Smith fell into the prevailing error of the times when he wrote, as he supposed it was one of those upon which the religious ceremonials of the Druids were performed. More modern research has proved that this, like many similar structures in Ireland and elsewhere, was a place of sepulture—that the great "altar stone, fifteen feet long by eight inches in breadth," was only a covering stone, which had at one time rested upon smaller but equally rude supports, and that in the cist or chamber thus formed were placed the cinerary urn and the ashes of



"ALTAR" AT CASTLEMARY.

some chieftain of Pagan or early Christian times. Possibly this particular monument, from its proximity to the ocean, may have covered all that was mortal of one of the sea-rovers slain in an armed descent upon our shores ; or the mound that once covered it<sup>(8)</sup> may have been reared

(8) "A lofty moat denotes the place  
Where sleeps in slumber cold  
The mighty of a mighty race—  
The giant kings of old.  
The plates of gold are on his breast,  
And gold doth bind him round;  
A king he taketh kingly rest  
Beneath that royal mound."

in more peaceful times, to mark the resting-place of some prince or chieftain who ruled over the valley where the ivied tower and picturesque cathedral of Cloyne now cast their shadows in the summer sun, and rear their weather-worn and lichen-covered heads as landmarks to guide the traveller.

If any evidence other than historical were needed to show how important Cloyne was, in very remote times, the number of gold ornaments that have been found from time to time in its vicinity would prove its wealth and the luxuriance of its people. In my own collection is a gold fibula, and a gold armet, both found near Cloyne, and two circular decorated plates of gold which had been worn as ornaments on the dress, and were ploughed up in the same locality. In *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii., London, 1854, Thomas Crofton Croker, esq., describes various discoveries of gold plates found in the South of Ireland, and among the rest the following at Cloyne :—

"In 1805 a quarryman, in consequence of his crowbar having fallen through a fissure in the rock, widened the aperture, and descended into the cavern below in search of it. Here he found a human skeleton covered with small and exceedingly thin plates of gold, stamped or embossed, and connected by bits of wire. One of these gold plates is in the possession of Mr. Lecky, of Cork (1. month 25, 1854). (9) The remainder, with one or two exceptions, was sold and melted, in Cork and Youghal—several lots by Teulon, a silversmith, in Patrick Street, as much as he himself described to me as having filled a coal-scuttle, and for one of which he paid as much as eighty pounds."—T. C. C.

The first account of this remarkable discovery appeared in the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* of 24th September, 1806, and, strange to say, was extracted from a French newspaper, the *Moniteur*, of the 25th August.

*Rostillian*, now Rostellan.<sup>(10)</sup> Croker has the following note :—

"On this is a statue of Admiral Hawke, the position of which rather surprises me, as the back of this celebrated warrior was turned upon the very elements on which he had acquired such immortal honour. I was told that the following circumstance gave rise to placing the figure in this position :—Upon the defeat of the French fleet commanded by Couflans, in the year 1759, the city of Cork ordered a statue to be cast of the English Admiral Hawke,<sup>(11)</sup> but, on its completion, some objection was made to the expense by the citizens, upon which the noble Inchiquin said that he would pay for

(9) I am glad to know from Mr. Lecky, who now resides in London, that this fragment is still in his possession.

(10) "At length I got intelligence that Colonel Henry O'Brien (brother to the Lord Inchiquin), and Lieut.-Colonel Courtney, with several other officers, were come by boat to Rostellan to make merry, and that, the tide falling, their boats were aground, and so would continue till high water. On the certainty of this I lost no time, but sent immediately a party to seize the boats, lying more than a musket shot from the castle, following as fast as I could with the army, which being come up I presently fell to work, planted my guns on the batteries made by my Lord Inchiquin, not yet destroyed, and in the morning the place yielded on discretion.—*Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs* : London, 1684."

(11) "11th Jan. 1760. That Admiral Hawke be presented with his freedom in a gold box, for his great services in defeating the French fleet, commanded by Mons. Couflans, whereby the city was saved from an attack of a large body of French forces.—*Council Book of the Corporation of Cork*. Billing, Guilford."

"it, which he did; and, as a rebuke, placed the Admiral's figure on a pedestal with his back turned towards the ungrateful city. Mr. O'Brien, the present inhabitant of the place, and who on the death of the Marquis of Thomond succeeds to the earldom of Inchiquin, told me a most singular anecdote relating to this same statute, and which, in a less enlightened age than the present, might have been considered as ominous—that the Admiral's right arm, which grasped a sword, fell off on the very day that the French landed on the coast of Ireland, at Bantry Bay." (*Quære* landed?).

In reference to the clay of this district, we are indebted to Osborn R. Bergin, esq., of Westcourt, Cork, for the following information:—About forty years ago some of the Rostellan clay was sent to Staffordshire to be manufactured there into pottery. One of the plates so made is in Mr. Bergin's possession, and this he kindly exhibited at the meeting of the Society on March 30th. It is of ordinary dinner-plate size; it has a border of roses and shamrocks, divided above by the O'Brien crest, and below by the harp. In the centre is a view of "Rostellan Castle, Cork Harbour," looking towards Crosshaven, with a steamer at Aghada pier, and the shipping in the distance. The arms of the Marquis of Thomond are upon the back of the plate. The material is a white body, and the decoration is of a pleasing olive shade. From enquiries made since the publication of our last number, we learn, on good authority, that the clay used in the glaze of the Youghal delf was brought from Rostellan.

*Corkbeg.* Of this Croker says there is a plan in the State Paper Office of the fort of Corkbeg temp. Eliz. in the Vol. of Plans.

*Middletown.* Both Croker and Caulfield are destitute of notes concerning this thriving town. There is in St. John's Church a chalice of silver gilt, and two patens-on-foot of the same, with the inscription—"Given for the use of St. John's Church, Middleton, 1694." They are most beautiful examples of seventeenth century Cork silver, having been made by Robert Goble, who was master of the guild of goldsmiths in Cork, 1695-6. The ornaments upon these, which are in chased and *repoussé* work, are the symbolic Roses and Lilies—not in this case the emblems of England and France, but of the Divine Redeemer, who is "the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley."

The school at Middleton, to which Smith refers, still continues to flourish. The following account of more than one hundred years ago, for a young gentleman's education, for one term at this school, will illustrate the text:—

*"Middleton School.*

"Master George Smith.—4½ months ended 28th Octr., 1784.

" Board and tuition .. .. .	£8	10	7½
" Writing and exercise paper .. .. .	0	14	2
" Stationery .. .. .	0	5	11½
" Allowance, at 4d. per week .. .. .	0	5	0
" Glazier .. .. .	0	1	1
" Dancing master .. .. .	0	0	0
" Musick master .. .. .	0	0	0
" Cash .. .. .	0	2	2

" Postage .. .. .	£0 0 4
" French master .. .. .	0 0 0
" Fencing master .. .. .	0 0 0
" Taylor and hairdresser .. .. .	0 4 4
" 3 pair shoes, at 4/10½ .. .. .	0 14 7½
" Coals .. .. .	0 0 0
" Books (a journal) .. .. .	0 5 10
	<hr/>
	£11 4 1½

" N.B.—He did not go home till the 30th of Octr.

" (Signed) JAMES REID."

Under *Mogeely*, Dr. Caulfield has the following, endorsed "Bp. of Cork, 1588":—

*" Orders to be observed and kept by the tenants of Mogeely.*

" Forasmuch as the dwelling abroad in woods, bogs, glinns, or other like remote  
 " places, giveth occasion of receaving and relieving of rebels and malefactors, and their  
 " stealthes, be the persons that so dwell never so honest, as also of oppression of  
 " soldiers in their marches, especially when they go scattered or in small companies  
 " without commanders, and the like of sheriffs' officers, when beeves, garrons or victuals  
 " are by them to be gathered or taken for Her Majestie's service, or sesses laid upon the  
 " country, and that such persons so dwelling must of necessity be subject to these oppres-  
 " sions, or also to robberies and stealthes, for that they (by reason of their weakness)  
 " cannot resist, but, to the contrary, are forced (for safeguard of their lives) many times  
 " not only to conceal such facts, but also to join with the malefactors, all which is only  
 " to be prevented by dwelling in towns: Wherefore no tenants belonging to the lands  
 " of Mogeely shall henceforth dwell abroad, but all shall presently resort and dwell  
 " within the town, and depart from those lands. And for that it is an ordinary custom  
 " (especially among the richer sort) to prevent sheriffs and other officers, when by the  
 " governors warrants are given to take up beeves and other provisions for the relieving  
 " of Her Majesty's force, to hide and put their cattle, corn, and other provisions and  
 " victuals into woods, bogs, and such like remote and strong places, as also to remove  
 " and send their cows to such as have been taken from, or made delivery of what is  
 " rated upon the poorer sort. To prevent the one and the other, and that the rebel  
 " shall have no relief from the subject, no tenant of Mogeely shall henceforth keep any  
 " manner of victuals abroad, hidden in woods or bogs, or put any victuals in any other  
 " place to be kept, but shall bring all within the castle walls or towne, and shall also  
 " set their reeks of corn in such places, near unto the castle, as may be commanded  
 " (commended?) by the same, and to the end the burden or charge of such beeves and  
 " other provisions as shall be taken by the officers for Her Majestie's service, or relief  
 " of the soldiers, may be indifferently charged upon every subject and tenant according  
 " to his ability and proportion of the goods and cattle he hath. Every tenant shall from  
 " time to time give a just note (which shall be kept in the rental book) of his cows,  
 " sheep, and garrons, neither shall he alter, buy nor sell any without registering the  
 " same, nor receive any cattle to keep or put any abroad to others without leave. And  
 " for that idleness is the mother of all mischief, and engendereth a thousand evils, no  
 " tenant shall keep any idle person in his house, nor any idle person shall be suffered  
 " to dwell within the town, but all shall employ themselves either with husbandry or  
 " occupations, and shall give account how they live, and if any strangers do come to  
 " tarry of the tenants, be it either in the night or day before they receive or lodge them,

“they shall bring them to the constable of the castle, neither shall any tenant depart the town without leave or passport. And for that it had been a custom to meet or parly with rebels or malefactors in woods and secret places, no tenant shall willingly meet, nor parly with any rebel or malefactor, or conceal them being in such places, but all shall give present notice hereof, as also of any treacheries or ambuscades that by any means may come to their knowledge, and of any other matter that may tend to the furtherance or hindrance of her Majestie’s service. And although in all policy it were fit to suffer no arms in the town, but all to be brought into the castle, yet for the better defence of the inhabitants (upon any sudden occasion) and safe keeping of their herd abroad, every tenant shall forthwith for himself and his servants provide and have such arms as they or he can use, to the end that, when occasions be offered, all may be in a readiness to defend their own goods and aid their neighbours; but, notwithstanding any sudden cries that may happen abroad, either by day or night, no man shall depart the town, or follow the cry disorderly without leave, but upon the sound of the drum all shall be in a readiness, and with their armes shall repair to the castle’s gate, there to receive and to follow what directions shall be given them.”

In Thomas Dineley’s “Account of Youghal,” printed in *Hayman’s Manual* (p. 40), John Pyen’s<sup>(12)</sup> epitaph is given with this comment:—

“The Piens were of the house of Mogealy, formerly the estate of Sir Walter Rawleigh, who, after having granted them an estate thereof for four score years and upwards, at the same time proffered the fee-simple for a goshawk, which Pien, the ancestor, refused Sir Walter, and the lease being now expired, is now in the hands of the Earl of Cork, and let for the best part of £100 per annum by his agent.”

In the town of Youghal and manor of Inchiquin, we have the following names of free tenants, holding land by different services:—

Philip de Capella, from whom Caple Island was probably called.	Walter Clement.
Sinon de Cantelowe.	David de Curcy.
Henry de Dawenoyes.	Maurici Ercedekne (afterwards Archdeacon).
Congene the Welshman.	John le Poher, who held two carucates in Balimaketh by yielding one sparrowhawk yearly, &c.
Rys Maddock.	Robert de Marcys, and
Raymond de Kenfeg.	Gilbert the Welshman.
Jordan de Excetre.	
Reginald de Dene.	

“The ferry in Youghal was then worth 40s. yearly, and the mill of Inchiquin about 6s. 7d. In a subsequent inquisition taken in 1321, at Inchiquin, the entire jury were “men of Anglo-Norman blood.”—R. C.

*Ballycotton.* In Doctor Meredith’s *Hanmer’s Chronicle of Ireland*, we have an early clue to the origin of the name Ballycotton. Speaking of St. Keran, one of the four bishops that lived in Ireland before St. Patrick, and who was called “Sanctorum Hiberniæ primo genitus” :—

“He refreshed St. Patrick and ten Irish kings for the space of three days. He confirmed Rhodanus in the faith, visited the virgin *Cota* (with her priest Geranus), “whose cell was a rock of the seas, not far from the city of Cluan, in Munster.”—(*Hanmer’s Chron.*, p. 73).

“Cluan was Cloyne, and the rock most probably Ballycotton island.—R. C.”

(12) Now Pyne.

## ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL NOTES.

BY W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)



T must be a source of gratification to all interested in the county of Cork to find the Society have taken in hand a new edition of Smith's *History*, and that the editorship of the same is in such able hands as those of the vice-president, Mr. Robert Day. I trust that the deep interest which I take in any matter relating to the county may be deemed sufficient justification for my making one or two notes by way of supplement on this work as it proceeds.

The late Dr. Caulfield made additions and annotations to a copy of Smith's *History* which I have now before me, and which has the following note of the late Doctor:—

"I have added a few MS. notes on the margin of this copy of Smith which I compiled from time to time from original sources. I have also inserted some abstracts of records relating to Cork.

"RICHARD CAULFIELD, LL.D., F.S.A.

"Royal Cork Institution,  
"June, 1878.

In reference to the part already printed (page 27, line 1) of the new edition, I find a note calling attention to the mistake of Smith as to *Bellvelly*; and (page 37) as to the taxation of the See of Cork, he cites from a *compotus* taken by "Johan de Stamford escasta Hibernia," about 1276, which he found in the British Museum. Ascough 4787. Another note (p. 39) on Vicars-Choral. Again (page 43, line 35), on St. Catherine, I find the following note:—

"This church erected where North Abbey Square now stands (1868). This site has been erroneously supposed to be that of St. Francis' Abbey, which stood on the ground now occupied by Wise's distillery."—R. C.

Again, p. 45, line 10, on "Clontead," he notes:—

"On the left pillar of the gate of Clontead churchyard is the following inscription:—

Rev<sup>us</sup> Renoldus  
Hurly hoc  
præsidium  
Mortuorum  
feri fecit  
Anno Domini  
1783.

(R. C.—13 Mar., 1858).

Again on p. 54, line 16, "Titeskin," there is the following note :—

"Sunday, Aug. 18th, 1878, visited the ancient church of Titeskin, about two miles from Aghada, and saw the pattern at the adjacent holy well. There were between 200 and 300 people there—all the blind, lame, and crippled men and women in the county, beggars innumerable, generally handsome young women with children in their arms. The people were drinking the waters out of the well, which was handed to them in tumblers by a woman who stood within the enclosures. Over the well was a tree, on which they were placing small bits of rags—there were hundreds of bits. Near the well was a stone, like a tombstone, around which were a number of blind men praying, and boys who used to kiss a rude figure cut on the stone in relief. Beneath this figure was an inscription stating how many and what kind of prayers were to be said. Round about the well, on the rising ground, were great numbers of people praying with beads and walking round it, who used to stop at intervals, kneel and again pray. Outside the well where the surplus water flowed off, women were washing children in the water, others bathed their legs, arms, eyes, hands, &c. Some children, nearly naked, were almost immersed in the water. A plaster figure of the Virgin Mary, to whom the well was dedicated, was fixed to the tree by a string. Nothing was sold but cakes, of which there were three or four large stands, in great variety, with a covering."

Page 78, line 6, not "William Welsh," but "William Walshe." The entry stands thus amongst the fiants of Henry VIII. :—

"Grant to William Walshe, of Yoghull, esq., in consideration of £34 10s. English to be paid, of the site of the monastery of friars preachers observants, by Yoghull, county Cork, with appurtenances. To hold for ever by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee and a rent of 22d. English.—8 June, xxxv. [1543]."

Amongst the fiants of Edward VI. appears a

"Lease to William Walshe, of Yoghill, esq., of the site of the house of friars preachers observant, by Yoghill, county Cork, with appurtenances. To hold for twenty-one years at a rent of 59s. 6d.—25 Nov., iv. [1550]."

I presume the same site is referred to, but, if the grant of Henry VIII.'s time was good as a grant in fee, how could the grantee be a lessee of the same lands in the time of Edward VI.? I fail to see, unless the grant was invalid, or there had been some others dealing with the property in the interim.

Page 78. In *Blackwood's Magazine* some years since the following note on Youghal and the Geraldines appeared :—

"*The Burial-place of a Race.*—As we were trudging along on the high road to Youghal on a winter afternoon we overtook a funeral. The mourners were of the poorest class of peasantry. There were a few women in tattered cloaks, and men with sleeveless jackets and footless stockings. The coffin had a pauper look. We watched the procession for a while, and, to our surprise, saw it stop at the entrance of a stately domain. There was a slight demur, and then the gates opened wide, the dead was carried through, and, as the train straggled through avenues and sloping glades, a wailing cry came back upon the wind. We inquired the meaning of this, and heard that the last of the lordly Geraldines, on selling the lands of his race, had reserved the right of burial in their own ground to all his descendants for ever. This

"right had been religiously exacted, and whenever any one who could claim descent from this line, however poor he might be, died, the body claimed the privilege of this strange tenure, and the lordly owner of the vast estates was compelled perforce to see the funeral train pass beneath his castle window, and hear the *ullaghone* cried over the grave."

Page 79, (note 11), add to—26th Sep. 1234, the King granted to

"Maurice FitzGerald the privilege of a weekly market on Saturday, at his manor of Yohyll; of a yearly fair at the same manor on the vigil and feast of St. Michael and thirteen following days [Sept. 28—Oct. 12]; and of a yearly fair at his manor of Gren, on the vigil and Nat. of St. John the Baptist, and thirteen following days [June 23—July 7]. (18 Henry III)."

I do not find this notice in Caulfield's Youghal.

On page 80. On the Earl of Cork's family, I (the writer) have in my possession a folio MS. containing the following, amongst other, documents:—

The Last Will and Testament of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, executed November 24, 1642.

Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, His True Remembrance. Written by himself in 1632.

Richard Earl of Cork's Decree of Innocency as to the then Rebellion in 1641. This decree, granted in 1663 by his Majesty's Commissioners, appointed under an Act of Parliament. By this decree also he was declared justly entitled to, and restored to, all his claims and family rights contained in his petition, &c., annex thereto and proved on the hearing and tryal thereof.

Richard Earl of Cork, his Grand Settlement septi-partite executed May 10th, 1636, and to the duplicates of which settlement remaining in the hands of the several parties, they had also put and signed their respective hands and seals.

I do not know whether these have ever been printed, but they certainly contain a considerable amount of interesting matter. In the first document there are several references to Youghal, in the county of Cork, thus:—

"If God shall call me out of this world in Munster, then it is my will that my corps be interr'd with my eldest brother, Dr. John Boyle, late bishop of Corke, Cloyne and Ross, and my good mother-in-law the good Lady Fenton, in my vault in my chappel & tomb in Youghal Church."

"I do hereby give, grant, legate, and bequeath unto him [Sir Roger Boyle, Knt.] . . . the late Abbey, Monastery or Religious House, called St. Francis Abbey, near ye North Gate of the City of Corke, with all the Messuages, Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Towns, Villages, Lands, Mills, Fishings, Tyths, & all other rights, members & appurtenances to the said Abbey belonging; and also all these the Towns, Lands, Tyths, and other Hereditaments, call'd or known by the Name or Names of Knocknehenny, the Killeens; & Killnegannagh, als. Channanstown, with their Tyths and Appurtenances, containing by estimation three plowlands and half, being parcell of the possessions of the late dissolved religious House of Gill als. Gill Abbey als. Monasterium de Antro St. FinBarry, prope Corke, now or late in the Tenure of or occupacon of John Gratrickes, Gent., or his assigns; and also all that the Castle or



“Port in the Town and Wall of Bandon bridge, called Lewis his Gate, leading towards  
 “the Barony of Colbry, with Ten Acres of Ground, to be laid out near and contiguous  
 “to the said Castle.” To hold the same unto the said Sir Roger Boyle, Lord Boyle,  
 Baron of Broghill, for life, with remainder in tail male and divers remainders over as  
 declared by settlement of the 14<sup>th</sup> May, 1636, of the Manor of Broghill.

“WHEREAS to prevent Inconveniencys to my noble son-in-law, the late Earl of Barry-  
 “more, and at his Lordship’s and my dear daughter, his lady’s, request, I have disburs’d  
 “and paid in ready money to Sir W<sup>m</sup>. Sarsfield, Knt., now Lord Viscount of Killmallock,  
 “the sum of Twelve Hundred pounds, currant and lawfull money of and in England, for  
 “w<sup>ch</sup> sum of Money the Castle and Lands of Belvelly, in ye county of Corke, rented to  
 “Peter Cœurthorp, Esq<sup>r</sup>., for Sixty pounds English p. ann. or thereabouts, and the  
 “Castle, Town and Lands of Inchinebackie, in the said county of Corke, rented to Captain  
 “Stalse, deceased, for Seventy-five pounds English money or thereabouts p. ann., are  
 “assigned unto me, my heirs and assigns (viz<sup>t</sup>.) by my computation and this my divi-  
 “sion, six hundred pounds thereof upon the mortgage of Ballvelly, and the other six  
 “hundred pounds upon the mortgage of Inchinebackie aforesaid, the whole rents and  
 “profits of w<sup>ch</sup> lands since my payment of the said Twelve Hundred pounds have been  
 “by me freely bestowed upon my said daughter, who, by the hands of my Receiver,  
 “John Walley, Esq., hath been half-yearly paid the same as it hath half-yearly been  
 “brought into my receipt. AND WHEREAS, to prevent the coming of a great and powerful  
 “Man into the Town of Carrick Tohill, and the Burgesses and Burgage Lands, grounds,  
 “and Fields thereabouts, that might be offensive and prove an displeasing Neighbour  
 “to the said late Earl of Barrimore (which was strongly endeavoured), and I having a  
 “purpose to make ye said Town of Carrick Tohill intire for my said late Son-in-law and  
 “my said daughter, and the heirs of their two bodys begotten, have to that end dis-  
 “bursed in ready money other five hundred pounds sterling lawfull English money, and  
 “therewith purchased to me and my heirs for ever an absolute estate in Fee-simple of  
 “ye several Burgages and Burgage lands, tenements, and hereditaments in and near the  
 “Town and Fields of Carrick Tohil aforesaid, and of the Town and lands of Ballylonge, near  
 “the same, from the Newtons and Terries, who were the ancient Founders, Inheritors, and  
 “Freeholders thereof, and moreover, at ye earnest request of the said late Earl of Barry-  
 “more and his lady, my daughter, & for their debt, I have lately and entirely paid unto  
 “Sr Robt. Tynt, Knt., the full sum of one thousand seven hundred thirty-three pounds  
 “current English money, and have likewise supplied the said late Earl of Barrimore  
 “with the sum of seven hundred sixty seven pounds English, for the Re-edifying and  
 “new building of his decayed Mannor House of Castle Lyons, making in both the  
 “intire sume of two thousand five hundred pounds English by me, as afores<sup>d</sup> in Ready  
 “Money disbursed, for w<sup>ch</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> late Earl and Garrett Myagh, his surviving Feoffee,  
 “have conveyed to me and my Heirs a condiconal Estate in fee of the said Castle,  
 “Town, Mannor, Lands, and Mills of Barries Court, and the three Plowlands thereunto  
 “belonging, for payment of the Two thousand five hundred pounds English, w<sup>ch</sup> said  
 “Mannor of Barries Court, with the appurtenances, the said late Earl of Barrimore  
 “and myself have leased to Edward Morley, Oliver Parsons, Henry Parr, at ye Rent  
 “of Two hundred pounds sterl. p. ann. payable unto me, my heirs and assigns until  
 “redemption. Now it is my will and pleasure, and I do hereby devise, will, legate,  
 “and bequeath unto my Third son Francis Boyle the said Mannor of Barries Court,  
 “with all the Castles, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments thereunto belonging,  
 “and the said Castle, Town, and Lands of Bellvelly, and all the moneys for which  
 “they were mortgaged unto me, my heirs or assigns, as also the Burgage or Burgage

CUMANN STAIRÉ 7 ÁRSUIÓCTA  
 CŌRCAIṢE.

"land in Carrick Tohill aforesaid, and the Town and Lands of Ballylonge with  
 "I purchased from ye Newtons & Terries, absolutely in fee simple, as is beforesaid"  
 'to hold the same unto Francis Boyle for life, with remainder to his heirs male, with  
 'divers remainders over as contained in the above ment<sup>d</sup>. settlement concerning the  
 'Manor of Cargaline als. Bover. There are gifts of lands in Ballyvolaghan, Carrick-  
 'lobin, Killnestoole & Ballida, in the Barony of Barrimore & County of Cork—"the  
 "Manor and Land of Carbenny with the appurtenances, in the Barony of Kirrycurricky,  
 "in the County of Corke"—'the Mannor called and known by the Name of Bally-  
 'modan als. Ballybandon als. Clogh McSimon Fleming, situate near Bandon Bridge'—  
 "the Town and Lands of Kill McSimon and Annish Roe, with the Mill, Wears, Parks  
 "& Park called Garren Uragher, &c."

Add to note on page 84 :—

From certain MS. vols. preserved in the Record Tower, Dublin, it seems that in the year 1678-9 the port of Youghal had 33 vessels, carrying a total of 1,778 tons, and manned by 355 men; Cork, 24 vessels, do. of 1,130 tons, and manned by 200 men. Cork also had 9 alerts, 17 vessels, do. of 108 tons, and manned by 34 men. Kinsale had 22 vessels, do. of 757 tons, and manned by 151 men. Of the Youghal vessels, one was 150 tons burden, one 120, one 100, one 90, three 80, six 60, four 50, six 40, one 36, two 35, two 30, four 25, one 12, one canoe 9, one 6, and five 4 guns. Two were built in Cork and three in Youghal; the largest built in Youghal was 100 tons burden, that built in Cork 60 do. Of the entire, seven are called frigates; four, pinks; fourteen, square-stern; six, a ketch; and one, a bush.

Pp. 93-4, note 30. By a deed dated 3rd July, 1727, the widow of Bishop Crow made over the lands called the Small Burgery, and the lands of Bohermore, in trust to Squire and Atkin, to carry out the intentions declared by the will of her husband. The bequeathed estate produced, in 1810, £165 per annum, and the charity was then well managed. A convenient school-house was built in the principal street of Cloyne, and ten Protestant boys were clothed, maintained, and educated.—*Bennet MSS.*

In 1841 this charity seems to have been abused, and the Rev. Wm. Rogers exerted himself to improve matters, and represented with effect the miserable state into which this school had fallen (through neglect of the previous trustees and improper conduct of the master), to the Rev. Geo. E. Cotter, the treasurer of the cathedral. The gross income was then £205 7s. 2d., liable to poor rate and other abatements.

Page 94. We have records of the abbots, priors, and bishops of Cloyne prior to O'Malvain, who died in 1094. Add, therefore, after line 28 :—

821. Cucaech, Abbot.

857. Maelcobha Ua Faelain, Abbot.

884. Reachtaidha died. He is called "the learned bishop of Cloyne."

885. Finnachta, Abbot.

885. Uamanain, son of Cerin, Abbot or Prior, died.

1099. Uamanachan Ua Mictre (or the Wolf) died.

1167. Bishop Ua Flannain died.

Line 30. Between Nehemiah O'Moriertarch, bishop of Cloyne, who died in 1149, and Matthew, who died in 1192, should be inserted

1159. O'Dabery, died 1159.

1167. O'Flanagan, died 1167.

Page 95, line 40, John Pooley, note on :—

“Dr. John Pooley translated from Cloyne to Raphoe, but, by an omission of taking the oaths directed by an Act of Parliament within the limited time, was divested of the honour and temporalities inherent to that bishopric. Queen Anne, by letters-patent, however, subsequently created him Bishop of Raphoe. He never married, and died on Thursday, 16th October, 1712, and on Sunday following was buried on the south side of the steeple of St. Michan's churchyard. Entered in the King of Arms' Office, 31 Dec., 1712, attested by his executors pursuant to a standing order of the House of Lords, dated 12 Aug., 1707.”—*College of Herald's Funeral Cert., Lord's Entries*, vol. 1.—W. A. C.

As to these bishops, see Dr. Caulfield's *Annals of the Cathedral of St. Coleman, Cloyne*. Cork: 1882, 8vo.

Page 95. After “Charles Agar succ. in 1768, and is the present lord bishop of this See,” add—Bishop Agar became archbishop of Cashel in 1779, and archbishop of Dublin in 1801. He was created Baron Somerton in 1795, Viscount Somerton in 1800, and Earl of Normanton in 1806. He died 14th July, 1809, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

George Chinney succ. in 1780, being translated from Killaloe by the king's licence, dated 29th January, and letters-patent of 15th February. He died at Cloyne 13th August same year, and was succeeded by

Richard Woodward, 1781, January 7 (licence), and 3rd Feb. (patent). He died 12th May, 1794, aged 67, and was buried in Cloyne cathedral, where in the north transept there is a monument to his memory.

William Bennet succ., being translated from Cork to Cloyne by licence dated 20th May, 1794, and by patent of 27th June. He died 16th July, 1820, in his 75th year, and was succeeded by

Charles Mongan Warburton, who was translated from Limerick by licence dated 26th August, and patent dated 18th September, 1820. He died at Cloyne 12th August, 1826, in his 72nd year, and was succeeded by

John Brinkley, appointed by letters-patent 28th September, 1826. He died 14th September, 1835, in his 69th year, when the See of Cloyne became united to those of Cork and Ross by the Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 37.

It is somewhat remarkable what eminent men have occupied the See of Cloyne.

Page 96, line 5. On a small stone inserted into the end wall of the old episcopal house at Cloyne is the following inscription in raised characters :—

1578
G
I . E

I find the following papers which might form an Appendix to Chapter II. of Book I.—“The Ecclesiastical State of this County.”

The first is a Complaint of the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, against the Municipal Authority in 1603, and is found in the Harl. MSS. 697, p. 18 b.

The second is a Rent-roll of such Lands as belonged to the Bishop of Cork and Ross in 1679.

The third contains

"The names of the Church Livings in the diocese of Corke, whereof the King is Patron (because the Ancient Patrons of them are Papists), and the present Incumbents, "1673."

"The names of the Impropriations within the diocese of Corke which were forfeited and united to the Vicarages by the King's Letters-patent, with the names of the then Impropriators and the Incumbents."

The fourth is the Rent-roll of the diocese of Cork in 1699.

Fifth—the Record in an action in the time of Edward III., as to the rights of the See of Cork, of rather an interesting character :—

"(Harl. 697, p. 18 b.)

*"To the Right Hon. the Lo. Lieut. of Ireland.*

"Humbly complayning—Showeth to you Lo. William Lo. Bishopp of Cork, Clone & Ross on the behalf of himself the Deane & Chapter of Cork. That whereas your suppliants and their predecessors Bishops, Deanes and Chaplens of Cork tyme beyond the memory of man have in right of the same Bishopruck of Corck an duminities thereof, according the ancient laws of this realme thereof, and other . . . high realms and dominions, had and enjoyed the freedom and liberties of the cloase or sanctuary of St. Barry's whereon the Cathedral Church of the dioces of Corcke is built, and wheron are the Bishop's dwelling house, the manse of the dignitaries of the said Cathedral Church, of the prebendaries, canons, vicars-choral, and other members of the said Church Cathedral, until that the Maior of the citie of Corcke that now is and his sone immediate predecessor Maior of Cork have entered into and intruded upon the cloase and sanctuary of St. Barrie's aforesaid and the liberties thereof, and then and there have raised taxes, losses, and impositions forcibly and by constraint of the dwellers and inhabitants, within the stite of the said Cathedral Church, and without yr. suppliants privileges did ympose cesse of horse and *foote* upon yr. suppliants tenants, and continueth his said extortion and wrongful charge to the derogation of the liberties of the Church, and yr. suppliants great damages, not without great danger also to his Majesties garrison. That it may therefore please yr. Lo'p. streightly to charge and command the Maior of Corck henceforth to cease from all his injuries, vexations, and excesses whereby the said Chorall Church being exempt from the jurisdiction and subjection of the Maior of Cork and enjoyeing but *lack* or loss, freedoms, and immunities, as other his Maty. Churches Cathedral do may not be any more subject to such exaction, but remain as in their pristine state at command of yr. Lo'p. and the Governors of the Province, to be cessed and taxed answerably as tymes, occasions, liabilities of the clergey shall beare, not as tributaries, stipendaries, or in subjection to the Maior of Corcke in that behalf. And yr. poore supplicants the clergee of Corcke shall pray, &c."

"Referred to the L. of Meath and Sir Nicholas Walsh and Sir A. St. Leger, Knights, xvi. May, 1603.—Mounjoye.

"Whatsoever belongeth to the Bishopp, Deane, Prebends, or Vicars-Choral of the Church by their ancient foundation, together w<sup>th</sup> the precinct of the Cathedral Church, ought to be free and excepted from cesse and imposition, and we doe think it fit and agreeable to justice, that accordingly the Maior and Shereffes of Corke be warned from hence forthe to forbear to charge the same.—Thos. Midensis. I confirm this

"order and command that it be observed accordingly. 22 May, 1603.—Nich. Walsh. "Anth. St. Leger, Monjoey."

[On the opposite page is the order to the Maior and to observe the above.]

The bishop above was William Lyon, in whose favour the three Sees of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross were united. He did much for his diocese, re-building the bishop's palace at Cork, in doing which he expended £1,000. In a return to a regal visitation in the Prerogative Office, held about 1615, it is said—

"That the bishoprick of Cloyne was granted by his predecessor in fee-farm, at five marks rent; that Cork and Ross, when he came into possession of these sees, were worth but £70 per annum, but that he had improved them all to £200 per annum; that there was no mansion house at Ross when he became possessed of that bishoprick, and only a spot of ground to build one on; that he built a house which cost him £300, which in a little more than three years after was burnt down by the rebel O'Donovan; . . . that he never was in possession of the house belonging to the bishoprick of Cloyne, which was withheld from him by Sir John FitzEdmund FitzGerald in his life and since his death by his heir."

He died at Cork 4th October, 1616.

*A Rent-roll of such Lands as belong to the Bishop of Corke, April 1st, 1679.*

No.			
1.	The lands of Ballynaspugmore, set to Capt. Folliot, at the yearly rent of	£75	0 0
2.	The lands of Ballynaspugbeg, set to Mr. James French at . . . . .	26	0 0
3.	The lands of Farran McTeige, set to Eliz. French at . . . . .	18	0 0
4.	The lands of Inshigagen and the Bishop's Mill, set to Mr. Edm <sup>d</sup> . French at	40	0 0
5.	The lands of Gortenaspug, set to John Spreade at . . . . .	14	0 0
6.	The lands of Neddyneagh, set to Capt. Bryan Wade at . . . . .	28	0 0
7.	The lands of Neddyneaghmore, set to Mr. Edward Bloxham at . . . . .	10	0 0
8.	The lands of Scull and Crookhaven, &c., set to Sir Rich <sup>d</sup> . Hull at . . . . .	50	0 0
9.	The lands of Castlemegan and Mallevoige, set to Boyle Hull at . . . . .	10	0 0
10.	The lands of Dromkilmoe & Letterlickey, set to Boyle Hull at . . . . .	20	0 0
11.	The lands of Farravaragan and Kinneagh, set to Eman <sup>l</sup> . Moore at . . . . .	15	0 0
12.	The lands of Pole Hardick, set to Rich <sup>d</sup> . Scudamore at . . . . .	13	0 0
13.	The lands of Killmacomoge, set to John Hull at . . . . .	5	0 0
14.	The lands of Killcroghan, set to Rich <sup>d</sup> . Hull at . . . . .	5	0 0
15.	The lands of Killbrogan, Knockbrogan, and Killbeg, set to the Earl of Cork at . . . . .	65	0 0
16.	The long brickhouse on the west end of St. Finbarries churchyard, set to Dr. Arnolds at . . . . .	6	0 0
17.	One house and cottage, set to Eliz. French at . . . . .	10	0 0
18.	One house set to Thomas Hincks, in St. Finbarries at . . . . .	2	0 0
19.	One house in St. Finbarries, set to Tho. Kyrle at . . . . .	1	0 0
20.	Two tenements set to Tho. Smith for three lives (but no lease found) . . . . .	1	10 0
21.	A small plot of ground called Crostenaire, set to Henry Browne at . . . . .	0	5 0
22.	Two tenements in St. Finbarries, set to Eliz. French at . . . . .	0	10 0
23.	One house in St. Finbarries, set to Rich <sup>d</sup> . Newman at . . . . .	2	0 0
24.	The lands of Clonee, set to George Sims in trust for the Widow Burridge at . . . . .	4	0 0
25.	One house and malt-house in St. Finbarries, set to Wm. Carr at . . . . .	0	10 0
26.	A plot of ground where the school is kept, set to Wm. Carr at . . . . .	0	5 0
27.	One tenement in St. Finbarries, set to John Murphy at . . . . .	1	0 0

No.			
28.	A plot of ground set to Thomas Wharton at	.. ..	£2 0 0
29.	A house and garden in St. Finbarries, set to James Ashley at	.. ..	0 10 0
30.	A plot of ground in St. Finbarries, set to Walter Cooke at	.. ..	1 0 0
	The Tythes of the particule of Temple Raghine	.. ..	1 10 0
	The chief Rents of the Bishoprick of Corke	.. ..	5 0 0
31.	The lands of Skart, Aghadoheen, & the Abbey of Gneeves, to John Read, esq.	.. ..	27 0 0

*A Rent-roll of such Lands as belong to the Bishop of Rosse, April 1, 1679.*

1.	The lands of Dromgoon and Downings, &c., set to John Freake, at the yearly rent of	.. ..	£50 0 0
2.	The lands of Cahirmore, &c., set to Thomas Hungerford at	.. ..	24 0 0
3.	The lands of Garrancore, &c., set to Edmond Newze at	.. ..	30 0 0
4.	The lands of Trehane & Moyle O'Regan, set to Tho. Hungerford at	.. ..	25 0 0
5.	The lands of Glawnbrack & Mountain Valley, set to Gideon Delaun at	.. ..	11 0 0
6.	The lands of Carrigranagh & Carri Cadagh, set to Gideon Delaun at	.. ..	11 0 0
7.	The island of Inchydonill, set to Eman <sup>l</sup> . Moore at	.. ..	20 0 0
8.	The lands of Killstillagh, set to Rich <sup>d</sup> . Travers at	.. ..	8 0 0
9.	The lands of Dresseen & Rosenegoth, set to David Dennis at	.. ..	12 0 0
10.	The lands of Aghadown, &c., set to Henry Beecher at	.. ..	50 0 0
11.	The lands of Ardagh, set to Rich <sup>d</sup> . Tonson at	.. ..	10 10 0
12.	The lands of Ardrakyn	.. ..	.. ..
13.	The island called West	.. ..	.. ..
14.	The island called the	.. ..	.. ..
15.	The lands of Killhelline	.. ..	.. ..
16.	The lands of Inisbegclery	.. ..	.. ..
17.	The mills, fairs, and markets of Ross, set to Eman <sup>l</sup> . Moore at	.. ..	13 0 0
18.	Capt. Moore, tenant for his house at the yearly rent of	.. ..	20 0 0
19.	Abell Guilliams, tenant for one house and garden at Rosse at	.. ..	3 0 0
20.	One house and garden in Rosse, set to James Devereux at	.. ..	5 0 0
	Desert Ballyhipcock & other lands held by the Earl of Corke by an old lease, but no counterpart to be found for the Bishop, at the yearly rent of	.. ..	3 6 8
	The lands of Burgeshes, held by Capt. Moore, but the counterpart not to be found, at the yearly rent of	.. ..	40 0 0
	The chief Rents belonging to the Bishop of Rosse	.. ..	7 0 0

*The humble answer and returne of the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, & Ross, to a letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council, bearing date March the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1673.*

*The names of the Church Livings in the Diocese of Corke, whereof the King is Patron (because the Ancient Patrons of them are Papists) and the present Incumbents.*

*In Corke Diocese.*

The entire rectory of Templeusque; the patron, Dominick Sarsfield; the incumbent, Mr. John Bayly.

The entire rectory of Taxaes; the patron, the heir of St. Jeffry Gallwey, knt.; the incumbent, Mr. Theodor Veasy.

The entire rectory of Leighmony; the heir of Patrick Roche, patron; the incumbent, Mr. John Moore.

The entire rectory of Templetrine; the heir of James Carny, patron; Mr. Thomas Goodman, incumbent.

The rectory of Innoshonan; the heir of Patrick Meagh of Kinsale, patron; Mr. John Moore, incumbent.

The entire rectory of Garrivoe and Killowen; the Lord Courcy, patron; Mr. Barnaby Hunnichurch, incumbent.

*The like in Cloyne Diocese.*

The rectory of Inch *als.* Minchie; Mr. Power of Aghadoe, late patron; Mr. Mascal, incumbent.

The entire rectory of Dongurney; Mr. Barry of Dongurney, late patron; Mr. James Bruce, incumbent.

*The King original Patron in Corke Diocese and present Incumbents.*

The deanery of Cork; Mr. Arthur Pomery, incumbent.

The rectory of St. Trinity, Cork; Mr. Benjamin Cross, incumbent.

The entire rectory of Carrigaline; Mr. Arthur Pomery, incumbent.

The rectories of Killmor and Scull; Mr. Henry Parr, incumbent.

*The like in Cloyne Diocese.*

The deanery of Cloyne; Mr. William Fitz-Gerald, incumbent.

The entire rectory of Killeagh; Mr. James Spenser, incumbent.

The vicarage of Killmacdonnogh; Mr. John Rugge, incumbent.

The entire rectory of Itermurragh; Mr. John Rugge, incumbent.

The entire rectory of Aghearne; Mr. James Bruce, incumbent.

The rectory of Ballynoe; Mr. James Bruce, incumbent.

The entire rectory of Cluonpriest; Mr. William Fitz-Gerald incumbent.

The entire rectory of Ardagh; Mr. William Fitz-Gerald, incumbent.

The entire rectory of Moyalloe; Mr. James Cox, incumbent.

The vicarage of Kilcredane; Mr. John Rugge, incumbent.

*The like in Rosse Diocese.*

The deanery of Rosse; King, patron; Mr. John Eveleigh, incumbent.

One rectory of Minas; Mr. Luke Short, incumbent.

One rectory of Creagh; Mr. Henry Parr, incumbent.

*The names of the Impropriations within the Diocese of Corke, which were forfeited and united to the Vicarages by the King's Letters-patents, with the names of the then Impropriators and the present Incumbents.*

The rectory of Kilcully, forfeited, united to the vicarage; Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt., late impropriator; Doctor Bernard Packington, incumbent.

One rectory of Athnowen *als.* the Ovens, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropriator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Richard Clerk, incumbent.

The rectory of Moviddie, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropriator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Doctor Bernard Packington, incumbent.

The rectory of Cannaway, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropriator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Peter Hewett, incumbent.

The rectory of Inchegulagh, forfeited and united by patent to the vicarage; the late impropriator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. George Sing, incumbent.

The rectory of Kilmichael, forfeited and united by patent to the vicarage; the late impropriator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. George Sing, incumbent.

*The like in Cloyne Diocese.*

The rectory of Kilmaghane, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropriator, Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt.; Mr. Isaac Mansfield, incumbent.

The rectory of Aghadoe, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt.; Mr. John Mascall, incumbent.

The rectory of Rostellane, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt., late impropiator; Mr. John Mascall, incumbent.

The rectory of Corkbegg, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt.; John Mascall, incumbent.

The rectory of Templerobbin, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, the Lord Roch; Mr. Nathaniel Escott, incumbent.

The rectory of Casterchory, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Sr. John FitzEdmond, kt.; Mr. Daniel Considen, incumbent.

The rectory of Inchinibackey, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Sr. John Fitz. Edmund, kt.; Mr. James Spencer, incumbent.

The rectory of Ballymarter *als.* Ballyutra, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt.; Mr. Thomas Blackwell, incumbent.

Capellà de Dingandonovane, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt.; Mr. James Spenser, incumbent.

The rectory of Cluonmult, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt.; Mr. James Spenser, incumbent.

The rectory of Clenor, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, the Lord Roch; Mr. John Webb, incumbent.

The rectory of Monanimy, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, the Lord Roch; Mr. John Norcott, impropiator.

The rectory of Carrigdownane, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, the Lord Roch; Mr. Francis Beecher, incumbent.

The rectory of Castletoune, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, the Lord Roch; Mr. John Norcott, incumbent.

The rectory of Bridgtoune, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, the Lord Roch; Mr. John Norcott, incumbent.

The rectory of Ardskeagh, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. David Elliott, incumbent.

The rectory of Kilcorny, forfeited and united to the vicarage by patent; the late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Patrick Thomson, incumbent.

The rectory of Kilshanney, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Patrick Thomson, incumbent.

The rectory of Mourne Abbey, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. James Cox, incumbent.

The rectory of Grenagh, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Isaac Mansfield, incumbent.

The rectory of Garrycloyn, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Thomas Goodman, incumbent.

The rectory of Templegall, *do.*; late impropiator, Sr. John FitzEdmund, kt.; Dr. Bernard Packington, incumbent.

The rectory of Matea, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. George Sing, incumbent.

The rectory of Maccrump, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Richard Browne, incumbent.

The rectory of Clondrohid, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Doctor Francis Sing, incumbent.

The rectory of Aghenagh, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Richard Sing, incumbent.



The rectory of Ballyvourney, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Richard Browne, incumbent.

The rectory of Kilcolman, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Richard Sing, incumbent.

The rectory of Killgrohane begg, *do.*; late impropiator, Mr. Hy. Mourne; Mr. Richard Rothe, incumbent.

The value of the several impropiations, heretofore or now, they are uncertain. They rise or fall according to the quantity of tillage in each parish and the price of corn, so that they cannot justly be known; and likewise, I know not of any livings devolved to his Majesty by lapse, and also, I know not of any incumbents who hold impropiations but what are forfeited and united to the vicarages by the King's letters-patent, as aforesaid. Dated under my hand the last day of April, 1674.

*Rent-roll of the Diocese of Cork, 1699.*

1. Ballenaspugmore, two ploughlands, in lease to Mr. Edward Syng, clerk, for 21 years, from Michelmas, 1692, payeth quarterly, £82 10s. *od.* The tenant is obliged to fence and enclose the lands, and do suit and service at the manor court of St. Finbarrys, and to grind at the mill. A herriot or 2 *li.* During war the rent is to cease, and after the war the tenant may enjoy as long time as was unexpired when the war began.

2. Ballenaspugbegg, one ploughland, in lease to James French, merchant, dated Michelmas, 1695, for 21 years, payeth quarterly, £30 0s. *od.* At Shrovetide, perquisites or 2 capons, 4s.; 6*d.* per pound receiver's fees, 15s. The tenant not to alien without licence. A herriot or 2 *li.*—£30 19s. *od.*

3. Farren Macteigue, half a ploughland, in lease to Matthew French, from Michelmas, 1696, for 21 years, payeth quarterly, £18 0s. *od.* A Shrovetide perquisite, 4s.; 6*d.* per pound, 9s. Not to alien without licence. A herriot or 2 *li.*—£18 13s. *od.* In case of rebellion the rent shall cease, and the bishop may enter upon and enjoy the premises during the rebellion.

4. Inchigagin, half a ploughland, in lease to Mr. Charles Baldwyn, together with the grist mill and 20 acres of land, dated March the 16th, 1694, for 21 years, payeth quarterly, £40 0s. *od.* Perquisite or a brawn at Christmas, 18s., with 2 fat capons at Shrovetide, 4s.; 6*d.* per pound, £1 0s. *od.*—£42 2s. *od.* Reserving liberty to the bishop to grind his corn at the mill, toll free. A herriot or 2 *li.* The clause of rebellion as in the next above.

5. Gortenaspug, 30 English acres, in lease to Edward Webber for 21 years, from March 25, 1687, payeth quarterly, £14 0s. *od.* Perquisites, 4 capons at Christmas or 6s. Six loads of straw in kind at All Saints. Receiver's fees, 7s.—£14 13s. *od.* A herriot or 2 *li.* A clause of rebellion as above.

6. Nedineaghbeg, three ploughlands, by estimation 300 acres, in lease to Sir Richard Cox, knt., from 25 of March, 1696, for 21 years, paying quarterly, £20 0s. *od.* A Shrovetide perquisite, 2s. 6*d.* Receiver's fees, 10s.—£20 12s. 6*d.* The tenant obliged to inclose the lands. The tenants obliged to do suit and service at the court of the manor of Rosse. A herriot or 2 *li.* A clause of rebellion.

7. Nedineaghmore, three ploughlands, with the profit of the fair held on the same, in lease to the Widow Bloxome, from Michelmas, 1698, for 21 years, payeth quarterly, £12 10s. *od.* At Christmas, perquisites 2 capons, or 2s. 6*d.* Receiver's fees, 6s. 3*d.* A

herriot or 2 *li*. Tenant obliged once in three years to perambulate and fence the lands. A clause of rebellion *ut supra*.

8. Scull, 9 ploughlands; the Island of Nananeash, one ploughland and a-half; 2 islands called the West Calves, containing one ploughland and a-half; Crookhaven, with the glebe, containing one ploughland and a-half—in all 19 ploughlands and a-half. In lease to Sr. Richard Hull, dated Aug. 21, 1663, for 60 years, from March 25, 1663, by virtue of a licence from the Lord Lieutenant and Council, payeth half-yearly, £50 *os. od.*; 6*d.* per pound receiver's fees, £1 5*s. od.*—£51 5*s. od.* The tenant to do suit and service at the court of the manor of Crookhaven. The royalties of minerals, &c., and one-half of wrecks of the sea, treasure-trove, &c., excepted.

9. Farranavaragan & Kineagh, one-half ploughland, in lease to Wallis Warren, from March 25, 1693, for 21 years, payeth quarterly, £9 *os. od.* At Christmas, perquisite 2*s. 6d.*; receiver's fees, 4*s. 6d.* The half ploughland of Farranavaragan and the half plowland of Kineagh—£9 7*s. od.*

10. Polehardick, &c., in lease to Dean Davis, in Mr. Traverse name, from Sep. 29, 1681, for 21 years, payeth quarterly, £14; receiver's fees, 7*s.*—£14 7*s. od.* Marsh land, £10 *os. od.* Polehardick, Caricgenenig, Inshingangany, in the Great Island, called Cloghane, belonging to Gill Abbey, containing in all eighteen Irish acres or thereabouts, also all the Cleevans? and wears called Beallaghkilly, Carrigrone, Carrigonapone, and meadow called Monomult, in being 3 Irish acres.

11. Killmacomogue, three ploughlands, in lease to John Hull, from Michelmas, 1684, for 21 years, payeth quarterly, £12 *os. od.*; receiver's fees, 6*d.* per pound, 6*s.*; contains 400 acres plantation measure, £12 6*s. od.* The tenant to attend the bishop at assizes, &c., if there be occasion for the benefit of the bishoprick.

12. Killcroghan, in the barony of Carberry, three ploughlands, in lease to Sr. Richard Hull, dated March 25, 1688, for 21 years, payeth quarterly, £5 *os. od.*; receiver's fees, 6*d.* per pound, 2*s. 6d.*—£5 2*s. 6d.* This lease was made on consideration of a surrender of a lease of lives unexpired, paying equal rent with these presents. Reserving the royalties of minerals and one-half of the wrecks of the sea, &c.

13. Kilbrogan, Knockbrogan, and Killbeg, three ploughlands, in lease to the Earl of Burlington, dated Aug. 1, 1666, but commenceth from Sep. 29, 1665, for 60 years, payeth half-yearly, £65 *os. od.*; receiver's fees, 6*d.* per pound, £1 12*s. 6d.*—£66 12*s. 6d.* Set with the licence of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. These 3 ploughlands containing by measure one thousand and two hundred acres of land of all sorts, reserving the royalty's of mines, &c., to Bishop of Corke. The earl to pay £5 for alienation. To do suit and service to the courts of the manor of St. Finbarry's, Corke, being duly summoned. To perambulate once in seven years.

14. Brickhouse, gardens, and meadow called Monenagh, in lease to Eliardo Arnoldi (now held by Madam Syng), dated March 25, 1663, for 58 years, payeth half-yearly, £6 *os. od.* Perquisites, 2*s. 6d.*; receiver's fees, 3*s.*—£6 5*s. 6d.* A lease surrendered at 29 years to come, when this lease was made £300 laid out in building—Monenagh at the making of this lease was in lease to Ed. French. [A note states that the above garden "was the bishop's hop garden, and could not lawfully be set".]

15. A plot of ground under the fort, in lease to Matthew French, collector, bearing date Sep. 29, 1696, for 40 years, 10*s.*; fees, 3*d.*—10*s. 3d.* He is obliged to build a house—[not yet built on since the troubles].

16. A house and plot for a house near the fort, in lease to David Murrough, from

Sep. 29, 1692, for 40 years, £1 os. *od.*; fees, 1s.—£1 1s. *od.* Obligated to build the house in 3 years. A herriot or 10s. Obligated to grind at the bishop's mill.

17. A house under the fort by the little bridge, held by Alderman French, lease to Mr. Kyrles bearing date June 10, 1674, for 40 years, from March 25, 1674, payeth half-yearly, £1 os. *od.* At Christmas, perquisite 2s. 6*d.* This was formerly in the holding of Tho. Hingston.

18. The site of an house and a plot of ground formerly . . . in lease to Bate French, merchant, dated Sep. 29, 1692, for 40 years, payeth quarterly, £1 13s. 4*d.* Perquisite fees, 4 capons or a gallon of Spanish wine at Christmas, 5s. 10*d.*—£1 19s. 2*d.* An herriot, &c., or 1*l.* 0 0.

19. A large house and malthouse, in lease to Mr. Carr, from Sep. 29, 1678, for 40 years, payeth 10s.; inevitable casualties excepted. Newman formerly had it at the same rent.

20. A house and garden near St. Barries churchyard, in lease to Mr. Newman, dated Oct. 6, for 40 years, from Sep. 29, 1665, payeth half-yearly, £2 os. *od.*; fees, 1s. Otway lives in it; he is willing to take the waste ground above mentioned.

21. The school-house with another small house, in lease to Mr. Carr, Sep. 29, 1678, for 40 years, payeth 5s. This is truly the vicar's hall and belongs not to the bishop.

22. Drumferghna, a quarter of land lying beyond the Priests-leap in Kerry, in lease to Thomas Daune, dated July the 10, 1685, payeth quarterly, £3 os. *od.*; commences 24 June, 1685; perquisites, 2s. 6*d.*—£3 2s. 6*d.*, containing according to the extreme column of the Down survey, 2,632 acres. To do suit and service at the courts of the manor of Aghadown.

23. A house and garden plot near Bishop's Court, on the south of the garden, for 40 years, commencing Sep. 29, 1686; pays quarterly, £1 os. *od.* Liberty reserved to build buttresses to the garden wall. In lease to Joseph Proby.

24. Several tenements, in the way towards Gilabby, in lease to Mr. Richard Sampson, for 40 years, from 25 March, 1693, pays quarterly, £1 15s. *od.* At Shrovetide, two capons perquisites or 2s. Part of it lies on the south of the kitchen garden of Bishop's Court, and part of it lies by the river side, below Robert Wright's holding; obliged not to damage the bishop's garden wall.

25. A piece of ground with four cabins thereon, being part of a close called Crossdenare, bounding on the west with the lands of Gillabby, for 21 years, from 25 March, 1680, paying quarterly, £1 os. *od.* The lease to William Bryan, now in the possession of Robert Wright Smith, paid as a fine 20s. Inevitable casualties of fire and war excepted.

26. A house and garden plot on the south of the church, near Dean's Court, in lease to Jane Jefford, widow, for 40 years, from March 25, 1693, paying quarterly, 10s. At Shrovetide, perquisites 1 capon or 1s.

27. The old brickyard, being a piece of marsh land, being two English acres, in lease to Sylvester Ayres, for 21 years or during the life of Edward Lord Bishop of Corke & Rosse, or during his incumbency, from Christmas, 1685; paying quarterly, £1 os. *od.*

The long marsh, formerly set to two butchers, for the yearly rent of £8 os. *od.*, now unset.

A house near the garden of Bishop's Court, set to a weaver for the yearly rent of £1 5s. *od.* The weaver's name is Morgan Kenedy; set from year to year.

A house plot near David Murroughs, waste, and not set.

A house plot at the south-west corner of the gardens of Bishop's Court, not set.

A house plot at the south-east corner of the gardens of Bishop's Court, not set.

Mensal tythes in the parish of Templebrian, worth £3 os. 0d. per annum, not set.

Half the tythes of a plowland called Skavenise, in the parish of Innishonane, are mensal tythes, not set.

Besides the gardens and yards of Bishop's Court, the marsh land that lies over against the house to the north is reckoned mensal land.

The rock also by the river side is usually kept in the bishop's hands; it was set to Mr. Sampson, and he was allowed for it by the late bishop 5s. per annum, Sampson not being able to keep off trespassers.

*Records of the Sees of Cork and Ross.*

MY LORD—By Mr. Rane and Mr. Carter's direction to take memoranda of what Records I find in my office, anyways relating to the see of Corke, of which I believe there are many, I have already met with one of them, the abstract whereof is as follows; and, as the rest come to my view, your lordship may assure yourself to have an account from your humble servant, J. HARDISTY.

Dublin Castle, 2 Mar., 1695.

*A Record in the Court of Common Pleas, held at Dublin before Simon Fitz Richard and his companions, Anno 11. Edwardi tertii, the tenor of which is as follows:—*  
*"Placita in octavo Sancti Hillarii anno supradicto."*

CORK. John, bishop of Cork, and Adam Mansell, chaplain, were attached to answer Adam, the son of Wm. Coppinger, of a plea . . . he took a cow of the said Adams and unjustly detained her, and the said Adam, son of Wm., saith that the said bishop and Adam Mansell on Monday next, after the feast of the Apostles Phillip and Jacob (*sic*), in the tenth year of the king, took the said cow in Corragh in a certain place called Maghy, and carried her to the bishop's manor of Faiagh, and there kept her against gages and pledges, to the damage of the said Adam, 40s.

And the said Adam Mansell and the bishop both came and defended the force and injury, &c., and the said Adam Mansell saith that he took not the said cowe, and the said Adam, son of Wm. Coppinger, hath declared and prays it may be inquired by the country, and the said Adam, son of William, saith that the said Adam Mansell took the cow and unjustly detained her, on which issue is joined between them.

And the said bishop came and avowes the taking of the cow upon the son of Wm. Coppinger as upon his . . . tenement, as in right of his church of St. Fynbarry of Cork, for that the said Adam held of him one messuage and one carne of land with the appurtenances, as in right of his church of St. Fynbarry, in Carragh, whereof the place where the taking was is parcell and held as by fealty and service of 20s. rent per annum, at the feast of Easter and Michaelmas, and by suit of court to the bishop's manor of Faiagh from 15 days to 15 days, of which service the said bishop was seized by the hands of the said Adam as by the hands of his very tenant (*viz.*), of fealty and suite as of his fee and right, and of the said rent in his demesne in right of his church of St. Finbarry aforesaid and for 20s. arrears for two terms, after the taking he avows the taking of the cow good and lawful.

And the said Adam, son of William, by Philip Coppinger his attorney, comes and saith that Guilbert, late bishop of Cork, predecessor of the said bishop by assent of his chapter, gave and granted to one Michael Druelle one carne of land with the appurtenances lying between Killmahallock and the land of Duffglass, which is the same tenement in which the said taking was executed, to hold to the said Michael and

his heirs for ever, to hold of God and St. Barry, and from the said bishop and his successors by service of 16*d.* per annum (*viz.*), one moyety at the feast of St. Barry, and other moyety at the feast of Easter, for all service, exactions, and demands, by which feoffments the said Michael was seized of the said tenement in service aforesaid, whose estate and interest the said Adam Coppinger now hath, and thereupon he produces in court a certain deed *vid.* the [mume ?] of the said bishop and chapter which witnesseth this, and demands judgment for that the said bishop avows for more services than the deed contains. And the said bishop saith that he and his predecessors, bishops of Cork, were seized of the said services by the hand of the said Adam and other tenants of the aforesaid messuage and land, in right of his said church, from the time of the limitation of a writ of novel disseizen, and time out of mind which the said Adam cannot deny, and demands judgment and prayeth a retorne; and the said Adam, son of Wm., demands from the said bishop if the said deed be the deed of the said Guilbert, late bishop of Cork and chapter, or not.

And the said bishop sayeth that he has no need to answer to this, for that he and his predecessors were seized of the said services as aforesaid, from the time of the limitation of a writ of novel disseizen and time out of mind, which the said Adam cannot deny, and demands judgment and retorne.

And the said Adam also demanded judgment, and if the said bishop shall avow for more services than in the said charter is contained.

On which issue is joined and a day granted for tryal, and after several continuances at length the said bishop comes and saith that the said Adam supposes the deed he now produces to be the deed of Guilbert, late bishop of Cork, his predecessor, and made by the assent of his chapter, without whome the said bishop now to the said deed may not answer, and prays aid of his chapter and hath it. On which command is given the sheriff to summon the chapter in aid of the bishop.

After which this plea is continued to the 13 year of the king. At which time all parties came except the chapter, and there the said Adam, son of Wm., produces and pleads the deed which is recited in the Record (*in hac verba*). On which deed being pleaded as aforesaid, the bishop surrejoynes and pleads that the said deed is not the deed of the said Guilbert, late bishop and chapter, and the said Adam on the other hand replies and avers to be the deed of the bishop and chapter, on which they are at issue.

But no judgment appears to be given and entered on Record, save that I suppose the maker (?) was agreed. On the face of which Record, I observe these following particulars:—

- 1<sup>ly</sup>. That the court of St. Fynbarry is within the diocese of Cork.
- 2<sup>ly</sup>. That the messuage and lands in question, called Maghy, is within the bishop's manor of Faigh.
- 3<sup>ly</sup>. That the manor of Faigh belongs to the said bishop, which he holds in right of his church of St. Fynbarry.
- 4<sup>ly</sup>. That the lands in question, called Maghy, lie in Carragh, which I take to be some general denomination for some great scope of ground known by that name.
- 5<sup>ly</sup>. That the lands of Maghy lie between Kilmahallock and the land of Duffglass, and are held by the bishop by fealty and service of 20*d.* rent, and suit of court from 15 days to 15 days to the bishop's manor of Faigh, or else are held by fealty and suit of court and rent of 16*d.* per annum, or only 16*d.* per annum for all service.
- 6<sup>ly</sup>. That they are held of God and St. Barry and the bishops and his successors for ever, reserving such covenants in the deed, &c.

7ly. The bishop denies the deed particularly pleaded in the Record.

(Endorsed.) A copy of a Record in the Common Pleas in Anno 11<sup>o</sup>. Edw. tertii, relating to the manor of St. Finbarry, which was sent Bishop Whettenhall, per me, Jo. Hardisty, &c.

A copy of a record in the Common Pleas of Ireland in Anno 11 Edw. tertii, being a suite recovered there out of the manor of St. Finbarry, *als.* Fagha, which Record Bishop Whittenhall hath being sent him from Dublin, per me, Jo. Hardisty, out of Birmingham Tower.

NOTE.—That the Bishop of Corke recovered judgment in the within-mentioned suit, and I saw the original Record thereof in Birmingham Tower in Dublin, on search made for the same in presence of the Right Rev. Rob. Lord Bishop of Corke and Ross, in December, 1741.

The judgment was obtained in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Edw. the 3<sup>rd</sup>. I think in Easter term.

RUSSELL WOOD.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.


## BOOK II.—CHAPTER II.



CASTLE LYONS (page 146). Croker has the following note :—

“James, the 4th Earl of Barrymore, is buried in the church of “Castle Lyons, where a magnificent monument of Italian marble “composed of ten grand pillars of the Corinthian order, with the “bust in armour, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and on “the top on each corner of the entablature ten angels, was “erected in 1753, with a long inscription in Latin underneath.”

Referring to the chimney-piece of Castle Lehan, he says :—

“The date in this inscription (MCIIII), upon which Dr. Smith has appended a “note (often quoted and referred to), I am inclined to read 1504, as the D may have “been reversed thus  $\text{C}$ , and the down stroke torn away, or an ignorant sculptor having “substituted a C for D. It was the fashion of the XVI. and XVII. centuries to place “inscriptions on chimney-pieces, and it is more than probable that the decipherer was “not a very skilful antiquary. Dr. O’Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, mentions this “discovery (*Cuirleán*) to have been made when Castle Lyons was repaired by the “Earl of Barrymore, about the year 1722. My five or ‘the C,’ I have no doubt, was “an Arabic numeral, which was usually sculptured  thus.”

*Sarsfield’s Court* (page 147). Dr. Caulfield, on June 3, 1854, visited Sarsfield’s Court :—

“The old mansion was then almost a ruin, part of the wall had fallen. A Mrs. “Neill told me she recollected the roof entire about 60 years before. The house was “originally surrounded by a wall, a small square window with stone mullions remains “on the E. side, from which Lady Sarsfield is said to have leaped, when the house was “in danger, and sank up to her knees in the garden.”

*Glanmire* (page 148), is the note :—

“Dr. O’Brien, in his Irish Dictionary (*Glann-magh-adhair*), says that a Druidical circle of “pillar stones and an altar exists, about four miles northwards of Cork, now called “*béal aitha magh adhair*, from which the valley called *Gleann-magh-adhair* derives its “name.”

*The Little Island*, Croker says, is unnoticed by Dr. Smith. Derrick, in 1762, says :—

“L’Isle, or the Little Island, is so called to distinguish it from Barrymore or “The Great Island. It contains 1,600 Irish acres, and is three miles distant from the “city of Corke, nearly two miles long and one broad. There are three or four conve-

"nient houses built on it with good offices. It is part of the estate of the present Lord L'Isle, to whom it gives the title of Baron. There runs throughout this whole island a stratum of limestone, which is the more remarkable, as there is nothing like it to be found in any of the neighbouring quarries on the northern coast, which, however near, contain no other than a red gritty stone."—*Letters* 1-32.

"The Little Island has many gentlemen's seats:—1. Sunlodge<sup>(1)</sup> the residence of Mrs. Oliver, widow of the late Right Honble. Silver Oliver, which has a grotto or bathing place, situated close to the shore. 2. Of Phineas Bury, who was owner of the entire island, and on whose grounds the tower of Wallinstown castle remains, buried in ivy. Near the castle stood the mansion-house which was pulled down by the late Mr. Bury, and by whom the present house was built upon a different scite. Near the castle are the remains of a church, small but very elegant, with lancet-arched entrance, the stone work remaining. There have been two if not three chapels. People still bury there. In one chapel is a fragment of an inscription cut very deep on slate stone:—'Body of Curnil.' We smile at the spelling, which is nevertheless the proper one. The ground slopes down from the old gardens and chapels to a beautiful lake, surrounded by fine timber. In it are islands, and it is abundantly stocked with wild ducks, coots, swans, &c.—for its extent I have never seen anything more placidly beautiful. The present house combines comfort and grandeur beyond what is often met with. The living at present is united with Rathcoony and Cahirlog, and forms Glanmire. Wallinstown castle belonged to the Earls of Barrymore, from thence it passed into Lord Lisle's family."

Copy of MS. from the Roche papers:—

"Memorandum where William Fitz David McGerod wrongefully deteynd from Xcofo<sup>r</sup> (Christopher) Lombard Wallinge als Wadingstowne in the pety Island remeynge in mortogage wth the said Xcofo<sup>r</sup> for xvj. mks. It as appereth more playnly For the whiche wronge hold the said Xsofo<sup>r</sup> hath taken psans (prisoner) p<sup>t</sup> of the said William's Svaunte (servants) whose remeynd wth hem till the lorde Barrymor Edmund uppo his credyt suerteshippe hathe them enlarged condycyonately that the said Willame yerely shall inhabit the same accorrdingly Gevinge therof the iiij<sup>th</sup> p<sup>t</sup> pffit comodities to the said Xsofo<sup>r</sup> and his assig dureing that mortogage fre from all cherges which of the said Willame will not soe do and accomplish. The said Xcofo<sup>r</sup> shall and may let the same or appoynt some other pson to inhabit the same who and which I the said Edmond Lord barry mor must and shall defend the same to the said Xcofo<sup>r</sup> his use and assig wthout any vexacion or molestecion to the contrary by this pñts. Wittnes hereunto I the said Edmond Lord barry mor have hereunto subscribed my signemanual the xxvij<sup>th</sup> of Novebr 1553. Et Regne Regine nostre marie pmo (primo) pnt (present) ther being piers Copinger The Maior richerd tyrry georg Skyddy xxofo<sup>r</sup> gowll ballis dyvs others.

"EDMUND BARY MOR.

"Witnes of the pmiss beinge then pnte  
"I Piers Copinger have hereunto subscribed  
"my signemanuel.

"per me Richard Tyrry mayo<sup>r</sup>  
"being present.  
"p. me George Skyddy bally  
"byinge presentt.  
"p. me crystopor gowtts bayllyf  
"bying prossein.

"petrus copinger publicus notarius. Veritas vincit  
"omnia."

(1) Now the residence of George Ievers, Esq.



*Spike Island*,<sup>(2)</sup> now Fort Westmoreland (page 149). Croker has the following :—

“ Spike, about the middle of the last century, was a noted place for smuggling, for “ small vessels, at high water, would steal in unseen by the officers of Cork.”

In Smith's *History* he omits all record of one of the most picturesque features that adorn the harbour, namely Rocky Island. This omission is amply supplied by Croker, who gives a sketch of its ground plan and elevation, and says that

“ In 1810 it was excavated for a powder magazine to within  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet above high water “ mark. The two chambers of which the magazine consisted were divided by a section “ of the island or solid wall of rock to prevent the danger of a double explosion in case “ of accident. On the top of this wall was built a look-out house, in which it was “ intended a revolving light should be placed, to be wound up every quarter of an hour “ by the watchman, which, if he neglected, the sentry on Spike Island would see that “ he was not attending to his duty. The magazine was capable of containing 20,000 “ barrels of powder.

“ On Haulbowline Island naval and ordnance works have been constructed between “ 1816 and 1822.

“ The naval works cost . . . . .	£190,000
“ The ordnance „ . . . . .	30,000
	<hr/>
	£220,000

“ The naval works, which were chiefly executed by Thomas (now Sir Thomas) Deane, “ consist of six store-houses for naval and victualling stores, and a tank divided into “ six compartments, each 100 feet long by 27 feet 6 inches wide and 8 feet in depth, “ which are each capable of containing 176,000 gallons, or 2,793 hogsheads 41 gallons ; “ the entire consequently holds 1,056,000 gallons, or 18,761 hogsheads 47 gallons. The “ ordnance works are two large store-houses, gun-carriage yard, with smiths' and “ carpenters' shops, gun wharf, etc., etc.”

*The Great Island, Cove* (page 149). Dr. Caulfield has the following :—

“ The Cove, oftener called Cove, has been understood by strangers to mean Cork “ harbour. In 1848 the Queen gave it, at the request of the inhabitants, the name of “ ‘Queenstown.’ ‘The Cove’ was on the south shore of Inismore or ‘the Great Island,’ “ called also the island of ‘Barrymore’ and ‘Barry's Island.’ In 1638 David Earl of “ Barrymore made a lease to one Astwood of the lands of Ballyvilloon, otherwise called “ the Cove, etc., for 141 years, at £9 per annum, which was afterwards assigned to “ Edmond Cotter.

“ There is a slight hollow or gorge in the steep hill here, and the lands of Bally- “ villoon form the western side of this gorge, which must have caused a small bay or “ inlet of the water, capable of affording some shelter to boats, and therefore called ‘the “ Cove,’ but it is now flat ground, doubtless made artificially. From this place towards “ the west there was lately a row of mean cabins and cottages, which the late Viscount “ Middleton, in prosecution of intended improvements, demolished. But it is toward the “ east the town mainly extended, the most easterly part seeming the oldest, while on “ Ballyvilloon is springing up a very handsome quarter. The above Edmond Cotter, “ who possessed the Cove, was father of Sir James Cotter, a military partizan of King “ James II. Edmond is styled ‘of Barry's Island’ in 1627, though he afterwards resided “ elsewhere. The family seem to have resided long on this island, and were called

<sup>(2)</sup> Here, on Inispic (Spike Island), in the twelfth century, was a church dedicated to St. Ruisen.—R. D.

"MacCotter. In a deed of 1573, relating to lands in the Great Island, is mention of "Gerald, son of William (*juvenis*) MacCotter; it is witnessed by James McCotter and "Edmond Boy (yellow) McCotter. In another deed of 1572, relating to lands in the "same island, is mention of James, son of Maurice McCotter. In 1529 Mauricius "McCottyr occurs as witness to a deed. Another branch of the Cotters were of "Copingerstown Castle (in Irish, Ballycopinger). Sir James L. Cotter, Bart., is in "possession of a letter from the Duke of Tyrconnel to the above Sir James Cotter "respecting the conduct of the war. There were also some documents from which it "appeared that Sir James used great but unavailing exertions to raise new levies "among the 'Creaghts,' a sort of wandering Irish, who lived in moveable wicker huts.(3) "For Sir James Cotter's early career see Ludlow's *Memoirs*, pp. 428, 419, and 388, and "Harris's *Life of King William*, Appendix, p. xxxiv."

*Clonmel Church.* Of Clonmel Churchyard, Croker says:—

"Here Tobin, the dramatic writer (whose comedy of the 'Honeymoon' is still "popular), lies buried, having died in Cork harbour on his passage to the West Indies. "Wolfe,(4) the author of some lines on the burial of Sir John Moore, is buried in the "churchyard; also a brother of William Giffard, late editor of the *Quarterly Review*, "who was killed by a fall from the mast of a vessel in the harbour. Of these Tobin's "tomb (5) alone can be identified. A neat white slab, with black moulding and a cornice, "has been placed against the wall in the interior of the old church, at the south-east, "where the communion-table stood. Of Giffard nothing is to learned; all research of "the sexton was unsuccessful. But it appears that all strangers are buried at or near "the west end of the church."

Sacred to the Memory of  
John Tobin,(6) Esq., of Lincoln's Inn,  
Whose remains are deposited under  
the adjacent turf. He died at Sea,  
near the entrance of this harbour,  
in the month of December, 1804,  
on his passage to a milder climate  
in search of better health. Aged 35.

That, with an excellent heart and a most amiable disposition,  
he possessed a vigorous imagination, and a  
cultivated understanding, his dramatic writings  
fully evince.

Dr. Caulfield gives quite a number of epitaphs and funeral records from this old churchyard, where rest the remains of many a storm-tossed

(3) *Vide Kilkenny Journal* for November, 1855, for a full account of these people

(4) The original of Wolfe's "Elegy on the Burial of Sir John Moore" is in Trinity College, Dublin, and will be illustrated in the volume, now in press, which will commemorate the Tercentenary of the college. This valuable manuscript has already been *fac-similied*, and a copy lent by H. H. Townsend, esq., is before me as I write.—R. D.

(5) Croker was misinformed, as Dr. Caulfield gives the epitaph on Wolfe:—"Here lieth the remains of the Revd. Charles Wolfe, late curate of Donoughmore, who died "at Cove, 21st Feby., 1823, aged 31. The record of his genius, piety, and virtue lives "in the hearts of all who knew him. Looking unto Jesus he lived. Looking unto "Jesus he died. He is not dead, but sleepeth."—*M. Joyce fecit.*

(6) A memoir of Tobin was published in 1820 by Miss Benjer, 1 vol. 8vo. It is singular that the literary fame of both Tobin and Wolfe was posthumous. The world knew nothing of them or of their genius until their hearts were indifferent to praise, and their ears deaf to the voices of their many admirers.—R. D.

mariner ; of the consumptive-stricken visitor, for whom the mild and balmy air of Queenstown proved of no avail ; of the passenger to more distant shores, whose earthly journey was cut short, and ends upon this lonely hill ; and of many more, far too many for a place in our pages. The two oldest tombstones that he could find are those of Stephen Towse, 1693, and Anthony Lloyd, 1716. Among those of more than ordinary interest are the following :—

“To the memory of Elizabeth Anne Countess of Huntingdon. Born 29 May, 1817 ; died Feby. 18, 1857. Aged 39. Rev. xiv. 13 ; 2 Cor. v. 1.”

“I.H.S. In this Tomb are deposited the remains of John Collins, Esq., descended from the once powerful and opulent family of O’Culleans, who died at Cove on the 2nd of September, 1794. *Requiescat in pace.*”

“Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Phillimore, R.N., son of the Revd. Joseph Phillimore, Vicar of Orton, Leicestershire, who died Dec. 20, 1807, on board His Majesty’s Ship *Polyphemus*, in the harbour of Cork. Aged 23 years.”

“To the memory of Jane R. Whitty, aged 22 years, youngest daughter of Archdeacon of Killenora, who died at Cove of a rapid decline, on the 9 of June, 1832.”

“This stone is erected in memory of the under-mentioned persons, late of His Majesty’s ship *Lapwing*, who were the victims of a virulent Dysentery which prevailed on board the ship, and who are buried near this place”—[Here follow the names, ages, and rating of eighteen seamen and marines, who all died between the 13th December, 1804, and 27th February, 1805].

Smith, in a foot note, barely alludes to the Yacht Club, which is the oldest in the United Kingdom, and was established so far back as 1720 as “The Water Club of the Harbour of Cork.” Since then it has been long known as “The Royal Cork Yacht Club.” “The rules and orders,” published in 1720, are twenty-seven in number. The then flag had “the royal Irish harp and crown on a green field in the center,” which on club days was to be hoisted on the castle of Haulbowline. Among the rules the following occur :—

“Rule ix.—That no long-tail wigs, large sleeves, or ruffles be worn by any member of the club.”

“Rule xiv.—Resolved—That such members of the club or others that shall talk of sailing after dinner, be fined a bumper.”

“Rule xviii.—Resolved—That the captains of this club who have boats, and shall not attend properly for the future by sending their boats (unless they can show very good cause), shall for every such offence forfeit an English crown towards buying gunpowder for the use of the fleet, etc.”

“Rule xxii.—That the fleet meet at Spithead between the hours of nine and eleven in the mornings, etc.”

“Rule xxvii.—Resolved—That each member (unless out of the kingdom) entertains in his turn, or substitutes a member in his room, otherwise the secretary is to provide a dinner, the cost of which is to be paid by the member whose turn it shall be to attend, on pain of expulsion.”

“In 1720, the members were—Lord Inchiquin, Hon. James O’Brien, Charles O’Neal, Henry Mitchell, John Rogers ; Richard Bullen, chaplain.”

The following extract is from *A Tour through Ireland, by Ten English Gentlemen* (London: Printed by J. Roberts, in Warwick Lane, anno 1748):—

"I shall now acquaint your lordships with a ceremony they have at Cork. It is somewhat like that of the Doge of Venice's Wedding the Sea—a set of worthy gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a body, which they call the *Water Club*, proceed a few leagues out to sea, once a year<sup>(7)</sup> in a number of little vessels, which, for painting and gilding, exceed the king's yacht at Greenwich and Deptford. Their admiral, who is elected annually and hoists his flag on board his little vessel, leads the van, and receives the honours of the flag. The rest of the fleet fall in their proper stations, and keep their line in the same manner as the king's ships. This fleet is attended with a prodigious number of boats, which, with their colours flying, drums beating and trumpets sounding, forms one of the most agreeable and splendid sights your lordship can conceive."

The following note upon *Templerobbin* (page 149) occurs in Dr. Caulfield's MS. :—

"In the old churchyard of Templerobbin, in the Great Island, are the remains of parts of the north and south walls of the ruined church; the south portion is 16 feet 8 inches in length, its greater height about 5 feet; the remains of the north wall is about the same length, but not above 2 feet high; the breadth of the church was 16 feet 8 inches. These ruins are in about the middle of the churchyard, which is thickly planted with tombstones. The following inscriptions are the only ones of interest, as well as the oldest in the place. They are now (1880) adding a considerable piece of ground to the cemetery on the north and west sides. The ground is kept in excellent order; we saw no remains of any kind, coffin boards, or bones. A few of the headstones are on the ground, but this appears to be accidental when opening new graves, which seems to be of frequent occurrence. There is a magnificent view from this place. It is situated on the highest ground in the Great Island. The distant background is formed of the Boggara mountains and those of the co. Waterford. The landscape is extremely pretty."

Here follow inscriptions upon various tombs, representing the families of Gorman, 1776; Driscoll, 1736; Collins, 1736; Merick, 1790; Neagle, 1772; McDaniel, 1754; Samuel Wallace, assistant surgeon, R.N., 1829; and the following :—

"† This monument was erected by the Right Rev. M. O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, U. S. America, to the Memory of his Parents and Relatives here interred. "Of your Charity pray for their Souls."

Upon an altar tomb :—

"I. H. S. Here lyeth the body of Matthew MacKenna, in hopes of a happy resurrection. Doctor of Sorbonne. Pastor of this place for many years. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross twenty-two years. Born in the year six, and died June 4, 1791, in peace with mankind. He expects the prayers of the faithful that God may be merciful to him. . . . MacKenna, pastor of Cloyne and of this diocese, was buried in this tomb the 26th Jany. 1787. Aged 86 years."

"James Denworth, Doctor of Medicine, died the . . . . Aged 70 years."

"† To mark the spot which covers the mortal remains of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Michael Harrington, for many years master of Readdington Academy. In order to perpetuate at once his memory and their gratitude, this monument has been erected by his pupils. "He died Feb. 27, 1810. R.I.P."

(7) This is a mistake, as it appears in Rule 1, that the club met for sailing once every spring-tide.

This tomb is inside a railing, to which is fastened many bits of rags. The country-people say that miracles have been performed at this tomb.

*Carte MSS.* vol. 59, fol. 497:—

"AN ESTIMATE of ye charge for putting into repair His Mates chiefe fortifications and  
"places of strength throughout ye Kingdom of Ireland, as also for new mounting  
"ye ordnance, making platformes, and repairing of magazines in every of ye said  
"forts. Made ye — of Sber, 1677:—

"*Halbowline.* This is a small island or rock lying in ye mouth of ye harbour of  
"Corke, and commands ye entrance; on it is a small block-house wh<sup>ch</sup> is out of repair,  
"and will require for that and ye lower platform, £150. There is in this fort but four  
"gunnes to new mount on shipp cariages, and to mend the platformes and magazine—  
"comes to £30.

"*Corke.* The cittadell at ye west end of Corke is ye only place of strength there,  
"ye figure square. The defects are those of walls and parapet round broke, and in  
"some placces crackt. Ye gates of ye fort & Raveline defective; the building which  
"is much decayed, to reparaire all the defects will require ye summe of £450—

"*Corke.* Wanting in ye cittadele a storehouse for powder, and another for armes,  
"and also ye storehouse in ye town, must be new roofed also, wh<sup>ch</sup> will cost £250.—  
"Standing cariages for 8 guns in ye cittadelle. Mending platformes (10) £316—

"On the 25 March, 1684, there was in 'The Cittadell and Store of Corke'—

*In the Forte.*

	Length.	Weight.	Number.
<i>Brasse Ordnance.</i>			
French Culvering, not true cast ..	10 4	40 p. est.	{ 1 stand can. unser., in the North bastion.
Saker, cutt .. .. .	5 1	670	1 ship carr., serv., over the gate.
Mortar-piece, with a first base or platform, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ diam. ..	2 4	—	One at entrance, unmounted.
Petard, 9 inches diam. .. ..	—	—	1 unmounted.
Twenty-four pounder .. .. .	9 7	4707	{ 1 st. carr., ser., South-East flanque.
Mortar-piece, defective at trun- nions, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ diam. .. .. .	2 6	—	1 unmounted.
Saker .. .. .	7 6	16 p. est.	1 South-West flanque.
Saker .. .. .	6 11	2500	1 North Bastion.
Saker, cutt .. .. .	5 6	11 p. est.	1 South-West flanq.
Falcon .. .. .	7 10	11 p. est.	1 N.-East flanq., Ship
Falconer, 3 pounder .. .. .	7 10	10 p. est.	1 Cariages, Serv.
Falcon .. .. .	7 10	10 p. est.	1 {
Falcon .. .. .	6 8	760	1 { In the Parade, unmounted.
Falcon .. .. .	6 6	680	1 { In the North Bastion, un-
Three Pounder .. .. .	7 0	12'20	1 { mounted.
Three Pounder .. .. .	7 0	10 p. est.	1 In the North-West flanq.
Three Pounder or Falcon .. ..	7 10	11 p. est.	1 Ship Carr., serv., un-
Three Pounder .. .. .	7 0	10 p. est.	1 In the South-East flanque
Three Pounder .. .. .	7 10	11 p. est.	1 Ship carr., serv.

*In the North Gate.*

<i>Iron.</i>			
Three Pounder .. .. .	7 10	—	1 Ship Carr., serv.
Three Pounder .. .. .	7 10	—	1 Ship Carr., unserv.

*In Shandon Castle.*

	Length.	Weight.	Number.
Falcon .. .. .	8 0	—	1 Ship Carr., defective.
Falcon .. .. .	6 9	—	1 } Unmounted.
Falcon, defective .. .. .	5 10	—	1 }
Murthers .. .. .	2 6	—	2 }

*On the Key of the South Channel.*

Whole Culvering .. .. .	11 0	46 p. est.	1 } Unmounted.
Saker .. .. .	7 10	—	1 }
Mynion Seald .. .. .	8 0	—	1 }
Mynion Seald .. .. .	6 9	—	1 }

	No.		No.
Round Shot for—		Double-headed Shott for mynion..	2
Culvering.. .. .	40	Spike Shott for demy cannon ..	1
Twelve Pounders .. .. .	20	Spike Shott for demy culverin ..	2
Mynion .. .. .	83	Stone Shott, 14 inches diam. ..	31
Three Pounders .. .. .	29	Hand-grenade Shells .. .. .	43
Falconell .. .. .	4	Ladles for Culvering .. .. .	1
Rabonett .. .. .	700	Springs and rammers .. .. .	1
Cylinder Shott, six inches diam...	4		

*In Skiddie's Castle.*

Round Shott	{	Demy cannon .. .. .	No. 22	Spike Shott.. .. .	No. 13
		Culvering .. .. .	53	Double-headed Shott .. .. .	5
		12 pounders .. .. .	16	Cylinder Shott .. .. .	1
		Demy culverings .. .. .	15	Granades, Shells of 11" diam. ..	2
		Saker .. .. .	14	Hand-Granads, Shells .. .. .	50
		Falcon & Rabonett .. .. .	80		

	Service.	Repair.	Unserv.
Powder .. .. .	Barrells. lbs. 40 52	—	B. 24
Match .. .. .	Bundles. 448 $\frac{1}{3}$	—	160
Ball .. .. .	32 Bar.	—	—
Musquett and culliver Barrills.. .. .	—	253	252
Carbyne Barrills.. .. .	—	11	—
Pistoll Barrills .. .. .	—	40	40
Blunderbusse of Iron .. .. .	—	1	—
Backs, Breasts, and head-pieces for ninety-seaven horsemen .. .. .	—	—	97
Head-pieces for Foot Soldiers. .. .. .	—	—	940
Old armour, undistinguishable, being pieces of Back, breasts, etc.—a heap Six foot Square.. .. .	—	—	1 Heap. unservicable.
Swords .. .. .	—	—	40
Pickaxes .. .. .	105	—	—
Brass Kettles, of 14" diam. .. .. .	5	1	—
Iron Targetts .. .. .	—	—	6
Wast Belts of Leather .. .. .	—	—	1500

	Service.	Repair.	Unserv.
Serpts and buttons in a powder barrel ..	—	—	1 Brl.
Sweeds feathers arm'd at both ends ..	—	—	20
Bits and Bridles .. .. .	—	—	125
Button plates for armour in a powder cask ..	—	—	1 Brl.
Horsemen's Saddles .. .. .	—	—	247
Pikeheads .. .. .	—	—	340
Shovels .. .. .	—	—	6
Spades shodd .. .. .	200	—	—
Shovels of Iron .. .. .	200	—	—
Wheel Barrows .. .. .	50	—	—
Hand Barrows .. .. .	50	—	—
Iron Beacons for fire works .. .. .	9	—	—
Basketts .. .. .	100	—	—
Horse Shers .. .. .	—	—	10
Markeing Irons for Horses .. .. .	—	—	6
Large beams and Scale .. .. .	—	1	—
Shott Moulds and rusty Ironwork .. .. .	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ Brl.
Harnesse for Waggon, with Collars.. .. .	—	—	9
Holsters .. .. .	—	—	40 pr.
Collars for Waggon Horses .. .. .	—	—	140
Ship Carriages .. .. .	—	—	3
Wooden Gynn for mounting guns .. .. .	—	—	1
Earthen Stink Potts .. .. .	—	—	18
Ladles for small guns .. .. .	—	2	—
Rammers and Sponges.. .. .	—	2	—
Wadd Hooks .. .. .	1	—	—

*Remaining of Armes sent from Dublin for ye Militia.*

Mald Lock Musquetts .. .. .	215	Pikes .. .. .	153
Carbynes and Belts .. .. .	17	Collars and Bandilears .. .. .	136
Cases of Pistols and Holsters .. .. .	29	Halberts .. .. .	6

*For the quarter ending 24 June, 1684, Officers established by Patent for management of His Maties Revenue, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Corke:—*

James Cotter, Collector .. .. .	£37	10	0
Walter Whitfield, Surveyor .. .. .	15	0	0
Philip Danby .. .. .	10	0	0
William Green } Land Waitors { .. .. .	8	15	0
William Smith } .. .. .	8	15	0
Jonathan Ludlow, Warehouse Keeper .. .. .	5	0	0
Michael Purdon .. .. .	7	10	0
William Dyer .. .. .	7	10	0
Timothy Ryan .. .. .	7	10	0
Maurice Bowen .. .. .	7	10	0
Thomas Smith .. .. .	7	10	0
Thomas Collins .. .. .	7	10	0
Joseph Brady } Tyde Waitors { .. .. .	7	10	0
Robert Berry .. .. .	7	10	0
Henry Hussey .. .. .	7	10	0
Thomas Banworth .. .. .	7	10	0
Edward Workman .. .. .	7	10	0
Jeremy Gold .. .. .	7	10	0
Thomas Swan .. .. .	7	10	0
John Cormick, William Green, } Guagers { (4). each at .. .. .	8	15	0
Richard Richmond, John Wallis, } .. .. .			
Samuell Spreull, Surveyor of Excise .. .. .	15	0	0
William Wood, Surveyor at Cove .. .. .	10	0	0

Boatmen at £3 : 0 : 0  
 Paul Maylor, Guy Robinson, David Bawne, John Manning, }  
 John Rollins, Jno. Archdeacon, Timy. Gary, Charles }  
 Watson, Jno. McJames, Jno. Donnolane. }  
 David Cullane .. .. . £2 10 0

*Ronayne's Grove* (page 150). Original record cited by Dr. Caulfield :—

"Know that I, Edmond Hodney, chief of my nation of the Castle of Belvellie, in Barrymore, have given to Gerald Fitzwilliam, Juvenis Mac Coter, one carucate called Hodneis Wodd, which lies from Ballyncurrig, on the E., to the sea on the W., and from Ballyncurrig on S. to the Castle of Belvellie on N., &c."

"1329. This year, James FitzRobert Keating, the Lord Philip Hodnett of the Great Island, and Hugh Condon were slain in a battle by the Barrys and Roches, in this county."

"The island side of the west ferry was always called Passage, now the opposite shore is called Passage. The name Passage is simply a translation of the mediæval Latin word *Passagium*, which signifies, *inter alia*, a ferry."

The following from one of Samuel Derrick's letters, dated Cork, Sept. 18, 1762, will throw a little light on the condition of things there at that time :—

"From Cove we were rowed up to Passage in a fishing-boat, the owner of which demanded a crown, but was satisfied with a shilling. Here all ships unlade, and their cargoes are carried up to Cork, either on small cars drawn by one horse, or in vessels of small size, the channel higher up admitting only those of one hundred and fifty tons burden. There are but few houses at Passage, one of which is a very indifferent inn, where we were forced to take up our quarters for the night. We were provided with an elegant supper of turbot and red gurnet, not badly dressed, and received a bill in the morning, which we thought was reasonable. Our attendant was a fine fat old woman, but lame, and blind of an eye; her face half covered with dirt, half with snuff, her arms, hands, legs and feet (for she had neither shoes nor stockings on), not a jot more decent. She was, however, patriotic and a person of taste, who despised us because she supposed us English. She told us she had seen *Alexander* acted in Cork the night before, for she went often to the play, and that the man who played it was Mr. Barry, an Irish gentleman, that beat all the actors England ever produced. But she heard she had a namesake in Mr. Foote, in the same way of business in London, who was a fine actor, and if he would come to Cork, she would make him very drunk and give him a hearty welcome."

In a foot note (page 151). *Ballymacshane-Roe* ("the town of the son of Red John"), Caulfield has the following :—

"To this name is frequently added by the country people 'en Baroch,' The Barry. It now consists of a single tower or keep in good repair, even to the crenelated battlements, one over the other, and the communication between the two upper rooms is by a staircase in the thickness of the wall, the entrance to which from each room is through handsome stone-pointed arched doorways. In the upper room there was a large window, now built up, and in the lower room a doorway which communicates with an addition or wing. On the outside of the keep a portion of the walls of the old mansion-house still remains, a short distance from the castle. It was a long low building, with large windows. There is also a curious arched well



"adjoining, and all apparently of the same date, which was about the time of the erection of a similar castle—Carrignavar, 1616. Smith mentions it as a castle of the Barries, and says that a castle formerly stood at Waterstown, which was the chief residence of the Barry family in the island of which there only remains now a slight trace, except the bawn, which is entire, and the walls of the old house of the Lavallings, who succeeded the Barrys there."

This castle stands on the lands of Ashgrove, the residence of N. Ludlow A. Beamish, esq., J.P.

*The Castle of Barrymore.* Dr. Caulfield says:—

"I visited Barry's Court Castle, Sept. 24, 1877. It consists of a square keep in good condition and ten large chambers, the upper one supported on a stone arch. In this upper chamber is a fine fireplace with a chimney-piece, on which is the following inscription in one line:—

◇ Æ ◇ D'O ◇ 1588 ◇ IHS ◇ D ◇ B ◇ ET ◇ E ◇ R ◇ ME ◇  
 FIERE ◇ FECERVIT ◇

"This was set up by David FitzJames Barry and his first wife, Ellen Roch, younger daughter of David Viscount Fermoy. He died in this castle 10 April, 1617."

*Barryscourt Castle* stands to the south of the village of Carrigtwohill, on the verge of an extensive marsh that up to a comparatively recent period was inundated by the tide, which, in olden times, must have contributed to its security. It consists of a large bawn or court, defended by square flankers, which were formerly occupied by the retainers and servants of the castle. The keep or donjon, a lofty quadrangle, is also flanked by square towers. Its different arched stories are in good preservation. But its glory has departed, and the castle of the Barrymores is now converted into a granary and barn.

On Sep. 19, 1887, I visited this interesting ruin, now the property of A. H. Smith-Barry, esq., M.P. In the room described by Dr. Caulfield, upon a block of limestone over one of the windows at the north side of the fireplace, is the date A.D. 1586. There is in the northern tower a private chapel, with an east and west window and a south window, in which is a quarterfoil shaped *piscina*, and at the epistle side of the place, where the altar stood, a recess is in the wall for the sacred vessels. Above this is another room commanding delightful views from windows in the north, east, and west, having in the recess of each two stone side benches and a front seat, which would also serve as a foot-rest, when the seats were occupied by the ladies of the olden time to whom this chamber was very probably set apart. Mr. Smith-Barry has, with praiseworthy zeal, roofed in this historic castle, and so preserved it from the effects of our changeful climate. Barrymore being within easy reach of Queenstown, and approached by a road that skirts the water, is a favourite resort for the carmen who, while the American liners are waiting for the mails, drive their passengers to it, and assure them that it is Blarney Castle.—R.D.

## CHAPTER II.

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE BARONIES OF BARRYMORE, BARRETS,  
AND MUSKERY.



O the west of the foregoing small barony the large one of Barrymore is situated, bounded by it and Imokilly on the east, by Barrets and the liberty of Cork on the west, on the north by Fermoy and Condons, and on the south by the harbour of Cork.<sup>(4)</sup> This country gives title of earl to the ancient and noble family of the Barrys. They were first called Lords Barry of Olethan, from this territory, and were summoned to parliament as Lord Baron Barry, of Barry's Court, ann. 1490, the 6th of Henry VII. They have also long enjoyed the title of Viscount Buttevant in this county, and were created Earls of Barrymore, Feb. 28th, 1627-8, the 3rd of Charles I. On the 12th of Dec., 2nd of Charles I., letters-patent passed to David, Viscount Buttevant, of the manors of Barry's Court, Castlelyons, Buttevant, Timoleague, Rathbarry, Shandon, and divers other lands. King Charles II., in a warrant directed to the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, takes notice of a petition of Richard Earl of Barrymore, setting forth that the above manors were passed by letters-patent to his father, to which there belonged several lands, known by distinct names, not mentioned in the patent, but specified in a schedule annexed to the petition, and praying directions for new letters-patent to be passed. The king referred this petition to the consideration of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, who, with the Privy Council, upon examining the same, made out new letters-patent, in which several other lands, not mentioned in the former ones, were included.

This barony is, for the greatest part, rough and hilly towards the N. ; near the S. and E. it is indifferently fruitful, and has in it several good tracts of limestone, particularly near the river Bride ; and also a large vein running through it from Cork. It has some considerable high mountains to the N.W., called Nagle's Mountains, ranged along the south of the Blackwater. From their feet, the river Bride, which runs through this barony (there being also another of the same name in Muskery) takes its meandering course down to Tallow. Many of these mountainous tracts,

(4) It contains thirty parishes—viz., Clonmult, Dungornoy, Inchenebacky, Ballyspillane, Ballynacurra, Garrankinfeaky, Aghaddy, Titeskin, Templenicarigy, Ballycorney, Lisgoold, Mogeshy, Carrigtohill, Temple-Robbin, Clonmel, Kilgarvane, Little Island, Cahirlag, Kilquane, Killervane, Temple-Usque, Dunbullogue, Ardnegehy, Kilshanaghan, Rathcormuck, Gortroe, Templebodane, Castle-Lyons, and Britway. There are in it 204 ploughlands, containing 79,159 Irish plantation acres.

which, in the winter season, are unfrequented by man and beast, are, in summer, no inelegant places of abode. The vast and extended prospect they afford over the well-cultivated plains beneath them, at once fill the eye with delight and the mind with satisfaction. In dry weather, the air is far from being unwholesome, being then filled with aromatic perfumes, from various plants; and the heath, from its russet brown, is then in flower, and clothed in purple and scarlet.

Leaving the small barony of Kilnataloon, the first place on the banks of the Bride is the castle of Robert's-Town (being a high square tower) built by Robert de Barry, as a frontier to their territory against the invasions and depredations of the Fitz-Geralds of Coshbride, dangerous and powerful neighbours, when force gave a title to possession, as it did in this country in former days.

Castle-Lyons. A mile W. is Castle-Lyons, called Castle-lehan, from the O'Lehans, an ancient Irish sept that possessed it, and who gave their name to a great part of this country.<sup>(2)</sup> It is a well-built market town, pleasantly situated, and well watered, in a rich fruitful soil, a short way from the river Bride, and has some share of trade. In this place, John de Barry founded a monastery of conventual Franciscans, anno 1307. Upon the dissolution, it was granted to the Earl of Cork, who assigned it to his son-in-law David, the first Earl of Barrymore, or rather to his daughter, for in his will he says, "he bequeathes the rents and profits of this house to his daughter Barrymore to buy her gloves and pins."<sup>(3)</sup> A considerable part of this abbey still remains, particularly the choir, nave, and steeple of the church. This town lies well for the linen manufacture, and is distant twelve reputed miles from Cork. The Lord Barrymore has here a strong and stately house, built on the foundation of the O'Lehan castle. It is a large, square building, with a court in the centre. On one side of this square is a spacious hall, hung round with muskets, swords, bayonets, pistols, and other weapons, ranged in several figures. The kitchen forms another side of the building, which is watered by an aqueduct, contrived by a common Irish miller, at an inconsiderable expense; a celebrated undertaker from England having failed in the attempt to bring this water by another course, after a good sum was expended thereon. On the N. side of the house, is a noble gallery, 90 feet long, and two stories high, but it is yet unfinished. There are here several good apartments, furnished with family pictures, among others two originals of Richard the first Earl of Cork, and his second lady. The gardens, with a large canal, lie to the W., and near the house is a charming deer-park, through which the river Bride runs. In throwing down some of the old walls of Castle-lehan a chimney-piece was discovered with this inscription:

LEHAN O'CULLANE HOC FECIT. MCIII.

which shows that stone buildings were much earlier in Ireland than our modern antiquarians allow them to have been.<sup>(4)</sup> Places near Castle-

(2) There is a town of this name on the river Dordonne, near Bordeaux, in France.

(3) Copy of his will, at Lismore.

(4) I fear it has been too hastily asserted that there were no structures of lime and stone in this kingdom before the twelfth century. The small round towers, built, according to Cambrensis (*Topograph. Hibern.*, distinct. 2, cap. 9), *more patrie, i.e.*, "after the custom

Lyons are—Cool, Mr. Peard's, so named from its being in a corner of Condon's barony, which runs into Barrymore ; near it stand the ruins of a church ; here the Condons had formerly a castle. Toormore, a new house and good improvements, of Mr. Barret ; and Ballydorgan, Mr. Lear's seat. Ballinterry, between Castle-Lyons and Rathcormuck, belongs to Lord Barrymore ; it is agreeably situated and well planted.

Rathcormuck. Rathcormuck, *i.e.*, "Charles-Fort," is a small neat market town and borough (11½ measured Irish miles from Cork), near the river Bride, adorned with a pretty parish church and steeple, and a session-house, where the county sessions are held once a year. It returns two members to parliament. Near it is Lisnegar, a

Lisnegar. fine improvement, the seat of Redmund Barry, esq., with pleasant gardens, large plantations of cider fruit, and the nonpareil apple. There is a fine canal to the east of the house, stocked with fish. The town of Rathcormuck also belongs to this gentleman, who is descended from an ancient branch of the Barry family, commonly called Mac Adam, who have been seated here 500 years, and formerly sat in parliament, particularly David de Barry, of Rathcormuck, who sat in the upper house in a parliament held 30th of Edward I., anno 1302. S. of Rathcormuck is a fair stone bridge over the Bride, upon which is this inscription :—

"The foundation of this bridge was laid June 22, 1734, Colonel Redmund Barry, Jonas Devonshire, and James Barry, gent., being overseers thereof."

To the N. of Rathcormuck is a range of mountains, the last of which, to the E. is named Cairn-Tierna, *i.e.*, "the Thane's Heap," on the top of which is a large rude heap of stones, said to take its name from the thane or lord of this country holding assemblies thereon in a judicial way. It also was said to be the place where they elected their chiefs, as was the custom when tanistry prevailed in this country, which shows a different use of these cairns or heaps besides their being set up as funeral monuments. This hill is very conspicuous from many parts of the country.

Sarsfield's From Rathcormuck W. this barony is coarse and Court. mountainous. Within three miles of Cork is Sarsfield's Town, or Sarsfield's Court (occupied by Mr. Grey), the estate of John Putland, of Dublin, esq. From a terrace in the garden is one of the finest prospects in all this county. A mile to the S. is

Riverstown. Riverstown, a pleasant seat of the Lord Bishop of Cork. The house is beautified with several curious pieces of stucco, performed by the Franchinis Brothers. The river of Glanmire runs through his gardens, banked into serpentine canals, which are stocked with carp, tench, &c., the river being grated at both ends. A pleasant park, stocked with deer, comes close to the garden walls. The adjacent country is here finely improved, well laid out and cultivated.

of the country," seem to imply an established method of building for a long time. The first stone buildings in Ireland are said to have been the castle of Tuam, built, anno 1161, by Roderic O'Connor, king of Conaught, which was a thing then said to be so new and uncommon, that it became famous among the Irish by the name of the "wonderful castle." Malachy O'Morgair, archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1148, was the first Irishman (or, at least, one of the first) who built a chapel of stone at Bangor, of which his contemporary, St. Bernard, in his *Life*, says the natives were astonished at the novelty.—*Ware's Antiquities*.

Glanmire. Glanmire is a small village, prettily planted. Here is a curious bolting-mill, with another near Ballyrochine, both belonging to Mr. Samuel Pike, merchant, of Cork. The water-wheel of this last mill is 24 feet diameter, being an over-shot-wheel, the cog-wheel and axle-tree are very large; these were the first of the kind erected in this part of the kingdom, and stand very convenient for bringing wheat and sending flour and meal by water from and to the city of Cork. Mr. Pike informed me that the best and largest grained wheat of this country grows near the city, the ground being manured with bran, from whence starch is extracted. At Ballyrochine, is a slitting mill, for making rod iron, and also a paper mill, all worked by the river of Glanmire, which discharges itself into Cork harbour, through a deep and romantic glen, pleasantly wooded on its sides.

Towards its exit is Dunkettle, now the seat of Richard Tonson, esq., affording a fine prospect of a great part of Cork harbour and the river Lee up to the city, which, from Blackrock to the town (except a narrow channel formed by the river) is quite dry at low water, with oozy banks on each side; so that, upon the ebb, vessels and boats are often fast in the mud, as Silius Italicus remarks of Ravenna, in Italy—

“Quaque gravi remo limosis segniter undis  
Lenta paludosæ perscindunt stagna Ravennæ.”

—L. 8.

“Encumbered in the mud, their oars divide,  
With heavy strokes, the thick unwieldy tide.”

—Addison.

At high water, the channel is sufficiently deep for vessels of 100 tons; but this shallowness of the upper part of the river is amply recompensed by the depth, capaciousness, and security of the harbour lower down, in which several fleets may ride in different parts of it without seeing each other. In the house of Dunkettle there are some good paintings in crayon and oil. The gardens slope to the water, and there is lately a new enclosed park.

Carrigtohil, &c. Carrigtohil is a small village, eight miles E. of Cork,<sup>(5)</sup> seated on an arm of the sea, which, at high water, flows under a bridge of four arches, and overspreads a large tract of land, making an excellent marsh for fattening horses. In the parish church is a monument of Italian marble, erected to the memory of Sir James Cotter, anno 1688. Near this place, to the N.E. is a large cavity, running under a rock for a considerable way in the earth. A mile to the W. is Killycloin, an agreeable seat of Alderman Knap, of Cork. Anngröve, formerly called Ballinsperig, at no great distance from the other, is finely situated on a rising hill, which commands an extensive prospect over

(5) The first Earl of Cork takes notice in his will that, in order to prevent other great men from coming to purchase a part of Carrigtohill, which might prove troublesome to the Earl of Barrymore, and to make his manor and town entire, he purchased several lands of the Newtowns and Terrys near this place and Barry's Court, and leaves his lordship the whole benefit thereof, provided his son Dungarvan be made a saver thereby, and he joins his daughter, the Lady Barrymore, in this purchase, to be enjoyed by her and their heirs for ever.

Cork harbour, the Great Island, etc. It was some time since a seat of the late Earl of Barrymore, when Lord Buttevant, and is now occupied by Mr. Grady; and half a mile to the S. is the ruin of the castle of Barry's Court, which gave title of baron to the earls of Barrymore.

Great Island Near this castle is the passage into the Great Island,<sup>(6)</sup> called formerly the Island of Barrymore, from its belonging to that family. As a defence to this passage,<sup>(7)</sup> the only one by which the island can be entered at low water, stands Bellvelly Castle,<sup>(8)</sup> built by one of the Hodnet family, formerly a very potent sept in this country. On an escutcheon, cut in stone on the castle wall, is a bend lozengy. This island forms one side of Cork harbour, and is four miles long and two broad. The chief place in it is Cove, a village seven miles from Cork, built under a high steep hill, the shore on all this side of the island being bold, and the water of great depth. Opposite to this village his Majesty's ships of war ride, and the largest vessels trading to Cork generally anchor at this place, upwards of 200 sail having been moored here often during the late war, with sufficient room for twice as many in the bay. From Cove, the harbour's mouth seems closed by the island called Spike, lying opposite to the entrance; so that this harbour is not unlike the fine description given by Virgil in his first *Æneid*, of a beautiful port:

"Est in secessu longo locus; insula portum  
Efficit, objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto  
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos:  
Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur  
In cœlum scopuli: quorum sub vertice latè  
Æquora tuta silent, tum silvis scena coruscis,  
Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ."

'Within a long recess there lies a bay,  
An island shades it from the rolling sea,  
And forms a port, secure for ships to ride,  
Broke by the jutting land on either side,  
In double streams the briny waters glide  
Betwixt two rows of rocks: a sylvan scene  
Appears above, and groves for ever green.'—*Dryden*.

Hawlbowlin The eastern channel of the island is the deepest, and all  
Island. large ships sail through it. Besides Spike Island, there is

(6) In the Great Island are three parishes, Clonmel, Templarobbin, and Kilgarvan, and nineteen ploughlands, every one of which are contiguous to the sea, so that each proprietor in the island has an equal benefit of water-carriage.

(7) The first Earl of Orrery, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, written in June, 1666, says "that, if he were an enemy, and to invade Ireland, he would land in the Great Island of all places; for it stands in Cork harbour, has but one pass into it, is above six miles about, a fertile place, and nothing to oppose their landing there, which also is in the midst of the best quarters, almost equally distant from Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale." He says "he intended to send forces into it, and repair the fort and Bellvelly Castle, both which stand on the pass."—*Orrery's Letters*, vol. ii. p. 36. Of this fort there are not any remains at present. This letter was written at the time of the French and Dutch war.

(8) Bellvelly, *i.e.*, *Beal a Vallah*, "the way to the ford."

another called Hawlbowlin, lying west of it, happily situated, serving as another mound to prevent the tide of ebb and land floods from damaging ships riding before Cove. Thus, nature has formed a port, provided for against every accident in as regular a manner as the ablest engineers could possibly do, had they the power of removing rocks and islands at pleasure. In this island of Hawlbowlin are the ruins of a small fort, built by the Lord Deputy Montjoy, in 1601,<sup>(9)</sup> so situated that no ship of any considerable burden could pass to or from Cork but under the command of its cannon.

Cove is inhabited by seamen and revenue officers; a mile from it is the Clonmel parish church of Clonmel, with a decent parsonage house. Church. In the church is a handsome monument of marble, with an inscription in gold letters to the memory of George Rogers, esq., of Ashgrove, in this island, who died May 11th, A.D. 1710, in the 61st year of his age, with the names of several of his children. The arms: argent, a chevron betwixt three stags tripart, sable. Here is a gravestone to the memory of Mr. Thomas Stowe, of Newark, in Nottinghamshire, an officer in General Frampton's regiment, who died in this harbour after returning from the late expedition against Port L'Orient, in France, with these lines:

Eximiae spei adolescentem,  
Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata,  
Neque ultra esse sinunt.

This church is in good repair, and on the east is a handsome gallery for seamen, etc.

Ronayne's Grove. Not far west from the Castle of Bellvelly is Ronayne's Grove, formerly called Hodnet's Wood, a good house and handsome improvements, of Philip Ronayne, esq. From the gardens one has a charming view of the river and shipping up to Cork, as also the town of Passage, on the opposite shore. This gentleman has distinguished himself by several essays in the most sublime parts of the mathematics; among others, by a treatise of algebra, which has passed several editions, and is much read and esteemed by all the philomaths of the present time. He has invented a cube, which is perforated in such a manner that a second cube of the same dimensions, exactly in all

(9) On the 14th of January, 1601, Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster, with the Lord Deputy Montjoy, went by boat from Cork to Hawlbowlin, to view it, in order to have it fortified; whereupon direction was given to Paul Ive, an engineer, to raise a fortification there, and another at Castlepark to command the harbour of Kinsale.

The fort built here was a square fortification, with four bulwarks and curtains. In the middle stood a castle, 22 feet square within the walls, ascended to by steps, and defended by a small drawbridge. This castle still remains, with the ruins of the bastions. To the S. was a handsome gateway, with a guardhouse annexed. On the north of the island (level with the water) was a platform, mounted with ordnance. Adjacent to this was the gunners' house; the ramparts were mounted with a deep ditch. Towards the east a well of fresh water was sunk, which still remains.—*Pacat. Hibern.*, p. 252.

In this island a party of gentlemen, some years ago, built a banqueting-house, and called themselves the "Water Club," having several fine pleasure boats, most of which carried guns, colours, etc. They appointed their admiral and vice-admiral in this little fleet, which ran several races. The day generally concluded with firing of guns, feasting, etc.

respects, may be passed through the same. The possibility of which he has demonstrated, both geometrically and algebraically, and which has been actually put in practice by the ingenious Mr. Daniel Voster, of Cork, with whom I saw two such cubes.

**Ballydelea.** East of the parish church is Ballydelea, a well-planted seat of the late Richard Bettesworth, esq., surrounded with maple, beech, silver-fir, and other timber trees.

**Belgrove.** On the East Ferry is Belgrove, a pleasant seat of John Harper, esq., of Cork. From a fine terrace over the gardens is an agreeable prospect of the eastern channel of the island, which is here broad and deep, forming a noble basin. This terrace is near a quarter of an English mile long, broad and high, adorned with vases, urns, etc., and is the finest of the kind in this county. Beneath the terrace is a pretty bowling-green, with gardens and pleasant walks. To the S. is a spreading grove, which covers a hilly country down to the water's edge. Near the house, among other improvements, is a hop-yard, which thrives well, as also a considerable plantation of hemp, a commodity as useful as it is profitable. In the W. passage, almost opposite to Mr. Harper's, they take an excellent oyster, in dredges, called Kilvokery oysters. On the N. side of the island is Ashgrove, a fine plantation, deer-park; and good house of John Rogers, esq.,<sup>(10)</sup> and almost opposite, on the mainland, is Rossmore, belonging to John Coghlan esq., agreeably situated about a mile from Barry's Court.

At Waterstown, near the E. passage, was a castle, the chief residence of the Barry family in this island, but it has been long since demolished.

**The New Fort.** Near Cuskinny is a new erected fortification, which commands the mouth of the harbour; a battery of twenty pieces of ordnance, twenty-two pounders, is now finished and the guns mounted.

Near the E. point, called Battery Point, is limestone. Sea sand, for manure, may be had on every side of the island; yet, notwithstanding its excellent situation, and the advantage of a short and safe water-carriage to Cork, tillage is but slowly prosecuted here. This place abounds with a great number of springs and rivulets of fine wholesome water, to the great convenience of the inhabitants and the shipping in the harbour.

**Muskery.** The western extremity of Barrymore is bounded by a part of Muskery—viz., a portion of Whitchurch parish, which is coarse ground. In it stands the ruined castle of Carricknavar,<sup>(11)</sup> built on a small brook that divides this parish into two parts, the other being in the barony of Fermoy, and is detached a considerable way from the rest of that barony.

The manor of Blarney is separated from the rest of Muskery, it being surrounded by the barony of Barrets and the liberties of Cork.

<sup>(10)</sup> It was formerly named Ballymacshane-Roe, *i.e.*, "the town of the son of Red John"; and here was also a castle of the Barrys.

<sup>(11)</sup> This castle was built by Daniel MacCarty, second son of Cormac Lord Muskery, who died anno 1616.



Blarney. Blarney was a very strong castle, and noble seat of the Earls of Clancarty, who forfeited a great estate in this county for their adhering to King James.<sup>(12)</sup> It lies within three miles of

(12) The Earl of Clancarty was first summoned to parliament, as Baron of Blarney, by Queen Elizabeth, and created Viscount of Muskery and Earl of Clancarty in 1658, the 10th of Charles II.

Blarney Castle was built by Cormac MacCarty, surnamed Laider (he came into the lordship 1449). He also built the castles of Kilcrea and Carricknamuck, the abbey of Kilcrea, and the nunnery of Ballyvacadane, with five churches. He was wounded at Carricknamuck by Owen, the son of Teige MacCarty, his cousin-german, and died in Cork, being buried in Kilcrea abbey, anno dom. 1494. This estate was forfeited in the wars of 1641 by Donough, Lord Muskery, but the greatest part of it was restored by the Act of Settlement. This Lord was General of the Irish forces in Munster, and very active in that rebellion. Ludlow informs us that he was charged with having put several of the English to death on the road between his house of Macroomp and Cork, for which he was apprehended, and tried for his life. The trial lasted long by reason of a clause which he urged in his defence, from a printed copy of the articles made against him, which, "although" (says Ludlow, who was one of the commissioners appointed to try him) "it had been unjust for me to grant in the terms there mentioned, yet would have cleared him, and thrown the guilt and blame upon me; for articles given ought to be made good. But this clause, upon search into the original, which I kept, appeared to have been inserted by themselves in the print which they produced for evidence, under pretence of having lost the original articles. Notwithstanding which, it appearing that, though divers of the English were murdered by the convoy appointed to conduct them safe to Cork, the Lord Muskery had taken what care he could for their security, and had done what in him lay to bring the person who was guilty of that blood to justice. The court acquitted him, and he was permitted, according to his articles, to pass into Spain."—*Ludlow's Memoirs*, p. 442.

Colonel MacCarty Reagh and several other persons were also tried at this time for the same crimes, but the colonel was acquitted.—*Ludlow, ib.*, p. 440.

This Lord Muskery, being created Earl of Clancarty by King Charles II., died in London, August 5th, 1665. He had three sons, Charles, Callaghan, and Justin. Charles Lord Muskery died before his father, being slain in a sea-fight against the Dutch, June 2, 1665. He was a great favourite of the Duke of York, and was honourably interred at Westminster. His only son, Charles James, succeeded him, but he dying a minor, his uncle Callaghan became Earl of Clancarty, being brought out of a convent in France. He married Elizabeth, daughter to the Earl of Kildare, by whom he had four daughters and one son, named Donough, who was the fourth Earl. He was educated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and bred up carefully at Oxford. His uncle Justin, without the knowledge of his friends, married him, when nor sixteen years of age, to the Earl of Sunderland's daughter, and sent him into this kingdom, where he continued a Protestant till the coming in of King James, and then turned to Mass. King James gave him a troop of horse, which he soon composed of the common Irish, and with them committed many ravages. One was a murder perpetrated upon a poor butcher at Mallow, who refusing his men a horse, they violently seized him by force, and would never return him to the owner; but the man making complaint to the judge of assize, they ordered the Earl to make him restitution, which he promised to do; but, as soon as the judges quitted the country, he marched with a party of his troopers to the butcher's house, and told him he came to make him satisfaction for his horse; whereupon, ordering his troopers to make ready a blanket, they took the man and forcibly tossed him in it, and every now and then suffered him to fall upon the pavement, till he was so bruised that he was left quite dead upon the spot. The family of this butcher had a considerable tract of Clancarty's estate granted them by King William, worth now £500 per annum, and they are now called the lands of the Butcher of Conscience.

A poor man in Clonmel happened to offend the Earl, whom he first beat and then hung up by the hair of the head. He was taken down alive, but what afterwards came of him is not known.—*Vid. Secret Consults and Negotiations of the Romish Party in Ireland*, p. 97; *vid. also King's State*, p. 33.

After the wars were over, several persons in England, particularly the Earl of Sunderland, endeavoured to represent Lord Clancarty as a faultless person, to have

Cork, and greatly annoyed that city in the war of 1641, until it was taken by Roger Earl of Orrery,<sup>(13)</sup> then Lord Broghill, in 1646. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Munster. The author of *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 351, describes it to be composed of four large piles joined in one, which shows that it was formerly much larger than at present. It is seated upon a main rock, that secured it from mining; the walls are eighteen feet thick, and it was likewise flanked with bastions. Anno 1602, Cormac Mac Dermot Carty was accused of a treasonable correspondence with the Irish rebels, and obliged to deliver up this castle to Captain Taafe for the Queen's use. This Cormac was a very powerful person, being able to raise 1,000 men at a call. He also possessed the castles of Kilcrea and Macroomp; the former he gave up to the Lord President Carew, being then his prisoner, but escaped out of his hands soon after. This castle is seated upon an eminence, with a river running beneath it, and, on the other side is a fine lake of about thirty acres, abounding with great quantities of good leeches. In the castle, which is in very good repair, is an original painting, at full length, of Charles XII. king of Sweden, brought hither by the late James Jeffrys, esq., envoy to that monarch, whose father, Sir James Jeffrys, purchased this estate from the crown. This monarch is drawn in the dress M. Voltaire describes, and the painting seems to be very well executed. Adjoining to the castle, is a fine park, sweetly wooded, and well watered; also, a fair bridge over Blarney river. The gardens of the castle are well laid out, and kept in good order.

The lands about Blarney are mostly under corn, pasture, and dairies occupy the greater part of the adjacent country. The soil is a yellowish clay, which they manure mostly with lime. Plants growing near the lough were—water-hoarhound, water-cinquefoil, angelica sylvestris, peri-

him exchanged for a Dutch officer who was taken the preceding year by the French at the battle of Fleury, and in a short time procure him to be restored to his estate. But the grand jury of this county, particularly encouraged by Sir Richard Cox, who was then second Justice of the Common Pleas, drew up a true representation of his practices against the Protestants, of his inveterate hatred to the English interest, and the little probability of ever seeing an English plantation in those parts if he was restored. This representation, in the form of a presentment, was laid before the Lords Justices, to be transmitted to King William. It was zealously supported by Lord Sidney and the Earl of Burlington, which had so good an effect that all the schemes in favour of this earl were defeated, and Mr. Justice Cox received the thanks of every Protestant of figure in the country.—(*MS. Sir Richard Cox.*) King William granted him a pardon, with a pension of £300 a year during his life, upon condition that he should quit the kingdom in a stated time, and promise never to take up arms against the Protestant succession. This nobleman retired to Hamburg, on the Elbe, and purchased a little island in the mouth of that river from the citizens of Altena, which went by his own name. There he erected a convenient dwelling-house, with a range of store-houses, and formed a convenient plan of a useful garden. In this place he made a considerable profit by shipwrecks, but continued to give the distressed all the assistance in his power, and saved the lives of many. His profit arose from the goods thrown on his island, which he placed in his store-houses, and, if demanded by the right owners within the year, he returned them, requiring only two per cent. for the store-room; if not, he made use of them as his own. He died here, October 22nd, 1734, aged sixty-four, leaving behind him two sons, Robert, late a commodore in the English fleet, commonly called Lord Muskery, and Justin MacCarty, esq.

(13) MSS. Cox.

climenum, palma christi, iris lutea, pedicularis, etc. The wood to the north side of the lough consists of oak, ash, birch, and alder, but was much greater than at present. In this wood are quarries of limestone. Plants observed in the wood were lingua cervina, circea, bugula, tutsan, tormentil, pimpernel with a yellow flower, arum, bear's-garlic, eyebright, bulbocastanum; and, on the rocks, adiantum, trichomanes, paronchya rutac, etc.; this last in great plenty. On the S. side of the lough is a bed of white clay, probably a pipe-clay. A few years ago Robert, commonly called Lord Muskery, laid claim to a considerable part of this estate, being assisted with large sums by the late Duchess of Marlborough. But it was divided into so many hands that the suit seemed of too dangerous a nature to be suffered to go on, and therefore a petition was laid before the parliament of England, and a stop put to any further proceedings.

At Blarney is a vein of limestone, from whence there is none to the north nearer than the Blackwater river. Dawstown (two miles N. of Blarney), the estate of John Putland, of Dublin, esq., is a good house, with a pretty plantation, occupied by Rowland Davis, esq. Here are a very large flowering lime, good orchards, gardens, and fish-ponds. About a mile to the S. is Ballygibbone, a good house and plantation held by Mr. Edward Butler, as is Kilowen, all the estate of the same gentleman. The castles of Cloghroe, Cloghphilip, and Carignavar belonged to the Mac Cartys, and were in the manor of Blarney.

As the small barony of Barretts runs through Muskery, I shall describe it before I proceed to the remaining part of that barony.<sup>(14)</sup>

It takes its name from the ancient English family called Barrett; of whom, it is said, that O'Neal, earl of Tyrone, anno 1600, when marching by Castlemore, near Mallow, on his progress to Kinsale, to resist the Spaniards, asked who lived in that castle? And being told, one Barrett, who was a good Catholic, and his family possessed of that estate above 400 years, O'Neal swore, in Irish, "No matter, I hate the English churl, as if he came but yesterday."

In the southern point of this barony (in the road leading from Cork to Bandon, four miles from the former) is a ruined abbey, called Ballyvacadane, founded by Cormac Mac Carty Mac Teige, surnamed Laider, for Austine nuns, about the year 1450. Part of the walls still remain.

Ballincolly. Ballincolly, a large castle not far distant, was an ancient seat of the Barretts, four miles from Cork. Anno 1600, William Barrett, of Ballincolly, submitted to the Queen's mercy, having been concerned in Desmond's rebellion. This castle was garrisoned by Cromwell, and, in the late wars, for King James II. It is built upon a

Castlemore. rock, and flanked with towers at each angle. The other chief seat of the Barrett's was Castlemore, in the northern extremity of this barony. William Barrett, of that place, esq., was created a baronet, June 4, 1665, now extinct. From the castle of Carrigrohan,

(14) It contains fifteen parishes, viz. :—Part of Carrigrohan-beg, Iniscarra, part of Matehy, part of Donaghmore, Kilcoleman, AGLISH-GREENAGH, part of Garricloyne, Mourne, Desart, part of the Ovens, part of Kilnaglory, part of St. Finbar's, Carrigrohanmore, and Desart, the whole containing 86 ploughlands and 26,282 acres.

in the liberties of Cork, the river Lee runs through this barony about six miles, dividing it from Muskery. Upon this river are several seats.

Iniscarra. On the north side is Iniscarra, a decent church, and neatly built parsonage house. Sirmount, the seat of Emanuel Moor, esq., lies a mile more to the W. on a rising ground over the Lee ; it is finely wooded on the east side, and has a good south prospect of a great extent of country. Not far from, and opposite to this, are the remains of a castle, named Castle Inchy, which gave title of baron to Justin, Lord Viscount Mountcashel.

Sirmount. Moor, esq., lies a mile more to the W. on a rising ground over the Lee ; it is finely wooded on the east side, and has a good south prospect of a great extent of country. Not far from, and opposite to this, are the remains of a castle, named Castle Inchy, which gave title of baron to Justin, Lord Viscount Mountcashel.

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Coronody, more to the west, is the seat and improvements of Mr. Cross ; east of which is Fergus, Mr. Farmer's, a good plantation. A mile north of Iniscarra, on a rising ground, is Ardrum, a pleasant seat of Sir John Colthurst, who was created a baronet August, 3, 1744 ; near which is the village of Cloghroe. More west stands Ballyally, a handsome house and park of Colonel Nicholas Colthurst. The river Dripsey divides this barony, on the west, from Muskery, over which is a fair bridge of eight arches ; and, not far from it, the castle of Carignamuck, now inhabited by Mr. Bear. This castle belonged to the Mac Cartys, being built by the founder of Blarney. In this place, which lies on the Muskery side of the river, Cromwell had a garrison for a considerable time. The northern part of this barony is coarse and mountainous. The most noted place in it formerly was Mourne, or Ballynamony, in which was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem,<sup>(15)</sup> founded in the reign of King John, under the invocation of St. John Baptist, by an English gentleman, called Alexander de Sancta Helena. The Irish call it Monaster na Mona. It had several great possessions, particularly a large domain on the spot, five ploughlands in the parish of Temple-Michael, in Muskery, besides a great number of parish tithes. The brook which runs on the north of it, into the Clydah river, is, in old records, called Glamey Ballycollen ; and the land, on which it was erected, named Ballyknockane. The possessions of this preceptory were granted to Teige Mac Carty, whose descendants forfeited them by the rebellion of 1641, yet they are still called by the name of Masters of Mourne. By an inquisition taken at Cork, November 4, anno 1584, Ballynamony was found to be an ancient corporation. It was destroyed soon after <sup>(16)</sup> the death of the Duke of Clarence, lord lieutenant of Ireland, by Morogh O'Brien, who, in the reign of King Edward IV. rebelled in Thomond, ruined several walled towns in Munster, and, in this county Mourne and Buttevant. It is situated on the high road, three miles S. of Mallow. The body of the ruined church still remains, which was 180 feet long. The foundation walls of the preceptory enclosed several acres of ground ; the south was defended by a strong castle, which was lately standing, and there

(15) This preceptory belonged first to the Knights Templars, who were suppressed in Ireland by order of King Edward II., anno 1307, directed to Sir John Wogan, lord deputy, who executed the same on the 3rd of February that year. It was computed that the king got £400 value of their effects in Ireland, a great sum in those times. The Templars' lands and possessions were soon after given to the Knights Hospitallers.

(16) *Davis's Hist. Relat.*

were two towers to the W., but several parts of it have been of late demolished, and the stones used in repairing the turnpike road. In the church are some gravestones of the Barretts, Quinlans, and other ancient Irish families.

A short way from this ruin, is a small well-finished church and Ballynamona. steeple, adorned with a spire and weathercock, called Ballynamona, rebuilt A.D. 1717; at which time, in the ruins of the old church, was found a large spur, and the head of an antique spear, probably belonging to one of the knights buried here in his martial habiliments. They were given to the late Sir Matthew Deane, who contributed to the building of the church. Over the W. door, on the steeple, is this inscription:—

Gloria Deo in excelsis  
Templum hoc Antiquum  
De Temple-Michael alias Mourne-Abbey  
Jam diu dirutum  
Reconditum fuit  
Anno Redemptionis MDCCXVII.  
Et ab inauguratione serenissimi  
Georgii Domini Regis tertio.  
FEAR GOD, HONOUR THE KING.

Adjacent to the church is a charity school-house, and over the door—

This Charity School was erected for the Benefit  
of the poor Children of this Parish.  
Train up a Child, etc.

This is the neatest country church in this county. It was built, together with the parsonage house, during the incumbency of the late Lord Bishop of Meath (Doctor Henry Maule), then minister of this parish. The chancel is semicircular. The altar-piece is composed of six fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, with carved cherubims, neatly gilded, between them; on the panels are the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments in gold letters. At the W. end is a handsome gallery, erected at the charge of the late Sir Matthew Deane, for the charity children. The pulpit and sounding board are neatly carved and gilded, as is the cover of the font, the basin of which is marble. In the burial-ground grow great quantities of *bonus henricus*, or English mercury. The lands hereabouts are mostly under stock for dairies, producing little corn, the soil being rocky, composed of a kind of red slate, with a yellow brittle clay, and sometimes a cold white clay intermixed, and so continues until within a mile or two of Cork, where the country begins to put on a more beautiful appearance, by the industry of the inhabitants.

Bottlehill. Bottlehill, midway between Cork and Mallow, is remarkable for a stout skirmish fought there between the English and King James's forces on the 29th of April, 1691, wherein the former got the victory, which will be more particularly related in the Book III. of this work.

Muskery. The barony of Muskery<sup>(17)</sup> is bounded on the N. by an uncultivated mountainous tract, upwards of ten miles long, and, in some parts, six miles over, called the Boggra, which is a common to the adjacent estates. In winter, it is for the most part deep, marshy, and unpassable; but in summer, hard and firm, producing grass and heath, and is then grazed by vast herds of cattle, which are removed to the lower lands when this season is over. This tract, though it stands high, is yet flat, and surrounded by higher grounds almost on every side, particularly to the N. and W. The whole place is covered with black fogs for the greatest part of the year. Several considerable rivers, besides an infinite number of brooks, flow from this wild country. On the south, the most considerable are—Blarney river, the Dripsey, the Lany, the Foherish, etc., which empty themselves into the Lee. On the north, the Clydagh, the Lyre, the Oovane, Racool river, and the Fin-Awn, which discharge themselves into the Blackwater.

These lines of Mr. Thomson, make no ill-drawn picture of the Boggra:—

. . . . The brown burnt earth  
Of fruits and flowers, and every verdure spoil'd,  
Barren and bare, a joyless dreary waste  
Thin cottag'd; and in time of trying need  
Abandon'd. . . .  
Those roving mists, that constant now begin  
To smoke along the hilly country, these  
The mountain cisterns fill, those grand reserves  
Of water, scoop'd among the hollow rocks,  
Whence gush the streams, the ceaseless fountains play,  
And their unfailing stores the rivers draw  
To send a thund'ring torrent to the main.

—*Thomson's Seasons.*

To the west of the Boggra are the mountains of Mushry, as they are commonly called, but rather of Muskery, and are distinguished into Muskery-more and beg, *i.e.*, the larger and lesser mountains. These range partly north and south, high at both extremes and hollow in the middle, and are esteemed the highest in this county. The upper part is covered with sedgy grass and bog, the rocks with London pride.<sup>(18)</sup> The torrents have worn several deep furrows into their sides, which display no other soil but slaty pebbles of a red, white, and dark colour, but nothing of any metallic substance.

Donaghmore. The parish of Donaghmore lies in the N.E. part of this barony, and bounds the Boggra. A considerable part of it

(17) It contains the following parishes:—St. Owen's, or the Ovens, a part of St. Finbar's, Ballynaboy, Desartmore, Knockavilly, Kilbonane, Moviddy, Aglish, Canaboy, Macloney, Kilmurry, Kilmihil, Inchegeelagh, Kilnamartery, Macroomp, Aghabologe, Aghinagh, Kilcoleman, Matehy, Iniscarra, Donaghmore, Dunbolloge, part of Whitechurch, part of Greenagh, Templemichael, being 160,072 Irish plantation acres, and 367 ploughlands.

(18) Other plants are—Lady's-mantle, tormentil, devil's-bit, greater spurge, butterwort, milkwort, primula veris, ulmaria, germander, pedicularis, greater cardamine, mountain madder, golden rod, golden saxifrage, &c.

belongs to the see of Cloyne, together with a vast tract of the Boggra, which, by degrees, might be reclaimed. The patron saint was named St. Lachteen, and some years ago the parish priest kept here a brazen hand as a holy relic, by which the people swore upon all solemn occasions, but this hand was removed by one of the titular bishops of Cloyne. There are, of late, some very good improvements in this parish, as at Donaghmore (the Rev. Horace Townshend's), Derry (Mr. Daniel Gibs's). The recorder of Cork, Joseph Bennett, esq., has also a pretty lodge here.

The next parish to the west is Aghabolloge. Near the old church is a celebrated well, dedicated to St. Olan. In the churchyard is a stone, called St. Olan's cap, by which the common people also swear on all solemn occasions; and they pretend that, if this stone was carried off, it would return of itself to its old place. At Magourney, a part of this parish, is a new parish church and decent glebe house.

Mount Rivers. Mount Rivers, in the same parish, the house and improvements of John Whiting, esq., commands a fair prospect to the south. Near it, a large human skull, almost double the common size, was some time ago dug up. Three miles E. of Macroomp stands the castle of Carrigadrohid, built on a steep rock, in the middle of the river Lee, by one of the Mac Carty family. It is said this romantic situation was the choice of the Lady O'Carroll, wife to Mac Carty, yet others say it was built by the Learys. This bridge and castle formed a noted pass in the wars of 1641, and were often taken and recovered by the contending forces. It is in good repair, and inhabited by John Bowen, esq. The way from this to Macroomp leads through a deep, gloomy hollow way, called Glin-caum, *i.e.*, "the crooked glen"; on either hand is a perfect wall of steep craggy rocks, covered in some places with oak, ash, and birch, at the roots of which grow polypody in plenty, also a good quantity of the *adanthum nigrum* and *trichomanes*.

To the south of this hollow way stands the high tower of Mashanaglass. Mashanaglass, built by the MacSwineys.<sup>(19)</sup> The N. bank of the Sullane, being from hence, westerly, very rocky, is covered with heath and furze; the south side is not much better; yet, in some places, there are dairy houses, the land being generally meadow and pasture, and the soil a kind of brown brittle clay.

Places E. of Macroomp are—Omerg (Mr. Thornhill's) and Dromy (Mr. Moore's). A mile E. of Macroomp is a newly erected bridge over the Sullane, being there joined by the Lany, a small distance from the bridge,

(19) King James I. on the 13th of April, 1612, directed a letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland, in behalf of Owen Mac Swiney, *alias* Owen Hogy, of Mashanaglass, to accept the surrender of his lands, and to grant a patent to restore them to him. This Owen was particularly recommended to that prince by the Lord Danvers, president of Munster, and Sir Richard Morison, vice-president, for having performed many faithful services in that king's reign and in Queen Elizabeth's. He had also testimonials from Sir Charles Cornwallis, who was ambassador in Spain, of his dutiful and loyal behaviour, and how much he suffered for it in his fortune and reputation, during his abode there, by the malignity of his countrymen. Owen Mac-Swiney, son to the above Owen, was attainted, anno 1642, for being concerned in the Irish rebellion, and forfeited his estate.—(*From original MSS.*) Mashanaglass signifies "a stronghold or fortress."

whence, running in a S.E. course, they enter the Lee. About 300 yards N.W. of Newbridge, in a meadow near the bank of the river, are three large stones set on at end, edgewise to each other, the middle one being five feet broad, seven in height, and two thick, but the others much smaller; about sixty yards S.E. from the former is another stone set up, less than the middle one before-mentioned, but larger than the side ones. These stones<sup>(20)</sup> are said to be erected in memory of a celebrated battle fought here by Brien Boruma, king of Munster, and the O'Mahonys of Carbery.

**Macroomp.** The town of Macroomp (or, as it is pronounced, Macroom) is situated among hills in a dry gravelly redstone soil.<sup>(21)</sup> The adjacent country is well improved with lime, brought six miles, from the S. side of the river Lee. This place is said to take its name from an old crooked oak (so called in Irish) which formerly grew here, under the boughs of which travellers used to pass. The castle of Macroomp is very ancient, being first built in King John's time, soon after the English conquest (according to Sir Richard Cox) by the Carews, but others attribute it to the Daltons. It was repaired and beautified by Teige Mac Carty, who died in it, anno 1565, and was father to the celebrated Sir Cormac Mac Teige, Lord Muskery, mentioned by Cambden and other writers as an active person in Queen Elizabeth's time. The late Earls of Clancarty altered this castle into a more modern structure, it being burned down in the wars of 1641.<sup>(22)</sup> It now consists of two square towers, about 60 feet high, with

(20) According to an ancient Irish chronicle which relates the actions of Brien Boruma, king of Munster, that prince, in the second year of his reign, sent a herald to challenge Miles Mac Broin, who was chief of the Mahonys and king of Oneachach (a part of S. Carbery), to fight him in a pitched battle in the plains of Beallagh Leachta, *i.e.*, "the road of St. Leachta," the patron of Donoughmore, which was near Macroomp, in order to seek revenge for the death of his brother, Mahon, who was murdered by O'Donovan Mac Cahill, chief of that sept, and a dependant on O'Mahony. The king of Carbery accepted the challenge, and, besides his and O'Donovan's forces, brought 1,500 Danes to assist him. The battle was furiously fought on both sides; but Brien and his forces being superior in number, broke through the enemy, and made a great slaughter, most of the Danes being slain. Keating also mentions this battle, Book II., p. 81.

The like stones have often been erected to perpetuate the memory of singular actions in those early ages, both on a civil and religious account, and sometimes as trophies of a victory, as those mentioned by Plutarch, which were first of wood, that they might soon consume; and those it was prohibited to renew, lest the remembrance of ancient quarrels should be perpetuated.

(21) Plants from Carrigadrohid to Macroomp are—London-pride, golden-rod, calamint, comfrey, soapwort, St.-John's-wort, polypody, maiden-hair, celandine, foxglove, osmund royal, navelwort, ros-solis, daucus, butterwort, cotonaria, mountain-sage, tormentil, elecampane, meadow-sweet, pimpernel with a yellow flower; mouse-ear, germander, strawberries, woodbine, woodroof, cup-moss, eye-bright, cow-wheat, hyacinths, tutsan, mountain-madder, devil's-bit, sheep-scabious, ash-coloured ground liverwort, stitchwort, jacea or knapweed, bilberries, enchanter's nightshade or circea, dockresses, herb robert, spleenwort, prunella, milkwort, codded loosestrife, lujula, yellow-rattle, red-rattle, speedwell, trichomanes, male satyrion, avens, ground-ivy, pierceper anglorum, golden maiden-hair, and golden saxifrage, hawkweed, leaved succory, male satyrion royal, &c.

(22) In September, 1602, it was taken by Sir Charles Wilmot, after a long siege, in the following manner:—Cormac Mac Dermot Carty, the lord thereof, having escaped from the lord president, who, fearing he might cut off Sir Charles's retreat and raise the siege, ordered him to quit the place, and return with his forces to Cork. This news vexed Sir Charles, being sorry to retreat, without taking the castle. The night before



a large modern building between them. It is situated on the east side of the river Sullane; to the south are the gardens and a fine plantation of firs on a pleasant terrace over its banks. About twenty years ago, Dean Swift, in his progress through this country, was much pleased with the situation and state of this building. It is at present inhabited by Richard Hedges Eyre, esq., who keeps it in good order. In this castle is a handsome large gallery, with other good apartments, and Sir William Pen, the famous sea admiral, was born in it. At the foot of the castle is a handsome stone bridge over the Sullane. Opposite to the bridge is the parish church, dedicated to St. Coleman of Cloyne, and on the south side of the altar is a monument of black and grey marble, with this inscription:—

“Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. Richard Brown, B.D., who was rector and vicar of this parish forty-five years, during which time he was always resident. On the 27th day of January, A.D. 1712, he cheerfully resigned his spirit to God who gave it, in sure hope of a resurrection to eternal life, being 69 years of age. He was married to Mary, daughter of Colonel Edward Alleyn, forty-three years, by whom he had eleven sons and nine daughters.”

The Romanists have a splendid mass-house erected on an eminence at the entrance into the town, with a handsome altar, a pulpit, and confessional chair. Upon the plantation of Munster in the beginning of King James I.'s reign, the Lord Muskery brought over several English families of this religion, viz., the Hardings, Fields, Terrys, Goulds, Kents, etc., and planted them in Macroomp. Here is a barrack for a foot company, and a market house. In this town a considerable number are employed in combing wool and spinning woollen yarn. There are here four salt pans constantly at work. They have the rock salt from England by the way of Cork, whence it is brought by land-carriage. The salt is taken by carriers from this place into the country, where it is used in salting butter for exportation. In this town are some whiskey distillers, a liquor and manufacture so pernicious to the poor that it renders every other employment useless to them.

The houses are built of a reddish slaty rock, and there are good blue slates for covering in the neighbourhood. This place is situated on the frontier of a very wild country, being all rocky and barren to the west, and mountainous to the north.

Two miles west stands the high castle of Carickafouky, Carickafouky. *i.e.*, “fairy rock castle,” built by the Mac Cartys of Drishane in a wild and romantic situation. The entrance into it is by a high craggy rock of dangerous and slippery footing, where no more than one person at a time can climb, and he must be very active that will trust entirely to

his intended march, the besieged having killed a swine, and not having plenty of water to scald it, were forced to singe it with straw and fern. The fire took hold of a cabin in the bawn, within the castle walls, and the thatch flaming high, set fire to some tallow, through a window in the castle, which soon raged so violently that the Irish were forced to quit it, and make the bawn their last refuge, which being ready to be assaulted, they sallied out to the woods, in which attempt many of them were killed. The army entering the castle extinguished the fire, and leaving a garrison in it, marched back to Cork. Soon after, the Lord Muskery, being hard pressed, submitted to the Queen, and was taken into favour.—*Pacata Hib.*, p. 351.

his feet. This rock is quite inaccessible on every other side, and hangs frightfully over the Sullane, which runs foaming at the foot of it through a craggy channel. To the east of the castle is a large stone, placed upon a high rock, secured by wedges of other stones, and near it the remains of a Druid altar, encompassed with a circle of stones<sup>(23)</sup> pitched endways.

The castle of Dundarerk (which signifies "Mount Prospect") is seated on a hill about a mile south of the former, and commands a vast extended view to the west as far as the bounds of Kerry; to the east, almost to Cork; and a great tract to the south. It was built by the Mac Cartys. Dermot Mac Carty forfeited this castle in the rebellion of 1641. It is a high square building, having seventy stone steps to the battlements. Adjoining to it stood some modern buildings, now in ruins; here were large gardens and orchards, also destroyed. A little to the north is the ruined church of Kilnamartery. The country to the north and west, as far as the eye can see, is intermixed with large white rocks and green spots; at first sight, a stranger at a distance might take them for the ruins of a vast city, the white crags resembling so many lofty towers, ruined churches, and palaces. In a more level country the eye is, perhaps, pleased with little hills and gentle ascents; but, in this rough situation, the imagination is astonished with a grandeur in nature, which nothing but the scene itself can inspire a just idea of. If the forests which formerly covered these tracts are now no more, yet the naked rocks in some places, remains of wood in others, and parcels of cultivated grounds intermixed, afford a greater variety and

more delightful landscape. A little to the west of Macroomp is Codrum, the seat of Emanuel Hutchinson, esq., who has improved a considerable tract hereabouts by clearing the soil of stones and rocks, and manuring it with lime. On an old stone mearing, made by the Earl of Clancarty, there is this inscription, on a large rock:—

D. E. O. C. 1686, F. Fecit, *i.e.*, "Donough, Earl of Clancarty, fieri fecit."

Which shows how imperfectly improvements were carried on in this country towards the end of the last century, when the raising a great boundary of loose stones was thought worthy of an inscription. In Mr. Hutchinson's garden are the remains of a Danish intrenchment, being vaulted under-ground. There are also several large ones near the old church of Clondrohid, some of which have triple intrenchments. On the top of a hill, called Lissecresig (three miles N.W. of Macroomp), being the same gentleman's estate, are the remains of a pagan altar,<sup>(24)</sup>

(23) Saxo Grammaticus informs us that the places where the Danes fought their duels were sometimes surrounded with pitched stones, and sometimes in pits, as Ubbo who fought with the Slavonian.—*Sax. Grammat. Hist. Dan.* lib. 3.

Olaus Wormius says their courts of judicature were plots of ground environed with great stones, having one in the midst: and the places also assigned for the election of their chiefs were such circles of stones.—*Monument. Dan.*, lib. 1, cap. 10.

(24) These are the kind of rude altars called, both in the Irish and old British language, Crom-liagh and Crom-leche, which signify in both a crooked stone; not from any crookedness, but from their inclining posture. Mr. Rowland, in his *Mona Antiqua*, p. 47, conjectures, that the word is derived from the Hebrew, *Cerum luach*, *i.e.*, "a devoted table or altar." Noah, after he left the ark, was to build an altar, and offer up sacrifices on it to the Lord.—*Gen.* viii., 20. And, it is to be supposed, he built it of

composed of three stones pitched close together, and a broad flagstone lying near them.

Near this is a large circular intrenchment of stone, made in the same manner as those of earth ; these raised of stone the Irish call Caheras.

Cahirkegan, in the parish of Clondrohid, the house of Cahirkegan. Horace Townshend, esq. The soil is cold, mountainous, rocky, and boggy throughout this parish, and not fitted for tillage, without the greatest industry, not only in manuring the land, but also in clearing it of stones, otherwise it is impossible to plough it. When the stones are removed the soil is sufficiently deep, but this requires great labour. Upon the larger rocks they kindle turf fires, and keep them burning till the rock grows hot, after which it easily splits, and the readier if cold water be poured on before it cools. This labour is not unlike Hannibal's in passing the Alps, which Nat. Lee makes that hero relate in these ranting lines :—

What after-ages will with pain believe,  
Through burning quarries did our passage cleave.  
Hurl'd dreadful fire, and vinegar infus'd,  
Whose horrid force the nerves of flint unloos'd,  
Made nature start, to see us root up rocks,  
And open all her adamantine locks ;  
Shake off her massy bars, o'er mountains go, &c.

After the stones are loosened, they use them in forming enclosures and ditches, which they seldom fail to make sufficiently thick, having no want of materials, and no other way to dispose of them.

Ballyvourney, *i.e.*, "the town of the beloved," six miles W. of Macroomp, is a small village and ruined church, seated on a hill to the south of the river Sullane, which runs due east from this to Macroomp, having its rise a little more to the west. The church is dedicated to St. Gobnate, who, in the sixth century, was made abess of a nunnery of Regular canonesses here by St. Abhan. It was also called Husneagh, Borneagh, and Burneagh. She is said to be the daughter of O'Connor Sligo. This church is 104 feet long by 24 broad. The steeple is ready to fall with age. On the north side of the altar is a tomb of the O'Hierlys, who were the ancient proprietors of this rugged country. North of the river stood an old castle of theirs, which is now a heap of stones. The Irish visit this place on Whitsun-Mondays and on the 14th of February, which last is the patron day of this saint. About thirty yards from the west end of the church there is a small stone cross, where her rood or image <sup>(25)</sup> is set up on those days. Here the devotees

such coarse and rude stones, as the mountains (where the ark rested) afforded. In Exod. xx. 25, they had a precept not to build them of hewn stone, which seems to show that the British Crom-leche, and the Irish Crom-liagh, are only the remaining effects of that ancient law and custom of not striking a tool upon the stones of their altars. These rude altars are sustained, in some places, by rows of pillars, as that above-mentioned ; and sometimes, on other large stones of the same kind.

(25) In the Archbishop of Tuam's defence to his charitable address, p. 74, he says—  
"I could never hear of any authentic or credible history of St. Gobnate ; and yet I know, that in the county of Cork, great devotion is paid to her and her image, in which I never could find that the poor people were restrained, but rather encouraged

(which are only the more simple and ruder Irish) go round it on their knees and repeat a certain number of prayers. They also tie their handkerchiefs, &c., about its neck, which they imagine will preserve them from several diseases. Near this cross is a stone fixed in the ground, and worn by the knees of those who come here in pilgrimage, and adjacent is a well dedicated to this saint. The water is pure, soft, and light. A little to the north of this well is a circle of stones, about two feet high and about nine feet in diameter, which seems to be the foundation of one of the small round towers placed in churchyards. Round this and the well there are paths worn by the knees of the devotees. The image is kept in a chest very private, and never exposed but upon festival days, and when it is carried to sick people. When I was there the person who had charge of it told me it was carried into Iveleary, an adjacent wild tract, to be sworn upon.

This church<sup>(26)</sup> is seated on a small green spot on the side of a hill, from whence is a fine view of the Kerry mountains, which, like an immense wall, are ranged several miles from north to south, and divide both counties. They are mostly rude naked rocks, of a prodigious height, being worn into numberless furrows by the torrents which, for so many ages, have been flowing down their sides.

Sola jugis habitat diris, sedesq; tuetur  
 Perpetuas deformis hyems: Illa undique nubes  
 Huc atras agit et mixtos cum grandine nimbos.  
 Nam cuncti flatus ventique furentia regna  
 Alpina posuere domo, caligat in altis  
 Obtutus saxis, abeuntq; in nubila montes.—*Silius Ital*, lib. 3.

“by their clergy.” And adds—“If the worship of true real saints, and their images, could be defended (as it never can) yet the worship which is given to such fictitious saints, and their images, ought certainly to be suppressed. But it looks (says he) as if you were afraid to begin such a reformation, lest the eyes of the people should thereby be opened, and they should discover how they have hitherto been deluded.”

I have been informed that the devotion used to this image has been, of late, prohibited by the titular bishop of the diocese; but so strong are the ignorant Irish prejudices in its favour, that they still persevere in their superstition, which is not a little kept up by the gain it brings to the proprietor of this image, who, as I hear, farms it at a considerable rent to the person who exposes it to view.

(26) The following indulgence was granted by Pope Clement VIII. to such as go in devotion to this church:—

“Universus Christi fidelibus præsentis literas inspecturis salutem & apostolicam benedictionem, ad augendum fidelium religionem & animarum salutem cælestibus ecclesiæ thesauris pia charitate intenti, omnibus utriusque sexus, Christi fidelibus vere penitentibus & confessis ac sacra communionem refectis qui ecclesiam parochialem sanctæ Gobonatæ loci Ballyvorni Clunensi diosc. die festo ejusdem sanctæ Gobonatæ a primis vespers usque ad occasum solis prædicti festi singulis annis devote visiterint, & ibi pro Christianorum principum concordia, hæresum extirpatione, ac sanctæ Matris ecclesiæ exaltatione pias ad Deum preces effuderint, decem annos & totidem quadragenas de injunctis eis seu aliis quomodo libet debitis pænitiis in forma ecclesiæ consueta relaxamus. Præsentibus ad decimam duntaxat valituris, volumus autem, quod si alias Christi fidelibus dictam ecclesiam visitantibus aliam indulgentiam perpetuo, vel ad certum tempus nondum elapsam duraturam concesserimus præsentibus nullæ sint. Datum Romæ, apud sanct. Marcum sub anulo piscatoris die 12 Julii, 1601, & pontificat nostr. anno decimo.”—From the *Lambeth Library*, lib. N. N. numb. 77.

In the parish of Kilshanick, in a mountainous tract, there is another well dedicated to this Saint Gobnate, which is also visited on the 14th of February.

Here hoary winter, unadorn'd and bare,  
 Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there ;  
 There she assembles all her blackest storms,  
 And the rude hail in rattling tempests forms ;  
 Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,  
 And on the mountain keep their boist'rous court,  
 That in thick show'rs her rocky summit shrouds,  
 And darkens all the broken view with clouds.—*Addison.*

West of the church is a good echo, which is thrice repeated. There was formerly a ring of small bells in the steeple. By the situation the sound must have been variously reverberated from the adjacent hills. This is the estate of Nicholas Colthurst, esq. ; and the only improvement for some miles round is at Killeen, a good farm-house of Mr. James Colthurst, lying about a mile to the N.E. About four miles N.W. of Macroomp are the remains of a Danish intrenchment of an oval form ; the greatest diameter is sixty yards, and the smaller forty, surrounded by a broad deep ditch, whose sides are almost perpendicular. It has one narrow path into it facing the east. At a small distance from it, near the roadside, are five very large stones, pitched endways, forming an equilateral triangle, whose inside area may contain a dozen persons.

The north-west part of the barony (from Macroomp to the Blackwater) is rough and uncultivated. About six miles from Macroomp is

Caum-Carig. Caum-Carig, *i.e.*, "the crooked rocks," a rugged hill, which must be passed over before one arrives at Millstreet. On

the left the eye is entertained with various prospects of the Kerry mountains above-mentioned. The last of the range to the north is a lofty cone, called Clarahill ; at the foot of it is Mount Leader, a good house and plantations of Mr. Edward Leader. On the left is Kilmeedy, a small castle of the O'Donaghoes, now in ruins ; near which was a redoubt for half a foot company. As one descends the hills, the country opens all

Millstreet. green and charming towards the Blackwater. Millstreet is the last village of any consequence in this part of the barony. The new turnpike road from Cork to Kerry runs through it, being carried over the Boggra mountain. A new barrack, and some manufactures in the linen trade intended to be set up here, will soon make it a place of some note. About a mile to the east is Drishane, a high castle built by Dermot Mac Carty, son to Teige Lord Muskery, who died in 1448. In 1641 Donogh Mac Carty joined the Irish, and forfeited this estate. Near the castle is a new handsome house of the late William Wallis, esq., who had considerably improved this part of the country, by manuring with lime, enclosing, planting, etc. Having mentioned everything considerable in this barony, on the north side of the river Lee, I shall return south, to Macroomp, and finish an account of that part of it lying on the south side of the river.<sup>(27)</sup>

(27) The Lee runs through the centre of the barony of Muskery, dividing it into two parts, north and south. The north part (above described) is bounded on the west by the lands of Glanerought and Glanflesk, in Kerry ; and towards the north-west, it extends to the Blackwater, which divides it from Duhallow. A part of which being on the south of that river, bounds it till it meets with the barony of Barretts, which divides

In returning to Macroomp, the Mushery mountains and Boggra lie to the east. On the S. W. foot of Mushery, there are three flat stones set up edgeways; the middle one is nine feet high and three broad; there are also several circles of them, with single pillar stones, standing at a small distance, being works of the Danes or ancient Irish.

Two miles S. W. of Macroomp, there is a stone bridge over the river Toon; near which, on the W. side of the Lee, there was discovered a few years ago (on the estate of Dr. Edward Barry, of Dublin), a vein of metallic substance, in a limestone rock. An assay was made of it, and it proved to hold some lead ore.

Between this and Inshigeelagh stand the castles of Drumcaragh, Carigneneelagh, and Carignacurragh; in this last Cromwell placed a garrison. The O'Learys were the ancient proprietors of these castles and all the adjacent country, which is called from them Ivelary. Carignacurragh was forfeited by Conohar O'Leary, for joining in the rebellion of 1641. It is a lofty pile, being above 100 feet high, standing on the S. bank of the river Lee. This river has its course here, and for a considerable way below, interrupted with islands and a deep boggy tract, until it runs to the bridge of Ballynaclassen. These islands are covered mostly with oak, ash, hazel, and birch, at the feet of which grow fern, polypodium, and water-dropworth.<sup>(28)</sup> Here are great quantities of several kinds of water-fowl in their seasons, as bitterns, cranes, duck and mallard, teal, etc. These bogs have been attempted to be drained, but it was found impracticable. In one, called Anaghaly, is about three acres of ground on which is excellent limestone, that supplies the town of Macroomp, the western inhabitants of this barony, and Carbery, with lime for manure and building.

Inshigeelagh. Inshigeelagh, six miles S.W. of Macroomp, has a good barrack for one foot company, built in a stone fort of four bastions, erected on the N. end of a bridge over the Lee. Near this place many pieces of a metallic substance have been found, in the form of cubes, as hard as iron and glittering with sparks, intermixed, of a pale yellow, shining like gold. These cubes are washed out of the rocks on the banks of the river by winter floods. See more of them, Book IV., chap. VIII.

Many of these mountains have been formerly tilled, for, when the heath that covers them is pulled up and burned, the ridges and furrows of the plough are visible. About 100 years ago this country was all a forest. The woods consisted of large oak, birch, alder, some ash, and many yews of as great a bulk as the largest oak. Great quantities of fir are still taken out of the turf bogs. This forest was then stored with red

and separates it on the east end; this separated part is bounded on the east by Fermoy and Barrymore, as the map shews. The south part of this barony is bounded on the east by the liberties of Cork, and the barony of Barretts; on the south by Kinalea, Kinalmeaky, Carbery, and the lofty mountains of Dauce and Duhil, which divide it from Bantry. It is on the south side twenty-six miles long; on the north, more than thirty, and about sixteen miles broad.

<sup>(28)</sup> Other plants here are—*Ranunculus aquaticus foliis diversis*, osmund royal, water-angelica, *nymphaea alba & lutea*, *sanicula*, oenanth, aquat. agrimony, *flamula*, *millefol. aquat.* *potomogeiton.* *plantago aquatica*, *caltha palustris*, &c.

and fallow deer, and abounded with great ayries of excellent hawks, which, with the timber, belonged to the Earl of Cork.

A small mile west of Inshigeela, the river Lee opens into a fine lake, called Lough Allua, three English miles long, and half a mile broad, stretching out into several bays ; it is deep and not fordable from end to end. Salmon trouts, almost as large as salmon, small river trout of various kinds, and eels abound in it ; also the

The Char. char<sup>(29)</sup> or Alpine trout. The river here is of a still slow motion, till emptying itself at Inshigeelagh, it is contracted and runs with a rapid and violent course. On the south side of this lake are a range of lofty rocks, in some places covered with yew and birch, and, on the north side, is a fine green plain extending the length of the lake.

The upper end is replenished with several mountain rills. The chief is a rapid little brook, descending from another lake, called Gougane Barra. Before one arrives at this last, both man and horse must perform penance for two miles over the rudest highway that was ever passed. A well-spirited beast trembles at every step. Some parts of the road lie shelving from one side to the other, which often trips up a horse ; other places are pointed rocks, standing like so many sugar-loaves, from one to three feet high, between which a horse must take time to place and fix his feet. It was with great difficulty that I passed two miles of this causeway in two hours. Gougane Barra signifies the "hermitage of St. Finbar," he having (as tradition says) lived here a recluse before he founded the cathedral of Cork. This retreat is esteemed one of the greatest curiosities in these parts. It lies in the remotest solitude imaginable, and is, in reality, a most elegant and romantic spot, its very aspect and situation betraying a place seemingly designed by nature for a recluse. It lies in the bowels of vast high mountains, making so many enclosures round it. St. Finbar's hermitage is a small island, surrounded by a fine deep and capacious lake of about 200 acres, almost circular. This lake is environed by a stupendous amphitheatre of lofty hills, composed of perpendicular bleached rocks, in some places boldly hanging over the basin. In some crevices of the rocks grow yews and evergreens. In fair weather there are several rills that gently glide down, with a murmuring noise, into the lake. But on heavy rains, the whole prospect seems a perfect chaos, the water then from

(29) Having the opportunity of seeing those fish, when I was at Macroomp, I took down the following description of them :—

The char is in length, from the extremity of the nose to the tip of the tail,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth ; from the back fin to that on the belly,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, where it is thickest. Its eye resembles that of a herring ; the mouth, from the tip of the muzzle to the joint of the jaw, somewhat more than an inch ; both jaws are furnished with a row of fine small teeth ; the back fin is pretty large, placed almost near the centre, like a pilchard's. It has a fin to each gill, a pair of belly fins, one near the tail and a small one on the back, near the tail. The under jaw, head, and back, are of a dark mud colour ; the belly is of a bright red, like vermilion, shaded off with yellow and white ; there is a remarkable small line running from the middle of the tail, to the angle of the eye, on both sides ; they differ little from the common trout as to shape ; they boil red, like a salmon, as do several of the trout kind ; they will not rise at a fly, being always taken with bait, or in a net. They are never found in running water, nor can be transported alive to any distance.

the top of the mountain, tumbling down all around in several cataracts, with a roaring noise like thunder, which makes a most awful and majestic scene. On the top of these precipices, eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey breed and live in great security. This place, since the time of St. Finbar, has been frequented by many devotees as a place of pilgrimage; and to get to it is little less than to perform one. In the island are the ruins of a chapel with some small cells, a sacristy, chamber, kitchen, and other conveniences, erected by a late recluse (Father O'Mahony), who lived a hermit in this dreary spot twenty-eight years. When one is in this island, the chasm in the mountain, by which the lake is entered, is not seen, occasioned by the jutting out of part of the hill; so that if a person was carried into it blindfold, it would seem almost impossible, without the wings of an eagle, to get out, the mountains making as it were a wall of rocks some hundred yards high. Round part of the lake is a pleasant green bank, with a narrow causeway from it to the island. That part of the island unbuilt upon Father O'Mahony converted into a garden, planted several fruit trees in it with his own hands, and made it a luxurious spot for a hermit. Opposite to this island, on the continent, is his tomb, placed in a low little house, on which is this inscription:—

“Hoc sibi et successoribus suis in eadem vocatione, monumentum imposuit  
“dominus Doctor Dyonisius O'Mahony, presbyter licet indignus. An. dom. 1700.”

He was not buried in it till the year 1728.

This solitude would, at first sight, naturally dispose a man to be serious; for as Milton says—

. . . . Musing meditation most affects  
The pensive secrecy of desert cell,  
Far from the cheerful haunt of man and herds,  
And sits as safe as in a senate house;  
For who would rob a hermit of his weeds,  
His few books, or his beads, or maple dish,  
Or do his grey hairs any violence?—*Masque of Comus.*

The head of the river Lee, being the Luvius of Ptolemy, rises in this romantic spot.

The description given us by Sir John Denham, of the source of the Thames, exactly agrees with the rise of this river:—

But his proud head the airy mountain hides  
Among the clouds, his shoulders and his sides  
A shady mantle clothes, his curled brows  
Frown on the gentle stream, which calmly flows.  
Low at his feet, a spacious plain is placed,  
Between the mountain and the stream embraced,  
Which shade and shelter from the hill derives,  
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.  
This scene had some bold Greek or British Bard,  
Beheld of old, what stories had been heard  
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,  
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames,  
'Tis still the same, although their airy shape,  
All but a quick poetic sight escape.—*Cooper's Hill.*



Gougane lake affords a very good trout, of a broader and flatter kind than other trouts. The mountains produce a long coarse grass, called by the country-people "fenane," here wholly employed in grazing young stock and dry cattle from May to November. The riches of these mountains are not on the surface; probably a diligent search into their bowels might discover some very valuable minerals. At Gougane Barra lived one Mr. Murphy, who had been an officer in Queen Anne's service, was a very intelligent person, well skilled in the ancient Irish manners and customs, and read and wrote the language extremely well. From Iveleary, proceeding eastwards to Cork, there are several good seats and improvements in this barony. It is computed that, since the Earl of Clancarty's forfeiture, more than two hundred good slate houses have been built in it, also seven new churches and several stone bridges. I shall mention these seats as they lie in my way from Macroomp to Cork.

Kilbarry. Kilbarry, three miles S. by W. from Macroomp, is a handsome house of Robert Warren, esq. The door, window-frames, and belting are of hewn stone. Here are good orchards, gardens, and a deer park. This land is in the parish of Maclony, though in the midst of Kilmurphy parish, in which last stand the ruins of Clodagh castle, said to have been built by the Mac Swineys, who were anciently famous for Irish hospitality. On the W. side of the highroad, near Dunusky, there was a stone set up, with an Irish inscription, signifying to all passengers to repair to the house of Mr. Edmund Mac Swiney for entertainment. This stone still lies in a ditch, and the Irish say that the person of this family who overthrew it never throve after. In a sand hill called *Knocan-ni-croich*, in this parish, several shells are found resembling those on the sea-coast. From Clodagh to the confluence of the river Bride with the Lee (above six miles) there is a fine valley, bounded by hills to the N. and S., which afford several limestone quarries. In the midst of this valley is the bog of Kilcrea, called, in Irish,

Kilcrea Bog. *Geary*, formerly very incommodious and unprofitable, the middle of it being woody, bushy, and very deep, quite inaccessible, and edged on the E. and W. with red bogs; and, till about thirty years ago, frequented by wolves, to the great annoyance of the adjacent inhabitants. This description of it was returned by an inquest of jurors, on a commission of survey, ann. 1656, and so it continued in the same condition till about the year 1705. It was the domain estate of the Earl of Clancarty; and when he set the adjacent lands by lease, he always inserted a clause of reservation of the whole bog to himself, whenever he should go about to drain it; giving them, in the meantime, liberty of pasturage, plough-bote, &c. But it might have remained long undrained if the last Earl had not forfeited it. When the trustees sold the adjacent lands, parcels of the bog were sold with them, having natural bounds of rivulets, &c., to distinguish them. It was a very bold attempt to begin to drain it by any private gentleman, yet John Bailey, esq., of Castlemore,<sup>(30)</sup> having the

(30) The following account of this great work is given us by George Rye, esq., of Ryecourt, in his *Considerations on Agriculture*, p. 81, etc., as follows:—

"The river Bride, at the west end, entered into the middle of it, where by the falling of large oaks, its course was so obstructed that it formed many new channels, which, in time, being likewise obstructed, it was difficult to determine where the river was.

west end of it, consisting of about 200 acres, in the summer of 1705 first began the work, which was continued by Mr. Sweet and Mr. French, with great labour and assiduity, till they completed the design. Forrest,

“ This part of the bog, of about 300 plantation acres, was the remains of a very ancient wood. Each side of the bog was bounded by ranges of high mountains, which discharged many rivulets, besides the land floods, into this great receptacle of water, where, meeting no passages, they soaked into the earth, and swelled it like a filled sponge; but particularly, at the S.W. end, there was a brook that would increase into a river upon great rains, which, meeting with a good sort of mould, did not form a turf bog, but such a shaking morass that whosoever entered on it would be immediately up to his middle, though the skin did not break, and it worked like great waves, rising before and behind him. This was the outside of the great red bog, so that here were to be seen, collected into one place, all the sorts of bogs mentioned by Archbishop King. On the W. and S.W., where Mr. Bailey was to begin, he was obliged (1st) to run a great double ditch, of about 250 perches in length, under the hills, to take off the land floods; (2ndly) to carry a cut straight through the great swell, where a brook used to discharge itself. But here was the difficulty! for the workmen were obliged to cut fagots of bushes to stand on, and yet were above their knees under water. Amidst these hardships, armed with instruments whose blades were hay-knives put to straight handles of six feet long, they cut the surface by a range of poles, and others, with crooks fastened to handles of about twelve feet long, pulled up the great sods of matted sedge and earth, to form a sort of bank; whilst the gentleman (the undertaker) defended with a pair of Dutch fisher boots, and deal boards to walk upon (scarce sufficient to protect him from the water), was obliged to stay all day in the morass, to encourage his men, and to design and mark out his work. But behold! that part which was cut out in the morning would be closed in the afternoon. Yet this was all tolerable, till they came to a shrubby part; but then they were forced to lay aside their knives, and betake themselves to axes, hatchets, mattocks, and a new-invented instrument, in form of the hay-knife blade, to the long handles, but very strong and thick in the back, whereby a great tussock of sedge would be cut through, and all the roots of trees in it in three or four strokes. For here, in the shrubby part, the deal boards and fagots were laid aside, the great tussocks giving them assistance of passage from one to another, as squirrels jump from tree to tree. That summer season the land floods were kept off, and after repeated cuts for seven or eight times, the inland waters were vented down upon the next land, belonging to Stephen Sweet, esq. The waters being partly discharged, the bog subsided, and by the marks on the tussocks, it was to be perceived that the depth of water on that part of the bog, over the superficies of earth, was about three feet, but what the fall of the skin of the morass was Mr. Rye did not remember. Here was a great haunt of wild-fowl destroyed, that betook themselves to the inner recesses of the woody bog. The next year he was able to make a large double ditch; afterwards, Mr. Rye cut cross drains, and now all that part is so firm that it is to be rid upon in winter. As to the other part, Mr. Sweet was forced to cut drains, to discharge the waters thrown on him; and agreed with Alderman French, of Cork, who had the south side, to give and take, and to range one straight channel through the whole, to receive the river Bride. Mr. Sweet first formed a grand bank on the north side, under the hills, to receive the rivulets descending from them; and then the following summer began the grand canal, in one straight line, for about one mile in length, cutting a forty feet channel, and allowing, on each side, ten feet seating outside of each bank. The river had a sixty feet channel to receive its waters on a flood. Alderman French died in the beginning, but his son, with Mr. Sweet, brought it to a conclusion. Mr. Sweet's land extending west of Mr. French's, continued the canal till he arrived at the united stream of the river, where he discharged it into its beautiful new course. Then, to prevent the overflow of the river upon the great floods, (and they are sometimes very terrible from the mountains) he run a bank of sixteen feet in thickness, having dykes of ten feet on each side, in breadth, from the grand canal across that part of the vale, to his bank under the hills, and thereby kept off the waters from about 170 acres. Afterwards (at proper distances) he divided the whole by double banks and ditches, and particularly he doubled the bank

four miles E. by W. from Macroomp, in the parish of Canaboy, is a pleasant seat of William Spread, esq., where is a handsome house, good gardens, large orchards, fish-ponds, and a great number of trees planted. In the same parish is Shandangan, a mile S.W. of the former, a pretty seat of Christopher Earbury, esq. The gardens lie to the W. of the house, and are formed out of a drained bog, which is now cut into pleasant ponds. Here are good orchards and a deer park.

**Mahallagh.** At Mahallagh, five miles from Macroomp, is a pleasant seat of Mr. Nettles, on the south bank of the Lec.

**Strawhall.** Strawhall, formerly Kilbrenin, was an abbey of Regular canons, founded by St. Ædus in the eighth century, according to Archbishop Usher<sup>(31)</sup> and Colgan. It is not mentioned by Sir James Ware.<sup>(32)</sup> A part of the ruins are still remaining on a rising ground.

**Aglish.** The parish of Aglish lies on both sides the river Lee. The south part of it is in the diocese of Cork and the north in that of Cloyne. Aglish is on the south side of the river, where there is a good house and plantations of Mr. Hingston. In the rebellion of 1641 Teige Mac Cormac Mac Carty forfeited this estate.

**Castlemore.** Castlemore, in the parish of Moviddy, was formerly built by the Mac Swineys, but afterwards belonged to the Mac Cartys, for Phelim Mac Owen Carty was the forfeiting person in the rebellion of 1641. It is in repair, and inhabited by Mr. Travers. It formerly belonged to John Bailey, esq., and is now the estate of Mr. Rye, whose father, Colonel Rye, married the daughter and heiress of Mr. Bailey. Half

**Ryecourt.** a mile east is Ryecourt, a handsome house and improvement of the late ingenious Colonel George Rye aforementioned, and now inhabited by his son. Besides good gardens and orchards, Colonel Rye raised and planted many thousands of oaks and other forest trees within a few years, and was a great improver in several branches of agriculture. In the gardens are some arbutus trees, which bear fruit.

**Crookstown.** A mile west of Ryecourt is Inshirahill, *alias* Crookstown, an old improvement, good gardens, and large orchards of cider-fruit, with a good house, and all convenient out-offices. To the westward of the house are fine groves of fir. This place was never recovered by the Earl of Clancarty since the rebellion of 1641. It is now the estate of Mr. Crook. The soil in this neighbourhood is a light grey earth, with a limestone bottom, producing fertile crops to the industrious farmer. The church of Moviddy was lately rebuilt. In the church-

"of the grand canal, where one might ride above a mile, on a straight bank, of a most beautiful canal, having woods on each side. But death put a period to his design yet this harbour for wolves and Tories, so formidable in the year 1649, is now free of both, and so drained and civilized that there is neither shelter for the one or the other. In the same manner, in half an age, most of the fastnesses of Ireland will probably be destroyed, and the most barbarous parts rendered pleasant, profitable, and habitable."

<sup>(31)</sup> *Antiq. Brit.*, p. 448-449.

<sup>(32)</sup> This saint Ædus was born in Meath, and from this monastery was made bishop of Meath. He died on the 10th of November, 789. His life (which I have seen) begins thus—"Sanctus episcopus Aidus filius Brichii de nepotibus Neil oriundus fuit, etc." This place is called, by old writers, Enach mid Brenin, or Brevin. At a place anciently called Cluain Finglass (not now known) was an abbey of Regular canons, founded by St. Abban, in the 7th century, in this barony of Muskery.

yard is a handsome monument to the memory of the late Captain Bailey, of Castlemore, with this inscription:—

“This monument was erected by Mrs. Anne Bailey, widow of John Bailey, of Castlemore, esq., who died the 15th of June, 1719. He was a gentleman who always had the true interest of his country at heart. At the revolution, he served in person in the wars of Ireland till the kingdom was reduced to peace and quietness; then quitting the wars, he returned to his wife and children, and showed himself as good a husband, as indulgent a father, as he was a true subject. Being honoured with the commission of the peace, he always administered justice so uprightly, that he never blemished his commission, and died lamented by all good men who knew him.”

In the burial-ground grow vast quantities of gromwell.

About a quarter of a mile N. of the church is a quarry of excellent white freestone, and on the W., near Kilmurry, is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and much frequented on her festivals by the common Irish. Near it is a stone in which they pretend is the miraculous impression of a man's knee. On the W. side of the road from Crookstown to Bandon is a large stone monument of great length and breadth. Tradition says it was erected to the memory of one Nial, who was said to be slain in battle near this place.

Rath. Rath is a seat built by Alderman James French, of Cork, with a paddock and other improvements.

Agharlow. Agharlow, in the parish of Kilbonane, is well improved and planted; also the estate of Mr. French. The parish church is in ruins. About a mile E. by N. from Agharlow is the castle of Kilcrea, formerly a seat of the Earls of Clancarty. It is a strong building, having an excellent staircase, of a dark marble, from bottom to top, about seventy feet high. It stands a little south of the river Bride. The barbicans, platforms, and ditch still remain. On the east side is a large field, called the “bawn,” the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens and other improvements being then unknown in this country. In these bawns they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours. Kilcrea<sup>(33)</sup> was a manor belonging to the Lords

(33) Almost the whole of this barony, before the commencement of the rebellion of 1641, belonged to Donough, Lord Muskery, who held it in domain as of fee, and the rest in service, reversion, and remainder. His ancestors, for their fidelity and great services performed to the crown of England, obtained several letters-patent, containing large and ample privileges, concessions, and royalties inherent in the crown. As the creating the castles of Blarney, Kilcrea, and Macroomp, into three several free manors, the whole barony of Muskery (being reputed to have belonged to one or other of those three) yielding and doing suits of court-leet, and court-baron to them. They had the liberty to erect a free park, consisting of 200 acres at Blarney, with privileges of free-chase, free-warren, and all others appertaining to the masters of the royal game. To appoint seneschals and clerks of their markets. They had the disposal of goods of felons and fugitives, and of all the ayries of hawks in their territory. They presented to several parish churches, founded by the lords of the family in this barony. They had also power to hold several fairs and markets. The reserved rent to the crown, in the first patents, was only £16 per annum, but, in the last patent of King James I., it was raised to £100. This patent was granted to Charles Oge. They were also by this patent to pay 3s. 4d. out of every ploughland yearly, as a composition royal, throughout the barony, except some domain lands adjoining to the above manors that were free.

Clancarty. Near this castle are some quarries of a fine clouded grey marble, which takes a good polish. About two fields east of this castle are the ruins of the abbey of Kilcrea, founded by Cormac (surnamed Laider), Lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built the above-mentioned castle, and was buried in this abbey, ann. dom. 1494, being wounded at Carignamuck. The foundation of this abbey was begun, according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster Annals place it in 1478.<sup>(34)</sup>

Ann. 1614, Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, committed the care of this abbey to Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, Lord of Muskery, who was a Protestant, upon condition that he should not permit the friars to live in it, and that none but English Protestants should be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord <sup>(35)</sup> was buried here, ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains, among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the S. side of the former is a handsome arcade of three Gothic arches, supported by marble columns thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the Lords Clancarty being here interred,<sup>(36)</sup> as were the Barretts and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about eighty feet high, placed between the nave and choir; it is still entire, and supported by Gothic arches. There is something very awful and solemn when one enters these reverend piles, once erected for the uses of religion. Long sounding aisles, intermingled with graves and human bones, the twilight vaults, the caverns piled with skulls, and the gloomy darkness, occasioned by the height of the walls, overgrown with shrubs and ivy, so sadden all the scene, that he must be a person who never reflects at all, if he thinks not of futurity on entering (as Mr. Pope says)

In those deep solitudes and awful cells,  
Where heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells,  
And ever musing melancholy reigns.

From the gateway of this abbey to the road there are high banks on either side, formed entirely of human bones and skulls, cemented together with moss, and, besides great numbers strown about, there are several thousands piled up in the arches, windows, etc., which show this place formerly to have been a very great cemetery.<sup>(37)</sup> At the end of a lane leading to this ruin stands a large wooden cross since the time of the

(34) MSS. in Marsh's Library.

(35) From him descended Teige, ancestor to the Cartys of Aglish; and Daniel, ancestor to the Cartys of Carignavare.

(36) Viz. :—Cormac Mac Teige Carty, called Laider, who founded it, as above. Cormac Oge Laider, his son, buried here anno 1536. He fought the celebrated battle of Mourne Abbey, where he vanquished the Earl of Desmond. Teige, his son, lord Muskery, buried here, ann. 1565; he was father to Sir Cormac Mac Teige. Dermot, his son, buried here, ann. 1570, ancestor of the Mac Cartys of Inshirahill. Cormac, his son, buried here, ann. 1616, who was the last lord of this family that was here interred.

(37) This abbey was dedicated to St. Bridget, according to Wadding. Father Mac Carty, who wrote the *Transactions of Ireland* for many ages, and was a reputable

demolition of the abbey, and this entrance is by an avenue of venerable oak. The river Bride winds sweetly away through the vale below this ruin, and, turning north, falls into the Lee. The Lord Muskery, at the time of the dissolution, had the lands of this abbey granted to him, but after the wars of 1641, Oliver Cromwell gave them to Lord Broghill. It was in these wars that the greatest part of the building was destroyed, but part of it was afterwards rebuilt by Captain William Baily, who placed a garrison therein.

Kilcrea was purchased by Captain Hedges from the trustees of the Hollow-Blade Company, who bought it after Lord Clancarty's forfeiture. He built here a handsome seat, and adorned it with fine plantations. It is now called Snugborough, and inhabited by Mr. French. Snugborough. A mile north of Kilcrea is Garyhasty, a pleasant country-house of Mr. Riggs Faulkner, of Cork, on the S. side of the Bride; and a mile S.E. is Ballygromane, belonging to Mr. Haddock. The lands are dry and fertile, and proper for tillage. To the S. is the parish of Knockavilly, where the soil is, for the most part, cold and bleak, yet, being manured with lime, affords good crops of corn.

Ovens. The Ovens, or St. Owen's parish, is washed on the S. and E. sides by the Bride, and on the N. by the Lee. In it is a most remarkable cave beneath a stupendous limestone arch, twelve feet high at the entrance, but declines to less than six. In some places it is higher, and in others so low that one is obliged to creep in advancing through it. The passage is on the W. side, but in about twenty yards the cave winds towards the S. and S.E. Another way leads on due W. to a well, about fourscore yards from its entrance. There are many other branches, some running in a serpentine manner, others like so many alleys, crossing each other, mostly so broad that six or eight persons may walk abreast, the whole forming a perfect labyrinth under-ground. In order to visit these passages it would be necessary to take the same precaution as Ariadne made Theseus use when he was obliged to fight the Minotaur in the Cretan labyrinth, which Virgil thus elegantly describes:—

Ut quondam Cretâ fertur labyrinthus in altâ  
Parietibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque  
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi  
Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error.—*Æn.*, lib. v., v. 588, etc.

author, lived in this house, as did Friar Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ Compendium*, printed in 1621, 4to, with other works.

Kilcrea signifies "the cell of St. Cera," whose festivals are celebrated on the 16th of October and 5th of January, being the days of her birth and death. According to Colgan (*Act. Sanct.*, p. 15), her father's name was Dubh, who was of the race of Cornarius, and monarch of Ireland about the year 157, from whom descended Carbery Riada, Carbery Bascoin, and Carbery Musc. The first was the founder of the Daileriadan family in Ulster and Scotland; from the second the sept of the country of Corca Bascoin was derived; and from the youngest the family of Muskery.

Colgan places an abbey of Austin nuns at Kilcrea, and says it was founded in the sixth century by St. Cera. But in the records it is said to be at a place called Grany, now Grange, which is a mile E. of the abbey of Kilcrea, in the parish of St. Owen's, called the Ovens. Kilcrea is in Desart parish. Colgan places another abbey of canonesses at Kilcuana, in Muskery, where St. Conere was abbess. This last place is not now known.

And as the Cretan labyrinth of old,  
 With wand'ring wave and many a winding fold,  
 Involv'd the weary feet without redress,  
 In a round error which deny'd recess.—*Dryden.*

This grotto is all lined with a natural gypsum or stalactical matter, which pervades through the rocks, and is a stronger cement than human industry has yet invented. By my computation I went a quarter of an English mile under-ground in this place, and the country-people say that it runs to Gillabbey, near Cork. There is also another entrance near the church to this cave.

*Grange.* Grange, near the Ovens, is the house of Mr. Onesiphorus Phaire, whose ancestor, Colonel Phaire, was governor of Cork, ann. 1651, being so appointed by Oliver Cromwell. He was one of the persons to whom the warrant for the execution of King Charles I. was directed. On the 18th of May, 1660, he was carried prisoner, with a guard of fifty troopers, to Dublin from Cork, and was sent to London, where, by the interest of Lord Clancarty (whose life he is said to have saved, as he was going to be executed by a party who made him prisoner and did not know him), he obtained his pardon, and returned to Cork. He was again concerned in the fanatic plot (ann. 1666) for seizing the castle of Dublin and the other garrisons of Ireland, which was discovered by the first Earl of Orrery, and Captain Oliver, to the Duke of Ormond, the management of that business in this county being committed to Colonel Phaire. However, there being a peace soon after between England, Holland, and France, the plot was dropped, and the projectors of it suffered to go unmolested by the government. He died peaceably near Cork, and was buried in the Anabaptist burying-yard of that city.

*Cooleroe.* Cooleroe, the house of Mr. Wetheral, on the S. bank of the Lee, with good plantations, and a handsome avenue leading to the house. Near it is the bridge of Iniscarra, of six stone arches. The river is here contracted, having a fall, and runs with great rapidity. Cooleroe is in the barony of Barretts.

*Lime-kilns.* There is no part of Ireland where so much lime is burned as in this S. side of the barony of Muskery. From the head of the vale of Castlemore, down below Kilcrea, on all the adjacent hills, there are great numbers of lime-kilns. It is not uncommon to see several on one farm, and some hundreds of them are constantly kept burning all the summer season, being mostly turf kilns, besides some of furze, which are here seldom used. The common labourers in this part of the country will set down their kilns and burn them without the assistance of a mason. In one of them they commonly burn 200 barrels of roche lime, which will make 500 barrels of slack. When it is burned, they take out the lime before it slacks, otherwise it would burst the kiln. They also use sea-sand for manuring, particularly in the S.E. of this barony, it lying within two miles of the Bandon river, where it is navigable up to Inishannon. Several of the cottagers in this tract pay their rents by lime-burning, and will often sell roche lime, ten or fifteen miles from the kiln, at a shilling the barrel.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

BY W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)

*(Continued from page 133.)*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER II.



THE following particulars relating to the Barrys and their connection with Cork, will be found in the Egerton MSS. 75, B.M. :—

Wm. Barry, "A patent whereby John, King of England, lord Co. Cork, "of Ireland, &c., granted & confirmed to Wm. de 12 Feb., 1206. "Barri s. and h. of Philip de Barri, the reasonable gift "*(rationabilem donationem)*, which Robert Fitz Stephen made to

"the said Philip of Killyde & Muschiriondunnegan. To hold to him and his heirs, "as the said deed testified, dated by the hand of Hugh de Ulell, archdeacon of Wells, "at Rokingeh, 21 Feb. 1206. (8° Johan.)"

Deed Fitz- "An inspeximus of King Ed. 2, being an inspeximus of a patent Stephen to Barry, "from his father King Edward, which patent was an inspeximus of Co. Cork. "the afore-mentioned deed, under the seal of Robert Fitz Stephen, "made to Philip de Barry, *nepoti suo*, which was neither rased, nor broken, nor obliterated, nor any way vitiated, whereby the said Robert granted and confirmed to said "Philip three cantreds in his land of Corchaia—viz., Olethan and 2 others in Regno "Corchaioe, as the lott falling to him for the service of 10 knights' fees. To be held "by him and his heirs, by the said service as freely as said Robert held the same of "the king, which first exemplification of the deed was made at the request of David "FitzDavid de Barri, and dated by the Chancellor at Corke, 11 July, 1291 (19° Edw. 1), "and the latter exemplification was dated by John Moriz, Deputy to John Barry, L. J. "at Corke, 12 Dec., 1322 (16° Ed. 2), and in his 3<sup>d</sup> year of France."

David Barry, "A patent whereby Edward, the eldest son of the King of England, Co. Corke. "granted to his beloved the Lord David de Barri, that he and his heirs "should have free warren in all his demesne castles, so as that it was "not to the prejudice of his forest, with a prohibition that none should enter into the "said warren to chace or take anything, under the penalty of £10. Witnesses— "Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester & Hertfort, Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, "Theobald Le Butler, Maurice Fitzgerald, Maurice FitzMaurice, Richard de Lupell, "and others. Dated at Bristol, 10 Sep. Anno Regni Dñi. Regis patris nri."

Edw. III. "In the time of Edward III. Peter de Okebournam having shown Peter de "that he had late recovered by the king's writ in the court, held by the Okebournam, "L. D. Morys at Corke, against David FitzDavid de Barry, of Cas- Co. Corke. "tellechan, his seizen of two messuages & 80 a. in Kenfegestoun, and "that he was unjustly disseised thereof by the said David, the king directed this writ "dated at Trym, 8 March, 1342, 17° to the sheriff of Corke to inquire into the merits, & if



"he found said disseisin that he should then put the said David in gaol, & not release him without the king's special command, & that such recompense should be given the said Peter, as should be taxed by a jury of 12 men, pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided."

Deed. "A deed dated at Corke, 4 Aug., 1350 (24<sup>o</sup> Ed. 3), whereby Wm. Barry to "FitzRobert de Barry granted to John Lumbard his manor of Rath-Lumbard. "nusk, with all the homages, suits, services, fealties, escheats, &c. To hold to him and his heirs for ever of the chief lord of the fee by the usual services thereout due. A recognizance dated 7 Nov. 1564, whereby James Barry, Viscount of Buttevant, acknowledged himself bound to Edmund Lumbard, of Dublin, gent., in £500 Irish, conditioned to fulfil the law of award & final determination of John Miagh, of Cork, gent., and others, concerning the town and manor of Rathnusk, and this to be ended before the next Easter Term, 1565."

Wm. Barry, "A writ directed to John de Carrew, Escheator of Ireland, to Co. Corke, "remove the king's hands from a messuage and pld, which had been 24 Ap., 1355. "seized under pretence of an alienation thereof, without licence, by John de Barry of Dromore-ODipin, to Wm. FitzJohn de Barry. But Walter FitzWilliam de Barry showing in Chancery that he did not hold the same of the crown *in capite*, but of the Bishop of Cloyne by certain services, the same were given up to him."

Barry, "It being found by Inquisition, that Adam de Barry held nothing Co. Corke, "of the king *in capite* the day of his death, but that he then held in 24 April, 1358. "his demesne, as of fee of the heir of David FitzDavid de Barry, deceased, who lately held of the Crown, *in capite*, and was a minor and the king's ward by knight's service. In Ardoeghir, 140 A. In the two Canys, 20 A., worth 20s. a year, and that David, son of the said Adam, was of full of age, and it being found by another Inquisition that the said Adam, who long since held the manors of Rathcormock, Killaughnan, & Ballydufflather, in his demesne, as of fee of the heir of the said David FitzDavid, then a minor, &c., and thereof by writing enfeoffed Master Gerald FitzWilliam de Barry, and his heirs, who reconveyed the same to the said David FitzDavid Adam for life, and the said deeds, being executed during the minority and wardship of the heir of the said David FitzDavid, and of the said David FitzAdam, the same remained in the king's hands, but the said David FitzAdam having performed his fealty to the Crown, had this grant of restitution and full seizen thereof."

Barry, "Sir John de Barry, knt., having aliened the manors of Olethan & Co. Corke, "Muscridonegan, which he held of the Crown *by capite*, by knight's 28 April, 1358. "service to Robert Coffyn, chaplain, and his heirs, without the king's licence, and it being found by Inquisition that in the 13 year of King Edw. 1, the said Sir John levied a fine before Robt. Bagot and his fellow Justices of the Manor of Castleolethan (*inter alia*), and acknowledged the same to be David FitzDavid de Barry's, and gave the same to him in the said court, to hold to him and his heirs of the chief lords of the fee, by the service thereout belonging for ever, and the said Sir John, by another fine levied in the 14 year of the said King, acknowledged of the Manors of Bottavaunt, Lystarewell & Adnogrothan, with their app<sup>s</sup> in Muscridonegan, to be the right of the said David FitzDavid, and delivered them to him in the said court, to hold to him and his heirs as before. That the said Sir John & David held the said Manors of Maurice de Carreu by knight service. That when the said Robert Coffyn obtained the poss<sup>n</sup> thereof, he then held the same of the said Maurice and not of the crown, *in capite*. That the same was worth £60 a year, and that said

"Manor of Muscridonegan so taken into the king's hands contained all the parcels  
"comprised in the King's Writ for seizing thereof (the Manor of Olethan excepted),  
"wherefore the king directed this writ of *amoveas manus* to be executed."

Co. Cork. "Sir John de Barry, knt., having aliened in Carricktohill parcel of  
the lands of Olethan, 96 A., to Sir William de Barry, of Rathgoban,  
"knt., and his heirs for ever, without the king's licence, and it being found by Inquis.  
"taken in the time of K. Ed. 1, that Sir John was seized thereof in his Demesne as of  
"fee, and that the same were held as before of Maurice de Carreu and not of the king,  
"and that David FitzDavid de Barry, who died last, acquired to him and his heirs for  
"ever, a release and quit claim from Thomas de Carrew, son and heir of said Maurice,  
"of all service which he was then bound to perform for same, and so the said David  
"became the king's tenant, *in capite*, in the 10 year of his reign. That the said  
"alienation was made 12 Edw. 1. That the lands were worth 13s. 4d. a year, and held  
"of the said David by suit of his court of Olethan, whereupon the writ of *amoveas*  
"*manus* issued."

David Walshe, "Sir John de Barry, knt., who held *in capite* of the king two  
Co. Corke. "P. lands in Kylmoryn, as parcel of the lands of Olethan, aliened the  
Cork, 28 Aprl., "same to Wm. FitzDavid de Barry & Wm. Walshe, of Kylmoryn, and  
1358. "their heirs for ever, without licence, in the time of King Ed. 1, on  
"which account they were seized into the king's hands, but it being found afterwards  
"by Inquisition that they were not held of the Crown but of Maurice de Carrew, and  
"that David FitzDavid de Barry acquired to him, and his heirs for ever, a release and  
"quit claim from Thomas de Carrew, son and heir of said Maurice, of all services due  
"thereon and so became tenant of the Crown *in capite*, 10 Edw. 3, and that the said  
"lands were held of Wm. FitzDavid de Barry, by suit at his court of Kylmoryn. This  
"*amoveas manus* was granted to David, son of said Wm. Walshe."

Barry, "Sir John de Barry having aliened without licence in Kylmoryn,  
Co. Corke, "parcel of the manor of Olethan, 160 A., to Nicholas de Barry of Ely,  
same date. "and his heirs, &c., as in the foregoing, this writ of *amoveas manus*  
"was granted to John, son of said Nicholas de Barry."

Barry & "Sir John FitzDavid de Barry having aliened without licence in  
Boudyn, "the time of King Edw. 1, to Wm. Boudyn, and his heirs for ever in  
Co. Corke, "Coulrestylan, parcel of the Manor of Olethan, 180 A., which he held  
18 May, 1358. "of Maurice de Carreu, then chief lord thereof (which were seized into  
"the king's hands on pretence of a tenure *in capite*), and David FitzDavid de Barry  
"being now chief lord of the said lands, this writ of *amoveas manus* was granted."

Nich. Clanyle, "Nicholas FitzPeter Clanyle having sworn that lately before James  
Co. Cork. "le Bottiller, Earl of Ormond, L. J. to Edw. 3, he had recovered by the  
"said King's Writ at Cork, his seizin against David FitzDavid de  
"Barry, knt. and Margt. dr. of Robert de Barry, of one Uleipe and 20 A. of land in the  
"Redeylond, and that he continued disseised by said David Thomas O'Morgan &  
"Richard Herford, the king issued this writ to the sheriff of Corke to take Inquis., and  
"if true to imprison & keep in custody said persons until further order, & give seisin  
"to Nicholas with costs, to be levied off their goods, pursuant to the statute of  
"Westminster."

Decree for "A complaint being made before the Queen's Comm<sup>n</sup>. by David  
David Tirrye "Tirrye FitzEdmund of Corke, merch<sup>t</sup>. that James Viscount Barry-  
a "more detained from him the three parts of Ballynesperry, for coyne  
Ld. Barrymore, "and livery his lordship alledged that his ancestors were seized of the  
Co. Corke. "said three parts, as of their ancient inheritance. But the plt. pro-

“ducing ancient evidences made by his lordship’s ancestors to his ancestors, showing how the said lands were by him given frank and free, without any kind of imposition of the county, save 2s. by the year to his lordship & suit of his court of Carrigtwohill, the Comm<sup>rs</sup>. adjudged that he should enjoy said lands frank and free, subject to said rent of 2s. and suit of court, dated at Corke, 5 June, 1567, which order was given till Lord Barrymore should show better matter to avoid same, which not being shown they confirmed same at Kilmallock, 25th Sept. 1567, provided if his L<sup>ds</sup> showed matter before the Mayor and Recorder of Corke by Candlemas next, to avoid this order, then same to be void, otherwise to be put in execution from that day forth.”

The description of Lord Barry’s lands in the county Cork in the Lambeth MSS. is as follows:—

Barries Court, whereunto belongs, plowlands	..	..	18
Inchinibeckye, plowlands	..	..	4
Castle Lyons, plowlands	..	..	30
Botevant, Lyscarroll, in Oneyo	..	..	40
Tymolegg, Rathebarry, Lystie in Ivawne	..	..	300
Total	..	..	392

“Also said Lord Barry hath . . . three parts of every frecholder’s lands within the manor aforesaid, which do amount in all by estimation of Irish measure to 1,000 plowlands.”

Among the Carew MSS. is a pedigree of the family of the Barrys, thus endorsed:—

“This Pedigree was given to me by the Lord Barry when I was Lo. Pres. of “Munster. G. CAREW.” (*See opposite*).

Page 146. *Castle-Lyons*. Smith’s extract, from the Earl of Cork’s will, does not seem to be correct. The earl devised the castle to his youngest son, Robert, but provided that his daughter, Lady Barrymore, should take the rents and profits during life, but there is nothing about “gloves and pins.”

Page 152. Before account of Blarney Castle:—

“About three (?) miles N. of Blarney is one of the largest raths in the county, called “Lis-na-raha. Col. Fox and I spent some days (May, 1864) endeavouring to find crypt in this fort. After thoroughly probing it all over with a long crowbar we only discovered a small earthen chamber towards the north. This we had excavated and found quantities of lime, and small fragments of bones, with charcoal. We also minutely examined the ditch and removed several stones, but without any other success. On 21 May we dug between the two large stones standing in the field on the same road, but found nothing but loose stones. In the same field, and in the adjacent one, we found six other equally large stones overturned, which, when erect, must have been intended for some such purpose as Stonehenge. In another adjacent field we dug into a tumulus which slightly rose from the ground here; we found quantities of burned stones and remains of charcoal. R. C.”

“On the word, Blarney, *βλαρούνη*, “The urn of flowers.” This was given to me as the derivation of Blarney.” R. C.

BARRY LO. BARRY and Vis.  
Buttevant als. Barrymore, in  
ye co. Cork.

uxor. p<sup>ma</sup> = WILLIAM B. = ANKART, dr. to GERALD, of Windsor, and  
sister to MAURICE FZ. GERALD.

ROBT. came into England with ye Conqueror, after slain at Lismore.	ROBT. BARRY slain* by the O'KELLIES at Lismore.	WALTER slain in Wales.	JOHN B. = PHILIPP. WALTER.
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He had the Castle of O'Lethan or O'leharsnan called Castle Lions, with the lands adjoining, given to him by his uncle Fitz Stephen, with whom he came into Ireland at the time of the Conquest, which castle and lands David Lord B. enjoyed in 1515.

DAVID B. =

DAVID B., Lo. Just. of Ireland, ob. 1278 = PHILIPP.

Sir DAVID B. Kt. = MAUDE, dr. to BOULTON in Wales. = MAC CARTIE-MORE.

\* WILL. MOYLE B. = MARG. dr. to Lo. COURCY, vixit. 46 E. III.

JAMES, of whom McJAMES in Orii desc.	LAURENCE, first BARRY ROE, from whom DAVID Visct. BUTTEVANT.	JOHN KILTAGH = BARRY	JOANE OHAM dr. to ye EARL of ye DESMOND.	RISCHI, of whom BARRIMOND descended =
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JAMES BARRY.	WILL. Lo. BARRY. = ELLEN, dr. to Lo. ROCHE.	RICHARD.	DAVID.
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JOHN BARRY = THOMAS.	LILLY, dr. to MAC. C. REAGH.	WILL. B. took his brother John prisoner, in whose rescue himself and father were slain.
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† WILL. Lo. B. killed by his bro. DAVID; he mar. SHELY, dr. to CORMOCK Mc TEIG. Lo. of MUSCRY =	EDMOND DALBARY was gelded and had his eyes put out by SHELY, wife to his bro. WILLIAM.	JOHN, Lord B. = ELLEN, dr. to ye White Kt. RICHD. JAMES s.p. DAVID B. WILL. Lo. B. for which he was burnt by O'Callaghan.
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JOHN, Lo. B., slain by THOS. FZ. THOS. Ea. of Desmond.	JO. BOWTERAGH ma. 1, to ELIN, da. to Lo. ROCHE, and after to GERALD MAC SHANE, Lo. of Docy, s.p.	EDM. Lo. BARRY, mar. 1, JOANE CHAM, da. to JA. E. of Desmd. She ran from him and then he mar. SHELY, dr. to DONNELL MACC. REAGH, s.p.	JAMES, Lo. B. = ELLEN, dr. to TEIGE MAC CORMACK OGE, of Muscrie.
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\* This WILL. was founder of the Friary of Timlagg, and there his w., MARGERV DE C. was born, Ao. 1373. e libro de Timolegge.

† This WILLIAM is the first stiled Lord in his pedigree.

KATHERIN, dr. and h. = RICHARD Lo. passed a fineto DAVID, Lo. B., her Kinsman, Ao. 1615. POWER.

"Aenghus na n-Aor, who died 1617, in his satirical *Survey of Ireland*, affords us "one of the earliest instances of the repute of Blarney for 'soft sawder' which we "possess.

"Flattery (blaṑmann) I got for food  
In great Muskerry of Mac Diarmada,  
So that my chest dried up from thirst,  
Until I reached Baile-an-cholaig."

R.C.

Page 152. Add to note on Blarney Castle. See *Survey of Forfeited Lands in Cork* 17,508. Brit. Mus. Plut.

In the Lambeth MSS., under date 1600, is a note of

"All the lands and castles in Muscry, and first of the Lord of Muskry is demesne "lands."

"First in ole Muskry, and benorth the ryver Lee, there is belonging to the Lo. of "Muskry, of his own demesne lands, besides freeholders xxxviii. quarters, and ii. plow- "lands and half every quarter conts. iii. plowlands.

"It. benorth the said ryver Lee, there are of freeholders lands, who paieth to the said "Ld. of Muskry, great rents and duties yearly xxij. qrs of land all these are besides "Owen McTeig and Kallaghan McTeig who hath several parcels of lands ought "nothing to the Lo. of Muskry.

"It. besouth the said ryver, the said Lo. of Muskry hath of his own demesne lands "xvi. quarters of land.

"And of freeholders lands, which by the said Lo. are set and let yearly as great "rents, duties and services xxvii quarters, and . . . so that of his own the said Lo. his "demesnes and of the land that are so let for rents, duties and services iij. ix. plow- "lands.

"The names of the Castles belonging to the L. or Chieftain of Muskry: The "Castell of Blarney, Kilcrea, Mocrompy, and Carignyvar, now in possession. Castell- "ny-hinshy, w<sup>d</sup> Cormocke's mother for terme of life. Castellmore w<sup>d</sup> Kallaghan M'Teig, "for term of life. Carrigdrohid, with dame Johan Butler for life, Rem. to L. Muskry. "The castle, town, and lands of Carrignymuck ordered to Kallaghan Mac Teig to hold "of him and his heirs male for ever, for the reservation of a rose or a grain of wheat "by the year. By me, DON. M'CORMOCKE CARTY."

Endorsed—

"A note of all the lands in Muscrie Clan Desmond, and what lands and duties said "Cormocke McTeig, had upon the countrie, when he was Tanist."

Page 153. On picture of Charles XII., king of Sweden, Dr. Caulfield notes:—

"This picture is in the new mansion-house at Blarney. I saw it there on the wall "facing the staircase when I visited the castle on Friday, Feb. 11, 1876. Lady Colt- "hurst showed me over the castle, and pointed out to me the mode she proposed for its "future preservation. I regret to say that it has been wantonly mutilated during the "past few years, and that the original *Blarney stone*, which was on the N.E. angle of "the castle, and which I well remember as having a shamrock cut on it in high relief, "has disappeared."—R. C.

The Sir James Jeffreys referred to was a captain in the guards of John, the third king of Poland, brigadier-general in the English service under Queen Anne, governor of Duncannon fort, and afterwards of Cork. He was, for his signal services in war, created by the king of Poland a



BLARNEY CASTLE, PRESENT TIME.

knight, by patent dated at Cracow the 4th February, 1676, with particular additions in his armorial bearings. He was born in Scotland, retired to Ireland, died at his seat of Blarney Castle, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Finbarry's, Cork. The following is his appointment as governor of Cork :—

"William R. William the Third, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. To our trusty and well-beloved Sr James Jeffreyes, kn<sup>t</sup>, Greeting: We, reposing especiall Trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage, and fidelity, are graciously pleased to constitute, and do hereby constitute and appoint you to be governor of our Cittie and Town of Corke, and forts adjacent, in our kingdom of Ireland, To have, hold and exercise the said place for and during our pleasure in as full and ample a manner as Colonell Tobias Purcell, late Governor thereof, or any other, has formerly held and enjoyed the same, in order whereunto you are forthwith to take into your charge the said City and Towne of Corke, and Forts adjacent, as Governor thereof; and we hereby require all the officers and soldiers which shall from time to time be entertained there for the defence of the same, and all others whom it may concerne, to obey you as their Governor, and you to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from us, our chief Governor or Governors of that our Kingdom for the time being, or any other your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of warre, in pursuance of the trust we hereby repose in you.

"Given at our Court at Kensington, the 10th day of February, 1697, in the ninth year of our reign.

"By his Majesty's command,

"J. VERNON.

"Entered in the Munster Mast<sup>r</sup> Gn<sup>l</sup>'s office.

"EDWD. PRINDGT.

"Entd. in the Secretary's office.

"F. H. RAY.

"Entd. in ye office of ye Comptd. of ye Mast.

"SAML. SOUTHCOTE, Depy.

"Sr James Jeffreyes to be Governor of Corke."

The writer has an elaborate MS. pedigree of this family.

Page 154. On *Dawstown*, Dr. Caulfield notes :—

"Sir George Colthurst told me (Feb. 11, 1876) that the Daws, when ejected from Blarney Castle by the Hollow Blade Sword Compy. for non-payment of rent, removed the oak rafters of the roof of the castle to Dawstown, where they are still to be seen, but cut short to meet the exigencies of the case."—R. C.

Page 155. As to *Mourne Preceptory*. Among the fiants of Henry VIII. (1545) is a lease to Dermot McCormoke Oge, late preceptor of Morne, *alias* Manynymon, co. Cork, of the site of the preceptory of Morne; lands Morne, Kilcavan, Tyneheraughe, and Garrynriallaghe; rectories of Ardesky, Kilcorne, Granaghe, Garryclone, Kylmory, Temple-Taghe, Cloneneth, Kilmoghill, Mocropne, Ballyburney, Inchegeulaghe, Agherys, Clondrohid, Moviddye, Carrygroughanbeg, Whitechurch, *alias* Templegen, Kiltanny, Moally, le Nevy, Kilvoyle, Kilnomney, Shangarry in Ymokell, Rostelane in Ymokell, the Graunge, and Clonmyne, county Cork. To hold for twenty-one years, at a rent of £9. 9th July, xxxvii. *Mem.*—Void because granted to Earl of Desmond.

The grant to Teige Mac Carty, referred to by Smith, is dated at Greenwich, 28th May, 1577, and includes, *inter alia* :—

“The whole Preceptory of Morne *alias* Manymonye *alias* Manisternemonge, a great slated church, a curtilage, and divers thatched houses, and 12 ac. pasture in Morne. “In Killcowan, Tynekerraghe, and Garrirelaghe, belonging to said Preceptory, 300 ac. “The Rectories of Ardsbye, Kilcorne, Granaghe, Garriclone, Killmorye, Templenataghie “*alias* Templematehy, Cloneth *alias* Clonerehidie, Kymogherell *als.* Kilbrogan, Mocrompy, “Ballyburny *als.* Ballimorney, Inchegeulaghe, Agheris, Clonadrohide, Moviddie, Carrig- “growghanbegg, Whitechurch *als.* Teamplegeoll, Kytanny, Moalle, a portion of the “tythes in Le Navy *als.* Wona *als.* (*anglice*) Backer House, Kilvoyle *als.* Kilbuyllic, “Kyllooney *als.* Killnahowney, Shangarre in Imokell, Rostelan in do., Graunge, Clon- “myne, all belonging to said Preceptory, £13 Ir. The estate of the late Hospital of “St. John of Jerusalem.”

[I am aware the reading is slightly different from that in the printed extract in the 13th Report of the Deputy Keeper, 1881.]

This grant also contains—

“The manor and castle of Clowghan, with the site of the said castle and chambers “and other buildings, divers cottages, and 3 plowlands of demesne lands, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  plow- “land in Ballicoman, £2 3s. 4d. The estate of Donald McCormac McCartie, of “Clowghan, in Carbrie, attained. The late Friery of St. Austin, near Corke, and the “site thereof, cont. 2 ac., a church, a hall, a cloyster, a churchyard, 6 orchards or gardens, “the 3rd part of a Watermill in Dowglas, near Corke, and the tythes of said mill, all to “said house belonging. 6th Oct., 1577.”

Page 158. *St. Lachteen*, Dr. Caulfield notes :—

“Toberlachteen (*vid.* Ord. Sur. Sheet 57), Col. L. Fox and I visited this well, June “18, 1864. The country-people call it St. Joseph’s well. The water, which is very “good, is bubbling up in the well. About seven years ago the little wooden crucifix “was set up over the well. An old woman attends here on the day of the patron “saint, and deposits white stones in the water which flows off from the well, as forfeits “for those who come for cures to this place.”

Page 158. As to the brazen hand, Dr. Caulfield notes :—

“This hand (1853) was in the possession of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., of Narford “Hall, near Swaffham, Norfolk. See a very interesting account of it in the Proceedings “of the R. I. A., vol. v., p. 461. There are four inscriptions on brass plates running “longitudinally down the arm. It was engraving in the Vetust. Monumenta. It was “in the possession of Mr. Fountaine’s family many years.”

“On the lands of Garraune in this parish are twenty-one raths, in excellent con- “dition. We examined several, probed them with an iron bar, but could not find a “crypt. Among those we examined were LIS-NA-LUHULIG, LIS-DUBH, JACK DICK’S “FORT, LIS-ARD, LIS-ANISKY. The country-people say that ‘LUHULIG’ signifies the “‘Danes.’ In the gap at Jack Dick’s fort is a fine ogham stone. Col. L. Fox offered “to purchase it. I made a rubbing of it. The stone is 4 feet × 1 ft. 6 in. Near this “ruins a brook called ‘Fiddlers’ Brook.’ A countryman thus accounted for the name :— “‘A fiddler was once on a time returning home after giving his professional services “‘at some marriage feast. In crossing this brook, which was flooded, his instrument “‘fell in, and it was carried away by the flood, the fiddler in hot pursuit. A country-



“man standing near the brook thus sympathised with the fiddler—Poor man, indeed  
 “I pity your *case*. Alas! exclaimed the fiddler in pitiful accents, I care not for the  
 “*case*, but for my good old fiddle.” Lis-anisky is thickly planted, and Lis-ard as the  
 “name implies, stands boldly up from the plain. Same day we visited BALLYHADAIVE  
 “Castle, only two of its walls remain. The country-people were removing the stones  
 “from the windows (Norman). This castle must have been of some antiquity. Near  
 “the castle at the other side of the road is a square fort entrance in the field below.”

R. C.

Page 158. On *Aghabulloge*, see Dr. Caulfield's Life of St. Fin Barre, p. 19, and note.

Page 171. On *Kilcrea*, Dr. Caulfield notes:—

“See the account of Kilcrea in *Wadding's Annales Minorum*, tom. xiii., p. 578-9.  
 “Romæ: 1735.”

The Doctor also notes the tomb of Charles and Dennis MacCarty, at the north side of the high altar at Kilcrea:—

“Here lyes the Body of Colonell Charles McCartye, of  
 Ballea, who dyed the 8 of May, 1704.  
 Here lyeth the body of Dennis  
 MacCartye, Esq., who departed this  
 Life. April 2d, 1739, aged 45.”

“Let honour, valour, merite, justice mourn  
 Cloghrois McCarty lifeless in this urn;  
 Let all distressed draw near & make their moan,  
 Their Patron lies confined beneath this stone.”

“Friday evening, Aug. 30, 1867, Mr. T. R. Lane and myself having removed over  
 “a ton of stones and rubbish with our hands that covered a large slab in the north-  
 “east corner of the nave, discovered a very fine cross engraved with circular interlaced  
 “ornaments on the surface of the flag. Mr. Lane has made some beautiful photo-  
 “graphs of the abbey from different points of view.”—R. C.

Page 173. On the cave in St. Owen's Parish Dr. Caulfield notes—

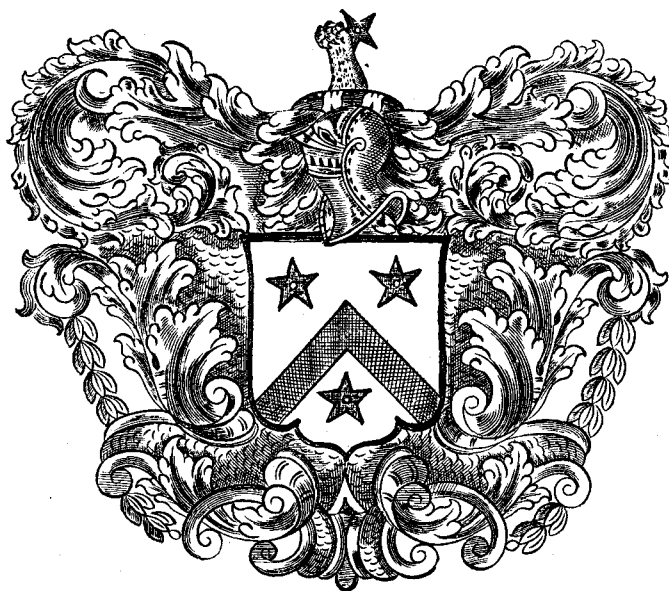
“On 21 June, 1864, Col. Fox and I made a minute examination of these caves. We  
 “dug up the ground in several places. In a passage to the right as you enter we found  
 “the floor of the cave partly formed of stalactite. On breaking this we found bones  
 “and vertebræ in sequence, some of the bones fixed in the stalactite floor. We then  
 “entered the main passage, and after walking for a considerable time through water,  
 “passing by many passages leading off on the right and left, also a beautiful spring  
 “well formed in the natural rock. On the right we came to a large chamber, the walls  
 “and ceiling bore marks of fire and soot. Here were some stones rudely piled up with  
 “a large flag on the top called an altar. About this we dug, and found bones mixed  
 “with charcoal and lime, probably formed from the dropping of the roof. We also  
 “found a *muscle shell* about a foot beneath.”—R. C.

“June 25.—Col. L. Fox has just sent me a note stating that some of the bones  
 “found in the caves *are human remains*.”—R. C.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER II.

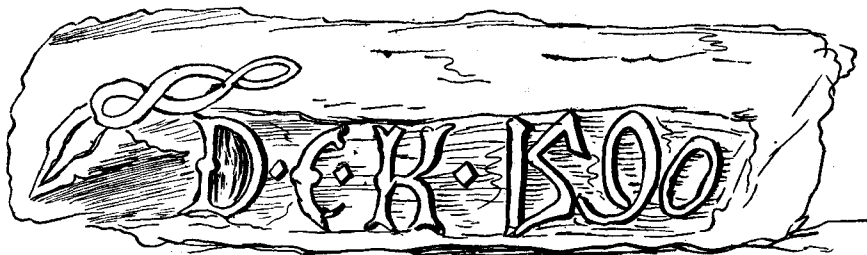
*(Continued from page 144.)*

BOOK-PLATE OF VERY REV. ROWLAND DAVIES, LL.D.



IN Smith's description of Blarney, he mentions Dawstown "occupied by Rowland Davies, esq." (p. 154). Through the kindness of Miss Baker, of Fort William, Cork, a descendant of this family, I am enabled to illustrate from the original copper-plate the arms used as a book-plate by the Very Rev. Rowland Davies, LL.D., dean of Cork, whose memoir, and whose journal from March 8, 1689, to September 29, 1690, is edited, with notes and an appendix, by Dr. Caulfield, and published in 1857 by the Camden Society, London. The arms are—*Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable pierced of the first. Crest, a lion's jamb holding a mullet as in the arms.* We will have occasion later on to refer more fully to the Dean as an eye-witness to the siege of Cork, and to his account of that eventful chapter in the history of the city.

There is inserted in the volume at this place a sketch by Joseph Humphreys,<sup>(1)</sup> of an inscription in one of the windows of "Clough Philip Castle, near Blarney":—



Croker has the following:—

"The Rev. Matthew Horgan, the parish priest of Blarney, informs me that the "curious traveller will seek in vain for the real stone, unless he allows himself to be "lowered from the northern angle of the lofty castle, when he will discover it about "twenty feet from the top, with this inscription:—

"CORMAC MCCARTHY fortis  
ME FIERI FECIT A.D. 1446."

"Richard, the third son of the second Earl of Cork, represented the County of Cork "with Sir Henry Tynte in the Parliament of 1661; but, going to sea a volunteer against "the Dutch in the same ship as the Duke of York, lost his life with Charles Berkeley "Earl of Falmouth, and Charles Lord Viscount Muskerry, who all fell by one cannon "shot in the great engagement on the 3rd June, 1665, in Southwold Bay."<sup>(2)</sup>

In Smith's foot note on the exiled Lord Clancarty, Croker says he appears indebted for his information to a *Tour Through Ireland, by Ten English Gentlemen*, published in 1748. The writer tells us:—

"When my father and I were at Hamburg in our travels home last year, our consul "there, Sir C——I W——h, took us in his yacht to view the island, and from that "worthy gentleman I had the account."

In the foot note relating to Robert Lord Muskerry, Croker states:—

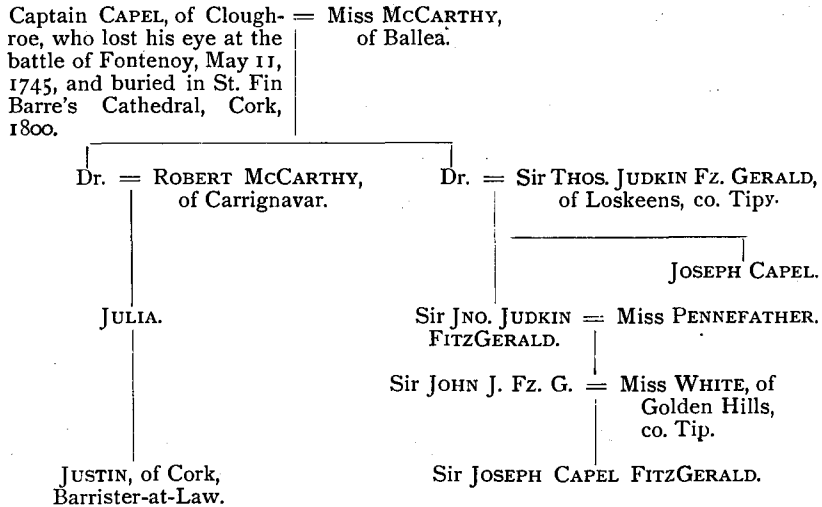
"He was a captain in the British Navy, and having laid claim to his patrimony, it "was found to be divided into so many hands that the suit seemed of too dangerous a "nature to be suffered to go on. Parliament interfered and put a stop to the proceed- "ings. There is a family tradition that when Lord Clancarty went into exile, pending "measures to regain his estates, which he was subsequently compelled to abandon for "lack of means, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough lent him a bible, saying he would "therein find matters to console him for all his troubles. The book, however, remained "unopened until his return to England, when the duchess reclaimed the volume, and "showed her astonished and mortified relative that she had placed among the leaves "notes more than sufficient to have met the expenses necessary for carrying on the "proceedings for the recovery of his property, then placed far beyond his reach. Lord

(1) This was a brother of the late John Humphreys, who preceded Dr. Caulfield as librarian of the Royal Cork Institution.

(2) *Lodge's Peerage*, Vol. i., p. 174.

"Muskerry having fallen under suspicions of being attached to the House of Stuart, "which, remarks Charnock in his *Biographia Navalis*, had on a former occasion proved "the ruin of his father, was ordered to be struck off the list of naval officers on the "16 July, 1749. He afterwards entered into a foreign service."

Dr. Caulfield has the following note and pedigree in connection with Cloghroe Castle, which, with the castles of Clough Philip and Carrignavar, belonged to the MacCartys:—



"Old Mr. Fowler, the apothecary, who lived in Mallow Lane, told Dr. Wall that "on a certain occasion, as he was attending one of his (Captain Capel's) tenants at "Cloghroe, and finding it necessary to bleed him, he said to Captain Capel, who "happened to be near the patient's bedside, 'Captain, take care lest you may be "spattered with blood.' 'What, sir!' replied the Captain. 'Think you that I am "afraid of blood, who fought knee-deep in it at Fontenoy?' His marriage with Miss "McCarthy was the result of a runaway match, and so inferior did her brothers consider "Captain Capel, that they pursued him to shoot him. Capel, who was always considered "a man of undoubted bravery, was eventually overtaken, and, being asked why he pre- "sumed to run away with a woman so much his superior, replied, 'Because he could "get no better blood.' The parties were then reconciled. A large monument was "erected to his memory outside the chancel of the late cathedral at St. Fin Barres, but, "singular to say, the leaden coffin which contained his remains was never removed from "the chancel vaults, where it lay since its removal from its temporary resting-place at "Shanaclogh,<sup>(3)</sup> a very curious elevated mound, north of his residence at Cloghroe. "Here in a brick-arched recess with a finely-cut and moulded stone stairs his body "lay, according to his desire for a day and night. This place appears to have once "been a rath, within whose enclosure are some very remarkable remains of buildings "of great antiquity. In addition to the brick vault, there is the foundation of a circular "tower, entered by a narrow passage formed by the walls, some ruined buildings and

(3) There can be no doubt that the Shanaclogh was the site of the castle of Gynes, *alias* Clorough or Cloghroe—"red stone." The Shanaclogh is not far from Cloghroe House.

“a stone chair looking N.W., which appears to have been one of those in which the chieftains were enthroned in ancient days. Round the mound is the remains of a moat. In an adjacent field are numerous heaps of human bones beneath the surface. Some curious legends linger round this weird and remarkable spot. It is said by the country-people that one of the McCarthys used to sit here in judgment on all travellers, and after plundering them, immediately hang them, and interred their remains in the adjacent field. At last he hanged a poor widow's son, who took home one cold frosty evening a few sods of turf. The mother when bringing his dinner on the following day was told to return, as her son was dead. In her anguish she knelt at the foot of the gallows as the evening sun was gilding her pallid face. From thence she journeyed to the friars of Kilcrea, and told her tale to the abbot. ‘Behold, my daughter,’ said the venerable father, ‘the same sun which bathed your child in the light of its setting last evening, shall rise to-morrow on the ruin of the murderer and his court.’ And on her return, the earth had opened in the gloom of that night, (for there was a tempest and lightning) and swallowed up for ever McCarthy, his family, and home. These ruins are said to be the tops of the walls of his dwelling—“even shrubs refuse to flourish here.”

With a ready response to my request, Mr. H. W. Gillman has kindly sent me the following note upon a subject with which he is intimately acquainted, and upon which he is a well-known authority.—R.D.

“In answer to your questions about Blarney Castle, I can at present go no further than saying that I have collected a considerable quantity of materials for its history, but have as yet made merely a rough preliminary examination of the tower, or keep, now forming the chief part of the remains. Still, the following description and measurements, though not closely taken, are not far from right as far as they go:—

“‘*Pacata Hibernia*,’ p. 598, describes it as ‘one of the largest and strongest castles within the Province of Mounster, for it is fower piles joyned in one, seated upon a maine Rock, so as it is free from myning, the wall eighteene (?) foote thicke, & well flanked at each corner to the best advantage.’

“This extract shows that the shape of the curtain-wall enclosing the bawn, or ward, was quadrangular, with a flanking tower at each angle. Much of the north side of this curtain still remains, extending to the west of the keep, though I find its thickness to be only twelve feet. The tower at the north-west corner also is still fairly preserved, with the remains of the curtain starting southwards from it. On the east of the keep is another somewhat similar tower, and the foundation of the curtain joining it to the keep can be traced part of the way. I did not measure the distance accurately between these two corner towers, but, from the result of pacing it, and reckoning on the supposition that the bawn was a square, I came to the conclusion that it enclosed an area of about eight acres, as mentioned from tradition by Windele.

“I did not find Windele so correct, however, in regard to other measurements of the keep itself. The western face is only about 66 feet high, not 120 as he says, There are about 120 steps in the well-stair in the N. E. angle, and perhaps he meant to refer to them. The north face, of course, appears higher, for the rock on which the keep stands falls sheer down on that side to the extent of (say) 20 feet. For this reason, perhaps, there are no machicolated openings at the top for defence of this face, though such exists all round the other three sides. This keep stands at about the middle of the north curtain wall. The sides do not batter; and therefore my rough measurements, taken at the level of the allure or battlement walk, probably suit the base also very nearly. I found it rectangular in shape measuring 60 feet

"from north to south, and 36 from east to west, with a second rectangular projection  
 "or forebuilding standing out at the north-west corner of the main tower, and having  
 "its north face flush with that of the latter, and measuring 16 feet from north to south,  
 "and 14 feet (to the outside of the machicolee) from east to west. The outside shape  
 "of the two combined is that of a gnomon, as in the case of Carrignamuck and many  
 "other keeps of same period.

"The north wall of the keep has, in its thickness, many chambers and mural  
 "galleries which would well repay close and accurate examination. The *garde-robes*  
 "are very distinct; and their stone sills for discharge to the ground below the rock are  
 "conspicuous on the outside of the north face of the tower. There were five floors—  
 "first the basement, evidently a store-room, lighted by two loops; and above this was  
 "a floor of wood (now gone), and above that the usual circular stone arch covering the  
 "whole internal space between the walls. On the top of this was the second floor,  
 "evidently the State apartment, having a fireplace with chimney going up about twenty  
 "feet, and there *probably* opening through the north wall to the outer air. There are  
 "two entrances to this room, one from the main well-stair in the north-east angle,  
 "and another from the smaller similar flight in the forebuilding on the north-west.  
 "Above this were two other floors of wood, whose joists rested on ledges in the main  
 "walls of the keep.

"The remains of the modern house of the Jeffreyes, east of the keep, form a  
 "hideous anachronism alongside of the stern solid tower of the MacCarthy, lord of  
 "Muskerry. A sketch of the history of these lords, with occasional reference to  
 "Blarney, was given by me in No. 1 of the Society's Journal, in a paper on Carrig-  
 "namuck Castle.

"HERBERT WEBB GILLMAN.

"Clonteadmore, 18th April, 1892."

Page 154. Under *Ballincolly* (now Ballincollig), Croker has :—

"In 1811, the sum of £6,405 15s. od. was voted in the Ordnance Estimates, to  
 "complete the artillery depôt and manufactory at Ballincollig. Among the *Roche MSS.*  
 "is an agreement dated 27 May, 1606, between Owen Carty, Rory Swyny, Dermot  
 "O'Twomy, and John O'Seair, to pay to Philippe Gold the rent and arrears of rent due  
 "out of four ploughlands in the possession of Owen Purcell, in the possession of  
 "Clannidonnell, payable to Barrett, of Ballincolly, within six days after warning, or in  
 "default within two days after the six days they do not deliver to said Philippe two good  
 "mares and two young mares now a twelvemonth old, &c. Enclosed is signed, sealed,  
 "&c., and truly and faithfully declared unto the within obliged in the Irish tongue."

Page 154. Croker has the following note on *Castlemore* :—

"It would appear from the anecdote related by Sir Richard Cox that this castle was  
 "in possession of the Barretts in the reign of Elizabeth. O'Neal, on his march to  
 "Kinsale, being told that Barrett of Castlemore, though an Englishman, was a good  
 "Catholic, and had been there four hundred years. He replied that he hated the  
 "clown, as if he had come but yesterday."—*Preface to Cox*. Why Smith says "Castle-  
 "more, near Mallow," I cannot understand.—T. C. C.

*Carrigrohane*. On the south side of the chancel of this church is the  
 tomb of Matthias Earberry, who was a writer of some eminence. He  
 published the year before his death (1717), *The History of the Clemency*  
*of our English Monarchs*. *The Occasional Historian* also, but this was  
 not printed until 1730.—R. C.

Page 155. *Iniscarra*. St. Senan flourished at Iniscarra about the year  
 532, where he erected a church, and we read of a company of religious per-

sons who arrived in Cork harbour from the continent, on their way to this place to study the scriptures under St. Senan.—R. D.

Dr. Caulfield has the following in a reference to Iniscarra church :—

“There was an armorial bearing upon a headstone over an inscription, about fifteen feet from the ancient church of Iniscarra, which I copied in 1851. It is now completely detrited and partly broken off :—

Here Lyeth the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Thomas Patrickson, M.A., who  
resigned the cure of Inniscarra for a better country, July 16,  
1748. Aged 45 years.

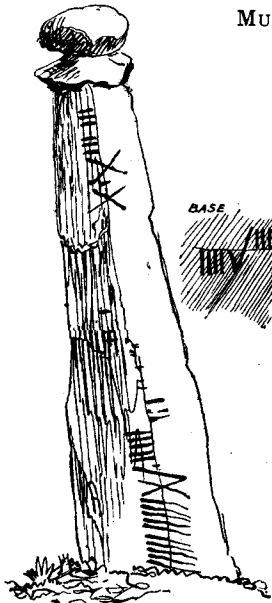
His sacred ashes here abide,  
Who in God's service lived and died ;  
But now by Christ advanced higher,  
He serves in the celestial choir.”<sup>(4)</sup>

The inscription upon the bell of Iniscarra church is—

“Prosperity to this Kingdom. A. R., 1755.”

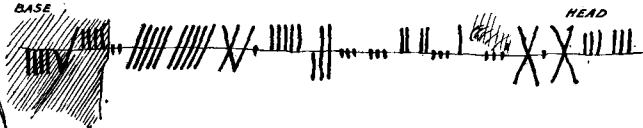
The initials are for “Abel Rudhall,” who cast the bell.—R. C.

The chalice and paten of this church were “the gift of Dr. Charles Crow, Lord Bishop of Cloyne,” and bear the Dublin hall-mark of 1724-5. This prelate was a liberal donor of plate, having presented a communion-service to the parishes of Iniscarra, Donoughmore, Carrigamleary, Kilworth, &c.



“ST. OLAN'S TOMB.”

MUSKRIE is thus bounded—Upon the west, Bantrie.  
“ “ “ Upon the east by Lord Barrie  
“ “ “ Upon the south, Carberrie.  
“ “ “ Upon the east, Kerrichirrye.  
“ “ “ Upon the north, Dowallie.—  
*Har. MSS., No. 1425.—T. C. C.*



[The shaded part is below the ground.]

Page 157. Croker says “The Lany,” one of the tributaries of the Lee, is pronounced by the country-people *De-la-hena* ; and in a note on Aghabullogue (p. 158), 15th May, 1831—

“The monument called ‘St. Olan's Tomb’ is of “green grit stone ; of its effect the annexed sketch “will convey an idea. The height of the pillar- “stone is four feet six inches from the ground. The

<sup>(4)</sup> The preservation of this inscription is an argument in favour of the good work that is doing, and the importance of supporting “The Society for Preserving the “Memorials of the Dead, in the Churches, Chapels, Churchyards, and Burial Grounds “of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,” of which Colonel P. D. Vigers, Bagenalstown, is the hon. secretary for Ireland.

"breadth of the face at head is six inches, at the base twelve inches. Along the edge is the Ogam inscription which I copied."—T. C. C.

From Croker's sketch it would appear that the head top stone fitted upon a cap. Both have long since disappeared.

The following note from *The Ogam-inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil*<sup>(5)</sup> will further illustrate this remarkable pillar-stone :—

"The characters are much injured, and from the absence of some, and the doubtful values of others, this inscription, in my opinion, cannot be made available for the purposes of translation. This stone was formerly held in great veneration, and was called St. Olan's stone; it *had* a moveable cap of a semi-globular shape, known as the 'Cappeen Olan' that was supposed to be endued with miraculous powers, having the gift of locomotion, so that if removed to any distance it would find its way back again to its old quarters. To place it on the head and walk three times round the church was a specific for headache. It was believed to be efficacious in certain female complaints, and was frequently borrowed as a talisman for women in travail. The 'Cappeen' became an object of such superstitious practices that the original was made away with by the clergyman of the parish; another, however, soon made its appearance, but much inferior to its predecessor."

In the churchyard of Aghabulloge is part of a font bearing the following inscription which appears never to have been completed :—

"REMEMBER. TH  
E. POVRE. FOR. D."

Page 158. *Mashanaglass*. This name is not given in "Joyce," but Croker says—

"I should rather think the translation of Mashanaglass was the 'old green field'; probably Smith's translation ['a stronghold or fortress'] and mine may be reconciled by presuming it a spot of ground in early times often assailed and successfully defended."—T. C. C.

Page 159. Both Croker and Caulfield are silent and pass by Macroom, with its many adjacent castles and its neighbouring village of Ballyvourney, without a recording note, although in Croker's *Fairy Tales* one of his charming stories has its interest centred in Carrig-a-phooka, "the rock of the fairy horse," and Smith's notice of the town is far from being complete. When his third edition was published, and for thirty following years, the spiked skulls of the malefactors who, a little before the rebellion of 1798, were executed for the murder of Mr. Hutchinson, still gaped in the summer breeze and winter storm, and made the old bridewell and its surroundings hideous until all, with the exception of one, were blown down, and it remained in 1831 to sentinel the place and scare the moonlight traveller. Near this building of melancholy memories is a church dedicated to St. Coleman, in the pointed style of architecture, and built from designs by G. R. Pain, of whose ability Corkmen are justly proud. In its adjoining burying-ground there is an epitaph to "J. Connolly,"

(5) R. R. Brash: London, 1879.



who published a small volume of poems in Cork, 1774, and who died "June 4, 1791. Aged 64":—

"Death's unexpected sudden stroke  
Has laid me in the dust;  
The charm that holds me shall be broke,  
When Christ shall raise the just."

"The splendid mass-house," noticed by Smith (page 160), has long since been pulled down, and a fine church erected on its site. Macroom was one of the last towns in the county to be connected by rail with Cork, and when the Cork and Macroom Railway was opened, the "long car" that started each evening from O'Keeffe's, at the corner of Academy Street in Patrick Street, ceased to ply. The old coaches had one and all preceded it, and now the glory of those posting days has vanished, with the exception, perhaps, of one pair-horsed omnibus that keeps the road to Carrigaline and Douglas open, and links us still with the past.

Croker describes the road that leads from Macroom through Inchigeela,<sup>(6)</sup> and states that it was planned by Lord Bantry and Captain Hedges, and is loud in praise of the beauty of its surroundings, of the lakes in whose waters the char is caught, and on whose banks the water-lily and other flowers peculiar to the place abound. In passing on to Gougane Barra, there is a sepia drawing of its "lone island," dated "23 June, 1813. T. C. Croker," and a plan of the island and its sacred edifices, "engraved by R. Barry, Cork," which we here reproduce. He says:—

"The island is about half an acre in extent. In the centre was erected a large square court, with walls fourteen feet thick, in which are eight cells or cloisters rudely arched over. In the centre of this court was erected a large cross on a square plat-

(6) The following lines are copied from the Visitors' Book, at Brophy's Hotel, Inchigeela:—

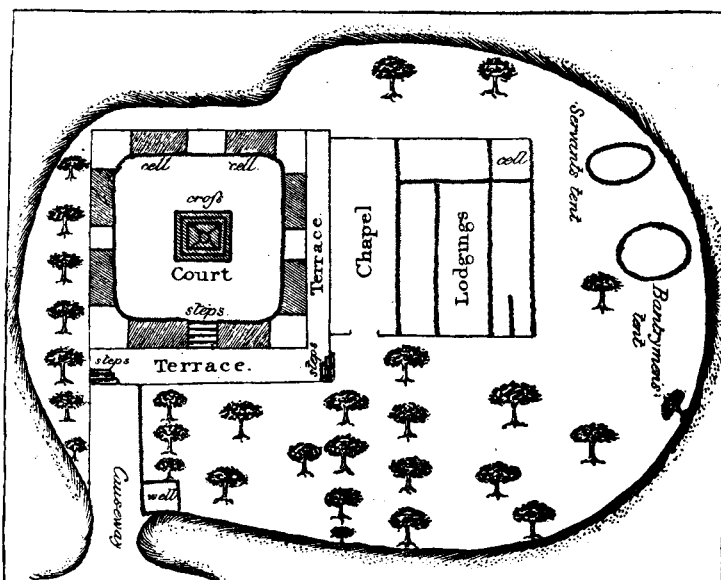
"FAREWELL—AUGUST 17, 1879."

"Sweet Inchigeela, fare thee well, to-morrow we depart  
On Mrs. Brophy's outside car, for Gougane B. we start;  
I add my mite of doggerel, to all I have read here,  
And put my + to all that's writ of this hotel's good cheer.

O charming Inchigeela, were mine the poet's pen,  
How I would do the Longfellow, in praising rock and glen;  
Among thy mountains, hills, and lakes, six happy days we passed,  
And sigh to think the day draws near that's doomed to be the last.

We've climbed the rocky mountains, we've plodded o'er the plain,  
We've bid a wild defiance to the drizzling drenching rain;  
And yielding to the influence of your coquettish weather,  
We've grilled beneath the sunshine on thy 'tick' infected heather.

O lovely Inchigeela! O cozy Lake Hotel!  
O Hannah, best of waiting-maids, and civilest as well;  
O were I not so sleepy, a great deal more I'd say,  
But I must grasp my pilgrim's staff and wend my onward way."



Engraved by R. Barry. Cork

"form, with five steps ascending to it, the shaft of which still remains. The cells  
 "are ten feet deep by seven broad, and the court fifty feet square: round the court on  
 "the outside is a passage ten feet broad and seven high. On the east of these cloisters  
 "was the church. Some time ago a large flagstone was erected in this place, with an  
 "inscription directing how to perform the rounds of penance chiefly on the vigil of  
 "St. John the Baptist, on the forenoon of the same festival, and on the vigil and fore-  
 "noon of St. Finbar, its patron saint, from whom its name is derived."

The above was written in 1821. In June, 1870, just fifty years later, Dr. Caulfield has the following short note:—

"The remnant of the cross in the centre was bound with a cord formed of goat's  
 "hair. At the same time I found the Rev. Dr. O'Mahony's (7) tombstone downwards  
 "on the ground. I cleaned the inscription, and set the stone against the tree at the  
 "entrance of the 'court.'" (8)

Smith (p. 161) makes a passing reference to "Danish intrenchments" in this locality. One hundred years before he wrote, Lord Castlehaven, in his *Account of the Wars in Ireland*, terms the Rath a "Danish fort," and I can only account for their being so-called for two reasons. One, that the Danes left the terror of their name so deeply impressed upon

(7) The Rev. Dr. O'Mahony died A.D. 1700, and was buried in a vault on the verge of the lake as you enter into the island.

(8) It is a pity that this lovely mountain lake is so little visited by the citizens of Cork, and so little known to the tourist from abroad. A comfortable bed with homely fare can be always had in Cronin's Hotel on the lake shore, and Irish life in its primitive beauty may be seen and studied as, perhaps, nowhere else in Ireland.

the people that anything of which the history was lost, or where use was forgotten, was attributed to them—*e.g.*, a stone hammer, or stone hatchet, if found now, is at once called a Dane's axe or Dane's hammer; and secondly, raths that were probably the primitive homes of the long-forgotten *Tuatha-de-Danaans* had their older name merged in that of the marauding Danes, which it so nearly resembled. One townland in the parish of Aghabullogue, contains six of these structures, and when the Ordnance Survey of Ireland was made there were 10,000 in the province of Munster alone.—R. D.

Page 166. We are indebted to the Rev. P. Hurley, P.P., Inchigeela, for the following learned and interesting notes upon the *Holy Island* in the lake of Gougane Barra:—

"In the year 1872, the Most Rev. Dr. Delany, bishop of Cork, paid a visit to the "Grande Chartreuse," and visited the monks of that famous monastery, to make a foundation at Gougane Barra. Four of the monks came the next year to see the place, and unfortunately a bad wet day made the Frenchmen not pleased with the place. They abandoned the idea and founded the present monastery at Parkminster, Sussex. However, their coming had one result—the leasing of the island at a nominal rent from Mr. Townsend, uncle of Captain Townsend, the present prior, to the Catholic Bishop of Cork and Parish Priest of Inchigeela.

"Father Hurley, who accompanied Dr. Delany in his visit to the 'Grande Chartreuse,' and also the Carthusian monks at Gougane Barra, was appointed parish priest in 1888, and took an interest in the island. The trees became decayed, and the walls of the enclosure, where tradition has it that St. Finbar had his cell, were in a very dilapidated state. Father Hurley had the walls repaired, the 'Via Crucis' in terra-cotta erected, and also the cross restored where it formerly stood. The cross, made of yew from Ardmore, was erected by Mr. Buckley, of Youghal, and has on it in three languages, on an enamelled plate, the following inscription:—

"Here stood in the sixth century the cell of St. Finbar, first bishop of Cork.'

"Hic sæculo sexto stetit cella St. Barri qui Corcagiæ primus sedit episcopus.'

"Ἀἰῆρο βῆς εἰς τὴν Βάρρα, ἐξάω εἰρηόσ Κορκάζε ραν ρεῖρεαδ ἀοῖρ.'

"Also Father O'Mahony's tomb, which was very much neglected, was looked after, on taking off the old flagstone covering it, and which had inscribed on it the inscription mentioned by Dr. Smith (*History of Cork*), and which was nearly obliterated, a beautifully-carved limestone, from a model of one in S. Mary's, Youghal, with cross, chalice, and host, was placed over the old stone. The inscription—'Hoc sibi et successoribus suis in eadem vocatione monumentum imposuit Dominus Doctor Dyonisius O'Mahoney, Presbyter, licet indignus. An. dom. 1700.' An addition to this was placed on the new stone—'Obiit an. 1728, ætatis suæ 84°, Presbyteratus vero sui an. 58°.—R. I. P.'

"Portions of the coffin, made of black oak, were in the tomb when opened. The bones were carefully collected and placed in an oak case with suitable inscription. Father Hurley hopes to do more for the tomb and little cemetery near. Opposite the entrance of the Holy Island he also erected a cross, with the following inscription:—'In memory of J. J. Callanan, poet, author of the beautiful lines on Gougane Barra. Born in Cork, A.D. 1795. Died in Lisbon, where he is buried, the 15th September, 1829.—R. I. P.'"



SHRINE OF ST. FINBAR AT GOUGANE BARRA, PRESENT TIME.  
(From a Photograph.)

xxxii.

“(Pontificatus anno 11, Christi 1199.)

“Corcaiens. Episcopo, ejusque successoribus canonice substituendis in perpetuum.

“De Confirmatione privilegiorum.

(“Laterani, 11 Id. Aprilis.)

“Ex injuncto nobis apostolatus officio, &c., *usque ad verbum* vocabulis. Locum  
 “ipsum in quo præfata Ecclesia sita est, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus  
 “intra et extra civitatem; ecclesiam S. Mariæ in Monte, et ecclesiam beati Michaelis,  
 “et cœmeterium in quo positæ sunt et atria circumquaque posita; ecclesiam S.  
 “Nessani, ecclesiam S. Brigidæ, ecclesiam S. Sepulchri, ecclesiam S. Joannis in  
 “civitate, ecclesiam S. Trinitatis et ecclesiam S. Petri in civitate, cum molendino  
 “Corcaïæ, quod est inter insulam et rupem, cum piscatura Vadugaill et piscaturam  
 “Macmollpoil, et cæteras piscaturas juratas Ecclesiæ tuæ cathedrali S. Barri,  
 “Achadnanhos, Dunculiun, Clochan, Nahulain, Duoies, Uchonduban, Balinagerranach,  
 “Ardachad, Balingiphan, Balindunchada, Lesnædenan, Balufobedi, Cellmagimchriun,  
 “Duobetheig, Lesadhdibeecam, Celludri, Cellroman, Cellcul, Ardinor, Durusguill,  
 “Cellescop, Mellan, Cellescoplappan, Cellcunran, Cullecha, Dubtulach, et alias terras  
 “S. Barri in Uturp, et totum Vmacciar, in terris, ecclesiis, aquis et possessionibus.  
 “Terram Sancti Barri in Ciarrigi, in Ispich, cum pertinentiis suis. Rosbech, Cellna-  
 “clerech, Cellimeclan, Aesgabri, Hucubmachino, Cellinelaig, Cullen cum pertinentiis  
 “suis. Nochoengbail, Cennsali cum pertinentiis suis. Techsachsán cum pertinentiis  
 “suis. In Iseoganan Cellmoesenoeh, Cellbrogan, Cellmathnain, Midisel, Achadme-  
 “leitig, Cellsinchill cum pertinentiis suis; Techmolaggi cum pertinentiis suis, Domna-  
 “chior, Cellsæleah, Ciseicerum cum pertinentiis suis; Iniseluni cum pertinentiis suis,  
 “Magalaid, Glennberchin, Cellarchadangli, Acchaddun cum pertinentiis suis; Cellmu-  
 “gana, Cluamechi, Cellcillin, Cellcohi cum suis pertinentiis; Scol cum suis pertinentiis,  
 “Celloran, Cellmolaggi, Cellmua, Durrus cum pertinentiis suis; Insscuingi cum suis  
 “pertinentiis; Cellmochomoc, Cellehdach, Cellmana, Cellchatthigern, Cellmacceogam,  
 “Dramdalach, Fanlobais, Magatia, Dissaert, Saergussa, Cennech, Cluannached,  
 “Dunusci, Cennmugi, Magalaid, Disærtmort cum pertinentiis suis; Disærtanæda cum  
 “pertinentiis suis; Rathen cum pertinentiis suis; Clænnabur cum pertinentiis suis,  
 “cum Cennmugi et aliis pertinentiis suis, Athbruanni, Ardmacchælan, Tulachrata,  
 “Cellia, Cluanpruches, Corcachbet et Archadfadda. Prohibemus insuper ne inter-  
 “dictos, &c. Præterea libertates, &c. Decernimus ergo, &c. Salva in omnibus  
 “apost. sedis auctoritate, et Cassaleus. Archiepiscopi debita reverentia. Si qua  
 “igitur, &c.

“Datum Laterani, per manum Rainaldi domini papæ notarii, cancellarii vicem  
 “agentis, 11 Idus Aprilis, indictione 11, Incarnationis Dominicæ Anno 1199, pontifi-  
 “catus vero domini Innocentii Papæ III. anno secundo.

“Taken from *Patrologiæ Cursus Completus* . . . . Accurante J. P. Migne, Paris.  
 “Tomus ccxiv.: 1855. Pag. 565-6.”

We are indebted to the able pen of Herbert Webb Gillman, esq.,  
 for the following note:—

Page 168. On *Clodagh Castle* and *Dunisky Stone*, Smith writes as if  
 these were adjacent to each other, whereas there is a distance of nearly  
 five miles between them. It is clear that Smith never saw this stone,  
 which he describes as still lying in a ditch and bearing an inscription in  
 Irish, signifying to all passengers to repair to the house of Mr. Edmund  
 MacSwiney for entertainment. Windele (ed. 1839) mentions having

himself seen the stone, and says it was a mere common boundary stone, forming, at time of his visit, part of the road fence ; and inscribed, according to him, thus :—" 1614. E. O. S." Even this, however, is not quite correct. The inscription is—" 1619. E. M. S.," and there is no sign of any further inscription. The stone lies on its side in the south fence of a minor road in the townland of Dunisky, and forms part of the boundary wall (of stone and earth) of the road. The date on it is certainly 1619, and not as stated by Windele, and the central letter is an M of old form, which might easily be mistaken for an O, as happened with Windele. The letters of course stand for "Edmund MacSwiney." The stone stands within a field of the remains of the castle of Carrig Dermot Oge, the stronghold of the said MacSwiney. This castle, as well as that of Clogh-dha, are described in a paper by myself read before the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, 27th April, 1892.

In the same chapter (page 170) Smith mentions the castle of Castlemore, in the parish of Moviddy (not to be confounded with another Castlemore mentioned elsewhere, and near Mallow), and adds that the forfeiting proprietor in 1641 was Phelim Mac Owen Carty ; and Windele and others follow Smith in this mistake. But the original documents in the Public Record Office, Dublin, give the forfeiting proprietor's name as "Charles Oge McCarthy." He was son of Charles or Cormac the Elder, who was third son of the famous Sir Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy, the 14th lord of Muskery, who died in 1583, leaving a will of which a partial description is given in the Journal of the C. H. & A. Society, vol. i., pp. 32-33. The history of "Castlemore by Moviddy," and the connection of these MacCarthys with it, are given at length in the paper of 27th April, 1892, above mentioned.

H. W. G.

Page 171. Of *Kulcrea Abbey and Castle*, Croker is silent ; but Caulfield has some interesting notes. He has copied the inscriptions from many of its weather-worn and silent tombstones, and among them that of Arthur O'Leary, around whose memory and on whose grave he has woven the following well-authenticated story. The epitaph upon his tomb is :—

"Lo ! Arthur Leary, generous, handsome, brave,  
Slain in his bloom, lies in this humble grave.

Died May 4, 1773. Aged 26 years."

"This Arthur O'Leary had entered the Hungarian service, and soon distinguished himself by his valour in the field. Having obtained a high military rank, he returned to Ireland to visit his friends, and brought with him his favourite horse, which carried him in the battlefield, and which he loved with an inexpressible tenderness. Upon a certain day Major O'Leary joined the Muskery Hunt, and after a long and hard ride took the brush, his horse coming in at the finish and outstripping the field, among the rest a Mr. Morris, a magistrate who, under an old statute of William III., offered O'Leary £5 os. 6d. for the animal. This was too much from a country squire for a military man to endure, and the whip was freely used by both parties. The result was that, at a meeting of magistrates immediately convoked, Arthur O'Leary was proclaimed an outlaw. And shortly after he was taken off his guard, when riding near Carriganimmy, and shot by a soldier from the pound, where a number had been stationed under the command of an officer, and who had been lying in wait for their

“prey, armed with loaded muskets. O’Leary returned the fire from an old duelling pistol. The soldier who shot him remarked to his officer—‘I have covered the buckle of his shoe, and will hit him in the side.’ O’Leary fell dead in the field, his faithful charger returned home and pawed the door of his dwelling-house at Raleigh, near Macroom. Mr. Morris went through a trial at Cork for causing O’Leary’s death, but was of course acquitted. A wild spirit of revenge now actuated the relations and followers of O’Leary, and Mr. Morris was selected as the victim; at the time he resided at Hammond’s Marsh, at the corner of S. Peter’s Church Lane.<sup>(6)</sup> The Cork papers of that day inform us that three shots were fired at A. Morris, esq., at his lodgings in Mr. Boyce’s house, Hammond’s Marsh; the balls entered a little below the window, but did no mischief; the shots were fired by the deceased’s brother, who was seen in Peter’s Church Lane with a gun in his hand. O’Leary’s brother escaped to America where he died. The remains of Arthur O’Leary were first buried in a field near the abbey, but subsequently removed within its sacred precincts, where a stately altar tomb was erected to his memory in the north-east angle beneath the steeple. Here are also laid the remains of his grandson, Doctor Goodwin Purcell O’Leary, M.A., Professor of Materia Medica in the Queen’s College, Cork.”

Page 174. On the Anabaptist burying-yard, where Colonel Phaire, Cromwell’s governor of Cork, was interred, Caulfield says—

“I have a small MS. written by Fitzgerald (given to me by Mr. Sainthill), in which are some of the inscriptions in this place. This graveyard is very much neglected, and in a filthy state when I saw it in 1864.” “1877. The old register of the Cork Baptist Chapel was lent to me by Mr. Flemming, of which I made an abstract of all that it contained worthy of notice.”—R. C.

This abstract is in Mr. W. A. Copinger’s possession, and the small MS. in R. Day’s.

<sup>(6)</sup> At this house, in the early part of the present century, Mr. Hackett kept his celebrated fishing-tackle shop, easily known at a distance from a golden trout which dangled at the end of a line from a fishing rod, which projected from the door out to the street.

## CHAPTER III.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BARONY OF KINALEA AND KERRYCURIHY, THE TOWNS OF KINSALE AND BANDON, WITH THE ADJACENT BARONIES OF COURCIÉS, IBAWNE AND BARRIROE, AND THE CANTRED OF KILBRITTON.



THE barony of Kinalea and Kerrycurihy,<sup>(1)</sup> the latter called formerly Muskery Millane, was possessed by Richard Cogan, and came from him to the Earls of Desmond; it was given by James, the fifteenth earl, to his brother Maurice, as I have mentioned in pages 18 and 28 of this volume. This country, lying on the S. W. of the channel of Cork, has the convenience of that harbour, and another channel that runs up a limestone vale to Carrigaline; besides, it has the sea-coast and Oysterhaven to the south, and on the S. W. the bay and harbour of Kinsale; it has limestone for manure, and is sufficiently provided with several kinds of it, drawn from the sea by means of the river Bandon being navigable up to Inishannon.

**Monkstown.** Monkstown is the nearest parish in Kerrycurihy to Cork. The castle was built by the family of Archdeacon, ann. 1638. It is large and in ruins, and is flanked by four square turrets. To this family also belonged the castle of Barnahely. **Ballybritton.** Ballybritton is a pretty seat in this parish; the gardens lie to the water; it is at present occupied by Mr. Connor. Beyond it is Coolemore, the seat of Thomas Newenham, esq. More to the south is Crosshaven, a safe creek lying on the west side after you enter Cork harbour. Sir Francis Drake, in 1589, having a small squadron of five ships of war, was chased into this harbour by a superior fleet of Spaniards. He ran into Crosshaven, and moored his ships behind the shelter of Corribiny hill in a safe basin. The Spaniards sailed up the harbour of Cork, and were surprised not to see the ships they had just before chased into it; thus, having missed their prey, they came out again without doing Sir Francis the least harm.

(1) Kerrycurihy contains ten parishes, viz. :—Templebreedy, the impropriation of Monkstown, Kilmurry, Lisnadeary, part of Carigaline, Killanully, Ballyneboy, Kilpatrick, Barnehelly, and Riniskiddy, containing 53 ploughlands, and 12,994 Irish plantation acres. Kinalea is divided into nineteen parishes, viz. :—Dunderrow, Leofine, Inishannon, Templemichael, Taxaxon, Briny, Knockavilly, Ballymartle, Ballynaboy, Knocknamaghlan, Cullen, Bealfoyle, Nohavel, Kilmahonoge, Kilpatrick, part of Carigaline, Kinure, Ballyfeard, and Tracton. It contains 310 ploughlands, in which are 40,058 Irish plantation acres.



Carigaline. The castle of Carigaline is situated on the upper end of this haven, on the north side of the river Oonbouy, built on a limestone rock by the Cogans, but was many years after possessed by the Desmond family. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was called the impregnable castle of Carigaline,<sup>(2)</sup> but it is now entirely demolished. The parish church is in decent order, and stands a little way to the south, and near it is a handsome house and improvement of Alderman Atkins, of Shannon Park. Cork. Shannon Park, *alias* Ballinrea, was formerly the seat of Francis, Lord Viscount Shannon, who had here a neat house and fine park, both entirely gone to ruin; notwithstanding, this seat in its time was justly reckoned one of the most pleasant in Munster. The first Earl of Cork designed to build a town at Carigaline; and as it lay nearer the harbour's mouth than the city of Cork, and also had the advantage of a deep and navigable channel, he intended it should rival that city in trade. He was induced to pursue this scheme out of a pique to the citizens of Cork, who entered a bye-law in the council books, that no citizen should sell any lands or estate in the city to that nobleman; but the rebellion of 1641 ruined the design. From Shannon Park a rivulet empties itself into a creek, a little to the south of Monkstown, on the lands of Barnahealy, which works a large bolting-mill, erected by the late Mr. Carrè, merchant in Cork, and this water is conveyed to it by an aqueduct, near a quarter of a mile.

Kilowen. A mile S. W. of Carigaline, is Kilowen, a new house and pretty seat of Mr. Nash; and more west is Meadestown, where stood a castle built by the Meades. Hoddersfield. called formerly Ringabroe, a mile west of Crosshaven, is the seat of Mr. Hodder; on a rising ground near the house is a gazebo, which commands a prospect of the harbour of Cork, the ocean, and a vast tract of sea-coast. The castle of Ballea is a large ruin, a mile west of Carigaline; it was formerly possessed by the MacCartys, of Cloghroe; and opposite to Coolemore are the ruins of another castle, built by one of the Desmond family. Rinabelly, about three miles south of Carigaline, is a good house of Mr. Hodder; there is here a dangerous sandy bay, sometimes fatally mistaken by mariners for the mouth of Cork harbour; a hard sand obstructs the entrance. The mouth of this bay opens due west, whereas that of Cork harbour lies in north. Rinabelly. More to the S. W. in the parish of Bealfoyl, is Barry's Castle, built on a rock hanging over the coast. At Britfieldstown in this parish, the sea-eagle, or ospray, breeds in the cliffs. Mountlong. On the east side of Oysterhaven is Mountlong, a handsome castle of the Longs; not far from it is Bellgooly, where the Irish had their camp for the first years of the wars of 1641, and this castle is now inhabited by Mr. Bustead. Oysterhaven is still remarkable for excellent oysters.

(2) The lands of Carigaline, *alias* Beaver, containing four ploughlands, Balingay, *alias* Ballinrea, containing six ploughlands, and Crosshaven, eighty acres, were demised, by Sir Warham St. Leger (to whom they were granted by Queen Elizabeth) to Stephen Golding, Thomas Petty, and others, who surrendered them to King James I., March 31, 1612. And new letters-patent were passed for the same by Sir Richard Boyle, knt., who purchased them from the said Golding.—*MSS. at Lismore.*

**Kinalea.** That part of this barony called Kinalea lies between Kerrycurihy and Bandon river. This tract was named Insovenagh, and was formerly granted to Robert Fitz-Martin; but it belonged to Barry Oge until the rebellion of 1641. The **Tracton.** abbey of Tracton stood two miles south of Carigaline; it was founded ann. 1224, for Cistercian monks, by the MacCarthys. This foundation was confirmed by King Edward III. The abbots of it formerly sat in parliament. The monks pretended to have a piece of the cross, which, they said, Barry Oge at a great price obtained, and gave them; this was so firmly believed that, on every Holy Thursday, vast multitudes resorted to pay their devotions to this supposed relic. This abbey was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Guilford, gent., and Sir James Craig, March 20, 1568, on their paying beforehand the sum of £7 15s. sterl. Sir James Craig assigned to the Earl of Cork, who passed a patent for this abbey, March 23rd, seventh of James I., and was by him given to his son Francis Lord Shannon. The monks came from Alba Lauda, in Wales, and this house was called De Alba Tractu; it is now quite demolished, and near it is the seat of Samuel Daunt, esq.

**Rigg's Dale.** On the south side of the river Oonbouy, is Rigg's Dale, a pretty seat of the Rigg's, with good plantations, five miles from Cork; this land was famous for producing excellent cheese. And **Ballynahassick.** on the other side is Ballynahassick, a small village. Mr. Bennet has here an agreeable country-house, well wooded on the south side, with large orchards and gardens. The river Oonbouy runs near it under a stone bridge of three arches, being confined by a narrow channel; but it is deep, and stocked with good trout, pike, tench, and large eels.

**Brinny.** The village of Brinny is in the western extremity of the barony, where there is a decent parish church, and a handsome seat of Mr. Nash.

**Dundaneere.** The castle of Dundaneere stands near the confluence of the Brinny and Bandon rivers. It was built by Barry Oge. About the year 1612<sup>(3)</sup> the East India Company of England had a settlement here for carrying on ironworks and building large ships; for which uses they purchased the adjacent woods and lands for £7,000. The following year two new ships of 500 tons were launched, and a dock was erected for building more; they kept a garrison in the castle, and built three adjacent villages; but they were much disturbed in their undertakings by Walter Coppinger and others, against whom they petitioned the government; and such was the implacable spirit of the Irish against them that, by continually doing them several mischievous ill offices, they forced them at length to quit the country. The great woods on the Bandon river were from that time much demolished, and began to forfeit Spenser's description of it, who named it—

“The pleasant Bandon, crowned with many a wood.”

But there are still some large plantations remaining west of Inishannon. The earth hereabouts is a rich loamy soil, producing excellent wheat, barley, and potatoes. They manure with sand, lime and dung.

(3) MS. Sir Richard Cox.

Inishannon. Inishannon is pleasantly situated on the river Bandon, six miles from Kinsale. The river is navigable to Collier's Quay, half a mile below the place. On the west side of the town is a fair stone bridge. It was formerly walled and a place of some note, as appears by the foundations of several castles and large buildings discovered in it; but, notwithstanding its excellent situation on a navigable river and very fruitful country, it continued to be a poor decayed village until within these three years that it began to be rebuilt by Thomas Adderly, esq., who has erected a range of decent slate houses for linen manufacturers, with a bleach-yard and other conveniencies; and so well has the design flourished, by the indulgence and encouragement of that worthy gentleman, that, although this business is but in its infancy, there were manufactured and bleached at Inishannon, from the 1st of February, 1748, to the 1st of November, 1749, 422 pieces of sundry kinds of linen, sheetings, diapers, etc., containing 13,886 yards, besides 240 pieces that came to be bleached from the neighbourhood, the water being found to be most excellent for that purpose; and from the 15th of August, 1749, to the 23rd of December, 1749, there were 318 pieces more manufactured here, containing 12,229 yards, besides 59 pieces then in the looms, of which there are erected, for linen and sheeting, 59; also, two broad diaper looms and one narrow, besides four for weaving canvas, being 66 in all, belonging to the factory, and kept employed by Mr. Adderly. He caused all the cloth that was made in this town to be carefully viewed by several gentlemen and dealers in linen; who have certified that for goodness, breadth, strength, and colour, the linen made here equals any other manufactured in Ireland.

Charter-School. What will also much contribute to the establishment of this factory is a charter-school, which has been lately erected, by the encouragement of Mr. Adderly, who has bestowed two acres of land on it for ever, set forty acres more at half value for twenty-one years, and promises to renew the lease when required without any consideration. He gave £200 towards the building, also liberty to raise stones and slates on his land, with turf for the use of the school; and obtained an annual subscription of £30 per annum towards its support; by all which encouragements this school proceeds in a happy thriving way. The Bandon river not only affords the inhabitants excellent water for bleaching, but it gives them the advantage of carrying great quantities of turf down to Kinsale, which firing they have near Inishannon in great plenty. These boats return laden with sea-sand for manure, which is carried into the barony of Muskery and the adjacent country upon horses' backs; the country-people give about 16s. for 120 bags of this sand, which hold about a barrel each. They have lime here from the parish of Moviddy, in Muskery, which place supplies Bandon and a great part of Carbery with it, for manure and building, at a very reasonable price. In digging a canal to draw water to the bleach-yard of Inishannon, there was some show of coal from the deep, black, tinged, slaty stones, there dug up. On the bank of this canal there is a good appearance of potters' clay, very easy to come at; and near the town is an excellent slate quarry. To the west of this place Thomas Croker, esq., has a pretty seat.

From Inishannon to Kinsale the river Bandon is extremely pleasant, having several houses, castles, and woods on its banks, which are high and beautiful. As one rows down this river, it winds in an agreeable manner, and, at the end of each turn, the sight is pleasingly entertained with the prospect of some neat seat, or romantic building, which open upon the eye, one after another.

**Next** below Inishannon is Coolemoreen, lately improved by Mr. Hodder, of Cork, who has built a good house, drained the land, and embanked a part of it, formerly overflowed by the river. Below this is Golden Bush, a good house of Mr. Hay's, pleasantly seated on the river. A mile lower is the castle of Poulne-long, *i.e.*, "Ship-pool," built by the Roches, as appears from their arms over a chimney-piece. This castle was taken by the Bandonians in 1642, whereby they gained a correspondence to and from Kinsale. It is now a pleasant seat of Edward Herrick, esq., with good gardens and other improvements; he has also made a very handsome dining-room in this castle, which affords a very beautiful prospect of the river. On the opposite side, but lower down, is Carigan-assick, a ruined castle of Mac Carty Reagh, in the barony of Courceys; and on the same side are several fine slate quarries.

**Hollyhill.** Hollyhill, the seat of Francis Roche, esq., stands on this river, two miles from Kinsale; the house has four regular fronts; the gardens are well kept and laid out in an elegant manner, the owner having travelled through France and Italy. There is a fine avenue leading to the house, above an English mile long, well planted, the beginning of which is beautified with fine holly hedges (in several diamonds) the avenues crossing each other between, in order to take off the steepness of the hill, and render it more easy. He has at a great expense cut through a high rock, to open a vista to the Bandon river, by which some marcasites of copper were discovered. To the north is a neat village, regularly built, of decent cottages for the accommodation of his tenants and labourers.

**Dunderrow.** Dunderrow is a small village, two miles from Kinsale, with a parish church in repair. It belonged to the Roches, who had a castle near the banks of the Bandon river. In the church-yard is a monument with an inscription to the memory of Edward Roche, esq., of Trabolgan, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Archdeacon, of Monkstown, who both died in the same hour, on the 23rd of January, 1711. Arms: gules three roaches naiant, impaled with gules, a fesse between three lions rampant; or, the first for Roche, the second for Archdeacon; and within the church is a monument for the lady of Francis Roche, of Hollyhill, esq., who died the 18th of June, 1731. The other being for his parents.

Near Dunderrow is a large Danish entrenchment, from whence it has its name; *dun*, signifying "a fortified place."

**Ballintobber.** Ballintobber, near Kinsale, is a seat belonging to Sir John Meade,<sup>(4)</sup> a minor, whose grandfather was created a baronet by Queen Anne, May 29, 1703.

(4) Created Viscount Clanwilliam in 1766.

Kinsale. Having mentioned everything remarkable in this barony, I proceed to a description of Kinsale, which was called in Irish, *Cean Taille*, i.e., "the head of the sea," alluding to the promontory called the Old Head; others derive it from the Irish, *cune taille*, or *cune saille*, which imports "a smooth sea or basin. It is in some old Irish MSS. called *Fan-na-Tuabred*, i.e., "the fall of the springs." This is an ancient corporation. King Edward III. granted it a charter ann. 1333 and the same was renewed by King Edward IV.'s charter,<sup>(5)</sup> of the 22nd year of his reign, anno 1482. I do not find that this charter was again renewed until Queen Elizabeth confirmed their privileges, anno 1588, the year of the famous invasion by the Spanish Armada.<sup>(6)</sup> The corporation forfeited this charter upon the Spaniards

(5) This charter recites an act made at Limerick, at a parliament held there on the Friday before Ash Wednesday, before Gerald Earl of Kildare, deputy to Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York, second son to King Edward IV., lord lieutenant of Ireland. That at the supplication of John Galloway, William Galloway, Thomas and William Martell, Edward and John Roche, &c., burgesses, who produced several letters-patent of divers other grants of many of the king's royal progenitors, to them and their successors, by the name of the sovereign and commons of Kinsale. And among others the charter of King Edward III., which recites:—"That the town was surrounded by Irish enemies and English rebels, and that the burgesses have always obeyed the king's orders in repelling the same, who have often by sea and land assaulted the town, and that the walls were ruinous, and the burgesses not able to repair them. Therefore, power was granted by this charter to the townsmen, to elect their sovereign, who may have a mace, with the king's arms engraved thereon, borne before him. The corporation to have the custom of all customable goods, as the city of Cork had (those called the great customs excepted), to go to the repair of their walls. A proper account thereof to be rendered yearly before two burgesses, or before the Earl of Desmond, and not into the exchequer. All forestallers and regrators punishable with fine and imprisonment, by the sovereign, who is to license wine-taverns, and all persons selling goods in the town, also to regulate the assize of bread and weights, and to be escheator, admiral, and clerk of the market. The merchants of this town were exempted from paying that custom, called the petty customs, through all Ireland. The sovereign and burgesses have power to take cognizance of all pleas (as well of fresh force, viz., within forty days), as also of trespasses, covenants, debts, &c., to the amount of any sum, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding. Also cognizance of all pleas of lands within the town and liberties; no sheriff having power to take cognizance of any matter therein, unless the lieutenant-general, chief justice, chancellor, or treasurer be present. In matters relating to the corporation, the jury to consist of townsmen. The sovereign and burgesses not to be constrained to attend at assizes, unless by a mandamus under the privy seal. Liberty for them to treat with Irish enemies and to reform them, so that such correspondence be not prejudicial to the crown; also to make war upon them. The corporation not to be forced to levy more soldiers than they can bear, nor be imposed upon by subsidies, tallage, coin, kernes, beeves, &c.; to have a yearly power of making as many freemen as they shall think proper, and to make bye-laws, &c., and to enjoy all freedoms and liberties granted to the city of Cork. Their liberties to extend from a rock called the Bulman, up to Inishannon. None of the Irish, unless made free, to be admitted into the franchises. Witness our beloved Thomas Earl of Desmond, deputy to our most dear son George Duke of Clarence, our lieutenant-general of our land of Ireland. Dated at Dublin, the 7th of January, in the 7th year of our reign (ann. 1333)."

These letters-patent being read in the above-mentioned parliament, an act passed for confirming the same, and that two burgesses, one to be chosen by the town and the other by the Lord Courceys, should be overseers of the revenues and customs, which were to be expended upon the reparation of the walls and fortresses thereof. Witness our aforesaid deputy at Limerick, the 15th of February, ann. regn. 22nd.

(6) The above charter Queen Elizabeth (by the advice of Sir William Fitz-William, lord deputy,) ratified by letters-patent, dated at Greenwich, 18th of January, in the

landing in this town, anno 1600, together with all their privileges. For on October 14, 1601,<sup>(7)</sup> the burgesses came to Sir George Carew, and requested him to restore their charter, seal, mace, and royal standard, which, upon the arrival of the Spaniards, they had delivered him to keep. The president said he could not return them without directions from England, for he conceived that they were forfeited, but promised to write to the queen in their favour, which he did; and soon after had an order to restore them, on condition that they should, at their own charges, repair their walls and assist with labourers towards finishing the new fortifications of Castle Park; all which they promised to perform.

Among other ensigns of royalty restored at this time to the burgesses there was a fair large standard, embroidered with the arms of England, given them by King Henry VIII., who sent it by Sir George Carew, the lord president's cousin-german, when he arrived at Kinsale (not long before the siege of Boulogne), being then admiral of the king's ships. After the restoration of their charter, King James I. gave them<sup>(8)</sup> £20 per ann. out of the cantreds of Kinsale and Courceys, to enable them to rebuild their walls. And King Charles I. by letters-patent, dated March 13, ann. reg. 14, granted them £6 per ann. out of the lands of Drumdarig, and £12 10s. 0½*d.* out of the Spittle land. The late King James also gave them a new charter, dated at Dublin, 25th of February (fourth regn.), before his abdication, and enrolled May 4th, 1688. This town is now governed by a sovereign, with an unlimited number of burgesses, who form a common council; these, together with the freemen, elect the sovereign, the city officers, and return two members to parliament. Besides a handsome salary, the sovereign has an allowance for entertainments, etc.

thirtieth year of her reign. She grants them power to purchase land to the value of £30 per annum. Their liberties to extend, by sea, one mile further than in King Edward's charter, and one and a-half round the walls—viz., from the town to the north part of the territory of Coolhaven and Glanknucknegool; to the north, into the old court of Glawntanelle and Court a Terteen, beyond the water and passage of Kinsale; to the south, from Bellgooly and Prehane; on the east part to the church of Dunderrow; and the part of Glasheen towards the west; all the said lands and persons on the same to be under the jurisdiction of the sovereign of Kinsale, who, with the burgesses, may perambulate these bounds as often as they please. The sovereign to be escheator, clerk of the market, examiner, gauger, &c., within the liberties; one half of the profits to go to the queen and the other to the corporation. Power to collect the customs, and appoint a customer from Kinsale in all the ports west to the Dorsey Islands, to continue but one year in his office, and the profits to be accounted for into the exchequer. The sovereign to be admiral of all the said creeks and bays. The sovereign, recorder, and two burgesses to be justices of the peace and of gaol delivery (treasons delivered by the stat. of the 25th of Edward III. excepted), and to have a gaol in the said town, and no other justice to make gaol delivery, treasons excepted. The sergeant-at-mace attending the sovereign and recorder to make proper return of panels, inquisitions, &c., as is practised by any sheriff. A market to be held on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on the feast of St. Bartholomew, and two days after. The sovereign to be clerk of the same, with power to hold a court of pie-powder, &c. The custom called the cocket of hides granted to the town. Also £3 6s. 8*d.* rent, issuing out of Courcey's country, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald, late earl of Desmond. To hold the same for thirty-one years, from the date of those patents. Enrolled at Dublin, May 10th, ann. Eliz. 31.

In the town and liberties there are six parishes, thirty-three ploughlands, and therein 6,846 acres.

(7) *Pacata Hibern.*

(8) Ex Rot. in officio audit.

Abbeys. In this town was an abbey of Regular Canons, where (Colgan says) Saint Gobban, a disciple of Saint Ailbe, was abbot in the seventh century. There was also an abbey here of Carmelites, or White Friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded by Robert Fitz-Richard Balrain, anno 1334. Part of the ruins still remain on the north end of the town.

Church. The parish church is dedicated to a female saint, called Multosia or St. Multos, by whom it is said to have been erected in the fourteenth century. From the west door to the east end it is 123 feet long, and proportionately broad. On the north side is an arcade of seven gothic arches; the middle arch leads into a cross-aisle, in which are two handsome monuments of Italian marble. On the first (adorned with an urn and other embellishments, curiously wrought) is this inscription:—

"Dum Tempus Habemus, Operimur Bonum,  
Vigilate & Orate, quia nescitis Horam.

"Here lieth the body of Robert Southwell, esq., eldest son of Anthony Southwell, esq., and nephew to Captain Sir Thomas Southwell, of Polylong, knt. He was descended from Sir Richard Southwell, of Woodrising, in the county of Norfolk, in England, knt., whose family were in ancient time of the town of Southwell, in the county of Nottingham. He deceased on the 3rd day of April, anno 1673, and in the 70th year of his age."

"Here also lieth the body of Helena Southwell, his wife, daughter of Major Roger Gore, of Sherston, in the county of Wilts, in England, who, having lived with him forty years, in the inviolate bands of wedlock, she died on the 1st of July, 1679, in the 66th year of her age. They had issue Robert, Catherine, and Thomas. Here lyeth also the body of the said Thomas Southwell, born the 24th of November, 1639, who died the 1st day of October, 1641. Here also lieth Catherine Gore, mother to the said Helena, and sister to Sir Arthur Hyde, of Castle Hyde, knt., who died upon the 7th day of July, 1638."

"If the memory of the dead gives example to the living, let this marble testify that the said Robert Southwell was, in the course of a long life and various changes of time, loyal to the crown, zealous for the church, and towards mankind perfectly just. He was one of the privy council of Munster, and vice-admiral of the same province; in the discharging of which trust, as well as all others, whether public or private, for his friends or country, the abilities and vigour of his mind, his industry and zeal for justice, were always exemplary. He was a lover of peace, liberal, and a friend to the poor. That comeliness of aspect, which had always shined in his countenance, he preserved to the last; but growing weary of this world, amidst all the comforts of it, and coveting to be dissolved, he did, with a manly Christian and unshaken constancy, resign his breath."

"Helena Southwell, beloved of all, and of all lamented in her death; she who never turned her face from the poor, but was a mother to the afflicted. Let her memory be ever fresh. She had great endowments of mind, and constant piety towards God. Prudence, humility, and a passion for doing good, crowned all her works."

"Let her example flourish."

"Sir Robert Southwell, one of the clerks attending his Majesty King Charles II. in his most honourable privy council of England, dedicated this to the memory of his indulgent parents, whose own virtues have dedicated them to eternity."

Arms: or, three bulls-heads sable, in the fesse point a crescent gules. Impaled with argent three roses gules.

Adjoining to this monument stands another of Italian marble, beautifully wrought, and adorned with carvings of foliage, roses, fruit in a cornucopia, &c., and with the following arms, viz.:—Argent, on a chief gules, three crosses pattee, with the distinction of a baronet. Impaled with argent, three cinque-foils gules, each leaf charged with an-annulet or, the first for Perceval, the second for Southwell. Over which, in a cartouch of white marble, are these lines:—

“Here lies the body of Dame Catherine, relict of Sir John Perceval, of Burton, baronet, and only daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Kinsale, and of Helena Southwell, his wife. She was born at Kinsale the 1st of September, 1637; she was there married on the 14th of February, 1655, and died near unto it on the 17th day of August, 1679. Her husband, Sir John Percival, died in Dublin on the 1st of November, 1665, in the 37th year of his age, and lieth buried there in the church of St. Audeon.”

“Their children were—1st. Philip, born at Kinsale the 12th of January, 1656. 2nd. Robert, there born the 8th of February, 1657. He departed this life and was buried in Lincoln’s Inn, in London, the 5th of June, 1671. 3rd. John, was born at Egmont, *alias* Ballymacow, near unto Burton, the 22nd of August, 1660. 4th. Charles, born in London the 4th of November. He died at Kinsale in July, 1672, and lieth here also interred. 5th. Catherine, born at Dublin the 19th of March, 1662. 6th. Helena, born at Kinsale the 17th of February, 1665, after her father’s death.”

“This lady having passed her youth in all the exercises of virtue and good instruction, and being remarkable for the beauties of both body and mind, she became the more worthy of that excellent man that was her husband. She was not only endeared to him, by bringing a numerous offspring, who did partake of his virtues, but, by the charms of her conversation during his health, and her care and veneration for him in his sickness, she augmented her love when he could be no longer a witness of it. For after his death she lived but as his monument; and paid unto his memory the residue of her life in tears. His children’s advantage did thenceforth become her principal worldly care, unless it seemed she had equal regard of others, by her boundless compassion to all that were in distress. The great endowments of her mind were veiled over with meekness and humility. The observance she paid her parents and her devotion to God were unwearied and of example to all. So that having lived eighteen years a virgin, ten years a wife, and fourteen years a widow, and manifesting in every condition of life the virtues that were most pleasing to heaven and earth, who can forbid the remembrance of these divine words:—‘Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.’—Prov. ch. xxxi. v. 29.”

“Sir John Perceval, baronet, heir to his brother, Sir Philip Perceval (who died at Burton the 11th of September, 1680), hath, to the memory of so pious a mother, caused this monument to be erected in the year of our redemption 1680.”

On a flagstone in the chancel is this inscription:—

“*Memoriæ nunquam morituræ Hugonis Persyval. Viri egregii pii ac prudentis, a summo magistratu, non sine publico patriæ detrimento, morte prærepti 25<sup>o</sup> die Jan. 1652. Ac etiam Gulielmi filii primogeniti ipsius Hugonis, & Dionysiæ quondam uxoris ejus. Pueri mira indole, & virtute ætatem superantis, qui obiit 23 August. 1655. Nec*



" non Elizabethæ, & Johanæ Glanville sororum ejusdem Dionysiæ, quorum omnium  
" corpora hic jacent sepulta.

" Non virtus, pietas, ætas, prudentiâ, sexus,  
Vindicet a certâ conditione necis."

Near the north lateral aisle<sup>(9)</sup> is a handsome monument of white marble, adorned on each side with fluted Corinthian pillars of black marble, and on the top with coats of arms, carved, gilded, and painted, with this inscription:—

" This monument was erected by Thomas Lawrence, esq., a captain of the Royal  
" Navy of England, to the memory of Elizabeth, his late dearly beloved wife, who had  
" an high sense of her duty to all relations of life, and may for ever be an example to  
" posterity of filial obedience, conjugal affection, parental care, charity to the distressed,  
" and piety to God. Which last quality was eminently conspicuous, in a patient sub-  
" mission to the will of God, through the course of a tedious and painful distemper;  
" and, at last, made a cheerful resignation of her soul to her Redeemer, by whose merits  
" alone she trusted when living, to partake of a blessed immortality after death. She  
" was daughter to Mr. Gabriel Soalden, merchant, of this town, where she died on the  
" 18th day of September, 1724, aged 45 years, and lieth interred near this place."

Behind the altar is an old stone, placed in the wall, which has an inscription in the Saxon character, and begins thus:—

"Orate pro animabus," etc.,

and is not legible because of the wainscot.

(9) In this church are several hatchments hung up in many places.

I. Argent, a lion rampant gules, impaled with gules, a cross lozengy argent. Crest, a greyhound passant argent. This to the memory of the wife of Mr. John Keef, daughter to Jonas Stawell, of Kilbritton, esq.

II. Vert. a saltier engrailed argent. This to the memory of Colonel Henry Hawley, Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale Fort, who died there July 17, 1724.

III. Azure, a chevron between three martlets or, impaled with argent, three bars gemels gules. This to the memory of Francis Gash, esq. husband to the Right Hon. Catherine Countess-Dowager of Barrymore, relict to the Right Hon. Lawrence Earl of Barrymore, and eldest daughter to the Right Hon. Richard Lord Baron of Santry.

IV. A hatchment without a name, but the arms show it to be for the family of Stawell. Quarterly. The first and fourth gules, a cross lozengy argent, the second and third azure, three besants or.

Near it, on the north side of the altar, is a painted monument to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel John Hedlam, of the Hon. General Tidcomb's Regiment of Foot, who served the Crown of England honourably and faithfully for above thirty years, and was of the ancient family of the Hedlams, of the barony of Kecksby, near York. He died here, January 4, 1711.

V. On the south side of the communion-table is a carved escutcheon in wood, with this bearing:—Sable, fretty or. Near it is a stone in the wall to the memory of Captain Thomas Hooper, of Colonel Churchill's regiment, who died April 12, 1714, he having faithfully served the Crown of England twenty-two years.

VI. Argent, a cross azure, in the dexter chief a fleur-de-lis gules. Impaling azure, a martlet between three annulets or, enriched with rubies. This to the memory of Captain John Haddock, who died here, August 15, 1746.

VII. Argent, a phoon betwixt three boars' heads sable, impaled with gules, on a fesse argent two torteauxes, in chief a hand between two castles of the second. This to the memory of Major John Reading, of Saintoff, in Yorkshire, who died here, April 19, 1725. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Tonson, esq., of Spanish Island, in this county.

VIII. Sable, two hands argent, a chief or, impaled with sable, a bend dexter, and in the sinister chief a tower argent. This to the memory of the Hon. Colonel George Bate, Lieutenant-Governor of the town and fort of Kinsale, who died the 31st of August, 1735.

The steeple of this church is low, old, and but indifferently built. There were in it, about twenty years ago, three bells; at present there is but one. This church, lying low, is not very conspicuous in the prospect of the town.

This town is well filled with Protestants, several English families having settled in it at different times. Upon the arrays in 1740 there were, besides a regiment of foot, a troop of 100 horse in complete uniform (being blue, turned up with a buff-coloured cloth, with waistcoats of the same), who performed their evolutions and manual exercise as well as any regular forces could do; which troop was commanded by the Right Hon. Gerald Lord Kinsale.

In this town is an hospital called the Gift House, a handsome neat building, erected for eight poor men, who have each 2s. a week, and clothing. It was endowed by the Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Principal Secretary of State, whose father and grandfather also supported it, the latter of whom first founded it in King Charles II.'s time, though it had not, as I have been informed, a fixed stipend till of late. The same gentleman gave a house, newly erected, for the reception of twenty boys, with two acres of ground, who are to be bred to the fishery. To this foundation the corporation subscribes £10 per annum, besides several private subscriptions. It is designed to be a charter school, under the same rules and establishment as the rest of that kind in this kingdom.

There is also a handsome session-house, where the courts are held and the other affairs of the corporation are transacted; likewise a good market-house. Provisions are here very reasonable during a peace; but in war time they receive great supplies of beef, beer, and biscuit from Cork for victualling the king's ships and feeding the prisoners taken from the enemy, of whom great numbers are brought into this port during the war, this being the most convenient place in Ireland for securing them.

In the parish of Ringroan, near this town is an almshouse, near the Old Dock, founded by Dr. Edward Worth, incumbent of that parish, who was afterwards dean of Cork and bishop of Killaloe. It contains five poor people, who have 40s. per annum and lodging. The same prelate has left a more noble charity than this small foundation—viz., that called the Bluecoat Hospital, in the city of Cork, an account of which will be given in the description of that city. He was the author of a tract against the Anabaptists, one of the first works that was ever printed in Cork, in 1654, 4to. He also published several sermons.

This town is built under a hill, called Compass Hill, and extends above an English mile from the barrack at the north-east end (which is a handsome building for a regiment of men, pleasantly situated,) to the World's End, a place so-called on the south-west. A good number of houses are built on the side of this hill, and several also rise near its top, which, from the bay and the opposite shore, make it look much better than it really is. This hill, being of a circular form, the place in a great measure takes its figure from it. The principal street, for want of room, is, in many places, narrow and incommodious. Over this are other streets, but the communication is by steep slippery

lanes, which, to strangers, are far from being agreeable. The houses are mostly built in the Spanish fashion, with large balcony windows. That of the Right Hon. Edward Southwell is the largest. Towards the middle of the hill is a pleasant bowling-green, and, higher up, a road planted with trees, called the Mall, where the ladies and gentlemen recreate themselves. There is another walk above this, called the Rampart, and a pleasant way quite round Compass Hill, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the harbour, opening into several fine basins, besides the old and new forts, Bandon river, and, on the opposite shore, two well-built villages, called Cove and Scilly. This prospect, in time of war, is generally embellished with armed vessels and large fleets of merchant

ships. The harbour is very commodious, being rendered deep and navigable by the river Bandon, which empties itself here, and, with the advantage of its strong fort, makes it much frequented in war time. There are here a dock and yard for the building and repairing His Majesty's vessels; also a crane and gun wharf for landing and shipping heavy artillery, all built during the last war. In war time there is also a hulk for laying down and careening great ships, besides a storehouse, clerk of the cheque, storekeeper, master shipwright, and other proper officers, besides a number of seamen, usually kept in such places in England; and this is the only port in Ireland where His Majesty's ships of war can be refitted.

The trade of this town is not over great. The city of Trade. Cork, lying so very near, engrosses all the commerce of those parts. Yet there is here a custom-house, with a collector, surveyor, and other officers<sup>(10)</sup> for the management of the customs, with barges, etc.

In war time several rich merchant ships, bound to England, often put into this port and wait for convoy; and it has been known that very large fleets, worth some millions, have harboured here upon this occasion, as will more particularly appear in the annals of this county, Book III.

The houses set in war time for double rent, and their leases are drawn up accordingly.<sup>(11)</sup>

This town gives title of baron to the Right Hon. John de Courcey, who is lineally descended from Milo de Courcey, son to John,<sup>(12)</sup> Earl of

(10) The officers of the revenue for this port and district are as follows:—

A collector	-	-	-	-	£100 per annum.
A port surveyor	-	-	-	-	50 per annum.
A tide surveyor	-	-	-	-	45.
Four tide waiters	-	-	-	-	30 each.
Four coast officers	-	-	-	-	35 each.
Three supernumerary tide waiters	-	-	-	-	5 each.
Ten boatmen	-	-	-	-	20 each.
Surveyor of excise	-	-	-	-	65 per annum.
A land waiter and a gauger	-	-	-	-	40 each.
Three other gaugers in the district	-	-	-	-	40 each.
And one supernumerary gauger	-	-	-	-	30.

(11) According to Captain South's account, in the *Phil. Transact.*, n. 261, p. 251, there were in Kinsale, ann. 1698, 104 seamen, and but 58 in Cork, 76 fishermen, and 45 boatmen—in all, 223, whereof 106 were Papists.

(12) Notwithstanding what Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, in the 2nd book of his *History*, chap. 2, that John de Courcey, Earl of Ulster, had no issue, there is a record extant in the Tower of London (Rot. Pat. 6, Johan. M. Dors.) that Milo de Courcey, son

Ulster, whose ancestors were summoned to the first parliaments of Ireland. The privilege of being covered in the royal presence is enjoyed to this day by his lordship, being granted to his great ancestor,<sup>(13)</sup> the Earl of Ulster, by King John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late Lord Gerald de Courcey was, by His Grace the Duke of Grafton, presented to His Majesty King George I., when he had the honour to kiss his hand and to assert this ancient privilege. And on the 22nd of June, 1727, he was presented, by the Lord Carteret, to his late Majesty King George II., by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence. In May, 1627, Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created Lord Viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the Earl-Marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale and take that of Kilmallock.<sup>(14)</sup> The of John de Courcey, was a hostage for his father upon his enlargement from the Tower to fight the French champion.

<sup>(13)</sup> John de Courcey was created Earl of Ulster by King Henry II., but, by the contrivances of Hugh de Lacy, lost the king's favour. Being a prisoner in the Tower of London, he was sent for by King John, who then had a dispute with King Philip about a town in Normandy, which, as was the custom of those times, they intended should be decided by single combat. The Earl of Ulster, when the King's message was delivered to him answered, "That not for the King, but for the honour of his country, he was willing to undertake the matter." Hanmer, p. 184 (whose old English will best describe this combat), gives it in the following words:—

"The day came, the place and lists were appointed, and the scaffolds were set up. The princes, with their nobility on both sides, waited the issue of the battle. The French champion first sallied forth, gave a turn, and rested himself in his tent. De Courcey was sent for, who was trussing of himself up with strong points, and answered the messengers that, if any of their company were to go to such a banquet, he would make no great haste. He soon after came forth, gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets sounded the charge, the champions issued out, and viewed each other. De Courcey eyed his adversary with a wonderful stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not liking his grim look, and the strong proportion of his person, stalked still along; and, when the trumpets sounded to battle a second time, De Courcey drew his sword, upon which the Frenchman clapped spurs to his horse, broke through the barrier, and fled into Spain; whereupon they sounded victory, the people threw up their caps and clapped their hands. King Philip desired King John that De Courcey might be called before him to show some proof of his strength. A stake was set in the ground, and a shirt of mail and a helmet placed thereon. De Courcey drew his sword, looked wonderfully stern upon the princes, and cleft the helmet, shirt of mail, and stake so far that none could pull out the weapon but himself. The princes then asked him why he looked so sour upon them. He said, if he had missed his blow, he would have cut off both their heads; but all was taken in good part. King John gave him great gifts, and restored him to his former possessions. After this he sailed for Ireland, and was several times, by contrary winds, put back to West Chester, in his attempt to pass into that kingdom; upon which he altered his course, went into France, and there died." This earl had an estate of 25,000 marks sterl. per annum, a vast income in those days. The king besides restoring him to it, bid him ask for anything in his gift that he had a mind to, and it should be granted. Upon which he answered that he had titles and estate enough, but desired that he and his successors, the heirs male of his family, might have the privilege (after their first obeisance) to be covered in the royal presence of him and his successors, kings of England, which the king granted. This privilege was also granted to Henry Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex (a family long since extinct), who was general to Queen Mary, of being covered, as the grandees of Spain are, in the royal presence, by patent dated October 2, 1553.—*Vide Heylin's Eccles. Hist.*, p. 190.

<sup>(14)</sup> On the 2nd April, 1627, John lord Courcey, baron of Kinsale, and Gerald his son, petitioned the king and lords of the council in England against Sir Dominick

Lords Kinsale were formerly the first barons of Ireland, but are said to have lost their precedency, ann. 1489. James Lord Kinsale having missed being at a solemn procession at Greenwich, King Henry VII. gave the title of premier baron of Ireland to the Lords Athunry, who have ever since enjoyed the same; but this fact is disputed.

The Spanish Defeat, &c. The Spaniards were defeated in this place<sup>(15)</sup> in Richard II.'s time, anno 1380. And in Queen Elizabeth's by the Lord Mountjoy; who, between the village of Taxaxon and this town, beat Tyrone, O'Donnell, and the Irish, on the 24th of December, 1601, and at the same time besieged Don John de Aquilla in the town; after which battle he was obliged to surrender the place to the Queen's forces. For the particulars of which action I refer to the historical part of this work.

Scilly. Scilly is a small village near Kinsale, well built, and inhabited by fishermen, who have, both here and in that town, a considerable number of fishing vessels, and yearly take good quantities of fish, which they salt for foreign markets and home consumption. Those fishermen were an English colony, who settled here after the defeat of the Spaniards in Queen Elizabeth's time. They never

Sarsfield, who had taken this title; the lords referred the petition to the judges, who advised them to direct the earl-marshal of England to determine the matter, who accordingly made the following report:—

"According to your Majesty's pleasure, &c., upon the full hearing of the council learned upon both sides, we find it apparently proved by ancient records, entries in parliament, &c., that the Lord Courcey and his ancestors have, time out of mind, been stiled Barons of Kinsale and Ringroan. As to what is alleged against him—that in some records he is only called Lord Courcey, and Baron of Courcey, which argument being only grounded upon omission, we hold it to be of little force, as it is usual where divers baronies are in the same person, for the baron to name himself by the chief barony only, and to forbear naming the rest; yet we find the same person called Lord Kinsale and Baron of Courcey, long before this question was stirred. Then the Lord Viscount endeavoured to carry the barony into another line, and to shew the title was extinct by attainer; but both these allegations were clearly answered, so that we are fully satisfied the barony of Kinsale anciently belonged to the Lord Courcey. Then it was alleged to have both titles stand, the one to be Viscount and the other to be Baron of Kinsale, which we conceive would be confounding titles of honour, and be of ill consequence. Therefore, we cannot advise your Majesty to suffer it; but we are of opinion that Sir Dominick Sarsfield may retain the degree that he now hath, taking his title from some other place in Ireland, or else to be called Viscount Sarsfield. For that your Majesty was not informed, that the title of Kinsale was given to any other baron, which the patent may recite; and that, for the future, he shall be stiled by the new title, and not by that of Kinsale; all which we humbly present and leave to your Majesty's good pleasure. Dated 19th of April, 1647.—

"Marlborough, Manchester, Pembroke, Totness, Grandesone."

*MSS. Penes. Bar. de Kinsale.*

(15) This attempt of the Spaniards is related by Thomas Walsingham, and thus translated by Holinshead:—"While the Earl of Buckingham was passing through the realm of France, the French and Spanish galleys did much mischief upon the coast of England; but about the latter end of June, by a fleet of Englishmen from the W. countries, part of them were forced to retire and take harbour in a haven in Ireland, called Kinsale, where, being assailed by the Englishmen and Irishmen, they were vanquished, so that to the number of 400 were slain and their chief captains taken:—As Gonzales de Vorza and his brother, Martin de Montrigo; Turgo, Lord of Morrans; also, the Lord of Reath, Pieres Marten, of Varmen, and divers others; five of their ships were taken, and twenty-one English vessels were recovered, and but four of their captains escaped."

marry out of the village, so that they are all related to each other. I saw a halibut at Kinsale which weighed, after being cleansed and the entrails taken out, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. ; it was in length six feet and a-half, and five feet broad. They are rare on this coast, but are excellent food. Mr. Pope gives an exact picture of one of these small fishing towns, in this stanza :—

And on the broken pavement, here and there,  
 Doth many a stinking sprat and herring lie ;  
 A brandy and tobacco shop is near,  
 And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by,  
 And here a sailor's jacket hangs to dry ;  
 At every door are sunburnt matrons seen  
 Mending old nets, to catch the scaly fry,  
 Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,  
 Scolds answer foul-mouth'd scolds, bad neighbourhood I ween.—

*Pope's Alley, in imitation of Spenser.*

Charles Fort. Lower down the bay is the royal fortification of Charles Fort, so called (in honour of King Charles II.) by the Duke of Ormond, anno 1681, who then came to review it. It was begun in the year 1670, the first stone being laid by the Earl of Orrery and was finished at the expense of £73,000. On the works to the sea are one hundred pieces of brass cannon mounted, carrying from twenty-four to forty-two pound ball. The embrasures are all bomb-proof. It is a regular fortification, with a strong citadel to the land side. This fort is so situated that all ships coming into the harbour must sail within pistol shot of the royal battery. It stands one mile east of Kinsale, and hath a regiment of foot always quartered in it, besides another in the town, who may be thrown in at a minute's warning.

Before this fortification was built there was one on the opposite side called the Old Fort. The block-house still remains, and is capable, if there was occasion, to have cannon mounted on its rampart. Both these forts were taken by the Earl of Marlborough, ann. 1691. Sir Richard Booth was the last governor of the Old Fort.

When the Spaniards took Kinsale, it is hard to conceive how they maintained themselves in the place, which (except a rampart on the side of the hill,) had very little, besides an old wall, to defend it ; there was to the south of the town a small round fort, called the Queen's Fort, which shows what weak fortifications they had in those days ; but the army under Lord Mountjoy were scarce more numerous than the Spaniards in the town.

Four miles south of Kinsale, in the barony of Courceys,<sup>(6)</sup> is a promontory running far into the sea, called the Old Head, on which is a lighthouse for the conveniency of shipping. A mile from its extremity is an ancient castle of the Lords Kinsale, built from one side of the isthmus to the other, which defended all the land towards the head. This place was formerly called Dunkearma, as I have

<sup>(6)</sup> This barony contains the parishes of Ringroan and Templetrine, being 3,571 acres and 37½ ploughlands.

already mentioned, p. 26, and was an old seat of the Irish kings. The isthmus, by the working of the sea, is quite penetrated through, so that there is a stupendous arch, under which a small boat may pass from one bay to the other. Among the rocks of this coast there are eyries of good hawks; also the sea-eagle or osprey build their nests and breed in them. Two miles from the Old Head is the seat of the Lord Kinsale, but his lordship intends shortly to build a more commodious house on the banks of the Bandon river, where there is a most delightful situation.

Ringroan.

Ringroan<sup>(17)</sup> is an ancient castle and small village; it gives also title of baron to the Right Hon. the Lord Kinsale. This manor had anciently thirty knights' fees, and was of a much greater extent than at present. In the Lambeth library, X.X. fol. iv., there is an ancient inquisition, which is an account of the division and particulars of Courceys land in this county.

Garretstown.

Garretstown in this barony is the seat of Francis Kearny, esq., situated on a rising ground, commanding a prospect of the ocean, on both sides the isthmus of the Old Head of Kinsale, and a good part of the neighbouring country, which is here diversified into agreeable hills and pleasant vales, well cultivated. The house, with the contiguous offices, forms a handsome area; the pediments, coignes, doors, and window frames are well built, of rustic work and hewn stone; a considerable part of the ground on which they stand was levelled at a great expense, being hewn out of a deep solid rock. Towards the south is a good orchard, with kitchen and pleasure gardens; in which last is a handsome amphitheatre, the ground being naturally formed for that purpose. Under a high terrace walk, that to the east affords a good prospect, is a deep glen, the sides covered with wood, and along the bottom a rivulet falls in several pleasant cascades; beyond this are rising grounds, sheltering the plantation from south and south-west winds. On the west is a large park, well walled, and the whole seat is environed with good plantations of timber trees; among which the French elm and silver fir are observed to stand the severity of the nipping sea winds better than any others. On the east is a fine level tract, now converted into meadows and pasture grounds, which a few years ago was a deep,

(17) By an inquisition taken at Kinsale, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, ann. 1372, and 46 of Edw. III., before Roger Hawkensew, the king's escheator, Milo de Courcey died seized of the manor of Ringroan, who held the same of the king, in chief as of his fee, being one entire barony, to which there belonged the service of William de Barry, who held the cantred of Kinalea, and Kinalbeg, and Flallow, by the service of £10 of the royal service when on foot, besides other lands mentioned in the inquisition; he had the service of three knights' fees of John Fitz-Gerat-Core, at Garffenaught, in the said manor, and of thirty of the royal service and suit of the court, when scutage was on foot; also, the homage and service of eleven knights' fees at Burren, from Bernard Hereford, in the same manor; and thirty of the royal service when scutage is on foot. This from a copy of the original in Bermingham Tower, anno 18 of James I. John Lord Courcey, and his son Gerald, passed patent for the castle and manor of Ringroan, and several other lands, advowsons of churches, &c., with the liberty of a park, free-chase, and free-warren, goods of fugitives, wrecks of the sea, a court-leet, and court-baron, with fairs, markets, and several other privileges in the town of Ballinespittle, in the said manor.—*Rot. Canc.*

The churches mentioned in this patent were—Ringroan, Kilroan, Garinoe, and Kilowen.

red, shaking morass, much frequented in winter by wild fowl, but impassable for man or beast. On the west of the house there were lately made a fine basin and decoy, wild duck being very numerous in this part of the country. The sea-shore south of the house is a fine strand, and is in the summer season a very agreeable ride; it is called Garretstown Strand, which, with the adjacent lands, were so named from the family of the Cores, many of whom were successively named Garret, who were, before the rebellion of 1641, proprietors of this place. When I was at Liscarroll, in the barony of Orrery, where the celebrated battle was fought, ann. 1642, the country-people showed me a Danish fort, called Lis-Garret, which was defended by eighteen of these Cores, who were slain and buried there. The present family of the Kearneys have been settled here since the beginning of the reign of King James I. being forced from the county of Limerick by the oppression of the Earl of Desmond in Queen Elizabeth's time.

Kinalmeaky. Kinalmeaky<sup>(18)</sup> was formerly a part of Carbery, and being fortified by O'Mahony, in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, it was, by Queen Elizabeth, granted to Greenville and Beecher, English undertakers, by whom it was first planted with English, and then got the name of a barony. It afterwards gave title to the noble Lewis Boyle, Lord Viscount Kinalmeaky and Baron of Bandon Bridge, who was unfortunately slain at the fight of Liscarroll. It was formerly a mere fastness, being all wood and bog, so that ann. 1602 the army could not pass it, being obliged to go round by Kinsale in their march from Cork, to the siege of Dunboy, in Bearhaven, but it is now as well improved as any part of the county.

Bandon. The most considerable place in this barony is Bandon, built by the first Earl of Cork,<sup>(19)</sup> who purchased Beecher's

<sup>(18)</sup> This barony contains the parishes of Maragh, Kilbrogan, Briny, Templemartin, and Kilmokane, being 19,273 Irish plantation acres and 62 ploughlands.

<sup>(19)</sup> In a letter from the first Earl of Cork to Mr. Secretary Cook, dated April 13, 1632, he says:—"Upon conference with the commissioners, I have been desirous to satisfy myself whether the works done by the Londoners at Derry, or mine at Bandon Bridge, exceed each other. All that are judicial, and have carefully viewed them both and compared every part of them together, do confidently affirm that the circuit of my new town of Bandon Bridge is more in compass than that of Londonderry; that my walls are stronger, thicker, and higher than theirs, only they have a strong rampier within that Bandon Bridge wanteth; that there is no comparison between their ports and mine, there being in my town three, each of them containing twenty-six rooms; the castles, with the turrets and flankers, being all platformed with lead and prepared with ordnance, and the buildings of my town, both for the number of the houses and goodness of building, far beyond theirs. In my town there is built a strong bridge over the river, two large session-houses, two market-houses, with two fair churches; which churches are so filled every sabbath-day with neat, orderly, and religious people, as it would comfort any good heart to see the change and behold such assemblies; no Popish recusant, or unconfessing novelist, being admitted to live in all the town. The place where Bandon Bridge is situated is upon a great district of the country, and was, within this last twenty-four years, a mere waste bog and wood, serving for a retreat and harbour to wood-kernes, rebels, thieves, and wolves, and yet now (God be ever praised) is as civil a plantation as most in England, being for five miles round, all in effect, planted with English Protestants. I write not this out of any vain glory; yet as I, who am but a single man, have erected such works, why should not the rich and magnificent city of London rather exceed than fall short of such performances?"



grants ; it was incorporated by the interest of the same nobleman,<sup>(20)</sup> and divided into two parishes<sup>(21)</sup> by the Bandon river. There are two churches and two market-houses, one on either side ; and besides the churches there is a Dissenting and a Quaker's meeting-house. The north church is called Christchurch, and was built ann. 1625, in the form of a cross ; it is well pewed and strongly roofed with fine oak, the timber being as straight and as sound as the day it was set up. Where this church stands there was formerly an old Danish entrenchment. The glebe belonging to the incumbent lies farther north, on the site of the old parish church. The oldest gravestone in this church is dated ann. 1629, over one Mr. Crofts, one of the first burgesses of this corporation. On the left-hand of the altar, beneath an escutcheon, is this epitaph :—

From the rude world's campaigns, the much-admired  
Legard ! to this dark garrison's retired.  
Legard ! the darling soldier, whose loud name  
Shall ever flourish in the book of fame.  
Whose fair example might alone depaint,  
What 'tis to be a military saint.  
True to his God, his prince, his friend, his word,  
Rare ornaments, but fit t' adorn the sword.

Beneath lieth the body of Edward Legard, lieutenant to Captain Robert Hyliard, who died the 6th of January, 1678.

On a tomb in the churchyard, I find that Mr. Thomas Harison, who died anno 1674, bequeated £10 per ann. to the poor of this parish for ever. They here show the graves of three of Clancarty's men, John Barry, a sergeant and two others, who were killed by the inhabitants in the late King James's time, on what they here call the Black Monday Insurrection, which I shall give a further account of in its place.

In the other church is a fine monument to the memory of Francis Bernard, esq., one of the justices of the court of common pleas. On the right is a Minerva, reclining on her ægis ; and on the left is Justice, leaning on her arm, her sword in her hand. Over an obelisk of fine Egyptian

<sup>(20)</sup> This town is governed by a provost, thirteen burgesses, and twelve common council-men ; their charter bears date the 26th of September, 10th Jac. I., which incorporates it on both sides the river by the name of the free borough of Bandon Bridge, to be a body politic, consisting of the above-mentioned members, who have power to return two members to parliament ; Sir William Nuce to be the first provost ; Edward Beecher, John Whaley, Richard Richmond *alias* Skipard, Thomas Adderly, Nicholas Blacknell, Richard Crofts, Christopher Lewis, Stephen Skipwith, Thomas Taylor, William Whaley, and William Cecill, to be the first twelve burgesses ; the provost to be elected at midsummer, and begin his office at Michaelmas, to be chosen out of the twelve burgesses. He can hold a court of record for debt, trespass, &c., every Thursday, appoint a clerk of the market, and make by-laws with the burgesses ; have a common seal, with proper officers, as a sergeant-at-mace, &c. He may make guilds, as of merchants and other companies. I do not find that they had any extent of liberties beyond their walls. King James II. granted a new charter to Bandon, dated February 24, 1687, which constituted Thady MacCarty, esq., provost, with twenty-four burgesses, a recorder, and town clerk, which soon went into disuse.

<sup>(21)</sup> On the south, the parish of Ballymodan ; and the north, the parish of Kilbrogan

marble is a coat of arms—viz., three escalop shells on a bend. On the table is this inscription, in gilt letters of raised brass :—

Francis Bernard, esq.,  
Obiit Jun. XXIX., MDCCXXXI.  
Ætatis suæ, LXVIII.

Between the west door and the south cross-aisle, beneath an escutcheon, is this inscription :—

Below this pride of ancestors there lies,  
Mouldered in dust, death's lovely sacrifice.  
Her parents' darling, and her husband's pride,  
Whence she was once, a daughter and a bride.  
Lovely without, but fairer much within,  
Her virtues daily triumph'd over sin.  
Thus, ripe for nobler joys, she swiftly fled  
To the immortal living, from the dead.

1684.

"Beneath lies interred the body of Mrs. Mary Synge, wife of Mr. George Synge, rector of Kilbrogan, the third son of George, late lord bishop of Cork, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Hewit, of Glanchoole, gent., who deceased the 23rd day of November, 1684."

"If grief could speak my loss, or tears retrieve,  
Thy weeping monument, I'd ever live."

**Market-houses.** The market-houses are neat, decent buildings; that on the south side of the river forms a piazza, and is called Saturday's Market-house; and the other, on the north side, is called Wednesday's Market-house.

**Inhabitants.** In this town there is not a Popish inhabitant,<sup>(22)</sup> nor will the townsmen suffer one to dwell in it, nor a piper to play in the place, that being the music used formerly by the Irish in their wars. They can raise 1,000 men fit to bear arms in this town; and on the last array they had a considerable number in uniform regimentals,

**Trade.** being red faced with black. This place is very populous and industrious; most of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, which, if properly encouraged, would undoubtedly make it the bulwark of the Protestant interest in this part of the country. The linen manufacture may be said to be here only in its infancy. There are two of the four quarter sessions for the county held here, the two others being at Rathcormuck and Mallow. In the year 1623, the August assizes for the County-at-large were held in it, by the interest of the Earl of Cork. Here is a public school founded by that nobleman, the master has £30 per annum. Besides the Bandon river,

<sup>(22)</sup> This was a by-law of the corporation made soon after the town was incorporated, and was contrived by a deeper policy than is generally imagined. It was not the effect of whim or spleen, but was a necessary support for the infant colony; the members of which foresaw that, as they were all strangers and Protestants, if a Papist took up his quarters amongst them, he only would be encouraged by the neighbours of his own religion (and they were generally of it), and would gradually introduce tradesmen of all sorts of the same, which would upset the scheme of this foundation.—*Seasonable Advice*, p. 15, &c.

over which there is a bridge of six arches, there is a small one which runs through the town, and separates it from a part of it called Bridewell. The streets were so placed that almost every house had a garden to it, which, being planted with trees some years ago,<sup>(23)</sup> made it seem as if it was built in a wood. This town, within the walls, is estimated to be about twenty-seven acres in its area.

Castle Bernard. About a quarter of a mile west of Bandon is Castle Bernard, formerly Castle Mahon, once the residence of O'Mahony. It is now a beautiful and pleasant seat of the Bernards, being rebuilt anno 1715 by Judge Bernard. This house has two regular fronts; the walls are of brick, with Corinthian pilasters, coignes, and beltings of Portland stone. There are fine gardens on three sides of the house, adorned with fountains, statues, and other decorations. That on the north is a most delightful spot, called the Water Garden, with cascades, *jets d'eau*, &c. The apartments are well disposed. Adjoining is a very noble park, which is about four miles in circumference; the Bandon river runs through it, being divided by several islands, sweetly wooded, as are most of the upper grounds.

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,  
Here earth and water seem to strive again;  
Here waving groves a chequer'd scene display,  
And part admit, and part exclude the day.  
Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,  
There, wrapt in clouds, the bluish hills ascend.—

*Pope's Windsor Forest.*

But this park may be truly said to be pleasant, beyond any poetical description.

There are few other places of any consequence in this barony. On the side of the river is Sinagh and Carow, good farm-houses, besides some scattered villages as Kilpatrick and Nucestown, first planted by Sir William Nuce, who had a considerable interest in Bandon, which he sold to the Earl of Cork.

Kilbritton. Kilbritton is now a distinct cantred, which anciently belonged to the barony of Courceys. The castle was formerly a seat of the Lords Courcey, and afterwards of MacCarty Reagh. The old Irish have a story that the Lord Courcey pawned this castle and lands to MacCarty, to secure the restitution of a white weasel he borrowed from him; and it unluckily happening that the weasel died, this accident gave title, or, which was equivalent in those days, a fair pretence to the more potent MacCarty to keep possession. When this castle was up it was a stately building, environed with a large bawn, fortified with six turrets on the walls. These buildings were taken down by the present proprietor, Jonas Stawell, esq., who has erected a large modern house where the castle stood. It is pleasantly situated on a mount, between greater hills; the sea flows almost up to it through the harbour of Courtmacsherry. To this castle belongs a privilege of fairs and markets, granted by several patents. Not far from it, on the sea-coast,

(23) Description of Bandon, by Judge Cox, MSS.

Coolmain. lies Coolmain, another castle of MacCarty Reagh ; both these castles were taken by the Bandonians in May, 1642, and kept in English hands ever since. The castle of Kilgobban, on the river Bandon, as also that of Cariganass, both belonged to MacCarty, as did that of Dundaniel, which being on his estate, was reckoned a part of Carbery, though on the other side of the river. That part of Bandon called Bridewell belonged to this cantred, and another part of it called Irishtown. The lands are well laid out in this neighbourhood under pasture and tillage. The soil is mostly a light grey clay, with a slaty bottom.

Ibawne and Barryroe. Ibawne and Barryroe compose one barony<sup>(24)</sup> ; the first signifies "the fair territory," as indeed it is, in respect of the adjoining rough country of Carbery ; the other has its name from the Barrys. In these two half-baronies are many navigable creeks, with several sandy strands for manure ; but especially that of Red Sand Bay. Red Sand Bay. of Red Sand Bay, which is mostly composed of broken cockle-shells, and is accounted to bring several crops of wheat and barley more than any other sand, being carried on horses' backs twelve miles up the country.

Timoleague. The seigniorship of this barony belongs mostly to the Earl of Barrymore. Places of most note in it are Timoleague, *i.e.*, Tee Mologa, "the residence of Saint Mologa." This village is situated on an arm of the ocean, which flows in between the hills, whose feet it washes. From Courtnacsherry (the harbour's mouth) to Timoleague, it is two miles. This harbour was formerly navigable, but is now quite obstructed with sand, so that only small sloops and boats can come to Timoleague, and small sand vessels about a mile above it. A small river discharges itself here, called the Arigideen, *i.e.*, "the little silver stream" ; it runs at the foot of a hill, covered with an oak wood, for a mile before it reaches this town, in a serpentine form. At its entrance into the town it washes the walls of an ancient castle (built by an Irish sept called O'Shaghnessy), now belonging to the Earl of Barrymore, who is also proprietor of the whole town and parish, which consists of seven ploughlands ; a few years ago the castle was fitted up, and some looms erected in it for linen weavers.

Church. This river in its course next washes the verge of the churchyard, which commands a prospect down to the harbour's mouth, and the other side is bounded by a circular meadow, reclaimed by Colonel Moore. It next glides by the walls of an ancient abbey of Franciscans, founded in the reign of King Edward II. in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by the MacCartys. Some records mention a castle belonging to the Morils to have stood here, and that MacCarty Reagh took it from them and placed Franciscans in it. In this abbey Edmund de Courcey,<sup>(25)</sup> bishop of Ross, was buried in March,

(24) This barony contains eleven parishes, *viz.* :—A part of Timoleague, Temple-Omalus, Abbey-Mahon, Donaghmore, part of Temple-macquinlan, Lislee, Rathbarry, Kilkeranmore, Ardfield, Castroventry, Kilmean, being 20,314 plantation acres and 146 ploughlands.

(25) He had been a friar in this convent, was advanced to the see of Clogher by Pope Sixtus IV., June 18th, 1484, and translated to Ross the 26th of September, 1494, where he died at a very advanced age. He was brother to Nicholas de Courcey,

1518, he being a Franciscan. He new-built the steeple, dormitory, infirmary, and library, and was otherwise a great benefactor to it, both in his lifetime and at his death, as the obitua! book of this convent testifies.<sup>(26)</sup> The building (though not roofed) is entire, consisting of a large choir, with an aisle formed by arcades on the south, which lead to a lateral wing. There is a handsome square gothic tower, about seventy feet high, between the choir and aisle; and one side of the same aisle is a square cloister-arcaded, with a platform in the middle; this leads to several large rooms; one whereof is said to have been a chapel, another the chapter room, a third the refectory, besides a spacious apartment for the guardian of the house; there was also a hall, dormitory, kitchen, cellars, etc., altogether composing a large pile of building. Here are several tombs of the Irish families, viz. :—MacCarty Reagh's, in the midst of the choir; west of it, is an old broken monument of the Cullanes; and on the right a ruined tomb of the Lords Courcey. The O'Donovans, O'Hea, etc., were also buried here. There were but four and a-half acres of land found to belong to this house at the time of the dissolution, which was then possessed by the Lord Inchiquin, and now by the Lord Barrymore. A considerable part of the tithes were also granted to the college of Dublin. Timoleague was formerly a place of some note, being much resorted to by the Spaniards, who imported large quantities of wine here; and it is said there were formerly no less than fourteen taverns that sold sack in the town. It is situated between the castle and abbey, under a hill which shelters it from west and northerly winds. Here is a regular street, one side of it being new-built, for the accommodation of linen weavers, by the late Lord Barrymore; but the design, by the mismanagement of his lordship's undertaker, failed. In it are some good slate houses, a market-house, and bleach-yard; it has also four fairs in the year, but no regular market. Near it is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much frequented on the 8th of September by numbers of the Irish, who imagine it to cure several maladies. The festival day of Saint Mologa,<sup>(27)</sup> according to Colgan, is on the 20th of January, who was the ancient patron of this place.

Barry's Hall. To the south-west of the town, on a rising ground, is

Barry's Hall, built by the Hon. Captain Barry, on the estate of the late Lord Barrymore; it has a prospect of part of the arm of the sea,

baron of Kinsale, who died in February, 1474; he was assisted in new-founding this abbey by his nephew, James Lord Kinsale, son to the said Nicholas. This bishop was a great favourite of King Henry VII., whose title and interest he constantly defended against the attempts of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck. Upon Sir Richard Edgecomb's arrival in Dublin to take the oaths of the chief persons of Ireland, after the rebellion, he sent for him to advise him in his proceedings; and such an opinion was conceived of his loyalty, that it was thought unnecessary to oblige him to take any oath. After the kingdom was settled, he assisted in July, 1489, at a provincial synod convened by Octavian, archbishop of Armagh, and was made an arbitrator between two contending bishops of Kilmore. He was the first of English descent that ever sat in the see of Clogher.

<sup>(26)</sup> King's Collect. in Marsh's Library, p. 310.

<sup>(27)</sup> His life may be seen in the same author, taken from an ancient history. He was born in the territory of Fermoy in this county, and was of the tribe of Dimma, which tribe, with those of the Deagadii and Luchtæ, possessed that part of the country, as the author of his life relates.—*Colgan, Act. Sanct., p. 148.*

which comes up to the foot of the hill on which it stands, forming a handsome basin, interspersed with small islands. On the opposite side of the river is Maryborough, a handsome house, built by Captain Jervais on a rising hill, commanding a view of the bay and river ; beyond it on the same side is Burren, where MacCarty Reagh had formerly a castle, but is now the estate of Mr. John Bowen ; on this side is the church of Rathclaren ; and near it Mr. Scot has a good house. All this eastern side of Timoleague harbour lies in Carbery.

On the west side, as you go down the bay of Courtmacsherry, is a good house in a grove of trees, inhabited by Mr. Arundel ; and about halfway down, close to the shore, stands the ruins of Abbeymahon<sup>(28)</sup> ; it was founded by the Bernardine monks at their own expense, who were a very rich order. The Lord Barry gave them eighteen ploughlands, which constitute the parish of Abbeymahon, but this estate was only given them till the building was finished, which never happened, for soon after the dissolution of monasteries took place, and these lands were seized into the hands of the crown. The walls of the church are standing, and a house is built on part of the ruins, round which is a grove. In this parish is a good quantity of fine arable land. The next improvement on the river is the seat of Boyle Travers, esq., encompassed with good plantations.

Courtmacsherry. Close to the harbour's mouth is Courtmacsherry, built originally by Hodnet, an Englishman, who came from Shropshire ; but the family degenerating into the Irish customs, assumed the name of MacSherry. It is a pleasant seat of Robert Gookin, esq., whose ancestor, Captain Robert Gookin, had a lease of it for 99 years from the Earl of Orrery,<sup>(29)</sup> and is mentioned by that nobleman as a man of parts and interest in his country ; he raised a troop of horse, ann. 1666, when the kingdom was threatened to be invaded. This seat lies under a hill, planted with trees, that shelter it from the sea winds, and has the prospect of the harbour up to Timoleague. The coast for half a mile inwards from this place forms a semicircle, where are some good houses, and trees planted on a natural terrace above the water, which, with Courtmacsherry, being encompassed with walls and turrets, makes a handsome appearance at a distance.

The bay affords plenty of various kinds of sea-fish ; formerly pilchards were taken in it, and on the shore are several buildings, called in this country "fish palaces," for curing that fish. Plaice are so good here that, when in season, many prefer them to turbot, and some are near as large. Considerable draughts of salmon have been also taken in this bay. On both sides are prodigious high cliffs towards the entrance of this bay, where eagles, hawks, and herons build their nests. The High Cliffs. Old Head of Kinsale forms the east side ; those on the west, in the parish of Lislee, are called Coolum, being of a vast height ; these are on the lands of the present bishop of Elphin. In order to take hawks, they let down a man from a shelving precipice, where the persons

<sup>(28)</sup> This house has been mistaken for the celebrated abbey called Sancto Mauro, *alias* De Fonte Vivo, which stood in the parish of Mirois, in West Carbery.

<sup>(29)</sup> Orrery's Letters, p. 36, vol. ii.

who hold him have scarce footing ; the hawks having built under a hanging rock, the man, by the assistance of a hook fixed to a pole, which he carries for the purpose, lays hold of the cliff and draws himself in ; having pillaged the cyry, he quits the concave of the rock, swings off, and is pulled up by his companions.

Lord Barrymore is proprietor of the greatest part of the parish of Lislee, and claims the royalties from Courtmacsherry bay to Glandore harbour ; those more westerly are Sir John Freke's, in virtue of a patent granted to the Coppingers by King James I.

**Tillage.** This country abounds with potatoes ; the inhabitants prepare their lay ground by graffing and burning ; a vile practice where manure is so plenty. Some lay on sea-wreck, <sup>(30)</sup> which, they say, makes potatoes wet, if laid out too late in the year, and this afterwards produces a good crop of barley. In this parish is a peninsula of about

**Dunworly.** five acres, to which is a very narrow passage ; and on this peninsula are the ruins of an old castle, defended by square bastions to prevent people from landing. The island is a rock thinly covered with earth, but is constantly mowed every year, though never known to be manured. This was a place where the Irish formerly secured their cattle by night ; there are many such on the coast, particularly one to the west, defended by a wall, a castle, and two turrets ; under the castle are several subterraneous caves, running into the middle of the island, the ground of which is very fertile. Near Dunworly strand is a spring called St. Anne's well, visited by the superstitious Irish on her festival. To the west the coast is all a bold high shore, abounding with stupendous cliffs, which astonish while they please us. The vast expanse of the ocean adds to the grandeur of the scene ; there is no object affects the mind so much ; for one cannot see the heavings of it, even in a calm, without a pleasing astonishment ; but when it is worked up by a tempest, so that the horizon seems to be nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror that arises on such a prospect.

On most of this coast are great variety of caves worked by the sea ; these caves are generally the habitation of wild pigeons, gulls, and other sea-fowls, who live in the upper crevices ; while porpoises, seals, and other monsters of the deep have their abode below. In the bay of Cloghnakilty, which divides Ibanne from Barryroe, is the pleasant

**Inchydonny.** island of Inchydonny. This island, by an inquisition held at Cork, November 4, 1584, was found to be escheated for want of heirs, to Queen Elizabeth, and that the bishop of Ross had but seven marks, half-faced money, out of the same. In it is a pleasant seat of Mr. Hungerford. Not far from Cloghnakilty is Dunamore, belonging to Sir Charles Moore, bart.

**Rathbarry.** Rathbarry, an ancient castle of the Barrys, now called Castlefreke, in the west of this barony, near Rosscarbery,

<sup>(30)</sup> Sir George MacKenzy says nothing makes their land so fertile in Scotland, or gives a better increase to barley, than sea-wreck ; but lands often used to this manure, yield but bad oats and in a small quantity ; and the husks, both of barley and oats, that grow on such lands are thicker than those which grow on other lands, and have also a greater mixture of darnel.—*Phil. Transact.* n. 117, p. 390.

is a pleasant seat of Sir John Freke, bart. ; it commands an extensive view of the ocean and coast to the west. Adjacent to it is a large park, and also a fine fresh water lake, stored with pike, over which is an agreeable terrace. To the east of it is Kilkerin, the house of Kilkerin. Mr. O'Hea, where is also another fresh water lake, of fifty-two acres, stored with fish. Almost on every headland of this barony were castles erected by the Irish, seven of which belonged to the sept of O'Cowig, as Dundeedy, Dunowen, Dunore Seven Castles. Duncene, Dunocowig, Dunworley, and Dongorley. Dundeedy now belongs to the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont ; it is a castle Dundeedy. on a very small island, to which there is a narrow passage from the main, being equally the work of nature and art. It belongs to the manor of Liscaroll, in Orrery. It is commonly by seamen called the Galley-head, and is sometimes fatally mistaken by them for the Old Head of Kinsale, when the light of the latter is not seen. This promontory, like that of Kinsale, stretches itself a good way into the ocean, and is also of a considerable height ; there are several caverns formed at its base by the working of the waves. Lucan's description of a cape, near Salone, on the Dalmatian coast, very much resembles ours.

Impendent cava saxa mari, ruituraq ; semper  
 Stat (mirum) moles, & sylvis æquor inumbrat.  
 Huc fractas aquilone rates, submersaq ; pontus  
 Corpora sæpe tulit, cæsisq ; abscondit in antris,  
 Restituit raptus tectum mare, cumq ; cavernæ  
 Evomuere fretum, contorti vortitis undæ  
 Taurominitanam vincunt fervore Carybdim.—*Lucan, Lib. IV.*

For ages past, an ancient cliff there stood,  
 Whose bending brow hung threat'ning o'er the flood :  
 A verdant grove was on the summit plac'd,  
 And o'er the waves a gloomy shadow cast ;  
 While near the base, wide hollows sink below,  
 There roll huge seas, and bell'wing tempests blow ;  
 Thither whate'er the greedy waters drown,  
 The shipwreck, and the driving corpse, are thrown ;  
 Anon, the gaping gulph the spoil restores,  
 And from his lowest depths loud spouting pours.  
 Not rude Charybdis roars in sounds like these,  
 When thund'ring, with a burst, she spews the foamy seas.—*Rowe.*

About a mile south-west of Cloghnakilty is the ruined castle of Ahimilla, built by O'Hea.



## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

## BOOK II. CHAPTER III.

*(Continued from page 198.)*

ONKSTOWN, in Irish *Ballymonoch*. Adjoining the castle are the ruins of the old church called "Teampul Oen Bryn," and in the old church-yard are the following epitaphs to the Archdeacon family :—

"Hic jacet Domina Anastatia Gould uxor  
Domini Johannis Archdeaconis, Quæ Obitt,  
Die xxiii. Mensis Martis. Anno MDCLXXXIX.  
Requiescat in Pace. Amen."

"Hic jacet Majorum in Tumulo vir nobilles  
Gulielmus Archdeacon, Qui Pietate et Moribus  
Clarus, Obitt. Die III. Mensis 9bris. Anno 1692.  
Requiescat in Pace. Amen."

"Hic jacet Domina Anastatia Skiddy, uxor Domini  
Gulielmi Archdeaconis Quæ Obitt Die 28 Maii.  
Anno 1720.  
Requiescat in Pace. Amen."

"Epitaphium

In Honorem Archdeaconorum Familia.

(1) Sic saltus, sic transit honor. Eu! aula superba  
Non potuit dominos hic retinere suos.  
Corpora marmor habent, animas celestia regna,  
Proh! dolor ut tantos hæc habet urna viros."

(2) "Hic jacet corpus viri admodum Nobilis  
Johannis Archdeacon.  
Adjacent eo loco Domini, castillis, capella

(1) "Thus the leaf! thus honour passes! Behold  
The superb hall was not able to retain its masters here.  
Their bodies possess the marble—the celestial regions their souls.  
Oh! what grief that the sepulchral urn must contain such men."

(2) "Here lies the body of that most noble man,  
John Archdeacon.  
Adjoining this place are the castle, the chapel, and the gardens.

Condidit hoc Triadi templum divesque parenti  
 Delicis hortos, hospitibusque demum  
 Cujus sideres gaudet mens æqua sacello.  
 Terra colit famam, marmora membra premunt."

R. T. [HEART] I. P.

The castle mentioned in one of these epitaphs is a quadrangular building, with four flanking towers with machicolated defences projecting from their angles. It was originally called Castle-Mahon (O'Mahony's Castle), and the Archdekins, an Anglo-Irish family, into whose possession it afterwards came, assumed the name of MacOdo or Cody. The John Archdeacon and Anastatia Gould, whose names occur in the epitaph, were its founders.<sup>(3)</sup>

The tradition in Croker's note is practically the same. He writes under *Monkstown Castle*, that it "is traditionally said to have been built in a twelvemonth, and to have cost fourpence!" The story runs thus:—

"A lady in the absence of her husband, who was a merchant, and was obliged to make long voyages, as a solace during her semi-widowhood, determined to surprise him on his return home, with a mansion or castle. As the artificers at first objected to the work, on account of the remoteness of the situation from supplies, she agreed to furnish the workmen which she employed with everything they required at the ordinary prices, and for this purpose made wholesale purchases, and retailed to the workmen all the articles they required. At the end of a year *and a day*, when the castle was finished, and her accounts closed, the fair and fortunate builder found that the actual balance against her was fourpence, for which she had built a stately castle for her husband."

Page 199. Doctor Smith asserts that Monkstown is the nearest parish in Kerrycurrihy to Cork. He has omitted Passage, anciently Marmalane or Marmullane (an account of which by the Rev. R. Lloyd is printed in vol. iii. of *Shaw Mason's Surveys*). This parish is bounded on the west and east by Carrigaline and Douglas parishes, and on the south and east by Monkstown, on the north and east by the river. It is divided into two townlands—Pembroke and Ardmore—which extend one mile and a quarter east and west, and about one mile south, and contain about

He built this temple to the Trinity and to his Divine Parent;  
 The gardens for pleasure, and the home for hospitality;  
 Of him the just soul now enjoys the heavenly sanctuary—  
 The earth cherishes his fame—this marble contains his body.

Requiescat [HEART] in Pace.

May his heart rest his peace.

<sup>(3)</sup> A tradition still lingers in Monkstown that the castle was built for tenpence by Anastatia Gould, in the absence of her husband, who was in the army of Philip of Spain. With a strong affection for him she resolved to prepare a surprise for him upon his return home, by presenting him with a lordly mansion. This she did by opening a co-operative store, and so monopolizing the necessaries of life used by the workmen that, by economical management and frugal dealing, her profits were so substantial that when her books were balanced, and the castle built, there was only tenpence at the debit side of the account.

152 acres statute measure of arable land; about 332 of pasture, 103 of meadow, and about 10 acres under gardens.

Between the town of Passage and the Great Island there is a horse ferry (mentioned in 1748).—

“1748.—The chief trade of the little town called Passage comes from the ships that “ride before it. We counted sixteen there at anchor, among which were seven “Portuguese that were taking in beef, tallow, and hides.”—*Tour of Two English Gentlemen*.

“1762.—Here all ships of burthen unlade, and their cargoes are carried up to Cork, “either on small cars drawn by one horse, or in vessels of small size, the channel “higher up admitting those of 150 tons burthen. There are but few houses in Passage, “one of which is a very indifferent inn.”—*Derrick's Letters*, voi. i., p. 31.

“1819.—There is an inn, a hotel, and a newsroom in Passage. The town is much “frequented in the summer by the inhabitants of Cork for the benefit of salt-water “bathing. It stands an Irish mile in length, along the shore. The principal trade “carried on in the town is the repairing of vessels, of which a good number in the “year come hither for that purpose. Timber ships from Sweden and the Northern “Powers always stop and unload at Passage, and many merchant ships belonging to “Cork also take in their cargoes and discharge there. There is a church at Passage “about ninety-eight years built; a Catholic chapel built about fifteen years ago; a “glebe of seven acres, on which are the remains of an old church, and a glebe-house “built last year (1820) by the curate, where he now resides, for the building of which “the Board of First Fruits granted him £500.”

“By the Passage road, according to O'Driscoll (*Hist. Ireland*) Marlborough's troops “approached Cork in 1690. The *London Gazette*, No. 2,598, says on the 23rd Sept. the “army landed ‘at the Passage.’”

*Hop Island.* It is so called (1748) because it belongs to a dancing-master of Cork (Mr. Boland),<sup>(4)</sup> who has contrived a fishery between him and the opposite shore that yields much profit.<sup>(5)</sup> Upon a French chart of Cork harbour, *circa* 1690, it is called “Red Island,”<sup>(6)</sup> (*Ilane Roe* in Irish). After Mr. Boland's death, Hop Island became the residence of Mr. De La Maine (of whom more hereafter), and subsequently of Anthony Edwards, the printer who published various interesting local works, “Orange Songs,” “New Edition of *The Cork Remembrancer*,” &c. It is curious that when Croker wrote this island was in the parish of Downderrow—(*Doonderabhan*, *i.e.*, “the fortress between the two waters”)—within two miles of Kinsale, and nearly twenty miles from itself.

Doctor Caulfield gives, under May, 1589, a list of the names of those who “hath undertaken to inhabit lands in Kyrecarrighie and Kynnole<sup>(7)</sup> under Sir Warham, St. Leger, knt.”:—

Geo. St. Leger, gent.	Ralph Nugent, gent.	Will. Pye.
Richard Bodloe, esq.	Robt. Thomas, gent.	Thos. Ludbrooke.
Willm. S. Leger, gent.	Stephen Collyns, gent.	Will. Laurence.
Walt. Sent Leger, gent.	Will. Everenden.	John Smyth.

(4) *Vide* West's Picture of Cork, 1810.

(5) *Tour of Two English Gentlemen*, 1748.

(6) Preserved in the Library of the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

(7) Kinalea.

Thomas Gaye, gent.	Will. Nokes.	Bryan Wright.
Christopher Samson, gent.	John Sleigh.	Rich <sup>d</sup> . Lee.
Robert Browne, gent.	Rob <sup>t</sup> . Wardaker.	John Legg.
Thomas Daunt, gent.	Anthonie Charles.	Will. Marlowe.
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Paine, gent.	Henrie Pasmore.	Copeltone Rowell.
Will. Brickett, gent.	John Moddle.	John Goodalt.
Alex. Cobb, gent.	Robert Chandler.	Rob. Hopkyns.
Thos. Bret, gent.	Peter Gylbert.	John Edwards.
Will. Qeig, gent.	Thos. White.	John Teig.
Christ <sup>r</sup> . Qeig, gent.	John Bryan.	Will. Homber.
Will. Guye, gent.	Richard Maye.	Thos. Pollard.

On May 24th, 1880, Dr. Caulfield visited the ruins of the church and cemetery of Templebridget ; the principal names on the tombstones are Hodder, Delacourt, Hayes, Harrington, Welsh, Barry, Driscoll, McCarthy, Jeffords ; the oldest inscription remaining is dated 1720. The following is probably owing to the city graveyards having very properly been closed by an order in council :—

The burial place  
of Mrs. John Harrington,  
who has been cruelly prevented  
to be interred with her Father's family  
and Husband by an inhuman clique  
in Cork, in consequence of English  
Misrule.  
R. I. P.  
1874.

In Smith's record of the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood of Crosshaven, Crosshaven House, the residence of Thomas Hayes, esq. could not be mentioned as it was not built until 1764, some years after the first edition was published. This gentleman, with thoughtful and commendable liberality, throws his gates open to the tourist and many visitors who frequent the place as a summer resort.

When Smith wrote, Crosshaven was a small fishing hamlet, now it has two fine churches, numerous villa residences, and a first-class hotel to tempt the traveller.

He is, however, strangely silent about Aghamarta Castle, which belonged about the middle of the sixteenth century to *John de Wynchedon* "of his name chief captain" called *alias* "Nugent."<sup>(8)</sup> Of this castle there is inserted by Croker a letter from Richard Sainthill, which we copy :—

"Aughamartyn, now called Aghamarta Castle, is at Carrigaline.<sup>(9)</sup> The estate "contains seven or eight hundred acres, and joins Hoddersfield. It was held from "Lord Harberton by a Mr. Jago at 7s. 6d. an acre. Then Colonel Hodder took it at two "guineas an acre—afterwards paid £8,000 to fine down the rent and laid out an "immense sum on the lands, and finally paid Lord Harberton a large sum to take it "back. Carew Smith O'Grady, esq., brother to the chief baron, since purchased it for

<sup>(8)</sup> Roche MSS.

<sup>(9)</sup> More correctly, it is about halfway between Carrigaline and Crosshaven.

“£12,000. He told me his title went back to Charles II., who granted it to some person. It must therefore have been a forfeiture in the rebellion of 1641. The old castle stands below the brow of a gently rising ground; in the valley, as it may be termed, flows a small stream, which was sufficient for a bolting mill in modern times. The present remains of the castle are the main body—an oblong square with a tower at one corner, and there would appear to have been some additional works at the opposite side, possibly short towers. The roof of the guard-room or ground floor is perfect and circular. The apartment has six windows, but no fireplace. To the next story you enter by the staircase from the tower, which is an open spiral staircase so far, but goes no further direct. Another close staircase leads from the second up to the third story. The space in the tower has been a bedroom. No part of the third story remains. The arch of the circular roof is still visible in the tower, and supports the upper and inner wall of it. The side walls only of the second story are standing, the end has fallen out. The windows are large and open—three on each side, being the apes of three massive arches of plain and very solid work and construction—I never saw windows so near the ground so open. The tower and keep are much covered by ivy. The form of the tower is extremely irregular at the base, it appears a septagon, in the middle a pentagon, and at top, except the side next the keep, circular. The height, as near as we could judge, is sixty feet. I afterwards saw an old man named Phil. Sullivan, from whom you have some information. Carew O’Grady confirmed the good quality of the ground near the castle for hay. His groom from the co. Limerick said that the hay was hay and oats for a horse—so that Phil’s derivation of Aghamarta may be right.<sup>(10)</sup>”

“I remain, my dear Crofton, yours truly,

“RD. SAINTHILL.

“Cork, 6th Sept., 1832.

“P.S.—I enclose you some deeds which old Mr. Roche foraged out afterwards. Mr. Jas. Roche has made out, he informs me, a packet also for you of additional MSS.; they can be sent by McClise, who is bringing a parcel from Wyon for William Leycester.”

The view from Aghamarta Castle is considered to be the finest in Cork harbour.

Croker has illustrated this portion of Smith with five of his own artistic pen and ink sketches—*e.g.*, Ballea Castle, now the seat of Captain Francis Hodder, taken from the river and from the grounds in front of the house; the Stepping Stones on the *Oanbuoy* River near Penrose’s mills; Carrigaline Castle, and the Altar Tomb in Carrigaline churchyard of “The Honble. Susanna Wandesford.”

Another house passed over by Dr. Smith is Fountainstown, a seat of the Hodder family. Here was preserved a corbel from, possibly, Tracton Abbey, representing a human head, which the peasantry held in great

<sup>(10)</sup> Phil. Sullivan says Aghamartyn means “the place where the best horses in Ireland are to be met with in the month of March,” and “the hay from the grass on the castle field keeps a horse in better condition than oats in other places.”

“About twenty years since Phil. was speaking to a man, who was 105 years old, who remembered when a child the bridge of Aghamartyn being built, and in laying the foundation the crane of the old gallows was removed—where the Nugents hung anybody who injured them to the value of sixpence. The last of them was one Bridget Nugent, a widow woman, who had no law but her own will.”

reverence, and upon which they made binding contracts and swore. It was known as the head of John the Baptist, and had an Irish name denoting its character.<sup>(11)</sup> This is now in the possession of Francis Hodder, esq.,<sup>(12)</sup> Cork, who has assured me that an oath taken upon this relic was considered more binding than if sworn upon a copy of the gospels.

Page 201. *Tracton Abbey.* Croker, quoting from an account of Tracton Abbey by the Rev. William Alleyn Evanson, A.B., states that—

“The Abbot of Tracton, who was one of the lords of parliament, surrendered his abbey to Henry VII. in assurance of a pension for life.” And—“The only vestiges of the once celebrated Abbey of Tracton are a few fragments of pillars, some blocks rudely carved to represent human faces, and scattered quoin stones, which are found in the churchyards and walls of the present church.”

Page 202. *Inishannon.*

“Feb. 16, 1881.—Mr. Breton, silversmith, Cork, showed me a very fine chalice which he was repairing, belonging to Inishannon church, on which was the following inscription:—‘The Legacy of Thomas Adderley, esq., to the Parish of Inishannon, ‘1692.’ Hall-mark, R. G., a ship<sup>(13)</sup> between two castles. From this it would seem to be manufactured in Cork, Robert Goble was master of the company of goldsmiths, ‘Cork, 1694.’—R. C.

Dr. Caulfield has also the following:—

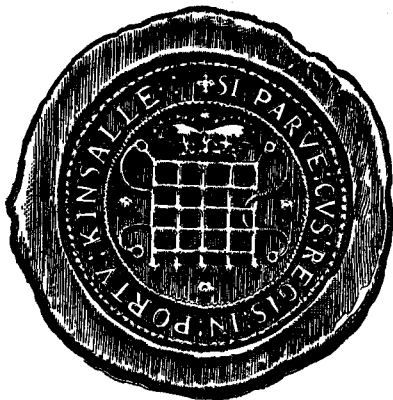
“Anno 1765. About sixty Huguenot families, accompanied by their pastor, the Rev. Peter Cortez, arrived in Cork, in the Redhead galley, and settled in Innoshannon. They were encouraged so to do by the Adderley family, who were anxious to introduce the silkworm, and to afford employment to the settlers. They granted them leases for twenty-one years at low rents, and built houses for them which are now in ruins, but still go by the name of the Colony. Adderley planted a piece of ground with mulberry trees for the silkworm to feed upon, and strove hard to make the undertaking succeed, but it was in vain, the silkworms died and the colonists departed. The field is still called the Mulberry Field, and a few of the houses are still to be seen at the south end of Innoshannon bridge. M. Cortez was succeeded by the Rev. Monsieur Bellesange.”

“Innoshannon was at one time walled in, and is supposed to have been anciently a place of some note. The supposition is substantiated by the discovery of the remains of the foundations of several castles and other large buildings in and around its present area. It was granted with Bandon ferry by Henry V. to Philip de Barry in 1412. In 1561 a great battle was fought here between the Desmonds and the MacCarthys; the Desmonds were defeated after a terrible struggle. Thomas Adderley got up a bleach-yard here for the manufacture of linen, and introduced a number of French refugees from 1st February, 1748, to 1st November, 1749. There were manufactured here 422 pieces containing 13,886 yards of linen, principally sheeting and diaper. In addition there were 240 pieces woven in the neighbourhood and bleached there. At one time there were sixty-six looms at work.”

(11) *Shawn-a-basta.*

(12) Since the above was written, Mr. Hodder has died, and Cork has to mourn the loss of one of its most accomplished, generous, and courteous citizens.

(13) *Vide* Transactions of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland, where this cup is fully described.



*Kinsale.* Of this important seaport town Dr. Caulfield's copy of Smith is almost silent, because his *Town Book of Kinsale* contains its corporate minutes and records, and the notes with which it is fully illustrated form a complete history of the town. Referring to his researches in connection with it, he says:—

“The *Council Book of Kinsale*, with appendices, I collected from the MSS. in the “British Museum, Public Record Office, London, and elsewhere.”

Of the church he has the following :

“I visited Kinsale church in company with Mr. Gillespie, architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Saturday, March 13, 1858. The aisle of the church was excavated to the depth of about four feet; the entire area beneath was a series of stone cists, containing skeletons; they were composed of four flags (two end and two side). The utmost disregard was exhibited and most wanton desecration; all the remains were swept out. I saw the bones of an officer, who had a monument in the chancel, thrown into the general heap. I think he served with the Duke of Marlborough. I also saw a coffin in a brick recess in the north wall of the church inside, pulled out and broken, singular to say the body was enveloped in a shroud of orange-coloured silk, large bows of which were attached to the inside of the lid. The date 1710 was tacked on the lid with copper nails. There was no indication of the name of the occupant. I remember being in Kinsale church many years before, when it was probably one of the most interesting churches in Ireland. It had then a high pitch roof and a curious arcade, with stalls all of old black oak; but the barbarous spirit of the age swept every trace away.

Page 206. I am indebted to the Rev. P. Hurley, P.P., Inchigeela, for the following note upon the patron saint of Kinsale:—

“Would it not be well to call attention to Dr. Smith's mistake regarding the patron saint of Kinsale? It is not ‘Multosia,’ a holy woman, but to S. Eltin, or Elteen, a priest and disciple of S. Finbarr that the church is dedicated. The change of the name ‘Eltin to ‘Mutose’ or ‘Multog’ is easily explained by the expression of reverence or love used towards the saints by the early Irish Christians in the prefix ‘mo,’ *my*, and the affix ‘oz,’ *holy*—that is, ‘my holy Eltin in Maltog’; e.g., ‘Mochollomog’ is another name for Colman—‘my holy Colman.’”

“Tirelton, in the parish of Kilmichael, is called after this saint ‘Eltin's land’. He probably passed there on his way from Gougane Barra to Kinsale.”

Page 208. Smith says that the inscription upon an old stone behind the altar is not legible, because of the wainscot. This, Caulfield has preserved:—

Orate pro statu Patricii Mede burgesis Sæpiusque Ville de Kynsale ac civis Cork qui hoc sanctuarium ad laudere et honorem omnipotentis Dei pro anima sua et animabus parentum suorum in ecclesia parochiali sancti Multose de Kynsale de novo fieri fecit anno dni. MCCCCLVIII.

Croker quotes from *Harris's Hibernica* (ed. 1770, p. 71), the oath made by Thomas Barre, in 1488, to Sir Richard Edgecumbe :—

"On the following day (the 28 June, 1488), James Lord Coursey, in the church of St. Meltoko, in Kinsale, made as well his oath of homage as his Ligeance and Fealty "for his Baronage of Kinsale, and subscribed his name

JAMES LORD COURSEY.

Jeffrye Gallwaye.	Patrick Gallwaye.	John Yong.
Edmund Roche.	Morys O'Kine.	Math. Dowle.
Davy Martell.	Thomas Coppiner.	Henry Power.
William Roche.	Richard Roche.	Robert Martell.
Edmund Martell.	Richard Coppener.	Thomas Boteler.
Richard Ronan.	Davy Leyne.	Thomas Galevan.
John Roche.	John Bleyd.	Richard Dewenyens.
John Barry Moriche.	Edmund Martell.	Richard Apower.
Philip Gernon.	Thomas Gayne.	

"Memorandum the aforesaid 28 of June.—All these persons above written made "their oath of Ligeance.

Moris Power.	Andrew Roche.	Jordon Caton.
Richard Power.	Richard Roche.	Patrick Keene.
Denis Redyggan.	Laurence Tobbyn.	John Croude.
Maurice Tobbyn.	John Dale.	William Walsh.

"All these persons be of Kinsale. Item.—The same day German Sullivan, son-in-law to Ederscole, and all his men, were sworn at Kinsale."

Page 214. *Garrettstown*. In 1887 I added the following note, in Croker's copy of Smith :—

"The present hospitable owner of Garrettstown is Abram T. Forster, esq., J.P. In "his family and in his ownership is the Silver Collar of S.S. conferred by Queen Eliza-beth on the Rt. Worshipful Maurice Roche, esq., mayor of Cork, 1571."

Tuckey, under this date, records that—

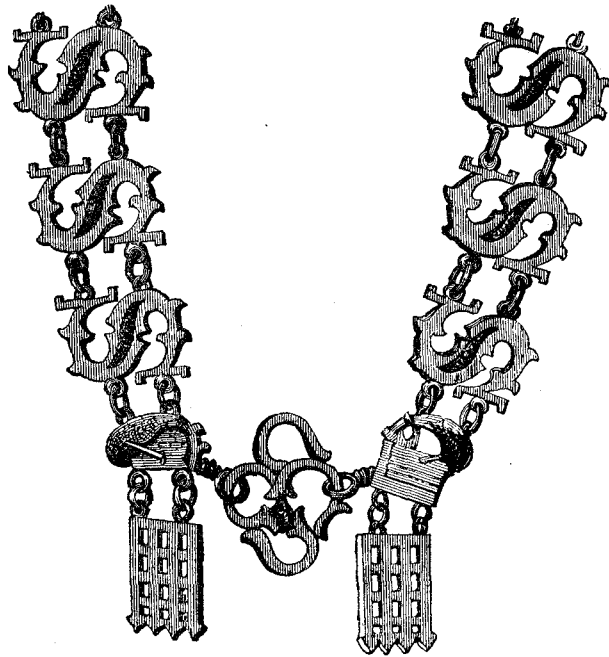
"This year Queen Elizabeth gave a silver collar of the Order of Saint Semplicius "to Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork, for his assistance against the rebels."

The collar<sup>(14)</sup> is of fine silver and weighs 4 oz. 5 dwts. It is composed of forty-one S's, each connected to its neighbour by two rings, with a quatrefoil centre. To each end of the line of S's is appended a portcullis. Its length is 32½ inches, and when placed round the neck the portcullises hang down one on each side of the quatrefoil.

This collar has passed successively to the families of Kearney, Rochfort, Cuthbert, and Forster. It is fully described and engraved in *Saint-hill's Olla Podrida*.

<sup>(14)</sup> This most interesting and valuable collar was entrusted to me by the late Abram T. Forster, of Garrettstown, esq., for exhibition at a *conversazione* in the Crawford Municipal School of Art, when I had the honor, as president of the Cork Literary and Scientific Society, of formally opening the Art Gallery, which, by the munificence of the late William Crawford, esq., of Lakelands, was added to the buildings in Nov., 1887. He again made me responsible for its safe return when lending it to Doctor, now Sir John, Evans, K.C.B., President of the Society of Antiquaries, London, for an "at home" in Burlington House, when it was associated with the principal collars, badges and maces of the United Kingdom.





SILVER COLLAR OF S.S.

About thirty years ago the corporation plate of Kinsale was dispersed by auction. The mace was bought by the late Rev. W. C. Neligan, and was shortly after sold at one of his sales by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, London, to Sir George Benyer, who presented it to an English borough.

I afterwards secured the silver seal of the Little Customs of the Port of Kinsale, which is engraved on page 230.

Page 215. *Bandon*. As the history of

“The pleasant Bandon  
Crowned by many a wood,”

has been fully written by George Bennett, esq., B.L., and has passed through two editions, we refer our readers to its pleasant pages as a local history abounding in anecdote and full of information upon the town and its surroundings.

Page 219. *Timoleague*. In April, 1843, there was dug up near Timoleague an ancient amulet in the form of a species of conac, or murrain caterpillar. The body is made of silver and is mounted on the back and sides with imitations of precious stones to give the markings or colours of the insect. It was bought by the late Counsellor John Lindsay, of Maryville, the eminent numismatist, and was sold in London with his entire collection, and purchased by a dealer from whom it was bought by the late Sir Thomas Tobin. It was subsequently sold at the

auction of his antiquities and bought for £30 by the writer, for the Royal Irish Academy, where it is now preserved. One other similar conac was dug up near Doneraile, county Cork, in the year 1834, and was in the collection of Mr. Anthony, of Pilltown.

These amulets were used as charms for the cure of the murrain in cattle, and it is singular that the two only known specimens have been found in the county Cork.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

BY W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)

(Continued from page 184.)

### BOOK II.—CHAPTER III.



IN the opening portion of this chapter, Smith refers to the barony of Kinalea and Kerrycurrihy as being possessed by Richard Cogan, and as coming from him to the Earls of Desmond. In Book III., chap. II., he states that on the 12th June, 1438, Robert FitzGeoffry Cogan granted all his lands in Ireland, including this barony, to James Earl of Desmond. Both these statements cannot well be accurate. There is much confusion as to the actual transfer. An interesting, but probably not a historical, account of how the transfer came about is given in the State Papers, May, 1589, and will be found in Appendix IV. to Dr. Caulfield's *Council Book of Kinsale*, p. 425.

In the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum (Cotton B. 12,166), the Carew aspect is given:—

Cotton B.      “ *The title of Sir Peter Carew, knight, to the territory of Cork, called*  
12.            “ *and given to the ancestors of the said Sir Peter Carew by the name of*  
166.           “ *the kingdom of Cork, sett and being in the province of Munster:—*

“ *First*—He hath to shewe the original letters-patents of King Henry II., conqueror  
“ of this realme of Ireland, made of the free gift of the kingdome of Corke unto Robert  
“ FitzStephens, ancestor to the said Sir Peter Carew & to Myles of Coggan.

“ *Secondly*—According to the tenor of these letters-patents, it doth appear by the  
“ chronicles of this realm of Ireland that the said Robert FitzStephens and Myles of  
“ Coggan did hold and enjoy the said kingdom, and made partition of certain cantreds  
“ between themselves, for so writeth Geraldus Cambrensis.

“ *Thirdly*—The issue male of the aforesaid Robert FitzStephens & Myles of Coggan  
“ being extinguished, the foresaid kingdom descended unto Carew & to Courcy as the  
“ next heirs, the one to FitzStephens, the other to Coggan. And these two also hold  
“ as their ancestors did the foresaid lands, and in like order as doth appear among the

“ records, and in the book of tenures, called the White Book, remaining in the Queen’s  
 “ Majtes Exchequer of Dublin.

“ *Fourthly*—Notwithstanding the great spoils and wastes of all English gentlemen’s  
 “ evidence happened through wickedness of time, yet they are extant two old and  
 “ ancient pieces of writing which John Carew, and in descent heir to the foresaid  
 “ Morice of Carew, made both of the gifte of wardship & mariage, and also of Sr geant  
 “ shippes within some particular place of his seignories & dominions within the territory  
 “ of Cork, the which deeds are ready to be shewed.

“ *Fifthly*—It is witnessed in an ancient writing found and remaining in the cittie of  
 “ Corke, the same being the coppie of a supplication offered to the Earl of Rutland,  
 “ then Lord Deputy of Ireland, for a reformation being then doubted and feared of the  
 “ utter subversion and destruction of the English gentlemen in those partes, but the  
 “ same supplication being no matter of record, yet being of great likelihood of a matter  
 “ of truth it may be accordingly considered, the words thereof be these.

“ The Lord Carew of Corke, his yearly revenues was, besides Dursey Haven and  
 “ other Creeks, m<sup>li</sup>. m<sup>li</sup>. cc<sup>li</sup>. sterling.

“ Irr : in memorand’ Sarii : de anno xv<sup>o</sup> Reginae nunc Eliz : viz. inter Record’ : de  
 “ termino Paschæ rotulo x<sup>o</sup> ex parte capitalis rememorat’ : ibidem existentem.

“ The particulars of the lands in the county of Corke, sometimes appertaining to the  
 “ Carews, and by whome the same is holden :—

“ The Seneschall of Imokillie holdeth the most part of the same soil, and wherein  
 “ was a mansion-house or castle of the Carews, called Knocke Caron, which was  
 “ defaced, and therewith the seneschal builded the castle of Ballmartir, the Viscount  
 “ Barry holdeth Killady, tryo, Baronyhe the Island, Sr Cormon McTeg and the Barretts  
 “ hold the Musgrave country, the cittie of Corke hold Kynalleighe.

“ The Barry Og holdeth Kynalleen and the country about Kinsale, the Condomes  
 “ and Jordanes hold all the territories bordering upon the haven of Corke, with sundry  
 “ customs in the haven. The town of Kinsale holdeth the passage and harbour of  
 “ Kinsale, with a territory to the same.

McArty Riogh’s Country.	}	“ Mac Arty Rioghe holdeth the country of Carbrye and some part
		“ of Kyrrye Whyrye.
		“ O’Mahon of Carbrye holdeth Kynalbeke.
		“ O’Mahon a neare holdeth the country of Ivaghe.
		“ The Dryscolls hold Colimore & Colybeg, &c.

“ O’Dunnes hold the Lymaghe.

“ The Dallies or Rymers do hold Rynne, Wyntrey, Barie.

“ Mac Arty More, Earl of Clan Arty *als.* Clancarthy, holdeth Ivaraghe, Desmond,  
 “ Olands.

“ O’Solyfant bran holdeth Bantrye, Berehaven.

“ O’Solyfant more holdeth Sleighe bogghe.

“ MacGynnys hold Clandemore, Clannarwghe.

“ Earl of Desmond holdeth Kyrrye, Coshebreed, Oglassyn.

“ The Lord Fitzmorris holdeth the whole country of Clannemoris, in which is the  
 “ castle of Lixney, the head mansion-house and habitation of the Carews, which by  
 “ treason was taken from them.

“ O’Connor of Kerry holdeth Rayhe, Knoghe Coven, Loslaghlyn.

“ Mac Conoghes hold de Gallos.

“ These several portions thus in several tenures, or in a manner the whole soil and  
 “ country of the county of Cork, named sometimes the kingdom of Corke, whereof the

“greatest portion in time set unto the Carews who being in process of time, by means of civil wars expulsed, the same is now divided among many and great estates of the provinces, who having enjoyed the same for the course of sundry years, do now claim the same to be their inheritance, and without great force is not to be recovered from them. The chiefest of these is the Earl of Desmond, who, by strong hand and force, hath and doth overrun the most part of them all, and in using coyne and livery and all other Irish impositions, doth spoil, consume, and devour them. The best sort as, namely, the lords and barons do resist him, which is the cause of continual warrs and strifes among them, the meaner sort being not able to resist have offered to yield themselves to Sir Peter Carew, upon condition that he would keep and defend them from the force and invasion of the Earl of Desmond and others, which cannot be done without perill to the common state and maintenance of quarrels & wars; and yet if by means they be brought to yield and acknowledge to their true and lawful lord which must bear the name of a Carewe, yet must he be one of great countenance, power, and hability, as also bounteous and liberal, and whereby able to keep them in their due observance, as also able with force to recover them when they shall flinge oute and rebel, and herewith must have the good favour and countenance of the prince.”

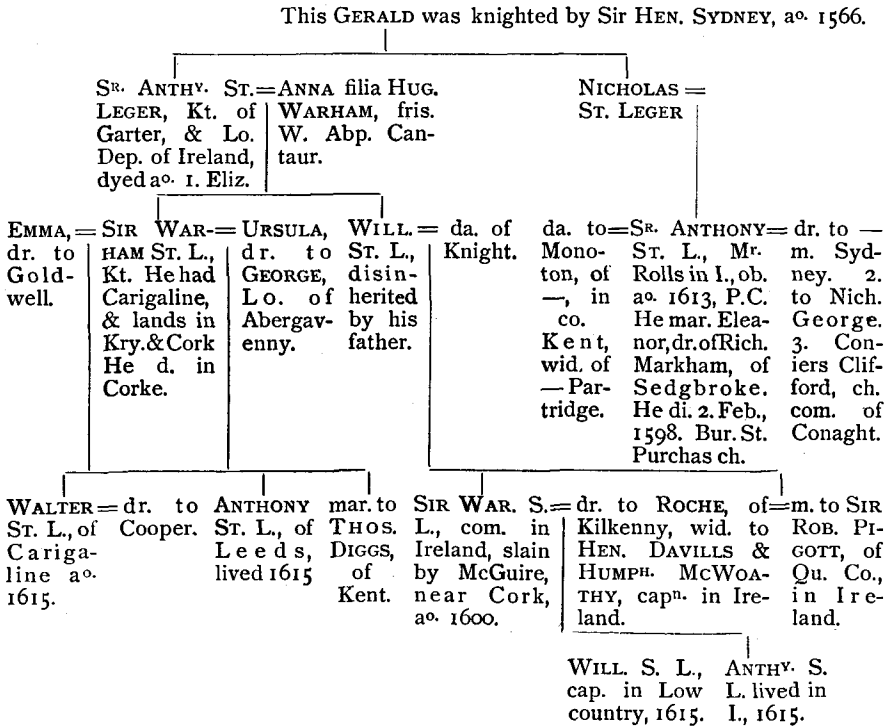
Page 199. *Monkstown.*

“Oct., 1866.—Archdeacon Stuart (of Ross) told me that he had a short time before been present with others at the opening of the grave of the Archdeacon family, in the old churchyard of Monkstown. They found a leaden coffin, and over it a small leaden chest; this, on being opened, contained the staves of a small cask and some matter resembling parchment in a state of decay, probably the entrails of the body in the coffin beneath, the body being embalmed.”—R. C.

Page 200. *Carrigaline.* Smith, in a note on the lands of Carrigaline, refers to a grant by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Warham St. Leger, but gives no particulars. The grant was made the 17th June, 1595, pursuant to the Articles for the Plantation of the Province of Munster, dated Westminster, 27th June, 1586. It includes:—

“The castle, lands & hereditaments of Carriglynn, *als.* Beaver, cont. 4 plowlands and  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; the fishings of Croshaven & Awneldie; the town & lands of Ballingarry, 7 plds.; Ballynrysie, 80 ac.; Carrigrohan with the castle cont. 40 plds., containing, by estimation of the commissioners for allotting the signories, 600 ac. saving to the crown all services, &c., belonging to said castle of C.” The habendum is—“To hold all the premises (except the castle & the site thereof which was to be held for 999 years), to Sir Warham St. Leger and his heirs, in fee-farm, as of the said castle by fealty only; rent £33 6s. 8d., the best beast for an heriot, relief upon the death of Sir Warham and his heirs, and to observe the conditions of plantation, liberty to impark 300 ac. with free-warren.”

GERALD LORD COURCY, by his last will and testament dated 6th June, 1599, disinherited his dr. Mary, and gave all his lands unto his next cousin and heir, JOHN FITZEDMOND COURCY, and his h. m. legit. pro., and in default of such issue unto Queen Elizabeth and her successors. The will was proved 8th Aug., a<sup>o</sup> 1599.



Page 201. *Tracton*.

"I have an impression of the seal of the Abbey appended to a grant of the rect. of "Innoshennon, dated Oct. 15, 1542:—'SIGILLVM JOHANNIS MONASTERII DE ALBO "TRACTV.' This is the legend in full. Green wax. 'A dexter hand issuing from "'a sleeve, holding a pastoral staff which an ecclesiastic receives who is kneeling "'beneath.' The device on this seal, with the exception of the kneeling figure, is the "same as that on the seal of St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, 1115-53."—R. C.

The abbey is stated by Smith to have been granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Guilford, gent., and Sir James Craig, March 20, 1568. This may have been the case, but the abbey was certainly included in the demise of the 30th June, 1569, made by the Queen to Henry Guilford, thus—

"The Queen, 30 June, 1569, demised to Henry Guylford, gent., for 60 years (*inter alia*), the site and precincts of the late Abbey of Tracton, *als. albo* Tractu. Three "gardens cont. 2 ac. The demesne cont. 100 ac. of arr. land & 60 pasture—160 ac. "In the towns or hamblts of Tracton, Derva, and others, 720 ac. In Ballenemanaghe "200 ac. & 100 past.—300 ac. In Ballespellan, 400 ac. The rectories or parsonages "of Tracton, Ballienhill, Ballifeard, Clonard, Ballywodan, Kilmory, and Ballyesewane, "with all the chapels, tythes, &c."

Page 201. *Dundaneere*. In the tower of Brinny church are three small bells said to have been taken from a French frigate, which was brought as a prize into the harbour of Kinsale during the middle of the

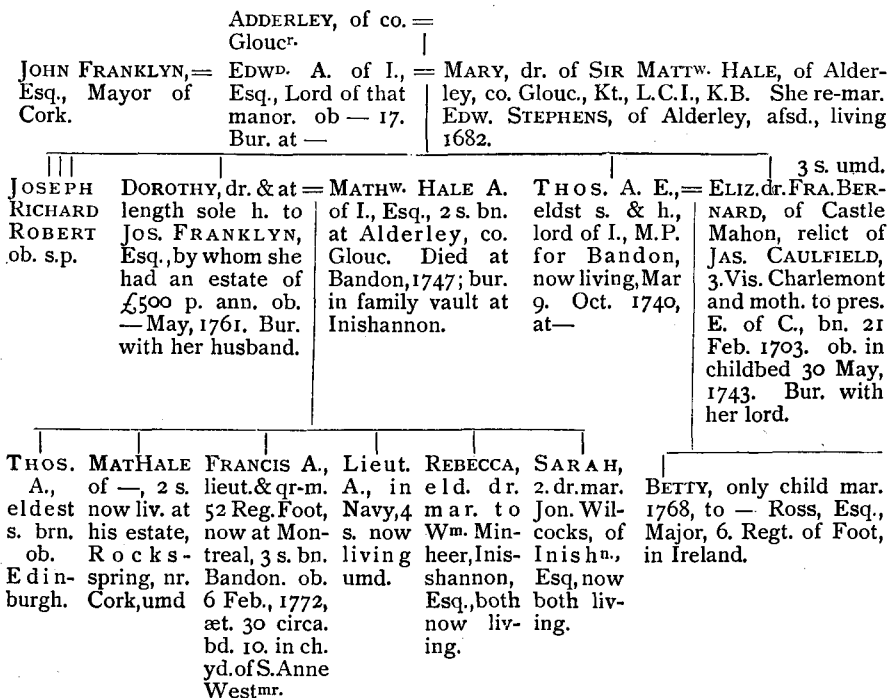
eighteenth century. On one is the following inscription :—" LAMBERT. " MA. ZAIT. A. NANTES. 1721." The height of this bell is about fourteen inches.

Page 202. *Inishannon*. On a flat stone in the chancel of St. Margaret's church, Westminster, is the inscription :—

Here lies the Body of Elizabeth,  
late wife of Francis Adderley,  
of Enishannon, by Bandon, in the kingdom  
of Ireland, esq., daughter of Gerard  
Fowkes, of the same kingdom, esq.  
She died the 16<sup>th</sup> of February, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
Aged 30 years.

The Adderley family referred to by Smith seems to have been connected with the county of Cork, at least in the early part of the seventeenth century, for the will of a Thomas Adderley, of Ballineboy, was proved in 1650. The following is a copy of a pedigree preserved in the Herald's College :—

ADDERLEY OF INNISHANNON, NEAR CORK.



Page 206. *Kinsale Church*. Parish church of Kinsale called Multosia or St. Multos. The oldest parish book commences June 11, 1684. It has lost some leaves, but is in very fair condition. The writer has extracts of all matters of special interest. The following are a few :—

"1714, May 12—Agreed that the several benefactors to the church shall have "inscriptions mentioning the sum left to the poor, &c. 1714, Nov. 13—Amongst the

"accounts are three gold rings val. at £3 7s. 6d. 1717-8—Ordered that the three gold rings be sold for the relief of the poor, being valued and to be sold at £1 12s. od. 1723, Nov.—Opening Mr. Southwell's tomb for Col. Hawly, 10s.; opening five other tombs, 16s. 8d.; to 3 coffins, pipes, and tobacco for 3 widows, 11i. os. 10d.; for carrying them to the grave, 1s. 7½d. 1730, Nov. 30—That the great arch in the middle of the church be taken down and the roof over it be made good; that the window over the altar piece be also taken down, enlarged, and a new window put in; that Rich<sup>d</sup>. Bridges, Esq., sov<sup>n</sup>. of Kinsale, will undertake same, the charge to be raised "by a voluntary subscription, or by parish rate. There are later entries of considerable "interest.

"Richard Southwell died 3rd April, 1677, not 1673, as stated by Smith.

"Helena Southwell was the daughter of Major Robert Gore, not Roger Gore, as in "Smith."

It may be mentioned that the Southwell and Percival Papers preserved in the Brit. Mus. contain much valuable information as to matters connected with the county Cork. The Southwell Papers are—Add. MSS. 9,714; the Percival Papers are—Add. MSS. 27,988.

*Ringcorran.* See B. M. Add. MSS., 28,085. The writer has transcripts of these manuscripts containing "A Collection of Orders, Instructions, Rules, Contracts, Establishments, and Accompts., relating to the Fortification at Ringcorran, near Kinsale, begun the 4th of March, 1677½. W. Robinson." The first is an authority from the Duke of Ormond to build a fort at Rincorran, under the direction of Capt. James Archer, dated 7 Feb., 1677. Minute directions are given and Capt. Archer is directed to seek the advice of Lord Roger Earl of Orrery. Then follows "Instructions given by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Orrery to be observed by the Engineer at the work of Rincorran, 19 Feb., 1677." "Instructions for the Drummer," who is to

"Beate the drum at the fort, and about the works at five calling the labourers to work "(Sundays only excepted), likewise half an hour past eight to give notice to leave off "work and to call them again at nine; at twelve to beat for dinner; at one to call them "again to work; at four to beat and give them ease, and half an hour past four to call "them again, and then to beat again at seven for ending that day," &c.

"Instructions to the Four Men attending the Pinnacle." "Rules, Orders, etc., to be observed by Capt. Wm. Crispin, clerk of the cheque." "Muster Rolle of the Officers and Laborers employed at the Works at Ringorran, beginning the 4th day of March, 1677½, and ending Fryday, the 8th following, inclusive." "Articles of Agreement Indented at Kinsayle, 12 March, 1677, between W<sup>m</sup>. Robinson, esq., and Capt. James Archer, on behalf of H. Maj<sup>r</sup>. Charles II. and Thomas Smith and William Armstead, of Charleville, co. Cork, gent." "Articles of Agreement concluded at Kinsayle, 3 April, 1678, between W<sup>m</sup>. Robinson and Capt. J. Archer, on behalf of H. Maj. and Thomas Chudleigh, of Kinsayle, shipwright."

Page 218. *Castle Bernard*, formerly Castle-Mahon. Dr. Caulfield notes:—

"See note *b*, p. 8, of my edition of the Life of St. Finbarre."—R. C.

Page 218. *Kilbritton*. Add as a note to account of what Smith says respecting Mr. Stawell's house here, the following correspondence pre-

served in the British Museum (Eng. letters M. B. ex leg. J. Ward, 6226. Pl. cxxii. B.) T. Mr. A. B—n :—

“DEAR SIR—I have been favoured with yours of the 27. past, in which you acquaint me that upon reading my attempt to explain two ancient dates sent from Ireland, as published in the last *Transactions of the Royal Society*, numb. 475, artic. 13, you was desirous to know what the opinion was of the curious in that country concerning them. As your desire has always with me the force of a command, so far as I can answer it, I have herewith sent you an extract of two letters which accompanied the dates, when they came before the society. After you have perused them, you will be so good as to return them by the first conveniency that offers to, Dr. Sr. yours, &c.

“J. W.”

“*Part of two letters written by Robert Clayton, bp. of Corke, to John Earl of Egmont, relating to two ancient dates in Arabian figures, which were found in Ireland and communicated to the Royal Society.—Part of the first letter, which was read Nov. 10, 1743 :—*

“MY LORD—Inclosed I send you two drawings and the copy of an inscription which I have met with in this country, in each of which I think there is something remarkable, and worthy the observation of the curious, and from whence those who are versed in this kind of affairs may possibly draw some useful observations. But all that occurs to me in the drawing marked No. 1 is the date and dress of the trumpets and drummers, the form of the trumpet, and the spelling of the words; from whence some critics, who are versed in old English MSS., may possibly find out the true date of this stone, which I take to be An. Dom. 1158, though there were no more figures ever engraved than 158. For I think nobody can suppose that to be the true number, but that a figure must be wanting, either at the beginning or end of it, since neither Christianity nor the English tongue were probably known so early in Ireland, and I think that a figure cannot well be added to the end, so as to make the number 1581, because that would be too late for the building of friaries in Ireland, that being towards the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the following year—An. Dom. 1582—certain it is that William Lyon, vicar of Naas, chaplain to Arthur Lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland, a native of Cheshire, and a Protestant, was consecrated bishop of Cork & Ross; and, by the tradition of the oldest inhabitant of this place the stone, of which the drawing is a copy, belonged to a very ancient abbey, which was called the Friars' Abbey, which was demolished before the making of the Great Quay, upon which Alderman Baldwin's house stands, for it was in the repairing of the quay that this stone was found in the wall of the quay, where this stone had been made use of as a common stone. But the difficulty is how to account for its being so ancient as An. Dom. 1158. Since Sir James Ware, in his *Antiq. of Ireland*, chap. 22, says that when Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, in the year 1161, built a stone castle at Tuam, it was so new and unusual in those times, that the Irish called it the “wonderful castle.” He further says that the first of the Irish, or one of the first at least, who began to build with stone and lime, was Malachies O'Morgair, abp. of Armagh. Now Malachy O'Morgair was not made bp. of Armagh until An. Dom. 1136 or 1137, and it seems hard to imagine that the art of building with stones should arrive to so much perfection between the years 1136 & 1138 as the sculpture on this stone seems to indicate. But we ought to consider that what Sir James Ware says of the Irish in general ought only to be understood of the meer Irish, and not of the English, who came to inhabit among them. For, I think, I have an incontestable proof of stone buildings among the English-Irish long before that



"time, which is the reason of my sending your lordship the paper marked No. 2, which  
 "is the copy of an inscription that I found on the wall of Mr. Stawell's house at  
 "Kilbrittain, about five miles west of Kinsale, and about four miles south from Bandon,  
 "where the figures are plainly legible, and cannot be mistaken for any other numbers  
 "than 1035, which is 123 years earlier than the other, and 30 years before the Conquest  
 "of England by William the Norman. And what is remarkable is—that the numeral  
 "figures, which make up the date on both these stones, are in the Arabian character,  
 "which the famous Dr. Wallis, in the preface to his Algebra, says was not known to  
 "the Greeks, but was brought from the Arabs by the means of the Saracens and the  
 "Moors into Spain, and thence into England along with the science of Algebra, and adds  
 "that these figures seem to have come in use in these parts about the eleventh century  
 "(or rather in the tenth, about the middle of it, if not sooner), though some authors  
 "think not till about the middle of the thirteenth, and it seems they did scarce come  
 "to be of common use till about that time. This copy of the inscription marked No. 2  
 "shows manifestly that the figures had reached Ireland towards the beginning of the  
 "eleventh century, and that stone buildings, together with the art of sculpture, were at  
 "that time practised in this kingdom. The stone from which the inscription was  
 "taken was found by Mr. Stawell in an old castle which he has since pulled down,  
 "called Kilbrittain, which signifies in Irish the 'church or cell,' or rather the 'burial-place  
 "of the Britains.' Mr. Stawell says there was likewise the figure of a woman carved  
 "in *bas-relief* on another stone, the workmanship of which being most curious, he  
 "neglected it, and it has since been lost. The work of both the stones is in relief. As  
 "to the drawing marked No. 3, the ground plan is exact, but the upright was not taken  
 "upon the place, but drawn from my description of it given to Miss Bushe, &c.  
 "(What follows relating to this account is printed in the *Phil. Trans.*, No. 471)."

"Part of the second letter which was read Dec. 6, 1744."

"Corke, June 20, 1744.

"MY LORD—I received the honour of your lo'ps kind letter of the 13 June in  
 "due time, but did not answer it sooner, because I waited to receive the enclosed  
 "paper, which is a copy of the inscription on a stone in Mr. Stawell's house at Kilbrit-  
 "tain which I sent you an acct<sup>t</sup> of in a former letter (read at the R. S., Nov. 10, 1743),  
 "and concerning w<sup>ch</sup>. your lo'p. mentioned in a former l<sup>re</sup>. that some persons doubted  
 "there might be some mistake in copying the figures, w<sup>ch</sup> are in the date of it. I told  
 "your l'p. that besides the copy, w<sup>ch</sup> I took myself upon the spot, I had another taken  
 "by a neighbouring clergyman, who laid a clean sheet of paper over the stone, and  
 "traced out the whole inscrip. w<sup>th</sup> a black lead pencil, to avoid all possibility of a  
 "mistake, w<sup>ch</sup> paper I promised to send you, but upon looking over my papers, when  
 "I rec<sup>d</sup>. yr. last letter, and not being able to find it, I wrote to another neighbouring  
 "clergyman to go and do the same thing, but desired that he would be particularly  
 "careful in copying the figures of the date, and yesterday he brought me the enclosed  
 "paper. So that I think it is not possible there could be a mistake."

## CHAPTER IV.

## A DESCRIPTION OF THE BARONY OF CARBERY.



**T**HIS was the largest barony in Ireland, but it is now divided into two parts, viz., East and West Carbery,<sup>(1)</sup> by a line northwards from a place called the Leap, near Glandore harbour, to the bounds of Muskery, and has two high constables, one for each division. It is, from Kilbritton to Mizen Head, upwards of forty Irish miles in length; and was, in former times, of greater extent, as is shown in Book I. A part of this barony divides Ibane and Barryroe, and forms the bottom of Cloghnakilty bay.

Cloghnakilty (anciently Clowncallow) is a town situated near the sea, which affords it more pleasure than profit. The mouth of the harbour being choked with sand, prevents vessels of burthen from coming up to the town. It is built in the form of a cross, and here is a decent new church, situated on a rising ground. This is a noted market on Fridays for linen yarn, which they bring in from West Carbery in considerable quantities; £30 has been often laid out for yarn in one market day, and £20 is a general computation. Here is also a remarkable fair for all kinds of poultry on the 29th of September, which supplies Cork, Kinsale, the neighbouring gentlemen, and the shipping in both harbours with great quantities of turkeys, geese, etc. This place was incorporated by the interest of the first Earl of Cork, anno 2 Jac. I., and is governed by a sovereign and burgesses. The heirs of the said earl have a power by the charter to appoint the sovereign and recorder, who hold sessions of the peace for the town and liberties, which are extended a mile and half round the centre. They may have a court of record, and therein implead for any sum not exceeding £20 Irish. The sovereign is feodary, coroner, clerk of the market, master of the sea, etc. The method of choosing him is thus:—Three candidates are returned to

(1) The barony of Carbery anciently extended from Kinsale to the bay of Bantry, or, as an old Irish verse has it, from Carig O'Glavin to Cork. East and West Carbery contain thirty-nine parishes—viz., Ballindeghie, a part of Inishannone, Templetown, Ringroan, Kilbritton, Ballymodan, Rathclarin, Kilmolday, part of Timoleague, Disert, Kineigh, Fanlobbus, Kilmihil, Drinagh, Ballymony, Kilmine, Killgariff, Inchydony, Castroventry, Temple-Ounlane, Temple-Omalus, Kilnagross, Ross-Carbery, Kilmac-Abea, Miros, Castlehaven, Creagh, Cape Clear, Affadown, Abbey-Shrowry, Caragh, Drumaleague, Durus, Kilcrohane, Kilcoe, Schull, Kilfaghnaabeg, Kilmore, Tullagh *alias* Baltimore, the whole being 196,321 Irish plantation acres, making 766 ploughlands, viz., 366 in East Carbery, and 400 in West Carbery.

the lord of the borough, who, on St. James's day, makes choice of one, and, on the St. Luke's day following, he is sworn into his office. The late King James, by a new charter, dated July 12th, 1688, incorporated this place, and appointed Daniel Mac Carty, esq., sovereign thereof, with twenty-four burgesses, but this charter soon became void.

At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, anno 1641, the charter and other records of this borough were saved by Mr. Walter Bird,<sup>(2)</sup> who, at the hazard of his life, escaped with them to Bandon. In the streets of this place,<sup>(3)</sup> two full companies of Lord Forbes's regiment were slain by the Irish in 1642, and the third company, being Bandonians, made good their retreat a full mile, to an old fort in the highway to Ross, which they also maintained till the rest of the regiment, then at Rathbarry, came to their relief, and then they all fell upon the Irish, and killed above 600 of them. This town flourished greatly before the wars of 1641, but being then entirely burned down, it has since but slowly recovered. At present it belongs to the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, and begins again to thrive by means of the linen trade. About a mile to the north-east of this place, on the lands of Temple-Brien, are the remains of an ancient heathen temple, which I shall give a particular description of in another place.

Six miles north from Cloghnakilty is Iniskeen, a village consisting of about thirty-eight houses. It takes its name, according to tradition, from Kean Mac Moile More, ancestor of the Mahonys. It has a good weekly market on Thursdays. This manor belonged to the Earl of Cork; it is very large, containing no less than fourscore ploughlands, and lies on both sides the Bandon river. In this village they carry on the pernicious trade of distilling whiskey spirits. About three miles west there is a manufacture of earthenware, the clay for which is brought from the county of Kerry. The lands here are mostly under meadow and pasture; there is likewise some corn, and no inconsiderable quantity of flax, but from Iniskeen to the village of Nuce's Town the country is, for the most part, mountainy and rocky, being covered over with heath, furze, and fern. To the north of Iniskeen is the ruined church of Kineigh, with a remarkable round tower above 70 feet high, and 124 feet from the west end of the church. Contrary to all others of the kind, the first story is in the form of a hexagon, but the other five stories above it are round. I shall mention more of this tower in another place.

Six miles west of Bandon, a little east of Iniskeen, is Palace Anne. Palace Anne, a handsome large well-built house of Roger Bernard, esq., with kitchen and pleasure gardens, good orchards, and other large plantations. On the south side of the Bandon Warrensbrook. river is Warrensbrook, a good house, with improvements, of Mr. Warren. Two miles more west, on the north side of the river, is Connorsville. Connorsville, the house and seat of William Connor, esq. The improvements are but in their infancy. On the other Pheal. side of the river is Pheal, a good house of Mr. Wade; and Ballincarrigy. on the same side is the castle of Ballincarrigy, built by Randal Oge Hurley, or, as some say, by his wife. In the wars of 1641

(2) MSS. at Lismore.

(3) MSS. Sir Richard Cox.

this castle<sup>(4)</sup> was a noted pass, being then esteemed indifferently strong, and was at that time garrisoned by the English. To the south of it is the small castle of Ballinward, also built by the Hurleys.

Some years ago Sir Richard Cox, by the six days labour only, had a fine level road made to the east of Dunmanway, which was carried two miles through a morass, and is now a pleasant coach road, the old road being hilly, rocky, and a great way about.

Dunmanway. Dunmanway is now a pleasant, thriving little town, twelve miles west from Bandon, and the seat of the late Sir Richard Cox, bart., whose grandfather, towards the end of the seventeenth century, undertook to plant an English colony here, directly on the road leading from Cork to Bantry. King William, to encourage his great design, granted him a patent for fairs and markets; and by an Act of Parliament, in the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, the site of the parish church was removed two miles to the projected town of Dunmanway. For the convenience of passengers, a handsome stone bridge was built over the Bandon river. Of late years Dunmanway is become a very thriving place, where the linen manufacture is in a most prosperous and flourishing state, by the patronage and industry of Sir Richard Cox. The house wherein Sir Richard resided is in the midst of the town, and is pleasantly adorned with handsome avenues and good plantations of fir, elm, lime, chesnut, and some beech. The town is seated in the centre of a small valley surrounded with hills to the west, north and south. Those to the north are rough and rocky, but from hence to Bandon, along the river of that name, is a fine well-improved vale, consisting of a light gravelly soil. Here are a considerable number of looms at work for linen, as well checkered as white, diapers, fustians, handkerchiefs, girth-web, etc., and the manufacturers were, by several premiums given by their landlord according to their respective merits, kept constantly employed. A good house, rent free, was given to a master who, that year, made up the best and greatest quantity of linen; and this inscription, in gold letters, was placed over the door of such as deserved this reward:—

DATUR DIGNIORI.

THIS HOUSE IS RENT FREE FOR THE SUPERIOR INDUSTRY OF THE POSSESSOR.

which board was annually removed, with great pomp and solemnity, being called "The Table of Honour."

Sir Richard also gave premiums to the apprentices and journeymen, and to the girls of the spinning school, according to their merits. Those who bought and sold the greatest quantity of linen cloth manufactured in this county at the fair of this place had premiums also; and so greatly has this manufacture increased since its first settlement in this country but a very few years ago, that, in 1748, there were, by a moderate computation, 400 hogsheads of flax seed sown on this side of the county. But its effects will still appear in a stronger light from the increase of the number of houses and inhabitants in Dunmanway. In 1735 there were not more than 50 very indifferent houses, 12 not inhabited, or by beggars only, and 30 by people who were, for the most part, poor and idle for want of employment. In May, 1747, there were 87 houses, which con-

(4) MSS. Sir Richard Cox.

tained 250 Protestants and 307 Papists, in all 557: There were reckoned in the town 87 flax wheels and 51 woollen wheels. In May, 1749, the houses were increased to 117, containing 405 Protestants and 402 Papists, in all 807. In all the houses there were 226 flax wheels and 28 woollen wheels, besides those of the spinning-school. On the 1st of May Sir Richard annually appointed a review of all the wheels on a pretty green near the town, which makes no inelegant entertainment to see so many young creatures, rescued from want, idleness, and misery, decked out in decent apparel, earned by their industry; and, to countenance this review, the young ladies of the best distinction in the neighbourhood exhibited their skill in spinning in this public assembly.

Here are two very good and convenient bleach-yards that never want full employment. That to the south is supplied with water from an adjacent lake, which is very soft, and is found excellent for whitening linen-cloth.

The parish church is exceedingly well filled on the Sabbath day with a well-looking, industrious, thriving people, who increase so fast that, besides a large gallery erected in it, Sir Richard Cox had thoughts of enlarging it further.

In this church is a handsome monument, with this inscription:—

In hopes of a joyful resurrection,  
Is deposited the body  
Of Mary Lady Cox, the beloved wife,  
Of Sir Richard Cox, knight and baronet,  
Who was successively Lord Justice of both Benches,  
Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,  
And three times one of the Lords Justices  
General, and General Governors of this Kingdom.  
Obiit 1mo. Jun. 1715.

Happy would it be for many parts of this country if, instead of that spirit of devastation which dairies produce, our villages were thus filled with manufacturers, who ought to be supported and encouraged in this manner by an indulgent landlord, which would, in the end, produce honour and wealth to him and his dependents.

Sir Richard Cox gave two acres of land, rent free, for building a charter-school, and set eighteen more, at half rent, for 990 years, the whole well enclosed. He provided slate and stones for the building, as also labourers, and bestowed £20 per annum to it. This school is designed for forty children.

The country to the north of Dunmanway is prodigiously rocky; within a mile of the town there is a perfect wall or mound of rocks, running a considerable way. A yew tree grows out of the crevices of these rocks, the body of which is 17 feet in circumference, and grows in a reclining manner.

Mohanagh, a mile south of Dunmanway, is the seat of Mohanagh. Roger Fenwick, esq., with two loughs<sup>(s)</sup> on the south and

(s) Mr. Fenwick assured me that one of these lakes, which is called Lough a Drippel, did not freeze in the great frost of 1739. The famous Loch Ness, in Scotland, according to Sir George MacKenzy, never freezes, but, on the contrary, in the most violent frosts, great clouds and steams arise from it. He adds that rosemary growing in gardens

a wood to the north. It is observable that in those loughs are a large kind of trout, that feed on the spawn of eels.

South of this place, in the parish of Kilroan, are three ploughlands belonging to the see of Dublin, granted by King Charles II. in augmentation to that see.

Ross, or Ross-Carbery, was formerly called Ross-Alithri, Ross-Carbery. *i.e.*, "the field of pilgrimage." It was granted by Fitz-Stephen and Cogan to Adam Roche, except the bishop's lands. Hanmer in his *Chronicle*, p. 53, says this town was walled about by a lady of that country, but by the wars of the Irish septs, particularly the Cartys, Driscols, etc., the foundations could scarce be traced. He adds—

"That there was in it, anciently, a famous university, whereto resorted all the "south-western part of Ireland for learning sake."

In this school St. Brendan was reader. It may not be amiss to observe that it was an Irish professor who first opened the public schools at Oxford, which shows how famous this island hath been in ancient times for learning, and at this day it does not seem to have a better chance for being considerable. Cambden observes that the Saxons flocked to Ireland as to a great mart of learning, which is the reason, says he, why we so often find this in our writers: such a one has sent his son over to Ireland to be educated.<sup>(6)</sup> It is now a small market town and bishop's

round that lake stood the severest frosts, whereas a far less intemperate winter had killed all the rosemary that grew in gardens situated in warmer places, and near the seaside.—*Phil. Trans.*, n. 14, p. 317.

Mr. James Frazier confirms this account of this lake's continuing unfrozen, which is owing to the many springs and fountains in it. It discharges from a river of the same name, six miles in length, which runs slowly, but never freezes, and still smokes with frost. On the top of a vast high mountain in Scotland, called Meal-fourvonny, four miles west of Loch Ness, is a lake of cold fresh water, about thirty fathoms in length and six broad, and could not be sounded with 100 fathoms of line. This water is also said never to freeze.—*Phil. Trans.*, n. 254, p. 330.

(6) Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History* (lib. 3, c. 7 and 27), often mentions particular persons who were sent over into Ireland to be educated; and Cambden relates this passage in the life of Sulgenius, who flourished 600 years before his time:—

"Exemplo patrum commotus amore legendi  
Juvit ad Hibernos, sophia mirabile claros."

"With love of learning, and examples fir'd,  
To Ireland, fam'd for wisdom, he retir'd."

And perhaps, says the same author, our forefathers, the Saxons, took the draught and form of their letters from them, their character being the same with that at this day used in Ireland.—*Camb. in Hibern.*

Diodorus Siculus (lib. 3) has preserved an account out of Hecateus, a very ancient author, "of a northern island, little less than Sicily, situated over against the Celtæ, and inhabited by those whom the Greeks called Hyperboreans. It is, says he, "fruitful, pleasant, and dedicated to Apollo; that god, for the space of nineteen years, "used to come and converse with them; and, which is more remarkable, they could (as "if they had the use of telescopes) show the moon very near them, and discover therein "mountains, &c. They had a large grove and temple of a round form, to which the "priests frequently resorted with their harps, to chaunt the praises of Apollo, their "great deity. He says they had a language of their own, and that some Greeks had "been in it, and presented valuable gifts to this temple, with Greek inscriptions on "them; and that one Abaris, who became afterwards a disciple of Pythagoras, went "hence into Greece, and contracted an intimacy with the Delians." The situation of this island opposite to the Celtæ, who were the inhabitants of Britain and Gallia, its

see. The cathedral is supposed to have been founded by St. Fachnan, who flourished in the beginning of the sixth century. The writer of the life of St. Mocoemoge, (who founded the church of Kineigh, an ancient bishopric, but united to this diocese before the arrival of the English), calls him a man of wisdom and probity. He was named Fachnan Mongach, or "the hairy," being born with hair; he was abbot of the abbey of Molana, an island in the Blackwater, near Youghal. The same ancient writer relates the following passage of St. Fachnan, his abbey, and school:—

"St. Fachnan lived in a monastery of his own foundation; there is a city grown up "in which always continued a large seminary for scholars, which is called Ross-Alithri."

This saint is, in an ancient martyrology,<sup>(7)</sup> called bishop, and his festival is observed on the 16th of August, on which day the episcopal visitation is usually held. He is still greatly revered by the Papists as the patron and tutelar saint of the diocese; they have a legendary tradition that he used to pray daily on the side of a hill, half a mile eastward of Ross; that one day he left his official or prayer book there, the night following happened to be very rainy, nevertheless the book was not wet, for the angels, as the legends say, built a small chapel over it to preserve it. This chapel was, about fifty years ago, repaired by a person who, in a fit of sickness, vowed, if he recovered, to build a church; and the old foundation of this oratory, being but twelve feet long and eight broad, he fixed on this spot to fulfil his vow.

Abbey. Saint Fachnan also founded an abbey here of Regular  
Church. Canons, the ruins of which remain.<sup>(8)</sup> The cathedral is a small neat gothic structure; the choir seems to be modern.

On the south side of the altar is a small monument to the memory of Sir

being compared with Sicily in size, its being dedicated to Apollo, *i.e.*, "the sun," which planet the Irish certainly worshipped, as may be seen in a note p. 96 of this vol. The description of their temples, which were always round, and the mention of their harps, are all so many concurring circumstances, which seem more than probable that this could be no other than Ireland. For the Mona, or Anglesy of Rowland, is too inconsiderable a spot to be meant here, (*vide* Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, p. 76). And if the learned of this island, who were then the ancient Druids of it, could, as with telescopes, show the moon nearer, it may be supposed that they had made a greater progress in these sciences than is generally imagined. The nineteen years converse with Apollo, which is the cycle of the sun, the notion of the moon's opacity, and of its mountains, rocks, &c., argue them to have been no bad astronomers. I have seen schemes of the Ptolemaic system in some Irish MSS. of very great antiquity; it is also very remarkable that they had a tradition at Lismore (where was formerly a celebrated school) of several Greeks having studied there in former times, and that said school was founded by two Greek princes.

(7) Martyr. of Cashel.

(8) The following is a catalogue of the succeeding bishops, whose names have been preserved:—

St. Finchad succeeded St. Fachnan, being a disciple of St. Finbar, of Cork.

There is no account of any of the successors of this saint till the arrival of the English, except one Dongal Mac Folact, whom Flaherty mentions in his *Ogygia*, and makes the twenty-seventh bishop from Fachnan, all of the same family; and, for his authority, quotes an Irish distich, out of the Book of Lechan, which he thus translates:—

"Dongalus a Fachtna ter nonus episcopus, extat  
Lugadla de gente, dedit cui Rossia mitram."

William Moore, of Rosscarbery, who died the 28th of August, 1693, aged 31. The stalls being newly erected are neat and well disposed. In the south wing is a handsome chapter-room. Here is a small square steeple, battlemented on the top. The churchyard is washed by an arm of the sea that flows up to the town, and is prettily planted with trees.

Harbour. The harbour, according to Cambden, was formerly navigable for ships, but in his time it was quite choked up with sand; and it is now so shallow that no vessel can come up to the town, so that one may justly apply those lines of Spenser to this place:—

“There also where the winged ships were seen,  
In liquid waves to cut their foamy way,  
And thousand fishers numbered to have been  
In that wide lake looking for plenteous prey  
Of fish, which they with bait used to betray;  
Is now no lake, nor any fisher's store,  
Nor ever ship shall sail there any more.”—*Spenser's Ruines of Time.*

In this town is a good foot barrack and a small market-house, with some other good houses.

Which distich has been thus paraphrased:—

“Hail happy Ross! that could produce thrice nine,  
All mitred sages of Lugadia's line;  
From Fachnan, crown'd with everlasting praise,  
Down to the date of Dungal's pious days.”

Benedict was bishop in 1172, and sat about eighteen years.

Maurice, who succeeded, died in 1196.

Daniel; concerning the indirect means he used to intrude into this see.—*Vid.* the *Hist. of the Bishops of Ireland*, p. 584.

Florence sat in 1210, and died in 1222.

Robert, *alias* Richard, was bishop, ann. 1225.

Florence, or Fineen O'Clogheena, resigned in 1252.

Maurice, chanter of Cloyne, was made bishop in 1253, and died in 1269.

Walter O'Michain succeeded in 1269, and died in 1274.

Peter O'Hullecan succeeded in 1275, and died in 1290.

Laurence succeeded in 1290, and died in 1309.

Matthew O'Fin succeeded in 1310. He recovered by default, and restored to this see several of its possessions, which had been unjustly usurped by Thomas Barret and Philip de Carew. The crown thought this recovery was by collusion, to avoid the penalties of the stat. of mortmain, therefore, an inquest was held to try the collusion. But the jury found in favour of the bishop. He died in 1330.

Laurence O'Holdecane succeeded in 1331, and died in 1335.

Denis succeeded in 1336; he died in 1377.

Bernard O'Connor succeeded in 1378.

Stephen Browne succeeded in 1402.

Matthew died in 1418.

Walter Formay succeeded in 1418, and died in 1424.

Cornelius MacElchade succeeded in 1426.

Thady sat in 1488.

Edmund de Courcey succeeded in 1494, and died in 1518.

John Imurily succeeded in 1519, and died the same year.

Bonaventure sat ann. 1523.

Dermot Mac Domnuil sat in 1544; he died ann. 1552.

Thomas O'Herlihy sat in 1563, and resigned in 1570. He was a member of the Council of Trent.

William Lyon succeeded in 1582, and died ann. 1617.

From his time this see was united to that of Cork, under which the successors of Ross are given.



**Caves.** Near the cathedral, about three years since, there were discovered several subterraneous chambers, of which I intend to give a more particular account in another part of this work. About a mile west of Ross are two remarkable great holes in the ground, eighty yards deep, and each about three hundred yards from the cliffs, into both of which the sea flows by subterraneous passages; these holes are called East and West Pouladuff; one is on the lands of Downeen and the other on Tralong.

**Banduff Castle.** A mile north-west of Ross stands Banduff, now Castle-salem, built by the Donovans; it is possessed by Mr. Morris, and is a strong romantic building. About a mile west of Ross runs the river Rory; near it, at Ballyvenine, stands the ruins of the largest house in Carbery, erected by Sir Walter Coppinger, who also designed to build a market town here, but was hindered by the rebellion of 1641, in which wars this house was destroyed. The soil between this and Ross is a light grey clay, mixed with sand; their manure is sea-sand, which affords them plenty of corn, potatoes, and some flax.

**Glandore.** Three miles west of Ross is Glandore harbour, which, though small, is an exceedingly good one; and near it is a castle of the same name. At the upper end of this harbour is a deep

**The Leap.** and dangerous glen called the Leap; on both sides of which is the high road from Ross to the other parts of West Carbery. The road crosses this glen, which is here as steep as a flight of stairs, so that few horses, but those who are well used to it, attempt it with courage. To the west of this precipice is a handsome seat called Brede, with large plantations of Samuel Jervais, esq. At Keamore, above the Leap, is a very extensive prospect of a great part of the sea-coast, with the harbours of Glandore and Castlehaven.

On the west end of Glandore bay, not far from the Leap, by the working of the sea, a large part of the hill fell down, on which grew several trees; this piece formed an island of about twenty yards in circumference, and the trees continued to grow, but it is now almost quite washed away.

**Miros.** On the west side of Glandore harbour is the parish of Miros, called in Irish, *Garry, i.e.*, "the garden," from its being much better land than the rest of West Carbery. In this parish was anciently an abbey, called De Sancto Mauro, also De Fonte Vivo, founded anno 1172, by Dermot MacCormac Carty, of Kilbawne, who was king of Cork, for Cistercian monks, which he brought from the abbey of Baltinglass. At a place called Carigiliky, in this parish, the foundation of extensive ruins were discovered, together with a large cemetery, with great quantities of human bones; it was, probably, the site of the abbey De Sancto Mauro, which some falsely place at Abbey-Mahon, near Timoleague. The house of Abbey-Shrowry was a cell to this. The parish church stands in ruins on the coast; and opposite to it, in a small island, called Arahas, is a ruined chapel.

**Squince Island.** Near Glandore harbour is another island called the Squinco, which produces a wonderful sort of herbage, that recovers and fattens diseased horses to admiration.

Banlaghan. In this parish is Banlaghan, the seat of O'Donovan, chief of that ancient family, a worthy courteous gentleman.

Castlehaven. The west side of this parish is bounded by the bay of Castlehaven, formerly called Glanbarahane, and by the Spaniards, Porto Castello, famous for a notable sea-fight between Sir Richard Levison and Don Pedro de Zuibar, the Spanish admiral, anno 1602. Near the entrance is an old castle to command the harbour, but the hills adjoining command the castle. The place formerly belonged to O'Driscol, and afterwards to the Audley family.<sup>(9)</sup> George Lord Audley who was governor of Utrecht, and was sorely wounded at the battle of Kinsale, anno 1602, was, for his eminent services, created Earl of Castlehaven, and Baron of Orier, in the county of Armagh, by letters-patent, September 6, 1617, 14 Jac. I. The parish church of Castlehaven is dedicated to Saint Barahane; and near it is a deep rocky glen, called Glanbarahane. There was some years ago a linen manufacture at Killehanghill, near this place, but it is now ceased.

Galleon Point. The eastern point of this harbour is called Galleon Point, on which are the remains of an intrenchment cast up by the Spaniards, and the ovens used by them are still to be seen.

Rahine Castle. On this side are the ruins of Rahine castle, which belonged to the O'Donovans. In the walls are several cannon balls which were shot at it from some vessels in the harbour. On the western side of Castlehaven is Horse Island, being of the same nature of the Squince Island, above mentioned, for curing horses. On the banks of the river stands Castletown, now Castletownshend, and formerly Sleughleig, where there is a newly-erected castle of some strength, being situated on the side of a hill. This is the seat of — Townshend, esq., where boats may land at the door. Off this bay is a good fishery, and in it are excellent oysters, the water being eight fathoms deep in most places. Castletown is a small but well-looking village. A high promontory called the Toe Head stands a little to the westward of Castlehaven; due south of which, in the ocean, are the high steep rocks called the Stags, which being always to be seen are easily avoided; but I shall refer the hydrographical description of the coast to a particular chapter.

Some years ago the Rev. Dean Swift spent a summer at a clergyman's house (since also dead) in the parish of Miros; he often diverted himself in making little voyages on the coast, from Glandore harbour towards Baltimore, and these excursions occasioned his Latin poem called *Carberiaë Rupes*, which he wrote in June, anno 1723. Having made the same voyage more than once, I had the pleasure of observing that the dean's descriptions were as just as his numbers were beautiful, which I shall beg leave to insert in this place:—

(9) On the 12th of February, 1601-2, the garrison of Castlehaven surrendered to Captain Harvey, who took possession of it for Queen Elizabeth. The same day that the Spaniards quitted it, the O'Driscols, who had the inheritance of it, by slight got into the castle and made themselves masters of it. The Spaniards assaulted it, and were undermining the same when Captain Harvey came into the haven; but upon sight of his ships, the Irish, by composition to depart in safety, rendered it to the Spaniards, who had lost two of their soldiers in the attempt, and the Spaniards delivered it up to the captain.—*Pacal. Hibern.*

Ecce! ingens fragmen scopuli quod vertice summo  
 Desuper impendet, nullo fundamine nixum  
 Decidit in fluctus: maria undique; & undique; saxa  
 Horrisono stridore tonant, & ad æthera murmur  
 Erigitur; trepidatque; suis Neptunus in undis  
 Nam longâ venti rabie, atque; aspergine crebrâ  
 Æquorei laticis, specus imâ rupe cavatur:  
 Jam fultura ruit, jam summa cacumina nutant  
 Jam cadit in præceps moles, & verberat undas  
 Attonitus credas, hinc dejecisse tonantem  
 Montibus impositos montes, & Pelion altum  
 In capita anguipedum cœlo jaculasse gigantum.

Sæpe etiam spelunca immuni aperitur hiatu  
 Exesa è scopulis, & utrinque; foramina pandit,  
 Hinc atque; <sup>(10)</sup> hinc a ponto ad pontum pervia Phœbo,  
 Cautibus enormè junctis laquearia tecti  
 Formantur; moles olim ruitura supernè.  
 Fornice sublimi nidos posuere palumbes,  
 Inque; imo stagni posuere cubilia Phocæ.

Sed, cum sævit hyems, & venti carcere rupto  
 Immensos volvunt fluctus ad culmina montis;  
 Non obsessæ arces, non fulmina vindice dextra  
 Missa Jovis, quoties inimicas sævit in urbes,  
 Exæquant sonitum undarum, veniente procellâ:  
 Littora littoribus reboant; vicinia latè,  
 Gens assueta mari, & pedibus percurrere rupes,  
 Terretur tamen, & longè fugit, arva relinquens,

Gramina dum carpunt, pendentes rupe capellæ  
 Vi salientis aquæ de summo precipitantur,  
 Et dulces animas imo sub gurgite linquunt.

Piscator terrâ non audet vellere funem;  
 Sed latet in portu tremebundus, & aëra sudum  
 Haud sperans, nereum precibus votisque; fatigat. <sup>(11)</sup>

<sup>(10)</sup> This alludes to a stupendous arch, through which a boat may row. It is in the parish of Miros, and not far from the place where the dean usually embarked. Near the west head of Castlehaven are deep caves, which are low at the entrance, but grow higher within. The swell of the sea raises a boat up to the roof almost, when one is in; which also, by turns, closes up the entrance and makes them very dark and gloomy.

<sup>(11)</sup> For the sake of the English reader, I shall subjoin the following translation by the Rev. Dr. Dunkin:—

Lo! from the top of yonder cliff, that shrouds  
 Its airy head amidst the azure clouds,  
 Hangs a huge fragment, destitute of props,  
 Prone on the waves the rocky ruin drops.  
 With hoarse rebuff the swelling seas rebound  
 From shore to shore, the rocks return the sound.  
 The dreadful murmur heaven's high concave cleaves,  
 And Neptune sinks beneath his subject waves;  
 For long the whirling winds and beating tides  
 Had scoop'd a vault into its nether sides;  
 Now yields the base, the summits nod, now urge

About four miles west of Castlehaven the sea enters a narrow creek, Lough Hyne, and forms a fine salt-water lake, called Lough Hyne. This lake, being surrounded with high hills, has a most romantic appearance; it is about two miles in circumference, and in the midst of it is a small island, on which stands the ruins of an old castle built by the O'Driscols. This lake abounds with various kinds of sea-fish, as also salmon and white trout. Here are excellent lobsters, crabs, escalops, and small deep oysters, which, I was assured, instead of having a milky juice in the summer season, as all others have, their liquor seems bloody. At half-ebb, this water empties itself into the bay of Barloge, in a kind of waterfall, like the river Thames, at London Bridge. Seals also breed in this lake. It is the property of Sir John Freke, bart., who has the opportunity of having excellent sea-fish from it in the most stormy weather. On one side of this lough is a hill, called Knockowne, remarkable for a very fine echo; and a little to the west is the castle of Ardagh, built by the O'Driscols, now also the estate of Sir John Freke.

Baltimore. Three miles more to the west is Baltimore, formerly called Dunashad, an ancient corporation and an excellent harbour, the south-west side of which is formed by the island Sherkin. The first English plantation made here was by Sir Thomas Crook,<sup>(12)</sup>

Their headlong course, and lash the sounding surge.  
 Not louder noise could shake the guilty world,  
 When Jove heap'd mountains upon mountains hur'd;  
 Retorting Pelion from his dread abode,  
 To crush earth's rebel sons beneath the load.  
 Oft too, with hideous yawn, the cavern wide  
 Presents an orifice on either side;  
 A dismal orifice, from sea to sea  
 Extended, pervious to the god of day:  
 Uncouthly join'd, the rocks stupendous form  
 An arch, the ruin of a future storm:  
 High on the cliffs their nests wild pigeons make,  
 And sea-calves stable in the oozy lake.  
 But when bleak winter with her sullen train,  
 Awakes the winds, to vex the wat'ry plain;  
 When o'er the craggy steep, without control,  
 Big with the blast, the raging billows roll;  
 Not towns beleagu'rd, not the flaming brand  
 Darted from heav'n by Jove's avenging hand,  
 Oft as on impious men his wrath he pours,  
 Humbles their pride, and blasts their gilded tow'rs,  
 Equal the tumult of this wild uproar;  
 Waves rush o'er waves, rebellows shore to shore.  
 The neighbouring race, tho' wont to brave the shocks,  
 Of angry seas and run along the rocks,  
 Now pale with terror, while the ocean foams,  
 Fly far and wide, nor trust their native homes.  
 The goats, while pendent from the mountain top,  
 The wither'd herb improvident they drop,  
 Wash'd down the precipice with sudden sweep,  
 Leave their sweet lives beneath the unfathomed deep.  
 The frighted fisher, with desponding eyes,  
 Tho' safe, yet trembling, in the harbour lies,  
 Nor hoping to behold the sky serene,  
 Wearied with vows the monarch of the main.

(12) MSS. in Lismore Castle.

who took a lease of it for twenty-one years, from Sir Fineen O'Driscol. He settled a colony of English Protestants in the place, and procured a new charter of incorporation from King James I. The members consisted of a sovereign and free burgesses. He divided the town into several tenements, with lots for gardens; and gave to each inhabitant convenient land for building and grazing, estating them in leases for his own time; and to encourage them to build and plant he procured a patent for the town, to him and his heirs for ever, and promised to make over to each of the tenants an estate in fee-farm of the proportion he held; but death prevented his undertaking.

After his decease, and before the lease to him was expired, Sir Walter Coppinger, a native of the country, and a recusant, prosecuted a title, and without any of the English inhabitants being called to answer, got, by reference, an order out of the chancery against the heirs of Sir Fineen O'Driscol; whereby the possession that had continued for 300 years in him and his predecessors, was ordered to be recovered; and thereby the patent of the heir of Sir Thomas Crook was suspended. Upon this the sovereign of Baltimore, in behalf of himself, the burgesses and inhabitants, with the heir of Sir Fineen O'Driscol, applied to the government for relief.<sup>(13)</sup> They proved that they had made a civil plantation of English Protestants there; that his majesty had incorporated them; that Sir Thomas Crook had showed them a patent, whereby the town was granted to him and his heirs; and that he had promised to estate them and their heirs in consideration of which they had expended £2,000 in buildings and other improvements; but that Sir Walter Coppinger had got possession of the castle of Baltimore, intended to bring Irish into the place, and remove all the English inhabitants. The lords justices summoned Sir Walter to answer this complaint; and all he endeavoured to show was that the inhabitants had not laid out the sum mentioned in their remonstrance. Upon which the lords justices issued a commission to Sir William Hull, Mr. Henry Beecher, and Mr. Barham, to examine what expenses the townsmen had been at, and to return them an exact account of same; and Sir Walter was dismissed upon his promise to reinstate all the English, at such rents (upon a return of the valuation) as the council board should think proper. The substance of this return was that the English had erected sixty new houses on the place, and that they had bestowed, in building and enclosing, £1,642 15s. 7d., which account was no sooner given than Sir Walter Coppinger, contrary to his promise at the council board, contracted with the above-named Mr. Beecher, and granted him a lease of the whole, without any reserve to the inhabitants, who had laid out their money; which occasioned another complaint to the government from the sovereign; and Sir Walter was again summoned to appear, which for some time he postponed, and, for his contempt, was confined in the castle of Dublin. Mr. Beecher, being one of the commissioners, was judged as culpable as Coppinger, and was sent for to answer before the board. He made his addresses privately to the Earl of Cork, then one of the lords justices, who advised him, either to surrender his lease to Coppinger, so

<sup>(13)</sup> From the original petition to the Earl of Cork and Lord Chancellor Ely, lords justices at Lismore.

as he might be able to perform his promise, or to estate the tenants during his own term; which last Beecher complied with; but would not give up any part of the fishery, a point the townsmen insisted upon; so that the matter was brought a third time before the council, where many voices were given for Beecher's being committed to the castle. But the Earl of Cork (who was his friend) moved, that since the place was come into the hands of an English gentleman, who had been a favourer of civil plantations, and that the season for fishing was come, they might be all licensed home, where they might amicably make up matters among themselves; which the lord chancellor, whose turn was to speak next, assented to, and so the affair ended.

The corporation offered (provided their estates were confirmed to them) to build a pier, and erect a fort, at their own expense, if his Majesty would give them some ordnance.<sup>(14)</sup> On the 20th of June, 1631, a most terrible disaster happened this colony. In the dead  
 Taken by the Algerines. of the night, two Algerine rovers landed their men, and having plundered the place, they made a great number of the inhabitants prisoners, with above one hundred English, and carried them all to Algiers. Among others, William Gunter, a person of some credit, had his wife and seven sons carried away, as I find by his petition to the lords justices for their relief. Those Algerines were piloted into Baltimore by a Dungarvan fisherman, one Hackett, whom they took at sea for the purpose; and who, for this fact, was afterwards condemned and executed. Two ships of war, called the Lion's Whelps, stationed at Kinsale, received timely notice<sup>(15)</sup> (as it appeared from one Mr. James

<sup>(14)</sup> Original information in the Council Books.

<sup>(15)</sup> The Lord President St. Leger, in a letter to the Lords Justices, dated the 27th of March, 1632, gives them the following account of the precautions he took to secure the coast against the Turkish pirates:—

"I have ordered beacons to be set up on the following headlands and eminences:—  
 "One at Dundee and at Dunworley to alarm the inhabitants at Ishawne, who, upon  
 "the firing of the beacons, are to assemble under arms at Cloghnakilly; so that if  
 "either Ross or Timoleague are attempted, they may readily relieve them. Castle-  
 "haven has not many inhabitants, and the harbour was secured by Mr. Salmon, who  
 "raised a fort and mounted ordnance on it. I have ordered beacons to be erected on  
 "the promontory over Baltimore, on the island of Cape Clear, at Mizen Head, and  
 "one at Sheep's-head Point. Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan has a house of reasonable strength  
 "at Berehaven, and takes upon him to defend it and Ballygobbin; he promises to erect  
 "five beacons—one upon the Dorseys, and four upon the Great Island. I have directed  
 "O'Sullivan More (who lives in the river of Kenmare) to take warning from the beacon  
 "erected on the promontory over the Dorseys; and by one of his own to assemble his  
 "tenants and servants at his strong and defensible castle. But I think this caution  
 "needless, as the inhabitants on both sides that river are but few, till as far up as  
 "Glanerought, where the pirates dare not venture. At Dingle there are great numbers  
 "of honest and well-affected people, and a company may be placed there to secure  
 "them. Tralee is in the same situation as Glanerought, but freer from danger, by the  
 "residence of Sir Edward Denny and Sir Thomas Harris, who are well provided with  
 "will, judgment, and arms to defend themselves. The fort of Castlepark, near Kinsale,  
 "is in a ruinous condition, and the ordnance dismantled, and I humbly pray the same  
 "may be repaired, as the inhabitants are more in dread of the invasion than those of  
 "any other place in this country, &c."

Captain South, in the *Phil. Transact.*, informs us that in the year 1698 there were in Baltimore and about it 9 seamen, 188 fishermen, 84 boatmen—in all 281, whereof only two were Papists.

Salmon, of Castlehaven,) of this intended descent, but they did not stir to intercept them. The year following,<sup>(16)</sup> Sir Vincent Gooking informed the lords justices that the Turks intended another attempt which they advertised the English government of; and they observe in their letter that if proper measures were not taken to guard those coasts, the pilchard fishery would be entirely ruined, to the great prejudice of his Majesty's customs, adding, that pilchards then brought into the kingdom one year with another £20,000. Baltimore never recovered itself since this accident; it is now a poor decayed fishing town, with not one tolerable house in it; here are the ruins of an ancient castle of the O'Driscols; and it has still the privilege of sending two members to parliament, though it consists but of a few poor cabins. King James II. granted a new charter to Baltimore, ann. 1687, and Daniel O'Donovan, esq., was appointed portreeve thereof. The late Right Hon. John Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, who was proprietor of the province of Maryland and Avalon, in America, took his title from Baltimore, in the county of Longford, and not from this place, as has been mistaken. The church is small, and situated low, at a small distance from the town.

Skibbereen.

From Baltimore, about five miles upon the river Ilen, is Skibbereen, anciently called Stapletown; it was formerly a part of the domain of the castle of Gortnaclough, which belonged to MacCarty Reagh; this castle has been some time entirely demolished, as is also Littertinlis, another of MacCarthy's castles, east of this place. Skibbereen is a small market town, where the collector, surveyor, and other officers<sup>(17)</sup> of the port of Baltimore reside. On the west side of the river is a newly-erected church, and in the town a decent market-house. The river Ilen runs through the place, over which there is a stone bridge, but so low as to be sometimes overflowed by floods; boats at high water row down to Baltimore. The clothing trade is followed in this place; they have also some share of the linen manufactory, particularly for striped linens and handkerchiefs, and a good weekly market. Near the town the lands are well cultivated, affording good quantities of corn and flax. They manure with sea-sand, the soil being a grey clay, and in some places red with a slaty bottom. They have no limestone nearer than Muskery. West of Skibbereen is Abbey-Shrowry, formerly a religious house, but now the ruins of a parish church. In it are several old tombs, and in particular a large one of the Roches.

<sup>(16)</sup> Council Books.

<sup>(17)</sup> The following officers of the revenue belong to this port and district:—

A collector	-	-	-	-	£100 per annum.
A port surveyor	-	-	-	-	40.
A coast officer and gauger at Glandore	-	-	-	-	40.
Three coast officers	-	-	-	-	35 each.
A surveyor at Crookhaven	-	-	-	-	40.
A surveyor at Castlehaven	-	-	-	-	40.
Three tide waiters	-	-	-	-	30 each.
Six supernumerary tide waiters	-	-	-	-	5 each.
Four boatmen at Baltimore	-	-	-	-	15 each,
and four at Crookhaven.					
A footpost	-	-	-	-	6.
Four gaugers	-	-	-	-	40 each.

**Affadown.** Affadown, the seat of Colonel Beecher, three miles west from Skibbereen, is adorned with good gardens and plantations. The jawbone of a whale forms the side-posts and arch of a gateway, large enough for a coach to drive through, although some part is buried in the earth. Near it on a rising ground is a round tower; on its top is a lanthorn, from whence is a prospect of the adjacent coasts and islands, with the ruins of several old castles.

**Whitehall.** About a mile south is Whitehall, called formerly Rincolisky, a good house of Samuel Townshend, esq., pleasantly situated on an arm of the sea. The castle of Rincolisky belonged to the Coppingers, but it was originally built by the O'Driscols. To the west of Rincolisky is a broad deep bay, called Roaring-water Bay, and in Irish, *Lough Trasnagh*; at the head of this bay are the ruins of the castle of Kilcoe, built by the MacCarthys, a branch who styled themselves lords of Clan-Dermot. They had also the castle of Cloghan.

**Kilcoe, Cloghan, and Rosbrin Castles.** More to the west, opposite Horse Island, is the ruin of the castle of Rosbrin, which belonged to O'Mahony, being boldly erected on a rock which hangs over the ocean. The proprietor of this castle in Queen Elizabeth's time turned pirate, which caused the lord president, Sir George Carew, to demolish it, and the west side is battered to the ground. There is an ancient Irish MSS. called from this place the Psalter of Rosbrin, and contains little else than a genealogical account of this family of the O'Mahonys. Two miles more west are the ruins of

**Ardintenant.** Ardintenant castle, the chief residence of O'Mahony, of

**Schull.** West Carbery, seated near the eastern point of Schull harbour. Schull is but a small insignificant village, having few buildings besides the church and parsonage house. To the north of it stands a high conical hill, called Mount Gabriel; on the top of it is a remarkable lough, which is but a few yards broad; it has been sounded from the north-east with one hundred fathoms of line; although the lead stopped, yet the hole was deeper, it being choked up with a long coarse grass, which the Irish call *fenane*. The water oozes out of the mountain to the north-west, and this cone is about 300 yards higher than the level of the sea; from it is a noble prospect of a vast extent of a rude uncultivated country from the Mizen Head to Ross, with an infinite number, as Milton says—

. . . . . Of sea-girt isles,  
That, like to rich and various gems, inlay  
The unadorned bosom of the deep.

As also several bays, creeks, and harbours, which I shall particularly describe in another place. The mountains are here thrown together with such irregularity and confusion as to form a great variety of hollow bottoms, that often represent the figures of many artificial basins, where, if any springs chance to rise, they produce several lakes before they can find issue for the waters, or otherwise constitute so many impassable turf-bogs. Between the Leap and Skibbereen are many loughs, stored with trout and eels, which the Irish call *aghills*, and some have small



floating islands,<sup>(18)</sup> which swim from one side to the other. I have seen some of them above ten yards broad. They are usually composed at first of the above-mentioned long grass, which, gathering together by degrees, being blown off the adjacent grounds in September, form a kind of tussock, and increase every year, by the addition of slime and other matter, that they collect in floating about the sides and edges of the lakes.

**Loughdrine.** In the parish of Kilmaceba is a lake called Loughdrine, which the country-people hold to be miraculous, and say that, on a certain day of the year, all the islands in it change places, and shift from one side to the other; at which time vast numbers of these ignorant people assemble at this lough, where they erect booths and feast, everyone bringing bits of bread, meal, etc., to feed the fish in the lake.

**Ballinlough.** In the same parish is another, called Ballinlough, stored with a fine large red trout. On a hill to the east side of it is an ancient Danish intrenchment, said to have a subterraneous passage down to the lake. In this and other loughs are several fresh-water wrinkles, exactly resembling those on the sea-shore; and as mussels and other kinds of sea shell-fish are often found in fresh water, I do not wonder that we often discover varieties of shells in places remote from the ocean.

But, to return from Mount Gabriel, justly reckoned the steepest mountain of its length in Ireland, towards the coast, passing by Schull, I proceed west to Leamcon, a pretty seat of Mr. Hull, near a good harbour, between Long Island and the continent.

**Leamcon.** Here are two castles of the Mahonys in ruins. The larger is called **Blackcastle.** Blackcastle, built on an island, to which is a very narrow passage, easily defensible; and more west is the castle of **Ballydivilin.** Ballydesmond, now Ballydivilin, another old seat of the Mahonys, boldly erected on a rock hanging over the ocean.

More westerly, in a peninsula, formerly called the Aldern Head, stands **Crookhaven.** Crookhaven, once a place of some note, but now a small inconsiderable fishing town, near an excellent harbour, and one of the best outlets in Europe for vessels to sail to any place whatsoever. The lands about it are exceedingly rocky and barren, a great part of which belong to the see of Cork. Near it are the ruins of an old castle, called **Castle Meghan.** Castle Meghan, said to be built by the Meghans, or, according to others, by the O'Heas.

**Ballyvogy Head.** The extreme point of this tract is called Ballyvogy **Mizen Head.** Head, between which and the opposite cape, called Mizen Head, anciently the *Notium Promontorium* of Ptolemy, is a great bay, and another between that and Three Castle Head, so called

<sup>(18)</sup> Dr. Edmund Halley, in the *Phil. Transact.*, n. 229, p. 556, mentions the same kind of lakes in Carnarvonshire, in Wales, and adds that he was on board a floating island in one of them. The lake being scarce half a mile about, environed with a boggy turfy soil, a piece of which, about six yards long and four broad, floated on the water, being five or six inches raised above it, but above eighteen inches deep within the water, having broad spreading fungous roots on its sides, the lightness of which buoys it up. It was driven on the lee shore, but the doctor launched it off, and swam it, to be satisfied that it floated.

from three square towers built on it by the Mahonys. Then comes the larger bay of Dunmanus, which has its name from Dunmanus Castle, erected on the east banks thereof by that sept, and was fortified with walls and flankers. Near it is a good house of Mr. Donovan, with adjacent fish palaces. It is the estate of Sir Charles Moore, bart. Towards the bottom of the bay is Dunbeacon, another castle of the Mahonys. It was purchased from Mr. Michael Apsley by Sir Richard Boyle, December 9th, 1602. Near it is a good house of Mr. Driscoll; it is now the estate of Mr. Townshend. This whole peninsula, from Ballydehob village to the bay of Dunmanus, is called Ivaugh, and belonged to O'Mahowne-fune, whose castles I have already enumerated. Crossing the bay of Dunmanus, we come to another peninsula, called Minterbarry, a most barbarous country, washed on the east by Dunmanus bay, and by Bantry bay on the west. Towards the north part, the Mac Cartys, who were known by the name of Mucklagh, had a good seat at a place called Cool-long. All this country is mountainous, rocky, and boggy beyond description.

Here moss-grown trees expand the smallest leaf,  
 Here half an acre's corn is half a sheaf,  
 Here hills, with naked heads, the tempest meet,  
 Rocks at their sides, and torrents at their feet,  
 Or lazy lakes, unconscious of a flood,  
 Whose dull brown naiads ever sleep in mud.  
 Yet here content can dwell . . .

—*Parnel.*

A small river, named Four Mile Water, so called from its distance from Bantry, falls into the bay of Dunmanus, and near it is a good house of Mr. Blair. The north-west part of this barony was anciently named Clancahill, and belonged to O'Donovan, as I have already mentioned, p. 14. Here are few places of any note, except Barnahelly, now Tonsen's Town, and Butler's Gift, two newly-built farm houses, with some improvements.

Dromaleague. Dromaleague is a small inconsiderable village. An accident happened here a few years ago, caused by lightning, which shattered a slate house, for, entering at the east, it passed through the west end, and left both walls pierced through in many places, without making any considerable crack, and doing no other damage, although there were many people then in the house. Not far from this place is Castle Donovan, seated among the mountains, formerly the seat of O'Donovan. More easterly is Togher Castle. It belonged to the Mac Cartys, of Glawnacrine, which is still a wild desolate tract, except a little tolerable land near the castle, where the soil is brown and deep, and produces corn and fruit. To the south runs a branch of the river Bandon down to Dunmanway.

Mountains. A stupendous chain of lofty mountains terminate this barony on the north-west, which run through the northern parts of Bantry into Glanerought, in Kerry. The principal of these mountains in this county are those of Daunce and Shehy, either of which are little inferior to the mountain of Knockmeledown, in the

county of Waterford, whose perpendicular height is 900 yards. At the foot of Shehy is a lake, stored with a species of red trout which never rise at a fly; and I have heard of the same being in the lough near Blarney Castle.

Having mentioned everything remarkable in this barony, I shall proceed to describe the islands on the coast, some of which are pretty large.

The Island of Cape Clear is the most southern land in Ireland, but it has been misplaced in all our maps and sea-charts, as will appear by comparing my map of this county with all the former ones of Ireland. It is a parish of itself, containing twelve ploughlands. In the ecclesiastical books it is called *Insula Sancta Clara*, and in the old Irish MSS. *Inish Damhly*. The north side bears potatoes, barley, and a little wheat, and the south is mostly a craggy rock. On the north-west point stand the ruins of a castle, built on a rock in the sea, called Dunanore, *i.e.*, "the golden fort." There is a very narrow passage, about a yard broad and ten yards in length, to this castle; this path is high and steep on both sides, the sea on either hand being very deep, so that few but persons well used to it will venture to walk it over. When I got up to the top of this castle, and saw the ocean roaring on all sides of the rock, I wished heartily to be again on the mainland. This castle and island formerly belonged to O'Driscol, and were taken on the 22nd of March, 1601, by Captain Harvey, who, soon after, obliged Sir Fineen O'Driscol to submit to Queen Elizabeth.

In this island there are about 400 families, who have a good quantity of sheep and cows, some swine and horses, but all their cattle are very small. The island is scarcely able to support its inhabitants, who are often obliged to have provisions from the shore; and in the most plentiful years they never send any to market. Towards the middle of the island is their chapel, a large building, but as destitute of any ornament as a barn. Here most of the inhabitants meet on Sundays and holydays; and near it is the priest's house, who is temporal as well as spiritual judge in his parish, and is absolute governor of the island; but perhaps as poor a one as any in Christendom. A little to the east of the castle is a cove, called Tra Kieran, *i.e.*, "St. Kieran's Strand," on which is a pillar-stone, with a cross rudely cut towards the top, that, they say, was the workmanship of St. Kieran;<sup>(19)</sup> and near it stand the walls of a ruined church dedicated to the same saint. This stone they hold in great veneration, and assemble round it every 5th of March, on which day they celebrate the festival of their patron. On the south-west side of the island is a creek, in which a large vessel may be saved upon occasion, and there is a smaller one on the north side, opposite to it, only fit for boats. Between these creeks is a narrow isthmus, about a quarter of a mile broad, with hills to the east and west, which, from the sea, makes the island seem to be divided. In the south cove there are from seven fathoms to eighteen feet of water, where a very rich vessel about twenty-six years ago was saved, being in the greatest distress, having several feet of water in her hold. She came in by the light of a candle from a cabin in the island, and, when day appeared, the

(19) This Saint Kieran was the first bishop of Saiger, now a part of Ossory. Archbishop Ussher says he was born in this island.—*Primordium*, p. 785.

crew found themselves in a snug basin, but in what part of the world they did not know, being directly come from the West Indies.

Towards the west end of the island is a fresh-water lough, abounding with a black kind of worm, about two inches long, shaped like a leech, soft, and easily breaking to the touch. The water of this lake is of a most saponaceous abstersive quality. It very readily dissolves soap, and the inhabitants affirm that if a cask in which train oil had been kept was to be laid for a few days in this lough, it would be taken out sweet and clean. A quantity of this water was twice transmitted to Dublin, where it was examined by Dr. Ruddy, who affirms he obtained a small quantity of natron from it, to which he imputes the above saponaceous quality. The inhabitants here are generally a very simple honest people, thieving being a vice little known among them. If a person be found guilty of a crime he is directly banished to the continent, which is the greatest punishment they can inflict on the criminal, who endeavours all he can to remain on the island. They have no liquor for their ordinary drink except water or milk; yet very few houses are without a bottle of rum or brandy, which they will generously offer to a stranger. The houses are built of stone, mostly thatched with potato stalks, and these artfully kept down by nets, which cover the whole roof. These nets are made of ropes of straw, the meshes not quite a foot square; to the ends of these, stones are tied, which, hanging down round the eaves, form no disagreeable sight. There are several villages and hamlets upon the island.

They have thirty or forty boats belonging to the place, with which they take considerable quantities of fish, and by this means they are enabled to pay their rent. When a bad season comes they generally run in arrear, but they very honestly clear it off when the fish returns. The principal fish taken here are cod, hake, ling, mackerel, etc.; hake is their staple fish, which they salt and dry. The Kinsale fishermen also come hither and build huts, where they cure their fish, and for this they pay a smart rent. Most of the inhabitants are strong and healthy, and are seldom invaded with disorders, dying generally of old age, chiefly owing to their temperate living, hard labour, and clearness of the air. Brandy-drinking is their only debauch. They are kind to each other, courteous to strangers, who very rarely are seen on the island, and are excellent pilots, being all fishermen. But what is most pleasing, the linen manufacture has got some footing in this island, for I have seen tolerable crops of flax. Most of the women spin, and, it is said, they purge and whiten their yarn to a degree of perfection, by means of the soft water of the lake before mentioned.

Many of the rocks of this island are composed of an excellent white freestone, resembling Portland stone. They have also a black kind, proper for flags and hearthstones, which they carry by sea to Cork; and round the island are plenty of crabs and lobsters.

Adjoining to Cape Clear, between it and the mainland, is the island of Inishircan, which I take to be Iniskieran, or the island of St. Kieran, rather than the former. In this island stood the castle of Dunelong, over against that of Dunashad, which castles were possessed by the O'Driscols, and defended the mouth of Baltimore harbour. They were surrendered to Captain Harvey on the 23rd of February,

1601-2, after the defeat of the Spaniards, by O'Driscoll. There was afterwards a regular fortification erected in this part of the island, which was garrisoned in Queen Anne's time, but it has been for several years dismantled. Near it are the remains of a barrack, and there are some old pieces of iron ordnance still lying among the rocks. Within the walls of the fort Captain Lionel Beecher has a good house. About a mile to the south are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded, anno 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscoll, built after the model of that of Kilcrea, but this is much smaller. 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 slated, having been used for fish houses when the pilchards frequented this coast. This island has very good land in it, and its soil is vastly preferable to that of Cape Clear.

Other Islands. In the bay of Baltimore are several islands, as Spanish Island; also the island of Dunegal, a large fruitful spot; and higher up is another called Clare Island. Midway north-west between Cape Clear and the main are three islands, called the Calves; the West Calf contains 44 acres. These are falsely laid down in all the sea-charts. Carty's Island, not mentioned in former maps, lies between these and the shore, and is larger than any of the Calves.

To the north-west of Inishircan lies Hare Island, a large fruitful spot, and near it are four small islands, called the Schemes, not expressed in any former chart; also along the coast in the following order, from east to west, are Horse Island containing 100 acres, Castle Island containing 119 acres, Long Island containing 316 acres; and west of all these is a small spot, called Goat Island, never before put into a map.

All these islands, together with the adjacent coast, produce large crops of fine English barley by means of sea-sand, which is the manure mostly used.

This barony gave title of earl to the noble family of Vaughan. John Vaughan, who was knighted for his services in this kingdom by the Earl of Essex in Queen Elizabeth's time, was, the eighteenth of James I., created Lord Vaughan of Mullingar; and, by King Charles I., Earl of Carbery. His son Richard was created Lord Vaughan of Emlyn (English honour), nineteenth of Charles I. These titles are now extinct. The last earl, whose name was John, died January 16th, 1712, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.<sup>(20)</sup> His daughter and sole heiress, the Lady Anne Vaughan, was married to His Grace the Duke of Bolton. It at present gives title of baron to the Right Hon. George Evans, whose father was created Baron of Carbery, May 9th, 1715, the first of George I.

There is a barony of Carbery in the county of Sligo, and also another in the county of Kildare, but they are small inconsiderable tracts in respect of this barony.

<sup>(20)</sup> *Collins's Peerage of England*, vol. i., p. 90, etc.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

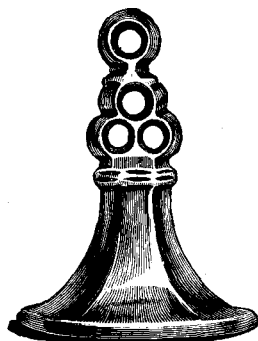
FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER IV.

*(Continued from page 233.)*

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., etc., etc., we are enabled to reproduce the Silver Ecclesiastical Seal of Maurice Hollachan, which is fully described by that learned antiquary in the *Proceedings of the R.I.A.* (ser. ii., vol. iv., Pol., Lit., and Antiq.) He has established without doubt that this Maurice was connected with the diocese of Ross, and, under the following dates, gives—

- A.D. 1158-1182. Donnell O'Huallachain as archbishop of Munster (Cashel).  
 A.D. 1275-1290. Peter O'Hullechain was bishop of Ross.  
 A.D. 1331-1333. Laurence O'Haldachain was bishop of Ross.  
 A.D. 1375. Robert O'Huallachayn, precentor of Ross.  
 A.D. 1381. John O'Houlachaine, dean of Ross.  
 A.D. 1551. A grant of English liberty was made to Maurice O'Helaghan, a priest (Patent Rolls, 5 Edward VI.)



SILVER ECCLESIASTICAL SEAL OF MAURICE HOLLACHAN.

As the lettering and general character of this most interesting personal ecclesiastical seal is in harmony with the Tudor period, we may with safety be permitted to assign it to this Maurice who lived in 1551.<sup>(1)</sup>

The legend upon this seal in old English letters is—

“Sigillum Ma-ur Hollachan.”

(1) See Report of Commissioners of Public Records in Bermingham Tower, 3 Hen. VI., about A.D. 1450, which certifies that “the Hologans were and are loyal subjects in the county and city of Cork since the conquest of Hibernia.”

Dr. Frazer says :—

“It is obvious that the engraver, in his design, contemplated the reproduction of the “resemblance of a cathedral window, with its elaborate stone tracery, filling up the “window with figures similar to those seen in its stained glass frames.”

The seal measures one inch and a quarter in length, and one inch one-eighth in breadth, and is divided into three distinct tiers, rising one above the other.

“Filling the upper compartments are two niches less elevated in height than those “which comprise the middle tier. Contained in one of these little cells, the Almighty “is represented with raised hands in the act of blessing the Virgin, who occupies the “other compartment, and is seated, holding Her Son on her knees, opposite to the “Father. Both figures are represented seated. Underneath these seated figures are “three parallel recesses, each filled with a full-length figure of its appropriate saint, “with their distinctive emblems. Under these three niches is a small arched-top cell, “in which is the figure of a tonsured priest with uplifted hands in the attitude of “prayer, to represent the owner of the seal.”<sup>(2)</sup>

Page 246. In reference to the priory of Rosscarbery, Dr. Caulfield quotes, under 2nd July, 1602 :—

“An indenture whereby the Queen demised to Robert Morgane, gent., for twenty- “one years, the site and precinct of the late priory of Rosscarbery, *als.* Ross Hillarie, “a hall, a bakehouse, a kitchen, 60 ac. of the demesne, 124 ac. in the town and fields “of Rosscarbery, with the tythes of Rosscarbery. Rent £18 1s. 9¼d. Irish, and 10 pecks “of port corn, to be delivered at the Purification in Cork out of the rectoree of R— and “to be allowed £1 at Easter.”

Page 249. *Castlehaven.* Smith, in describing the harbour of Castlehaven, strangely omits any mention of the beautiful estuary that winds between overhanging hills, until it widens out into a bay, and receives the little stream that drives the flour mills at Rineen, and gives the bay its name. Into this, some forty years ago, were driven, by the boatmen of Castlehaven, a shoal of more than fifty grampus that had been embayed in the harbour, and here, when the tide receded, they were killed and taken, and the oil sold for the benefit of their captors. The river from Rineen to Castlehaven is of the same character as that from Carrigaline to Crosshaven, the waters of the closed-in bay finding their outlet through a long, tortuous, and narrow gorge between pine-clad hills, on which the heron builds her nest and rears her progeny in security and calm. Here, in a climate where frost is almost unknown, vieing with the Channel Islands in salubrity and mildness, the fuschia, arbutus, holly and bay trees flourish; and, like the river sides and estuaries in Canada and British Columbia, the pine trees spring almost from the verge of high-water, and completely cover the steep and beautiful hillsides with their luxuriant foliage.

Among the gentlemen's seats omitted by Smith are Glenbarrahane, the residence of Sir Jocelyn Coghill, bart., and Drishane, the home of Colonel Somerville, D.L., etc.

<sup>(2)</sup> The triple piercing of the shank or handle of this seal appears to have been a favourite form of ornament, symbolical at once of the Trinity and the Trefoil. More than ten of the same character are in the writer's collection.

Another noble mansion, situated about midway between Skibbereen and Castle Townshend, is Lissard, erected by the late Henry Winthrop O'Donovan, and now the residence of his son, The O'Donovan, high sheriff of the county [1892].

Page 251. *Baltimore*. Dr. Caulfield has a note, with the endorsement:—

“27 June, 1631. From the Sovereigne of Baltimore to Sr. Will. Hull.”

“To the Right Woo<sup>ell</sup>. Sir William Hull, knight, and Council of Munster, etc.”

“22 June, 1631. Baltymore, this present Monday morning. Right Wors<sup>pl</sup>. these  
 “my le to let you understand that this last night, a little before day, came two Turke  
 “men-of-war, one about 300 townes and another about 150, with a large boat to sett  
 “them ashore. And they have carried away of our townespeople, men, women, and  
 “children, an hundred and eleven, and two more are slayne. The ships are at present  
 “going to the westwards. I thought good presently to give your woo<sup>rp</sup>. intelligence,  
 “and have sent the messenger apurpose, and I pray you have content for his pains, and  
 “I am doubtful that they will put in about Lymecon or Crookhaven. I pray give  
 “intelligence westwards. These with my service remembred. I rest yr. woo<sup>ps</sup>., to be  
 “commanded.  
 JOSEPH CARTER.”

The following narrative of the disaster was supplied by Dr. Caulfield to the editor of the *Munster Journal*:—

“On Sunday, 19th June, 1631, two Barbary corsairs, under the command of a Dutch  
 “renegade, who is said to have been called Captain Matthew Rice, captured near the  
 “Old Head of Kinsale a small vessel of twelve tons burthen, having on board a crew  
 “of six men, the master's name of which was John Hackett. Shortly afterwards they  
 “took another boat of the same size, belonging to Dungarvan, whose crew also num-  
 “bered five and a captain, Thomas Carew.

“It is most probable that the name of the renegade who commanded the rovers was  
 “Mathias, to which was appended the Arabic title of ‘Reis,’ which means a ‘captain.’  
 “His flagship was a vessel of 300 tons, mounting 24 guns, with a crew of 200 men,  
 “while his consort was a smaller ship of 100 tons, carrying 12 iron cannonades and  
 “100 men.

“On the previous day (Saturday, 18th June) he had captured and sunk a Dartmouth  
 “vessel of 60 tons burthen, and a crew of nine men, under Captain Edward Fawlett.  
 “These people he took on board, and detained as prisoners. The Reis ordered Hackett  
 “to pilot his vessels into Kinsale harbour, but the latter informed him that he would  
 “find that place too hot for him, for there were some king's ships there, besides strong  
 “forts. The corsair, therefore, determined to make for Baltimore, to which place  
 “Hackett piloted him, arriving there about ten at night, and casting anchor a musket  
 “shot from shore, at the eastern side of the north of the harbour.

“Wishing to reconnoitre a little before landing, a party of the Moors put off in a  
 “little boat, having their prisoner, Edward Fawlett, as guide, and for upwards of two  
 “hours surveyed the place as well as the darkness would permit. They returned on  
 “board about midnight, well satisfied that the little town would afford them rich booty.  
 “About 2 a.m. on the 20th June, to the number of 230 men, they left their ships, and  
 “made for the land in their own boats, and in the two little vessels they had captured.  
 “They all landed in safety, carrying firearms, as well as crowbars to break into the  
 “houses, and torches, made of ropeyarn and tar, to set fire to the thatched roofs. They  
 “divided themselves into small parties, and so surprised all the houses in the locality



“ called The Cove, which numbered about twenty-five. They captured young and old, making prisoners of one hundred persons. Two men they killed, whose names were John Davys and Timothy Corlew. Their commander, Matthew Rice, or Reis, advanced to the town with about one hundred and forty of his ‘Turks,’ leaving sixty musqueteers in ambush along the road, and taking with him John Hackett, the skipper of one of the little vessels, as a guide. He carried the place by assault, and surprised the English inhabitants, breaking into forty houses, of which they plundered thirty-seven. They would have continued their work of devastation, but a man called William Harris, being wakened by the noise, looked out of his house, and, perceiving that the place was overrun by ‘Turks,’ fired several shots, and, arousing the neighbours, drums were beaten in the upper part of the town, and the Reis and his men fell back on their ambushed forces in reserve, and thence to the vessels, but they did not weigh anchor until about four o’clock in the afternoon. One Thomas Bennett, who lived at some distance from Baltimore, was informed by some fugitives of the disaster, and posted a letter at once to Mr. James Salmon, of Castlehaven. Mr. Salmon sent with all speed to Kinsale a message to Captain Hooks, of the king’s ship lying there, praying him to sail at once and rescue the poor people from the corsairs. The same messenger was also directed to ride on to Mallow to inform the Lord President of the circumstance. The King’s ship sailed as soon as possible, but before her arrival there the ‘Turks’ were far at sea. The following is a list of the persons carried off, and it would be interesting to know if any of them ever returned, or what their after-fate in captivity was:—

“ William Arnold— <i>wife and three children</i>	.. ..	5
“ Michael Amble— <i>wife and son</i>	.. ..	3
“ John Amble	.. ..	1
“ Stephen Brodbrooke— <i>wife (enceinte), two children</i>	.. ..	4
“ Corrent Crofine— <i>wife, daughter, and three men</i>	.. ..	6
“ — Cooke— <i>wife and maid</i>	.. ..	3
“ Edward Cherrye	.. ..	1
“ Robert Chimon— <i>wife and four children</i>	.. ..	6
“ Mrs. Corlew— <i>wife of Timothy, killed.</i>	.. ..	1
“ — Evans and boy	.. ..	2
“ William Garter— <i>wife, maid, and seven sons</i>	.. ..	10
“ John Harris— <i>wife, mother, and three children.</i>	.. ..	6
“ ‘Ould Hannikin’— <i>wife and daughter</i>	.. ..	3
“ Bessie Flood and son	.. ..	2
“ William Mould and boy	.. ..	2
“ Dermod Mergy— <i>two children and maid</i>	.. ..	4
“ Richard Meade— <i>wife and three children</i>	.. ..	5
“ Christopher Norway— <i>wife and child.</i>	.. ..	3
“ ‘Ould Osborne’ and maid	.. ..	2
“ Alice Heard	.. ..	1
“ Stephen Piere— <i>wife, mother, and three children</i>	.. ..	6
“ Thomas Payne— <i>wife and two children</i>	.. ..	4
“ Bessie Peter and daughter	.. ..	2
“ Alexander Punnery and wife	.. ..	2
“ John Ryder— <i>wife and two children</i>	.. ..	4
“ Robert Hunt and wife	.. ..	2
“ Abram Roberts— <i>wife and four children</i>	.. ..	6

" Richard Lorge— <i>wife, sister, and four children</i> . . . . .	7
" Sampson Rogers and son . . . . .	2
" Morris Plower and wife . . . . .	2
" William Symons— <i>wife and two children</i> . . . . .	4
" John Slyman— <i>wife and two children</i> . . . . .	4
" Richard Watts— <i>wife and two children</i> . . . . .	4
	119
" Of these 'Ould Osborne' and Alice Heard were sent	
"ashore, being doubtless too old . . . . .	2
	117
"Total Baltimore prisoners . . . . .	117
" The other prisoners on board the rovers were:—	
"9 Portuguese, 3 Pallacians, 9 Englishmen of Dart-	
"mouth . . . . .	21
"9 Irishmen of Dungarvan, 17 Frenchmen . . . . .	26
	47
" Sent ashore of these—2 Dungarvan and 1 Dart-	
"mouth man . . . . .	3
	44
"Total taken captive . . . . .	161

" Hackett was tried, condemned, and executed at Cork for the part he took in this affair, as he acted as guide and pilot.

" The account of this 'Insolency of the Turk at Baltimore' is attested by the sovereign, burgesses, and Sir Samuel Crooke, baronet."

" The Suffraine and Burgess of Baltimore, consisting of many English Protestant families, were at great charges in building and planting there, to the value of two thousand pounds, at least, in confidence of enjoying their estates, promised and derived to them from Sir Thomas Crooke, bart., deceased, whose interest therein being avoided by a title gained therein by Sir Walter Coppinger, knt., from some natives thereabouts, hath occasioned controversie between them and Sir Walter Coppinger, wherein we, out of reason of state, have interposed the authority of the board, arming, strengthening, and securing that place. The said sofferain and burgess do offer, if their estates may be secured to them, that, notwithstanding the late disaster befallen them, they will contribute in a good measure towards the building of forts or block-houses there (which they will guard at their own charge), so as His Maj. will be pleased to assign them some ordnance for their better strength, etc."—R.C.

Page 255. Caulfield has the following:—

" The manor and castle of Rosbrine to maintain two able English horsemen upon premises, sufficiently furnished for the defence of Ireland, repairing old chancels, etc."

## HISTORICAL NOTES

BY W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)

(Continued from page 240.)

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER IV.



THE castle, town, and lands of Dounemayne (Dunmanway) (page 243) is included, with other hereditaments, in a grant from the Queen, dated at Greenwich 18th July, 1590, to Thady *als.* Teige McDermott McCartie, of Donemayne, gent.—(See Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 5,520, in the sixteenth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the P.R. in Irel.)

Sir Richard Cox appears to have acquired his property here from the Arnop family. The following is a memorandum in Sir Richard's own handwriting of the transactions :—

“Lt.-Collonell William Arnop, 26 June, 1666, passed patent for 3 plowlands of “Dunmanway, and 2 gneeves of Togher, containing 1,460 acres profitable, and 594 “acres unprofitable. The westerly half plowlands of Awe and Coolsnarty part containing 350a. Ir. 13p., and the quit rent reserved for it (being 2,932a. Ir. 30p. Engl. “measure) was £27 9s. 9d., which he got reduced in the Earle of Essex his government “(upon the Act of Parliament) to £22 12s. 6d., and I got one moyety of that abated for “ever, so that 'tis now but £11 6s. 3d.

“Coll. Arnop granted a rent-charge of £20 per ann. to Deane Pomroy, and gave a “statute staple for performance of covenants. There was £100 in arrear of this when “it was assigned to me; however, I gave Mr. Arnop £50 ready money, and took his “deed of confirmation and farther mortgage for £300.

“Afterwards—viz., 16 Aug., 1692—the said Mr. Peirce Arnop, onely surviving son of “the patentee, in gratitude for the said £50 which, in effect, I gave him, gave me the “preference of the purchase of his estate, which he was necessitated to sell, the land “at that time scarce yielding the quit rent and the interest of the incumbrances upon “it. His wife was with him, and we agreed for £700 more, besides the £300 due to “me; and I gave £25 to her, and an annuity of £10 p. ann. during her life, and ten “pounds she had when they levied a fine, and I have his receipt for the money.

“Derilaghan *als.* Ame *als.* Nascan is in this purchase, and contains 700 acres passed “in patent to Lord Kingston, who sold it to Coll. Laurence, who sold it to Roger Bret-

"ridge by deed, 1670, who sold it to Collonell Arnop by endorsement on the said deed, "7 Aug., 1677. The quit rent was £10 12s. 10d., which was more than the land yielded "annis 1693, 1694, 1695, but now the quit rent is reduced to £5 6s. 5d. by pattent "for ever.

"There is a fine to me Michas. Tearme, 1692, and a common Recovery to Nat Barnet "in Trinity Tearme, 1701, who declares the uses on the back of the deed of release "which Mr. Arnop and his wife perfected to me, 16th day of August, 1692. *Note.*—"There is a waranty in the fine (as usuall) against Arnop and his heires.

"*Note.*—There is no danger of any will or settlement in Arnop's family, not of a "will, for 'tis sworne he died intestate. His son took administration to him, not of "a settlement, for Major Herbert Love brought an action of debt against Pierce Arnop, "as heir to his father, on a bond of the father's. He pleaded p. descent, and "on *nisi prius* at Corke (about the year 1695), Dunmanway appeared clearly to have "descended in fee-simple to him.

"However, in Trinity Tearme, 1701, he suffered a common recovery. On 7 Oct., 1706, "I had intimation from Coll. Beecher that young Will. Arnop pretends that his grand- "father, Coll. Arnop, a month or two before his death, by indenture disinherited Pierce, "and gave the estate to him. But this is certainly a forged deed, if any such be, and, "if well managed, will be found soe.

"However, by extending the statute staple in Pomeroy's name will bar his eject- "ment, and I being a purchaser for valuable consideration, no court will oblige me to "account, since I desire no more but to defend myself by that statute.

"Also there is a judgment against Coll. Arnop in B.R. at suite of Travers or Owgan, "which I pd., and may take elegit in their name. And as for Derrylaghan, I have all "the deeds, so that he can make no title. But sure, the verdict *supra*, and my quiet "enjoyment since for 14 yeare, and the unreasonableness of his disinheriting an onely "son, especially at that time, just at the end of a war, and on his deathbed, and many "other circumstances, particularly that he was so poore that he would rather have done "it by will than be at the charge of a deed, will detect the forgery if such a deed "be set up.

"*Note.*—The father, viz., Pierce Arnop, assured me on his deathbed, in the presence "of his wife, that there was nothing in this pretence, and prayd me to be kind to his "family, which I will if they deserve it, which they doe not.

"On 10th of July, 1708, the aforesaid pretender, William Arnop, for 20 guineas, "perfected a release unto me, and ownd that he never saw this pretended deed, and "Mr. Hull, the minister, his unkle, ound that he or his wife never saw the pretended "deed.

"Afterwards I gave him ten pounds more, and have a full and absolute release of "all his claime, title, and demand, which I left with my son Richard since have it from "him."

I extract the following from papers relating to the Evanson family, which throws a different light on the above transaction:—

"Col. Arnop, whose wife was Percy, owned the Dunmanway estate, which he mort- "gaged to Chancellor Cox. His son, Capt. Percy Arnop, it is certain, would have "recovered it, but dying suddenly after breakfast at the Chancellor's on a return from "England—strong suspicions of being poisoned. A gentleman at the breakfast table "said the Chancellor bid the servant hand a particular cup of chocolate to Mr. Arnop; "after drinking it he soon expired."

Page 245. *Rosscarbery*. Ross signifies a "verdant plain," or a "place where heath or broom grows"; and Ailithri "a pilgrimage," the place having been anciently much resorted to by pilgrims. It is called Rosselidir in a charter of King John, whereby he confirmed the grant referred to by Smith as made to Adam Roche. The grant was of

"The cantred of Rosselidir, with all its appurtenances, saving the demesne" of the bishop of that place.

It is named Rossylidir in other records.—(*Vide* Comput. Joh. Samford in Offic. Remgm. ad. ann. 50 Edw. I.; Dr. Brady's *Cler. and Par. Rec. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*, vol. iii., p. 134.)

Page 246. On Smith's note on the bishops of Ross, I would call attention to the fact that Lanigan (*Ecc. Hist.*, ii., 197) denies that St. Finchad succeeded St. Fachnan, and that the paraphrase on the distich out of the Book of Lecan is by the Rev. Mr. Dunkin.

Dr. Brady, from the Decretal Epistles of Pope Innocent III., gives an interesting account of Daniel, a secular priest, who obtained consecration in Rome by forged letters; and he mentions the singular fact of Florence, who was substituted for Daniel, being, in 1210, suspended by the Pope from the power of ordaining, in consequence of his having conferred the three orders in one day on William, elect-bishop of Emly.

Between Robert, *alias* Richard, and Florence, one Malechias appears in *Pipe Colman*, p. 33. He held lands in Coole from the chapter of Cloyne, which he gave equally to his two sons, of whom the elder was called Johannes Ohonacha and the younger Laurentius. The younger son died without heirs, whereupon Nicholas, bishop of Cloyne, entered on his land and took possession.

Smith omits John, bishop of Ross, who succeeded Dermot MacDomnuil, who died in 1552. This John appears from a mandate, dated 12th August, 1551, for the consecration of Patrick Walsh, bishop-elect of Waterford.

I have in my possession an abstract of the chapter-book of Ross, from 1696 to 1865.

Page 247. Dr. Caulfield notes on Bishop Lyon:—

"See my lecture on bishops of Cork. I carefully deposited his bones with my own hands in the vault under the chancel in the new Cathedral of St. Finn Barre's. They are in the S.W. corner, near the leaden coffins of Abp. J. Browne and Baron Denis."

Page 251. *Baltimore*. Smith has entirely mistaken the somewhat complicated transactions between Sir Thomas Crook, Mr. Beecher, and Sir Walter Copinger. In my *History of the Copingers*, 2nd ed., p. 51, I have gone fully into this matter, and set out the original documents, which bear out the view I there express.

Page 254. *Skibbereen.*

"The chapel at Skibbereen was formerly the market-house, consecrated about the year 1606 by Dr. Wetenhall, bishop of Cork. It stands in the parish of Abbey-strowry, a burying-place consecrated near the town. There is no burying-place about the chapel. . . . I preacht at Skibbareen on Sunday, Aug. 13th, 1699. I lodged at my Lady Catherine Barclay's house in Skibbareen."—*Bishop Downe's Journal.*

He adds :—

"The dean and several members of the cathedral have small pieces of land near Ross. Colonel Freke has some estate near Ross. Mr. Goodman has the four vicars-choral places. He preaches once a fortnight in the morning. The dignitaries and prebendaries preach in their turns once a fortnight. Mr. Goodman takes care of the parish of Rosse, viz., that which belongs to the oeconomy and that which belongs to the vicars-choral. On Wednesday, the 16th August, I held the visitation of Rosse. On Thursday, 17th August, 1699, I went from Rosse to Kinsale. I went through the parish of Rathbarry; Colonel Freke's old castle is there, about two miles from Rosse, anno 1699. Robert Howard, vicar of Rosse, says that Caheragh parish is worth about £60 or £70 pr. ann. (it is an entire rectory); that Dromdaleague is worth £60 per an., and is an entire prebend; that the whole of Castlehaven parish is worth about £70; the vicar's part is a third of the tithes, the whole glebe and book money worth about £30 per ann. The church [of Ross] is accounted a parish church as well as a cathedral. The vicars-choral have the cure of the parish of Rosse."

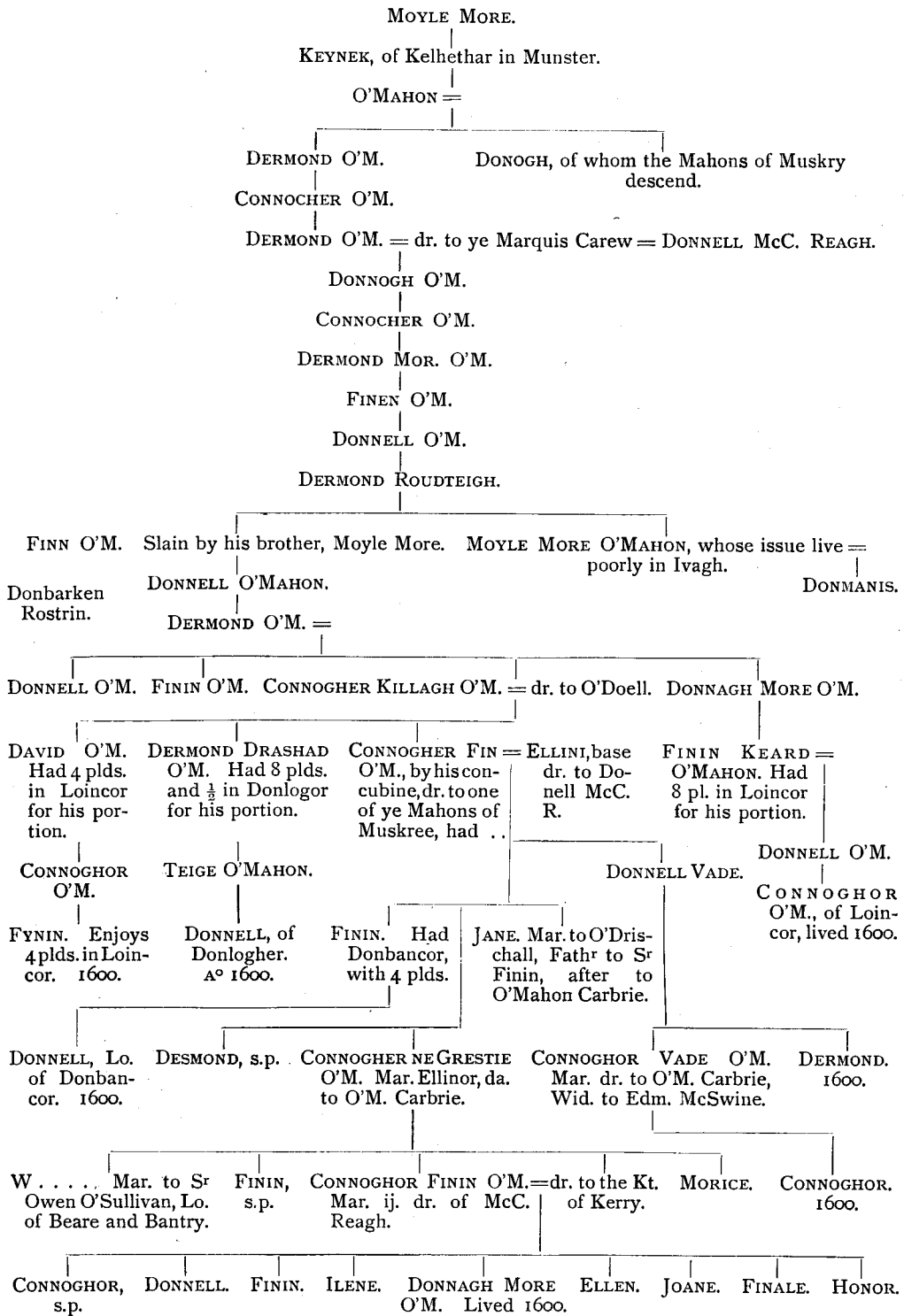
Page 255. *Ardintenant.* There is a paper in the Heralds' College as follows :—

"Dermond O'Mahon, mar. dr. to Donnell Mac Cartie Reagh." "This Dermond, by the favour of ye Baron Carew, had, in mar. with his wife, Inisfodd and Caraghcreagh, by Skulhaven, being 3 plds., and was also by him made lo. of the bar. of Ivagh, in Carbrie, which to this day O'Mahon enjoyeth. And the O'Mahons do confess that they hold Ivagh of ye Baron Carew with the acknowledgment of certain rent. But of late years Mac Cartie Reagh makes ye O'Mahons to pay him a chief rent, and he makes O'Mahon by delivering him a rodd."

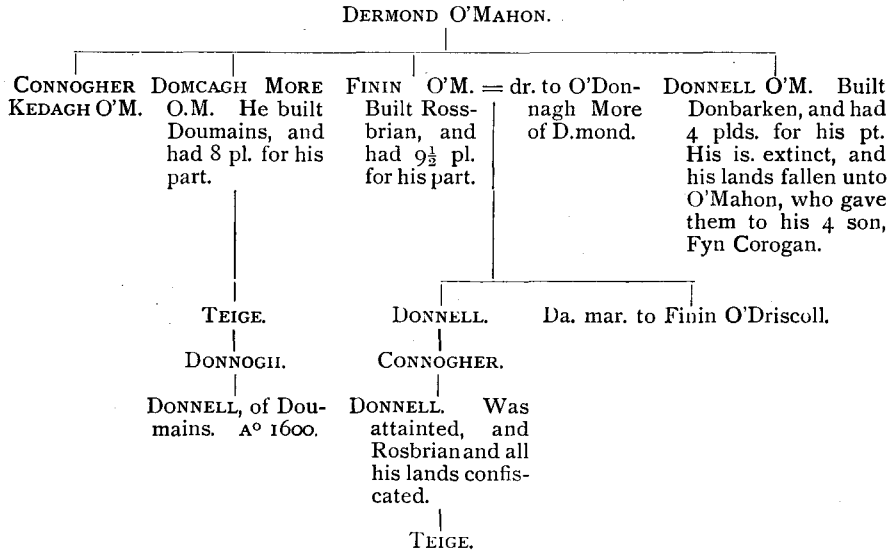
And again another note :—

"O'Mahon's country is called Ivagh, and contains 63 plowlands. O'Mahon gave a yearly chief rent unto Mac Cartie Reagh—viz., 10s. upon every plowland, which for 63 plds. amounts to 31li. 10s. *Note.*—That O'Mahon doth yet to this day (1600) come to O'Mahon by the custom of tanistry, and is made O'Mahon or lo. of the county of Ivagh by Mac Cartie Reagh, by delivering unto him a white rodd, which Mac Cartie must give him, and then he is invested O'Mahon."

The following is a pedigree of the O'Mahon of Ivagh preserved in the Heralds' College :—



There is also separately a few descents, order somewhat different, as follows :—





## CHAPTER V.

## A DESCRIPTION OF THE BARONY OF BEAR AND BANTRY.



BEAR and Bantry compose but one barony.<sup>(1)</sup> It is very large, but barren and desolate, there being but two or three resident clergy in the whole barony; but what it wants in goodness of the land is amply made up by the noblest bays in the world, that of Bantry being capable of containing all the shipping in Europe. This bay is also called Bearhaven, and has given title of viscount to the family of Berkley, who were Viscounts Fitz-Harding of Bearhaven. It at present gives title of viscount to the Right Hon. Walter Chetwynd, created Viscount Chetwynd of Bearhaven, and Baron of Rathdown, in the county of Wicklow, anno 1717, the third of George I.

Bantry. The town of Bantry is seated at the bottom of this extensive bay, on the east side. It was formerly called Ballygobbin, as also the Old Town, to distinguish it from another settlement, more to the north, called the New Town, where Ireton had a fortification erected, with four regular bastions, which caused the inhabitants to build near it; but, when this fort went to decay, they returned, by degrees, to the Old Town, called Bantry, from its being the chief settlement of this half barony. A few years ago, when the pilchards<sup>(2)</sup> frequented this bay, it was a very thriving town, but, for want of employment, is again fallen into decay. Near it stood a Franciscan abbey, founded anno 1460 by Dermot O'Sullivan, now entirely demolished. In many creeks round this bay are several fish palaces, as they are called, built for saving, preserving, and salting of pilchards, of which commodity several thousand pounds worth have been sent from hence to Spain, Portugal, and Italy; but of late years there has not a single pilchard appeared on the coast.

<sup>(1)</sup> In this barony are the parishes of Kilmacomoge, Kilcaskin, Killaghaninagh, Kilkaterin, Kilmanagh, and Durrus. It contains 195 ploughlands and 84,132 acres, of which 15,911 are very justly esteemed unprofitable.

<sup>(2)</sup> On the 3rd of June, 1749, Mr. Richard Mead, of this town, to entitle him to a premium given by the Rev. Dr. Madden, fully proved to the Dublin Society that he had within the year caught and cured 380,800 fish of different kinds, six score to the hundred; a prodigious taking for one man. And that this was no casual thing is evident from Mr. James Young, of the same place, having caught and cured 482,500 herrings and 231 barrels of sprats the preceding year. If private adventurers, with small funds, are able to do so much, what may we not reasonably expect if a sufficient stock was raised to establish a general fishery on our coasts?

The Sullivans had formerly several good seats round this bay. That of Rinedizart was demolished by a ship of war in Oliver Cromwell's time. They had another at Blackrock, where there is a good house of Samuel Hutchinson, esq. Three rivers fall into this bay from the north, viz.—Moyallah river, being the most eastern, next to Bantry, which empties itself down a steep rock into the bay—neither salmon nor trout can go up into it, so that it is quite destitute of either; the Ouvane, *i.e.*, “the middle river”; and the western river, called Curloom. In the town of Bantry is a barrack for a foot company, and a decent parish church. It formerly gave title of baron to Roper Viscount Baltinglass.

**Bantry Bay.** The bay of Bantry is twenty-six miles long, and, in most places, above a league broad; in the midst of it are forty fathoms of water. There are few strands round it, the coasts being all high stupendous rocks. The entrance of this bay is formed by the mountains of Bearhaven to the north-west and Sheep's Head Point to the south-east. On the larboard hand lies the island of Bearhaven. All the west side is one continued chain of lofty mountains, running far up the country to the north, and dividing the counties of Cork and Kerry; they were anciently called Vallis Juncosa, and were the retreat of the ancient Irish soon after the arrival of the English, from whence they scarcely stirred till the divisions of the houses of York and Lancaster obliged many of the latter to quit the country, upon which the Irish came once more into the lower grounds,

**Whiddy Island.** to the great annoyance of the remaining English. The island of Whiddy, anciently Fucida Insula, lies opposite to the town of Bantry. It is a pleasant spot, of a triangular form, and the soil is excellent. In it Richard White, esq., whose property it is, has a deer park, where are both a fresh and salt-water lake, at no great distance from each other. The deer are very fat, and this island produces as large mutton as any in the county of Limerick, where the largest in Ireland is said to be; it is not unpleasant to see the small Bantry mutton, which is exceedingly fat and good in its kind, compared to this of Whiddy island, and bears no proportion to it as to bigness. In this island are good orchards, and also a profitable hop-yard. It abounds with hares, as the owner suffers none to be killed. Near Whiddy island are

**Other Islands.** some small ones, viz.—Horse island, Hog island, Chapel island, and Coney island; and all these fatten lean horses in the spring season to admiration.

From Bantry to Bearhaven by land there is nothing remarkable, except the iron furnaces at Comolin, which have been in a thriving condition for some years past; but wood begins to grow very scarce. In the bay of Glengariff, and towards the north-west

**Coral Sand.** part of Bantry bay, they dredge up large quantities of a coral sand, found to be a most excellent manure, and lasts in the ground above twenty years. At Ross Mac Owen, midway between Bearhaven and Bantry, lives Mr. Murtough O'Sullivan, a person well known in those parts. He and his elder brother, who is commonly called Mac Fineen Duff, who lives near the river of Kinmair, are the chief remains of the O'Sullivan family in this country. There is in Spain a descendant of O'Sullivan Bear, who is ennobled, and called there Count of Bearhaven, and is also said to be hereditary governor of the Groyne.

Waterfall. Not far from Ross Mac Owen is one of the largest and highest waterfalls in this kingdom. This cataract is very visible from the town of Bantry, at least fourteen miles distant from it. The water is collected from various small rivulets and springs, forming a large lake on the top of a vast, high, rocky, and almost perpendicular mountain, called Hungry Hill, which is, at least, 700 yards above the level of the bay of Bantry. The water cascades from the top of this mountain in a beautiful sheet, at least ten yards broad, which expands as it falls. About half the height of the mountain, it dashes perpendicular on a prominent rock, from whence a mist arises almost a third part of the hill, which, in some particular stations, the sun's rays playing on it and meeting with the eye of a spectator, must make a charming appearance, these kind of mists, in such positions, generally reflecting the colours of the iris. Hence it falls from rock to rock, till it has passed the rugged declivity of Hungry Hill; and, before it gains the ocean, it has another fall, cascading in an arch over a lower hill, all which make a fine sight as one sails up and down the bay. But those who are curious will not murmur at the labour they may have in visiting every part of this noble cataract; nor will, I hope, the poetical reader at the following description of one from Mr. Thomson, which very literally agrees with ours:—

Thus up the mount, in visionary muse,  
 I stray, regardless whither; 'till the stun  
 Of a near fall of water ev'ry sense  
 Wakes from the charms of thought: swift shrinking back,  
 I stand aghast, and view the broken scene.  
 Smooth to the shaggy brink, a spreading flood  
 Rolls fair and placid, till collected all,  
 In one bright glut, as sinks the shelving ground,  
 Th' impetuous torrent, tumbling down the steep,  
 Thunders and shakes th' astonish'd country round.  
 Now a blue wat'ry sheet; anon dispers'd,  
 A hoary mist then gathered in again,  
 A darted stream along the hollow rock  
 This way and that tormented, dashing thick  
 From steep to steep with wild infracted course,  
 And restless roaring to the humble vale.  
 With the rough prospect tired, I turn my gaze  
 Where, in long visto, the soft murmuring main  
 Darts a green lustre.—

*Thomson's Seasons.*

Castletown. *Castletown, alias Castledermot, is a small village, of little note, opposite to the island of Bearhaven, which is about six miles long, is very coarse, mountainous, and rugged, yet is of great use in defending this noble bay from the fury of the south-west winds, so as vessels within the island may ride secure, according to those lines of the poet:—*

*Nec tamen hoc arctis immissum faucibus æquor  
 Portus erat, si non violentos insula coros  
 Exciperet saxis, laxasq; refunderet undas.*

Hinc illinc montes, scopulosæ rupis aperto  
 Opposuit natura mari, flatusq; removit,  
 Ut tremulo starent contentæ fune carinæ.—

*Lucan, lib. ii.*

Nor yet the bending shores could form a bay,  
 Did not a barrier isle the winds delay,  
 And break the seas tempestuous in their way.  
 Huge mounds of rocks are plac'd by nature's hand,  
 To guard around the hospitable strand,  
 To turn the storm, repulse the rushing tide,  
 And bid the anch'ring bark securely ride.—

*Rowe.*

**Dunboy.** South-east from Castledermot stood the celebrated castle of Dunboy, which in the year 1602 was taken by Sir George Carew after a most obstinate and vigorous defence. Crossing a rude uncultivated country to the west the river of Kinmair, as it is called, though really a large bay of the ocean, appears. The east side of the mouth of this river is in this county, and, farther up, both sides belong to that of Kerry.

**Durseys Island.** From hence one has a prospect of the Durseys, anciently called *Bea Insula*. This island is very strong by nature, because of the difficulty of landing, which is convenient but by one narrow entrance that might be defended by a few hands, and was formerly fortified with a castle, by some mistaken for the ruins of an abbey; besides, it is impossible to arrive at this spot but in a dead calm, the least gale of wind raising such billows as it is very dangerous for any boat to come near the shore. This seemingly impregnable place was chosen by the Irish, after the defeat of the Spaniards, for their last refuge, if Dunboy should be taken by the English. They committed the custody of it to Connor O'Driscol, son and heir to Sir Fineen O'Driscol, who procured three pieces of Spanish ordnance to be conveyed into this island, with stores, ammunition, and sixty men, which fortified it, as they imagined, against the most potent enemy. But they were soon obliged to surrender it to Captain Rostock, who demolished the forts, and brought off the garrison prisoners to the camp at Dunboy, where they were all executed. This island is exceedingly rough and coarse, and is about three Irish miles long.

From the south part of Bantry bay to the north there are but two passages by which one can go into Kerry. That on the north end is a most rugged, dangerous one, called "the Priest's Leap," and well known in this country, from whence the road leads over the mountain of Mangerton, justly esteemed one of the highest in Ireland. Among these wild tracts are, here and there, some yew trees remaining, of a very large size. They were formerly in greater plenty, as was also the arbutus, or strawberry tree, which is celebrated to flourish in such soils.

*Surgit & in solis formis arbutus antris.*

—*Propertius, lib. i.*

Arbutus fairest in wild tracts arise.

There were plenty of red deer in this country, but they are of late become exceeding rare.

The castle of Cariganass, which belonged to the O'Sullivan, is built on the river Ouvane, four miles from Bantry. It was a high structure, with a square court, and flanked with four round towers. In it Daniel O'Sullivan, surnamed Caumb, *i.e.*, "crooked," kept garrison in Queen Elizabeth's time. But upon Tirrel's fleeing the country, after the conquest of Dunboy, this castle and that of Ardea were surrendered to the Queen's forces. Near this is a fine oak wood still growing. One Denis Hurley, aged ninety-six, who died about thirty years since, remembered the cutting down of this wood three different times, and, at each cutting, the trees were fit for beams, boat timber, and most other uses. Richard White, esq., of Bantry, whose land it is, had some time ago occasion to dig out a large piece of oak sunk in a morass, and found the soil about it, for seven feet perpendicular, to be a fat greasy clay, of the colour of rotten cheese, free from grit, and dissolving readily in the air. The soil produces a very large quantity of rank swarthy grass. This wood is situated between two mountain rivers, which bring down great quantities of earth and mud, that, with the spray and leaves of the trees, compose this kind of soil. This earth, upon trial, did not ferment with acids, but it might probably be an excellent manure for coarse gravelly grounds.

In returning from Bantry to Carbery the road is extremely rocky. Three miles east of Bantry there is a valley called Murdering Glen. In it are a vast quantity of large stones and rocks, thrown together in the same sportive confusion as if they were shot out of the mouth of a prodigious large volcano, and the adjacent hill on the top being hollow, with a rugged stony edge around it, looks not unlike the mouth of one. About the town of Bantry, on the adjacent hills, are some well-cultivated grounds; and I have seen a meadow belonging to Richard White, esq., which he reclaimed from a bog, that afforded nearly double as much hay as I ever saw mowed off the same quantity of land. Where the ditches were made to enclose this field there was a white coarse clay thrown up that lay at the bottom of the turfy soil, and where this clay was laid the grass grew very luxurious, which seems to be no bad hint for the improvement of such drained lands. This clay adds a firmness and solidity to the bog, and yet would probably hurt any other kind of soil, as it is, in its own nature, cold and impoverishing.

Having described all the baronies south of the Blackwater, I proceed now to describe those on the north of that river.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

*(Continued from page 265.)*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER V.



ANTRY BAY (page 273). The Ouvanc, *i.e.*, “the middle river.” Croker says:—

“Ouvane is more probably ‘the fair river.’ The old name for “Bantry Bay is Inver-na-marc, or ‘the bay of ships.’ Bantry “signifies ‘the fair strand.’ In 1689 there was a partial engage- “ment here between the English fleet under Admiral Herbert, “and the French commanded by Mons. Renault, in which the “former had the worst of it owing to a great part of the ships

“being unable to come into action.”<sup>(1)</sup>



In 1796 a French fleet anchored in Bantry Bay. See in *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1814, i., p. 303, account of the conduct of Mr. O'Sullivan upon this occasion. For the small band of volunteers and soldiers who held this outlying position during that eventful year a silver medal was struck, and worn by the officers and men. Some of these mementos are still preserved among the family heirlooms of those who were represented in the barracks at Bantry, and others have found their way into

<sup>(1)</sup> *Vide Wilson's Naval History.*

the cabinets of collectors. One such is here represented, from the writer's collection. It has upon the obverse "*Afflavit Deus et Dissipantur*"; and, in the field of the medal, ships tossed, dismasted, and driven before a storm; and in the exergue "Jan., MDCCXCVII." Upon the reverse the crown of England, and the legend "Friendly Association, Bantry Garrison." It is the work of one who takes, perhaps, the first place among Irish medallists—Mossop.<sup>(2)</sup>

(2) For a list of Mossop's works, *vide* a paper by Dr. Frazer, M.R.I.A., in the *Journal of the Royal Soc. Antiq. Ireland*.

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## HISTORICAL NOTES

By W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)

(Continued from page 271.)

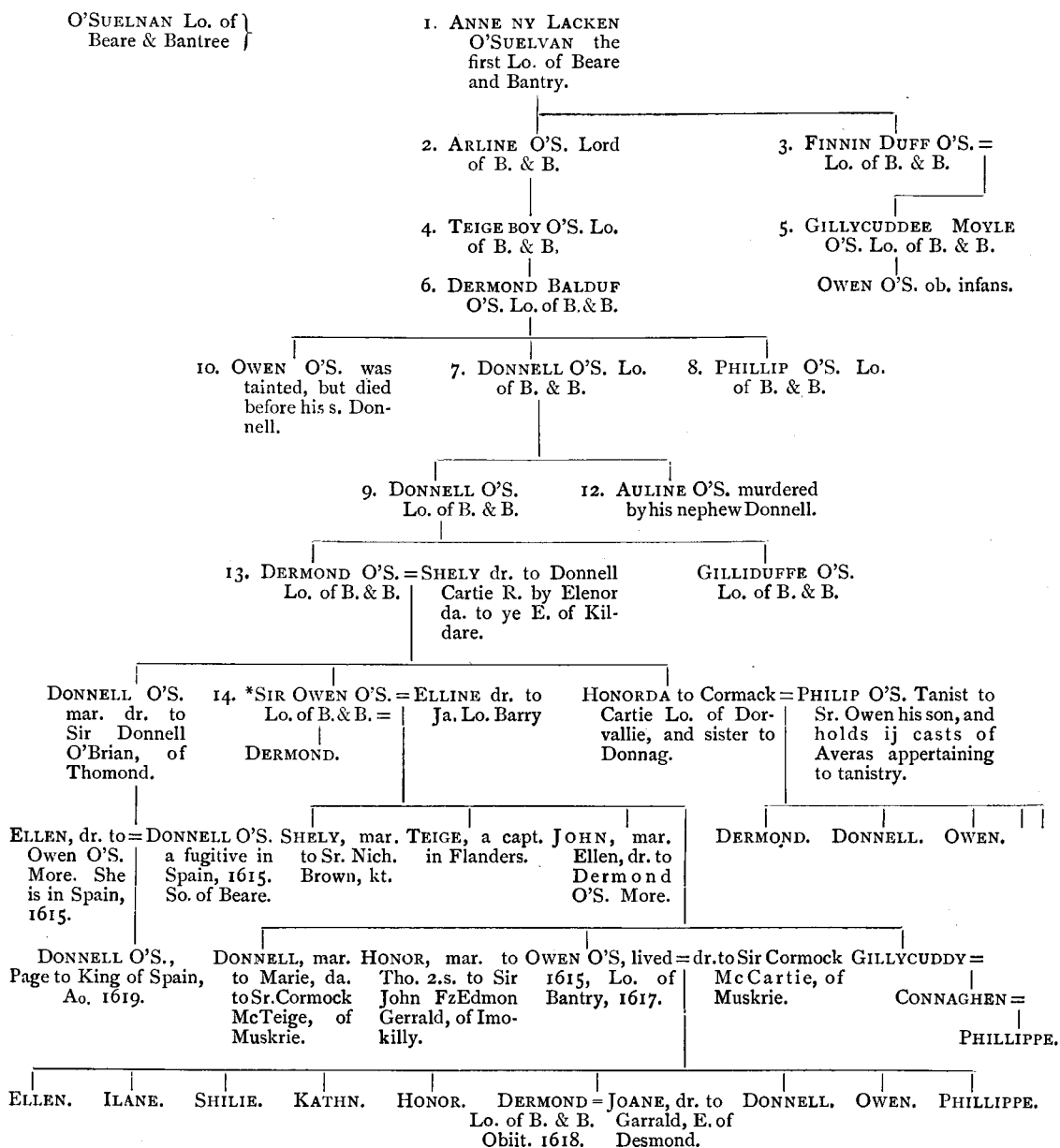
### BOOK II.—CHAPTER V.



EAR and Bantry (page 272). There is a letter in the Brit. Mus., Add. MSS. 28,031, from the Earl of Essex to the Earl of Anglesey, respecting these baronies.

"Dublin Castle, Feb. 6, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ . My lord, Yours of 29 Dec. came "to hand about 10 days since, wherein you mention the trouble-  
 "some condition which the Baronies of Bere and Bantry are in.  
 "Since my comeing, I have observed that almost all those moun-  
 "taneous rocky parts are subject to these disorders in the winter  
 "season; but in the summer we easily find means to quiet the people, and I doe  
 "intend the next spring to send some men into those quarters your lordship speaks  
 "of, &c. Your most faithful humble servant, ESSEX. To the Earl of Anglesey."

The following is a pedigree of the O'Sullivans of Bear and Bantry, preserved in the Herald's College.



\* This Sir Owen, to settle the country of Bear and Bantry in his posterity, took his lands from Q. Eliz. by letters-pat. 12 year of her reign, but after long suit in law between him and his nephew, Donnell MacDonnell O'S., it was ordered that Sir Owen should enjoy the country of Bantry, and Donnell and Donne Beare, to them and their heirs for ever.



## CHAPTER VI.

## THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE BARONY OF DUHALLOW, WITH THAT OF ORRERY AND KILMORE.



HE west of this barony<sup>(c)</sup> is rough and mountainous, but the rest of it towards the Blackwater is very fine land, and abounds with limestone quarries. This country seems to have its name from the river Allo, which Spenser celebrates, by whose charming flights one would imagine that this river rather washed the mountains of Helicon than those of this country. It runs through this barony from the borders of the county of Limerick, and falls into the Blackwater below Kanturk, where it is joined by a second river, called Oon Dalua, *i.e.*, "the double stream," the Allo signifying "the echoing river." Over each of them are two fair stone bridges at Kanturk, the arches and battlements being composed of rustic work of hewn stone; that over the Allo consists of six arches.

Kanturk. Kanturk, anciently Keanturk, *i.e.* "a boar's head," probably from one of those animals having been slain here by some Irish chief in former times. It formerly belonged to a branch of the Mac Cartys called Mac Donough, who forfeited this estate for aiding the rebels in 1641.

Castle Mac Donough. In Queen Elizabeth's time they erected a most magnificent pile near this place, the walls of which remain entire. It was a parallelogram, being 120 feet in length by 80 in breadth, flanked with four square buildings. This structure was four stories high, and the flankers five. All the window frames, coignes, beltings, and battlements were of hewn stone, and the whole made a most grand and regular appearance. This castle was represented to Queen Elizabeth as a place of very dangerous importance to belong to a private subject, and was said to have been no less than a strong and regular fortress; upon which the lords of the council of England transmitted an order hither to have the work stopped; so that the finishing of this noble building was prevented, which was one of the finest structures erected by any Irish family that I have seen, and very far from being capable to be made any use of so as to annoy the government. Thus it remains still in the

(c) This barony has thirteen parishes, viz., Ballyclough, Kilshanick, Clonmeene, Drumtariff, Kilmeene, Cullin, Drishane, Nohavel, Clonfert, Knocktemple, Ballintemple, Kilbrin, and Castlemagner, containing 253 ploughlands and 105,748 acres.

same condition, the walls having braved all the injuries of time.<sup>(2)</sup> This castle, with the town and manor of Kanturk, belong at present to the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, who has also the title of viscount from this place. I have mentioned his lordship's titles to this manor in page 20 of this volume. The town of Kanturk is in a thriving condition, several well-built houses having been erected in it. Here is a neat market-house, but no church nearer than Newmarket. It is tolerably well peopled by persons mostly employed in the worsted manufacture. At Curragh, a little to the north of Kanturk, was a castle of the MacCartys, and near it is a most excellent chalybeate water. The soil in this neighbourhood is a whitish clay—in some places it is yellow, brown, and very deep—producing grass in plenty, but very little tillage, except some barley, oats, and potatoes.

**Newmarket.** Five measured English miles west of Kanturk is Newmarket, the last place of any note in the north-west part of the county. It is adorned with a stately house of Boyle Aldworth, esq., composed of two regular fronts of hewn stone, which stands on the south-east side of the town. Newmarket consists of one regular street, and is a considerable thoroughfare into the county of Kerry. In it are some well-looking houses, and a decent parish church. To the west of this place, on the left-hand of the road to Blackwater Bridge, stands Castle Mac Awliff, formerly the chief seat of that sept, and there is also another of their castles at Carrigacushin, a mile north-east of Newmarket.

**Dromagh.** The castle of Dromagh stands about three miles south-west of Kanturk. It was built by the O'Kiefs, and was their chief seat. It is well walled, flanked with four turrets, and inhabited by Mr. Philpot. Near this place a vein of coal has been discovered, and considerable quantities have been raised. They are not altogether as bright as the Kilkenny coal, but make a lasting fire, with little or no smoke. They have very good culm, which covers the large coal, useful in forges and burning lime. The lands hereabouts are coarse, and afford little tillage.

**Cullen.** West of Dromagh is the parish of Cullen, and near the church are some ruins, said to have been an ancient nunnery, not mentioned in any record. This and the adjacent parishes are in the diocese of Aghadoe. In this parish are symptoms of the same coal vein, and in it is the ruined castle of Du Aragil, built by the O'Kiefs. A considerable tract of the county of Kerry, called the East Fractions, is in the centre of this parish. Near the church of Nohavel, which stands on the Blackwater on the verge of this county, is the stump of a round tower, which, with the church, are dedicated to St. Finian, whose festival is here celebrated on the 13th of December.

**Drumshicane.** Near the Blackwater, at Drumshicane, is a good house of Nicholas Chinnery, esq. Drumshicane was a fortified

(2) Donough Mac Carty, of Kanturk, was killed by Tyrone in that rebellion, and all his lands in Duhallow were seized by his kinsman, Dermot Mac Owen Carty, who was concerned in aiding Tyrone; Cormac Mac Carty, the right heir, being then an infant. But, January 24th, 1611, he petitioned King James I., who restored him to his estate, the Lord Deputy Chichester being made judge of the affair.—*MSS. Sir Richard Cox, in an old Council Book.*

castle of the O'Kiefs, with turrets and a high square tower in the centre, all lately demolished. The walls were built of flat stones or flags, exceedingly well cemented.

On the south side of the Blackwater, in the parish of Clonmene, are a range of mountains called St. Hillary's, from whence several rapid rivulets fall into the Blackwater. Clonmene is a good house of Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq.; near it is the parish church; and more east are the remains of the castle of Clonmene, ruined in the wars of 1641. At Clonmene was anciently, according to Colgan, a monastery of Austin friars, founded by the O'Callaghans. After the wars Sir Richard Kyrle<sup>(3)</sup> settled at this place. He erected ironworks near it, cut down a vast tract of wood in this neighbourhood, and considerably improved the country. When the French threatened to invade the kingdom in 1666, this Sir Richard Kyrle offered Lord Orrery<sup>(4)</sup> to raise a troop of sixty horse, of which his lordship informed the Duke of Ormond, and says the world had no better men than Sir Richard had, and that he knew him to be an excellent officer.<sup>(5)</sup> This estate Sir Richard Kyrle sold to Richard Newman, esq.<sup>(6)</sup> The mountains here, that were formerly covered with wood, are now generally reclaimed; but, where the land was bare of trees, it is, for the most part, become boggy and unprofitable. Beneath the turfy sod is a blueish, hard, cold gravel, scarce to be penetrated without much labour. Not far from Clonmene is the hill called Knockniclashy, celebrated for a defeat given to Donough, then Lord Muskery, who, with 4,000 Irish, was marching to raise the siege of Limerick, by the Lord Broghill, with 1,000 English, in July, 1651.

About two miles to the north of Clonmene is Castle Magner. Magner, which, though in the circuit of this barony, is reckoned to be in Orrery. In the rebellion of 1641 this castle belonged to Richard Magner, agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and Kil-

<sup>(3)</sup> Anno 19th of Charles II., Sir Richard Kyrle passed patent for Clonmene, Drumane, and other lands in Duhallow and Fermoy, which were forfeited by the rebellion of 1641, to hold the same in free and common soccage of the castle of Dublin, yielding for the whole £43 10s. into the exchequer. Saving to Donough O'Callaghan and his heirs all such right, title, and interest as the commissioners appointed for executing the Acts made for the settlement of Ireland shall adjudge to him, as one of the fifty-four persons appointed to be restored in the Explanatory Act, p. 101, and commonly called nominees. The said Sir Richard Kyrle to be reprised out of other forfeited lands of equal value, according to the said Act.

<sup>(4)</sup> *Orrery's Lett.*, v. ii., p. 15.

<sup>(5)</sup> *Ib.*, v. i., p. 207.

<sup>(6)</sup> Ann. 2nd Jacob. II., Aug. 28th, Richard Newman, esq., passed a patent for the castle and lands of Drumane, and several other lands and houses in the county of Cork and in the city of Cork, viz.—four messuages in Christchurch Lane, extending from the street to the old buildings called the College, paying for the whole the sum of £54 3s. 8d. into the exchequer. The said lands, etc., to be erected into a manor, called the manor of Newburry, with power to erect a court-leet and court-baron, with view of frankpledge, to determine causes for debt not exceeding 40s., to appoint manor bailiffs, seneschal, and other officers; power to erect a prison for the use of the said manor at Newburry, and a gaoler; with the profits of all waifs, strays, goods of felons, deodands, etc. Also power to impart 500 acres of land, with free-chase and free-warren, and to make estates of the said premises to any person whatsoever, without let or hindrance.—(Signed) DOMVILLE.

more. When Cromwell was at Clonmel he went to pay his court to him, but being represented as a very troublesome person, and one who had been very active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to Colonel Phaire, then governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer. Magner, who suspected foul play, had scarce left Clonmel when he opened the letter, read the contents, and sealing it up, instead of proceeding towards Cork, turned off to Mallow, and delivered it to the officer who commanded there, telling him Cromwell had ordered him to carry it to Colonel Phaire. This officer had often preyed upon Magner's lands, for which he was resolved to be revenged. The officer, suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the governor of Cork, who knew him to be an honest man, and immediately sent an express to Cromwell for further directions. Cromwell, being extremely chagrined to be so served, sent orders to let the officer have his liberty, and to apprehend Magner, who took care to get out of his reach. This castle and lands were granted to the family of Bretridge for forty-nine arrears ; it is now the estate of Sir Standish Hartstonge. Not far from

Knockninoss. Castle Magner is Knockninoss, where, on the 13th of November, 1647, a battle was fought between the half-starved English under the Lord Inchiquin, and a numerous army of the Irish under the Lord Taaf, whereon depended the fate of this province, and where the English obtained a complete victory.

Lohort. About a mile more east is the castle of Lohort, built in King John's reign. It is in the manor of Kanturk, and belongs to the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, whose ancestor, Sir Philip Perceval, placed a garrison in it in the rebellion of 1641 ; but the Irish gained it by treachery, and held it towards the end of the war, when Sir Hardress Waller with a battery of cannon, reduced it in May, 1650,<sup>(7)</sup> and gives it the character of a place of great strength in his letter to the parliament. This castle remained for many years a melancholy proof of the devastation of those times, but it has been, of late, repaired by the Earl of Egmont. It is eighty feet high, the walls are ten feet thick, and moated round with a deep trench, which is passed by a drawbridge. In one of the upper chambers is a handsome armoury for 100 horse, well furnished with broadswords, bayonets, pistols, carbines, etc. Here is also a good library and other apartments, and from the top of this tower is a noble prospect of a great tract of country.

Ballyclough. A mile east of Lohort is Ballyclough, in the barony of Orrery (a considerable part of the parish being also in Duhallow), a pretty village, being improved by the late Colonel Purdon. On a handsome monument in the churchyard of this place is this inscription :—

Hic juxta proavorum patrisq; cineres,  
Ubi suos, hac vita finita, conquiescere optat,  
Eorum memoriæ sacrum,  
Marmor hoc sepulchrale posuit,  
Nepos & filius gratissimus,  
Johannes Lysaght de Mountnorth armiger.  
Anno Domini 1746.

(7) Whitlock's Memoirs.

Hic quoque sita est Catherina Lysaght  
 Nuper uxor prædicti Johannis,  
 Quæ obiit quinto die Junii,  
 Anno Domini 1743.

Arms—Three spears in pale, on a chief a lion regardant. Motto—  
 “*Bella, horida bella.*”

The above inscription is written on a table of white marble, between two Corinthian pillars of black marble, adorned with an urn placed on the top, over a pediment, etc.

On the south side of the church, at the back of a neat canopy seat, on a monumental table, between four Corinthian pillars of black marble, is this inscription :—

“Here lies the body of Mrs. Catherine Boyle, wife to Henry Boyle, esq., and daughter of Chidley Coote, of Killester, esq., who departed this life the 5th of May, 1725, whom it were unpardonable to lay down in silence, and of whom it is difficult to speak with justice, for her just character will look like flattery, and the least abatement of it be an injury to her memory. In every condition of her life she was a pattern to her sex, and appeared mistress of those peculiar qualities that were requisite to conduct her through it with honour, and never failed to exert them in their proper seasons with the utmost advantage.

“She was modest without affectation.

“Easy without levity, and reserved without pride.

“Knew how to stoop without sinking, and to gain people’s affections without lessening their regards.

“She was careful without anxiety, and frugal without parsimony.

“She was a faithful member of the Protestant church.

“Her piety was exemplary, her charity universal.

“She was truly wise, truly virtuous, and truly good. More can scarce be said, yet nothing is said that veracity or modesty should suppress.”

Arms at the top impaled with the Boyle’s argent, a chevron betwixt three coots sable.

Under the communion-table is a flagstone with this inscription :—

“To the memory of my dearly beloved husband, Colonel Bartholomew Purdon, esq., who departed this life the 19th of July, 1737, I have inscribed this stone. He was justice of the peace, member of parliament, and lieutenant of the county 39 years, during which time he strictly observed justice, faithfully served his king, and was a patriot to his country.”

Arms—A chevron, and in chief a leopard’s head. Motto—“*Pro aris et focis.*”

The castle of Ballyclough was built by a family of the Barrys that went by the name of Mac Robison. A few years ago there was a chalybeate spa near this place in good repute, but it is now neglected, being overflowed by an adjacent brook.

Castlecor. Castlecorith, now Castlecor, two miles north of Loghort, the seat of William Freeman, esq., is a handsome house, fronted with hewn stone, and flanked at each angle with turrets ; and near it is a pleasant park, where are the remains of an ancient fortification, in the midst of which stood a castle of the Barrys ; and to the west are the

ruins of the parish church of Kilbrin. Other seats in this neighbourhood are—Assolas, one mile east of Kanturk, now inhabited by Philip Oliver, esq., with good improvements and convenient out-offices, built by the late Rev. Mr. Gore. To the south of this is Ballyheen, *alias* Rockfield, a good improvement, belonging to Mrs. Thornhill. Towards the Blackwater are Gurteenbagh, Ballyrastin; and to the east of Loghort is Blossomfort, all good houses and improvements of the Wrixons, as is also Drumrastill, lower down the river, above which stands Pallice, a good house and plantation of Mr. Robert Holmes. Two miles lower down, near the river, is Longfield, the seat of John Longfield, esq., a pleasant situation, commanding a prospect of the north side of the Blackwater and a considerable way up and down that river; also Somerville, a neat lodge lower down, built by the late Colonel Purdon.

The parish of Kilshanick lies on the south side of the Blackwater, and in the south-east part of Duhallow. In it are several good seats. To the west of the parish is Lombard's Town, a house lately built by James Lombard, esq., with young improvements. More east, near the parish church, is Newburry, the seat of Richard Newman, esq.; this place was erected into a manor by King James II., as is before mentioned. The church of Kilshanick stands near this. It is kept in good repair, and is well filled on the Sabbath day by several families of good fortune who reside in this parish. The castle of Drumaneen stands boldly on the Blackwater; it was the chief seat of the O'Callaghans. About the reign of King James I., they erected a very stately house on the foundation of the castle, which was ruined in the late wars. The castle bawn is large, and well enclosed with a high stone wall, flanked with round towers, and the whole, though in ruins, from the opposite side of the river, by its lofty situation, has still an august appearance. In King William's wars the English kept a garrison in this castle for a considerable time, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Culliford.

More east is Dromore, a well-built house, with young plantations, of Adam Newman, esq., on a rising ground, affording a spacious view of the opposite country up and down the Blackwater.

Woodfort is a handsome house, with elegant plantations and considerable large orchards, inhabited by Simeon Marshal, esq., surveyor-general of Munster. To the south of the house is a circular hill covered over with trees, except some vistas that are cut through them. On the top of this mount is a turret, whence the eye may be feasted with a luxurious prospect of a great tract of country, with the adjacent town of Mallow, and the high mountains of Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry. Near the foot of this mount runs the river Clydagh, in delightful meanders, through groves of evergreens, and soon loses itself in the Blackwater near Kilbolady (Mr. Foot's), where are considerable plantations of cider fruit, firs, and other forest trees.

Dromore, seated in the eastern extremity of the parish, two miles from Mallow, on the west of the river Clydagh,

is a pleasant seat of Sir Matthew Deane, bart. The house was lately rebuilt, with an elegant front of hewn stone, stuccoed between, and a venetian door and window in the south front. The improvements are situated on the west side of a sweet romantic glen, formed by the above-mentioned river, whose sides are embroidered with delightful groves of timber trees and evergreens. On the west side of the river, which is here confined so as to form a noble canal, is a high terrace walk. To the north and south of the house are beautiful plantations, and all the valley is shaded with full-grown woods, through which three vistas are cut: the first terminates, on the north, in a view of the pleasant mount of Woodfort above mentioned; the second, with a Roman temple; and the middle one commands a prospect of a waterfall cascading over a rude rock. Another waterfall is also designed on the east side. The vistas to the south guide the eye to the neat church and steeple of Temple-Michael, and another to the ruins of Castlemore, already mentioned in pp. 154, 155. These improvements have been all made originally in a rude country, which to the south and south-west remains still coarse and mountainous, but in some places is indifferently well cultivated. Yet

Here the wild heath displays her purple dyes,  
And 'midst the desert fruitful fields arise,  
That crown'd with tufted trees and springing corn,  
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn.—*Pope's Windsor Forest.*

Kilpadder, etc. Other places in this parish are Kilpadder (the Rev. Mr. Hingston's) and Betsborough (Cornelius Townshend's, esq.) Some of the Danish intrenchments in this neighbourhood are planted with fir, in clumps, which considerably adorn the country. The northern part of this barony, though far from being barren, is yet thinly inhabited, and the farmers are the only consumers of what corn grows upon the premises. The roads in winter-time are, for the most part, deep and very bad, and, there being no navigable river, it is very hard to get off the tenants' corn but at such a price of carriage as must greatly increase the value when it is sent to Cork market. There is here plenty of turf and coal, but, for want of water-carriage, if quantities of this last material were dug, it would be of little value. There seems to be no other remedy for those evils—as there are but little hopes of making the Blackwater navigable so far from its exit—but by finding out means of bringing markets to the goods. Artists and manufacturers have, and may be, with care and some expense, encouraged and brought together. People thus living close must cause a consumption, and small market towns may be easily, especially by persons of extensive fortunes, founded by degrees at an inconsiderable expense. Those people will cultivate and improve the adjacent places, add soil to the land, increase the value of an estate where they settle, and bring riches into the country by their labour.

Orrery and Kilmore.<sup>(3)</sup> Orrery and Kilmore constitute but one barony, formerly named Oirria Barria, the Barrys having had possession of the greatest part of this country. The principal place in this barony is Charleville, before called Rathgogan, Charleville.

(3) Orrery and Kilmore contains eleven parishes, viz.:—Rathgogan, now Charleville, Ballyhea, Cloyne and Aglishdradew, Churchtown, part of Templebredy, Ballyclough,

a corporation erected at the expense and encouragement of Roger, the first Earl of Orrery, Lord President of Munster, who here kept his presidential court, and adorned this town with a magnificent house,<sup>(9)</sup> built in 1661, to which he added noble gardens and a fine park. This house was burned down in the year 1690 by a party of King James's soldiers with the Duke of Berwick at their head, who, after he had dined in it, left it in a flame, which had this farther aggravating circumstance, that, at the time of its being demolished, it belonged to Lionel, the grandson of the nobleman who built it, who was then a minor and upon his travels into foreign kingdoms; yet, as he was educated a Protestant, and descended from ancestors who had been firm and faithful in that persuasion, his house, his library, his papers, and all his goods were piously devoted to the flames. *Tantum religio potuit!* Charleville<sup>(10)</sup> is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses. In this town the first Earl of Orrery endowed a celebrated free school, who, although he had great offices and a plentiful estate, yet his soul seemed much larger than his fortune. The master has a house and £40 per annum salary.

The late Earl of Orrery gave fifteen acres of land, worth Charter School. £11 per annum, for the encouragement of a charter working-school near this town, erected for the reception of forty children. The building cost £350. It was opened on the 18th of April, 1748, and twenty children, ten of each sex, admitted, being completely clothed. On the

part of Castlemagner, Liscarroll, Kilbolane, Shandrom and Kilbrowny. In this barony are 173 ploughlands and 40,033 Irish plantation acres.

(9) The foundation of this house was laid on the 29th of May, 1661. His lordship, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, dated the 11th of December, 1662, says "that he hopes, by his Grace's favour, to get it made a borough, and have it bear the name of Charleville, it being now called by the heathenish name of Rathgogan." His lordship adds—"I admit neither presbyter, papist, independant, nor, as our proclamation says, any other sort of fanatick to plant there, but all good Protestants, and am setting up manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and all other good trades."

(10) The charter bears date June the 10th, 22nd Car. II. It recites that this town was incorporated at the request of Roger Earl of Orrery. The castle, town, and lands of Broghill and Killedonnel, three ploughlands of Rathgogan, and other lands in the counties of Cork and Limerick, to be erected into a manor, to be called the manor of Charleville, with liberty to set apart 800 acres for a domain, and power to alienate any part of the same manor; to erect a court-leet and a court-baron, in which pleas may be held for 40s, also a court of record; all fines, etc., to go to the Earl of Orrery, who nominates proper officers; may erect a gaol; is to have all waifs, strays, and goods of felons, with liberty of free-park and free-warren. The town of Charleville to be erected into a borough, to be governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, who are to be a body corporate, to sue and be sued, with power to make freemen. The sovereign to appoint a deputy, and the corporation to make bye-laws; to have the same authority as the corporations of Banagher in the King's county, and Hillsborough in the county of Down, have. The recorder and town clerk to be appointed by the Earl of Orrery. The sovereign, deputy sovereign, and recorder to be justices of the peace in the said liberty. The sovereign may have two maces borne before him by two sergeants of mace; he is to be chosen annually, on the Monday next after St. John Baptist, and sworn on the Monday after Michaelmas day. The sovereign to be coroner in the said liberty, may take and receive statute staple. The majority of the members of the corporation to elect two members of parliament. Every freeman to pay 5s. on his being sworn. Liberty to the corporation to purchase lands to the value of £20 per annum. This charter also granted a licence to the Earl of Orrery to erect a fortification, and mount ordnance round his house. The sovereign can arrest for any sum under £200 sterling.



following Sunday a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dean Bruce, who gave the children bibles and other useful books, and a subscription to the school. The house is properly provided with necessaries, the kitchen and potato gardens are well planted, the land enclosed with quick-set ditches, and ornamented with trees.

In this town is a decent parish church, erected by the first Lord Orrery, and a good horse barrack, which part of the town stands in the county Limerick. It is a considerable thoroughfare from Cork to Limerick, and is very well watered, but, there being no turf-bogs about the place, firing is dear.

The lands round Charleville are mostly under stock for butter and beef, with very little corn, the poorer sort living on potatoes and milk. They manure mostly with lime, the soil being a light brown earth, lying deep, on a limestone bottom.

Near this town were great plantations of all kinds of fruit and forest trees, sold here at easy rates by Mr. Bowles, and sent into other parts of the kingdom, fit for cider plantations. Broghill,<sup>(11)</sup> which gives title of baron to the Right Hon. the Earl of Orrery, is a castle and manor that formerly belonged to the FitzGerald. It stands a little to the west of Charleville. The castle of Kilbolane. Kilbolane, about four miles south-west of the latter, belonged to the Earls of Desmond; but it is said to have been built soon after the coming over of Strongbow by the Cogans, from whom the Desmond family had this estate. It is now a good house and improvement of Mr. Bowen; and not far from it is the parish church of Kilbolane in repair. Castleishin, a mile south-west of the former, was another seat of the Fitz-Gerald, and Castledod, two miles south of Charleville, also belonged to that family. It is now only a modern-built house, and is the estate of the Harrisons. A mile south by west from Charleville is Ringfort, a good house and plantation of Mr. Vowell. A mile more to the south is Milltown, a well-planted improvement, with a handsome canal, of Colonel Evans. On this place stood formerly a castle of the Fitz-Gibbons. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Maurice Fitz-Gibbon, of Milltown, slew John Mac John Fitz-Gerald, of Kilbolane, and fourteen of his followers, being assisted by four of his sons, Fitz-Gerald having instigated the Earl of Desmond to hang one of the Fitz-Gibbon

(11) The following is an extract of the King's letter for creating Roger Boyle, esq., Baron of Broghill, from the original in Lismore castle:—"Having taken into our gracious consideration the many eminent virtues and abilities of our right well-beloved cousin, Richard Earl of Cork, and his singular good deserving, as well in planting these remote parts of our dominions with several English colonies, in settling true religion, and introducing civility and government there, where he found barbarism and superstition, and in the erecting of several churches, castles, towns, and other buildings at his own charges, for the perpetual security of these countries and our good subjects inhabiting in them, as also in zealously pursuing all good courses tending to the advancement of our most important services there; and understanding that he hath many younger sons, whom he breeds in true religion and virtuous discipline, thereby making them worthy and profitable members of that state, etc., we do, by these our letters, confer upon his third son, Roger Boyle, the honour, dignity, style, and title of a baron of that our kingdom, and constitute and ordain him Lord Boyle, Baron of Broghill, in that our realm, etc.—Dated at Westminster, the 30th of Nov., anno 3<sup>o</sup> Carol. prim."

family a little before. This castle was, in the rebellion of 1641, bravely defended against the rebels by one Mountain, who obliged them to raise the siege. The Irish, having no cannon, attacked the gate with a high machine made of hurdles, carried on wheels, like one of the old Roman towers, but it was burnt by the besieged. Colonel Evans dug here for coal, and discovered a stratum of culm twenty-two inches deep, but proceeded no further.

Gibbon's Toonmore, now Gibbon's Grove, the house and plantation of Mr. Gibbon, three miles south of Charleville, is famous for a celebrated cider apple called the Toonmore apple. Some years ago there was discovered near this place, in the centre of a large stone, the rowel of a spur, which is still kept as a great curiosity by Mr. Gibbon, and which is an evident proof of the growth of stones. Not far hence, is Cooline, the house of Mr. Bowerman, seated on a rising ground, and beautified with fine plantations.

Annagh. Five miles south of Charleville is Annagh, a pretty thriving village, on the estate of the Earl of Egmont. This place, with a large tract of the adjacent land, were, at a very great expense, reclaimed from a deep and dangerous morass, now pleasantly planted and well improved, large drains and canals being cut through the morass, which empty themselves into a branch of the river Awbeg. Here stood a strong castle that, in the wars of 1641, was for four years garrisoned at the expense of Sir Philip Perceval, bart., and by its situation, in the midst of a bog, was deemed impregnable; but it was at last taken, anno 1645, by treachery, and the whole garrison put to the sword in cold blood by order of the Lord Castleconnel, who then commanded the Irish army, consisting of 5,000 horse and foot, and who was an inveterate enemy to Sir Philip Perceval, because he had refused to give him his daughter in marriage before the war. This castle was demolished by the late Earl of Egmont, who drained the ground, built the village of Annagh, and established the linen manufacture therein. Through this morass the road runs from Churchtown to Charleville, which, from the deepness of the soil, is in winter extremely bad. As limestone abounds in all parts of this country, tillage might be carried on at an inconsiderable expense, the soil being naturally very rich. On the contrary, one sees very little corn here, but herds of black cattle and sheep everywhere, so great is the encouragement for beef and butter in the markets of Cork and Limerick, and so small is that for corn; yet there are large quantities of wheat yearly imported into the city of Cork, which is one of the most plentiful places in the kingdom.

Churchtown. Churchtown is a small village, prettily planted. In it are the ruins of the old church, called Bruhenny, in which is a small monument to the memory of Deborah, the wife of William Taylor, esq., and daughter of Mr. Anselm Fowler, of Gloucestershire, in England. She died June 29th, 1697. In the 9th of Queen Anne an Act of Parliament was obtained by the late Earl of Egmont for removing the site of this church. The new church is a good building, in form of a cross. The chancel is paved with black and white marble, the produce of this country. In this chancel is a vault, where several of the house of

Egmont are interred. On the silver flagon, chalice, and other plate is this inscription :—

“Ex dono viri honorabilis Johannis Perceval, equitis aurati, in usum ecclesie parochialis de Bruhenny.”

Burton. Burton, near Churchtown, was formerly a noble seat of the Perceval family, burned down in the late wars by the same party of King James's forces who burned Charleville. The plantations and improvements are very beautiful and extensive. Here are large orchards and a noble park. The walls of the house still remain, which show it to have been a large elegant building, mostly of hewn stone. From Burton to the new parish church there is a handsome avenue, well planted. This place gives title of baron to its owner, the Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont. The manor of Burton is very large. All the land within it, as well as the royalties, belong to the same nobleman. It would be tedious to enumerate the smaller districts which depend upon, and were incorporated into a kind of honour by King Charles I. in favour of Sir Philip Perceval<sup>(12)</sup> in the year 1637, with privileges of court-baron, court-leet, free-warren, and all other pre-eminences and royalties under the manor of Burton, which likewise comprehends the castle and manor of Annagh above mentioned. This patent also grants fairs and markets to the town of Burton. The soil in this neighbourhood

(12) This Sir Philip Perceval was one of the most eminent subjects of his time. He had a vast estate both in England and Ireland, in which last kingdom he had 78 knights' fees, containing 99,900 statute acres of land. He was a privy councillor to King Charles I., register of the court of wards, and held several other employments in this kingdom at the same time. When the Irish rebellion broke out, he fortified and defended five of his castles for several years, and suffered in the destruction of his woods, houses, castles, and loss of his rents, in six years' time, £60,000. The Parliament of England appointed him commissary-general of the army, with an allowance of £1,200 per annum, and also made him providore-general of the horse, in which post he expended £18,000, which the family were never repaid. In 1643 he was ordered to attend the treaty with the Irish, at Kilkenny, and signed the cessation with them. In 1644 he was summoned by the king to attend as a commissioner at the treaty of Oxford. He was there offered a peerage to promote the measures of the court, which he refused, and was obliged to fly from the king's quarters to the parliament, upon which the king confiscated his estate in England. Being a member of the famous Long Parliament, he opposed the independent faction and the army to the utmost of his power, and thereby drew down many inveterate accusations from them, against which he defended himself with wonderful abilities and proof of his innocence. But Cromwell and the army growing stronger, and attempting to make themselves masters of the parliament, Mr. Holles, Sir Philip Stapleton, and many of the leading members were impeached by the army, and fled; at which juncture Sir Philip Perceval had the resolution to stay, and was chairman of those committees appointed by the parliament to raise forces, and conduct the defence of the city and parliament against the army. But the city being terrified, and the army coming up to London, he was obliged to fly, and conceal himself in the country for some time, till new accusations were framed against him, upon which he resolutely returned to take his trial the week after. At this juncture he was, by the province of Ulster, appointed a commissioner to manage their affairs with the parliament of England. He was at the same time secretly concerned in the design to bring the English army over from Ireland, who had, by a unanimous address, put their interests under his direction. But the danger he was in, and the virulence of his enemies, so affected him, that he fell ill of a fever upon his spirits, and died the 10th of November, 1647, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was so respected by his very enemies, that he was buried at the expense of the English parliament, in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, and over him was placed the following inscription,

is exceedingly good, being a light loamy earth, considerably deep, over a limestone bottom.

Near Burton is Egmont,<sup>(13)</sup> which gives title of earl to the same family; in this house, which has been since taken down, the grandfather of the present earl was born. It is finely situated, with a pleasant park adjacent, which is well stocked with deer. The country for some miles is planted with ash, elm, oak, and large quantities of fir; than which last, no timber tree, in the winter season, affords more beauty to a landscape.

written by R. Maxwell, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, which monument, on the rebuilding of that church, has been, within a few years, entirely destroyed:—

Epitaphium clarissimi viri Phillippi Pearceavelli, equitis aurati Hybernæ, qui obiit bonis omnibus desideratissimus 10<sup>o</sup> die Novembris anno dom. 1647.

Fortunam expertus jacet Phillipus utramque,  
Dotibus ac genere nobilitatus eques;  
Qui nisi (sed quis non multis) peccasset in uno  
Quod vitio vertat vix habet invidia.

[The reader will observe this epitaph to be both false Latin and bad metre, but we give it as we find it.]

Which has been thus translated:—

Philip here lies, at length subdu'd by fate,  
By birth illustrious, and by fortune great;  
Capricious chance long taught him to explore,  
By turns, her fickle fondness and her power.  
Could the remembrance of his virtues sleep,  
Envy herself at the sad loss would weep.

(13) John, late Earl of Egmont, was made a privy councillor before he was of age; he was afterwards offered a peerage, which, from the circumstance of the times, he refused. At the accession of King George I., being continued in the privy council, he was created a baron, by the style and title of Baron Perceval of Burton. In December, 1722, he was created a viscount, by the style and title of Viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, with the fee of 20 marks, to be annually paid out of the king's exchequer. Upon the accession of his late majesty, he was still continued a privy councillor; and not long after, in the commission granted for the settlement of Georgia, in America, he was appointed the first of the trustees, and president of the same commission, in which he conducted himself with great zeal and application for the interest of that colony. In the first parliament of the same reign he was returned member for Harwich, in Essex; and upon the death of the Earl of Orford, was made recorder of the same borough; Lord Orford had succeeded to this place, by the impeachment and flight of the late Lord Bolingbroke; and having steadily persevered in loyalty and duty to the crown, his majesty taking into consideration these his merits to himself, as well as his zeal to promote the interest of his country, both in this and the new world, as it is expressed in the preamble to his letters-patent, and also in regard to the greatness and antiquity of his extraction, he was, upon the 6th of November, 1733, advanced to the dignity of an earl, by the style and title of Egmont, the above-mentioned ancient seat of the family. John, now Earl of Egmont, his only son, was member of parliament for the borough of Dingle, in Kerry, being chosen at the age of twenty, and was permitted to maintain his seat, notwithstanding that defect of qualification, which place has been exercised for six descents in this family, excepting one, which happened during the short time that Sir John Perceval, grandfather to the present earl, enjoyed his estate, which was in the reign of the late King James, when there was no parliament called in this kingdom. On the 31st of December, 1741, the late earl, when Lord Viscount Perceval, was elected a representative in parliament for the city of Westminster, being attended by 6,000 voters of all denominations to the hall where the election was made, and his lordship was unanimously chosen by the concurring voices of all present, notwithstanding a violent opposition threatened by the opposite party. His Lordship was also representative for Weobly, in Herefordshire, and gentleman of the bedchamber to his royal highness the prince.

Round Egmont, the soil is a grey clay, resembling marl; but it does not ferment with acids, and yet the rocks are all good limestone. Walsh's-Town, a mile north-east of Burton, is a good house, inhabited by Mr. Conron, round which are good plantations; here was formerly a castle, built by the Barrys several centuries ago. In the wars of 1641 it was fortified and garrisoned at the expense of Sir Philip Perceval, but was taken by the Irish, in 1645, with the rest of his castles. And more easterly, on the river Awbeg, is Ballinguile, a good house of Mr. Freeman, with large orchards and numerous plantations; this house was built on the foundation of an ancient castle of the Stapletons, erected soon after the reign of King John.

Buttevant. Buttevant,<sup>(14)</sup> called in the ecclesiastical books "Bothon," by the Irish and Spenser "Kilnemullagh," was formerly an ancient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and alderman, but by the wars, gone to decay; and it is said to have suffered greatly in the last plague of Ireland. There are still to be seen the remains of a wall that surrounded the town; and they also show the traces of an outward wall which enclosed the other, and took up a considerable circuit of ground. In this place are the remains of a sumptuous ruin of the ancient abbey of Friars Minors, founded by David de Barry, in the reign of King Edward I, who lies buried therein; he was lord justice of Ireland, and his tomb still remains in the choir, opposite the great altar. The walls of the choir, with the nave of the church and several other buildings, remain entire; also the steeple, which is a high square tower, erected on a fine gothic arch; to the south is St. Mary's Chapel, in which are several tombs of the ancient Irish families, viz.—the Barrys, the Magners, FitzGerald, Prendergast, O'Callaghans, Donegans, Meads, Dowlings, and Healys. In this chapel are the remains of an altar, and two others in the nave of the church on each side of the choir; in which are other tombs of the Barrys, Nagles, Lombards, and Supples; also one of a later date, of Mr Richard Morgan, who died October 15, 1748, in the 107th year of his age. This man lived above seventy years at Castle-Pooky, near Doneraile; he had been clerk of the crown and peace for this county in King James's time, never ate salt

(14) Mr. Robert Boyle, by his last will, bequeathed nine ploughlands and a half of Buttevant, and the moiety of the lands called Buttevant and Rice's Lands, which were several years before mortgaged to his father and to him for the sum of £2,000 sterling, and after his father's decease, leased by him, under certain covenants and conditions, for thirty-one years, unto Lieutenant-Colonel Agmondesham Muschamp, for the sum of six score pounds per annum, and then in lease to Denny Muschamp, esquire, and all his estate and title in Rathonge, and £4 chief rent issuing out of the lands of Thurmore and Ballytramly, by the name of Five Castles, all lying in the county of Cork, to Richard Earl of Burlington, his brother, the Honourable Henry Boyle of Castlemartyr, and Sir Robert Southwell of Kinsale, and their heirs for ever. And first, after the said lands are sold, and all debts, funeral expenses, and other legacies are paid, he bequeaths to the poor of the parish of Stalbridge, in England, and of the parish of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, and other parishes in this kingdom, where his lands do lie, the sum of £300 sterling; also the sum of £200 sterling to the most distressed persons who have been frightened out of Ireland, and were resident in England, with other legacies, to be paid out of the sale of said lands. The one-half of the purchase money he bequeaths, by a codicil annexed to his will, to be shared among the younger children of the Lord Clifford, son and heir apparent to his said brother.

with his meat, and died with no other complaint than the mere effect of old age. Beside the above-mentioned tombs, there are others of the Coghlan's, MacAuliff's, and O'Kieff's. About twelve years ago, as they were making a grave, the body of a woman was discovered, who had been buried here twenty years before, quite whole and entire; she died of the small-pox. The skin appeared hard, dry, and very stiff, of a dark brown colour; she was interred in a dry vault, between two lime walls, through which the wind and air had a free passage, which, probably, contributed to parch up the body, and keep it so long from corruption.

On the north-west side of the abbey stands a ruined tower, said to have been erected by an Earl of Desmond, who retired here; they call it Cullin. On each hand of the west entrance of the abbey are two huge piles of skulls, which, some say, were brought hither after the battle of Knockinoss, and was fought but five miles from hence. Near this abbey stands a part of another ruin, said to have been a nunnery, dedicated to St. Owen, or, according to others, St. John the Baptist. The name Buttevant, according to tradition, takes its rise from a word given in a battle fought near this place by David de Barry, who here overthrew the MacCartys, and cried out, "Boutez en avant," *i.e.*, "push forward," which is the present motto of the Barrymore family, who take a title of viscount from this place. In this town is a free school founded by Frances Lady Lanesborough, sixth daughter to Richard Earl of Dorset. She was first married to Sir George Lane, knight, who was afterwards created Lord Viscount Lanesborough; and secondly, to Denny Muschamp, esquire, out of whose estate the school is endowed. The master has £20 per annum with a house and garden. This school is kept in a castle built here by the Lombards. To the east of the town

Castle. stand the ruins of the Lord Barry's castle, boldly and strongly erected on a rock over the river Awbeg; the inside of this building forms an octagon, and was no inconsiderable fortress before the present art of besieging places was discovered. Within the court is now a good modern house, inhabited by Mr. Piers.

Church. Somewhat more to the east stands the church, which is a modern structure; but the ancient remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Bridget, and the other to the Virgin Mary, are still visible, both having stood in the same churchyard, which is very uncommon. There are also the ruins of a chapel-of-ease at Spittle Bridge, one mile east of Buttevant. This whole town formerly seems to have been an assemblage of churches and religious houses, which, being dissolved, consequently went with them to ruin, so that these lines of Mr. Pope may be now justly applied to this place:—

The levell'd town with weeds lies cover'd o'er,  
The hollow winds through naked temples roar,  
Round broken columns clasping ivy twin'd,  
O'er heaps of ruin stalk'd the stately hind;  
The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,  
And savage howlings fill the sacred choirs.—*Windsor Forest.*

This town belongs to the Earl of Barrymore, and the new turnpike

road from Cork to Limerick runs through it.<sup>(15)</sup> Near Kilmacleanine, two miles south-west of Buttevant, there is a pit of good yellow ochre, used for painting. At Ballybeg, on the other side of the river, a small walk from Buttevant, was a monastery of Augustinians, founded anno 1237, and dedicated to St. Thomas by Philip de Barry, being endowed by his son David, who founded the friary of Buttevant before-mentioned; this house and its revenues were granted to Sir Daniel Norton, knight, in trust for the Lady Norris, wife of Sir Thomas Norris, lord president of Munster, and mother to the Lady Jephson, wife of Sir John Jephson, who passed a patent for the same. The lands belonging to this abbey contained 2,060 Irish acres, and by a valuation taken in 1622 were only worth £60 a-year; at the same time the tithes and glebes belonging to it were valued at £200 per annum more. Some part of the building, particularly the steeple, which was a strong structure, and the east window of the chancel, have outlived the injuries of time. By the holes which remain in the vaulted roof of the steeple there were here a chime of bells. The traces of the foundation, and a high tower detached a considerable way to the south-west, once a part of this fabric, show it to have been a very large and magnificent structure.

Then did religion in a lazy cell,  
 In empty, airy contemplations dwell,  
 And like the block unmov'd lay, but ours  
 As much too active, like the stork devours;  
 Who sees those dismal heaps, but would demand  
 What barbarous invader sack'd the land?—

*Coopers' Hill.*

One would, indeed, imagine that if these abbeys had been converted into parish churches, and some part of the buildings appropriated to the support and maintenance of the poor, it might have had a much better appearance than so many ruins, which one cannot look upon without pitying their fate.

Springfield. Near Ballybeg is a handsome house and improvement, called Springfield, inhabited by Mr. Norcot; at the back of the house is a rising hill crowned by a beautiful grove of fir. The lands from hence to Doneraile are hilly, with a shallow clayey soil, and limestone bottom.

Liscaroll. Five miles west of Buttevant stand the ruins of the castle of Liscaroll, near which, on the 3rd of September, 1642, was fought a battle between the English commanded by Lord Inchiquin, and the Irish under the Lord Mountgarret and other generals, where was slain the valiant Lewis, Lord Viscount Kinalmeaky, governor of Bandon, and son to the first Earl of Cork. But the victory fell to the English with the slaughter of 1,500 of their enemies. This battle was fought to the west of the castle, in which Sir Philip Perceval, before mentioned, kept a garrison for several years at his own expense, and

(15) Anno 18 Henry III. Sept. 26, 1234. Rex dedit domino David de Barry, mercatum apud Buttevant singulis septimanis die sabbati & unam feriam singulis annis per 8 dies, viz., in vigil & die sanctæ Lucie & sex dieb. sequent.—*Rot. Canc.*

raised many outworks about it, in the modern style of fortification. In August, 1642, it was besieged by a regular army consisting of 7,000 Irish, who, after a very gallant resistance of thirteen days, obliged it to surrender. The day following Lord Inchiquin, coming up with the English army defeated the Irish, as is above mentioned. The Irish again besieged it, anno 1646, with an army of 5,000 foot and 500 horse, commanded by the Earl of Castlehaven, who then took most of the strongholds in this country, Lord Inchiquin, for want of supplies, being then obliged to stand upon the defensive. The news of Castlehaven's success had such an effect, that this castle, which had been before so well defended, surrendered without firing a shot, though then in the best posture of defence, and commanded by the same officer, one Captain Raymond, who had defended it so gallantly during the former siege, and who, for his cowardice or treachery, was condemned to be shot, together with another steward of Sir Philip Perceval; but, by his indulgence, they were pardoned. This castle is a parallelogram or oblong square, of 120 by 240 feet; it was flanked by six great towers, two square and four round; the gateway which faced the south was defended by a strong castle, from which on either hand were the apartments; the walls were thirty feet high. This castle is said to have been built by King John; it was at least erected by some of the Strongbonian adventurers. It was for many years possessed by the Barrys before it belonged to the Perceval family. Sir Hardress Waller recovered it from the Irish, anno 1650; the breach made by him is still visible near the south-west tower, and it has ever since remained in a ruinous condition. This castle has effectually suffered from the loyalty of its inhabitants; the ruins of its several turrets and other works afford the imagination a more pleasing idea than the most magnificent structure could well do; as one looks on the wounds of a veteran with more veneration than the most exact proportion of a regular beauty, and as these ruins call to mind the devastation caused by our intestine troubles, the history of those particular places is naturally sought after. In the field south of Liscaroll is a deep hole, which, the country-people assured me, could not be fathomed. I threw some stones down it which I heard distinctly for about fifteen seconds before they reached the water in which I heard them plunge; this place they call "Kate's hole." There are also several subterraneous passages near the castle in a limestone ground. The lands hereabouts are all pasture; the soil is a yellow clay, intermixed with a grey earth, in some places deeper than others.

Altamiri. To the north-east of Liscaroll is Altamiri, an elegant seat and neat house, with pretty improvements, of James Smyth, esquire, which commands an extensive prospect to the east. At a place called Kallabrahar, *i.e.*, "the church of the brotherhood," was a ruined monastery, but of what order is uncertain; it stood between Churchtown and Liscaroll. A mile west of Buttevant is Dunbarry, a good house and plantation of Mr. Bunworth, on the Awbeg river. At Lisgriffin, on the Earl of Egmont's estate, two miles west of Buttevant, several crystals have been found of the Kerry stone kind; this castle was built in the beginning of King James the First's reign by one Garret Barry.



Mountnorth. Mountnorth, within three miles of Mallow, is an elegant seat of John Lysaght, esquire ; the house is a square building, with two wings ; there are fine plantations to the north of ash, oak, and fir, with large groves, beautiful avenues, and pleasant gardens ; fronting the house is a noble canal well stocked with fish. The adjacent domain is also finely planted, and well laid out into beautiful meadows and pasture grounds. North-east of this place is Drumdowne, a ruined castle of the Barrys.

From this part of the country, on both sides of the river Blackwater down to Lismore, there are several pleasant seats and large plantations of cider fruit, and from them considerable profits arise to the industrious planter.

From Mallow up the Blackwater to the westward, the shores are composed of limestone pebbles, black flint, red marble, and some ironstone. In heavy rains the river overflows great tracts of land, which are mostly laid out for meadows, and produce abundance of hay.

I shall finish this chapter with the following lines, taken from a poetical description of this part of the country, and therefore may not be impertinently introduced in this place <sup>(16)</sup> :—

A vast extended plain high mountains bound,  
Where rapid torrents from each rock resound,  
The north, fair Orrery's bleak hills divide  
From Limerick's fertile strand, and Shannon's tide ;  
The eastern border Ballyhowra steep  
Proudly impends, and lofty Galtys sweep ;  
St. Hillary's holy range the south defends,  
From deluges th' Iberian ocean sends :  
The Paps <sup>(17)</sup>, the Reeks, the Mangerton, not least  
Of European mountains, to the west,  
With gradual progress rising, horrid stand,  
And in one view near half the isle command.  
Beneath this tow'ring coast, collected rains  
With hasty emulation seek the plains :  
And new-born rivers from their gloomy birth,  
Impatient break upon more fruitful earth :  
Where fondly gladden'd with the peaceful scene,  
They stay their fury and enjoy the green.  
Thence Aniduff, <sup>(18)</sup> to Youghal's spacious bay,  
In hollow murmurs takes her circling way :  
And Allo, <sup>(19)</sup> by fam'd Spenser styl'd the strong,  
Impetuous from her mountains rolls along.  
Kanturk's proud ruins softens in her course,  
And joins her sister but with half her force.

<sup>(16)</sup> *Vide the House of Yvery*, vol. i. p. 103.

<sup>(17)</sup> Those are in Kerry.

<sup>(18)</sup> Spenser's name for the Blackwater.

<sup>(19)</sup> Spenser makes this river tumble from the mountains of Slewlogher, but they are some miles distant from any part of it.

While gentle Mulla, <sup>(20)</sup> his once favourite theme,  
 Records his muses truth in her slow gliding stream.  
 Along each precipice by ev'ry flood,  
 Each craggy brow, and cavern fring'd with wood,  
 The pine and oak in mighty forest rise,  
 And crown the mountain tops, and touch the neighb'ring skies.  
 The vale beneath in wide enamel'd fields,  
 The earth's best treasures to its owner yields.  
 What though each craggy boundary contains,  
 Or beds of copper, coal, or richer veins ;  
 Their flinty bowels mock the miners' toil,  
 The surest riches are a fertile soil,  
 Where honest labour crown'd with certain wealth,  
 Brings cheerful innocence, content, and health.  
 The infant year in high grown verdure gay,  
 Conceals the herds which in their pastures stray.  
 There gentle zephyrs summer's heat assuage,  
 Confess his power, but subdue his rage :  
 Potent to cherish man, and to adorn,  
 But impotent to scorch the golden corn.  
 The sultry dog-star, prone to good and ill,  
 Has leave to exercise but half his will :  
 Subservient only to the peasant's joy,  
 Allow'd to bless, forbidden to destroy.  
 E'en savage winter with his hoary face,  
 Visits this land with less imperious pace ;  
 Fearful the azure heavens to deform,  
 Behind the distant hills he leaves the storm,  
 Where unstrain'd, the rattling thunder's roll  
 Shake the firm earth, and rend the vaulted pole ;  
 Thus freed from nipping frosts and chilling blasts,  
 The variegated verdure ever lasts.

And here the feather'd choir incessant sing,  
 Cheer'd by the beauties of eternal spring.  
 In this blest station many castles stand,  
 To awe the rebel and protect the land ;  
 Whose high aspiring towers from afar,  
 The pristine grandeur of their lords declare.

Kanturk, already nam'd, once rais'd too high  
 To bear suspicious Albion's sovereign eye,  
 In haughty fragments of unfinish'd state,  
 Proclaims the cause of her untimely fate.

Liscarroll next, in six tall flankers strong,  
 (A melancholy object of our song)  
 Gives its own title to the neighb'ring plain,  
 Ennobled by itself, and Kinalmeaky slain.

From hence the eye, directed to the right,  
 Brings Annagh's verdant island to the sight ;

(20) The Mulla of Spenser is the river Awbeg in this county.

Which once encompass'd by a deep morass,  
 Secur'd the flocks high bounding on her grass;  
 A mighty bulwark on the border stood,  
 To guard the passage of the miry flood;  
 Impervious, but by one long trembling way  
 Of yielding wattles spread on sinking clay,  
 Which far removed from any solid shore,  
 Defi'd the heavy cannon's distant roar;  
 The elevated bolts still fell too low,  
 Nor hurt her ramparts with one feeble blow,  
 Hence not far distant Burton's groves appear,  
 Where pines and elms in artful order rear,  
 Where wand'ring eyes with secret pleasure gaze,  
 Where bow'rs, and lawns, and crystal rills amaze,  
 Where sylvan gods disport the livelong day,  
 And wanton fairies dance the night away.

Next Egmont comes in view, Trinacrian height,  
 High-rising emblem of its owner's state;  
 Egmont, which gives to the illustrious race  
 The highest honour, and the senate's place.  
 'Twas here, if old tradition's tale be true,  
 When tyrant Denmark's lordly sons withdrew,  
 Compell'd by Boroihme's arms to fly the land,  
 They hid their ravish'd plunder in the sand;  
 Where long committed to the faithful earth,  
 Ten centuries have yet denied them birth;  
 And yet uncertain lies the shining ore,  
 Condemn'd, perhaps, to see the sun no more.

And now the muse a distant tract surveys,  
 So rich, so vast above the muse's praise.  
 Here rooted to the earth, great Loghort stands  
 A mole enormous, fam'd in foreign lands;  
 Founded in justice and a pious cause,  
 Remains a monument of heaven's applause.  
 For when the English chiefs invaded first,  
 The wanton isle in impious riot curs'd,  
 By them erected this stupendous tow'r,  
 Right to support and quell the factious pow'r;  
 For many ages constant to this end,  
 This mighty fortress did its plains defend.  
 In later times when arms the lands defac'd,  
 A chosen band by its great master plac'd,  
 Long kept this station, and unshaken stood,  
 Amidst the storm of war and tide of blood;  
 'Till false security betray'd the guard,  
 And one vile miscreant for a mean reward,  
 Its maiden state defil'd and basely sold;  
 Such the resistless force of all-alluring gold!  
 But Waller, Loghort's rebel power shook,  
 And from her savage sons the post retook.

Here stay'd the muse, and on her summit sat,  
Admir'd her magnitude, her strength, her state.  
Deep in amazement ran the prospect o'er,  
Such as her eye had scarce e'er seen before.  
Beheld immensely high from ev'ry side,  
The most luxuriant force of nature's pride :  
In vain attempted to survey the land,  
And mark each beauty of the high command ;  
Though more than mortal yet the visual ray  
Travell'd unbounded o'er the wondrous way,  
Still wander'd on the yet unfinish'd sight,  
And lost itself in atmosphere and light ;  
Where the blue firmament confounds the green,  
And hazy vapours close the rapt'rous scene.

This barony gives title of earl to the Right Hon. Edmund Boyle, Earl of Orrery, whose ancestor, Roger Lord Brogill, was so created September 5th, anno 1660, in consideration of his services in restoring King Charles II., as is expressed in his lordship's patent of creation ; on the 5th of February following he was made lord president of the province of Munster, and in October, 1660, was declared one of the three lords justices for the government of this kingdom. Several particulars relating to the actions of that nobleman in this country will be found in the historical part of the work.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

*(Continued from page 277.)*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER VI.



ROKER describes a most extraordinary removal of a bog near Kanturk (page 278) in December, 1839. But the *Cork Standard* of that time gives a fuller description, the main facts of which are that a Mr. Robert Swayne, of Kanturk, was shooting upon the bog and narrowly escaped being lost as "he saw the impetus commence in the centre—in fact the centre of the bog moved to the side until it forced the higher part into a neighbouring declivity." Mr. Swayne, having got on terra firma, ran to give warning of the danger "but all his speed was in vain, and one house was overwhelmed before he could call out;" fortunately no lives were lost. The bog descended the valley between Derrygallon and Ballyholahan, from Colonel Longfield's property at Farrandoyle to the extent of fully 300 acres, and passed over a distance of four miles. The course of the Brogeen stream was soon impeded and its waters so swollen that the bog-stuff and timber was distributed over the adjacent farms; and it was calculated that over 1,200 acres of meadow and pasture were covered at an average of ten feet. The *Standard* informs its readers—

"That a cow belonging to a farmer named Flannery was swallowed up in the "bowels of the bog, and he looking on at the circumstance."

A firkin of "bog butter" which was recovered from the Brogeen river was preserved as a memento of this event by the late Mr. John Windele.

Page 281. *Loghort Castle*. Richard Sainthill in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1831, describes this castle of the Egmonts, now the residence of T. C. O'Brien, esquire:—

"Six miles from Liscarroll is Loghort castle, the residence of Lord Arden, when he "visits his Irish estates. It is a square keep about ninety feet in height. The ground "floor is now the kitchen. The first floor was the armoury, and contained arms for "100 soldiers, which were removed and lost in the year 1798. This is now the dining "parlour; above this is the drawing room. We then rise to the state bedroom, beside "which there are six others. From the battlements an extensive prospect is com- "manded. This castle was garrisoned by Sir Philip Perceval in the rebellion of 1641, "but was taken through treachery by the Irish, and retaken also by Sir Hardress "Waller in May, 1690."

Page 284. *Castlecor*. Croker has the following anecdote which he contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in October, 1842:—

“Last summer Tom Power, who holds a few acres of ground in the townland of Kilbarry, immediately outside the deerpark wall of Castlecor, dreamed that there was a large quantity of gold and other treasure buried in the old rath which lies upon the ground. After he awoke he lay musing for some time until again overcome by sleep, when the same dream occurred to him the second time, as also a third time on the same night. On getting up he called one of his sons and both proceeded to the spot. The pit is situated on the top of a small glen, along which a small stream runs, which divides the lands of Kilbarry from Drummin. Upon digging they discovered a bed of rich manure, which they were raising and drawing away for a fortnight. They took up 300 horse-loads, making an opening towards the fort thirty feet in length and eleven feet deep. Their work was at length impeded by a large piece of timber, from which they cleared the manure with great labour, and discovered a perfect tank, twelve feet square and three feet deep, made of black oak, each plank four inches thick, it resting upon four pillars or legs, two feet high and one foot square. Into the tank was a shoot as if to convey water, one foot wide at the mouth, and made of the same description of timber.

Croker hazards no conjecture as to what use the old fort dwellers applied this tank, and recites this story because of its quaint fulfilment of a dream.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

BY W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)

*(Continued from page 279.)*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER VI.



BOYLE ALDWORTH (*Newmarket*, page 281)—Among the Funeral Certificates in the Heralds College is the following :—

“Sir Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, Co. Cork, Knt.,  
“Provost Mar. of Prov. of Munster, dec. at Dublin, 21 June,  
“1629; he mar. Anne Merwin; no issue; bur. in Christ Church  
“in Newmarket.”

Among the same certificates is another of the family of Anketill, also described of this same place :—

“John Anketill, of Newmarkitt, Co. Cork, esq., decd. He mar. Lady Lucy, dr. of  
“Rt. Hon. Mervyn, Earl of Castlehaven, is. 1 s. and 3 dr., viz.—John; Elizab., eldest  
“dr.; Peternell, Frances—all young; said John A. dep. at Newmarket, 12 April, 1638,  
“and int. in par. Ch. of N. 18 of same month. Test., G. Morgan O’Brien, servant to  
“said Lady Lucy, who hath, etc.—Thos. Preston, Ulster, 11 Nov., 1638.”

Page 288. *Castledod*. This is referred to in the grant to Hugh Cuff, esq., 14th November, 1587, thus :—

“A little broken castle called ‘Dod’s Castle,’ in the town and parish of Ballyhare,  
“containing 80 *ac.* Eng.”

Among the Perceval Papers in the British Museum is the following entry :—

“Alice Perceval, sister to Sir P. Perceval, married to Mr. Fitzgerald of Castle Dod,  
“how long before I know not. 24 Jan., 1641.”

Page 294. *Liscarroll*. In the Perceval MSS. (Brit. Mus., Add MSS. 27,988,) will be found some interesting particulars bearing on the account given by *Smith* of Liscarroll Castle and its siege. The following is an extract so far as they relate to Liscarroll :—

“10 Nov., 1641. Tho. Reymond to Sir P. Perceval his strengthening Liscarroll  
“with a half moon before the gate.

“11 Nov. Sir W<sup>m</sup>. St. Leger to Sergt. Reymond, sending him arms and ordering  
“him to put a guard in Welchestown, Templeconnell, Ballinegrah, and Liscarroll.

"Liscaroll, the strongest hold in that part of the country; 80 of Sir P. Perceval's men made into a company to guard his four castles, 25th Nov. 1641.—(Betsworth to Sir P. P.)

"On breaking out of the Rebellion, James Fitz Nich. Barry broke his prison in Dublin, and, repairing to Munster, seized on the Castle of Anagh. He soon after by treachery seized on Welchestown Castle. Cnogher Keogh O'Calaghan also basely deserted Sir P. Perceval's interest, and endeavoured to betray Liscaroll into the Rebels' hands, likewise Sir Wm. Poor of Kilbolane, tho' he professed great loyalty, was carried away by the tide of rebellion, when it grew stonger.

"3 Aug., 1642. The Lo. Inchiquin was Lo. Pres. of Munster in the place of Sir . . . St. Leger about the middle of this year, Sir W. St. Leger being dead, on this date he certified Serjt. Reymond, who commanded in Liscaroll, that his 30 men (most of them Sir P. Perceval's tenants) should be taken into the King's pay.

"15 Sept., 1643. The cessation was concluded between the Marquis of Ormond and the Irish, to which Sir P. Perceval did consent, but unwillingly, and as a member of the army bound to acquiesce in the General's act, on pain of his life, but the next day he petitioned to be freed of his employment, which was refused him upon his peril. Then he determined to take the first opportunity to quit the kingdom. The next day after the cessation, the Irish broke the agreement in Munster, and seized 12 of the garrison of Liscaroll prisoners.<sup>(1)</sup>

"8 Feb., 1643. Mr. McDonogh gave Serjt. Reymond a warrant to seize some persons and part of Sir P. Perceval's goods wherever he would find them, and bring them before him; same day gave a warrant to Lieut.-Gen. Purcell to send soldiers on Magner, for refusing to deliver Sir P. Perceval 20 barrels of corn, which he had seized at Breagogue.

"24 Feb., 1643. Lo. Muskerry left Ireland. Same day Col. J<sup>n</sup>. Barry of Liscaroll wrote to Serjt. Reymond a letter full of kind professions to Sir P. Perceval's service, and disowning the attempts of his kindred to get into Liscaroll."

It would seem that the unwearied application of Sir P. Perceval and his friends to obtain redress for the injuries he had sustained at the cessation had some fruit for James Fitz Nicholas Barry, who had seized on Welchestown, agreed with the Earl of Inchiquin to quit it on 11th July, 1644, and gave the same to Serjt. Reymond, so that the three castles of Anagh, Welchestown, and Liscaroll were again in the hands of Serjt. Reymond.

"29 Aug., 1644. Ld. Inchiquin writes to Serjt. Reymond that they must expect to be laid close siege to, and recommends particularly that he would be careful of Anagh."

"9th Sept., 1644. He directed him the following Sunday to pray upon the enemy in all places.

"The cessation being prolonged with the Irish till 1 Dec., privileged by the Ld. Lieut., the E. of Inchiquin sends directions to Serjt. Reymond how to comport himself. 26th Sept., 1644.

"10 Dec., 1644. I find by Ld. Inchiquin's letter of this date to Serjt. Reymond that the Supreme Council at Kilkenny were preparing to break the cessation and fall on

(1) Sir P. Perceval claimed reparation for wrongs he suffered, and in a letter, 19th November, 1643, laid most of his misfortunes to the carelessness of Serjt. Reymond, who commanded in Liscaroll; but the latter, on 7th December, wrote Sir P. Perceval a long letter to justify his conduct.



“the Protestants; wherefore he warns him to be ready to annoy them any manner of way, if he did not hear from him between that and Saturday next. But on 13th he sent him word again, that the Supreme Council were determined to stand to such agreement as he and Ld. Muskerry on their parts should agree upon; therefore he now warned Serjt. Reymond not to annoy the enemy. Soon after the two Lords agreed to a cessation till 1 Feb. following.

“16 Jan., 1644. Ld. Inchiquin informs Serjt. Reymond the Irish had prohibited trade with the Protestants, and therefore orders him to annoy the enemy if he heard not from him before Saturday.

“1 Feb., 1644. The cessation, concluded between Ld. Inchiquin and Ld. Muskery, was continued to 15 Feb.; afterwards it was prolonged at several times to 10 April, 1644.

“In Feb., 1644, Serjt. Reymond was made a Captain.

“12 April, 1645. Donogh O’Calaghan’s letter to Capt. Reymond. He proposes living well with him if he will declare that he is for the King, and will serve him against his enemies.

“About March, 1644. Duncannon was taken by the Rebels, which gave them great confidence. Cappoquin likewise lost, which, as to Munster, was as great as the loss of Duncannon.

“12 May, 1645. The cessation being expired in April, Ld. Inchiquin reproves Capt. Reymond for not annoying the enemy, tells him of the beating the enemy out of Imokilly, and the intention to besiege Baries Court.

“14 May, 1645. A great gun at Liscaroll, yet doubts of defending that and other Castles. The Irish gathering in all places and now besieging Mallow, where the Lord Inchiquin is with 1600 men.—(Capt. Hodder to Sir P. Perceval.)

“16 May, 1645. Liscaroll and Welchestoun surrendered to E. of Castlehaven this day.

“18 May. Anagh was taken, and no quarter given; the Ld. Castleconnell induced them to surrender upon promise of quarter; but Castlehaven asked if his men’s swords were sharp, and, causing them to be stripped, made his men to run them through; after this he marched and besieged Youghal, boasting he would put all to the sword.

“Mallow surrendered on quarter. Anagh stood very valiantly, and lost most of their men. At last the Castle being much shaken, Lieut. Fisher, the Governor, and two or three others, went out to the enemy, who just had promise of quarter, but were instantly cut to pieces. No castle in Ireland held out better, and the enemy lost 300 of their best men before it.

“21 May, 1645. Captain Reymond having lost Liscaroll Castle, obtained a pass and repaired to England to give an account of his behaviour.

“9 June, 1645. Capt. Reymond being condemned to die for having delivered up Liscaroll, his company petitioned for his pardon, and the command to be restored, which he this day refused.

Lord Castlehaven’s notes to the Commanders of the several castles he besieged were short, but not sweet. There are some amongst the Roche MSS. in the Brit. Mus. Here is one to the Commander-in-Chief of the castle of Cappoquin :—

“Sir,—I summon you to yield the Castle of Cappoquin into my hands for his Majesty’s use, which if you do without putting me to further trouble, I will give you

“ fair quarter ; otherwise, if you do not presently draw in your colours and submit, you shall have no quarter at all, for I am resolved so to proceed with you that I will make all other such like places stand out of my way without my armies coming near them, which you now have had the honour to see. Having said this much (if any misfortune happens you), you are not to blame me, either in this world or in the next, having given you this timely notice. Your premtory answer I expect within an hour.—Your friend,

“ CASTLEHAVEN AUDLEY.

“ From the Camp, 14 April, 1645.”

“ Sir,—Besides my usual custom, which is seldom to give quarter where I find resistance, I came to you with some kind of malice as well as for the nusomness and bloodiness of your garrison to this country, as your own personal affrontinge me in holding me on for many days together about the latter end of this late cessation, with a promise from day to day to yield that hold of Mogeely into my hands, and become yourself of our party. I summon you, therefore, now to yield that place instantly into my hands, which if you do you shall have quarter, otherwise I will make you and your warden such an example as I did last night your neighbour at Cormy Castle, by putting to the sword some, and hanging the rest.

“ CASTLEHAVEN AUDLEY.

“ From the Camp before yor Castle, 19 June, 1645.”

“ To the commander of the house of Mogely.

“ Sir,—I have now shewed you my artillery, against the effects of which you can make no resistance ; wherefore instantly come forth and submit yourselves, otherwise you, the governor, shall be infallibly hanged, and your company hanged, or put to the sword.—Yr. friend,

“ CASTLEHAVEN AUDLEY.

“ Before Mogeely, 20 June, 1645.”

“ I do hereby grant unto the governor, ward of the Castle of Mogeely, the quarter following :—

“ 1. That upon surrender of the said castle into my hands, the said governor, and ward, and their women, shall have all their bag and baggage and safe convoy for them to Youghal (arms, ammuniton, and provision excepted).

“ 2. That they shall have, every man, his own proper arms, viz., musqueteers, musquets, or fowling pieces, and the officers their own arms, with drums beating, and balls in bush.

“ 3. That they shall be ready to march away with their said bag and baggage within two hours after sight hereof, and so shall be safely conveyed to Youghal.

“ CASTLEHAVEN AUDLEY.

“ Mogeely Camp, 20 June, 1645.”

“ This is the quarter I will give you, and tis more than you deserve at my hands, for what you say, that you do not so much dread my artillery, I would have you know, if you dare stand the tryal, that I can, in 24 hours, pull you and all your company out by the ears. If Pyne be there, I do except him out of this quarter.

“ CASTLEHAVEN AUDLEY.”

This quarter was embraced by the besieged, who came forth with bag and baggage accordingly ; but were forthwith stripped of all—both goods, clothes, and arms—and brought before Lismore Castle, there to terrify the besieged, where they were kept the night, and not allowed to proceed to Youghal until towards the evening of the next day, 21 June, 1645. There is a somewhat similar letter to the commander of Temple Michell, 29 June, 1645.

## CHAPTER VII.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF MALLOW WITH THE  
BARONIES OF FERMOY AND CONDONS.

THE manor of Mallow<sup>(1)</sup> lies next adjacent to the barony of Duhallow; it was a distinct seigniorship which formerly belonged to the Earl of Desmond, and, upon his attainder, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Norris<sup>(2)</sup>, who settled the crown of Portugal on the present royal house of Braganza, and was lord president of Munster. Sir John Jephson, knight, marrying the heiress of Norris, became possessed of this estate, and obtained new letters-patent<sup>(3)</sup> for the same. Here were formerly two castles—one on the north side of the town, called the Short Castle, and the other on the south end, being a noble pile of building, erected by the Earls of Desmond, which was ruined in the rebellion of 1641.

(1) This manor contains eight ploughlands, and therein 3,848 acres.

(2) The celebrated Spenser, among many other noble persons to whom he sent his Fairy Queen, which he composed in this country, and presented with verses on that occasion, has those lines to Sir John Norris, knt., lord president of Munster, which point out the character of that great man:—

Who ever gave more honourable prize  
To the sweet muse, than did the martial crew;  
That their brave deeds she might immortalize  
In her shrill tromp, and sound their praises due?  
Who then ought more to favour her than you,  
Most noble lord, the honour of this age,  
And precedent of all that arms ensue?  
Whose warlike prowess, and manly courage,  
Temper'd with reason, and advisement sage,  
Hath fill'd sad Belgia with victorious spoil,  
In France and Ireland left a famous gage,  
And lately shak't the Lusitanian soil.  
Sith then each where thou hast disspread thy fame,  
Love him that thus hath eterniz'd your name.

(3) This patent grants to Dame Elizabeth Jephson, and her heirs, in consideration of £50 paid by Sir John Jephson, knt., the castle, manor, and town of Mallow, the Short Castle, *alias* Castle Gar, the fishing of the river Awmore, with other lands, etc., recited in the patent, containing 6,000 acres, with a duty of 67 beeves, and three parts of a beef, payable yearly out of the barony of Carbery, some time called MacCarty Reagh's country, with all rents, services, waifs, strays, goods of felons, jurisdictions, etc.,

On the 11th of February, 1641-2, the Lord Mountgarret marched with the Irish forces to Mallow; his vanguard was commanded by Sergeant-Major Walsh. The town at this time consisted of two hundred English houses, thirty of which were strongly built and slated, besides the before-mentioned castles. The south castle was then by its owner, Captain Jephson, committed to the charge of Arthur Bettesworth, with a garrison of 200 men, arms and ammunition, one piece of iron ordnance and two calivers. The north castle was then bravely defended by Lieutenant Richard Williamson,<sup>(4)</sup> who stood many assaults from Sergeant-Major Purcell, and had several breaches made in the walls before he surrendered upon honourable terms, and then most of his men were slain. But finding the rebels were wavering and not willing to fulfil the terms of the capitulation, he resolutely snatched up a sword, forced his way through them with his remaining party, and got into the castle still held out by Bettesworth; which, being resolutely and on a sudden performed, struck such a panic into the Irish, that he met with very little resistance.

in as ample a manner as the crown ought to enjoy the same by purchase, or by the attainder of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, to hold the same of the castle of Carigronohan, in the county of Cork, in free and common soccage, paying for the earl's beeves, £6 13s. 4d., and for all the other premises, £44 8s. 10½d., at the feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael, etc. This patent also grants a power to export corn, etc., the growth of said premises, duty free, with liberty to impark 300 acres of land, with free-chase and free-warren, etc. Yet it may be lawful for the king to re-enter, provided the said Elizabeth Jephson did not build houses for forty-five families, on the said premises, in seven years after the date of this patent, which also grants a court-leet, and court-baron, seneschal, etc., to hold pleas to the value of 40s., also two fairs and a weekly market, with the appointing a clerk of the market, licensing butchers, bakers, merchants, or any seller of wine, etc., in Mallow. Dated August 21, anno Angliæ 10, & Scotiæ 21, Jacob I.

In 1622, Sir John Jephson set the 67 beeves, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a beef, in Carbery, for £67 15s. per annum. At the same time his estate, at 14 years' purchase, was valued at £28,076 12s. 6d., for which sum he offered it to the Earl of Cork, who was then treating with him for the same. *MSS. in Lismore.*

By a writ of privy seal, dated July 10th, the 6th Carol. I., 1631, directions were given to the lords justices for passing a new patent to Sir John Jephson, and his heirs, of all his lands in Ireland, viz.—the manor and cantred of Mallow, with the rent of 67 beeves, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a beef, in Carbery. And of all the lands belonging to those late dissolved monasteries and houses, called by the name of White-Abbey, of Athaire, in the county of Limerick, and Monaster ni Gittagh, in the said county, and all other lands possessed by Sir Thomas Norris at the time of his death, and also the lands, etc., of the late dissolved monastery of Ballybeg, in the county of Cork, with power to erect manors, freehold estates, court-leets and court-baron, fairs, markets, and court of piepowder, with the forfeiture of all goods of felons, waifs, strays, outlaws, wrecks of the sea, goods of fugitives, etc.

(4) The above account of Lieutenant Williamson's action at Mallow is taken from Temple and Borlace; but another relation of it, which I received, is as follows:—

After Lieutenant Williamson had surrendered the Short Castle, he went into a public-house with some of his men, and a few of the Irish, to drink; he had not sat long when an Irish officer entered into the room with another man, who laid down a block, and a large broad sword; which apparatus startling Williamson, he asked what they were for? and was answered, to strike off his and his men's heads; which was no sooner spoke, but Williamson snatched up the sword with his left hand took hold of the Irish officer by the hair, and drew him to the very walls of the other castle, not far distant, where he gave him some kicks, and letting him go, entered the castle with his men.

Anno 1690, soon after the battle of the Boyne, Mac Donough, who was one of King James's governors of this county, assembled some forces in order to burn and plunder Mallow ; but Mr. Richard Nagle, attorney-general to King James, and who had a large estate in the neighbourhood, having procured a custodian for Mallow, gave notice of that design to the garrison, who immediately sent for a re-enforcement of Danes. Mac Donough, fearing nothing, marched up to the town ; but in the great meadow near the bridge he was stopped, and soon routed by the Danish horse, who, following in pursuit, made a considerable slaughter of the Irish on both sides of the river.

This town was once reckoned to be the best village in Ireland, and though not incorporated till anno 1688, when a charter was granted it by the late King James, dated August 29, appointing David Miagh provost, with twenty-six burgesses, which charter was used but a short time ; yet it has the privilege of sending two burgesses to parliament. It is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Blackwater, over which there is an excellent stone bridge<sup>(5)</sup>, whereby it is made a great thoroughfare. Not far from the castle is a fine spring of a moderately tepid water, which bursts out of the bottom of a great limestone rock, and approaches the nearest, in all its qualities, to the Hot Well waters of Bristol, of any that has been discovered in this kingdom. Here is generally a resort of good company during the summer months, both for pleasure and the benefit of drinking the waters ; of the virtues of which I shall say more in another part of this work. Near the Spa there are pleasant walks, agreeably planted ; and on each side are canals and cascades for the amusement and exercise of the company, who have music on these walks. There is also a long room where assemblies are held for dancing, card playing, etc. Adjoining to the well is a kind of grotto, on which the following lines were written, and printed in the public papers when it was first erected :—

Joint work of judgment, fancy, taste and art,  
Nature's wild wond'rous rival's counterpart :  
By avarice oppos'd, by envy blam'd,  
By bounty built, to future ages fam'd.  
Live long ; by time, by malice undestroy'd ;  
By av'rice, or by envy, unenjoy'd.

The town<sup>(6)</sup> being well situated, the country about it pleasant, and the company agreeable, it hath obtained among some the name of the

<sup>(5)</sup> Lord Orrery, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, dated at Charleville the 3rd of April, 1666, takes notice that there was then but one bridge over the Blackwater, which, he says, is forty miles navigable for boats. This bridge is at Mallow, where there is a castle of good strength, if it had a little reparation, and is one of the greatest passes and thoroughfares in this province, and, if seized on by any enemy, would, in effect, divide the country into two parts. The repair of this castle was presented by the grand jury of the county, but the judge reserved himself from answering till he spoke with Lord Orrery, the lord president, and again deferred the affair till he spoke with the lord lieutenant, the law only allowing presentments for bridges, causeways, highways, etc. This was when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion from France.

<sup>(6)</sup> Mallow has a collector in it for getting in the king's quit rents and other duties ; he has £100 a year salary. There are also in this district one surveyor of excise, at

Irish Bath. Here is a well-built church, in which is a gravestone to the memory of Cornet Charles Sybourg, only son to General Sybourg, who died here in the twentieth year of his age; here is also a market house and a barrack for a troop of horse.

The principal seats near Mallow are Anabell, to the north-west of the town, belonging to Courthorp Clayton, esq.; and Quartertown, to John Dillon, esq., with good plantations on the south side of the Blackwater, near which a chalybeate spa has been lately discovered.

The barony of Armoy, *alias* Fermoy,<sup>(7)</sup> is a considerable tract, both for the quantity of land and the goodness of the soil; it abounds with limestone for manure, as also with a limestone gravel, which, being laid out, dissolves in the air, and is an excellent cheap manure for corn, but will not answer so well for meadow grounds.

The places of most note in it are first, Doneraile, about three miles east of Buttevant, one of the most pleasant and beautiful villages in this kingdom; it is almost surrounded with groves of lofty fir, which, flourishing at all seasons of the year, render it always agreeable; but this place is indebted for the greatest part of its beauty to the fine house and extensive improvements of Hayes St. Leger, esq., situated on a rising ground at the south-east end of the town, facing the river Awbeg, which is formed into a fine cascade with reservoirs. In the front court, on a pedestal, stands the statue of a gladiator, with other lesser figures. The out-offices are large and regularly built; the gardens well laid out and of a very considerable extent. In them is a wilderness and labyrinth; and, towards the foot of the gardens is a canal of 370 yards long and 140 broad, well stocked with fish. The water is constantly supplied by a large wheel that casts up a part of the river Awbeg into a reservoir, which is conveyed under-ground into the canal, and returns back over a cascade into the road. On the other side of the river are pleasant lawns, and an extensive deer park, well planted and enclosed; and to the east of the house is a fine decoy. Near the bridge, to the west end of Doneraile, the river is broad and deep, being retained in a fine basin for supplying the cascades formed by it as it passes the above improvements; and it is adorned with islands, planted with groves of fir, which add an inexpressible beauty to this place.

At this end of the town stands a very neat parish church, with a pretty steeple, embellished with a spire, gilded ball, and weathercock. On a black marble over the east door is this inscription:—

£65 per annum salary; seven gaugers, at £40 each; and one supernumerary gauger, at £30 per annum.

There are great quantities of good leeches near Mallow, which are taken and sent to Cork and other places. In the adjacent limestone vales and rocks the soil produces Maidenhair, Polypodium, Speedwell, Paronychia Rutac, Mountain Groundsel, Orpine, Wood-sage, Gramen Leucanthemum, etc., and within half a mile of the town there is a good quarry of a light and durable slate.

(7) Fermoy is divided into 23 parishes, viz.—Killgullane, Ballinloghy, Glanore, Kilcrumper, Clondellane, Kilalty, Ballyhooly, Castletown, Monanomy, Ragheen, Moyallow, Cariglemlery, Cahirdowgan, Impherick, Templeroan, Pharahy, Carigdownane, Derryvillane, Wallstown, Clennor, part of Whit-Church, Ballyhea, containing 190 ploughlands, and 69,175 Irish plantation acres.

"This church was first built by the Right Hon. Sir William St. Leger, then lord president of Munster, ann. dom. 1633, and afterwards was rebuilt by the Right Hon. Arthur Lord Viscount Doneraile, ann. dom. 1726."

This church is lightsome and very neatly pewed. To the north-east stands a small grove ; and near it are the ruins of the castle where the above-mentioned Sir William St. Leger<sup>(8)</sup> kept his presidency court, and had a fine house and noble park adjoining ; but the house was burnt down by the Irish, anno 1645.

(8) Abstract of a parchment roll, containing the genealogy of the family of St. Leger, anciently of Ulcomb, in the county of Kent, of Amery and Eggesford, in the county of Devon, and Doneraile, in this county, as far as is mentioned since their coming into Ireland, collected by Laurence Crompton, York herald.

Anno 1540, Sir Anthony St. Leger, gentleman of the king's privy chamber, and knight of the garter, was sworn lord deputy of Ireland, in Trinity Church, Dublin, before whom a parliament was held at Dublin, June 13th, 33rd Henry VIII., in which it was enacted, that the king and his successors should be kings of Ireland. To whom the Irish and degenerated English made their several submissions by indenture. He went into England, Feb. 10, 1543, and left Sir William Brabazon lord justice.

Anno 1544, June 11, the same Sir Anthony St. Leger arrived at Dublin, lord deputy, and again left Sir William Brabazon lord justice, anno 1546.

Anno 1547, the said Sir A. St. Leger continued governor ; first, under the title of lord justice, then deputy : he overcame the O'Briens, etc. He was succeeded by Sir Edward Bellingham, marshal of the army.

Anno 1550, he arrived at Dublin, the fourth time, lord-deputy, to whom Charles Mac Art Cavenagh submitted, solemnly renouncing, before him and many lords, the title of Mac Morough.

Anno 1553, Nov. 11, he landed at Dalkey and came to Dublin, where he was, the fifth time, sworn in Trinity Church, Dublin, lord deputy. He was buried at Ulcomb, in Kent, where he was born, March 12th, 1559. He was married to Agnes, daughter of Hugh Warham, of Croydon, in Surrey, and niece to William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury.

His second but eldest surviving son, Sir Warham St. Leger, was knighted anno 1565, and appointed president of Munster. He was slain by Mac Gwire, within a mile of Cork, anno 1599. He married Ursula, daughter of George Lord Abergavenny.

His son, William St. Leger, was lord president of Munster (of whom I shall have occasion to speak often in the historical part of this work), and left two sons, William and John.

His eldest son, William St. Leger, was slain at Newbury fight, in the service of King Charles I., and died unmarried.

His second son, John St. Leger, esq., of Doneraile, was married to the Lady Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Arthur, Earl of Donegall, and afterwards to Aphra, daughter and heir of — Harflect, of Frapham, in Kent, esq. ; he died the 31st of March, 1696, and had issue, two sons, viz., Arthur and John, and a daughter called Mary.

His eldest son, Arthur St. Leger, esq., was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hayes, esq., both living anno 1702. He was the first Lord Viscount Doneraile, and sworn into the privy council of Ireland Oct. 3, 1715 ; he left issue, three sons and one daughter.

His brother, Sir John St. Leger, knt., was married to Mary, daughter and heir of Sir James Ware, of Meggs-Town near Dublin, and widow of — Frazier, esq.

His sister, Mary, was married to Randolph Gethin, third son of Sir Richard Gethin, of Carriglemlary, in this county.

His eldest son, Arthur, was the second viscount, and was married, anno 1717, to the only child of Charles Lord Mohun, and by her left issue, one son, viz. :—

The late Right Hon. Arthur Mohun St. Leger Lord Doneraile, lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and member of parliament for Old Sarum, in England.

John, second son to the first Lord Viscount Doneraile, was killed in a duel, 1719.

The Hon. Colonel Hayes St. Leger, his third son, married the daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Deane, esq., lord chief baron of Ireland, and was representative in parliament for this borough of Doneraile.

In the churchyard is a monument of black marble, enclosed with iron rails, to the memory of David Fleury, and his wife, who was born at La Provotiere, in the parish of Torchand, in Normandy, France. He bequeathed the interest of £50 a year for ever to the poor of this parish.

On the remains of the castle a barrack is erected for a horse troop. This place, being a borough, has the privilege of returning two members to parliament.

Doneraile<sup>(9)</sup> gave title of viscount to the late Right Hon. Arthur Mohun St. Leger, Lord Viscount Doneraile, and Baron of Kilmeaden in the county of Waterford, his grandfather being so created by letters-patent, 23rd of June, 1703, the second of Queen Anne. In this place is a charity school for ten boys, which is supported by a bequest of the late Lord Doneraile.

There was formerly a good pottery of white ware in this town, the clay seeming to be very good ; for, from the specimen I saw, it appeared not unlike that of Carlingford, being a bluish stiff clay. There are round the town several quarries of beautiful variegated marbles, of which hereafter in Book IV.

Kilcoleman. Two miles north-west of Doneraile is Kilcoleman, a ruined castle of the earls of Desmond,<sup>(10)</sup> but more celebrated for being the residence of the immortal Spenser, where he composed his divine poem, the *Fairy Queen*. The castle is now almost level with the ground, and was situated on the north side of a fine lake, in the midst of a vast plain, terminated to the east by the county of Waterford mountains ; Ballyhowra hills to the north, or, as Spenser terms them, the "mountains of Mole"; Nagle mountains to the south ; and the mountains of Kerry to the west. It commanded a view of above half the breadth of Ireland, and must have been, when the adjacent uplands were wooded, a most pleasant and romantic situation ; from whence, no doubt, Spenser drew several parts of the scenery of his poem. The *Guardian*<sup>(11)</sup> pays a noble compliment to the memory of this poet. The writer says the generation of pastoral writers are very long lived, there having been (he states) but four descents in above 2,000 years. Theocritus, who left his dominion to Virgil ; Virgil bequeathed his to

(9) The soil round Doneraile is, on the hills, light, but fertile ; in the lower grounds, deep and rich ; producing, on the higher grounds, Ceterach and Paronychia ; and, in the lower, Orpine, White Hellebore, Adiantum, Tricomanes, etc., being fine pasture and tillage.

(10) There was a contention between Donald Roe Mac Carty, prince of Desmond, who died anno 1302, and Maguire, prince of Fermanagh, who also died the same year, concerning the greatness of each other's hospitality, liberality, and prowess, says my author (an ancient MS.) ; and, accordingly, an Irish poet of those times, spent a year in each of their houses, in the disguise of a *Carrogh*, or common gamester, in order to discover which of those Irish chiefs excelled each other in these qualifications, which were highly esteemed by the natives of those times, which poet, by the following verse, adjudged the honour to Maguire :—

Tho' Desmond's plains be greater in extent,  
And pay Mac Carty twice the annual rent ;  
Maguire's household twice the number shew,  
And twice the victuals from his cupboard flew.

(11) Number 33.



his son ; Spenser, who was succeeded by his eldest born, Philip. While he lived in Ireland he contracted a friendship with Sir Walter Raleigh who was then a captain in this country, under the Lord Grey, and had a large share of Queen Elizabeth's bounty, out of Desmond's forfeited estate, as well as our poet. The poem called *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, in which Sir Walter is described, under the name of the Shepherd of the Ocean, is a beautiful memorial of this friendship, which took its rise from a likeness of taste in the polite arts, and is thus agreeably described by him, after the pastoral manner :—

————— I sate, as was my trade,  
 Under the foot of Mole, that mountain hore ;  
 Keeping my sheep amongst the cooly shade  
 Of the green alders, by the Mulla's<sup>(12)</sup> shore.  
 There a strange shepherd chaunc'd to find me out,  
 Whether allur'd with my pipe's delight,  
 Whose pleasing sound yshrilled far about ;  
 Or thither led by chance, I know not right ;  
 Whom when I ask'd, from what place he came ?  
 And how he hight ?—himself he did yeleep,  
 The Shepherd of the Ocean by name,  
 And said he came far from the main-sea deep.

The Mulla, noted for excellent trouts, and fine eels, also salmon and some carp, perch, and tench, is the river Awbeg, which runs not far from Kilcoleman, and washes Buttevant, Doneraile, Castletownroche, etc., falling into the Blackwater near Bridgetown. To which stream, and to the poet, those lines of Mr. Pope may justly be applied :—

O early lost, what tears the river shed !  
 —His drooping swans on ev'ry note expire,  
 And on his willows hung each muse's lyre.

Spenser also celebrates the Mulla in his poem on Mutability, and this barony of Fermoy, or Armoy, under the name of Armilla.

The lake before mentioned abounds with pike; it is much frequented by coots divers and other water-fowls ; and, in the season, by great numbers of bitterns. The country-people use the water to cure warts, as they do also that of another lake in this neighbourhood, called Lough Au Ulla, which, they say, has better success ; but there seems to be a good deal of superstition in those sort of cures, as I could discover nothing in the water whereby they might be effected. Pity it is that some friendly stone, which might be placed at a small expense in the ruin of the castle, does not point out its once immortal inhabitant.

The parish of Doneraile is very large, and had in it formerly several chapels of ease, viz., at Roseagh, near Kilcoleman ; and another at Old-court, where there is a good house and improvements of Mr. Watkin.

Castlesaffron. About a mile east of Doneraile is Castlesaffron, so called from large quantities of it formerly planted here, being greatly used by the Irish for dyeing their shirts, etc. ; adjoining to which

(12) Mulla, or Mullagh, signifies, according to Llhuyd, the "top or summit," as Mulaight ne Sliabh, the "tops of the mountains."

is a well-built house of John Love, esq., agreeably situated on the banks of the Mulla. This river forms several pleasant cascades in view of the house, which has a regular front of grey marble. The castle was boldly erected on the banks of the river, and is said to have been first built by the Coppingers. In limestone grounds adjoining to this place are found the resemblance of several petrified cockle-shells, in great quantities; as also at Kilburne, which lies west of Doneraile. In an adjacent bog is an excellent marl, of a bluish kind, that ferments with acids; in digging for which several things have been found—as a brass spur of an odd form, the horns and teeth of the moose deer, also a brass spoon, several hazel-nuts, quantities of charcoal, etc.; and near a Danish trenchment Mr. Love, a few years ago, discovered some large urns, the description of which I refer to another place.

In the house is an original painting, well executed, of the poet Spenser; also a good picture of the Taking Down from the Cross, and another of the Holy Family; and several rooms in this house are handsomely stuccoed by the Franchinis, Italians. On the other side of the river is a pleasant park.

On the lands of Drumdeer, belonging to Mr. Love, is a red and grey marble quarry. Upon sinking of this quarry, there was happily discovered a chink in the earth leading to a subterraneous passage, not uncommon in limestone soils, by which the adjacent grounds were drained of great quantities of water, that before were unprofitable bog and mountain for the greatest part of the year. He has also reclaimed a large tract of bog on the side of the river, which is now a rich and valuable piece of ground.

About a mile below Castlesaffron, on the Awbeg, is the Ballynemony. ruined castle of Ballynemony, once belonging to the Nagles; lower down the river is Wallstown, a large building; and near it is the house of Mr. Andrew Ruddock, with some plantations. As the

river winds towards the south stands Ballyhemick, the seat of Robert Grove, esq., with good improvements on the north side; near this gentleman's house, as they were digging the foundation of a barn, several gigantic human bones, and, in particular, a great skull, were discovered; but by the negligence and incuriosity of the workmen, they were thrown into the rubbish and not preserved.

From hence the river winds southerly through a deep romantic glen towards Castletownroche, once the seat of the Lords Roche, Castletown- Viscounts Fermoy,<sup>(13)</sup> and who were barons of parliament roche as early as the time of King Edward II., for George Roche was fined 200 marks for not being present at a parliament held at Dublin in that reign.

(13) This family were called De Rupe, also De La Roche, for the lords signed De Rupe and Fermoy in Charles I's reign.

In a petition preferred to the lords of the council of England, anno 1614, it is set forth that David Lord Roche, Viscount Fermoy, whose father served Queen Elizabeth faithfully in Tyrone's rebellion, had three sons slain therein, and many of his servants and followers, and prays that a patent may be passed to him of the following lands, viz. :—The town of Cariglemlery, 13 ploughlands; the castle and lands of Derryvillane, 3 ploughlands; Does Castle, 1 ploughland; the castle and lands of Ballygogan, 3 ploughlands,

This family was attainted and outlawed for being concerned in the Irish rebellion of 1641, and lost their estate; though Maurice Lord Roche, who was the forfeiting person, had a regiment in Flanders, and gave King Charles II. a considerable part of his pay, during the exile of that prince, for which and other services he expected, upon the restoration, to have his lands restored, and petitioned the king for that purpose, being then in a very poor way; but that prince did nothing more than allow a small pension to the family,<sup>(14)</sup> so that they have been obliged to seek a maintenance in other kingdoms.

The castle is built on a rock over the Awbeg, from whence there is a passage cut down to the river. Opposite to it is a field which they call the Camp-field, from whence a battery was erected by a party of the parliamentary forces, anno 1649, against the castle, which was then defended by the lady of Lord Roche for several days in a gallant manner; this lord refused a composition for his estate from Oliver Cromwell. Castle-town is but an inconsiderable village, and in it stands the parish church. The estate, on the forfeiture of the Lords Fermoy, became the property of the Wignams.

On the opposite side of the river are Danielstown and Ballyvoher; the former, the house and estate of Mr. Welstead; and the latter, of the Browns, whose ancestor,<sup>(15)</sup> for a slight

which he claimed by many descents. The queen became seized of Cariglemlary, he says, by the attainder of Philip Roche Fitz-Edmond, who was but tenant at will. He also petitioned for the castle of Rathgogan, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald, late Earl of Desmond, and the Clangibbons of the Great Wood, ancestors to David Comoge, attainted.

A letter from the lords of the council of England, to the Lord Deputy Chichester, directs that as the Lord Roche had petitioned his majesty that the abbey of Bridgetown, and the poor house of preaching friars in Glanworth, with the lands belonging to them, were once in this family, that the same be restored to the petitioner, David Lord Roche, and that they be granted to him in fee-farm.—*Ex. Biblioth. Lambeth* xx., fol. 10.

(14) The Earl of Orrery, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond dated June 14, 1667, recommends the Lord Roche to his favour, who was then in great necessity, assuring His Grace that both he and his children stood in much need of it; and, says he, "It is a grief to me to see a nobleman of so ancient a family left without any maintenance; and being able to do no more than I have done, I could not deny to do for him what I could do, to lament his lamentable state to your grace."—*Orrery's Let.* vol. ii. p. 166.

The present descendant of this family, whose name is John, was cousin-german to Ulick, who assumed the title of Lord Roche, being of a collateral line. He was during the late war in the King of Sardinia's service, in the rank of a general officer, and a great favourite of that prince. He was sent at different times to prevent the French and Spaniards passing the Alps into Italy. He rendered himself very remarkable by his opposition to them at Exiles; and also by his brave defence at Augusta. At Casal he was besieged with a small garrison of 600, which he defended for thirty-two days against an army of 25,000 men. The French and Spanish generals were so charmed at his conduct and bravery, that, upon the capitulation, they paid him all military honours, and entertained him nobly in their camp. He was for some time a prisoner of war; but about June, 1747, he returned to the King of Sardinia's army.

(15) This Mr. Brown joined Sir Thomas Southwell and other gentlemen, who, being unwilling to part with their horses and arms, as many of them were plundered of their stocks before, and justly suspecting that if their arms were gone, neither their lives or substance could be safe, assembled with their servants, and resolved to march to Sligo to join the Lord Kingston for their common defence. Mr. Brown happened on the way (his own horse being jaded) to make free with one belonging to Mr. Nagle, a near

offence, was executed at Cork in King James's time, soon after the landing of that prince, his greatest crime being his attachment to the Protestant cause.

**Castlekiffin.** Between Doneraile and the Blackwater is Castlekiffin, a seat of Mr. Edward Thornhill, and which formerly belonged to the Roches; two miles west of which is the castle of Cahirdowgan, another of the Roches castles, and granted after the wars of 1641 to Sir Peter Courthorp, with nine ploughlands. The lands in this tract are but indifferent, notwithstanding they have a limestone bottom; the fields are full of low Irish furze, little or very poor pasture, being a shallow soil of clay, mixed with sand.

**Carigoon.** At Carigoon, near Mallow, was a garrison for King James in the late wars, the Blackwater being boundary of the English and Irish quarters; it was anciently the estate of the Stawells, and almost opposite to it stood the castle of Ballymagooly, an English garrison in those times, the relief of which occasioned the fight of Bottle

**Cariglemleary.** Hill, between Cork and Mallow. Lower down the Blackwater is Cariglemleary, *i.e.*, "the rock of Leary's leap," formerly a castle of the Roches; it was, by Sir Richard Gethin, named Gethin's-grot.<sup>(16)</sup> The house is boldly situated on a high rock over the river, and was adorned with fine plantations and improvements by William Causabon, esq.

**Ballygarret.** On the opposite side of the river is Ballygarret, a good house and improvement of Mr. John Norcot, who was one of the gentlemen commonly known by the name of the Galway prisoners, as all those were called who joined Sir Thomas Southwell in that expedition. Lower down the river is Rockforest, a pleasant seat

**Rockforest.** of Mr. James Cotter, on a rising situation, commanding an extensive prospect of the opposite country. Below this is Ballymacboy

neighbour of his; but, not liking the design, he went back to his own house and returned the horse; for this he was first brought before Judge Daly at Limerick, who, upon examination of the matter, dismissed him, judging him innocent of any crime that would bear an indictment; but he was taken up again for the same fact at Cork, and brought before Judge Nugent (soon after King James had landed at Kinsale), who seemed, at first, to be of the same opinion with Judge Daly; but after he had discoursed his majesty, he proceeded vigorously against the gentleman, and procured him to be found guilty by a partial jury. Everybody looked on this only as an occasion sought for the king to show his clemency. Mrs. Brown, with five or six children, presented him a petition to save her husband's life, as the first act of grace on his coming into the kingdom, but he rejected her petition; and notwithstanding she re-enforced it with all the interest she could make, the gentleman was hanged, drawn, and quartered.—*Vid. King's State, etc.*

(16) The lands of Cariglemleary, and several other lands in the baronies of Fermoy and Carbery, were granted by letters-patent to Sir Richard Gethin, *knt.*, one of the council for the government of Munster, March 17th, the 19th of Charles II.; the said Sir Richard setting forth that he intended to make an English plantation, and erect manufactures on the said premises. He also obtained new letters-patent, August 20, 21st Carol. II., by which the lands of Cariglemleary and divers other places were erected in a manor, to be called the manor of Gethin's-grot, with a power to reserve 800 acres for a domain, with court-leets, court-barons, and a court of record, to hold pleas to the value of £20, to erect a gaol, appoint seneschals, bailiffs, gaoler, clerk of the market, and other proper officers; to be disturbed by no sheriff or sheriff's bailiff; also liberty to impark 700 acres for beasts of venery, with free-chase and free-warren; also two fairs, on the 29th of July and 29th of September, with all fines, customs, waifs, strays, &c.

and Carrignaconn; the former the estate of Mr. Bowen, and the latter a castle which belonged to Sir Richard Nagle, attorney-general to the late King James, but is now the estate of Mr. Knight. This Sir Richard Nagle succeeded Sir William Domville in this employ, who was removed, after having filled that post nearly thirty years; he was set aside because he would not consent to reverse the Popish outlawries, nor to the other methods then taken to ruin the settlement of this kingdom. Sir Richard Nagle, being put in his place, was afterwards knighted, and made secretary of state. He was at first designed for a clergyman, and educated among the Jesuits, but afterwards studied the law, in which he arrived to a good perfection, and was employed by many Protestants. Archbishop King<sup>(17)</sup> gives a flagrant instance how he used his power as attorney-general,<sup>(18)</sup> in the administration of justice, to whom the reader is referred.

Ballygriffin. On the other side of the river, below Cariglemleary, is Ballygriffin, a pretty seat of Mr. David Nagle; below which

Monanimy. is the ruined church of Monanimy,<sup>(19)</sup> with a large chancel, and in it is a modern tomb of the Nagles. Adjacent to it is a castle that, in former times, was a preceptory belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; round the castle are traces of very large buildings, the whole augustly situated on a high bank over the Blackwater. As there is no other mention of this house, than in the king's quit rent books, the founder and time of the foundation is uncertain. On the opposite side of the river are large rocks of limestone, wherein are several subterraneous caverns.

Bridgetown. Lower down the Blackwater is Bridgetown, in Irish "Ballindroghed," where are the ruins of an abbey of Regular Canons of St. Augustine, founded by Alexander Fitz-Hugh Roche, in the reign of King Edward II., ann. 1314.<sup>(20)</sup> Some say the monks were of the congregation of St. Victor. The Roches added greatly to the possessions of this house. Opposite the great altar is a ruined tomb, which belonged to the founder. In a side chapel is a large one with this inscription:—"Theobald Roche, A.D. 1635." This abbey was most pleasantly situated at the very confluence of the Awbeg and Blackwater, which rivers glide through a deep rocky glen, opposite to the building. Here was formerly a bridge over both rivers. Adjacent to the abbey is

(17) *State of the Protestants, etc.*, chap. iii., secs. 3, 9, etc.

(18) The same Sir Richard Nagle was speaker of the House of Commons in King James's parliament, being knight of the shire for this county, and he had a chief hand in drawing up all their acts. King James confided chiefly in him, and the acts of repeal and attainder were looked upon as his work; in which (says Archbishop King) his malice and Jesuitical principles prevailed so far, that he was not content to cut out two-thirds of the Protestant gentlemen of their estates, by the act of repeal (by which all estates acquired since the year 1641 were taken away), and to attain most of those that had old estates by the bill of attainder; but, to make sure work, he put it out of the king's power to pardon them; therein betraying the king's prerogative, as the king himself told him, when he discovered it to him.—*King, ut supra.*

(19) The parishes or rectories of Clenor, Carigdownin, Carig, and Templebodane, with the rectory of Cleghan, are charged £3 10s. crown rent, as belonging to the preceptory of Monanimy. The original patentee, in trust for the clergy, was Mr. John Norcot.

(20) *Vid.* the Foundation Charter, at large, in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 1045.

Kilcummer. a good house, inhabited by Mr. Roberts; and on the east side of the Awbeg is Kilcummer, a good house and plantation of Henry Cole Bowen, esq., adorned with a pleasant grove of spruce fir on the east; and near the Blackwater is Rinny, a ruined castle of the Fitz-Geralds, which was part of Spenser's estate. The opposite side of the river is bounded by a part of Nagle's mountains, Nagle's Mountains. which are here covered with wood; but was formerly a forest of much greater extent, named Ballyhooly, from a Ballyhooly. castle of the Roches, near those woods, which castle came on their forfeiture to Sir Richard Aldworth. On this side of the river is Ballymac-Allen, a good house and improvement of Mr. Graham. The last place on the Blackwater in this barony is Creg, a castle Creg. built by the Roches. Near it is a handsome house and good improvements, now occupied by Mr. Odell. Here is a fine picture of the Holy Family, done by a very masterly hand, after the Italian manner; and to the west of Creg is Ballyphilip, another of the Roche's castles. Here are large orchards where a great quantity of cider is made, as there is at most places on this river; there being few soils where apples of various kinds thrive better than in this country.

. . . . Here to the sight,  
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn,  
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe  
Fitting congenial juice; so rich the soil,  
So much does fructuous moisture o'er abound.—*Philips's Cider.*

The soil is deep, being a light loamy earth mixed with sand. On the south side of the river is another good house of the same name, built by Mr. Lombard.

Glanworth. Two miles north of the Blackwater is Glanworth or Glanor, *i.e.*, "the golden glen;" it was anciently a corporation, but is now a small decayed village. Here was an abbey of Dominicans or Friars Preachers, founded by the Roches in the year 1227 of which the nave of the church, with a low steeple, remains.

Near this abbey, on the verge of the Funcheon river, is a fine spring, bubbling out of a limestone rock, of limpid water, held in great esteem as a holy well by the superstitious Irish; it is dedicated to St. Dominick, and visited on his festival. Over the well is a large old tree, on the boughs of which an infinite number of rags, of all colours, are tied, as memorials of their devotion to this water, which, they affirm, has performed several miraculous cures. Here are the magnificent ruins of a sumptuous castle, built by the Flemings, and afterwards possessed by the Lords Roche, which consisted of several buildings and a large high tower, all strongly erected on arched vaults, and built of very massy stones. Our modern buildings may boast of regular columns of Greek and Roman architecture, but to raise such ponderous structures as these would, in the present age, require an infinite expense. This castle is environed with a strong wall, flanked with turrets; near it is a stone bridge over the Funcheon. Glanworth had formerly the name of the "golden prebend," partly from its value, and partly from the goodness of the soil. The parish church was lately rebuilt.

Pharahy. Three miles north-west of Glanworth is Pharahy, where there is a decent new-built church and steeple ; an English Protestant school, with an acre of land set apart by virtue of the statute, for the education of poor children in the Protestant religion ; a glebe and a parsonage house, prettily situated on a rivulet, belonging to the deans of Cloyne, who, as such, are incumbents of this parish ; near it is a good house and improvement of Mr. Bowen. The country adjacent is open, dry and healthy, with good sheepwalks, and is fit for sporting ; excellent quarries of limestone show themselves everywhere. On the river Funcheon are some ruined castles of the Condons, viz.—Dunmahon and Curaghane ; and there are several others of theirs in the next-mentioned tract.

Condons and Clangibbon<sup>(21)</sup> constitute but one barony ; that part called Condons, formerly possessions of O’Kief, belonging to Fermoy ; it was possessed afterwards by the Condons, or Cauntons, an English family. Clangibbon was formerly called *Ive-le-bane*, *i.e.*, “the white or fair territory,” or, more properly, “the White Knight’s country,” and has its present denomination from Gilbert, *alias* Gibbon, commonly called the White Knight ; the lord of this tract in Cambden’s time was John Fitz-Gerald, called John Oge Fitz-John Fitz-Gibbon, and, from the grey hair of his head, had, says Cambden,<sup>(22)</sup> the name of the White Knight ; it is now mostly the estate of the Right Hon. the Lord Kingston, *vide* p. 21.

Mitchelstown. The principal place in this barony is Mitchelstown, adorned with a fine house, park, and improvements of the Right Hon. the Lord Kingston, seated on an eminence that commands a noble prospect to the east and west. In the house is a large hall, round which, on the top, runs a handsome corridor ; the staircase is large and lightsome, on the ceiling of which is painted the Rape of Proserpine. Above the hall is a gallery, seventy feet long and twenty broad, from whence is a fine prospect of the Galty mountains to the north-east ; the high mountains of Knockmeledown to the south-east ; and in the centre of both, the Cumeraghs, in the county of Waterford, all ranged in the manner of the scenes of a vast theatre. Several of the chambers are furnished with a variety of coloured marbles, found on the adjacent grounds. On the east side of the house stands a handsome tower, in which is an elegant study, well furnished with books and beautified with busts and paintings ; and to the north is a fine canal, lately formed, the sides of which, being rising grounds, are adorned with pensile gardens. On the south stands the park, finely wooded, and well stocked with great variety of deer. Here are also other gardens, kept in fine order ; and, near the house, are the walls of a castle which belonged to the White Knight, and was a fine old building, but destroyed in the wars of 1641. Mitchelstown is seventeen

(21) In this tract are fifteen parishes, viz. :—Leitrim, Clondelane, Kilcrumper, Gahirganihady, Kilgullane, Templemalagh *alias* Anacrosse, part of Derryvillane, the prebendary of Nalane, and Phelane, a part of Glanore, part of Castlelyons, part of Knockmourne, a part of Macollop, the other part being in the county of Waterford, Brigowne *alias* Mitchelstown, Marshalstown, and Ardskeagh ; containing eighty-seven plouglands, and 44,010 Irish plantation acres.

(22) In Comit. Limerick.

miles from Cork, situated on a height, in a rich limestone soil. Here is a pretty market-house, built of hewn stone, where is held a large weekly market, and some good houses. At one end of the town is the church, in decent repair, being a chapel of ease to Brigowne, now in ruins, which, if we may believe Colgan, was an ancient bishopric. The walls of this church still remain; they were built of large blocks of a very fine free-stone, brought hither a great way from the mountains. I have observed that most of our ancient churches were built of this stone. Here were the remains of one of the round towers, which stood thirty yards from the south-west angle of the church, and fell, in the memory of several people. A relic was kept here, called *Baculus Finachani*, i.e., "St. Finachan's staff," on which the adjacent country-people used to swear, and to which saint this building is attributed; his festival is kept here on the 25th of November. In this church is a monument to the memory of Margaret Lady Kingston; but there is little more of the inscription legible. Brigowne is a mile east of Mitchelstown. Near the latter place was a good chalybeate spa, now stopped up by the falling of the earth into the well. A gentleman having mentioned a water near Mitchelstown, which, he said, had the quality of purging horses, when I went to the spot I found it to be a fine limestone spring, and that the place abounded with the *Cicuta Aquatica*, or Hemlock Water-Dropwort, which, I imagine, gave this purging quality to the water. A mile south of

Cahirdriny. Mitchelstown, on a hill, stands the castle of Cahirdriny, i.e., "Fort Prospect," built by the Roches, at present on the estate of Arthur Hyde, esq., whose ancestor, Sir Arthur Hyde, lived in this castle, in which he was often attacked by the Irish. It commands a very extensive prospect, and is also seen from every part of the adjacent

Kilworth. country; and a mile west of Mitchelstown is the castle of Cariganure, built by the Condons. Kilworth, three miles south of Mitchelstown, is a thriving place, with a decent church situated at the foot of a large ridge of mountains of that name; through which a good turnpike road is carried from Dublin to Cork. Below the town the river Funcheon, before mentioned, runs, being well stored with salmon and trout, and discharges a mile south of this into the Blackwater. On the east side of this river is a deer-park belonging to Stephen Moore, esq., and in it a beautiful summer-house, neatly stuccoed, commanding a prospect of the windings of the river; adjacent to which, is his mansion house, with fine improvements. Near Kilworth is a good glebe and new vicarage house. On this river stands the strong castle of Cloghleagh, an ancient seat of the Condons, taken by the English under Sir Charles Vavasor, the 4th of June, 1643, who, immediately after, was set upon by the Irish army between that and Fermoy, where, being overpowered by numbers, the English lost above 600 men. From this castle is a subterraneous passage to the river Funcheon.

Fermoy. Fermoy, a small village, pleasantly seated on the Blackwater, over which is a large stone bridge of thirteen arches, built ann. 1689, and cost £7,500; although it is called Fermoy, it is in the barony of Clangibbon. Near this place, according to a remark made by Sir Richard Cox, in 1690, "there were some mineral purging waters discovered, found to be of the same nature as those of Tun-



“bridge, in Kent, and every whit as effectual;” but the place is now stopped up. Here was an abbey for Cistercian monks, called our Lady De Castro Dei, founded anno 1270, according to an Irish MSS., by Sir Richard de Rupella, who was lord justice of Ireland in 1261. The monks were brought hither from Suir Abbey, in the county of Tipperary, and afterwards received a new colony from Furness Abbey, in Lancashire. The spiritualities of this house were assigned by the lord treasurer of England to Sir George Harvey, for the use of the first Earl of Cork, who purchased them, and several lands in Fermoy, from Sir Bernard Grenville, and, at the same time, the seigniory of Kinalmeaky, with the lands of Gilabbey, for the sum of £35,000. About half a mile north-east from Fermoy is a fine bed of white freestone.

Castlehyde. To the west of Fermoy is Castlehyde, a good old house, with large improvements, of Arthur Hyde, esq., whose ancestor, Sir Arthur Hyde, was made a knight banneret, by Queen Elizabeth, for his gallant behaviour, and raising a regiment in England, at the time of the invasion by the Invincible Armada; her majesty afterwards granted him nearly 6,000 acres of land in this county, which came to the crown by the attainder of Gerald Earl of Desmond. He married the daughter of — Poer, baron of Curraghmore. This place was formerly named Cariganedy, *i.e.*, “the rock of the shield,” where stood a castle said to have been built by the Mahonys. The upper grounds and sides of the Blackwater are here finely planted with numerous groves of spruce, Scotch fir, and other timber trees, which, from the opposite side of that river, make a fine appearance. The offices are new and well disposed; and to the south of the house is a large deer-park. Near Castlehyde stands the parish church, in good repair, and adorned with a clock. The lands in this neighbourhood are covered with excellent limestone, the soil being naturally a stiff yellow clay; in this country considerable quantities of lime are burned; and, it is observable, that if the upper stratum be used, it swells so greatly upon burning, that it frequently bursts the kiln. There is also a dark kind of limestone in some places, which being flinty, cracks and flies in the fire, but is, nevertheless, burned by an intense heat; furze kilns are generally used in this part of the country. Two

Labacally. miles north of Castlehyde is a place called Labacally, *i.e.*, “the hag’s-bed,” which is a large rock, raised upon several stones, and seemingly designed as a funeral monument for some person of note. I shall give a further description of these stones in another place.

Carickabrick. To the east of Fermoy, on the south side of the Blackwater, is the castle of Carickabrick; and on the opposite side another, called Lyclash, built by the Condons. The late Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Carickabrick, gave £1,000 lately to the charter schools of this kingdom. Lower down, between the exit of the rivers Funcheon and Araghlin, on a pleasant spot, is the castle of Ballyderoon, which has the same significance as Mesopotamia, *i.e.*, “a place between two rivers;” it belonged to one of the chiefs of the Condon family, who is said to have taken the title of baron from this place. On the other side of the river, but more easterly, is the castle of Ballymac-Patrick, now Careysville, built also by the Condons, and is a pleasant

seat of John Carey, esq., situated on a rising ground above the Blackwater, over which there is a terrace, commanding a good prospect of the vale, up to Fermoy, and several castles. Here is a pretty park, good orchards, gardens, and other plantations. In January, 1642, this castle<sup>(23)</sup> was taken by David Earl of Barrymore after an obstinate resistance, and in view of the Irish army, on the other side of the Blackwater, who durst not come to its relief; the garrison were all made prisoners, and afterwards executed. The soil is here a limestone bottom and mellow clay, mixed with sand, about seven inches deep.

**Greenfield.** On the opposite side of the Blackwater is Greenfield, a good house, with orchards, etc., of Mr. Hill. To the west of it falls the river Araghlin into the Blackwater; not far from which is Araghlin House, pleasantly situated. Near this place considerable iron works are carried on; but charcoal is become very scarce in this part of the country, most of the woods being demolished.

**Macloney.** Near this river is Macloney, a good house and improvement of Lieut. James Manserge, agreeably situated. The north-west part of this barony is bounded by the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, and terminated by the mountains of Knockmeledown; which part of the country is mostly employed in grazing cattle, the soil near the sides of the river Araghlin abounding with grass in the summer season. This river winds through a deep, romantic glen, and has its rise in the mountains of the county of Waterford.

In the mountains near Araghlin are excellent freestone for building, scythe-stones, and grinding-stones, but of a coarser grit than those from England. On the south side of the river, towards the bounds of Waterford county, is Waterpark, formerly a seat of the Lord Chief Justice Pine, with a pleasant park, now demolished, good orchards and other improvements. Some years ago the cider made here by Mr. Drew lost the premium given by the Dublin Society (being so excellent in its kind, that the gentlemen who were judges imagined it to be mixed with foreign wine), who, the following year, being undeceived, they granted the premium to a hogshhead of cider<sup>(24)</sup> made here. Mr. Philips, in his admirable poem on this liquor, observes, that such mistakes are not uncommon in England:—

Some ciders have by art or age unlearned  
Their genuine relish, and of sundry vines  
Assumed the flavour; one sort counterfeits  
The Spanish product, this to Gauls has seem'd  
The sparkling nectar of Champaign; with that  
A German oft has swill'd his throat, and sworn,  
Deluded, that Imperial Rhine bestow'd  
The gen'rous rummer; whilst the owner pleased,  
Laughs inly at his guests thus entertain'd  
With foreign vintage from his cider cask.<sup>(25)</sup>

<sup>23)</sup> MSS. at Lismore.

<sup>(24)</sup> Mr. Samuel Colepress, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 27, p. 501, says that a composition of the juices of good cider apples and mulberries produces the best tasted, and most curiously-coloured liquor he ever saw.

<sup>(25)</sup> The best method of distilling cider spirits is as follows:—When cider begins

Waterpark is at present the estate of Sir Henry Cavendish, bart.

It was in a part of Clangibbon, in the wood of Slieve-grot, that the White Knight, towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, took the Sujan Earl of Desmond prisoner, for which the queen gave him a thousand pounds.

to turn sour, take what quantity you please, and put it into a still, with a few raisin stalks, and a little bay salt, to keep down the phlegm; draw off a weak vinous liquor, which suffer to lie a few days, then commit it to the still, with the aforesaid ingredients, and draw off a proof spirit; this spirit highly mends weak cider. Four gallons, with two of syrup made of sugar and water, (two parts of the former to one of the latter, being dissolved over the fire, to the consistence of a syrup) is sufficient for a hogshead. But if six gallons of spirit and three of syrup be added, it will be a strong wine; which, upon bottling, will emulate canary, if two or three spoonfuls of spirit of clary, with a small lump of loaf sugar, be added to each bottle; for this spirit, as Etmuller observes, has a strong citron flavour, very sharp and penetrating, exactly resembling sack in taste and smell. The spirit is thus made:—Take the leaves of clary, fresh gathered, cut small or bruised, two pounds; brandy, three quarts; draw off the spirit in an alembic, pour this spirit on the same quantity of clary, which infuse for a night in the still, well luted, then with a slow fire draw off the spirit. It may not be amiss to observe, that none of our made wines come so near to French claret as the fermented uice of blackberries, with sugar, prepared in the common manner of made wines, and improved by a cider spirit; hence I conclude, that several wines might be prepared from our own vegetable juices as rich and well flavoured as those we import.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER VI.

*(Continued from page 301.)*

HARLEVILLE. Page 286. In a small burial-ground within a mile of Charleville, where are the ruins of a church named Ballyclogh, there is the following inscription :—

“ I H S

Johanes McDonald cogno-  
minatus Cl4145 vir veré  
Catholicus et quibus linguis  
ornatus nempe Græca Latina  
et Hybernica non vulgaris  
Ingenii poeta tumulatur  
ad hunc cippum abiit Ætatis  
anno 63, Salutis 1754.  
Requiescat in pace.”

Page 289. *Churchtown.*

“Near Churchtown on an eminence called ‘the Rock of Egmont’ stands a curious “stone-roofed building called ‘the Old Barn.’ Enquiring of a neighbouring farmer, he “said ‘it was very old, and had been a barn and cider-press, that it had not been used “for such in either his own time or his father’s, but that an old woman had told him “she had heard Mick Barry’s children say that they had heard their father tell he “remembered it being a barn and cider-press.’ The building is in the form of an L, “and stands nearly east and west. The entrance is north under a broad, flat archway, “to which there is a corresponding archway on the south. From the holes in the “wall it would appear to have been lofted, but I should not suppose there ever had “been a floor put up. There is also a doorway to the west. Under the north and east “part of the building are two vaults—one has a doorway with windows on each side, “the other only a doorway. These vaults, which are said to have been the cider-press, “are arched with brick, and most of the doorway arches are also on brick. The entire “roof is stone—the same material as the walls—uncut, and with no other support than “its cement of mortar ; it forms nearly a sharp arch, and is in perfect preservation, “and has never been plastered inside or out.”

Page 292. *Buttevant.* Croker illustrates his notes on Buttevant Abbey with a drawing in sepia of the east window from the interior, and the remains of a fresco painting in the abbey. In this is a ladder of

seven rungs, two of which are obliterated, and portion of a circular-rayed ornament like a nimbus in red and gold, also part of a winged object in pale blue. These frescoes were copied by him "11 April, 1814," and, from enquiries I have recently made, they have long since disappeared.

"Buttevant called by Borlase an old nest of abbots, priests, and friars.<sup>(1)</sup>

"The signature of Frater Bœtius Eganus, Guard Buttevant, appears in the acts agreed upon at the assembly at Kilkenny on the 10, 11, and 13 May, 1642. Bœtius Egan, the bishop of Ross, was hanged upon Carrigadrohid by Lord Broghill, 1650.

The tomb of the founder is now only marked by some dis severed pieces of hewn stone, which indicate a square inclosure. About 1813 it was opened to inter a gentleman named Barry, and a man who went down with the coffin described the interior as lined with the figures of different saints, the name engraven under each, and having at the upper end a tablet, on which was a long inscription. The tower of the abbey fell about 1818. Smith says 'there are other tombs of the Coghlanes, MacAuliffes, and O'Kieffs.' Croker notes that 'Dr. Smith may have added O'Dulins, Butlers, and Mahers.' In more than one legend Kathelina is used for Catherine. Redmond, Garrett, Eugene, Phillip, and Maurice appear to have been the favourite Christian names among the families interred here. Sir Richard Cox states that Buttevant Abbey was repaired as a place of worship in 1604, between which date and the year 1625 the greater number of tombs and inscriptions now existing in the interior were put up.

(2) "In 1821 I observed a tomb to Nich. Jaco. Lombard, 1619.

3) Another to Redmond Barry, }  
et Kathelina Barry, uxor. } 1612.

The Predecessors of ye family was  
Phil. and Wm. Barry Oge, Nephews to  
Robt. Fz. Stepn. in a direct line to  
Jas. Barry of Carrigleigh. Died 13 March,  
1751; aged 49 years."

} In the Nave.

In the chapel

"Garet Barry de Kilmichil,  
et Philip Johanis Bary,"

and

"Hic jacet Eugenig O'Dulin  
et Kathelina Dod  
Hoc fece  
1615."

The most ancient of the inscriptions remaining, all of which are in raised letters, is low down in the wall of the nave. It is quite perfect,

(1) See volume ii., book iii., chap. v., where Smith uses this expression.

(2) Richard Sainthill, in *Gentleman's Magazine*, December 1831, gives some additional information concerning the epitaphs in this abbey, viz. :—

"Nicholas Jaco. Lombard, et Eliza Barry  
ej's uxor, me fieri fecerunt 10 Marcij, 1619."

(3) "Redmond's Barry cu matre et conjuge struxit  
Hunc Tumulum Patri quem Dea Parca tulit—  
Redmundus Johannis Barry de Lisgriffin  
et Kathelin Barry uxor ej', me fieri fecerunt, 1612.

but my time only allowed me to decipher of it two lines (old English letters)—

Hic jac't Joh'es O'Dulyng . . . arpent . . .  
 . . . . . progenit . . . . .

In the Virgin's chapel, a south transept, are a variety of memorials of past times and persons. In a niche is part of the rude representation of the crucifixion.

The arms of one of the knights of Kerry [FitzGerald, the Black Knight], on a shield—ermine, a cross saltire ; crest—a knight on horseback with an upraised sword, below the shield a bird chained.

On an altar-tomb—

" Hic jacet Johannes Garet Barry de Kilmihel  
 et uxor ej's, et phil [filius] Johanis Bary et  
 Elis Lombard hoc fecerunt a'o 1603."

Near the abbey is a lofty square tower, which, after centuries of uselessness, is now incorporating into a Roman Catholic chapel that promises to be a very durable building. Possibly it may form the belfry.

Page 295. *Lisgriffin Castle* is now in ruins. The following extract is taken from the *Census of Ireland*, 1659, county Cork :—

" Parish of Ballyclough—Lisgriffine, 52 people—Ion Groves—4 Eng., 48 Irish."

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER VII.



CROKER has the following note on Sir John Norris, knight, lord president of Munster (p. 306) :—

“A memoir of the service in Ireland, set down by Daniel Gyles, sometime page, and after lately servant to the said General Norris at his death [Black Letter] states that ‘upon the Lord Borowes his receiving of the sword, Sir John Norris was absolutely sequestered from all command, except that of the province, and so sent downe into Munster with an opinion to get leave to passe into England, but that fell out contrary to his expectation. So he passed over three months, with a shew of his health, although inwardly he felt his own griefe, and thus the cause of his conceived griefe was the hastening of his death, and so judged of by most men which knew the same.’”

“He died, the 3rd day of September, 1597, at his brother Sir Thomas Norice's<sup>(1)</sup> house in the towne of Mayallo, in the province of Munster, within the Kingdome of Ireland, at the 50 yeare of his age, having spent 26 of them [being the most flourishing time of his life] in her Majesties service against her enemies in the Netherlands, Spayne, Portugall, France, Britain and Ireland.”

“[From a true discourse, historical, of the succeeding governors of the Netherlands, and the civill warres there begun in the year 1565, with the memorable services of our Honourable English Generals, Captains and Souldiers, especially under Sir John Norice, knight, there performed from the yeare 1577 untill the yeare 1589, and afterwards in Portugale, France, Britaine and Ireland, untill the yeare 1598, translated and collected by T. C., esquire,<sup>(2)</sup> and Ric. Ro., etc., at London; imprinted for Mathew Lownes, and are to be sold in his shop under S. Dunstan's Church in the West, 1602].

Page 306. *Mallow*, in the census of 1821, had 607 houses and 4,146 inhabitants.

Page 309. *Quartern town*. This is now the residence of Mrs. Webb.

(1) Sir Thomas Norice, the fifth son of Lord Rycot, was hurt and died in Ireland, but buried in England.

(2) Thomas Churchyard, and Ricard Robinson whom Churchyard appears to have employed to translate the greater portion of this; it is probably the last of Churchyard's publications, as he states he was sick at the time. In the commencement he gives a long account of his adventures and services in the Low Countries.

Page 311. *Doneraile Castle*. There is now no signs of the castle, nor of the barrack.

Page 311. *Kilcoleman*.

"Dr. Smith, it would appear, did not visit Kilcoleman, for his account is, in many particulars, incorrect. Kilcoleman castle is *three* miles from Doneraile, and so far from being almost level with the ground, that the tower which defended the S.E. angle remained (in 1821, when I saw it,) nearly its original height. The 'view of half Ireland' could not be more than fifteen miles." T. C. C.

Croker, to illustrate his note upon this castle where Spenser wrote, has inserted a charming little painting in sepia of the castle, taken from the rear, which shews a portion of its internal structure, and gives the outlook from its commanding rock, that carries the eye across a luxuriant plain watered by the Awbeg, and backed up by the Ballyhoura hills and the Nagle mountains.

Page 312. *Oldcourt*. Now the residence of the Hon. Alexis Roche.

Page 312. *Castlesaffron*, now called "Creagh-Castle," residence of Captain John W. Brazier-Creagh, North Cork Militia.

Page 313. *Kilburne*, otherwise "Kilbyrne." This property has been in the possession of the descendants of James White of Dromanagh, county Waterford, and Grace Grove of Kilbyrne, since 1694. (See page 209, *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, volume viii., 4th series.) The name Kilbyrne means "Beirne's church."

Page 313. *Ballyhemick*, now Annesgrove, the residence of Richard Grove Annesley, esq. See p. 209, volume viii., 4th series, *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*.

Page 315. *Castle of Cahirdowgan*. There are now no remains of the ruins of this castle. Ion Grove rented the castle from Lord Roche in 1603. See J. Callaird's *Erck's Rolls in Chancery*, also some of his descendants. This branch of the Grove family is now extinct.

Page 319. *Fermoy*. Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary (Cμωό), gives the ancient name of the barony of Fermoy as *Maghfeive*.



*Record of the Doneraile Rangers, with a List of  
the Volunteer Corps in the County of Cork.*

BY MAJOR JAMES GROVE WHITE, J.P.

(MEMBER.)

*Short History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, as an Introduction.*

The oldest regiment of volunteers in Ireland appears to have been the Kilkenny Rangers, a cavalry corps, formed on 2nd January, 1770, for the purpose of protecting the neighbourhood of Kilkenny from the ravages of the Rapparees and Tories. Their uniform was green and white.<sup>(1)</sup>

(2) Owing to the unprotected state of Ireland during the American War of Independence, an attempt was made in 1779 to carry out a levy of the militia, in which only Protestants were to be enrolled. It failed, as the Irish Government were unable to pay the men. In the same year the volunteer movement sprang into existence. Independent troops of cavalry and companies of infantry were raised and officered by the nobility and gentry.

In July, 1779, the lord lieutenant supplied the force with part of the arms intended for the militia (16,000 stand of arms).

In 1780 the troops and companies were united under the command of the Earl of Charlemont, who was appointed general-in-chief. He held reviews in 1780, 1781, and 1782, in different parts of the country.

Shortly after the formation of the volunteer army they numbered about 50,000 men. In 1783 they had increased to about 100,000 men, well armed and equipped.

The association appears to have been greatly interested in the political questions of the day, and to have made its influence felt in the Irish parliament, especially in 1780, when Lord North introduced his "Free Trade Bill," and Grattan his "Declaration of Rights."

In 1783 the volunteers demanded Parliamentary Reform, and held meetings to discuss the subject, notably at Dungannon.

On 10th November, 1783, 160 delegates of the volunteers of Ireland met at the Royal Exchange, Dublin. Their first proceeding was to resolve that the *Protestant* inhabitants were required by law to carry arms, and were not by their compliance of the legislature excluded from the exercise of their civil rights.

This resolution gave great offence to the Roman Catholics, who ceased to favour the volunteer movement.

Consequent on the discussions at the Volunteer Convention, Flood laid before the Irish Parliament a "Reform Bill." In the debates which followed the volunteers were assailed in furious terms for their action in the matter, it being stated that the bill was thrust upon parliament at the "point of the bayonet."

The measure was defeated by a majority of 80 votes.

The attorney-general then moved—"That it has now become indispensably necessary to declare that the House will maintain its just rights and privileges against all encroachments whatever."

This was practically a declaration of war, less against reform than against the volunteers. They had come into contact with the parliament, and the situation seemed grave, however moderate counsels prevailed. The delegates held their last convention, framed an address to the throne, and adjourned *sine die*.

The force gradually lost its importance, their numbers diminished, and the leaders of wealth and position quitted their ranks. A different class joined them.

Ultimately the government ordered every assemblage of the body to be dispersed, and they ceased to exist.

(1) Most of this introduction is extracted from MacNevin's *History of the Volunteers of 1782*.

(2) *Ireland*, by Hon. E. Lawless.

*Abstract of the effective men in the Volunteer Corps, whose delegates met at Dunggannon, and those who acceded to their resolutions, and to the requisitions of the House of Commons of Ireland, the 16th of April, 1782.*

[All the following is taken from *The Volunteers of 1782*, by Thos. Mac Nevin.]

*Province of Munster.*

City and county of Cork	.. .. .	5,123
68 other corps of infantry in the province	.. .. .	7,987
Cavalry of the province returned, 15 corps	.. .. .	710
Artillery, 9 corps	.. .. .	221
		<hr/>
Acceded since 1st April, 15 corps of infantry	.. .. .	14,041
Two corps of cavalry	.. .. .	3,921
		94
		<hr/>
Total of Munster	.. .. .	18,056
		<hr/>
General grand total in Ireland	.. .. .	100,000
Artillery, 130 pieces.		

*List and Names of the Volunteers of Cork County and City.*

Aughrim Corps of Cork, March 17th, 1778. Scarlet, faced white, edged white. Colonel Richard Longfield; Major Edward Jameson; Captain Samuel Rowland.

Aughrim Light Horse. Scarlet, faced pea green. Colonel Walter Lambert.

Bantry Volunteers, July 12th, 1779. Scarlet, faced black, edged white.

Ballintemple Forresters, July 12th, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue. Captain Stewart.

Bandon Cavalry. Colonel S. Stawell; Major John Travers.

Bandon Independent Company. Colonel Francis Bernard; Captain Robert Seale.

Blackwater Volunteers. Colonel Richard Aldworth; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stanard.

Blackpool Association. Colonel John Harding; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Barry.

Blarney Volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Gibbs; Captain Edward O'Donoghue.

Boyne Volunteer Corps. Colonel John Bagwell; Major John Bass; Lieutenant Charles Willcocks.

Carberry Independent Company. Captain John Townsend.

Charleville Infantry, January 4th, 1779. Blue, faced scarlet. Colonel Chidley Coote; Major H. George Hatfield.

Cork Independent Artillery, March 17th, 1781. Blue, faced scarlet, gold lace. Colonel Richard Hare.

Cork Union. Henry Hickman, commandant.

Cork Cavalry. Colonel William Chetwynd; Major John Gilman; Captain John Smyth.

Culloden Volunteer Society of Cork. Colonel Benjamin Bousfield; Captain Lieutenant Henry Newsom.

Doneraile Rangers. Colonel Right Hon. Lord Doneraile ; Captain Nicholas G. Evans.

Duhallow Rangers. Colonel the Hon. Charles George Percival ; Lieutenant-Colonel William Wrixon.

Glanmire Union. Colonel Henry Mannix ; Captain Simon Dring.

Hanover Society. Colonel Richard Hungerford.

Imokilly Horse. White, edged scarlet. Colonel Roche ; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert McCarthy.

Imokilly Blues. Colonel Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald.

Kanturk Volunteers. Colonel Right Hon. Earl of Egmont.

Kinnilea and Kirrikuriky Union. Colonel Thomas Roberts ; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Herrick ; Major John Roberts.

Kinsale Volunteers. Colonel Kearney ; Captain Leary.

Leap Independents, March 17th, 1780. Blue, faced blue, edged white. Colonel Jonathan Darby.

Liberty Volunteers, July, 1779. Scarlet, faced pea green. Colonel Sir Edward Newenham ; Captain Edward Newenham.

Mallow Independent Volunteers.

Mallow Boyne Cavalry and Infantry. Cavalry—Captain Rogerson Cotter. Infantry—Captain William Gallway.

Mitchelstown Independent Light Dragoons. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel Right Hon. Lord Kingsborough ; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Cole Bowen ; Major James Badham Thornhill.

Munster Volunteers.

Muskerry True Blue Light Dragoons. Colonel Robert Warren ; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hutchinson ; Major Samuel Swete.

Muskerry True Blues.

Muskerry Volunteers. Captain Commandant Thomas Barker, Esq.

Newberry Loyal Musqueteers. Colonel Adam Newman.

Newmarket Rangers. Colonel Boyle Aldworth ; Major William Allen.

Passage Union Volunteers.

True Blue Legion (City of Cork). Colonel the Right Hon. Earl of Shannon ; Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison.

True Blue Legion (County Cork). Colonel Right Hon. Earl of Shannon ; Lieutenant-Colonel James Morrison ; Major Michael Westropp.

True Blue and Society Volunteers.

Youghal Independent Rangers. Lieutenant-Colonel Meade Hobson ; Major, John Swayne.

Youghal Independent Volunteers. Captain Boles.

Youghal Union. Major Thomas Green.

*List of the Delegates from Co. Cork who composed part of the Grand National Convention.*<sup>(3)</sup>

*County Cork.*

Right Hon. Lord Kingsborough.

Fr. Bernard, esq.

Colonel Roche.

<sup>(3)</sup> MacNevin.

Sir John Conway Colthurst, bart. (did not take his seat).  
Major Thomas Fitzgerald.

*County of the City of Cork.*

Colonel Bousfield.  
Colonel Bagwell.  
Richard Moore, esq.  
Richard Fitton, esq.  
Colonel R. Longfield (did not take his seat).

*Cavalry of the County Cork.*

True Blue of Cork, 1745.<sup>(4)</sup> Blue, laced silver epaulets, white buttons. Colonel Richard Earl Shannon.

Mitchelstown Light Dragoons, July, 1774. Scarlet, faced black, silver epaulets, yellow helmets, white buttons. Colonel Viscount Kingsborough.

Blackpool Horse, 1776. Green, laced gold, ditto epaulets, buff waistcoat and breeches. Colonel John Harding.

Youghal Cavalry, 1776. Scarlet, faced white. Captain Commandant Robert Ball.

Bandon Cavalry, May 6th, 1778. Dark olive-green jacket, half lapelled, crimson velvet cuffs and collar, silver epaulets. Colonel Samson Stawell.

Muskerry Blue L. D., June 1st, 1778. Blue, lapelled, edged white, silver epaulets, white jackets edged blue. Colonel Robert Warren.

Duhallow Rangers, 1778. Colonel Hon. Charles Percival.

Imokilly Horse, September, 1778. Scarlet, faced black, yellow buttons, gold epaulets, yellow helmets, white jackets edged red. Colonel Edward Roche.

Kilworth L. D., July, 1779. Scarlet, faced green, gold epaulets, yellow buttons and helmets. Colonel Stephen Earl Mountcashel.

Imokilly Blues Horse, 1779. Blue, faced red. Colonel Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald.

Doneraile Rangers L. D., July 12th, 1779. Scarlet, faced green, edged white, gold epaulets, yellow buttons and helmets, green jackets faced red. Colonel St. Leger Lord Doneraile.

Glanmire Union, August 27th, 1779. Deep green, faced black. Colonel Henry Mannix.

Cork Cavalry. Scarlet, faced blue, silver laced, silver epaulets, white buttons. Colonel William Chetwynd.

Mallow Cavalry, 1782. Green jackets. Colonel Cotter.

Great Island Cavalry, June 24th, 1782. Scarlet, faced green, gold epaulets, yellow buttons, white jackets, edged red. Captain Wallis Colthurst.

(4) True Blue of Cork, 1745. A silver belt badge, oval, 2½ inches long by 2 inches wide, having the harp crowned, and on a fillet, "The Independent Blues." This was made in Cork by "I. H." [John Harding], and has the town mark of the eighteenth century, "Sterling."

*Infantry of the County Cork.*

Cork Artillery. Blue, faced scarlet, yellow buttons, gold lace. Captain Richard Hare, jun.

Imokilly Blue Artillery. Blue, faced scarlet. Colonel Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald.

True Blue of Cork, 1745. Blue, laced silver, white buttons. Colonel Richard Earl Shannon.

Cork Boyne, 1776. Blue, faced blue, yellow buttons, gold epaulets and lace. Colonel John Bagwell.

Mallow Boyne, 1776. Blue, edged buff, buff waistcoat and breeches, yellow buttons. Colonel Sir James Lawrence Cotter, bart.

Bandon Boyne, 1777.<sup>(5)</sup> Blue, edged buff, yellow buttons, buff waistcoat and breeches, gold epaulets. Ensign John Loane.

Carberry Independents, May 20th, 1777. Scarlet, faced green, yellow buttons. Captain-commandant William Beecher.

Aughrim of Cork, 1777. Scarlet, faced scarlet, edged white. Colonel Richard Longfield.

Loyal Newberry Musqueteers, June, 1777. Scarlet, faced black. Colonel Adam Newman.

Cork Union, March, 1776. Scarlet, faced green, yellow buttons. Captain-commandant Henry Hickman.

Culloden Volunteers of Cork, March 23rd, 1778. Blue, faced scarlet, yellow buttons; officers, gold epaulets. Colonel Benjamin Bousfield.

Ross Carberry Volunteers. Scarlet, faced blue. Colonel Thomas Hungerford.

Passage Union, March 28th, 1778. Scarlet, faced deep green, white buttons. Major-commandant Michael Parker.

Bandon Independents, March 29th, 1778. Scarlet, faced black, gold epaulets, yellow buttons, green jackets faced black. Colonel Francis Bernard.

Youghal Independent Blues, 1778. Blue, faced scarlet, edged white. Colonel Robert Uniacke.

Youghal Rangers, April 19th, . . . Grass green, faced scarlet, gold lace, and yellow buttons. Lieutenant-Colonel-commandant Meade Hobson

Kinsale Volunteers, May 1st, 1778. Colonel James Kearney.

Hanover Society, Clonakilty, May 1st, 1778. Scarlet, faced buff. Colonel Richard Hungerford.

Kanturk Volunteers, May 1st, 1778. Scarlet, faced buff. Colonel John James Earl of Egmont.

Hawke Union of Cove, May 9th, 1778. Blue, edged and lined buff, yellow buttons, buff waistcoat and breeches. Captain-commandant William Dickson.

Blackwater Rangers. Colonel Richard Aldworth.

Blarney Volunteers, June 13th, 1778. Scarlet, faced black, white buttons. Colonel George Jeffereys.

(5) Bandon Boyne, 1777. A brass belt ornament, 3½ inches by 2½ inches, with King William on horseback, and the date 1690, around which is a garter with the legend, "Bandon Boyne Yeomanry Glorious Memory."

Newmarket Rangers, August 4th, 1778. Blue, faced blue. Colonel Boyle Aldworth.

Curriglass Volunteers, April, 1779. Captain-commandant Peard Harrison Peard.

Castle Martyr Society, May, 1779. Scarlet, faced pale yellow. Captain William Hallaran.

Inchigeelah Volunteers, June 1st, 1779. Blue, edged buff, buff waistcoat and breeches. Captain-commandant Jasper Masters.

Muskerry Volunteers, June 19th, 1779. Blue, edged buff, waistcoat and breeches. Captain-commandant Thomas Barter.

Doneraile Rangers, July 12th, 1779. Scarlet, faced green, yellow buttons, gold epaulets. Colonel St. Leger Lord Doneraile.

Bantry Volunteers, July 12th, 1779. Scarlet, faced white. Colonel Hamilton White.

Kilworth Volunteers, July, 1779. Scarlet, faced green, yellow buttons. Colonel Stephen Earl of Mountcashel.

Mallow Independents, 1779. Scarlet, faced green, yellow buttons. Colonel John Longfield.

Youghal Union Fuzileers, 1779. Scarlet, faced blue, edged white, white buttons. Major-commandant Thomas Green.

Duhallow Volunteers, October, 1779. Colonel, Broderick Chinnery.

Kinnalea and Kerrech Union, December, 1779. Blue, edged white white buttons. Colonel Thomas Roberts.

Charleville Volunteers. Colonel Chidley Coote.

Imokilly Blue Infantry. Colonel, Robert Uniack Fitzgerald.

Castleyons Volunteers.

*Extracts from the Order Book of the Doneraile Volunteers.*<sup>(6)</sup>

"At a meeting of the gentlemen of Doneraile and its neighbourhood, held this 12th day of July, 1779, at the house of Thomas Ahern, of Doneraile, innholder, for the purpose of instituting an armed society, the following resolutions were entered into; the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, in the chair:—

"Resolved—That the said gent<sup>n</sup> do form themselves into a society to consist of one troop of horse and a company of foot, which are to be called the 'Doneraile Rangers.'

"Resolved, unanimously—That the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile be appointed colonel to the said society.

"Resolved—That each troop and company shall be officered by one captain, and one lieutenant, besides the colonel; and that said officers be elected each year by ballot, the first ballot to be on the first day of August, 1780.

"Resolved—That the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hayes Sentleger be captain, and Hodder Roberts, Esqre., be lieutenant to the troop of horse, and Chichester Sentleger, Esqre., be captain to the company of foot, and the said captain is hereby appointed to the said society until the first of August, 1780.

"Resolved—That the Hon<sup>ble</sup> and Rev<sup>d</sup> James Sentleger be chaplain, and John Creagh, Esqre., physician, to said society.

"Resolved—That uniform of said society shall be of Irish manufacture, the regimentals to be of scarlet trimmed with green, white waistcoat and breeches, and frocks green, edged with scarlet.

<sup>(6)</sup> This book is in possession of Major James Grove White, Kilbyrne, Doneraile, whose great-grandfather, Captain John Grove White, was in the Doneraile Yeomanry Cavalry, and, strange to say, this book contains the orders of both corps, although the yeomanry were not raised until 1796.

"Resolved—That each member, except the chaplain and doctor, belonging to the troop of horse, shall be fully accoutred forthwith with a carbine and bayonet, sword, and pistols, cartouch box, two buff belts and goatskin furniture, and the company of foot to be accoutred with a musket and bayonet, and cartouch box and belt.

"And, resolved—That the members of this society are to meet at this house at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday the 16th day of August next, to dine at three o'clock on said day; each member who makes default to be fined one British shilling.

Doneraile, col.	John Lysaght.	Robt. Thompson.
Hayes Sentleger, capt.	James Low.	John Purcell.
Hodder Roberts, lieut.	George Roberts.	Charles Furlong.
James Sentleger, chap <sup>n</sup> .	William Lysaght, sen.	Andrew Nash.
John Creagh, phy <sup>n</sup> .	Robt. Atkins.	James Foott.
John Crone.	Henry Harrison.	David Franks by W. M.
William Lysaght.	James Hewson.	Richard Jones.
Nichs. G. Evans.	William Atkins.	Lewis Smyth.
William Ashton.	Christr. Crofts.	Pedder Furlong.
Arthur Gethin Creagh.	Robt. Edwards.	James Wall.
John Watkins.	James Hennessey.	Nich. Evans, jun.
William Love.	Arundel Hill.	

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers at the house of Thomas Ahern, of Doneraile, innholder, this 16th day of August, 1779: The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, in the chair. The following resolutions were entered into :—

"Resolved—That each private man (sergeants and corporals included) shall pay into the hands of the secretary of this society the sum of 11s. 4½d., each subaltern officer the sum of one guinea, each captain the sum of two guineas, and the colonel the sum of four guineas, as a fund to defray the expenses of said society, as shall be hereafter appointed.

"Resolved—That a drill-sergeant or other person capable to teach the military discipline, and also a proper person to be a trumpeter and fife, shall be forthwith appointed by the captain of the troop of horse and military committee, such persons to be paid out of the stock purse.

"Resolved—That the 4th of November, the first of February, the first of May, and the first of August, yearly, be appointed general meeting days to inspect the secretary's accout<sup>s</sup>, to dine, and do other business.

"Resolved—That the 4th of November yearly be appointed the anniversary day of this society, being the birthday of the glorious King William the third, in order to go to church to hear a sermon suitable to the day, to be preached by the chaplain of said society. After church fire three vollies in honor of the day, and to dine together, officers and men to pay alike.

"Resolved—That no subordination shall be between officers and men, except under arms; that then it shall be in the power of an officer to fine or order any man out of the ranks for neglect of duty by talking or other improper behaviour, and if any person should find himself aggrieved by such officer, he may appeal to be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty of the charge, to pay a fine of five British shillings, or be excluded, and if such person shall be acquitted, the officer shall pay the like fine, and be censured by the court.

"Resolved—That it shall be in the power of the colonel to have four general field days in the year at his own will, and as many more as the military committee shall agree to, and that all fines shall be paid to the secretary on or before each proceeding quarter day after being inflicted, under penalty of such member as will neglect to pay, being excluded the society, and never to be admitted a member again, until such fine is paid, and then (if admitted) to commence as youngest.

"Resolved—That Thursday in every week be appointed the days to meet in order to be instructed in the military discipline. Every member who will not attend at roll call at 11 o'clock each day, except cases of sickness, or being absent ten miles from home, to be fined the sum of one British shilling, said fines to be added to the fund in the stock purse.

"And lastly, Resolved—That the next meeting is to be held at this house at

11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 4th day of November next, fully accoutred, to go to church, and afterwards to dine together.

Doneraile, col.	William Atkins.	William Lysaght, jur.
Hayes Sentleger, capt.	Robt. Edwards.	William Love.
Robert Thompson.	Chichesr. Sentleger.	Edmond Glover.
John Purcell.	Wm. Roberts.	John Watkins.
Charles Furlong.	Hodder Roberts.	Nichs. G. Evans.
Arthr. Norcott.	James St. Leger, chap <sup>n</sup> .	Arthur Géthin Creagh.
Christr. Crofts.	John Lysaght.	James Hennessey.
Robt. Atkins.	William Lysaght, senr.	Arundel Hill.
James Hewson.		

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room in Doneraile on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1779, being their anniversary day, they came to the following resolutions:—

"Resolved—That the society do meet at their committee room on Saturday, the 6th day of November, instant, in order to raise a company of foot, agreeable to a former resolution, and do other business relative to said society. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"By order of the society,

"ARUNDEL HILL, Secy.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room pursuant to the above resolution, this 6th day of November, 1779, they came to the following resolutions, the Right Honorable Lord Doneraile in the chair:—

"Resolved unanimously—That each member of this society shall pledge his honor to keep secret the different debates that shall in future happen among said society, when about business in their society room. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved—That Chichester Sentleger, Esqre., has declined being a captain to the company of foot. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved—That sub<sup>ns</sup> shall be received by the secretary of said society to form a fund to clothe and accoutre such of the company of foot as shall be deemed not able to clothe themselves. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"And Resolved—That said society do meet at ten of the clock to-morrow at this room to parade and go to church. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"ARUNDEL HILL, Secy.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room pursuant to adjournment, this 7th day of November, 1779.

"Resolved—That John Lysaght, gentleman, be appointed second lieutenant to the troop of horse. Agreed to *nem. con.* By order,

"ARUNDEL HILL, Secy.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers held at their committee room this 17th day of November, 1779.

"Resolved unanimously—That a general meeting of said society shall be held at their committee room on Wednesday, the first day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to take into consideration the cloating and accoutring the company of foot, and other business relative to said society.

"And Resolved—That said meeting shall be advertised in *Bagnell's Paper*. Absentees on said day to be fined according to rule. Signed by order,

"ARUNDEL HILL, Secy.

"At a meeting of the gentlemen of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room in Doneraile pursuant to advertisement, this 8th day of December, 1779.

"Resolved unanimously—That the uniform of the company of foot of this society is to be green cloth, turned up with scarlet; white cloth waistcoats and breeches.

"Resolved—That this society, horse and foot, shall meet at their committee room at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 15th inst., in order to appoint officers for the company of foot and other business. By order of the society,

"ARUNDEL HILL, Secy.

"At a meeting of the gentlemen of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room in Doneraile the first day of January, 1780. William Lysaght, Esqre, in the chair.



"Resolved unanimously—That the gentlemen of this society having heard that two rescues have been lately committed in the town of Doneraile by a sett of lawless fellows, that said society having a just abhorrence of such unlawful practices, will use every possible means to apprehend and bring to publick justice every offender concerned in the said rescues.

"Resolved unanimously—That this society do meet on Saturday the 8th instant, in order to prepare an address to be sent to the lord lieutenant, expressive of the gratitude of the society for the grant of a free trade to this kingdom.

"Resolved—That the said address, when prepared and approved, be sent to Lord Doneraile, the colonel of this society, and if approved by him, to request he will present it to his excellency.

"Resolved—That the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Captain Sentleger; John Creagh, Esq.; Richard Aldworth, Esq.; William Lysaght, Esq.; and Nicholas Green Evans, Esq., be appointed a committee to prepare and draw said address.

"And Resolved—That the said address, when so prepared and approved of, together with the resolutions to be made thereon, be published in the *Dublin Evening Post* and *Bagnell's Paper*.

"WILLIAM LYSAGHT, Chairman.

"A meeting of the gentlemen of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room in Doneraile, this 8th day of January, 1780, pursuant to advertisement. Richard Aldworth, Esqre., in the chair.

"Resolved—As some of the committee appointed to form the address to his excellency have not met here this day, that this meeting is adjourned to meet at this room at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 15th instant, in order to form such address.

"Resolved—That said meeting be advertised in *Bagnell's Paper*.

"RICHARD ALDORTH.

"At a meeting of the gentlemen of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room pursuant to adjournment this 15th day of January, 1780, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Captain Sentleger, in the chair.

"Resolved—That this society do not approve of forming an address to his excellency the lord lieutenant, pursuant to the resolutions of the first instant.

"Resolved—That the said resolutions of the first instant for the purpose of forming said resolution be rescinded.

"Resolved—That this society do meet at this house on the first day of February next, to exercise and dine together.

"Resolved—That the said meeting be advertised in *Bagnell's Paper*.

"HAYES ST. LEGER, Chairman.

"At a meeting of the gentlemen of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room, this 16th day of May, 1780. The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, colonel, in the chair.

"Resolved—That the gentlemen of this society, horse and foot, do meet at Doneraile on every Sunday and Wednesday, precise by 10 o'clock each day—every Sunday to parade, go to church, and exercise; and on every Wednesday to exercise. Every person who will not attend regularly on each day to be fined pursuant to the resolution of this society, made the 16th day of August, 1779.

"Resolved—That the twenty following persons<sup>(7)</sup> belonging to the company of foot shall be forthwith clothed in uniform pursuant to the resolution of the 8th day of Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1779.

"At a meeting of the gentlemen of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room this 2nd day of July, 1780. The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, colonel, in the chair.

"Resolved—That the gentlemen of this society do meet at their committee room at 10 o'clock on the first day of August next, being quarter day, to elect officers for the ensuing year, to appear after on parade, and fire three volleys in honor of the day, and be reviewed by the colonel, and to dine. Every member belonging to the troop who will not appear fully accoutred, and dressed in scarlet uniform on that day, to be fined half a guinea.

"DONERAILE.

(7) No list given.—J. G. W.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room in Doneraile pursuant to adjournment this first day of August, 1780, being quarter day. The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, colonel, in the chair.

"Resolved unanimously—That the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hayes Sentleger be elected major to the troop of horse until the first day of August next, 1781; Nicholas G. Evans, Esqre., be appointed captain, and John Watkins and George Roberts, Esqre., lieutenants for said ensuing year.

"Resolved—That Roberts Atkins, Esqre., be re-elected adjutant for said ensuing year, and James Hennessey, Esqre., be appointed treasurer in the room of Arundel Hill, resigned.

"Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this society be given to Robert Atkins, Esqre., adjutant, and Arundel Hill, late treasurer, for their attention to this society.

"Resolved—That the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hayes Sentleger is appointed major to the company of foot, and John Welstead, Esqre., be re-elected captain to said company for the ensuing year.

"Resolved—That several members of this society have not adhered to the several rules heretofore entered into by said society, and have neglected to pay the several fines inflicted on them pursuant thereto.

"Resolved unanimously—That every member of this society shall pledge his word and honour strictly to adhere in future to all the rules and regulations legally and unanimously made by the majority of said society, and to pay all such fines as shall be duly inflicted on them, and in default thereof to incur the displeasure of said society or be expelled, provided that a meeting of the society be appointed by advertisement to try and enquire into such complaints.

"And Resolved unanimously—That Jacob Atkins, Esqre., be appointed a member of this society.

Doneraile, col.	James Hewson.	Charles Furlong.
Hayes Sentleger, major	Richard Jones.	James Hennessey.
John Wealstead, capt.	Robert Thompson.	William Love.
Nicholas G. Evans, capt.	Jacob Atkins.	James Wall.
John Watkins, lieut.	Christr. Crofts.	Chichester St. Leger.
George Roberts, lieut.	Lewis Smith.	Arundel Hill.
William Atkins.	Hodr. Roberts.	Robert Atkins, adjt (name erased)

No orders appear in the book for 1781.—J. G. W.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at Doneraile on Sunday the 14th day of April, 1782. Captain Nichols Green Evans, in the chair.

"Resolved unanimously—That the resolutions entered into by the delegates met at Dungannon on the 15th day of February last are spirited and rational, and that the gentlemen who formed them deserve our praise, our thanks, and our imitation.

"Resolved unanimously—That we will, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, endeavour by every constitutional means to obtain a declaration of the rights, and a redress of the grievances set forth in said resolutions.

"Resolved unanimously—That a copy of these, our resolutions, be transmitted to our colonel, the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, in Dublin, and to Captain Dawson, secretary to the Ulster Delegates, and be published in the *Cork and Dublin Evening Posts*.

"Resolved unanimously, on his leaving the chair—That our thanks be given to Captain Evans for his readiness and zeal in convening us on this occasion. Signed by order,  
"JAMS. HENNESSY.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers at Doneraile on Sunday the 21st day of April, 1782. Captain Nichols Green Evans, in the chair.

"Resolved—That Robert Brown, gentleman, be admitted a member of this corps.

"Resolved—That our colonel and major (if in the county), Captain Evans, and William Love, Esq., or any two of them, be, and are, appointed delegates for this corps to attend the provincial meeting to be holden at Mallow on the second day of May next.

"Resolved—That this corps shall meet at this house on the first day of May next, being quarter day, in order to dine together pursuant to former resolution. Signed by order,  
JAMES HENNESSY, Secy.

"Resolved—That the above meeting is adjourned to Sunday the fifth day of May, then to meet and dine together.  
JAMES HENNESSY, Secy.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at the house of Derby Fling of Doneraile, innholder, pursuant to adjournment of May, 1782. Captain Evans, in the chair.

"Resolved—That this meeting is adjourned to Tuesday the 14th instant, then to be held at this house, to dine together.

"Resolved—That said meeting shall be advertised in *Messrs. Knight's Paper*, and that every member of this society shall be required to attend at 11 o'clock on said day accoutred in frock uniform, etc., under penalty of being fined, as business of consequence is to be transacted.

Nichs. G. Evans.  
N. G. Evans, junr.  
William Lysaght.

Arundel Hill.  
Hodr. Roberts.

James Hewson.  
Richard Jones.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at the house of Derby Fling of Doneraile, innholder, pursuant to advertisement this 14th day of May, 1782. The Rt. Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, in the chair.

"Resolved unanimously—That Capt<sup>n</sup>. Evans has proposed that John Hannan, Daniel Hannan, John Shea, and John Shinnor, gent<sup>n</sup>., be admitted members of this society; also, Arthur Gethin Creagh, Esqre., proposed Edmond Nagle, gentleman, to be admitted a member of said society, said gent<sup>n</sup>. being duly ballotted for.

"Resolved unanimously—That the said gent<sup>n</sup>. be, and are hereby, admitted members of this society.

"Resolved unanimously—That any gentleman who in future wishes to become a member of this society shall be proposed by a member of said society at any meeting day, eight days before he shall be ballotted for, and that there shall not be a lesser number than fifteen members present at such ballot for any such new member.

"At a meeting of the gentlemen of the Doneraile Rangers, held pursuant to adjournment at the house of Derby Fling of Doneraile, innholder, this 26th day of May, 1782. The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, in the chair.

"Resolved unanimously—That we do approve of the following resolutions formed by a committee of this society met here pursuant to appointment the 20th inst. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"At a meeting of a committee of the Doneraile Rangers held pursuant to appointment at the house of Derby Fling of Doneraile, innholder, this 20th day of May, 1782. The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Major Sentleger, in the chair.

"Resolved unanimously—That having read over the resolutions of this society since their commencement, the same shall be forthwith fairly transcribed in a new book appointed for the purpose. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That the several members of this society who are in arrear for their yearly subscriptions shall pay the same on or before the first day of July next to the treasurer of this society, or upon neglect thereof, such member shall be expelled the society. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That a trumpeter and sergeant be forthwith employed for the use of the society, and that the major and captain are hereby empowered to provide them. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That such new members as now are, or shall be, admitted of this society before the first day of July next, shall, immediately after their admittance, accoutre and equip themselves uniform to the other members of this society. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That as we consider this society highly indebted to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Miss Sentleger for her kind present of an elegant stand of colours, that a genteel ball and supper be given to her at the Barrack of Doneraile on the third day of July next, the expense thereof to be paid by subscription; no member to be admitted but such as will subscribe. Each member who will subscribe half a guinea to be entitled

to a ticket for himself and two ladies, and five British shillings for any further, and the major and captain are hereby appointed to wait on Miss Sentleger to request the honor of her company on the occasion. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That it will be impossible to transact the business of the society without a committee of five or seven members being appointed on the next meeting, also a secretary for the ensuing year, said committee and secretary to be appointed in such manner as the colonel and officers will appoint. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That a general meeting of this society be held at this house on Tuesday the fourth day of June next, in order to dine together, to pay in subscriptions, and to resolve to prepare for the county review which is to be held at Blarney, and that said meeting be forthwith advertised in *Bagnell's Paper*. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"HAYES SENTLEGER, Chairman.

"Resolved unanimously—That in future our chaplain, doctor, and adjutant, shall not be at any manner of expense in attending this society, and that such expense shall be paid out of our stock purse. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"HAYES SENTLEGER, Chairman.

"Resolved unanimously—That Arthur Gethin Creagh, William Lysaght, Hodder Roberts, William Love, John Shea, James Hennessy, and Arundel Hill, are hereby appointed a committee to transact the business of this society, to meet occasionally, as often as occasion shall require, and any five of them to be a quorum. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That John Shinnor is hereby appointed secretary to this society for the ensuing year. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That our major and Arthur Gethin Creagh are hereby appointed to receive subscription, and to conduct the ball to be given the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Miss Sentleger on the third day of July next. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"Resolved unanimously—That Garrett Nagle of Ballyphillip, gent<sup>n</sup>, is proposed by Arundel Hill to be a member of this society; also, Garrett Cotter, gent<sup>n</sup>, Doctor David Leahy, John Barry, gent., Doctor Richard Cotter, and John Hennessy of Ballymacmoy, gent., are proposed by Captain Evans. Resolved—That said gent<sup>n</sup> being duly balloted for, they are hereby admitted members of this society. Agreed to *nem. con.*

"DONERAILE, C. M.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room this 30th day of June, 1782. The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, colonel, in the chair.

"Resolved unanimously—That the ball and supper to be given to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Miss Sentleger on Wednesday the third day of July next be postponed to Wednesday the 10th of July. Tickets to be had from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Major Sentleger, Arthur G. Creagh, Esqre., and our secretary.

"Resolved unanimously—That Sundays and Wednesdays in every week are to be the meeting days of this society to be instructed in the military discipline; every member who does not attend our parade at Doneraile at eleven o'clock each day to be fined one British crown, except such member or members will absent themselves shall declare upon honor that they were either prevented from attending by sickness, or business of consequence that could not be dispensed with.

"Resolved unanimously—That we approve of the helmet brought from Dublin by Capt. Evans, and that every member of this society shall have helmets of the same kind as soon as they can be had from Dublin by Capt. Evans.

"Resolved unanimously—That James Mason, gent<sup>n</sup>, be appointed lieutenant, and Thomas Atkins, gent<sup>n</sup>, ensign, to the company of foot.

"A list of the gentlemen of the Doneraile Rangers, with the No. of such of them as mean to attend at the review in Cork on the 11th of September next.

	No.		No.
Doneraile, col.	1.	John Crone.	
Hayes Sentleger, major	2.	William Lysaght, sen <sup>r</sup> .	
Nich <sup>s</sup> . G. Evans, capt <sup>n</sup> .	3.	William Lysaght, jun <sup>r</sup> .	
John Watkins, 1 <sup>st</sup> lieut.	4.	Robert Thompson.	
George Roberts, 2 <sup>nd</sup> lieut.	5.	Andrew Nash.	
Nich <sup>s</sup> . Evans, jun <sup>r</sup> , corn.	6.	David Franks.	
Robt. Atkins, adjt.	7.	Hodder Roberts	8.
James Sentleger, chap <sup>ln</sup> .		William Ashton	9.
John Creagh, doctor,		Arthur G. Creagh	10.

	No.		No.
William Love .. .. .	11.	James Wall .. .. .	27.
John Lysaght .. .. .	12.	John Harman .. .. .	28.
James Low .. .. .	13.	Dan <sup>l</sup> . Harman .. .. .	29.
Henry Harrison .. .. .	14.	John Shinnor .. .. .	30.
James Hughson .. .. .	15.	John Barry .. .. .	31.
William Atkins .. .. .	16.	John Shea .. .. .	32.
Christopher Crofts .. .. .	17.	Edmond Nagle .. .. .	33.
Robert Edwards .. .. .	18.	Garrett Nagle .. .. .	34.
James Hennessy .. .. .	19.	Garrett Cotter .. .. .	35.
Arundel Hill .. .. .	20.	Richard Cotter .. .. .	36.
John Purcell .. .. .	21.	David Leahy .. .. .	37.
Charles Furlong .. .. .	22.	Robt. Brown (name erased)	38.
James Foot .. .. .	23.	John Hennessy .. .. .	39.
Richard Jones .. .. .	24.	Patk. Nagle .. .. .	40.
Lewis Smith .. .. .	25.	Lewellin Nash (name erased)	41.
Pedder Furlong .. .. .	26.		

" At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room this first day of August, 1782. The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Major Sentleger, in the chair.

" Resolved unanimously—That Capt<sup>n</sup>. Evans has proposed that Patk. Nagle and Lewell<sup>n</sup>. Nash, gent<sup>n</sup>., be admitted members of this society, said gentlemen being duly ballotted for.

" Resolved unanimously—That said gentlemen be, and are hereby, admitted members of this society. Signed by order " JOHN SHINNOR, Secy.

" At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room the 1st Septemr., 1782. The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Doneraile, in the chair.

" Resolved unanimously—That any member of this society who will not attend the review to be held at Ballincollig, near Cork, on the 11th inst., fully appointed pursuant to a former rule, except prevented by sickness or the death of a friend, shall be tryed by a court-martial as soon as possible after the return of the corps from the review, and that such member shall be expelled the society, or otherwise punished, as the court-martial shall direct. Agreed to *nem. con.*

" Resolved unanimously—That this corps do meet at their parade in Doneraile at the hour of 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the 8th inst. in jackets, and fully accoutred, in order to march from thence to the review. Agreed to *nem. con.*

" Resolved unanimously—That the members of this corps shall dine together at the house appointed for that purpose during their stay in Cork, attending the reviews, and such of them as do not are to pay their ordinary each day any of them absents himself. Agreed to *nem. con.* Signed by order " JOHN SHINNOR, Secy.

" At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers on the 13th day of Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1782, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments concerning the Fencible Regiments intended to be raised in this kingdom. The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Major Sentleger, in the chair.

" Resolved unanimously—That the volunteers of Ireland are more than sufficient for its defence against any foreign invasion, as well as for the preservation of its internal peace and that, of consequence, the raising new regiments for these purposes is unnecessary and dangerous to our liberties.

" Resolved unanimously—That the idea of raising such regiments must have originated from the insidious designs of dividing and weakening the power of the volunteers of this kingdom, and that of course it should be reprobated by every lover of his country, that on this account we shall use every method in our power to crush the obnoxious plan.

" Resolved unanimously—That we will not only discourage and oppose every such attempt, but also suspend our endeavours to raise men for the use of the navy till such time as we shall be satisfied that government has laid aside every design of raising such regiments.

" Resolved unanimously—That we shall no longer look on that man as a volunteer or friend to his country who in any degree aids or assists in raising fencible men. And we pledge ourselves (to each other) strictly to adhere to those our resolutions.

"Resolved unanimously—That those our resolutions be made publick in the Cork papers, and in the *Dublin Evening Post*. "HAYES SENTLEGER, major, Chairman.

"Captain Evans having taken the chair,

"Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this corps be given to the Honble Major Sentleger for his unremitted zeal for the cause, attention to the corps, and proper and polite conduct in the chair.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room on the 4th of November, 1782.

"Mr. Garrett Nagle, junr., of Castletown Roche, gent<sup>n</sup>, being duly proposed by Mr. Danl. Hannan, to be admitted a member of this corps.

"Resolved unanimously—That the said Garrett Nagle beg. ballotted for according to rule, is admitted a member of this corps. Signed by order,

"JOHN SHINNOR, Secy.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, held at their committee room on the 14th of May, 1783.

"Willm. Dobbyn, gentlem<sup>n</sup>, being proposed by Arundel Hill, Esqre., to be admitted a member of this corps.

"Resolved unanimously—That the said Wm. Dobbyn, beg duly ballotted for according to rule, is admitted a member of this corps. Signed by order,

"JOHN SHINNOR, Secy.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, at the Rangers room this 21st day of Septem<sup>r</sup>, 1783, pursuant to advertisement. The Honble Major Sentleger, in the chair.

"Resolved unanimously—That as this day happend to be so excessive wet as to prevent a sufft number of the corps from attending, that the following notice be sent to-morrow morning to each member :—

"Rangers Room, 21st Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1783.

"Major Sentleger requires yr attendance here precisely at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning on very particular business. Signed by order,

"JOHN SHINNOR, Secy.

"Resolved unanimously—That from the great applause and deserved credit this corps gained at the last review, it would be derogatory to the corps to appear at the present review with any number less than thirty.

"Resolved unanimously—That if thirty members, at least, do not pledge themselves to attend, that we will not attend the review, and that we will send our excuse to the exercising officer.

"HONBLE MAJOR SENTLEGER, Chairman."

John Watkins.

Garrett Cotter.

Danl. Hannan.

Arundel Hill.

John Shinnor.

David Leahy.

Charles Furlong.

Pedder Furlong.

Richd. Cotter.

John Harman.

Robt. Edwards.

On 29th December, 1783, Flood brought before the Irish parliament his Bill of Reform. From this date the volunteer movement declined.

"At a meeting of the Doneraile Rangers, at their room, December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1792.<sup>(8)</sup>

"Resolved unanimously—That Robt. Fennell Crone, Esq., Mr. Kilner Baker, Esq., and Mr. James Hill be elected members of this corps.

"Resolved unanimously—That Nath. Evans, of Carker, is elected a member of this corps.

"Resolved unanimously—That Thomas Newenham, Esq., of Newpark, is elected a member of this corps.

"Resolved unanimously—That we will assist the magistrates, if called upon, to quell any lawless or riotous mob, should any such mob meet to disturb the present peace of this neighbourhood.

"DONERAILE, *Chairman*.

"N. G. EVANS."

"Last entry in the Order Book of the Doneraile Rangers.

"FINIS."

(8) In Lord Doneraile's handwriting. There is no entry in the Order Book between 21st Sepr., 1783, and 19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1792.

Among the war decorations and badges that will help to illustrate this valuable record of the volunteers, for which we are so much indebted to Major Grove White, are the following few examples that I have from time to time acquired.

Royal Cork Volunteers. A silver plate on copper belt badge, having the harp crowned within a garter, inscribed "King and Constitution," encircled by two laurel wreaths, and below the letters "R.C.V." in a cipher.

Another similar in silver, with the same "sterling" and "I.H." stamp as on the preceding, and another oval silver badge with "THE INDEPENDENT BLUES" engraved upon a garter, and in the centre the harp crowned.

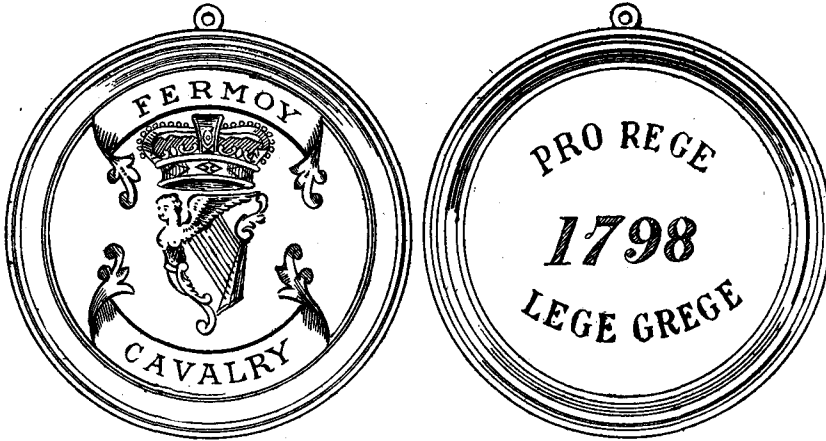


From Robert Day's Collection.

Silver engraved prize shooting medal of the Royal Cork Volunteers. Obverse—"This prize medal was obtained by Wm. T. Collins, of the Sixth Company R.C.V., Octr. 14th, 1811." Reverse—"Presented by Sergeant Austen;" and within an oak and laurel wreath, a target upon a mound, between two muskets in saltire. [This William Tottenham Collins was my father's uncle.]

The silver medal of "The Cork Boyne," 1776. In *Medallic Illustrations of British History*, vol. i., p. 719, No. 141. This "extremely rare" medal is described as "a battle of the Boyne memorial." It has a bust of William III. to the right laureate, in armour and mantle. Legend, "Gulielmus Tertius." Reverse—Within a wreath of laurel the inscription, "Manet Post Funera Virtus." Legend, "Cork Boyne." It is composed of two thin embossed plates, united with a loop for suspension.

In the above list there is no record of the Fermoy Cavalry, and the existence of this corps appears to have been unknown to MacNevin, who makes no reference whatever to it. A medal which, perhaps, is the most lasting of all memorials, has, however, in this case, outlived the historic memories of the regiment. It is silver-gilt, two inches in diameter, circular, and has engraved upon it, "Pro Rege, Lege, Grege, 1798." Reverse—The harp crowned, between two chaplets inscribed "Fermoy Cavalry."



*From Robert Day's Collection.*

In the eloquent words of Sir Jonah Barrington—<sup>(9)</sup>

“That unparalleled army—the Irish Volunteers—had now [1782] ascended to the zenith of their character and prosperity. It was they, in fact, that liberated their country from a thralldom of seven centuries—solely by their numbers, their attitude, and respectability, they had conquered their independence from a more powerful nation without disloyalty or bloodshed. They acted without pay, and submitted to discipline without coercion. The regular forces paid them military honours. The Parliament repeatedly thanked them for supporting a constitution upon which their establishment had undoubtedly encroached. They were adored by the people, dreaded by the minister, honoured by the king, and celebrated throughout Europe. They had raised their country from slavery. They supported their monarch against his enemies, and armed and disciplined they were said to exceed 150,000 men.”

ROBERT DAY.

<sup>(9)</sup> *Historical Memoirs of Ireland—Bentley*, vol. ii. p. 163.



## HISTORICAL NOTES

BY W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)

*(Continued from page 305.)*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER VII.



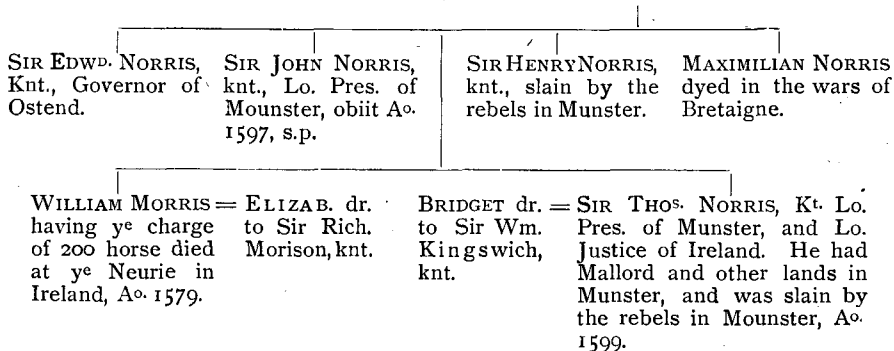
ALLOW, page 306. Smith stated that the manor of Mallow was, on the attainder of the Earl of Desmond, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Norris. This may be so; but the grant made in 1588 was made to "Thomas Norreys," no doubt Sir Thomas Norris, then vice-president of Munster, to which office he was appointed in 1585. At this time Sir John Norris, his brother, was lord president of Munster. The grant was

"Of castles, town, &c., of Mallo, & all lands in Crolinferry, Kerine *als.* the Aulde-Towne, Ballingerald, Ballyhough *als.* Cough-Woode, Farrkonaghene, Sondrye *als.* "Oshoniackeistowne, the Forte-Castle *als.* Castle-Negare, Cornignore, *als.* Sheeps-Butter, Corbagh & Clogh—6,000 *ac.* Engl. £33 6s. 8d. Eng. To hold in fee farm, by the "name of Commore *als.* Mallo, as of the Castle of Carrigrohan, by fealty only." (Date torn off or defaced).

See fiants of Elizabeth, 1588, 5,219 (6,552) from which this extract differs in many parts. It evidently refers to the same grant and gives the further information that if the lands were certified to contain more than 6,000 English acres, the grantee should pay  $1\frac{1}{3}d.$  for each acre in excess. The grantee should also erect houses for forty-five families, of which one to be for himself, three for freeholders, three for farmers, and twenty-one for copyholders. Other conditions usual in grants to undertakers in Munster.

The following is the pedigree of Sir John Norris as preserved in the Heralds' College—"Norris of Mallord in Ireland."

HENRY LORD NORRIS OF RICOTT=



Page 309. *Doneraile*. Inscription on bell in Doneraile church:—

“HONDVS G SENTLEGER EQS. AVR: VTRIVSQVE MOMONLE  
RRESES (1) DNA GERTRVDADE VRIES ME FIERI  
FECERE ANO 1636 HORVMQVE (2) THE (3) POS ARTRVRIVS ST LEG  
ER ME FRACTVM RENOVAVIT MAIOREMQVE FECIT ANO 1700.”

“Will. Gillespie, esq., architect gave me the inscription. The old bell-founders, about “seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were continually making blunders in the “legends.”—R. C.

Page 311. *Kilcoleman*. The grant to Edmund Spenser, gent., is dated 26 Oct., 1591, and is as follows:—

“The manor, castle, town, and lands of Kylcolman, 1 pld.; Kylnevalloy, 1 pld.; “Lysnemuckey, 1 pld.; Ardadam, 1 pld.; Arden-reaghe, 1 pld.; Olde-Rossocke *als*. “Royostacke, 1 pld.; Carrigyne, 1 pld.; Ballyellis, 1 pld.; Bally McEnnos, ½ pld.; “Ardenbane, ½ pld., co. Cork, amounting by measure to 3,028 English acres; also a “rent of £1 6s. 8d. ster. due to the late Lord of Thetmore, out of Bally McAdam, and “a rent of 6s. 8d. ster. due to the late traitor Sir John of Desmond, out of Ballyloy- “righ—to hold for ever in fee-farm by the name of ‘Hap Hazard,’ by fealty in “common socage. Rent, £17 7s. 6¾d., from 1594, (half only for the previous three “years), and 33s. 4d. for the services of the free tenants; also, ½d. for each acre of “waste land enclosed. If the lands are found by the survey to contain more than the “estimated number of acres, grantee shall pay 1¾d. for each English acre in excess. “Power to impark 151 acres; grantee to build houses for twenty-four families, of which “one to be for himself; two for freeholders of 300a.; two for farmers of 400a.; and “eleven for copyholders of 100a. Other conditions usual in grants to the undertakers “in Munster.”

The poet was evidently thought well of by the authorities, as appears from a letter in the *Harl. MSS.* in the British Museum (*Harl.* 286, p. 272), dated 30 Sep., 1598, to the Lords Justices of Ireland:—

“*A Letter to the Lords Justices of Ireland.*—Though we doubt not but you will, “without any matio from us, have good regard for the appointing of meete and service- “able persons to bee sheriffs of the severall counties, which is a matter of great import- “ance, especially at this tyme, when all parts of the Realme are touched with the “infection of Rebellion, yet wee thinke it not amisse sometyme to recommend unto “you such men as wee hold to be fitt for that office. Amonge whom we may justly “reckon Edmond Spenser, a gentleman dwelling in the countie of Corke, who is so “well knowen unto your lordships, for his good commendable parts (being a man “endowed with good knowledge in learning, and not unskillful or without experience “in the service of the warrs), as wee need not use many words in his behalf. And “therefore as we are of opinion, that you will favor him for himself, and of your own “accord, so wee do pray you that this letter may increase his creddite, so favor forth “with you, as that he may not faile to be appointed sheriff of the co. of Cork, unlesse “there be by you known some important cause to the contrary, we are persuaded he “will so behave himself in the place, as you shall have just cause to allow of our com- “mendation and his good service, and so, &c.”

Amongst the *Roche MSS.*, in the British Museum is the following grant under the hand and seal of Edmund Spenser:—

“Be it knowen to all men by these presents that I,  
“Edmund Spenser, of Kilcoleman, esq., doe give unto

(1) Preses. (2) Eorumque. (3) Ne.

"Mr. Fienny the keping of all the wards wch I have  
 "in Balligamin, & of the rushes and brakes wt out  
 "making any spoyle thereof, & also doe covenant  
 "wt him that he shall have one house wt in the  
 "baun of Richardston for him self & his cattell in  
 "tyme of warre. And also wt in the space of vii  
 "yeares to repayre the castle of Richardston afore  
 "said, and in all other things to use good neighbor  
 "hood to him & his. "ED. SPENSER."

Amongst the funeral certificates in the Heralds' College under the entry of David Nangle, of Moneanimmy, it appears that one of his nine daughters married Silvanus, "eldest son of Edmund Spenser, esq., the famous poet, by whom she had issue two sons, Edmund and William Spenser."

Dr. Caulfield has a note on *Kilcoleman Castle* :—

"Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867, I visited Kilcoleman castle with Prof. Rushton and four students of the Queen's Coll., Cork; we minutely inspected the locality. Part of the old keep remains propped up with modern masonry. There is a platform with a balcony around it, mostly modern. Near the castle we explored a natural cave in the limestone rock. The lake was before the castle, but must be much diminished from draining."—R. C.

He also notes on Smith's statement that the castle commanded a view of above half the breadth of Ireland—"most absurd!"

Page 312. *The Mulla*.

"Mr. Perry told me that in this locality is a little mountain stream called 'Ougeen,' the water of which is quite red after a flood."—R. C.

Page 314. *Castletownroche. Lord Roche*. The order for the small pension to the family referred to by Smith was probably the order made in Dublin 13th January, 1654. It shows the position in which Maurice Lord Roche then was :—

"*Lord Rock*. By the Ld. Depy. & Council—Upon reading the report of Dr. Jones, Col. Markham, Major Smith, & Auditor Richardson, upon the Petr. of Maurice Ld. Viscount Roch, and former orders, &c., by the order of this Board of 23 Novr. setting forth Lord Roche's case, as follows, viz. :—That the Petr. being in the Rebellion, the Commr. of Revenue for the precinct of Cork did demise to Col. John Hodder 15 plos, parcell of Petr's inheritance, under several rents, to Major Nich. Pourdon 6 plos. at £60 per annum, and to Robt. Hedges 4 plos. at £22 per annum, all for the term of three years, begun 7 May, 1750, said tenants paying all county charges. That June, 1652, said Petr. laid down arms and came into protection upon Lord Muskerry's articles, whereby he was to have poss<sup>n</sup>. of such part of his estate as was not then in custodioem, and the rent of such other part, as was then disposed of to the use of the Commonwealth, and sd. Commr. gave orders for his possession & dated at Cork 30 March, 1654, presented to the late Commr. of the C. W. by the Commr. by them appointed for regulating the affairs of that precinct, before whom it was alledged by some of the tenants and acknd. by the then Commr. that in case the contribution should be advanced above 10s. off a plowland by the month, that then the tenants should be allowed same out of their rents, but no such contract in writing was, nor the same certified in the schedule of Lord Roche's estate, and the leases given in by

"Tho. Harrison, clerk of the Commr. it did appear, that not the tenants, but their  
 "under tenants did pay the whole contribution & county charges, during s<sup>d</sup> three  
 "years, and s<sup>d</sup> Petr. did produce an order of late Commr. of C. W. of 4 Aug. last,  
 "requiring said late Commr. of the Revenue at Cork, to cause all such rents as were  
 "reserved out of Petr's lands unto C. W. from the time of his coming into protection  
 "until 27 July, 1653, to be paid the Petr. It is further ordered that s<sup>d</sup> Major Pourdon  
 "should pay Petr. £50 for a year profits of the land, whereof said Major kept poss<sup>n</sup>.  
 "without any contract after the expiration of s<sup>d</sup> 3 years. Petr. complaineth that he  
 "hath not yet received &c. from Major Pourdon, nor any of the rest of s<sup>d</sup> tenants, tho'  
 "same hath been demanded, and the orders showed them. The Lord Deputy therefore  
 "order that Col. Hodder, Major Purdon & Robt. Hedges are required to yield due  
 "conformity, in payment of such rents, and make Lord Roch satisfaction, for they  
 "are in possession since the expiration of their leases until 27 July, 1653, and any  
 "difference it is recommended to the Judges of Assize for Munster.—Dublin, 13 Jany.,  
 "1654."

Page 319. *Fermoy*. There is a grant dated Greenwich, 22nd May, 1577, of all castles, lands, etc., of Johnston and Doumaghan, the estate of the Monastery of Fermoy, to Theobald Roche, of Craig, gent., to hold to his heirs male in common socage, provided that if within five years he did not build and fortify upon the said towns for the better defence of the inhabitants, at his own charges, that neither he nor his heirs should hold the premises but for term of forty years, from the date of this patent, and not in fee-tail.

From the *Carew MSS.*, Lambeth (627), we find that a commission was subsequently issued to—

"Enquire whether Theobald Roche of C., gent., hath builded and fortified the towns  
 "called Johnston & Dounowaghin, parcel of the poss. of Fermoye, sufficiently against  
 "enemies and rebels; in what care they are now, and how T. R. died; how many  
 "h. m. succeeded from his body; whether now living; who hath now the custody of  
 "said towns, &c."

It was found that—

"Said T. R. did not fortify said towns nor leave them fortified; he was slain by the  
 "rebels; no issue of his body. The Lord Roch hath the use of the premises, we  
 "cannot find by what title, unless under the right of his said brother."

Probably the title of Lord Roche being insecure, it was deemed necessary to acquire some real right, and a grant was made to him in consideration of services pursuant to letters from Greenwich, dated 19th January, 1587, of—

"All the castles, &c., in the towns and fields of Johnston & Dounemaghin, with the  
 "reversions & rents of the premises. The estate of the late Monastery of Fermoy. To  
 "hold to the heirs male of his body in socage. 26 Oct., 1588."

The abbey for Cistercian monks at Fermoy, referred to by Smith, had been granted to the Grenville family by Queen Elizabeth. The following is a copy of the grant:—

"A grant pursuant to privy seal, dated at Greenwyche, 17 March, 1590, to Sir Richard  
 "Grenville, knt., of the site and precinct of the late Monastery of Fermoy, *als.* Jarmoy  
 "or Ardemoye, cont. 3 ac., in which said monastery and the town thereof were situate,  
 "cont. the parish church, walls of said monastery, a vault with two chambers over it,  
 "a garden, divers walls uncovered, a mess, and 6 cottages—3 ac.; rent, £1 os. od.

" A parcel of land about the said monastery called Garrinla, Ardevalligg, Aghavanisk, Kilcroige, Cowlevatintor, Vinosige, Killvallen-tervenosige, Toraghmore, Downbahene, Killcounane, lying on the s. side of the Blackwater; Ballimabene, Granesheaghe, Ballinegehie, Carrowhasdon, Carriginchrongher & Glassiganishe, cont. 340 ac., £8 10s. od.; 160 past., £2 13s. 4d.; 50 wood, £3 15s. od.

" The estate of said monastery which had been demised 26 Nov., 1583, to the Lord Maurice Roche, Viscount of Fermoy, for 21 years; rent, £33 9s. 4d. Irish; also the site and precinct of the Monastery de Antro Sti. Finbri *als.* Gilley, cont. 4 ac., in which were a church, a steeple, a cemetery, 3 gardens, 2 closes, a water mill, 2 salmon weares, called Corringroghine & Corpockowpoge,  $\frac{1}{4}$  whereof belong to the monastery, 4 ac.; rent, £4 0s. od.; Balingigin, 40 ac. & 20 past.—60 ac.; rent, £1 0s. od.

" The village of Kilmoney, in the country of Kerrycurhie, cont. by estim<sup>n</sup>. 120 arable & 140 pasture—260 ac.; rent, £4 2s. od.

" Killynecananoughe, on the n. side of Corke river, cont. 180 past., under wood and mountain, 340 ac.; rent, £4 10s. od. Certain land in Innislough, in Muskery, 60 ac.; rent, £1 3s. od. Forronduffe, ar., 15 ac.

" The Island of Innishquing, with 3 ac., unprofit.; rent, £0 5s. 6d.

" A certain chief rent out of the Island of Croughoule; rent, £0 3s. od.

" The estate of the said monastery which had been demised 30 Aug., 1582, to Warham St. Leger, esq., for 21 years; rent, £12 17s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Irish, and afterwards demised to Henry Davells, in reversion for 50 years; rent, £40 7s. 6d. To hold to Sir R. Grenville & his h. m. of his body, & after the determination of said leases by the service of one knight's fee, rents amounting to £15 18s. 4d. Irish, for Fermoy, and £15 9s. 6d. for St. Finbry, and to maintain upon the former five able horsemen, "sufficiently armed for the defence of the premises."

Page 320. *Castlehyde.* The grant referred to by Q. Elizabeth to Sir Arthur Hyde, who was the second son of William Hyde, of Hyde, in the par. of Denchworth. co. Berks., esq., seems to have been not of 6,000 acres, but of 11,766 ac., "after the rate of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet to the perch or pole." The grant is dated 27 Jan., 1588, and the following is an extract:—

" The castle, town & lands of Carigg-in-Edye, *als.* Temple-Iogan, Clogher-Lowe, Kilcurra. The castle, town, &c., of Carrigebrick, Ballyvoda, Ardy, Lysnesella, Shanacloine, Croghshurdan, Bally-In-Nyne, Skart-Ehole and Dounerider. The castle, &c., of Granagenagh, Farreneclere, Caherherries, Jordayne & Knocknegaple. The castle, &c., of Ballynehawe, Bally-Arthur, Bally McShenekyn, Ballyaduck & Gurtine-honaane. The castle, &c., of Cregg, Bally McRowrasse & Bally Mcquillen. The castle, &c., of Ballycloghee. The castle, &c., of Manoge *als.* Manning in Condon's country. The castle, &c., of Chahergroine. The castle, &c., of Dyrrewyllene, Farrensperine & Cnirehowbegg. The castle, &c., of Aghecrosse. The castle, &c., of Ballymariscall *als.* Marshallstoune, with Bally McPhillipp, & Cowlernook. The castle, &c., of Ballytana, Raslane-Ruddery, Ballyenahan, Skart-Valle-Vehagan & Ballyvestela, co. Cork. Total, 11,766 ac.; rent, £65 2s. 10d. Eng., with all advowsons, &c., belonging, amounting in the whole to 11,766 ac., after the rate of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet to the perch or pole. To hold the whole, by the name of Hyde to his heirs in fee-farm, as of the castle of Carrig-rohan, &c., Com. Soc. 27 Jan., 1588."

There had been a previous grant to Sir Arthur Hyde apparently of the same lands, he being bound to erect houses for ninety-five families—one for himself, eight for freeholders, six for farmers, and . . . for copyholders. See Fiants of Elizabeth, 1588, No. 5,220.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE CITY OF CORK.



THE liberties of Cork were granted by King James I. by letters-patent, dated the 15th of July, ann. regn. 7th, 1609, to remain a distinct county of itself, to be for ever called the county of the city of Cork; reserving, nevertheless, a place for a court-house and gaol, for the county of Cork, in the city. On the 25th of July,<sup>(1)</sup> that year, the bounds<sup>(2)</sup> of the county of the city of Cork, were, by Sir Dominick Sarsfield, knight, afterwards Lord Kilmallock, Sir Parr Lane, knight, Sir Edward FitzGerald, knight, and other commissioners, set out and distinguished from the rest of the county at large.

(1) Great Council Book.

(2) These bounds were determined as follows, viz. :—Three miles on the north side of the city, extending from the walls to the river of Awbeg where it falls into the Lee, over-against Carigrohanbeg; on the west to the heap of stones on the hill, by West Bearnan-an-Clynoa, to the highway leading thence to the pound or lough of Blarney, thence to the river by the Castle of Blarney, as it runneth to the mill of Blarney, which river is called Aw Martin; and northward to the brook or bóg near the lands of Ardamadane and Monefrinagh, which cometh from the bog of Killowen, a little to the north of the church of Killowen, to Almiclohifny; and thence eastward to the glen or valley between Lisballyenvarig and Ballenvally, now Knockaneieg, to the two long stones called Gowlaneny, now Cloughatoreen, and thence to Bealhastey, to the mill of Downbollog, and as the river of Glanmire runneth from thence to the king's channel. The bounds of the liberties on the south side were determined as follows :—To extend three miles to the valley called Glaunefune, as the brook which runs through the same falleth east into the king's channel, leaving the lands of Ardmore, in the county of Cork, and the lands of Rochestown, in the county of the city of Cork, to the ford of Ballyenvony, thence to the ford of Ballynreth, a little north of that castle, and as the glen runs between the half ploughland, betwixt the castle and lands of Trasmyre, parcel of Ballynreth aforesaid, thence to the highway through Glasgillan; and westward, to the highway to Lisnugreuf, through Culfaltane, leaving parcel thereof in the county of Cork and parcel thereof in the county of the city, thence to the glen of Ballynrestig, leaving the lands thereof without the liberties, and the lands of Ballydorny, Cosduff, and Rathbearnagh, in the county of the city, and so to the bounds of Killinully, without the liberties, and to the glen betwixt Killinully aforesaid, and Rathmaculick, leaving the lands of the said Rathmaculick in the county of the city, thence to the ford of Bialilikie, to the highway, dividing Ballydulrig, leaving the lands south of the highway, without the liberties, and the hedge and Shanvalliduhig, within the county of the city, thence westward, to the valley of Ballygarvane, without the liberties, to the ford of Ballinacreny, called Ballenvarig, leaving Ballinacreny within the county of the city, so to the bog betwixt Ballyadam, without the liberties, thence to the bog between the

Carrigrohan. The bridge and castle of Carrigrohan terminate the liberties to the west on the north side of the river Lee, and is the shortest distance in any one place of the bounds from the city, being no more than two Irish miles; whereas the northern extremity, near the ruins of Carignavar Castle, is nearly twice as far. On the north side, from the castle of Carrigrohan to the city, the Lee is bounded by a high hill, which is continued into the baronies of Barrets and Muskery. This side being coarse and hilly is not so well cultivated as that opposite, which, being a fine limestone soil, affords plenteous crops to the industrious farmer. The nature of the soil on the south side is a grey clay mixed with sand, and a limestone bottom, intermixed with an iron-coloured slaty stone, which they use in building. The northern part of the liberties is a coarse soil, hilly, and partly covered with rocks of the slaty kind; the earth being mostly a yellow gritty mould, and in some places a light clay, which they manure mostly with lime brought from Blarney. The river Awbeg falls down from Blarney into the Lee, through a deep and pleasant valley; and at its exit passes under the bridge of Carrigrohan at a small distance from Mr. O'Bryan's house, which is pleasantly seated between both rivers, having the bridge in front. On the opposite side Mr. Dunscombe has a beautiful country-seat, well wooded on all sides except the south, from whence there is an agreeable prospect, over the adjacent country, of the river Lee, city of Cork, and a part of the harbour; this seat is called Mount-desert.

Carrigrohan Castle is built on a high precipice over the river; it was large, and had several outworks, which were ruined in the wars of 1641; some time after, it became the retreat of one Captain Cope, who, with other ruined companions, robbed passengers, and plundered the neighbouring country. At the entrance of the outward gate is a very large sycamore tree, whose branches form a circle ninety feet in diameter, and the thickness of the body is very great. A little south-east of the castle is a new church erected upon the ruins of the old one. Here are large plantations of cider fruit, where a considerable quantity of good cider is made.

Pearls. In the river Lee, near this castle, are the fresh-water mussel; they lie in the deepest part of the river, sticking in the gravel on the small end of the shell; the fisherman is naked when he goes to take them, having a small osier in his hand, and in fair sunshine weather, otherwise they cannot be taken; for then only they open their shells, which being observed, he gently guides the end of his

lands of Tullagh, and Ballyngrommullagh, and Ballinacreny, aforesaid, and the lands of Killburihine to be within the county of the city, thence along the bog, betwixt Ballingrommullagh, Knocknecagh, Knockinleiragh, and Ballymacadam, without the liberties, on the south-west, and the lands of Ballynebuollie, Ballentawny, and Inskenny, to be within the county of the city, thence to the mears of the lands of the abbey of Ballymacadane, Ballyhoven, Corbally, and Burdenstown, without the liberties, leaving Ballynory in the county of the city, and the ford of Maglin, without the liberties, to Bohernymenane, as the mear goeth betwixt Ballincolly, without the liberties, northward, to the river of Lee. The county of the city of Cork, besides the corporation lands, contains 11 parishes, viz., part of Carrigippane, Rathconny, Killcully, Shandon, St. Finbarr's, part of Carrigaline, Inskenny, part of Bullyneboy, Kilnaglory, and Carrigrohane; being, in all, 23,713 Irish plantation acres.

small stick between the shells ; the fish feeling the stick, shut them so closely, that he easily draws them up. There are frequently found in those mussels a pearl, sometimes as large as a pea, and of a good water, which they sell in Cork for a trifle.

At Ballycannon is a good house and plantation of Mr. Ballycannon. Spread. On the north bank of the river are several pretty improvements, and country-houses of the citizens ; and to the north-west of the city several houses and pleasant gardens, which form a pretty hamlet called Sunday's Well, lying on a rising ground, and command a view of the city and river. Here is a cool, refreshing water, which gives name to the place ; but it is hard, and does not lather with soap ; this, together with all the springs on the north side of the river, issues out of a redstone rock. Here are very great plantations of strawberries of the largest and finest kind, as the Chili and the hautboy strawberry. The planters of those fruit pay considerable rents for their gardens by the profits arising from them alone, and they have also great plantations of them round other parts of the city.

The fine tracts of cultivated lands on both sides of the river have more the air of a garden than a rural prospect ; and, in the fine season of the year, presents us with a pleasing account of the goodness of the soil and industry of the husbandman. The soil is a light brown earth, nearly eight inches deep. In some places there are limestone gravel pits, which, being used for walks, are of a binding quality.

Although the banks of the Seine and Thames are adorned with magnificent structures, the Lee, far less opulent and more humble, presents the eye with plain neat houses, small pleasant gardens, and pretty plantations, which begin to rise in proportion as the traffic of the city of Cork increases. The rising grounds on both sides this river have, of late, assumed an air of improvement, scarcely to be met with out of our sister kingdom. Pity it is that such a spirit of industry does not diffuse itself quite through the country ; but this we have more than hopes of, from our happy constitution, and the continuance of that peace and serenity which Providence of late years has been pleased to bestow on this kingdom. The strand on the north side of the river is a most charming outlet ; upon it is Lota, a pleasant seat with gardens, plantations, and waterworks, inhabited by Alderman Bradshaw ; and near it the late Joseph Bennett, esq., recorder of Cork, had a pretty villa ; also, nearer Cork, Mr. John Dennis, merchant, has a good house and neat gardens, with an aviary ; the gardens afford a fine view of the harbour and opposite country. Lotamore is a pleasant seat, adorned with plantations, being the estate of Mr. Rogers, not far from the river of Glanmire. Nor ought I to forget a neat garden and improvement of Mr. Daniel Voster, with fountains, statues, and canals, and a pretty house, seated on a hill half a mile from the city, having a prospect of Cork, the harbour, and adjacent country. Mr. Voster settled several years ago in Cork, being by birth a Dutchman ; many of the merchants of the city have been educated by him in writing, arithmetic, and the most regular method of book-keeping ; and several of them, formerly scholars to Mr. Voster,



were so sensible of his worth that they gave him an annual public entertainment in the council chamber of the city; a laudable practice, and anciently followed by the old Greeks and Romans, to their greatest masters.

On the opposite shore are several pretty retreats, almost contiguous to each other, too many particularly to mention. On the north side of the river the banks are high, and in some places inaccessible, composed of a mellow clay over a slaty rock of various colours; some red, others of a deep purple and sky colour, used for building.

**Blackrock.** The castle of Blackrock was first built by the Lord Mountjoy in the beginning of King James I.'s reign, when the fort of Haulbowlin was erected for the defence of the harbour. In the year 1722 the city expended the sum of £296 upon this tower, and made a very handsome octagon room in it, from whence is a delightful prospect of the harbour, from Passage to Cork. In it the mayors of Cork hold an admiralty court, being by several charters appointed admirals of the harbour, which, in the year 1627,<sup>(3)</sup> was contested with them by one Edward Champion for the Lord Barry. On the 1st of August it is usual for the mayor and corporation to have a public entertainment here at the charge of the city.

**Douglas.** Douglas, two miles from Cork, is a neat village, where is a noble manufacture for making sail-cloth, being the largest in the kingdom, which was begun in 1726, when 40 looms were at first erected; since which, at different times, there have been considerable additions made; so that there are now 100 looms at work, and about 250 persons constantly employed in hackling, bleaching, warping, weaving, etc., and more than 500 spinners, many of whom come above seven miles for work, which occasions a weekly expense of about £60 for labour only. There is a magazine for the hemp, yarn, etc., a fine water-mill for pounding the hemp and ashes, and convenient buck-house and bleach-yard, in the middle of which is a large dry-house for the yarn in bad weather. There are houses and gardens for the master-workmen, for which they do not pay any rent, and to which the journeymen, who do the best and most work, are promoted when vacancies happen. There has been manufactured, in the two years ending at Christmas, 1747, 4,781 bolts of sail-cloth, containing 172,116 yards, worth from 14d. to 20d. per yard, a great part of which has been exported, and much esteemed in England; forty-three Protestants were arrayed out of this little village, who did duty with the rest of the trainbands of the city of Cork in their turn. Thus manufacturers not only bring riches to our country, but also add greatly to its strength in supporting its constitution and liberties.

**Maryborough.** Maryborough, not far from Douglas, is a handsome house, adorned with a cupola and good plantations of Mr. Richard Newenham, merchant, in Cork, a gentleman who is the largest dealer in Ireland in the worsted trade, and employs some thousands in different parts of this country in spinning bay yarn, which he exports to

(3) Council Book of the City.

Donnybrook. Bristol. Not far distant is Donnybrook, Mr. Boyle Davis's, a pleasant seat on a rising ground in view of the city. More to the south stood Castletreasure, now entirely demolished, and said to have been originally built by the Danes. Rochfordstown. Rochfordstown, two miles west from the city, on a hill, is a pretty seat and improvement of Swithin White, esq. Chetwynd, the seat of Emanuel Pigot, esq., is also a pleasant place, with good gardens, fine canals and waterworks, well stocked with carp. About two miles south south-west from Cork is a celebrated holy well, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The water gushes out of a slaty rock through a round hole cut into it about two feet in diameter, and one and a half deep; it is walled and covered with an arch of stone; there is an avenue of large sycamore trees leading to the well. They relate several stories of miraculous cures having been performed by this water, particularly on the person who planted the avenue and walled the well round, whose name was Gallant, and who, they say, received his sight by the use of this water. There is a flagstone set up, on which is a cross with an inscription importing that David Fox got the use of his limbs by bathing in it. It is still much frequented on St. Bartholomew's day, and the evening before, by an infinite number of Romish devotees, who flock to it out of devotion, and for the cure of sore eyes, pains in the limbs, etc. It is a pleasant, soft, sweet water, lathers immediately with soap, but I could not discover any other appearance from whence it might receive its healing virtues.

Bishopstown. Ballynaspig, *i.e.*, "Bishops-town," two miles west of the city, is a neat house and chapel, built by Dr. Peter Browne, late lord bishop of Cork, upon which he expended upwards of £2,000. He built this house for a summer retreat, and left it to his successors, free from any charge, as he did his improvements at Bishops-court, in Cork, of a considerable value.

Salmon Weirs. Nearer to the city are large weirs crossing the river Lee, for taking salmon, which obstructs them from running much higher up, otherwise they would be equally plenty in several of the other rivers that join the Lee. These were first erected by the monks of Gillabbey, and granted, with the possessions of that house, to the first Earl of Cork. The river, nearer Cork, divides itself into two main branches, washing the city at the north and south sides: There is also a smaller stream, which runs through the middle of the town, built over in most places. This division of the Lee is well described by Spenser, in his *Fairy Queen*, in the episode of the marriage of the Thames and Medway where he introduces several of our Irish rivers in so just a manner, that this line of Horace may aptly be applied to that celebrated poet:—

Liquidus puroque simillimus Amni.

*Lib. ii. Epod. ii.*

There also was the wide embayed Maire,  
The pleasant Bandon crown'd with many a wood,  
The spreading Lee, that like an island fair,  
Encloseth Cork with his divided flood.

*Cant. ii. Book iv.*

The Maire bounds this county to the south-west, and the noble epithet of "wide embayed Maire" is as just as it is elegant; nor has time much altered that of our Bandon river. The Lee was in former times much deeper in the south channel than of late years, that being the side most frequented by vessels; but now the north channel is by far the deepest; these changes have happened by the alteration of the weirs. Salmon is here never out of season, so that the old verse may be justly applied to this river:—

*Salmo non æstate novus nec frigore desit.*

Salmon, in winter, is not rare;  
In summer we have some to spare.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

*(Continued from page 327).*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER VIII.



THE one-arched structure mentioned by Smith, that spans the Awbeg at Carrigrohane, is now known as "Crubeen Bridge." Dr. Caulfield has the following note upon its peculiar name :—

"It was so called by two Cork gentlemen—Dick Mountjoy and Harry Dowthat—who were good anglers, and used to spend most of their time fishing in the river, their luncheon usually consisted of pigs'-feet, commonly called *crubeens*. Upon these they used to lunch on the battlements of this bridge, and always speaking about their day's sport, said 'they had lunch on Crubeen Bridge.' I had this account from Mr. James Beale. Mountjoy was a watchmaker and jeweller; both were his intimate friends."

In the adjoining river, Smith notices the existence of pearls, which are found in the fresh-water mussel.<sup>(1)</sup> This bivalve has its home in many of the streams in the north and south of Ireland. At the Omagh railway station the summer traveller is sure to be offered one or more for sale that have been fished from the river there.

Year after year an Englishman, who appears to have all the trade to himself, spends the summer months attired in oilskins in the neighbourhood of Kenmare, where he assiduously hunts for the coveted gems until the arrival of autumn, when the waters become too cold for working, and the Kenmare river overflows its banks. He then returns home, and when passing through Cork I have, by the merest chance on one occasion, seen portions of his easily-carried and patiently-acquired stock, among which were pearls that vied with the Oriental for lustre and beauty, and upon which he had placed values of from £5 to £25 each. Our own Blackwater also yields her hidden treasures, and the late Rev. Canon Hayman has informed me that an affluent of that river, which flows under Knockmeledown, is called "the River of the Pearl" from the numbers that are found in it.<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) This is the *Mya Margaritifera*; its pearls are large, clouded, and frequently misshapen.

(2) I have it also upon the authority of Canon Hayman, that pearls from this river form part of the jewels in the regalia of England.

Smith, in his *History of Waterford*, alludes more than once to the finding of these pearls. At page 237, he tells us that in summer time the country-people, when the water is low, between Cappoquin and Lismore—

“Gather up a species of mussels, in which a small kind of seed pearl has been often found, and now and then of a larger size. It is not for the sake of the mussel or the thoughts of a pearl that they gather up these fish, but for the shells which they use for spoons.”

Again, at page 339, the Clodagh, a tributary of the Suir—

“Is also remarkable for the same kind of pearl mussel as are above mentioned.”

The pearl of the Lee is also found quite near its source at Gougane Barra, but is only fished for there by Jerry Coakley, who at stated intervals walks into Cork where he can always find a ready market.

Page 351. Croker has a note between brackets, dated 1748, on *Sunday's Well* :—

“The water for the use of the kitchen is fetched from above the town, and what is drank by the inhabitants is brought from *My Ladies Well*—a place much resorted to before the Reformation, and where even now the Roman Catholics come to pay their devotion.”

Page 352. *Blackrock*. Dr. Smith does not mention an ancient tower called Ringmahon Castle<sup>(3)</sup>; and a seat of the Galway family, which appears in the *Pacata Hibernia* map, called Dundaniel Castle<sup>(4)</sup>; Beaumont and Lakelands, the seats of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, the eminent brewers, are extensive places, and Castle Mahon, the seat of Sir William Chatterton, bart., deserves notice. Blackrock Castle was burned by accident in 1827? It has since been rebuilt, and a stone having the following inscription put up :—

“The Re-building of this Ancient Castle  
The Admiralty Court of the City of Cork  
Was commenced A.D. 1828.  
Right Worshipful Thomas Dunscomb, Esq., Mayor.  
Robert Evory, } Esqrs., Sheriffs.  
Osborne Savage, }  
Samuel Perry, jr., Esq., Common Speaker.  
And completed Saturday, 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 1829.  
Right Worshipful Thomas Pope, Esq., Mayor.  
Samuel Perry, Junr., } Esqrs., Sheriffs.  
James Cummins, }  
Richard Sainthill, jr., Esq., Common Speaker,  
To whom and in behalf of the Corporation possession  
Was given on that day by  
James and G. R. Pain, Architects.”

Originally a circular tower existed that was built in the reign of James I., by Lord Deputy Mountjoy. In 1722 the Corporation erected

(3) Now the residence of James Murphy, esq.

(4) Now the home of Mrs. Macnamara.

upon it an octagon room and lantern. It has long been a favourite subject for the draughtsman, and many contemporary drawings exist of its state before the fire consumed it. The Grogans have pictured it on stone, and an old Cork-made mirror is in the writer's possession on which the castle is painted, and on the river a high-sterned two-masted ship is sailing towards the city.

"In the early part of the present century the Ursuline Convent was removed from Cork to Blackrock, and the house of Mr. Reuben Harvey, a Quaker merchant, enlarged "and turned into it."—T. C. C. (s)

Page 352. *Douglas.* Dr. Caulfield has the following note upon the old milling industry at Douglas, which is of interest, as it shows the quantity of material manufactured there and exported to England in the ten years dating from 1738 to 1749, and of the unjust restrictions which were then imposed upon goods of purely Irish manufacture:—

"*An Account of Hempen Sayl Duck* made at Douglas, near Cork, from the 25 Decem., 1738, to the 25 Decem., 1749, and of what part thereof has been exported to Great Britain in said time, distinguishing each year, viz. :—

Made from the 25 December, 1738, to the		25 Decem., 1739—Bolts Irish hemp, 744.		Of Foreign hemp, 872	
"	1740—	"	"	690	" " 716
"	1741—	"	"	260	" " 1314
"	1742—	"	"	252	" " 1388
"	1743—	"	"	242	" " 1748
"	1744—	"	"	694	" " 1549
"	1745—	"	"	1310	" " 993
"	1746—	"	"	1541	" " 840
"	1747—	"	"	1501	" " 899
"	1748—	"	"	2402	" " 109
"	1749—	"	"	2951	" " ..
Exported to Great Britain of both sorts in					
the Year 1739—Bolts .. .. .. 1281					
"	1740—	"	"	..	.. 852
"	1741—	"	"	..	.. 1194
"	1742—	"	"	..	.. 1376
"	1743—	"	"	..	.. 1516
"	1744—	"	"	..	.. 1664
"	1745—	"	"	..	.. 1340
"	1746—	"	"	..	.. 1680
"	1747—	"	"	..	.. 1753
"	1748—	"	"	..	.. 1628
"	1749—	"	"	..	.. 2069
		Total Bolts 12561 .. ..		10428 ..	16353

"Samuel Perry, of the city of Corke, merchant, came this day and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he has been concerned above twenty years in the sail-cloth manufactory carried on at Douglas, near Corke, and for these eleven years past has

(s) A more complete notice of this institution will be given when treating of the religious foundations of Cork.

had almost the chief direction thereof. That the foregoing account of what duck has been made at said place, and of what part thereof has been exported to Great Britain is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true in every respect. Sworn before me in Corke, this 27 March, 1750.

“JOHN LOVE, Collr.”

“Corke, 21 March, 1750.

“SIR—You will please observe all the duck mentioned in the annexed account, to be made of Irish hemp, had a bounty of fourpence a yard allowed on it, and when cleared and stamped at the Custom House was mixed with that made of the foreign hemp, so that it is impossible to say what part thereof was sent to Great Britain. All that is mentioned in the annexed account to be sent to Great Brittain was sent to Mr. Philip Eliot, merch<sup>t</sup>. in London, except about seven hundred bolts, besides which there was sent to Eliot, on his own particular account, between the 20 Sep., 1746, & 5 Nov., 1748, 594 pieces, containing 35,246 yards of their cloth made of flax, called here double and single vittery, and entered out as sail-cloth, worth from fivepence to ninepence per yard, on which no bounty is allowed, and which helped to make the quantity he received appear the larger. You will also observe the bounty of fourpence per yard on duck made of Irish hemp, worth fourteenpence per yard and upwards, and of twopence per yard on duck worth less than fourteenpence per yard, and not less than tenpence has been continued by several Acts of Parliament for above twenty years. Yet it may be observed by the acct. annexed that very little Irish hemp before the war, altho' my company concerned in the manufacture, always gave from 32/- to 33/- per cwt. for what good Irish hemp they could get, at same time they imported the foreign at from 21/- to 23/- per cwt. Indeed, during the late war, when foreign hemp rose to an extravagant price, they did give from 40/- to 42/6 per cwt. for Irish hemp, which high prices put numbers on raising it. But, upon the peace being proclaimed, and foreign hemp falling in price, we lowered the Irish to 34/- per cwt., which stopped so many from going on in the raising it that we verily believe there was not raised in Ireland above one-fourth or one-fifth part as much hemp in the year 1749 as was in the year 1748, and I believe there will be less raised this year than the last year, so that in another year we do not expect one-fourth part so much Irish hemp as our work will require; and, if gentlemen will be pleased to consider the great advanced price we give for Irish more than it would cost us to import foreign hemp, as also the greater waste there is in working Irish than foreign hemp—[it not coming in so well cleaned from the country]—they must allow the premium granted thereon goes to the raiser and not to the manufacturer, who would have vastly more advantage if they were allowed three halfpence per ell on all exported, as we are informed the English have, without exception of what country the material grew in. If the English Parliament are pleased to lay a duty of fourpence per yard on our Irish duck, it will entirely ruin that branch of trade in this country, and will be laying a greater duty on us than is laid either on the Dutch or Russians, whose merchants, we understand, are very industrious in pushing on the English sail-cloth makers to petition against us, at same time if we are rightly informed one ship from the Baltic will bring more sail-cloth into England than we send thither in a year, to undersell both the English and us, whereas we doubt not upon inquiry it will be found we no way undersell the English, altho' in some measure we do the Dutch; but if the bounty of fourpence per yard was given, in our judgment to the manufacturers, we should have been able to have undersold everyone.

“I remain your most obedient servant,

“SAMUEL PERRY.”

The manufacture of sail-cloth and linens no longer exists in Douglas. It has been superseded by the woollen industry, for which the south of Ireland has become famous, and which is here most successfully carried on in two large mills that are owned respectively by the Messrs. O'Brien Brothers and by Messrs. Morrogh and Co., Ltd.

Douglas has, however, another and sadder interest to many of the citizens of Cork. Since the city burial-grounds have been closed up, its peaceful and beautifully-situated cemetery has been twice enlarged, and within its precincts rest all that is mortal of many whose names will long live in the memory of Corkmen—of its most successful merchants and of its most brilliant and learned men. Here adjoining the south wall of the church rests Richard Millikin, who wrote the "Groves of Blarney," "The Riverside: a poem," etc., etc. The inscription is upon an altar tomb, which seventy-five years of storm and sunshine, frost and rain, had all but obliterated until some loving hand had the letters re-cut upon its hard gritstone slab:—

" Reader,  
Whilst science, genius, and wit shall be admired,  
And merit, charity, and worth beloved,  
The memory of  
Richard Alfred Millikin  
Will not be forgotten.  
He died the 16<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1815."

" Stranger, pass on, e'en friends may hence depart,  
Nor gaze in vain, nor signs of grief impart ;  
Stranger, to self be timely, wise, and just,  
Sweet friends forbear, nor taunt thy kindred dust.  
He who lies here but shares what's due to all ;  
He early knew 'twere his to 'bey the call,  
Which summons man to his eternal rest,  
And bids his soul to perish, or be blest."

Quite near this is laid the Rev. Canon Hayman, M.A., who was for many years rector of Douglas, and who was well known in the world of letters as an accomplished scholar, a graceful writer, a herald and genealogist of known repute, and a skilled antiquary, learned in the history of his native country. Among the many writings which will perpetuate his name and memory are the *Memorials of the Ancient Religious Foundations at Youghal and its Vicinity*: Youghal, John Lindsay ; and a *Guide to Youghal, Ardmore, and the Blackwater*, etc., etc.

Before Dr. Caulfield's death he expressed a wish to be buried at Douglas, near his friend the Rev. Canon Hayman, who died in the winter of 1886-7, and it devolved on me to see that wish carried out, and to secure the only vacant spot where two paths meet, between the graves of Hayman and Millikin, and here he was laid on Monday morning, the 7th of February, 1887, and the following inscription from the pen of his friend, the late Very Rev. S. O. Madden, D.D., Dean of St. Fin Barre's, marks the spot:—



"In memory of Richard Caulfield, LL.D., F.S.A.  
Erected by many friends, who admired his rare gifts  
And varied learning, and who loved him  
For his kindly heart."

Page 353. *Bishopstown.*

"Ballynaspig is now [1831] gone to decay. The house is converted into a barn, the offices into a farm-house, and the chapel which was attached to the house is roofless; the roof of the chapel fell in about ten or eleven years since.

Hoc  
Sacellum ædificavit  
Petrus  
Corcagiensis et Rossensis  
Episcopus  
Anno Domini MDCCXXX.  
idemque  
Solemnitur Consecravit  
die Sept., XXIX.

[Inscribed over doorway at the western end.] (6)

On the north was the remains of a monument with this inscription—

The remains of  
Isaac Mann, D.D., (7)  
Bishop and Cork and Ross,  
Are deposited in a vault underneath.  
He died at Bath, 16<sup>th</sup> December, 1788.  
Aged 77.

Through respect to the memory of his beloved and much-loved uncle, and as a small mark of gratitude for his goodness to him, Samuel Mann has caused this little monument to be placed here.

(6) Peter Browne, Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1710; Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; one of the most learned prelates that has occupied this see; his charitable bequests were numerous, and his publications remarkable for their learning and philosophic spirit; his treatise on Drinking Healths to the Memory of the Dead caused great sensation at the time it was printed. He died at Cork 25th August, 1735, and was buried at Bishopstown; the leaden chest containing his remains was removed to the crypt of St. Fin Barre's cathedral. His portrait is in the Palace, Cork.

(7) Isaac Mann, Bishop, 1772, known to a past generation of citizens as the author of *Mann's Catechism*. His remains were also removed under the personal superintendence of Dr. Caulfield to the crypt of the new cathedral.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

BY W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)

*(Continued from page 348.)*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER VIII.



## ARRIGROHAN. Page 350.

"1590. 32 Eliz. The Queen to Lord Deputy directs a lease to be made to Sir Richard Grenville, for forty years, of Gilley and Fermoy, and also of certain lands to Sir Warham St. Leger, mortgaged to her by the traitor Desmond, reserving the castle of Carrygrohan and all its tenures due to her Majesty, and in consideration of his repairing the ruined walls of the castle and building a house with them, the custody of it to Sir W. St. Leger."—(*Rot. Canc.*)  
R. C.

"In the river Lee, near the Castle," says Smith, "are the fresh-water mussel. "I have seen some of them as large as a pea."—R. C.

Dr. Caulfield identifies two of the villas referred to near Cork. The villa referred to by Smith as that belonging to "the late Joseph Bennet, esq., recorder of Cork," he specifies as now "Woodhill," seat of the Rev. J. Penrose; and the house belonging to Mr. Daniel Voster, he states is now called "Vosterberg," and incidentally mentions that *Voster's Arithmetic* is still (1866) a very popular school-book in Cork.

Page 352. *Douglas*. In the taxation of the diocese of Cork, 1291, under the head of the Deanery of Kyrricureth, we find entered—

"The church of Beauvier, with its appurtenances, namely, Kynaglerath and Douglasse, which was valued at £33 19s. 8d."

The earliest incumbents whose names have come down to us were successively Ralph de Killangy, inducted on the presentation of Philip de Prendergast, Maurice de Prendergast, Stephen de Inscorthy, on the presentation of Gerald de Prendergast, son and heir of the above-named Philip Prendergast; Iver, on the presentation of Maurice de Rupefort, who married Matilda de Prendergast, daughter and heiress of the above-named Gerald de Prendergast. It seems that in 1311 Maurice de Rupefort, son and heir of the above-named Maurice and Matilda de Prendergast, established his right to the advowson, but in 1337 it is found that

"The prebend of Beauvier in St. Finbarry's cathedral is in the gift of the heir of "Peter de Gogan, a minor;"

Philip de Slane, bishop of Cork, having in 1326 made Carrigaline church prebendal, with the title "Beatæ Mariæ de Beaver."

In the middle of the fifteenth century the advowson passed to the Geraldines, for we have Thomas eighth Earl of Desmond, by his charter dated December 27th, 1464, bestowing on the college of Youghal his rectory of Carrigaline.

Notwithstanding this grant, we find in 1518 Gerald ninth Earl of Kildare recording in his rental book, as among his possessions, "the p'sonage and vicarage of Bewer, *alias* Carygilwyn." The claim seems to have been merely nominal, for the charter of the Earl of Desmond was in operation in 1591, for in this year it is recorded that the college of Youghal enjoyed the rectory, and Edward McBrean officiated as curate. In 1615 a royal visitation found that "Bever *als.* Carigaline, rector, coll. de Youghall," was worth 24 marks; that the church of Carrigaline, with its chancel, was in good repair, but that the chapel of "Dowglasse" was in ruins. In 1700 Bishop Downes made a tour of his diocese, and, respecting Carrigaline and Douglas, writes:—

"Thursday, Sept. 27. I saw Carickoline church; it is above seventy foot long; "built with stone and clay, but the walls are pretty good; well slated and well "furnished with seats. In the church hangs the king's arms and table of marriage. "A good vestry built on the north side of the church, at the charge of the dean "of Corke. In the vestry is a chest, where they have a vestry-book and registry "for christenings, and book of canons, acts against swearing, and common prayer- "books and bible. There is linen for the communion-table, a pewter flagon, chalice, "paten, and basin of silver, and a pewter font. The school is kept in the church, "by Rich. Codner, the clerk of the parish. A large church-yard, at least an English "acre, well fenc'd, & set round with sycamores. There are five small parcels of "glebe belonging to the incumbent of this parish. Not far from the church is the "old castle of Carickoline, 'tis almost ruinous; it formerly belong'd to the family of the "Coghans, now it is the estate of Ld. Shannon. Near Douglas, in this parish, is a "burying-place in an open field; there is still remaining the foundation of a church, "but they were carrying away the stones of the foundation. I charg'd them to carry "away no more. The field is part of Sir John Mead's, set to the potter at Douglas. "This was, about one hundred years ago, the church of Carrickoline parish, before the "new church was built, where it now is, in the centre of ye parish. In this parish also "there is another burying-place, near a village call'd Balliarban, about four miles "distant from Corke, on the left hand of the road from Cork to Carickoline; it is in an "open field. There does not appear any foundation of a church, but the ground seems "higher about the middle of the burying-place. The Irish bury in this place some- "times. It is thought that there was a church here."

Horatio Townsend, the author of *A Statistical Survey of the County of Cork*, published in 1813, was in 1803 presented to the rectory of Carrigaline, by the Earl of Shannon. This Horatio Townsend was the third surviving son of Captain Philip Townsend, who was the eighth son of Bryan, who was the second son and heir of the well-known Colonel Richard Townsend, of Castletownshend, the subject of the interesting monograph, *An Officer of the Long Parliament and his Descendants*, recently issued by the Rev. Richard Townshend and Dorothea Townshend.

On the font in Carrigaline church is inscribed the date 1637, and the letters "W. D." and "W. G.," the initials of the then churchwardens. A chalice is thus inscribed :—

"The gift of Margery Hodder, relict of William Hodder, of the city of Corke, Alderman, for the use of the parish of Carrigaline. Anno Dom. 1670."

A paten bears this legend :—

"In usum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Carrigaline, anno 1671. Panis quem frangimus nonne communis corporis Christi est ?"

And on the larger plate used for collecting alms appears the Pomeroy arms, and the words—

"Ar. Pomeroy Decanus Corcag. : D. : Quid Retribuamus Domino ?"

Page 353. *Rochfordstown*. Among my manuscripts I find the following note respecting the Rochfords and the Whites, to whom Smith refers in this place :—

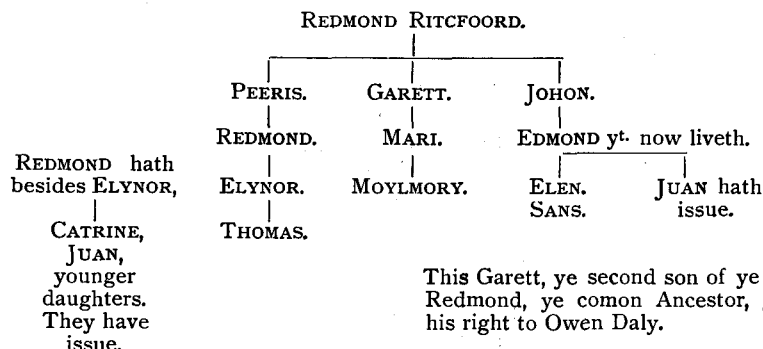
"Among the title deeds of George White, esq., of Castlewhite, formerly called Rochfordstown and Richfordstown, is a very long Latin document, described in an indorsement thereon, as follows :—

"29 Fbris, 1637.

"This is a sentence pronounced by John L. Bp. of Corcke and Cloyne, in Christ church in Corcke, 25<sup>o</sup> Martii A<sup>o</sup> Dni. 1514, to confirm Gerott in the principallitie of the Rotchfords against John, the son of Henrie, & Tibbot & Redmund, the sons of John, by reason of Bastardie in their grandfather. Herein is to be found that the Rotchfords are vasalli Episcopi Corcagen, that is, are his tenants in fee. Heerein is likewise found how one Edmund Rotchford, greate grandfather to Gerrott, for whom this sentence was given, would have sold the lordship of the Rotchfords to MacCartie More, of Carberie, but that his son Gerrott procurd the then Mayor of Corcke and John Walshe, then Deane of Corcke, to hinder him.

"Heerein is likewise found how Nicholas & James, sons to one Gerrott Miaghe, of Corcke, by reason of some grant they had of the said lordship of Rotchfords, arrested Garrott fitzEdmund Rotchford in Corcke, and sued him in Dublin, where he defended the same against them, and afterwards when one Gerrott, the son of the aforesaid James Miaghe, and Richard, the son of Patricke Miaghe, heires to the said Nicholas, & James, would have sold their title to the said Lp. to Thomas, son to the then Earle of Desmonde, the said Gerrott Rotchford bought out their title & had a lease from them."

"On a small paper is the following pedigree :—



In old documents names often appear in a very corrupt form, arising, probably, from the peculiarities of Irish pronunciation. Thus, in the foregoing Latin document, the name Rotchford is throughout "rydysward," and the estate is "in toto dno (domino) rydyswardygh." Gerrott is "Giraldus filius Jacobi rydysward."

This estate, with the lands of Balliman, in all two ploughlands, afterwards passed (probably by purchase) to the Travers family, who called it Castle Travers, and by them was sold about 1670 to William White, of Cork, merchant, from whom it has descended to the above-mentioned Mr. George White, and now bears the name of Castle White. A recovery was suffered of these lands by Richard Travers, in the 26th of Chas. II., and another in the 2nd of James II., by William White, of Cork, merchant. The lands are in the old liberties, now the barony of Cork.

Page 353. *Well dedicated to St. Bartholomew.* Dr. Caulfield notes—

"Destroyed by the Bandon railway.—Some years ago a regiment returned from "foreign service, and, grievously afflicted with scurvy, encamped in the vicinity of this "well, and the men were healed by drinking the water."—R. C.

Page 353. *Ballynaspig, i.e., "Bishops-town."* This was formerly the country residence of the bishops of Cork, and only passed from them when the temporalities of the see were vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapel was built by the munificence of Bishop Peter Browne in 1730. Dr. Caulfield notes:—

"Length of the chapel, 30 feet; breadth, 16 feet; gables, 20 feet; side walls, 12 feet "6 in.; porch, 7 ft. × 7 ft.; height, 10 feet; five steps lead up to the door. The belfry "is on E. gable."—R. C.

And again—

"I possess the MS. catalogue of his (Dr. Peter Browne) autograph. It is a small "4to. bound in vellum. Many of his books were in the library at Riverstown. I presume they were removed there from Bishops-town by Bp. Jemmet Browne."—R. C.

The library was rich in Patristic learning. And again—

Capt. Edwd. F. Brownie gave me all the MSS. of Bp. Peter Browne remaining in the library at Bishops-town, Jan. 5, 1875."—R. C.

In a corner of the quadrangle of what was once the court-yard, on the pavement of which still remains a mitre and the initials of Peter Bishop of Cork, is a thatched building, over the door of which is the following inscription, which tells us for what it was designed:—

Hoc  
Sacellum ædificavit  
Petrus  
Corcagensis et Rossensis  
Episcopus  
Anno Domini MDCCLXXX.  
Idemque  
Solemniter consecravit  
die Septembris XXIX.

On the walls within is a monument to Bishop Mann, stating that his "remains are deposited in a vault beneath," and that "the little monument" was placed there by his nephew.

Dr. Caulfield notes that—

"15 June, 1865.—The leaden coffins of Bishops Browne and Mann were removed to the cathedral; they were followed by a great crowd. I saw them deposited in the "crypt the same evening."—R. C.

An interesting account of the examination of the leaden coffins of the two bishops—Browne and Mann—was communicated by the late Dr. Caulfield to *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, xi. p. 104 *et seq.*, which account is reprinted in *Dr. Brady's Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*, vol. iii., p. 71.

## CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY OF CORK, ITS ANCIENT AND MODERN NAME, SITUATION, EXTENT, CHURCHES, HOSPITALS, ABBEYS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS, AND OTHER FOUNDATIONS, GOVERNMENT, OFFICERS, COURTS, FRANCHISES AND PRIVILEGES, COMPANIES, MILITIA, ARMS, &c.



THE ancient name given to this city by the Irish was Corcach,<sup>(1)</sup> and Corcach Bascoin, which signify a "marshy place," and the harbour, by the old Irish, was called Bealagh Conliach.

The earliest and most probable account of the first planting of a town here is given by the writer of the *Life of St. Nessian*, a disciple of St. Finbarr, to whom the building of the cathedral church of this city is attributed. He says:—

"St. Nessian was educated under St. Barr, at a school or monastery founded by that bishop, at Lough Eirc, to which, as the habitation of wisdom and the sanctuary of all Christian virtues, such numbers of disciples flocked from all parts, that it changed a desert, as it were, into a large city."<sup>(2)</sup>

The death of this St. Nessian happened, according to the *Annals of the Four Masters*,<sup>(3)</sup> in the year 551. If this be true, St. Finbarr, who was his preceptor, must be placed almost a hundred years earlier than Sir James Ware says he lived, who makes him flourish in the seventh century.

Although this account seems to bid fair for the first settlement of this city, on the south side of the river, where the cathedral and the abbey called Gillabbey were erected, yet it may not contradict the received opinion of this city having been founded by the Danes, and enclosed by them with walls, about the middle of the ninth century, who, at the same

<sup>(1)</sup> Colgan quotes an anonymous writer of the *Life of St. Cadroc*, Act. Sanct. v. i. p. 494, (Abbatis Valsiodorensis) supposed to be written about the year 1040, which deduces the origin of some of the Irish from a city of Asia Minor, on the river Pactolus, called Choriscon, whose inhabitants made a migration, in order to settle in Thrace, but, by many storms and other accidents, some of them (equally fabulous as they are miraculous, which the author pretends to describe) at last were thrown on Ireland, where they seized on several cities, among others on Corcach, a city of the Mumienses, or Munstermen; they called themselves Corischii, and the country Corischia. This, says Colgan, was many years before Christianity arrived here; but this whole relation has so much the air of a fable, that we cannot impose it as any other upon our readers.

<sup>(2)</sup> *Colgan Act. Sanct.* p. 607.      <sup>(3)</sup> *Colgan Trias Thaum.* p. 186.

time, founded several other maritime towns, at Waterford, Limerick, etc., where they continued till after the English conquest. And we find the cantreds of the Ostmen or Danes excepted out of the grants made by King Henry II. to Cogan and Fitz-Stephen of the kingdom of Cork. These Ostmen being settled in an enemy's country, and exposed to their attacks, as every misfortune forces mankind to think of a remedy, they found it necessary to wall their towns, which procured them security and wealth. Thus, among the Greeks, those who lay most exposed to insults, were most open to trade. Colchis, Corinth, and Mycene were the first opulent cities after the isles; riches soon produced subordination and inhabitants, the less powerful being contented to put themselves under their protection; and those, on the other hand, were glad of numbers for carrying on their affairs. The first sketches of their policy and laws were very simple, and had their rise from the necessities of the times, and the rude way of life then prevailing. The great law of hospitality among the old Irish, as well as the Danes, made a principal part of their institution. And Aristotle informs us that to violate a stranger, who had taken sanctuary under one's roof, had participated of one's table, or sat down at one's fire, was made among the Greeks the most detestable impiety. Among the old Irish, a stranger had no more to do, in order to introduce himself, than to sit by the fire and put off his brogues, which custom is preserved to this day in the more uncivilized part of this country; such a person was entitled to the laws of hospitality, and reckoned one of the family; and, if a second stranger came in, he took upon him to bid him welcome, with as much freedom as if he was master of the house.

The Danes, during their first settling in the country, equally enriched themselves by traffic, piracy, and making descents upon foreign countries. Piracy, in the early ages of the world, was not accounted so infamous as at present. Homer represents Nestor entertaining Telemachus and his company very honourably in his house; and after the repast asking them whether they were merchants?

Η ΜΑΨΙΔΙΩΣ ΑΛΛΑΗΣΟΕ, ΟΙΑ ΤΕ ΛΗΙΣΤΗΡΕΣ;

. . . . . Or do you rove uncertain  
As being robbers? . . . . . *Odys. iii.*

**Situation.** Cork lies mostly on a marshy island, surrounded by the river Lee, that about ten miles below the city discharges itself into the ocean, which renders it a most considerable port for commerce. And the industrious inhabitants have so improved their situation, and enlarged it with elegant buildings, particularly within these last forty or fifty years, that, after Dublin, it may now justly challenge the second place in this kingdom, and be called the Bristol of Ireland.<sup>(4)</sup>

(4) This city is very different from what it was when Camden described it, in Queen Elizabeth's time:—"It is," says he "of an oval form, inclosed with walls, and encompassed with the channel of the river, which also crosses it, and is not accessible but by bridges lying along, as it were, in one direct street, with a bridge over it. It is a populous little trading town and much resorted to; but so beset with rebel enemies on all sides that they are obliged to keep constant watch, as if the town was continually besieged, and dare not marry out their daughters into the country, but contract one



Walls, &c. The principal part first fortified by a wall was on the marshy island above mentioned. The walls are said to be repaired by King John, but were originally built by the Danes long before the arrival of the English. Cork was originally built in the form of an oblong square; the length of which was from the North Gate to the South Gate; and its breadth from the city wall on the West Marsh to that parallel to it, which faced the East Marsh; this wall had an interruption towards the middle, at the lower end of Castle Street, called Martin Gate, defended to the north by a strong castle, which stood near the site of the new market-house, called the Queen's Castle; and within the walls, on the ground where the present county courthouse is built, stood another castle, called the King's Castle. The former was subsisting in the reign of King James I., and the latter was taken down in the year 1718, and houses built on the ground. This castle was granted by King Henry VIII. (5) to William Coppinger, mayor (6) of Cork, and his successors, who were to have the keeping and overseeing of the same, till it was otherwise disposed of by letters-patent; but I do not find it ever was, except that, by King Charles I.'s charter, a part of it was reserved for holding the assizes for the county of Cork.

To the south of this castle, at the lower end of Christ Church Lane, stood a strong tower on the city wall, called the Hopewell; from whence I do not find any other till the south-east angle of the wall, where there was a small tower; and from thence to the South Gate there was no fortification. Both the North and South Gates were defended by old castles, one at each end of the bridge. From the South Gate to the south-west angle was a tower about midway, and one at that angle. The Water Gate was defended by a small old castle, between which and the north-west angle stood the belfry of St. Peter's church, taken down

with another among themselves, whereby all the citizens are related in some degree or other." Camden adds—"That Brise, the religious person who flourished among the Gauls, and from whom the diocese of Sambrick, in Armorica, commonly called St. Brien, takes its name, was born and bred in this town."

This city, one hundred and twenty years ago, was much less than either Waterford or Limerick. Stanihurst, after reckoning up Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, thus proceeds (*Stanihurst de Reb. Hibernic.*: Antwerp, 1583):—"Quarta Hiberniæ urbs Corcagia dicitur ceteris minor, portu tamen excellenti & tuto est ornata. Hic etiam cives, copiis satis lucupletes, operam mercaturæ navant, res suas domi forisq; frugaliter obeant."

(5) Charter, dated March 11, 28 Hen. VIII. anno 1537.

(6) Here the mayors were anciently chosen; the old method of which, as I find it in a council book, was as follows:—The mayor and two sheriffs made choice, each man, of three persons out of the council, being nine in all, who, with the present mayor and sheriffs, made twelve. These twelve went into the castle, and there continued till they made choice of three other persons out of the common council, to be offered to the freemen as candidates for the mayoralty, one of whom they elected by votes; in case of disagreement of the twelve men, until twelve o'clock at night, the mayor and sheriffs made choice next day of three more, and proceeded as before, upon a choice of three persons to be candidates to the freemen for the place of mayor. This was changed by a by-law of the corporation, made June 10th, 1678, that the mayor and sheriffs, as formerly, should choose three persons, who were to retire as before to the castle; and if they disagreed until twelve o'clock at night, the mayor was next day at ten o'clock to call a council, the majority of which were to agree on three persons to be on the election for mayor.

and rebuilt anno 1683. From hence to the north-west angle is one small tower still remaining, and another at that angle; whence the wall ran, without any fortification, till it came to the North Gate, defended by a castle at each end of the bridge, as before mentioned. There was also a round tower on the strand, near the North Bridge, between which and the Queen's Castle were two small towers, all which are exactly delineated in a sketch of this city given us in *Pacata Hibern.* which I take to be correct, as it agrees with other accounts and with what remain of these walls at present.

Anno 1706, a great part of the city walls being in a ruinous condition, there was an order of council to have several of the breaches stopped, and all the stairs leading thereto taken down; and the same year a great part of the city wall, facing the East Marsh, was taken down accordingly.

**Bridges.** On the 14th of October, 1633, the North Bridge of this city and the Castle thereon fell down by a great flood in the river, and the remainder of it was taken down, together with the wall called Lombard's Wall, May 23rd, 1635. Anno 1639, I find an order of council for making a new wooden bridge, at the north end of the town. Anno 1676, the South Bridge was rebuilt by the corporation; and anno 1678, by order of Lord Shannon, governor of the city, there were three drawbridges made on both the North and South Bridges. Anno 1712, the wooden bridge at the north end of the city was taken down, and a fair bridge erected in its place; the piers, arches, and butments being faced with hewn stone.

The following year the wooden bridge, on the south end of the city, was also taken down, and a handsome stone bridge<sup>(7)</sup> erected, at the corporation charge, in its room.

**Fortification.** This town being only defended by the above-mentioned walls and round towers, was never a place of any considerable strength, especially since the modern method of besieging places was in use. Yet it made a resistance of five days against a regular army in September, 1690, when it was besieged by the Earl of Marlborough. The garrison, consisting of 4,500 men, surrendered on Michaelmas day, and were made prisoners of war. This strength of the garrison, the besiegers' want of heavy cannon, and the situation of the place (being surrounded by water), all contributed to make it hold out so long; but the rising grounds on both sides so command it, that the best engineer in Europe could never make it a place of much strength.

In the beginning of King James I.'s reign, this city rebelled, set up

(7) There are several other bridges over the many canals which run through the city, the situations of which may be observed on the ground plan; I shall only here mention the times of their being erected:—

Tuckey's Bridge was built from Tuckey's Quay to the East Marsh, by Captain Dunscombe, anno 1699.

The wooden bridge was built on Dunscombe's Marsh by Alderman Crone, anno 1728. Anno 1731, the bridge on Hamand's Marsh, leading to the Quaker's Meeting-house, was erected; and on the same canal are several other small bridges.

In September, 1732, the large bridge between Hamand's and Pike's Marsh, was erected; which last marsh, with the quay called Pike's Quay, were then filled up and built upon by Mr. Joseph Pike, anno 1718.

the mass, and was besieged by Sir Charles Willmot and Sir George Thornton, commissioners of Munster, but opened the gates to the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, being not able to make any resistance; and upon this occasion the fort on the south side of the town, called Elizabeth's Fort, was rebuilt as a citadel to curb the insolence of the citizens for the future; which work was a square fortification, with four regular bastions. On that side of the river was also another small work, called the Cat Fort, but this was never of much importance.

On the north side of the city stood Shandon Castle, built by the Barrys soon after the conquest; or, as some say, by King John. In it the lords president of Munster and the itinerant judges often held courts of gaol delivery for this county. This castle is now quite demolished.

Skiddy's Castle was built anno 1445 by John Skiddy, who was that year bailiff of the city, and afterwards mayor. His descendants live in France, where they have acquired a good estate. This castle is rented by the crown from the Earl of Burlington, and is used as a magazine for gunpowder.

Formerly, the suburb on the south side of the river was better built, and more occupied, than that on the north side; on the contrary, of late years, this last has got the advantage of the other in largeness and number of houses, occasioned partly by the channel on the north side growing deeper, and by a much greater intercourse of people to it, as it lies open to the greatest part of the kingdom. But the chief enlargement of this city has been within these few years by draining the marshes, and building several fair streets thereon, so that it is now above thrice as large as it was forty years ago, and its commerce has also increased in proportion.

The air of this city<sup>(8)</sup> is indifferently clear and healthy; refreshed in summer by the gentle breezes from the several canals in and about it;

(8) The following description of the city, in respect to its situation, air, and diseases, is taken from *Dr. Rogers's Essay on the Endemical Diseases thereof*, p. 36, 37, &c. :—

"The city of Cork is built upon islands, surrounded by several branches of the river Lee, in their own nature marshy, which were overflowed by the spring tides till the ground was raised by art. It is situated in a deep valley, where the most of the marshes, both to the east and west, are constantly covered by the overflowing of the spring tides; and, in the interim, putrid vapours are exhaling from thence. Continued ridges of hills bound this vale to the north and south, on which the suburbs are built.

"Besides this situation, the great quantities of filth, animal offals, etc., that defile the streets, render it unwholesome." To which the doctor attributes the origin of the endemical epidemic disorders that raged in this city, at the time of his publishing his work. "The inhabitants," he says, "during the summer months are necessitated to use unwholesome, foul, and corrupted water. During the slaughtering season, the meaner sort live mostly upon animal offals, which occasions much mischief, by a sudden transition from a diet of another kind. The slaughtering season begins in August and continues till January; and between those terms it is that the violence of our endemics is concluded." The doctor has noticed, "that in the space of twenty-four years, an epidemic fever has appeared three several times, in a very singular manner. He first observed it, anno 1708; the years 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, were remarkable for the same disorder, during the aforesaid months; but it then began to dwindle in its effects, and by degrees totally disappeared. During the above space of time, dysenteries and a slow confluent small-pox appeared; from 1721 to 1728 fevers were but little heard of; but from thence to 1731, each winter was notorious for fluxes, and the latter winter for

and moderated in winter by the warm steams and vapours which ascend from the same.

The city on the south side, being limestone ground, is but indifferently supplied with good water. On the north side there are some good springs, but the generality of the inhabitants use that of the river Lee, taken up at low water, which, it must be confessed, is far from being of the purest kind.

Churches. In this city, besides the cathedral, are the churches of

St. Mary Shandon, and St. Anne, in the north suburb; Christ Church, St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, within the city; and on the south side St. Nicholas's Church. Besides which there were formerly on that side a church dedicated to St. Mary of the Spicknard, and St. John's.

There were anciently eleven parish churches in and about Cork, as appears from a paragraph in King Edward IV.'s charter, for which the citizens paid twenty-four marks yearly to the crown; but, upon consideration that the said churches were destroyed by Irish rebels and intestine wars, which continued fifteen years, occasioning great decay and poverty in the city, these twenty-four marks were remitted to the citizens. This charter was granted anno 1462.

These churches were:—1. St. Mary Shandon; 2. St. Catherine; 3. St. Brendan, all on the north of the river; 4. Christ Church; 5. St. Peter; 6. St. John; 7. St. Nicholas; 8. St. Bridget; 9. St. Mary Nard; 10. St. Stephen; these five last on the south side of the river; and 11. St. Laurence's Chapel, near Southgate. Besides St. Finbarr's, I do not reckon those of St. Anne and St. Paul, as they were since built.

Cathedral. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Finbarr,<sup>(9)</sup> was founded by that saint in the seventh century. Gilla Æda O'Mugin,

the small-pox. The spring of 1728 was more than commonly stormy; and about the vernal equinox happened the greatest inundation ever known in the memory of man."

Besides the above-mentioned causes, the doctor adds others, viz. :—"Our situation in a part of the kingdom upon the edge of the great Atlantic ocean, our trade winds west and south-west blowing from thence three parts in four of the year, so that we are almost perpetually wrapped up and drenched in those warm watery fleeces, which are constantly detached from its surface. This connate disposition of the air," he says, "must relax its spring and abate its gravity; from which united cause will arise a relaxed tone of the animal fibres, and a consequent lentor of all the juices; by this means the morbid effluvia have a free admission into our blood, and, in conjunction with the other, lay the foundation of all the epidemic diseases incident to our climate."

The diseases of this climate, notwithstanding the above note, are really as few as in most countries in the world; these causes subsist annually, and yet we are not one year in seven visited with epidemical disorders, which must annually happen if these were the principal causes that produce them; and it will be really found, upon comparison of the bills of mortality of this city with that of other places, allowing *ceteris paribus* for the number of inhabitants, that this city is as wholesome as most others, it being washed every twelve hours by the tide of flood, which keeps it sweet and clean, and also prevents that stagnation of the air and vapours which would otherwise happen.

(9) The *Life of St. Finbarr* may be seen in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, MSS. 37, and begins thus—Sanctus Dilectus, &c. The name Finbarr literally signifies "white or grey-headed"; his real name was Lachan, being so baptized. He was a native of Connaught, and, having sat seventeen years in this see, died at Cloyne, in the midst of his friends; his bones several years after were deposited in a silver shrine, and kept in this cathedral.

According to Keating, there were no less than seven Irish saints distinguished by

bishop of Cork, from whom Gillabbey has its name, successor to St. Finbarr, and also Gregory and Reginald are enumerated among the principal benefactors to this church, which, by length of time, fell greatly to decay and ruin. In the year 1725, this church was taken down in order to be rebuilt, and was finished anno 1735, when divine service was again performed therein. Some years ago an ancient round tower stood in the churchyard, a little detached from the church. The expense of this building was defrayed by a parliamentary tax of 1s. per ton laid on all coals and culm consumed within the city of Cork.<sup>(10)</sup> It is built of the Doric order, and hath a very handsome Venetian window to the chancel. There is a design of adding a new steeple and of raising a portico on the west end of the church. On either side of the west entrance are the vestry-room and bishop's consistory court. In this church is a good organ; here are also choristers and singing boys. The stalls, seats, and throne are neatly finished and well disposed. This being a new church, there are no monuments of antiquity or other inscriptions worth inserting here.

The following is a catalogue of the bishops of this cathedral:—

St. Barr, or Finbarr, flourished about 630. We have but slender accounts of his successors, till the arrival of the English; the following are mentioned by our historians—

St. Nesson, whose death Colgan<sup>(11)</sup> places anno 551; if so, he could not be a disciple of St. Finbarr, or else St. Finbarr must be placed much earlier.

Russin, comorban or successor of St. Barr, died in 685.

Selbac, died in 773.

Cathmogan, died in 961.

Columb Mac Carucain, called "Comorban of St. Barr," died in 990.

Cellach O'Selbac, died in pilgrimage, ann. 1026.

Niel O'Mailduib, died in 1027.

Airtri Sairt, died in 1028.

Cathal, died in 1034.

the name of Bairfion, of whom our saint was the chief. It is said that in his convent were seventeen prelates constantly residing, and seven hundred of the clergy.

Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 49th chap. of his 2nd book *De Mirabilibus Hiberniæ*, gives us the following legend of this saint:—"A certain knight had seized some of the bishop's land, and had already sowed it with barley; the bishop came to him, and adjured him in the name of God and all the saints to deliver up the land; which being refused, he prayed, with tears, that his seed which he had sown might never come to harvest; which accordingly happened, to the great admiration of the whole city; for it did not even shoot out of the earth. Next year the bishop's people sowed wheat there, and in the harvest they reaped fine barley, the wheat not coming up until the harvest following."

(10) By Mr. Richard Fenton's account, who collected the duty on coals, applied to the building the cathedral, Christ church, and the workhouse, there was received from November, 1719, to November, 1726, being seven years, £1,794; and from the 1st of November, to March 3rd, 1729, being three years and five months, £999 14s., the duty being 1s. per ton, making each year *communibus ann.* £256 5s. 8d.; by which computation there seems to be about 6,000 tons of coal burned in this city yearly, amounting to about sixteen and a-half tons each day, and 500 tons a month, which may be supplied by 150 ships, being, one with another, forty tons; there were also great quantities of turf consumed here.

(11) *Trias Thaum*, p. 186.

Mugron O'Mutan, was murdered by robbers in 1057.

Maclothod O'Hailgenen, died in 1107.

Patrick O'Selbac, died in 1111.

About the year 1140, a certain poor man, a foreigner, was by Malachy, archbishop of Armagh, promoted to this see, with the approbation and applause of all the clergy and people.

Gilla Æda O'Mugin, sat in 1152; he died in 1172; from him Gill-abbey has its name.

Gregory succeeded in 1172; died in 1186.

Reginald, time of his succession uncertain.

O'Selbaic, died in 1205.

Geffry White was recommended to this see by King Henry III. about the year 1215.

Maurice or Marian O'Brien, was translated from hence to Cashel, ann. 1224.

Gilbert, archdeacon of Cork, consecrated in 1225; he died in 1238.

Lawrence, died in 1264.

William, of Jerepoint, succeeded in 1266.

Reginald, treasurer of Cashel, succeeded in 1267, and died in 1276.

Robert, or Richard Mac Donough, a Cistercian monk, succeeded in 1277, and died in 1301.

John Mac Carwill succeeded in 1302, resigned in 1321, being translated to Cashel.

Philip, of Slane, succeeded in 1321, and died in 1326.

John Le Blond, dean of Cloyne, was elected in 1326, but it is not known whether he was consecrated.

Walter le Rede, or Rufus, succeeded in 1327, and in 1330 was translated to Cashel.

John de Balinconingham succeeded in 1330, and died in 1347.

John Roche, canon of this cathedral, succeeded in 1347, and died in 1358.

Gerald de Barry succeeded in 1359, and died, aged 90, in 1393.

Roger Elesmeer succeeded in 1396, and died in 1406.

Patrick Ragged resigned in 1477; he assisted at the general council of Constance in 1415 and 1416, where he acquired great reputation.

Milo Fitz-John succeeded in 1418, and died in 1430.

Anno 1430, the sees of Cork and Cloyne were united by Pope Martin V.

Jordan succeeded to those two sees, and sat in them about 30 years

Gerald Fitz-Gerald succeeded him, and died in 1479.

William Roche succeeded in 1479, resigned in 1490.

Thady Mac Carthy succeeded in 1490.

Gerald succeeded, and resigned in 1499.

John Fitz-Edmund Fitz-Gerald succeeded in 1499.

John Bennet, or Ferret, died in 1536.

Dominick Tirrey succeeded in 1536, and died in 1556.

Roger Skiddy succeeded in 1557; he resigned in 1566, and the see was vacant four years.

Richard Dixon succeeded in 1570, and was deprived in 1571.

Matthew Sheyn succeeded in 1572, and died in 1582.

William Lyon succeeded in 1583, and died in 1617; in 1582 he was consecrated bishop of Ross; and the year following obtained those of Cork and Cloyne.

Bishops of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross united by letters-patent of Queen Elizabeth the 17th of March, 1586.

John Boyle succeeded to those sees in 1618, and died in 1620.

Richard Boyle succeeded in 1620, and in 1638 was translated to Tuam.

William Chappel succeeded in 1638, and died in 1649.

Michael Boyle, dean of Cloyne, succeeded upon the restoration of King Charles II. in 1660. He was translated to Dublin in 1663, and from thence to Armagh in 1678.

Edward Synge succeeded in 1663, and died in 1678.

From the death of this prelate, the see of Cloyne hath been separated from Cork and Ross.

#### *Bishops of Cork and Ross.*

Edward Wetenhall succeeded in 1678, and was in 1699 translated to Kilmore and Ardagh.

Dive Downes succeeded in 1699, and died in 1709.

Peter Browne, D.D., succeeded in 1709, and died in 1735.

Robert Clayton, D.D., succeeded in 1735, being translated from Killalla to those sees, and from hence to Clogher.

Jemmet Browne, D.D., succeeded in 1745, and was in 1772 translated to Elphin.

Isaac Mann, D.D., succeeded in 1772, and is the present lord bishop of Cork and Ross.

The church and parish of St. Mary Shandon, with that of St. Catherine annexed, which last has been long since demolished, are in the north suburbs. This church had the additional name of Shandon, being erected near Shandon castle, to distinguish it from St. Mary de Narde, which stood on the south side of the river, where the old barrack now stands.

Over the west door of this church on a stone is this inscription, in gold letters:—

Ad Edificandum Templum  
Hoc Quantulum est Agri Donum  
Parochiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Shandon  
Dedit Nobilissimus Dominus,  
Henricus vicecomes Sydney  
Hybæniæ Prorex.  
An. Domini MDCXCIII.  
Cujus Memoræ in Æternum floreat.

This is a neat parish church<sup>(12)</sup> with two windows in the east end,

<sup>(12)</sup> Among other legacies bequeathed to the poor of this parish, Mr. William Masters, of this city, left £30 per annum to be employed as follows:—£16 to be distributed to eight Protestant tradesmen, who can have two credible neighbours to certify their being careful industrious men, and that they believe 40s. may assist them, so as to keep them

good pews, galleries, &c. Here are early service and sacrament the second Sunday in every month.

The church of St. Anne was begun to be built upon the old foundation where St. Mary Shandon stood, anno 1722, and is to be made a distinct parish on the demise or removal of the present incumbent. It was erected by a subscription, and is a very neat plain church. The steeple is of hewn stone, 120 feet high, with a handsome spire, 50 feet more, erected the last summer; also a musical ring of bells, chimes, and clock; which building, being on an eminence, is a great ornament to the city. It was designed after the model of St. Mary's in Limerick.

The entrance at the western door is by fourteen stone steps, and the under-part of the building is well vaulted. On a tombstone in the churchyard are these lines:—

Quem tegit hoc marmor cupias jam scire viator,  
Mahoni gentis flos medici artis erat.  
Attoniti fugiunt Morbi quocunque vocatur,  
Attamen a Letho, proh dolor! ipse perit  
Preclarus Daniel, & utraque in Apollonis arte  
Non obstant fatis, Munera neque vires.

Against the western wall opposite to the infirmary, in the same churchyard, is a tomb belonging to Captain Francis Bernard; where after mentioning his age and time of his decease, is the subsequent inscription on Mrs. Cusack, a daughter of the Fitzgeralds of Munster, written by the Rev. James Dalacourt:—

Also, here resteth from her labours, Anne, relict of Rowland Cusack, esq., of Killowen, in the county of Cork.

'Tis not the sculptur'd arms, or titles high,  
But the poor widow's tears, and orphan's sigh;  
'Tis not the fluted pillar, antique urn,  
That mark this marble, but the maimed that mourn;  
Where charity extinct is all the bust,  
And hospitality reduced to dust.  
Where conjugal fidelity is laid,  
And truth departed like a fleeting shade:

above want, and enable them to carry on their trades, at the discretion of the treasurer of the Green Coat Hospital, and the minister of this parish. The sum of £10 to be employed yearly in matching two Protestant servant-maids to Protestant tradesmen, and every such couple to be encouraged the first year with 40s. as a needy family; the remaining £4 a year he bequeathed to the Green Coat Hospital for ever.

Mr. Daniel Thresher, by act of parliament, being one of the trustees of the Green Coat Hospital, gave considerable sums towards building it. He also gave the clock, which cost £18 10s., and was an annual subscriber of £2 10s. He clothed twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, twice, at his own expense, and bequeathed to that foundation £26 per annum for ever; £50 towards building St. Anne's, and £25 towards the steeple; and at his death bequeathed to pay an arrear due for the building of the said church, towards finishing the steeple and to buy a bell, the sum of £400. For a lecture sermon at an early hour, for the benefit of such as cannot attend at the usual hours, and for the instruction of those that are pleased to attend in the principles of the christian religion every first Sunday in the month, he bequeathed the interest of £250 for ever. He also left £135 to the poor housekeepers of this city.



What, tho' no weeping angels guard his grave?  
 The prophet's privilege these bones shall save;  
 No impious hand disturb this burying-place,  
 But piety and friendship rest in peace.

Christ Church. Christ Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and generally called the King's Chapel, was the church to which the mayor and corporation resorted upon all public festivals, as also the judges of assizes. The old church being in a ruinous condition, the parishioners were under the necessity of taking it down in 1716, and it was rebuilt anno 1720, the first sermon being preached therein on Sunday, the 27th November that year, by the Rev. Philip Townshend. This structure was also erected by a parliamentary tax of one shilling per ton laid on all coals and culm brought into the city, the 7th of George I.; this act to continue in force for seven years, from the 1st November, 1719; which tax being found insufficient to defray the expense, it was continued for eight years longer, from the 1st of November, 1726,<sup>(13)</sup> by which the steeple was at length finished; but it being erected on a bad foundation, one side of it sank, upon which a great part of it was taken down and rebuilt; and in the year 1748, the same angle still continuing to settle, so that the south side hung over very considerably, it was, to prevent mischief, taken down as low as to the roof of the church. The body of this church is capable of containing three thousand people, with good pews and galleries, and is all built of hewn stone. Here is early service and sacrament the fourth Sunday of every month.

St. Peter's. The church of St. Peter is now the oldest church standing in the city. The steeple is detached a considerable way to the west of the church, and served as a tower to defend the city wall, as is before mentioned. This church is about ninety feet long, but not of proportionable breadth; it has a tolerably neat altar-piece, consisting of fluted Corinthian pilasters; over the communion-table is a dove painted, surrounded with a glory in a pediment; on the west is a mayor's gallery, over which are the king's arms carved and painted; and on each side are parallel galleries, and double rows of pews.

On the south side of the altar is a monument of Sir Matthew Deane and his lady, with their effigies in plaster of Paris, as large as life, in a praying posture, on each side of a desk. This monument consists of three pillars of black marble, with white bases and capitals, supporting an open pediment. On the base is this inscription:—

SIR MATTHEW DEANE,  
 Knight and Baronet,  
 1710.

(13) This act observes, that the money arising from the former act, together with the sum of £2,034 3s. 10d., raised by parish rates and voluntary contributions, has proved insufficient for building this church, and that the sum of £1,500 sterling was necessary to finish the said work, and pay a debt of £480 5s. 4d. due on account of the same; so that the building of the church and steeple cost as follows:

By duty on coals, the first seven years .. .. .	.. .. .	£1,794	0	1
By rates and subscriptions, as above .. .. .	.. .. .	2,034	0	0
By the last Act .. .. .	.. .. .	1,500	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£5,328	0	1

The Corporation gave £200 to this building.

On the cornice are cherubims, and on the top images supporting banners. There are some gravestones with dates as old as the year 1500. In this church there is early service and sacrament every third Sunday of the month.

St. Paul's. The church of St. Paul was built by a subscription of the parishioners; the ground on which it stands was granted by the corporation to the late Bishop Browne, May 14th, 1723, and divine service was, for the first time celebrated therein by the Rev. Edward Sampson, October the 9th, 1726. By an act for the union and division of parishes, etc., the East Marsh belonging to St. Mary Shandon, and Dunscombe's Marsh in the parish of Christ Church, were, by the consent of the respective incumbents, made one entire parish, called the Parish of St. Paul, which, by a valuation on houses, affords a suitable maintenance for an incumbent. This is a neat well-built church, with a carved gallery at the west end, and other parallel galleries; also, a handsome plain altar-piece, and a double range of pews well laid out; and the whole is lightsome, and regularly disposed.

St. Nicholas. The church of St. Nicholas, pursuant to the above act of parliament for the union and division of parishes, was begun to be erected on the 19th of January, 1720, a church being wanted in the south part of the city, by the increase of the Protestant inhabitants. This work was chiefly promoted by Bishop Browne, and by the joint and cheerful contribution of other well-disposed persons, by whose assistance it was completed in 1723, and the first sermon preached therein on the 1st of September by Archdeacon Ayres. It is a small neat church, has a pretty gallery on the west end, and is well pewed. The altar-piece and pulpit are well carved, and adorned with fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The incumbent is supported by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants. Here is early service and sacrament every fourth Sunday of the month.

The church of St. Brandon stood on the north side of the river, on one side of the road leading to Youghal, where there is still a burial-ground. The tithes, and a considerable part of the lands of this parish, were formerly appropriated to the maintenance of a leper-house.

In this city are a French church, using the liturgy of the church of England; one Presbyterian, one Anabaptist, and one Quaker Meeting House, with several Mass-houses, the two principal of which are in the north and south suburbs, both erected anno 1729.

Abbeys. The abbeys in this city were—1st. Gillabbey, founded on the south-west side of the city by St. Finbarr, for canons regular of St. Augustine, in the seventh century; the buildings were finished by Gil-Æda, bishop of Cork, from whom this house had the name of Gillabbey. Cormac MacCarty, king of Cork, granted its possessions A.D. 1134. Near it is a cave, called in ancient MSS. the "Cave of St. Finbarr." According to Sir James Ware, this is the house which St. Bernard calls "Monasterium Ibracense." The possessions of this abbey were granted by Queen Elizabeth to several persons, viz.:—part to Henry Duval, gent., by letters-patent, 28th November, 22nd of her reign,

and to Sir Richard Grenville, knt. They were afterwards purchased by the Earl of Cork. This abbey was within these few years entirely demolished.

2nd. A convent of Augustine eremites, founded on the south side of the city by Patrick de Courcey, Baron of Kinsale, about the year 1420. Sir J. Ware places the foundation earlier, viz., in the reign of King Edward I. The steeple, which is sixty-four feet high, and the walls of the church with a part of the buildings still remain. The east window, the only one in the choir, was thirty feet high, and fifteen broad, being very magnificent, but is now closed up with brick. This house some years ago was converted into a sugar-house, and went by the name of the Red Abbey.

3rd. A monastery of Dominicans, or Black Friars, founded by the Barrys in the year 1229. The effigies of Philip de Barry, the principal benefactor, on horseback, in brass, formerly hung up in the church. The possessions of this house at the dissolution were granted to William Bourman, esq., and afterwards to — Cross, esq. This house stood on an island, on the south side of the town, now called Cross's Green. It is entirely demolished.

4th. A priory of the Benedictine order, founded by John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, in the twelfth century, which he made a cell to the abbey of Bath, in England. This house stood on the south side of the city where the ruined church of St. John now remains.

5th. A monastery of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, founded, according to Wadding, in the year 1231 (but Ware says in 1240), by Philip Prendergast. Wadding says the founder of this house was Mac Carty More, whose tomb stood in the midst of the choir. From the strict discipline observed in this house, it acquired the name of the Mirror of Ireland. Here was a most stately church, where several of the principal persons of Munster were interred; and near it was a celebrated spring which the friars pretended had the virtue of curing sore eyes, by the miraculous intercession of St. Francis; this water oozes out of a redstone rock, and does not lather with soap. In the chapel of this place the late King James heard mass, in March, 1688, being supported through the streets of the city by two Franciscan friars, and attended by many others of the same order, in their habits. The possessions of this house were originally granted to Andrew Skiddy by Queen Elizabeth, who assigned them to the Earl of Cork, and by him given to his son, the Lord Broghill, afterwards Earl of Orrery. This building stood on the north side of the city, and is now entirely demolished.

6th. Near the present new Market-house, within the city wall, stood a Benedictine nunnery, in a street formerly called Jones' Street, founded by William de Barry, and dedicated to St. John Baptist, anno 1300. In the additions to Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*,<sup>(14)</sup> there is an inquisition, *ad quod damnum*, for the foundation of this house, 19th Edward I. There are no remains of the building, but the site of it I accidentally discovered by the digging up of some old tombs on this ground.

(14) Vol. II. p. 1020.

Hospitals. Charity foundations in this city are—1st. St. Stephen's Hospital, or the Blue Coat Hospital,<sup>(15)</sup> which owes its foundation to Dr. Edward Worth, formerly bishop of Killaloe, and dean of Cork, some time before the restoration of King Charles II., for the maintenance and education of poor boys. The lands at the time of the foundation were set very low; so that in the year 1700 there were but

(15) The revenue of this Hospital is now as follows:—

South Spittle Land .. .. .	£261	12	10½
North Do. .. .. .	195	12	7½
	<hr/>		
	£457	5	6

Which sum has been thus disposed of:—

Forty Boys, at £9 is. per annum each .. .. .	£362	0	0
The Master's salary .. .. .	25	0	0
Allowance for pens, ink, and paper .. .. .	5	0	0
Reserved yearly for the encouragement of Four Students in Trinity College, Dublin, natives of, and bred in Cork School, to be distributed by Mr. Worth and his heirs for ever .. .. .	20	0	0
Repairs of the House at a medium .. .. .	10	0	0
Clothing and Apprenticing Boys .. .. .	30	0	0
Medicines for the Sick .. .. .	3	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£455	0	0

Their diet is as follows:—For breakfast, bread, butter, and beer; for supper, bread, cheese, and beer; the breakfast to be changeable, at the master's discretion, to hot broth and bread; and the supper to bread and milk, or potatoes. For dinner on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, flesh meat, according to the season, with a competency of broth, bread, and beer. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for dinner, milk pottage, peas pottage, or green peas, with bread and butter sufficient.

October 7, anno 1674, there was an order of Council, that a grant should pass under the seal of this city, of the place of prior of the Hospital of St. Stephen, to William Worth, esq., to hold the same as Richard Ward, esq., enjoyed it; which grant, the said William Worth, esq., is to deposit into the hands of the mayor, together with the resignation of the said Mr. Ward; and also, all deeds and leases relating to the lands of the said Hospital in the north liberties of the city, until a proper instrument be perfected by the said William Worth, relinquishing all other titles to the same employ, but what he shall receive from the corporation; which deed being perfected, the said grant is to be delivered to the said William Worth, esq.

Signed, JOHN BAYLY, Mayor.

September 2, 1699, an indenture passed between William Worth, of the city of Dublin, esq., and William Goddard, of the city of Cork, merchant and mayor of the staple, that the said William Worth, out of a pious intent, that a convenient house should be built in the south suburbs of the city of Cork, near St. Stephen's chapel, to educate and maintain a certain number of boys for ever, with a maintenance for a schoolmaster, in consideration of the sum of 5s. sterling paid to the mayor and constables of the staple. He, the said William, grants to them and their successors, all the Spittle Lands, with those of east and west Ballymought and Cahirgall, at the yearly rent of £20 sterling, which sum is to be distributed among four students of Trinity College, Dublin, to be natives of the city or county of the city of Cork; or, for want of such, to be natives of the county of Cork; and for want of such, to other natives of this kingdom, to be chosen by the lord bishop of Cork, and the mayor of Cork, the heirs of the said William Worth, and the provost of the College, all for the time being; the heir of the said Worth to be always one of any three of them. That a convenient house be erected for the accommodation of the said boys, and for a master, who is to instruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The mayor and common council to

eight boys kept in this house ; but they are since considerably increased in value, and at present there are forty children provided for, with sufficient food, raiment, and schooling, and, when of competent age, are bound apprentice to trades and the sea service.

The building is situated on a rising ground in the south-east suburb ; it consists of a large house with one return ; on the top is a lantern with a bell, to assemble the boys on proper occasions. In the lower part, is a common hall for the boys to eat in, with the school-room ; and above, are apartments for the master, with commodious lodgings for the boys. From the garden is a pleasant prospect of the city and river.

March 6th 1715, the hospital called the Green Coat Hospital was begun to be erected on a waste piece of ground belonging to the Rev. Dr. Henry Maule, then incumbent of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, which he gave for that purpose, adjoining to the old churchyard, where the old parish church formerly stood, till it was demolished in the late wars, and a new one built in a more convenient place, and made parochial by act of parliament. The managers first subscribed to this work. The design was for two schools, where the boys were to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts ; and the girls, to read, knit, sew, and spin, until they became old enough to be bound out apprentices. This charity took its rise from a small sum of £12 lodged by Mr. Thomas Newenham, of Cork, in the incumbent's hands, with directions to apply it to whatever charitable design he thought most convenient. In a short time £60 per annum was subscribed, and an excellent stone quarry was found within thirty feet of the spot designed for the building ; the incumbent gave £10 towards raising the stones, and thus the foundation was laid. The expense, from the year 1715 to the year 1720 was £811 13s. 4d., yet the original fund was but £82 ; but the annual subscribers advanced their subscrip-

be governors of the said hospital, to appoint a schoolmaster, who is to provide decent blue coats and caps for the boys, on every St. Stephen's day, and other convenient clothing, with meat and drink ; also, to nominate the number of boys, with power to remove such master and boys at pleasure, and to place others in their room. To be done in one month after such removal, otherwise the said William Worth and his heirs to have power to nominate such vacancies. The mayor and council to make regulations for the government of the hospital, and to visit the same. The mayor and constable of the staple, with consent of the corporation, to make leases for twenty-one years, and to renew the last seven years ; the fines for such renewal to go to the use of the hospital, as the common council shall direct. The schoolmaster to have convenient lodging for his family, £25 a year salary, with £10 for each boy, and £15 per annum to a receiver of the rents ; none to be admitted under seven years of age, nor to continue after that of fourteen, and then, or sooner, such boys shall be put out apprentice ; and if it shall happen that more money be expended than the lands produce, it may be lawful for the mayor, etc., to keep one or two vacancies void, till such money be repaid, which vacancies are then to be filled up. In witness whereof, they have interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year above-mentioned.

January 4, 1713, the council ordered that when any vacancy happens in the said hospital the mayor and council men, according to their seniority, shall present a boy in their turns.

November 9, 1732, bonds passed to the mayor and constables of the staple of the city of Cork for the sum of £920, at £5 per cent. interest, lent by the corporation for the use of this hospital. Thomas Newenham, esq., in consideration of his having given £200 to this hospital, has liberty of nominating two boys in his turn, to him and his heirs.

tion of £60, which greatly forwarded the undertaking; and some time after other charitably disposed persons<sup>(16)</sup> gave several subscriptions, and a further annual one was added to the former, by which donations the work was completed. On the 12th of August, 1716, the children went decently clothed to the parish church of St. Mary Shandon, the mayor and judges being present, when a sermon was preached on the occasion by the incumbent, and a sum of £48 collected, besides other additional benefactions.<sup>(17)</sup>

The master, besides teaching the children their books, etc., is to instruct them in the principles of the Protestant religion, and to attend public and private prayers.

On the south front of the building is this inscription:—

“This hospital was founded anno domini MDCXV., for the christian instruction of  
“the poor children of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, Cork.

“Train up a child, etc.”—*Proverbs* xxii.

This school consists of a building with two wings, adorned with a cupola and clock. In the centre of which is the school-room; and on the west is a handsome library; the books were given by several worthy benefactors, with a pair of globes. In the library are the pictures of General Sterne, and Captain Maule, who gave large benefactions to this house.

The city being vested by act of parliament with ground for the building of almshouses, etc., took into their consideration the state of the poor in Bertridge's<sup>(18)</sup> and Skiddy's foundations; they judged the place of their dwelling too narrow

<sup>(16)</sup> In May, a right rev. prelate gave £12; a rev. benefactor, for timber, £60; in June, two persons in the city £10 each; a lady in London £20; Captain James Maule gave a bell to call the children to prayers, and £5 per annum. Mr. Daniel Fresher gave several benefactions, mentioned p. 375.

<sup>(17)</sup> At this time the Earl of Inchiquin sent in four moidores, and Mr. Noble Ruddock, of Bristol, gave £5 per annum; several persons gave different sums, amounting to £23 12s. John Harrison, esq., gave 5 cwt. of sheet lead for the building, and there was found in the charity boxes £21 9s.

And sometime after other subscriptions came in to the amount of £100. Besides, in eight months after, £35 more was found in the charity boxes.

Till the year 1718, several well-disposed persons gave, in different sums, £164 9s.

And others an annual subscription of £22 per annum. The 24th of May, Captain William Maule, dying at Maestricht in Flanders, left £300 to this hospital. Colonel Robert Rogers, besides £4 per annum for ever, gave £50 to be put to interest, the produce to be given in bread to the poor every Sunday next after the 14th of August, for ever.

By a clause of an act, 4th of Geo. I., entitled an Act for Settling the Quarter Parts upon the Parochial Clergy of the Diocese of Tuam, etc., it was provided, that this foundation, with the ground thereon, should be for ever applied to the uses they were at first designed; and that the buildings that then were, or that might at any time hereafter be erected thereon, should be vested in the Right Hon. the Earls of Kildare and Barrymore, patrons of the church of St. Mary Shandon, and their heirs, the bishop of Cork and his successors, and several others, with the minister and churchwardens of the said parish; the said persons made a body politic, by the name of the Trustees of the Green Coat Hospital, in the said parish, and five of them to elect from time to time such Trustees as they shall think convenient.

<sup>(18)</sup> The original foundation of Captain Robert Bertridge was for the support of seven old soldiers, who were to have 1s. 6d. per week each, a long coat and hat, and a pair of shoes every year; the overplus to be applied to the apprenticing of Protestant soldiers' children. This legacy was charged on the lands of Drumcumer, on the Blackwater, near Mallow, which set for about £63 per annum.

and incommodious, for want of air; resolved, for their advantage, to dispose of the ground whereon they dwelt to the highest bidder, and with the produce to build a more convenient house for their reception. In order to which the corporation took a piece of ground from the trustees of the Green Coat Hospital at an easy rent of 20s. per annum, or the clothing of a child yearly, in the same. The old ground being sold for £70 per annum, as much money was raised at six per cent. as completed the building, where seven aged persons of each sex are lodged. This work was begun on the 5th of July, 1718, and finished on the 21st of September, 1719, although carried on through many difficulties. This charitable foundation is raised on stone arches or piazzas, which were built at the private charge of Brigadier-General Sterne, Alderman Edward Knap, and three or four more; they give both strength and beauty to the edifice, and are of real convenience to the old people. This building cost £1,150.

As an addition to this foundation, there are twelve aged women who receive the sum of £21, paid by the Company of Vintners in London, at 48s. each; bequeathed formerly by Stephen Skiddy, *alias* Scudamore,<sup>(19)</sup> for this use; to which sum the city has added £5 per annum, with reversion of an advantageous lease, when the term is expired.

Skiddy's  
Foundation.

On the outside of Bertridg's Almshouse is this inscription:—

"In this part of the building are lodged seven old Protestant soldiers, for whose support, and the apprenticing poor Protestant soldiers' children, Captain Robert Bertridg gave an estate of £63 per annum, ann. dom. MDCLXXX.

"The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."—*Ps.* cxii.

On the outside of Skiddy's Hospital is the following one:—

"This building was begun by the city of Cork, July the 5th A.D. 1718, and finished September the 21st A.D. 1719."

The Corporation pays £20 per annum to the decayed widows of aldermen, and £15 to those of burgesses.

In the year 1719, the Charitable Infirmary was begun to be erected in the old churchyard of St. Mary Shandon; the work was supported by the voluntary subscriptions of several worthy persons, and the shell of the house was finished in the year 1721. The building is in length seventy feet, and twenty-four broad, and is capable of receiving twenty-four sick persons, on three floors, four chambers on a floor, and two persons in each chamber. In every chamber there are fire-places and all other conveniences for the sick; and a fair gallery on each floor for them to walk in. Here are also a kitchen and store-room, a

(19) This Stephen Skiddy *alias* Scudamore, by his will bearing date the 28th of May, 1584, and the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, bequeathed, among other legacies, that the master wardens, and commonalty of vintners of the city of London, and their successors should, out of certain rents mentioned in his will, pay yearly the sum of £24 sterling at the common hall of the said vintners for the time being to the mayor of Cork, in Ireland, or his deputy, on the 25th of March and 29th of September, for ever; to be by him distributed among ten of the honest poor of the said city, of the age of forty years at the least. The mayor of the staple is governor of the said hospital, and his successors. Every alderman nominates a person to the said hospital in turn, as is done in Stephen's Hospital.

chamber for medicines, with a convenient room adjoining for the surgeon, and other offices under-ground for the nursetenders, etc. On the outside of the Infirmary is this inscription :—

Nosocomium  
Hoc Deo Auspice  
Fundatum  
Anno Salutis  
MDCCXX.

For want of a proper fund, little was done in this infirmary for some years, till in January, 1744, the members of the charitable and musical society came to a resolution that the surplus money arising from their subscriptions and performances should be applied to the support of this infirmary. Upon this encouragement several other gentlemen became subscribers to this laudable design; this enabled the directors to repair the house, which was again opened for the reception of the sick poor of the city, February 19th, 1744, who have ever since been regularly and carefully attended by ten physicians and four surgeons, who generously offered their advice and assistance without fee or reward. All persons, being sick and necessitous poor, recommended by any subscriber, are admitted and supplied with advice and medicines till cured or judged incurable by the physicians or surgeons. The physicians attend from eleven in the morning till two in the afternoon; and the surgeons every day. There are as yet but six beds erected in the house for the accommodation of such as are unable, from the nature of their disorder, to attend as out-patients, who are supplied with diet, medicines, and attended by careful nursetenders. The directors meet on the first Monday of every month, to examine into the state, and settle the accounts of the house, five of whom make a board, and all differences are determined by a majority. The number of out-patients are very considerable; some years above 2,000 are dressed and attended, as appears from the accounts published by the directors annually. This hospital, with the church and steeple of St. Anne, the Green Coat School, also Bertridge's and Skiddy's Almshouses, being contiguous, form a handsome area.

On the 15th of October, 1719, the corporation granted Captain Deane's Foundation. to Captain Thomas Deane, a piece of ground adjacent to St. Peter's church, to erect a school and almshouse thereon. And the house was built accordingly, for the education of forty poor children, twenty of each sex, who are clothed and taught gratis to read, write, etc., by a master and mistress, who are lodged and accommodated in the same building, and have £14 per annum salary; the sum of £52 yearly is bequeathed by the pious donor for the use of this charity, who further gives a loaf of bread to each poor child every Sunday. The late Rev. Archdeacon Pomroy, minister of this parish, added six boys to the foundation, and gave £180 to be put to interest for this use. In the almshouse are maintained eight poor—six men, and two women, who have a weekly allowance of 1s. 6d. each. They have also a suit of clothes every other year, a great-coat, and other necessaries. The building is plain and commodious for the purpose. On the outside are represented, in their habits, a man and a woman in different compartments.



In Blarney Lane is a small almshouse, endowed by the late Mr. Jonas Morice, for the poor of the people called Quakers.

Pomroy's  
School. On the east side of St. Barr's church, is a free school and library, founded by the late Archdeacon Pomroy, for the education of such children as the Bishop shall recommend. The master has a salary of £10 per annum. The children are taught to read, with writing, and arithmetic. In the library, on a cartouch of Italian marble, adorned with the founder's crest, viz.—a lion rampant gules, holding an apple or in his dexter paw, and on each side cherubims, etc., neatly carved is this inscription:—

Scholæ Hujus & Bibliothecæ Parochialis  
Testamento suo  
Prima jecit fundamenta  
Reverendus  
Johannes Pomroy  
Omnibusdum vixit Charus,  
Mortuus ab omnibus  
Deflectus.  
Anno Domini 1735.

On the west side of the same churchyard is a free school for the education of youth in the Greek and Latin tongues.

Harris's  
Bequest. Joseph Harris, of this city, bequeathed the issues and profits of his estate, after the death of his father, mother, sister, and wife, who are long deceased, to the bishop and mayor of Cork, for the time being, to be for the support and maintenance of the mathematical lecturer, who is to hold such lectures in this city. And if it be neglected for six months after the deaths of the said persons, this lecture, and the fund for supporting it, he bequeaths to the school of Middleton, to be held in the said school. After the death of the said persons this lecture was, for a short time, held by Mr. Wallis, who was made lecturer, but few or none attending the same it soon dropped.

Mrs. Mary Sheerman, among other charitable bequests, left £10 per annum to St. Peter's, Christ Church, and Shandon parishes, towards charity schools. A charitable foundation at Burton of £42 per annum, given by the Right Hon. the late Earl of Egmont, in the year 1713, was the first establishment of this kind in Ireland.

In the year 1721 there were several charity schools in different parts of this county, but the greater part of them by non-payment of the subscriptions, the deaths of the original subscribers, and neglect of prosecuting a further subscription, are now dissolved. However, their want is happily supplied by the charter working-schools erected in many places.

Public build-  
ings. The Custom House is a large, elegant building, of one main structure, and two returns; it consists of three stories; the angles, door-case, and window-frames, are of hewn stone, as is the cornice and balustrade at top; the other part of the building is of brick. In this house are the several offices for the management of the affairs of the excise and customs of this port, together with an elegant apartment and all proper conveniences for the

collector,<sup>(20)</sup> who resides in the house. On either side of the building are the store-houses, which form two handsome piazzas. Here is a good quay, furnished with cranes and other conveniences for the discharging of goods; and a new canal made almost quite round the Custom House, so that several vessels may lie here at a time. In the year 1724, the old Custom House, being two small, was taken down, and this elegant building was then begun to be erected, at the king's expense, which was finished the following year. There is a house standing in the Main Street, south of the Exchange, which was formerly used as a custom-house; and on it are the arms of England, with a ship, cut in stone, near the roof.

The management of the revenue of this port, which is very considerable, is committed to the care of several officers.<sup>(21)</sup>

The Exchange, which almost divides the main street of the city into two parts, north and south, is a handsome, regular structure of hewn stone. The front consists of five arches, with three others next the passage to the street. The middle arch or

<sup>(20)</sup> Names of the late collectors of this port since King James:—

Anno 1690 Sir James Cotter, knt.  
 1690 Christopher Carleton, esq., for King William.  
 1693 Arthur Bush, esq.  
 1698 Warham Jemmat, esq.  
 1716 Henry Arkwright, esq.  
 1717 William Maynard, esq.  
 1734 Hugh Dickson, esq., and Recorder of Cork.  
 1734 John Love, esq.  
 1734 Hugh Dickson, esq., again.  
 1738 Henry Hamilton, esq.  
 1743 Henry Cavendish, esq.  
 1746 Bellingham Boyle, esq.  
 1749 John Love, esq., again,  
 1750 Sir Richard Cox, bart.  
 1755 Hon. James O'Bryen.  
 1767 Hon. Joseph Lysaght.

<sup>(21)</sup> Besides a surveyor-general of the province, who commonly resides in this district, and whose salary is £300 per annum. Here are

A port collector, at	-	-	-	-	-	£150 salary.
A collector of excise, at	-	-	-	-	-	100 a year.
Two surveyors, one on the quay and one in the stores	-	-	-	-	-	60 each.
Three land waiters, at	-	-	-	-	-	40 each.
A riding surveyor, at	-	-	-	-	-	65.
A walking surveyor on the out-quays	-	-	-	-	-	30.
A storekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	20.
A tide surveyor at Cove	-	-	-	-	-	50.
His deputy	-	-	-	-	-	35.
Surveyors at Crosshaven and Passage	-	-	-	-	-	35 each.
A doorkeeper of the stores	-	-	-	-	-	20.
Three coast officers, at	-	-	-	-	-	35 each.
Twenty-five tide waiters, at	-	-	-	-	-	30 each.
Eight boatmen at Cove, and five more at Cork, at	-	-	-	-	-	20 each.
Six boatmen at Passage, at	-	-	-	-	-	18 each.
Two scale porters, at	-	-	-	-	-	20 each.
Twelve supernumerary tide waiters, at	-	-	-	-	-	5 each.
Two surveyors of excise, at	-	-	-	-	-	65 each.
In the whole district, 18 gaugers, at	-	-	-	-	-	40 each.
And two supernumerary ones, at	-	-	-	-	-	30 each.

principal entrance is adorned with columns of the Doric order, over which are fluted ones of the Ionic order; between the front windows are pilasters of the same with a handsome cornice and balustrade over these. On the top is an elegant cupola covered with lead, a gilt ball, cross, and dragon. This building is in excellent proportion, and I may venture to pronounce it the neatest and most regular of the kind in Ireland.<sup>(22)</sup>

On a table, in gold letters, hanging up in this Exchange, is this inscription:—

“This building was erected by the public revenue of this city, and its foundation laid, anno MDCCVIII.”

JOSEPH FRANKLIN, Esq., *Mayor*.  
EDWARD HOAR, Esq. } *Sheriffs*.  
JOHN HAWKINS, Esq. }

Continued, Anno MDCCIX.

ROWLAND DELAHOYDE, Esq., *Mayor*.  
WILLIAM LAMB, Esq. } *Sheriffs*.  
JAMES MORISON, Esq. }

Finished, Anno MDCCX.

NOBLE ROGERS, Esq., *Mayor*.  
RICHARD PHILIPS, Esq. } *Sheriffs*.  
SAMUEL WILSON, Esq. }

Alderman DANIEL CRONE } *Directors*.  
Alderman JAMES FRENCH }  
Alderman WILLIAM GODDARD }  
Alderman WILLIAM BROWN }

On the south of the Exchange is the City Courthouse, in which the judges hold the assizes for the city; and above-stairs is a spacious room called “The Council Chamber,” where the mayor and corporation assemble to transact the affairs of the city. It is adorned with the king’s picture and that of the late Lord Chancellor Broderick, who was recorder of this city, both at full length. Round the top are drums for the regiments of militia, and halberets for the same.

The County Courthouse was built near the Castle of Cork, before mentioned, anno 1680. The corporation gave £100 towards the building. It is a plain, large, commodious structure, with adjacent grand and petty jury-rooms, and, being near the centre of the city, lies very convenient for the purpose.

The North gate makes a handsome gaol, and is strongly built of hewn stone, for the use of the city, being well arched and vaulted to prevent fire. It was erected by a tax upon the inhabitants; anno 1715, and is contiguous to the North Bridge, which, being well built, together with this gaol, makes a fair appearance.

<sup>(22)</sup> The places abroad, where merchants assemble to transact business, are named bourses, from one of those houses built in Bruges, by one of that name. The Royal Exchange in London, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, Queen Elizabeth caused to be so called, by sound of trumpet. That of Amsterdam vies with it. The Exchange of Bristol is a fine structure. The ancient Romans also had such buildings. The College of Merchants was erected in Rome under the consulate of Appius Claudius and Publius Servilius, 429 years before the Christian era, some remains of which may be still discovered in the Place St. George.

The south-gate of the city is used as the County Gaol, and was built at the expense of the county of Cork anno 1728, and finished in the year 1730. The gate next the bridge is neatly built of the Tuscan order, with a handsome pediment of hewn stone; but it is too high in proportion to the breadth. From the battlements is a fine prospect of the city, and both the east and west sides of the river.

In the year 1731, a new Bridewell was erected at the expense of the city, which is a large, strong, and convenient building for the purpose.

The Workhouse, already mentioned, was built by the duty laid of 1s. per ton on coals; and being finished as far as two sides of the square, it was opened for the reception of vagrant beggars, and foundling children, in March, 1748.

**Markets.** The new Corn Market House is a large commodious edifice, erected on pillars of the Tuscan order, of hewn stone, in a place convenient for the carriage of corn, meal, etc., by water; but in so narrow a situation that it is almost hid. Nothing adds more to the beauty of a building than the advantage of a convenient place before it; for which reason, if the opposite houses were levelled, and the ground opened as far easterly as St. Paul's church, it would form a handsome area, round which shops, etc., might be erected, which would afford the city a better revenue than the low houses which stand opposite this structure. The upper rooms were intended for a granary. In the year 1693, the Flesh Shambles were built by the corporation, in the centre of the city, at the expense of £481 5s. The corporation receives one year with another about £140 for the rent of these and other shambles built by them. Here is an excellent flesh market of all kinds of butchers' meat, which is generally very reasonable and cheap in this city. Anno 1733, the corporation erected another shambles for selling of meal and milk, on the south side of the city, which cost £140, for which they have a yearly rent. The Fish Shambles are very convenient, being erected on a branch of the river, which runs through arches under the middle of the town, by which means they are kept clean, cool, and sweet. This market is well supplied with fish, chiefly from Kinsale. The weekly markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There is also a flesh market on the north side of the town; as also a large market-place for purchasing live cattle, particularly bullocks and cows, great numbers of which are slaughtered here during the winter season. From hence, the revenue of the city, called the gateage, principally arises, which is commonly about £600 per annum, of late years at 1d. per head.

**Barracks.** The old barrack to the east of Elizabeth's fort, was erected in 1698, as was the new barrack in the said fort, anno 1719; both together are capable of containing 700 men, with rooms for the officers. Near the former lie twenty pieces of old iron artillery, dismounted since the siege of Cork, and now become useless.

**Bishop's Palace.** Near the Cathedral stands the Bishop's See House, with a chapel and good gardens. In it is the picture of Bishop Lyon, who was the first Protestant Bishop of Cork; and adjacent to it is the Deanery House, called Dean's Court, where the deans reside, which is also a good building, and has gardens belonging to it. The bishops of Cork have also a country-seat, built by Doctor

Peter Browne, at Bishopstown, a short way from the city, which I have already mentioned.

The public walks of this city, in comparison of the number of inhabitants, are few, and not over commodious; that mostly frequented is called "The Mall," which has little to recommend it except its being planted with trees, and the benefit of the adjacent canal at high water, but is equally offensive when the tide is out in summer. This Mall is ill-paved, yet, on public days is well filled with the *beau monde* of the city, and, during the assizes, with considerable numbers from the country. On Hamand's Marsh is a large, pleasant bowling-green planted on its margin with trees kept regularly cut, whose shade makes it an agreeable walk. It is also washed by a branch of the Lee, and on it a band of music has been supported by subscription for the entertainment of the gentlemen and ladies who frequent it; adjacent to it is the Assembly House, where assemblies are held two days in the week, as also a weekly concert, which is maintained by a subscription, for the support of the Infirmary. Here is an organ, the other performers play on violins, German flutes, etc., with vocal music, and are sometimes assisted by gentlemen who play to encourage this charity. Mardyke is a pleasant walk, being a bank walled on both sides and filled up, extending westerly from the city near an English mile, and washed on each hand by the channel of the river. This bank is carried through a marshy island, and was done at the private expense of Mr. Edward Webber, anno 1719, who also built a house on the west end, where are good gardens planted with fruit for the accommodation and entertainment of those who frequent this walk. Friars' Walk, on the south side of the town, is an agreeable retreat, being planted with trees, and situated on a rising ground commanding a pleasant prospect. This is no bad walk, but it lies too much out of the way. It was formerly a part of the Red Abbey, before mentioned.

As to diversions, every entertainment that has the authority of fashion in Dublin (which place also takes its example from London) prevails here; and some, perhaps, in a higher degree. Card-playing, in the winter evenings, is an entertainment observed to be more used in Ireland among polite people than in England; the ladies are rather fonder of this amusement than the men; and dancing, that pretty innocent house diversion, hardly yields to it in their eyes. For which purpose, here is a weekly drum, besides the assembly, where card-playing is intermixed with dancing. Besides the public concerts, there are several private ones, where the performers are gentlemen and ladies of such good skill, that one would imagine the god of music had taken a large stride from the Continent, over England, to this island; for, indeed, the whole nation are of late become admirers of this entertainment; and those who have no ear for music are generally so polite as to pretend to like it. A stranger is agreeably surprised to find in many houses he enters Italic airs saluting his ears; and it has been observed that Corelli is a name in more mouths than many of our lord lieutenants. The humane and gentle disposition of the inhabitants may, in some measure, be attributed to the refinements of this divine art. The harp, which is the armorial ensign of the kingdom, wrought

great achievements in the hands of the Israelite king; and Cambrensis<sup>(23)</sup> affirms, that the Irish, some hundred years ago, were incomparably well skilled in this instrument, beyond what he had observed in many other nations, which is also confirmed by Polydore Virgil.<sup>(24)</sup> In this city is a good theatre, where the comedians from Dublin entertain the town generally during the summer assizes, and a month or two longer as they meet with encouragement. There is a smaller one in Broad Lane, which is not now made use of, and, indeed, one playhouse seems to be more than sufficient for this city. Here are only two coffee houses, both near the Exchange; they are much frequented; and, besides the English newspapers, have most of the Dublin ones. The better sort are fond of news and politics, and are well versed in public affairs.

According to the accounts returned into the surveyor-general's office, there are in this city 7,366 houses, which by allowing ten persons to a house, contain 73,660 souls.<sup>(25)</sup>

**Buildings.** The High Street, called here the Main Street, is intermixed with old and new buildings, and as the former decay new ones rise in the modern taste. Most of these houses have balcony windows in the Spanish fashion, and are built of brick. The marshes which retain the names of the principal persons who drained and filled them up are mostly built upon; that to the east called "Dunscombe's Marsh," has several good streets and houses on it, particularly those facing the several canals. The western marsh is also daily building upon, it is called "Hamond's Marsh," and is laid out into streets. On the quays are several good private houses as well as warehouses. That called "The Abbey Quay" is well built, and planted with trees. The suburbs to the north is above a measured mile in length, particularly the street called "Mallow Lane," which is much frequented by country-people both for buying and selling their commodities. Blarney Lane is also of a great length, and in the same suburb, in which are an infinite number of slaughter-houses that make it very disagreeable. The south suburb is equally as large, but has not so much trade as the north. In this part the poorer sort of the inhabitants dwell. Their doors are thronged with children, who, notwithstanding their hard fare, coarse diet, and labour of the parents, are more strong, lusty and healthy, than children more tenderly reared.

**Quays.** The quays of this city are very numerous,<sup>(26)</sup> yet ships of heavy burthen load and discharge by the means of lighters at Cove and Passage, which method is safe, expeditious, and of

<sup>(23)</sup> *Topograph Hibern.* dist. 3, cap. 11.

<sup>(24)</sup> *Hist. Angl.* lib. 13.

<sup>(25)</sup> From a return made by the hearth-money collectors in the years 1732 and 1733, there were in the city of Cork 2,569 Protestant families and 5,398 Popish; and allowing 7 to each family there are 17,983 Protestants and 37,786 Papists in the city. In the county there were 4,520 Protestant families and 36,983 Popish, which, by allowing 5 to each family, makes the number of the former to be 22,600, and the latter 184,915, viz.—in the city, 55,769 souls, and 207,515 in the county; but the number to a family is here under-rated.

<sup>(26)</sup> Anno 1637, a great part of the quay out of the South Gate was built by Alderman Thomas Ronayne.

little expense, the general freight for one of these lighters being small they carry about thirty tons, and being built so as to draw little water, are loaded at the cellar doors, which saves the charge of portorage in a great measure. The principal ones are the Custom House Quay, Cold Harbour, and the adjacent canal, the quay to the south of the Rape Marsh, the Coal Quay or Ferry Quay, Kyrle's Quay, the North Quay, etc., all frequented by vessels, besides many others, only by boats, whose names are expressed on the map of this city. Floods, attended with spring tides, sometimes do great damage to the merchants, whose warehouses lie low for the conveniency of shipping off their commodities. The inhabitants, upon great inundations, have sometimes been obliged to pass from house to house in boats, in the very middle of the high street. These floods happen but seldom, yet they who dwell on the quays prepare for them every winter, by providing materials to stop up the doors of their cellars; these high tides are mostly about the equinoxes. On the 14th of March, 1727, happened one of the greatest inundations in this city known before that time; it was one foot two inches over the highest part of the quays; it blew a storm all the night before strongly at south-east, and was full moon that day. Another very high tide that overflowed the quays, and filled all the cellars, was at the time of the autumnal equinox, viz., in September, 1745, which did also very considerable mischief. But one much higher than these happened on the 28th and 29th of January, 1749-50, when most the city was overflowed, the water being four feet deep in the houses on Dunscombe's Marsh, and three in the middle of the city, which inundation did incredible damage to the merchants. This flood was preceded by an *aurora borealis*, that happened on the 21st in the evening, and continued about an hour; it extended from east to west over the heart of the city, tinged with so deep a scarlet, that, at a distance, the town seemed to be in flames; during which time it moved in a compact body from north to south with a very slow motion.

Trade. As the war before the last not a little damped the trade of this city, which immediately on the peace was more than ordinarily increased, I have subjoined an abstract of its imported and exported commodities, as I find them returned in the Customhouse books<sup>(27)</sup> before the rupture with France. One year with another, there were nearly a hundred thousand bullocks and cows slaughtered in this city, from August to Christmas; and the chief exportations consist of beef, hides, butter, and tallow.

Anno 1670, the channel to the south of the King's Marsh, now called "Dunscombe's Marsh," was cut, and the quay on the same began to be filled up.

Anno 1719, the quay called "Kyrle's Quay, on the east side of the North Gaol, was built.

(27) An account of the quantity of beef, butter, hides, tallow and wool, exported from Cork in the years 1743, 1744, and 1745.

Anno 1743 there were exported 86,951½ barrels of beef, 83,844 cwt. of butter, 8,586 tanned hides, 37,509 raw ditto, 16,054 cwt. of tallow, and 420 stone of wool.

Anno 1744 there were shipped 118,306 barrels of beef, 97,852 cwt. of butter, 3,873 tanned hides, 50,750 untanned ditto, 19,289 cwt. of tallow, and 367 stone of wool.

Anno 1745 there were exported 73,594 barrels of beef, 70,620 cwt. of butter, 5,361 tanned hides, 27,578 raw ditto, 18,852 cwt. of tallow, and 1,100 stone of wool.

Our first exportation of corn and butter was to Spain, about the year 1633, as appears by Lord Stafford's letters, which met with very great success, the merchants making large returns in specie. About the same time they began to barrel up their beef and butter with hoops bound about with twigs after the English manner, and set two letters, "B. C.," the mark of Bristol, upon the barrels.

In the year 1729 a proposal was made in the House of Commons to set up a ballast office in this city, notwithstanding the goodness of the

There are also very large quantities of woollen yarn exported annually to Bristol.

Anno 1741 the following goods were imported into Cork, viz., before the breaking out of the war with France:—

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| *Ale and beer, 253 barrels.     |                                    |
| *Bark, 3,781 barrels.           |                                    |
| *Bottles of glass, 9,317 dozen. |                                    |
| Brandy, 3,734 gallons.          |                                    |
| Coals, 9,018 tons.              |                                    |
| Coffee, 600 lb. weight.         |                                    |
| *Copper plates, 35 cwt.         |                                    |
| Cork, 352 cwt.                  |                                    |
| *Barley and malt, 1,455 quar.   |                                    |
| *Wheat, 962 quar.               |                                    |
| *Drapery, new, 4,087 yards.     |                                    |
| *Ditto, old, 1,444 yards.       |                                    |
|                                 | DYEING STUFFS.                     |
| *Alum, 327 cwt.                 |                                    |
| Cochineal, 1,618 lb.            |                                    |
| *Copperas, 948 cwts.            |                                    |
| Fustic, 183 cwt.                |                                    |
| Indigo, 10,117 lb.              |                                    |
| *Woad, <i>none</i> .            |                                    |
| Logwood, 386 cwt.               |                                    |
| *Madder, 121 cwt.               |                                    |
| Redwood, 120 cwt.               |                                    |
| Smelts, 4,270 lb.               |                                    |
| *Herrings, 1,918 barrels.       |                                    |
| *Flax, undressed, 6 cwt.        |                                    |
| *Fustian, ends, 163.            |                                    |
| *Glass, cases, 163.             |                                    |
| *Drinking glasses, No. 13,464.  |                                    |
|                                 | GROCERY.                           |
| Almonds, 135 cwt.               |                                    |
| Cinnamon, 366 lb.               |                                    |
| Cocoa nuts, 1,840 cwt.          |                                    |
| Currants, 113 cwt.              |                                    |
| *Hulled barley, 176 cwt.        |                                    |
| Nutmegs, 168 lb.                |                                    |
| Pepper, <i>none</i> .           |                                    |
| Prunes, 91 cwt.                 |                                    |
| Raisins, 791 cwt.               |                                    |
| Rice, 469 cwt.                  |                                    |
| *Liquorice ball, 6,345 lb.      |                                    |
| *Loaf sugar, 167 cwt.           |                                    |
| Muscovy, ditto, 9,560 cwt.      |                                    |
| White, ditto, 1,590 cwt.        |                                    |
| *Hemp, undressed, 3,509 cwt.    |                                    |
| *Hops, 11,340 cwt.              |                                    |
|                                 | IRONMONGERS' WARE.                 |
|                                 | *Iron, 10,879 cwt.                 |
|                                 | *Marmites, No. 3,060.              |
|                                 | *Pots, 4,000.                      |
|                                 | *Scythes, 368 dozen.               |
|                                 | Lead, <i>none</i> .                |
|                                 | *Cambric, 2,324 yards.             |
|                                 | *Lawns, 585 yards.                 |
|                                 | *Linseed, 22 hogsheds.             |
|                                 | *Oatmeal, 25 barrels.              |
|                                 | *Flour, 5,953.                     |
|                                 | Oranges and lemons, 5,953 hundred. |
|                                 | *Linseed oil, 1,714 gallons.       |
|                                 | Seville oil, 3,059 gallons.        |
|                                 | Sweet oil, 1,123 gallons.          |
|                                 | *Printing paper, 2,287 reams.      |
|                                 | *Writing ditto, 739 reams.         |
|                                 | Pitch, 86 barrels.                 |
|                                 | *Pot Ashes, 1,365 barrels.         |
|                                 | Resin, 51 cwt.                     |
|                                 | Rum, 48,406 gallons.               |
|                                 | *Salt, English, 3,982 bushels.     |
|                                 | *Foreign ditto, 80,131 bush.       |
|                                 | *Saltpetre, 7 cwt.                 |
|                                 | Silk, manufactured, 797 lb.        |
|                                 | *Steel, 155 cwt.                   |
|                                 | *Cider, 66 tons.                   |
|                                 | *Tan, 222 cwt.                     |
|                                 | Tea, 14,489 lb.                    |
|                                 | Tobacco, 667,793 lb.               |
|                                 | *Vinegar, 87 tons.                 |
|                                 | Wine, French, 564 tons.            |
|                                 | Wine, Port, 61 tons.               |
|                                 | Wine, Rhenish, 2 tons.             |
|                                 | Spanish wine, 62 tons.             |
|                                 | *Wood, 2,100 balks.                |
|                                 | *Barrel Staves, 4,896 hundred.     |
|                                 | *Deal Boards, 286 hundred.         |
|                                 | *Hoops, 1,223 thousand.            |
|                                 | *Timber, 9 tons.                   |
|                                 | Cotton, 65 cwt.                    |
|                                 | Spanish ditto, 15 cwt.             |
|                                 | Wire, iron and latin, 32 cwt.      |
|                                 | *Cotton yarn, 6,531 lb.            |
|                                 | Mohair, 904 lb.                    |

Marked thus (\*) we may raise at home, or manufacture ourselves.





City Revenue. The revenues of the city do not exceed £1,200 or £1,300 a year at most, which arise in this manner:—

They have in fee-farm rents .. .. .	£343	19	8½
In leases for years, about .. .. .	73	0	0
The gateage is variable, worth about .. .. .	600	0	0
Rents of shambles, about .. .. .	140	0	0
For standings of pedlars, etc., in the streets, about .. .. .	50	0	0
Paid by the water-bailiff, about .. .. .	80	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,286	19	8½

The corporation<sup>(28)</sup> has other small incomes arising from the freedom of bailiffs canting goods on the Exchange, etc.

The government of this city is by a mayor, sheriffs, and common-council, and is incorporated by the name of mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the city of Cork. It has been endowed with large and ample privileges, granted by several kings<sup>(29)</sup> of England from the English conquest to his present majesty's

(28) The salaries of the city officers are as follow, per annum:—

The Mayor's salary has been of late years .. .. .	£500	0	0
That of the Recorder .. .. .	60	0	0
The Chamberlain .. .. .	30	0	0
A Sword Bearer .. .. .	10	0	0
The City Surveyor .. .. .	20	0	0
Two Serjeants at Mace to attend the Mayor, each £5 .. .. .	10	0	0
Two Bellmen, £8 each per annum, and for the Clothing } £6 each .. .. .	28	0	0
Keeper of the Exchange .. .. .	6	0	0
Keeper of the City Clocks .. .. .	5	0	0
The City pays ground rent for the Exchange, which is payable to the Roches for the site of a castle, called Golden Castle, that stood where the Exchange is built; and the same family had another castle in Shandon Castle Lane, called Short Castle .. .. .	20	0	0
For a Guard-room for the Officers .. .. .	8	0	0
For the Judges' Lodgings .. .. .	5	0	0
For Fire and Candles for the City Guard .. .. .	20	0	0
To the Captain of the Halberdiers .. .. .	4	12	0
	<hr/>		
Total .. .. .	£726	12	0

The City pays on state days a guinea for each sermon.

To reduced Widows of Aldermen, £20 per annum.

To reduced Widows of Burgesses £15.

Other city officers are a common speaker, a coroner, common clerk, mayor, and constables of the staple, a serjeant of the staple, a clerk of the crown and peace, a notary public, a water bailiff, a custom man, etc.

(29) The dates of the respective charters granted to this city, as they are expressed in the several exemplifications, are as follow:—

The charter of King Henry III. is dated at Westminster, January 2nd, anno regni 26, viz., 1242, and runs thus:—

“ Henricus Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normand, Aquitaniæ, comes de Anjou, etc., Archiepiscopis, Abatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Vicecom, etc., salutem. Sciatis, etc.”

By this charter the city of Cork is granted to the citizens, in fee-farm, paying for the same 80 marks to his majesty's exchequer in Dublin at Easter and Michaelmas by two equal payments, also the prisage of wines and cocquet.

Ann. 1610 the judges gave it as their opinion that in Cork, by the charter and

reign, the principal of which are as follows:—The members of the corporation consist of a mayor, two sheriffs, a recorder, and as many aldermen and burgesses as with these four shall make up the number

act of parliament, the king was to have the great and petty customs of all strangers, but that the citizens were to be discharged of the great customs. All charters granting customs between the last year of Edward I. and the first of Henry VII. are void by the act of resumption, 10. Henry VII., with a saving for Waterford only.

No citizen to be impleaded out of the city, but within their walls, viz., at Guild Hall. The citizens to be free of all lastage, passage, pontage, etc., throughout the king's dominions. No citizen to be fined except by the Laws of the Hundred, which court is to be held once a week by the provost. The citizens to have all reasonable guilds as the burgesses of Bristol have, not to be hindered to build houses on the river side, to enjoy all lands and waste grounds without the city, except such lands as were granted by charters from his royal father, King John, which lands the citizens are not to dispose of, but to be subject to such customs as the lands of other citizens are. All churches, hospitals, and religious houses (the Priory of St. John excepted), to be under the jurisdiction of the city; and his majesty doth forbid any person to molest the said citizens contrary to the tenor of these his letters-patent. Witness these venerable persons—William, archbishop of York, primate of England; William, bishop of Carlisle, Peter de Gabandia, John de Monem, William de Cantilupo, Galfridus de Spenser, Bertrand de Griault, Roger de Montealto, Robert de Musegross, Paulino Peince *alias* de Briver, Johannes de Plessetis, Galfridus de L'Angell, and *alii*. Given under the king's hand at Westminster, the date and year above mentioned.

The above charter is confirmed by that of King Edward I., dated June 12, at Northampton, the 19th of his reign, anno 1291, which abolishes a custom that obliged the mayors to go to Dublin to be sworn, and allows the mayor to be sworn before the old one, or before the king's judges, if resident in Cork. Exempts the citizens from being obliged to attend on juries out of the city. Grants to the mayor and bailiffs the assize of bread, ale, weights, and measures, with the office of clerk of the market, and all other privileges mentioned in the charter of Henry III. The witnesses to this charter are, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England; John, bishop of Ely, the king's chancellor; John, bishop of Norwich; Richard, bishop of London; Adam de Valentia, Comit. de Pembroke, Humfrid. de Bohun, Comit. de Hereford and Essex, Hugon Le Despenser, Senoie, Roger de Mortuomari de Wigmore, Barth. de Badlesmere, and *alii*.

The same charter is literally repeated with that of King Edward III. in a new charter granted by King Edward II., the 20th of January, 1318, and the twelfth of his reign; adding, that no stranger, except the King's servants, shall bear arms in the city. Witness, Roger de Mortimer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Clonmel, the said date. The above charters were again confirmed, by a new one of King Edward III., dated at Woodstock, July 15th, the fourth year of his reign 1330. Witnessed by H. Bishop of Lincoln, king's chancellor; John de Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, the king's brother; John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Roger de Mortuomari, Earl of March, Oliver de Ingham, John Maltravers, the senechal of the king's house and others. The same King granted to the city another charter, the following year, dated at Westminster, the 12th of February, reciting his having seen letters-patent, which Edward, late king of England, his royal father, had granted to this city, at the instance of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, which letters-patent, etc., he now confirms to the citizens aforesaid. Witnesses the same as before.

King Edward IV. granted a new charter to the city, confirming all the former ones, dated apud Castellum suum, the 1st of December, the second of his reign, viz., anno 1462. This charter takes notice of eleven parish churches having been in the city and suburbs thereof, for one mile round it; for which they paid eighty marks to the crown, as long as the said suburbs remained undestroyed; and that now the aforesaid churches and suburbs, by reason of the wars of Irish enemies, and English rebels, were burned and laid waste for the space of fifteen years past, by reason whereof the citizens were become unable to pay his Majesty the said sum, and did seek a pardon for the same from his majesty's noble father; upon consideration of which he remits the aforesaid fee-farm rent. And the said king grants the custom called *coquet* to the city, for the

of twenty-four who are all together named "The Common Council of the City." The number of aldermen are uncertain, for there are none of that title, but those who have first passed the chair, and if there be not a sufficient

rebuilding of their walls, to hold the same until they could travel a mile round their city in safety.

King Henry VII. confirmed all the former grants with the port of the city, from Rew Rone on the west to Denowdram on the east; and, in regard to poverty of the city, and the ruin and spoil of the same, he grants a release for all rents due before the date of these letters-patent, and in lieu thereof accepts of 20 lbs. of wax, to be paid every Easter into his exchequer in Dublin during the king's pleasure. This charter also restores the city to the king's favour, it being disfranchised for aiding Perkin Warbeck

Teste Rege apud Westmonast. 10. die Augusti

An. Regn. 15<sup>o</sup>. A.D. 1500.

King Henry VIII. confirmed all the privileges hitherto granted to this city by letters-patent, dated at Westminster, Feb. the 4th, in the first year of his reign, anno 1509. Also, by another charter in the eighth of his reign, dated at Westminster, Dec. the 10th, which makes the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, justices of the peace in the said city and liberties thereof, and to be justices of gaol delivery, with power to commit felons, and to erect a gallows for their execution; all fines, waifs, strays, goods of felons, etc., to go to the use of the city. The same prince, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, for the honour and munificence of this city, granted to William Coppinger, then mayor, and his successors, to have a sword, decently sheathed and adorned, carried before them in the said city and liberties thereof; and granted the custody of the king's castle to him and his successors, until the king should signify his pleasure to the contrary, and that, in the meantime, no sheriff of the county of Cork shall have anything to do with the said castle, or any matter touching the same. And that the mayor, bailiff, and commonalty may employ an agent for them in England to provide and buy them forty suits of armour, with liberty to ship them from England to Cork, without molestation.

Teste Rege apud Westmon. 11 Martii. An. Regn.

Sui 28, viz., 1537.

All the privileges of the city were renewed and confirmed by King Edward VI., by a new charter, dated May 9, ann. reg. 3, 1549, in which, besides the foregoing privileges, the following are added:—No foreigner to buy corn, wool, leather, etc., but of the citizens in the city, nor to sell wine but in his ship, nor merchandize longer than forty days, without licence from the mayor. No citizen to be arrested for debt out of the city. The goods of citizens dying intestate, not to be claimed by the crown. Power to the citizens to match their children as they shall think proper, and that they shall have all reasonable guilds as in Bristol.

Queen Elizabeth, in the thirteenth year of her reign, gave a silver collar of S. S. to Maurice Roche, Mayor of Cork, anno 1571, for his services against the Earl of Desmond, which collar and a patent relating thereto, were left in the custody of Francis Kearny, of Garretstown, esq.; and the said queen confirmed all the charters granted to this city, by letters-patent, ann. 1576.

King James I. granted a new charter to this city, bearing date March the 7th, in the sixth year of his reign; this charter changes the mayor and bailiffs to mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of the city of Cork, to be a corporation, to sue and to be sued in all his majesty's courts, to have one common seal, to be changed at pleasure; Dominick Roche to be the first and modern mayor; David Gallway and William Hoar, the first sheriffs. The mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty to make bye-laws, and punish the breakers of them by fine and imprisonment; to appoint an escheator, coroner, and other officers, and remove them at pleasure; all lands (except the castle of Cork, called the "King's Old Castle," and the street of the same, with the county gaol) for the space of 3,000 paces round the city, to be a distinct county of itself, to be measured according to the statute by commissioners appointed for that purpose, viz.:—Sir Dominick Sarsfield, knt.; Sir Parr Lane, knt.; Sir Edward Fitzgerald, knt., etc.; a copy of which admeasurement was to be returned by them into the high court of chancery, and another to the mayor, under their respective hands and seals. The mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty are to build at their own charge, within the precinct of the said castle, a session-house for

number with the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs, to make up twenty-four, the deficiency is supplied out of the burgesses.

By the charter the mayor and sheriffs are to be elected the Monday after St. Bartholomew the apostle, and to enter and be sworn into their

the judges of assize, and to repair the same at their own expense. His majesty grants to the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen, the office of justice of the peace and of gaol delivery in the said city and liberties; the mayor or recorder to be always one to hear and determine all felonies, trespasses, etc. His majesty grants a duty on fish to the corporation for the support of Blackrock Castle. All arrears from the 18th of Queen Elizabeth were discharged, and in lieu thereof 20 lbs. of wax to be paid yearly into the exchequer. Two fairs granted to the city, one on the morrow after Trinity Sunday, and the other on the eve of St. Matthew, each to continue three days, with courts of pye-powder, etc. The mayor and corporation to have power to tax the citizens, liberty to purchase lands, etc., to the value of £40. The mayor may punish whores, scolds, and disorderly persons. All privileges granted by any former charter confirmed by this. The corporation may appoint a mayor, constable, and society of merchants of the staple, to be incorporated into a body politic, with the same power as those in London or Dublin. The same king granted, in the sixteenth year of his reign, viz., ann. 1618, to the master and company of the shoemakers and brogue-makers of this city, power to dress and curry all manner of hides, skins and leather, to make bye-laws for the better regulation of the company, and to elect masters and wardens, and all other privileges usually granted to any guild or fraternity.

The great charter of the city was granted by King Charles I., dated at Canterbury, April the 7th, in the seventh year of his reign.

This charter recites several of the former charters, confirms all the privileges mentioned therein, and specifies that upon advices of his commissioners for Irish affairs, and in consideration of the sum of £2,000 paid by the citizens towards the relief of the king's army and other faithful services, the mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty of this city, shall be henceforth incorporated by that name, and be one body politic to sue and be sued, etc. Maurice Roche to be the first mayor, Nicholas Skiddy and Patrick Brady to be the first and modern sheriffs. The mayor, sheriffs, and citizens to assemble in their common hall on the Monday after St. Bartholomew to elect their mayor. All religious houses to be under the jurisdiction of the city, and liable to be rated, viz., the four dissolved abbeys,—Gillabbey, St. Dominick's, St. Augustine's, and that of St. Francis, with the two parishes within the city, and all the persons resident within the same to be for the future in the liberties of the city, and all other lands within 3,000 paces of the same, as is expressed in the charter of King James I., to be a distinct county of itself. The sheriffs to hold a court once a month, for the better government of the same. The king's old castle, the county gaol, then called the "lower room of the said castle," with the common place of execution, to continue in the county at large. The corporation covenants with his majesty to build the same session house, and keep it for ever in repair. The mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen to be justices of the peace; and any three of them, the mayor or recorder to be always one, to hold sessions of gaol delivery for all felonies, etc., committed in their liberties, and to erect a gallows for the execution of criminals. All fines, forfeitures, goods of felons, and fugitives, etc., granted to the city. When the mayor is out of his mayoralty, he is to be elected an alderman, and one of the common council is to be chosen mayor, by the mayor, sheriffs, and community, or the major part of them; the number of aldermen and common council shall not exceed twenty-four. Sheriffs to account in this city by commission, or before the judges of assize, if there, but not to be compelled to account in Dublin. None but freemen to retail goods in the city, except at fairs. All goods to be unladen at the common quay, and not elsewhere, under pain of forfeiture of the same, except by licence from the mayor. The mayor to be first named in all commissions; the mayor, etc., to chose their town clerk, clerk of the crown, and notary public, to continue for life, unless they are removed for misdemeanours. James Gold, appointed by this charter, the first town clerk, clerk of the crown, and notary public. All small duties and petty customs granted to the citizens for the support of the city, to be levied by the sheriffs, or their deputies, as in Youghal. The mayor, sheriffs, etc., have power to elect six aldermen of the city for the several wards, to hear and determine all matters.

office the Monday after Michaelmas day. Notwithstanding which, they are now elected the Monday after SS. Peter and Paul's day, being the first Monday in July, and then they are sworn as above. For, according to the new rules made by the lord lieutenant and council, anno 1672, for the regulation of the corporations of Ireland, all elections of magistrates in this and other cities, after the last day of December that year, should be three months before the day of swearing and entering upon their office, in order that they might be approved of by the government.

The mayor, recorder, and sheriffs, hold courts of record, court-leet, as also a court of admiralty; which power was questioned in the year 1664 by persons authorised by the Duke of York, to act as admiral of Munster; upon which I find an order of council:—

“That a copy of the record out of the exchequer, on which the rent paid by this corporation for the admiralty of this city is grounded, be taken out and produced to the next judge of assize.”

The mayor had formerly a butt of sack given him by the corporation, for his entertainment, in lieu of twenty nobles. By an order of council, August 25, 1634, the mayor-elect

Privileges of  
the Mayor, etc.

whatsoever, not exceeding 40s. The constables, sergeants-at-mace, and all other officers in the city, to be assisting to put the judgment of the said aldermen into execution. No person to practise physic in the city without licence from the mayor, unless he be educated in some university, under the penalty of 40s. a month, during the time he so practises. The mayor, sheriffs, and commonalty, to have power to erect guilds and companies of artificers, to have such power as those in London or Dublin. The mayor, etc., to elect a mayor and constables of the staple, and merchants of the staple, to be a body corporate, with the like power as those in London or Dublin, Youghal or Kinsale. The day of their election to be on the Monday before the feast of All Saints. The said mayor and constables of the staple to make such freemen of the said staple as they shall think proper, to export out of the city all sorts of wool, flocks, hides, pelts, etc., and other staple commodities at their election, to those places following, viz. :—London, Chester, Bristol, Barnstaple, Liverpool, and Milford. The major part of the society to elect and admit merchants of the staple in the said society. And for feeding of sheep and their increase in this kingdom no duties are to be paid to the king by any of that society, but such as are mentioned in the charter—viz., 12d. in the pound for every £21 value. The mayor and constables to keep weights by the king's beam, who are to have the profits of the same. This city had a charter from Oliver Cromwell, which was only in force during his usurpation.

December 18, 1661, there was a proclamation issued for all corporations to renew their charters, upon which an order of council was made, that Henry Bathurst, esq., and others, be appointed agents for this city, to renew their charter. And a new one confirming all their privileges was granted January 16, 13th Carol. II. The exemplification is under the great seal, and witnessed by Sir Maurice Eustace, knt., lord chancellor of Ireland, and Roger Earl of Orrery, then lord justice.

Anno 1734, August 26, there was an order of council, that there be a petition to the king for a new charter, or letters-patent, to make every alderman of this city, after serving as mayor, a justice of peace for the city and liberties, and that a sum of £300 be allowed for procuring the same. And May 29th, 1735, this charter was sent from London to their Excellencies the Lords Justices, who laid it before the Attorney-General. August 10th, 1735, they recommended it to his Grace the Duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to be laid before her Majesty Queen Caroline, who was regent during his Majesty's absence in Hanover. The queen, by letters to the lord justices, granted a charter, dated January 2, 1735, which arrived at Cork January 11, 1735, and cost the city £267.

December 13, 1697, the chamberlain was ordered to pay seven guineas to Mr. Walker on his producing the great charter of King Charles I., which was lost and missing several years.

was either to give up the butt of sack, or pay the chamberlain the sum of £10 at his election. The mayors had an ancient custom, before going out of their office, to make a freeman at large, provided the person proposed was approved of by the mayor-elect and the rest of the common council; but this being found inconvenient, the sum of £5 was afterwards given to the mayor in lieu of this privilege, which sum, on the augmentation of the mayor's salary, has been since taken off.

In the year 1668, letters-patent were passed to Sir Thomas Allen, *knt.*, for the sealing of leather through Ireland, and the same was demanded to be done in this city by one Thady Callaghan, *gent.*; but the corporation opposed him, and asserted that they had been in possession of the same privilege for twelve years before by a more ancient grant from his majesty than what the said Callaghan produced; so that he was obliged to desist. The same year, on the 4th of September, a patent was produced in right of Sir John Stephens, *knt.*, to the corporation, with a docket of fees, to be craner of this port. The council ordered the mayor to give this answer:—

“That this office belonged to the corporation by charter, a more ancient patent than that granted to Sir John Stephens. And to support the suit, the mayor was desired to take in subscriptions from the merchants.”

By a bye-law of the corporation, made November the 8th, 1670, the sons of a freeman, at the age of twenty-one years, are admitted to be free, without paying any fine except the officers' fees.

Anno 1697, on the 22nd of November, the freemen of this city petitioned the Hon. House of Commons, complaining of several unreasonable taxes laid on them by the mayor, sheriffs, and council, ever since the time of the surrender of the city to his Majesty King William, under pretence of a bye-law made by the mayor and council, who had exempted themselves from quartering soldiers, under the colour of another bye-law. The House resolved, *nem. con.*

“That the freemen had fully proved the allegations of their petition. That the custom of taking the duty of gateage, as complained of, was exorbitant, arbitrary, and illegal. Ordered, that Mr. James French, late mayor of the city of Cork, be taken into custody of the serjeant-at-arms, for speaking contemptuous words against this House. Ordered, that Mr. Theophilus Morris, one of the late sheriffs of the said city, be summoned to attend this House, to answer a complaint against him, for discouraging the prosecution of the said petition. Signed,

“ROBERT ROCHFORD, Speaker.”

The prisage of wines<sup>(30)</sup> formerly belonged to this corporation, but, on the 1st of August, 1666, they made a present of it to James Duke of Ormond. This duty was granted to the city by King Henry III., and was very considerable.

(30) In the year 1634, the following sums were received for the prisage of wines, as it is found in the large council-book of this city:—

Dec.	Out of the barque to Maurice Roche, alderman, one	}	£14	0	0
	tun of Spanish wine, from St. Maloes ..				
	One tun more .. .. .		14	0	0

Franchises. The franchises of the city I have already set down, page 349; they have been sometimes perambulated by the mayor and corporation, in a handsome manner, particularly on October 20, 1714, and the night concluded with very fine fireworks and illuminations, in honour of his Majesty King George I., whose coronation was that day celebrated in the city. By an order of the court of D'Oyer Hundred, the mayor was ordered to ride round the liberties and franchises of this city, May 30, 1726, and to have the same usage continued every third year, and an allowance of £30 was given to Mr. Ambrose Cramer, then mayor, to defray his expense on this occasion, who rode the franchises accordingly; but this usage has been again discontinued.

In this city they have an odd custom of throwing bran on the new mayor, his officers and retinue, the day he enters into his office, which has prevailed time out of mind, being, they say, an emblem of plenty; and notwithstanding it has been often prohibited, the custom still prevails.

This city returns two members to parliament, who had formerly wages<sup>(3)</sup> for their attendance, as all others then had, concerning which there is this memorandum in a council-book:—

“That Dominick Roche, alderman, doth hereby acknowledge to have received of “George Terry, esq., sheriff and chamberlain of Cork, towards the allowance granted “by the corporation, being employed as one of the city burgesses in parliament, at the

April.	From Bordeaux, per Robert Vernon, two tuns of } French claret	14	0	0
	From St. Maloes, one tun.. .. .	14	0	0
	Do. do. .. .. .	14	0	0
	A Flemish ship to Richard Creagh, of Bordeaux, } claret, two tuns	14	0	0
May.	A small barque from ditto, one tun .. .. .	7	0	0
June.	A barque from St. Maloes, one tun .. .. .	14	0	0
	Do. do. do. .. .. .	14	0	0

£119 0 0

This privilege has been a long time in the House of Ormond, for the prisage of wine of Limerick, Cork, Ross, Kinsale, Galway, Dungarvan, and Dingle, in the year 1467, was taken from John Earl of Ormond, during his life. The instrument whereby the city relinquished the prisage of wines was presented to the duke, in a silver box, with the city arms engraved thereon, by Noble Dunscombe, esq., then mayor.

(3) It was also the custom of the knights for the county to receive pay, as appears from the following record:—

Robert Rochfort, esq., and Roger Sonkeston, knt., being elected knights of the shire, to serve in parliament for the county of Cork, refused to serve, unless Garrett, of Desmond, sheriff of the said county, would become security to them, to pay them for their trouble and attendance, as much as other knights of the shire received for theirs, which the said Garrett did; and as it was not known what wages the said knights ought to have, because none were returned for a long time from thence, therefore at the petition of the said Garrett, it was enacted, that the said sheriff might levy and take from every carucate of land within the county of Cork, 8d., to pay the said knights, as is done in the county of Dublin, and other counties. This was at a parliament held before Thomas Earl of Desmond, lord deputy of Ireland, anno 3rd Edward IV. 1463.—*Rotul. Canc.* No. 102.

Anno 1357, the 50th of Edward III. John Draper was chosen member for the city by writ, and served in the English parliament. Upon his complaint to the king that he was denied to be paid his expenses by the citizens, care was taken to reimburse him.



"rate of 7s. 6d. a day, viz.—232 days for the 3rd, 4th, and 5th sessions of the said parliament, the sum of £87 sterling, as followeth:—For the 3rd and 4th sitting, 82 days, the sum of £45 15s. sterling; and the 5th, and now last sitting, 110 days, the sum of £41 5s. sterling; in all £87 sterling, and 12s. for the writ; for which sums, this shall be to the chamberlain and corporation a sufficient acquittance and discharge. Witness my hand, the 29th of August, 1641.

"DOMINICK ROCHE."

This city, although destitute of walls or other fortifications, is esteemed a garrison town, and has a military governor<sup>(32)</sup> constantly appointed for it, which is a post of more profit than danger, and is in reality a sinecure.

**Militia.** I have in page 33 set down the number of men arrayed at different times in this city. In 1746, the militia of Cork consisted of 3,000 foot and 200 horse, the latter of which were in uniform, and armed with broadswords and pistols. There were besides those, an independent company, commanded by Colonel Henry Cavendish, who called themselves the True Blues, being in uniform of that colour, turned up with scarlet, with waistcoats of the same, gold-laced hats, etc. This company was composed of a hundred gentlemen, who were extremely well disciplined, and performed the manual exercise and evolutions with the greatest exactness.

**Arms.** The arms or device of this city is a ship between two castles, all proper, with this lemma, *Statio bene fida Carinis*.

(32) Names of the late governors of Cork:—

Anno 1644—Major Muschamp, governor of Cork fort.

1651—Colonel Phair, governor for Oliver Cromwell.

1678—The Lord Viscount Shannon.

1689—The Lord Clare and M. Boileau, for King James.

1690—The Earl of Tyrone and Colonel Roger MacElligott, governors. Lord Lieutenant of the county for King James, the Lord Mountcashel; Deputy-Lieutenants, Pierce Nagle, Daniel MacCarty Reagh, O'Sullivan Bear, Charles MacCarty, *alias* MacDonough.

1690—Colonel Hales and Colonel Hastings, for King William, upon the surrender of the city.

1691—Sir Richard Cox, knt.

1692—Sir Toby Purcell, knt.

1701—Sir James Jefferies, knt.

1722—James Jefferies, esq., his son.

1746—General Gervais Parker.

1752—Lieut.-General James St. Clair.

1764—Lord Robert Bertie.

1769—John Wynne, esq.

*A List of the Magistrates of the City of Cork, from the earliest accounts to the present time.*

PROVOSTS.		MAYORS.		MAYORS.	
A.D.	KING JOHN.	A.D.	EDWARD III.	A.D.	HENRY IV.
1199.	John Dispenser.	1348.	John Wallen.	1406.	William Sughin.
	HENRY III.	1349.	Will. De Wandepar.	1407.	John Wright.
1236.	Walter Eynoff	1350.	Walter De Kerdiff.	1408.	William Sughin.
1249.	Elijah Stackpole.	1351.	Nicholas O'Heyne.	1409.	Thomas Morton.
1251.	John Wenchedon.	1352.	Nicholas Delahoyde.	1410.	John Warner.
1252.	Walter Wright.	1353.	Walter De Kerdiff.	1411.	Thomas Murrough.
	MAYORS.	1354.	Perceval Vincent.		HENRY V.
	EDWARD I.	1355.	John Gallenger.	1412.	Thomas Mordonton.
1272.	Richard Morren.	1356.	Walter De Kerdiff.	1413.	Patrick Rice.
1273.	Richard Wine.	1357.	John Gallenger.	1414.	Thomas Mollenton.
1274.	Richard Lee.	1358.	Adam Ruth.	1415.	Robert Gardiner.
1279.	Walter Tardiff.	1359.	Walter De Kerdiff.	1416.	Robert Gardiner.
1281.	Walter Rute.	1360.	Perceval Vincent.	1417.	Robert Gardiner.
1285.	Peter Russel.	1361.	Perceval Vincent.	1418.	Robert Gardiner.
1287.	William Pollard.	1362.	William Drooper.	1419.	Thomas Mollenton.
1290.	Walter Tardiff.	1363.	Adam Ruth.	1420.	Thomas Mollenton.
1291.	Walter O'Heyne.	1364.	William Skiddy.	1421.	Robert Borderner.
	EDWARD II.	1365.	William Skiddy.		HENRY VI.
1293.	John Lavallen.	1366.	Perceval Vincent.	1422.	Thomas Mollenton.
1310.	John Walters.	1367.	William Skiddy.	1423.	Pierce Drooper.
1311.	William Bond.	1368.	Jordan Kerdiff.	1424.	Robert Gardiner.
1312.	Nich. de la Weily.	1369.	William Drooper.	1425.	David Landebrook.
1313.	William Hadvivre.	1370.	John Leblown.	1426.	Geoffry White.
1314.	Walter de Kerdiff.	1371.	John Leblown.	1427.	David Landebrook.
1315.	Nicholas O'Heyne.	1372.	Thomas Thish.	1428.	Edward Dantz.
1316.	John de Ligre.	1373.	William Drooper.	1429.	Godfry Wale.
1317.	Nich. de la Weily.	1374.	William Downane.	1430.	Geoffry Galloway.
1318.	Adam Milksbury.	1375.	Thomas Thish.	1431.	William Anasey.
1319.	Stephen Coppenger.	1376.	William Drooper.	1432.	William Anasey.
1320.	Richard Delahoid.		RICHARD II.	1433.	John Menia.
1321.	Abra. de Stackpole.	1377.	William Downane.	1434.	Geoffry White.
1322.	Walter Reisch.	1378.	Thomas Thish.	1435.	John Murrough.
1323.	Gilbert Monk.	1379.	David Miagh.	1436.	Godfry Galloway.
1324.	John Le Dispenser.	1380.	John Lombard.	1437.	John Murrough.
1325.	Richard Morraine.	1381.	David Miagh.	1438.	John Skiddy.
	EDWARD III.	1382.	Robert Drooper.	1439.	John Skiddy.
1326.	Edward de Tailour.	1383.	John Mynne.	1440.	John Meagh.
1327.	Roger Tryal.	1384.	John Mynne.	1441.	John Murrough.
1328.	Roger Le Blon.	1385.	John Mynne.	1442.	William Gold.
1329.	William Albus.	1386.	Robert Drooper.	1443.	William Gold.
1330.	Nicholas Morraine.	1387.	John Malby.	1444.	John Murrough.
1331.	Richard Postwind.	1388.	John Malby.	1445.	John Gold.
1332.	Richard Leleigh.	1389.	John Lombard.	1446.	Richard Skiddy.
1333.	Richard Leleigh.	1390.	William Polent.	1447.	John Gold.
1334.	Robert Lebolout.	1391.	Redm. Kerrick.	1448.	Patrick Galloway.
1335.	Bernard de Montibus.	1392.	Andrew Stackpole.	1449.	John Galloway.
1336.	John Wedlock.	1393.	Redm. Kerrick.	1450.	Richard Skiddy.
1337.	John D'Espenser.	1394.	Robert Flemming.	1451.	John Gold.
1338.	John De Bristol.	1395.	John Warriner.	1452.	Richard Skiddy.
1339.	John Fitz-Abraham	1396.	Thomas Honeybeard.	1453.	William Galloway.
1340.	David de Montibus.	1397.	Thomas Burdeys.	1454.	William Skiddy.
1341.	Peter Rashall.	1398.	John Warriner.	1455.	Richard Lavallen.
1342.	Elias De Stackpole.		HENRY IV.	1456.	William Galloway.
1343.	Walter Reisch.	1399.	John Mainen.	1457.	Richard Skiddy.
1344.	William Pollard.	1400.	John Knap.	1458.	William Skiddy.
1345.	William Pollard.	1401.	Richard Lavallen.	1459.	Patrick Galloway.
1346.	Walter De Kerdiff.	1402.	William Sughin.		EDWARD IV.
1347.	William O'Heyne.	1403.	John Benefiat.	1460.	Thomas Murrough.
		1404.	John Skiddy.	1461.	Richard Skiddy.
		1405.	John Lignce.	1462.	John Galloway.

## MAYORS.

A.D.	EDWARD IV.
1463.	William Gold.
1464.	John Gold.
1465.	John Skiddy.
1466.	Richard Skiddy.
1467.	John Meagh.
1468.	Godfry Naiole.
1469.	John Mezca.
1470.	Richard Skiddy.
1471.	John Gallaway.
1472.	William Gallaway.
1473.	Thomas Murrrough.
1474.	William Skiddy.
1475.	Richard Lavallen.
1476.	John Gallaway.
1477.	William Gallaway.
1478.	Richard Skiddy.
1479.	William Skiddy.
1480.	William Skiddy.
1481.	William Gallaway.
1482.	Richard Gallaway.
EDWARD V.	RICHARD III.
1483.	William Gallaway.
1484.	William Skiddy.
	HENRY VII.
1485.	Patrick Gallaway.
1486.	William Gallaway.
1487.	William Skiddy.
1488.	Maurice Roche.
1489.	William Gallaway.
1490.	John Walters.
1491.	Maurice Roche.
1492.	John Lavallen.
1493.	William Gold.
1494.	John Walters.
1495.	Thomas Coppinger.
1496.	John Lavallin.
1497.	Maurice Roche.
1498.	John Lavallin.
1499.	John Walters.
1500.	Maurice Roche.
1501.	William Gold.
1502.	William Gallaway.
1503.	Edmund Gold.
1504.	John Gallaway.
1505.	William Terry.
1506.	William Skiddy.
1507.	John Skiddy.
1508.	Richard Gallaway.
	HENRY VIII.
1509.	Edmund Gallaway.
1510.	Edmund Gold.
1511.	Edmund Terry.
1512.	John Gallaway.
1513.	John Roche.
1514.	Edmund Terry.
1515.	Richard Skiddy.
1516.	Walter Gallaway.
1517.	John Skiddy.
1518.	Nicholas Skiddy.
1519.	Patrick Terry.
1520.	Edmund Roche.
1521.	David Terry.
1522.	Richard Gold.
1523.	Maurice Roche.
1524.	Edmund Gold.

## MAYORS.

A.D.	HENRY VIII.
1525.	William Terry.
1526.	John Skiddy.
1527.	Walter Gallaway.
1528.	John Skiddy.
1529.	Patrick Terry.
1530.	Edmund Roche.
1531.	Richard Gold.
1532.	Patrick Gallaway.
1533.	David Roche.
1534.	James Gold.
1535.	William Coppinger.
1536.	Robert Meagh.
1537.	Thomas Ronayne.
1538.	William Terry.
1539.	James Roche.
1540.	Richard Terry.
1541.	Christopher Creagh.
1542.	William Sarsfield.
1543.	William Skiddy.
1544.	James Gold.
1545.	Richard Gold.
	EDWARD VI.
1546.	William Gold.
1547.	William Gold.
1548.	Patrick Meagh.
1549.	Thomas Ronayne.
1550.	Dominick Roche.
1551.	William Terry.
1552.	James Roche.
	MARY I.
1553.	Patrick Gallaway.
1554.	Richard Terry.
1555.	Christopher Meagh.
1556.	William Sarsfield.
1557.	William Skiddy.
	ELIZABETH.
1558.	Dominick Roche.
1559.	Edmund Gold.
1560.	Edward Gallaway.
1561.	John Gallaway.
1562.	Andrew Gallaway.
1563.	Maurice Roche.
1564.	Stephen Coppinger.
1565.	Richard Roche.
1566.	William Gallaway.
1567.	Edmund Gold.
1568.	John Gallaway.
1569.	Andrew Gallaway.
1570.	John Meagh.
1571.	Maurice Roche.
1572.	Stephen Coppinger.
1573.	John Walters.
1574.	William Terry.
1575.	James Ronayne.
1576.	William Roche.
1577.	John Gold.
1578.	Walter Gallaway.
1579.	Maurice Roche.
1580.	Thomas Sarsfield.
1581.	Christopher Walters.
1582.	Patrick Gallaway.
1583.	James Roche.
1584.	George Gold.
1585.	Stephen Walters.
1586.	Stephen Terry.

## MAYORS.

A.D.	ELIZABETH.
1587.	Robert Coppinger.
1588.	Edmund Terry.
1589.	John Skiddy.
1590.	Dominick Roche.
1591.	David Terry.
1592.	Henry Walsh.
1593.	Patrick Gallaway.
1594.	Francis Martel.
1595.	James Meagh.
1596.	Patrick Gallaway.
1597.	George Gold.
1598.	John Skiddy.
1599.	James Sarsfield.
1600.	William Mead.
1601.	John Mead.
	JAMES I.
1602.	John Coppinger.
1603.	Thomas Sarsfield.
1604.	Edmund Terry.
1605.	Robert Coppinger.
1606.	William Sarsfield.
1607.	Philip Martel.
1608.	David Terry.
1609.	Dominick Roche.
1610.	Edmund Gallaway.
1611.	George Gold.
1612.	Dominick Terry.
1613.	William Skiddy.
1614.	David Terry.
1615.	William Gold.
1616.	John Coppinger.
1617.	Patrick Terry.
1618.	William Gold.
1619.	John Coppinger.
1620.	William Terry.
1621.	Andrew Skiddy.
1622.	John Coppinger.
1623.	John Roche.
1624.	John Roche.
	CHARLES I.
1625.	Henry Gold.
1626.	Edmund Martell.
1627.	William Hoare.
1628.	David Terry.
1629.	James Murrrough.
1630.	Thomas Ronayne.
1631.	Maurice Roche.
1632.	Geoffry Gallaway.
1633.	William Roche.
1634.	Richard Roche.
1635.	Thomas Martell.
1636.	Robert Meagh.
1637.	David Meagh.
1638.	Patrick Lavallen.
1639.	Thomas Sarsfield.
1640.	Thomas Gold.
1641.	Melcher Lavallin.
1642.	Maurice Roche.
1643.	John Roche.
1644.	Robert Coppinger.
1645.	James Lombard.
1646.	For ten years, no civil magistrates during Cromwell's usurpation.

*Protestant Mayors and Sheriffs.*

## MAYORS.

- A. D.
1656. John Hodder.  
 1657. William Hodder.  
 1658. Philip Mathews.  
 1659. Jonas Morris.  
 1660. Christ. Oliver.  
 1661. Walter Cooper.  
 1662. Richard Covett.  
 1663. James Vanduelen.  
 1664. Richard Basset.  
 1665. Noble Dunscomb.  
 1666. Thomas Farren.  
 1667. Christ. Rye.  
 1668. Christ. Rye.  
 1669. Math. Deane.  
 1670. James Finch.  
 1671. John Newenham  
 1672. John Hawkins.  
 1673. Thomas Mills.  
 1674. John Bayley.  
 1675. Geo. Wright.  
 1676. William Field.  
 1677. Timothy Tucky.  
 1678. Thomas Kitchenman.  
 1679. John Bayley.  
 1680. Robert Rogers.  
 1681. William Alwin.  
 1682. Richard Covett.  
 1683. John Wright.
1684. Edward Webber.  
 1685. Christ. Crofts.  
 1686. Edward Hoar.  
 1687. William Ballard.  
 ——. Ignatius Gold.
1688. Patrick Roche.  
 1689. Dominick Sarsfield.  
 1690. William Ballard.  
 1691. Daniel Crone.  
 1692. William Charters  
 1693. William Howell.  
 1694. Peter Renew.  
 1695. Samuel Love.  
 1696. James French.  
 1697. William Roberts.  
 1698. William Goddard.  
 1699. Theo. Morris.  
 1700. John Sealy.
1701. Simon Dring.  
 1702. John Whiting.  
 1703. Edmond Knap.  
 1704. William Andrews.  
 1705. Francis Cotterel.  
 1706. Bernard Poye.  
 1707. Jos. Franklin.  
 1708. R. Delahoyde.  
 1709. Noblet Rogers.  
 1710. Edward Hoar.  
 1711. Richard Phillips.  
 1712. Daniel Perdriau.  
 1713. John Allen.

## SHERIFFS.

## CHARLES II.

- William Hodder, Philip Mathews.  
 Richard Covett, Timothy Tucky.  
 Richard Basset, John Bayley.  
 Richard Lane, Noblet Dunscomb.  
 Thomas Farren, John Flynn.  
 Christopher Rye, Nicholas King.  
 Robert Williams, Thomas Crook.  
 William French, Richard Purdon.  
 James Finch, Mathew Deane.  
 John Newenham, Patrick Ronayne.  
 John Hawkins, Timothy Tucky.  
 Thomas Mill, George Wright.  
 Thomas Kitchenman, Rob. Fletcher.  
 William Field, Richard Harvey.  
 William Wren, Thomas Walker.  
 Jonathan Perry, John Bayley.  
 Thomas Franklin, John Terry.  
 James Mills, Thomas Wills.  
 Robert Rogers, William Hull.  
 John Wright, Edward Webber.  
 Edward Youd, John Sealy.  
 William Allen, Christopher Crofts.  
 William Maleborn, Richard Terry.  
 William Ballard, William Howel.  
 Randal Hull, Henry Gerald.  
 Thomas Croneen, Stephen Cook.  
 William Charters, Eleaz. Lavers.  
 Zach. Coke, Samuel Bayley.

## JAMES II.

- Edward Hoar, John Bayley.  
 Daniel Crone, John Champion.  
 Thomas Brown, Edward Tucker.  
 William Coppinger, William White.  
 For King James.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

- Bate French, Thomas Murrough.  
 Patrick Mead, Patrick Nagle.  
 William Roberts, William Green.  
 Peter Renew, Samuel Love.  
 John Whiting, Richard Slomb.  
 James French, Simon Dring.  
 John Raynes, William Goddard.  
 Ed. Knap, Jonathan Tressilton.  
 Theop. Morice, Ferd. Pennington.  
 Richard Crab, Thomas Kinsmill.  
 William Andrews, Edward Yeamans.  
 Bartholomew Taylor, John Allen.  
 Joseph Ruddock, Fr. Cotterel.

## ANNE.

- Joseph Franklin, Bern Poye.  
 William Masters, Abraham Watkins.  
 Mathias Smith, Edward Brown.  
 Daniel Perdriau, Rowland Delahoyde.  
 William Cockeril, Daniel Pierce.  
 Noblet Rogers, Patrick Hamilton.  
 Edward Hoar, John Hawkins.  
 William Lambly, James Morison.  
 Richard Phillips, Samuel Wilson.  
 Thomas Barry, Samuel Ablin.  
 John Terry, Richard Addis.  
 Philip French, Anthony Goss.  
 Abraham French, Jos. Lavite.

## MAYORS.

A.D.  
 1714. Edward Browne.  
 1715. Philip French.  
 1716. William Lambley.  
 1717. Abraham French.  
 1718. John Morley.  
 1719. John Terry.  
 1720. Joseph Lavite.  
 1721. William Hawkins.  
 1722. Daniel Pierce.  
 1723. Ed. Brocklesby.  
 1724. George Bennett.  
 1725. Ambrose Cramer.  
 1726. Robert Atkins.

1727. Thomas Brown.  
 1728. Hugh Millard.  
 1729. John Atkins.  
 1730. Joseph Austin.  
 1731. James Hulet.  
 1732. Samuel Croker.  
 1733. Tho. Pembroke.  
 1734. George Fuller.  
 1735. Amb. Jackson.  
 1736. Thomas Farren.  
 1737. John Baldwin.  
 1738. Adam Newman.  
 1739. William Fuller.  
 1740. Harding Parker.  
 1741. Richard Bradshaw.  
 1742. William Owgans.  
 1743. Rand. Westrop.  
 1744. William Winthrop.  
 1745. William Lavite.  
 1746. William Taylor.  
 1747. Hugh Millard.  
 1748. Daniel Crone.  
 1749. William Holmes.  
 1750. Robert Wrixon.  
 1751. William Busteed.  
 1752. Mathias Smith.  
 1753. Sir J. Freke.  
 1754. George Hodder.  
 1755. John Reily.  
 1756. William Harding.  
 1757. Usher Philpott.  
 1758. John Swete.  
 1759. Phineas Bury.  
 1760. Jos. Witherall.

1761. Andrew Franklin.  
 1762. John Wrixon.  
 1763. John Smith.  
 1764. Boyle Travers.  
 1765. William Parks.  
 1766. Samuel Maylor.  
 1767. James Chatterton.  
 1768. Noblet Phillips.  
 1769. Godfrey Baker.  
 1770. Christ. Collis.  
 1771. John Webb.  
 1772. John Roe.  
 1773. Fr. Rowland.

## SHERIFFS.

## GEORGE I.

John Morison, Hugh Millard.  
 John Morley, Francis Power.  
 Thomas Shears, Thomas Brown.  
 William Hawkins, Charles Cotterel.  
 Edward Brocklesby, Jos. Austin.  
 John Maunsel, George Fuller.  
 Samuel Croker, James Farrcaut.  
 William Owgan, Augustus Carre.  
 Robert Atkins, George Bennet.  
 Amb. Cramer, James Hulet.  
 Fran. Rowland, Thomas Pembroke.  
 William Bustead, John Franklin.  
 James Crook, Ambrose Jackson.

## GEORGE II.

John Atkins, William Lane.  
 Daniel Engane, Thomas Austin.  
 Francis Healy, Harding Parker.  
 Whetenhal Hignet, J. Baldwin.  
 James Piercy, Robert Travers.  
 William Newenham, Ad. Newham.  
 Robert Dring, Walter Lavite.  
 Thomas Farren, William Delahoyde.  
 William Fuller, Thomas Brown.  
 Daniel Crone, Richard Bradshaw.  
 Christ. Carlton, Hor. Townshend.  
 Randle Westrop, Nathaniel Barry.  
 John Terry, Noblet Phillips.  
 George Fuller, William Clarke.  
 William Taylor, William Winthrop.  
 Mathias Smith, Hugh Millard.  
 Robert Wrixon, William Harding.  
 Sir R. Cox, bart., Usher Philpot.  
 Nicholas Ford, David Bruce.  
 Phineas Bury, William Holmes.  
 William Busteed, George Hodder.  
 James Chatterton, Hugh Reily.  
 John Webb, John Swete.  
 Sir J. Freke, Robert Newenham.  
 Francis Carleton, John Swayne.  
 John Wrixon, Stephen Denroche.  
 John Cossart, Kevan Izod.  
 John Smith, Joseph Witherall.  
 Samuel Maylor, Godfrey Baker.  
 Thomas Newenham, John Roe.  
 Boyle Travers, Palms Westropp.  
 William Parks, Christopher Collis.  
 Andrew Franklin, Daniel Connor.  
 Henry Harding, Thomas Owgan.

## GEORGE III.

William Titton, James Morrison.  
 Walter Travers, Robert Lane.  
 Francis Rowland, William Coles.  
 Henry Wrixon, William Butler.  
 Samuel Rowland, William Willcocks.  
 John Travers, John Harding.  
 Sampson Twogood French, Hugh Lawton  
 Sober Kent, Richard Lloyd.  
 Benjamin Bousfield, Richard Kellett.  
 Peter Cossart, Jasper Lucas.  
 John Wrixon, Henry Puxley.  
 Richard Harris, John Franklin.  
 Kingsm. Berry, Fr. Carleton, jun.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

FROM THE CROKER AND CAULFIELD MANUSCRIPTS.

*(Continued from page 360).*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER IX.



**N** a note upon the name of Cork as given by Smith, *Corcach Bascoin* (page 366), Croker quotes from *Ware's Irish Bishops*, by Harris, p. 502, *Corka Baskind* as the name of a maritime territory in the county Clare, where St. Senan of Innis Cathay was born.

Page 369. Dr. Caulfield has a note from the *Pembroke MS.*, that the wooden bridge on Dunscombe's Marsh to Edmond Bridge's houses and Mr. Levenhoven's houses, which was built by Alderman Crone, "turned upon a spindle," and replaced a wooden bridge that was taken down in 1728.

Croker has the following upon the streets of Cork :—

"About 1820 a paving board was established. By a measurement made at that time, it appears that 600,500 square yards were occupied by the streets and lanes of the city, a space equal to about 124 acres."

"In 1748. The people of fashion walk to and fro on the Mall, as they do on the mall of St. James' Park, but I'll assure you there is no comparison, for the mall is paved with hard pebble stones, little better than the common streets, which are ill paved. There is a row of trees on each side parted by a canal that, when the tide is out, sends a disagreeable smell, at least to us that are strangers to it."—*Tour of Two English Gentlemen.*

"Hanover Street, formerly called 'Watergate Lane.'"

Page 371. In Smith's account of the parish churches in Cork he is corrected by Croker, who states—

"There were more than eleven churches. The will of John de Wynchedon, in 1306, mentions St. Philip's, and in it bequeaths, 'To the repair of the church of the Blessed Philip of Cork, 40<sup>d</sup>.; to the clerk of the same, vi<sup>d</sup>.; to the close of the same church, 1/2 a month.

"For St. John's. To the repair of the church of St. John's, 40<sup>d</sup>.  
 To the priests of do. xii<sup>d</sup>.  
 To the clerk of do. vi<sup>d</sup>.  
 To the sick of St. John the Evangelist, 1/2 a month.

" 'St. Bridget's.	To the repair of the church of St. Bridget of Cork,	40d.
	To the close of	do. 40d.
	To the priests of	do. xijd.
" 'St. Stephen's.	To the repair of the church of St. Stephen, Cork,	40d.
	To the lepers there,	40d.
	To the priests of the same church,	xijd."

In this very curious document, which, from the testator's great respect for the church, may be presumed to contain a mention of all the religious edifices in Cork, St. Brendan, St. Nicholas, St. Mary Nard, and St. Laurence's Chapel, are not named. Those named are :—

"St. Fynbar, Holy Trinity, St. Peter's, St. John, St. Catherine of Shandon, St. Mary Magdalene of Shandon, St. Bridget, St. Stephen, the Augustine Friars, Friars Preachers, Friars Minors, Canons of St. Anthony; and the Lepers of St. Mary Magdalene of Shandon, Lepers of the Bridge, opposite the Friars Preachers, Lepers of Glenamor, Lepers of Dilby."

Ware mentions that Gregory, who succeeded in the See of Cork in 1172, and died in 1186—

"Granted to the abbey of Thomas Court, near Dublin, the church of St. Nessian at Cork."

This is evidently St. Fin Barre's. The will of John de Wynchedon also mentions, in addition to the above churches, that of St. Anthony's—

"And left 20 shillings to repair of the church of St. Fynbarre."—*Roche MSS.*

Croker also states that—

"J. B. Trotter (the private secy of Fox) lies buried in the churchyard of St. Finn Barry's. There is no stone over him, although in the very interesting memoir prefixed to his posthumous work (entitled *Walks in Ireland*) the inscription is given. This memoir was written by the Rev. Doctor Walsh."

A query occurs in Croker's notes—

"Why has Dr. Smith not quoted Dr. Hanmer's mention of St. Finbarry in his *Chronicles of Ireland*? Hanmer gives a far more important legend of the saint, and even prints some of the Latin verses (rhymes, as he calls them,) which were sung on the 25th September in honour of the saint."

Page 372-374. He has also the following notes upon the successors of St. Fin Barre in the bishopric of Cork, which appear to have been taken from Sir James Ware's work :—

"*Cellach O'Selbaic*. *The Annals of the Four Masters* call him 'Chief among the wise men of Munster.'

"*Mugron O'Mutan*. *The Annals of Loughkee* say 'He was murdered by robbers of Cork.'

"*Clerech O'Selbaic* is not mentioned by Smith, but died in 1085 or 1086.

"Of the poor man who was promoted to the See in 1140 there is no record by St. Bernard (*vit. Malachie*, p. 268. Edit. Messingh.)

"*Gilla Aeda O'Mugin* was much esteemed for his piety. He assisted at the famous Synod of Kells in 1152, and one of the abbeys in our city founded by St. Fin Barre for canons regular of St. Augustine, under the invocation of John the Baptist, was finished by him, and called after him, 'Gill Abbey.'

"*Reginald and O'Selbaic*. Ware thinks 'that these two were one and the same person.' In 1199, Pope Innocent III. confirmed all the possessions of Cork, a catalogue of which may be seen in the Decretal Epistles of that Pope.

"*Geffry White* as 'a learned provident and honest man,' but whether he was consecrated or not is uncertain.

"*William of Jerepoint*. Sir James Ware doubts if he was ever confirmed.

"*Robert, or Richard, MacDonough*. In 1292, he was at two several times fined £130 for presuming to hold pleas in the ecclesiastical courts for matters belonging to the king's crown.

"*John MacCarwill* was translated to Meath, and from thence to Cashel, by Pope John XXII. in 1327. He was dean of Cork.

"*John Fitz-Edmund Fitz-Gerald* died April, 1522.

"*Richard Boyle* succeeded his brother from the archdeaconry of Limerick. He died at Cork, 19 March, 1644, and was buried in a tomb prepared by himself in the cathedral. *Vide Lodge I. Peerage*, i. 143.

"*Michael Boyle*, 18 July, 1661, obtained a grant to him and his successors bishops of Cork, of a Thursday market and two fairs on the feasts of St. Mathias and St. Mark, at the manor of Aghadowne; and 1 July, 1663, a Wednesday and Saturday market, and two fairs to be held 15 August, 8 Sep. and 8 Decr., at Ross, by himself and the bishop of that See.

"*Bishop Wetenhall* was born at Lichfield in 1636, and died in London 1713. He was the author of several sermons and other religious works, printed between the years 1663 and 1710, in London, Dublin, and Cork. He was also the author of the *Greek Grammar* which is used in several schools. In 1699 he published 'a brief and modest reply to Mr. Penn's tedious, scurrilous, and unchristian defence against the bishop of Cork.'—Dublin, 4to.

"*Chappel*, 1620-1638, was Milton's tutor.

"*Dr. Peter Browne* was provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He wrote *The Procedure, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding*. London, 1728, anon.; and also anon, *Things Divine and Supernatural Conceived by Analogy with Things Natural and Human*. London, 1733; and other works published between 1697 and 1749, which last posthumous publication was a Collection of his Sermons in 2 vols., 8vo, written principally against Socinians, in a manly and easy style. His most celebrated work was on *Drinking Healths*. In 1715 was published *Of Drinking in Remembrance of the Dead*, and the following year, *A Discourse of Drinking Healths*. In 1720 he founded the library of St. Fin Barre.<sup>(1)</sup>

"*Dr. Robert Clayton* was born in Dublin in 1695, and died in 1758. He was the author of many works, chiefly theological, published between 1727 and 1761. His correspondence with William Penn, the Quaker, concerning baptism, was published in 1755. London, 8vo."

(1) Peter Browne was son of Richard Browne. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, 16th June, 1681-2, under Benjamin Scroggs. He was born in the county Dublin, and educated under Mr. Crowe. In 1692 he became fellow, and provost 1699; on 8th April, 1710, he was consecrated in the College chapel bishop of Cork and Ross. There are some interesting notices of him by Dr. Caulfield in *Notes and Queries*, 2. S., volume xi., p. 104. He died at Bishopstown, Aug. 25th, 1735, and was interred in the vault under the chapel which he built there. The following from his library are in my possession:—a MS. Book of Sermons, a MS. Book of Prayers, a MS. Hebrew Book of Common Prayer, and a MS. Catalogue of his Library, which was preserved at Rivers-town House up till 1875.

One of my copies of *The Works of Sir James Ware Concerning Ireland*, (Dublin,



Page 374. Croker gives the following note upon St. Mary Shandon :—

“The present church of St. Mary Shandon stands on a piece of ground granted to Walter Neal, rector and vicar of the parish, by Henry Lord Viscount Sidney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the year 1693, by indenture bearing the same date. The instrument states to the following effect :—That whereas the church of St. Mary Shandon was defaced, razed, and demolished by the Irish, and continueth unbuilt, so that there wanteth a church for the Protestants of said parish to assemble themselves in, to hear divine service celebrated. And whereas, the place where the former parish church stood lyeth so near and contiguous to the castle called Shandon, and toucheth so on the fortifications near the same, that they on building the church on the ground where it formerly stood may be a prejudice to Her Majesty's said castle and fortifications, and may hereafter be made use of against them by foreign enemies or intestine rebels, for prevention whereof, and of the danger to which the said church,

1839,) is from the library of the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel, the learned author of *Fasti Ecclesie Hibernicæ*, and of other valuable contributions to our literature. I copy from this some of his annotations upon the bishops of Cork, and his record of their succession from Robert Clayton, whose name ends Ware's list in 1735.

“Gregory succeeded 1172-1186, who granted to the abbey of Thomas Court, near Dublin, the Church of St. Nessan at Cork. This grant was confirmed by his archdeacon under his seal. He also granted to the same monks the Church of St. Nicholas, with lands, tithes, and other offerings, upon the payment of a cask (sexterius) of wine annually, and if any person should steal any of the said wine the bishop devotes him to perdition.”—(*King's Collection*, Cashel).

“Reginald. He confirmed the grants of his predecessor to the monks of St. Thomas, Dublin. I think he was archdeacon of Cork under Bishop Gregory.”

“Gerald de Barry, 1359-1393. In the year 1381 he was excused from attendance in parliament on account of his infirmities.”—(*Rot. Pat.*, 5 Ric. II).

“Gerald, 1406. In 1406 the temporalities were committed to Gerald, bishop of Cloyne.—(*Rot. Pat.*, 8 Hen. IV., Turr. Berm.) Could an error lurk under this?”

“One Richard succeeded. He died in 1407, and the king granted leave to elect a successor in November or December of that year.”—(*Rot. Pat.*, 9 Henry IV.)

“Roger Skiddy, 1557-1566. On the accession of Queen Mary the clergy and inhabitants of Kinsale addressed a letter to the queen recommending Patrick Roche for these sees. The original letter is in the British Museum among the Cottinian MSS.”—(*Titus*, B.M. xi., 252.)

William Chappel, 1638-1649. Archdeacon Cotton, referring to his impeachment, says :—“I have read a severe letter by him to the first Earl of Cork, dated December, 1640, in which he complains that *the vicars had been stripped, and the chancel of Youghal left ready to fall* by the Earl. This letter was not likely to be forgotten or forgiven.” Chappel's life has also been written by Peck in his *Desiderata Curiosa*, as well as that written by himself in Latin verse among *Hearn's Tracts*, v. 5, p. 264. He is also supposed to be the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*.

Succeeding Robert Clayton, as Bishop of Cork and Ross, was :—

Jemmet Browne	..	..	..	1745
Isaac Mann (Archdeacon of Dublin)	..	..	..	1772
Euseby Cleaver (Chaplain to Lord Lieutenant)	..	..	..	1789
William Foster (Chaplain to House of Commons)	..	..	..	1789
William Bennett (Chaplain to Lord Lieutenant)	..	..	..	1790
Hon. T. Stopford (Dean of Ferns)	..	..	..	1794
Lord J. G. Beresford (Dean of Clogher)	..	..	..	1806
Hon. T. St. Laurence (Dean of Cork)	..	..	..	1807
Samuel Kyle (Provost)	..	..	..	1831
James Wilson (Prec. St. Patrick's)	..	..	..	1848
William Fitzgerald	..	..	..	1857
John Gregg	..	..	..	1862
Robert S. Gregg, consecrated Bishop of Ossory	1875;	translated		1878

"if rebuilt in the same place as formerly, may in all likelihood be hereafter exposed in times of trouble, of being defaced and demolished, to the great offence of all well-minded and religious worshippers of God. Therefore, and at the earnest desire of the said Walter Neal and other Protestant inhabitants of said parish of Shandon, and for the honour of Almighty God, the said Lord Viscount Sidney doth grant unto the said Walter Neal, clerk, vicar of the parish of St. Mary Shandon, all that and those, a garden or parcel of land on the east side of Mallow street, together with two houses, an out-house and backside tenements belonging, and all and singular the houses and tenements thereon built, now or late in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Austin and others, which said premises being heretofore the estate of Ignatius Goold, late of said city of Cork, merchant, and by him forfeited to the Crown of England on account of the late rebellion of this kingdom," etc., etc.

In consequence of the above grant the present church of St. Mary Shandon was built on the ground so granted in 1693. This church, from its close proximity to St. Anne Shandon, was taken down in the year 1879, and a new and handsome church was built at Sunday's Well for the greater convenience of the parishioners, whose homes are situated in this picturesque suburb of the city.

The parishes of St. Paul and St. Anne Shandon originally formed parts of St. Mary Shandon, from which they were separated by consent of the patrons, and by Act of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and erected into distinct parishes, the former in 1728, the latter in 1737.

The vaults beneath this church appear to have had the same anti-septic properties as those of St. Michan's, so well known in Dublin. In 1798 (I quote from a Cork paper of that date), a writer, "R.M.," visited the vaults, and accompanied by the sexton, removed the boards from one of the coffins, and found the body of the Rev. Alexander McDaniel, who had died some thirty years before. The writer says:—

"I lifted up his arms and found them quite flexible; his gloves are on his hands, and his shirt nearly entire. It was told us that some of his acquaintances knew him, which I doubt not, as his face retained its plumpness, and was perfect; his body was somewhat of the colour of bogwood; he was perfectly dry and smooth, and his breast when struck returned a sound like a tambourine. The coffin had quite gone to decay."

Dr. Caulfield has the following note, written in 1848, when he, in company with the late Dr. Lyons, M.P., visited those vaults, and examined the remains of Mr. McDaniel:—

"The trunk only remained, some coffins having fallen and broken off the legs; the rest was quite perfect. I tapped on his chest and it sounded like a drum. His hair was black and curly. When the body was first discovered, the mob attacked the church, got over the railings, and would have broken into the vault to see it, had not a guard of soldiers come to the assistance of the churchwardens, while the body was being put into a new coffin that had been prepared."

Dr. Caulfield cites the *Parish Register*, and extracts from it, that the "Rev. Alexander McDaniel was buried 1773."

In May, 1889, on the invitation of the Rev. Canon Dacre Powell, rector of St. Mary Shandon, I visited the parish church at Sunday's Well, to which the late William Wise, esq., was such a generous

benefactor, and examined its church plate. It consists of the following in silver :—

1. A small chalice and paten-on-foot that forms a cover without any marks.

2. A larger chalice and paten.

3. Two patens-on-foot that serve as alms-dishes.

4. A yet larger chalice and paten-on-foot.

5. Two flagons.

No. 1 has a double line inscription encircling the cup upon a double fillet, one being a continuation of the other :—

“ This Cup was given to the Church of St. Mary Shandon, WITHOVT CORKE,  
“ THE YEARE 1627, BY MARGERIE, THE WIFE OF THOMAS HVET.”

These have no marks of any kind, but were, I have no doubt, made in Cork.

No. 2. This chalice was

“ The Gift of Ellen Taylor to the Church of St. Mary Shandon, 1688.”

At this time<sup>(2)</sup> the Guild of Goldsmiths was formed, and this cup has the mark in a rose-shaped stamp of “ R.S.” for Richard Smart, who was master of the guild in 1676, with the maker's mark. It also bears two castles, the old town marks of Cork plate.<sup>(3)</sup>

Nos. 3 and 4 are London made, anno 1715.

Nos. 5 and 6 have the Irish hall-marks, and date letter for 1713-14, and weigh respectively 71 oz. 11 dwt., and 72 oz. 12 dwt., and are inscribed :—

“ Deo D. D. Rector Et Parochiani Ecclesia S<sup>ta</sup>. Marie Des Shandon, in Civitat.  
“ Corcag. and in usum Eccles. Predict. 24 Decembris, 1713.”

Dr. Caulfield, quoting from the *Pembroke MS.*, says that St. Anne Shandon was

“ Begun to be built February 2, 1722. Part of it is built on the foundation of old  
“ St. Mary Shandon.”

He has here the following note :—

“ Friday, March 22, 1878. The Rev. Patrick Hurley,<sup>(4)</sup> of St. Mary's Cathedral,  
“ Cork, brought, to show me, a very beautiful chalice of silver, which belongs to his  
“ cathedral. It stands on a hexagonal base, on which are the following inscriptions :—

1. Dns. Ranaldus Hurly.

(Over this is the crucifixion between towers.)

2. Et Dna. Evlina de Curcy.

(Over this the Blessed V. Mary.)

3. Coniuges me Dei.

(Over a double eagle displayed.)

4. Servitio D. D. 1633.

(Over a palm branch.)

5. I.H.S.

(A palm branch.)

<sup>(2)</sup> The first recorded master of the Cork Goldsmiths' Guild was John Sharpe, anno 1656. Prior to this Cork-made plate was unstamped, except with a maker's mark.

<sup>(3)</sup> The stamps vary upon seventeenth-century Cork-made silver. Sometimes, as in this case, the workman used the maker's mark twice, and the castles twice, instead of using the former *once* and the latter *twice*, but with the ship in the centre. Here the ship is omitted.

<sup>(4)</sup> Now the much-respected Parish Priest of Inchigeela, and our constant contributor.

## Inscription underneath—

Ex Dono J. Coppinger, d. m. parich S<sup>tm</sup>. Maria,  
anno d. 1722.

“The cup was most elaborately ornamented.”<sup>(5)</sup>

The plate in St. Anne Shandon consist of a silver alms-dish, paten chalice, and flagon. They all have the Irish hall-marks, and are inscribed :—

“Midsumm<sup>r</sup> 1726. The gift of Mr. James Knight, of Dublin, to ye chapel of “Sti. Mary Shandon, Cork.”

There is also a silver-plated flagon, paten, and chalice, signed, “D. and G. Holy Sheffield,” with a pine-apple as their tradé mark.

In the graveyard adjoining this church are the tombs of the Coppingers, upon whose vault is the following inscription :—

“In this monument, erect  
ed at the charges of  
Elizabeth Coppinger Alias  
Goold; Here Lyeth the body of  
Her dear Husband, Step  
hen Coppinger Chief of the  
name, who deceased the  
28 Day of July, 1681,  
aged 71 years.”

The stone font in this church is inscribed :—

“WALTER ◊ EJINTON (possibly, Elinton)  
AND WILLIAM . . RING, (perhaps, Dering)  
1629,  
MADE THIS PANT  
AT THEIR CHARGES.”

Page 376. *Christ Church.* The foundation stone of this church (taken down in 1716 and rebuilt 1720), was laid on the 17th March, 1718. Croker has made a pen and ink sketch showing the tower, before it had been taken down, as it leaned in an alarming way, quite out of the perpendicular, in the direction of Christ Church Lane.<sup>(6)</sup> Dr. Caulfield has published its *Parish Registers* in pamphlet form,<sup>(7)</sup> long since out of print, and now extremely rare. And Richard Sainthill in *Olla Podrida*, and again in letters to Mr. Urban, of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, has described the sixteenth and seventeenth century tombstones, with their floriated crosses and quaint inscriptions that marked the tombs of the Goolds and Fagans, the Ronans and Roches, the Meades and Skiddys, and many others, who resided within the then narrow compass of the city walls.

<sup>(5)</sup> This chalice has been illustrated and described in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries*.

<sup>(6)</sup> This originated an expression common in Cork at the time, “all-a-one-side like Christ Church,” which was applied to anything crooked or bent.

<sup>(7)</sup> The Register of Christ Church is the oldest in the diocese, commencing 1643. Only 100 copies were printed and published by Purcell & Co., Cork.

The old bell was taken down in 1856; it bore the following inscription:—

“ANDREW SKIDDIE, MAIOR † RICHARD PENNYNGTON MADE MEE  
IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORDE, 1621.”

The church suffered severely during the siege of Cork, 1690, a bomb-shell having fallen through the roof.

I have selected a few of the entries that occur in the vestry books and parochial records from Dr. Caulfield's complete list:—

“1557.—Patrick Panche beq. his best service and a pair of boots to Sir Percival Whitt, parish priest of Christ Church.”

“1571.—Adam Gool beq. five marks to C. C., ‘so that the old faith be set up.’”

“1572.—William Verdon beq. 20s. ‘for the maintenance of our Lady's chapel in C. C.’”

“1578.—William Skiddie beq. ‘a big girdle or corse of silver gilt to be divided between the chancel and body of the church.’”

The following distinguished officers who died in consequence of their wounds received in the battle of Knockninoss, which was fought in November, 1647, between the Irish under Lord Taffe, and the English under Lord Inchiquin, were here interred:—Major-General Craig and Sir William Bridges, on 2nd December, 1647; and on the 4th, Cornet Nightingale, etc., etc.

“From the Council Books we learn that during the period of the usurper Cromwell the Council of State ordered ‘Christ Church, Cork (the meeting-place so called), to be repaired, and Mr. Joseph Ayres to preach the Gospel there.’”

“5th August, 1668.—Richard Slocombe for keeping the parish clock in repair during his life to be paid 20s. at Easter.”<sup>(8)</sup>

“1676.—Received from Mr. Cross towards the chalice, £2.”

“November 24th, 1729.—That a pair of stocks be made for the punishment of offenders on the Lord's Day.”

Page 376. *St. Peter's Church.* In reference to the monument of Sir Matthew Deane in this church, Dr. Caulfield writes:—

“Richard Sainthill (numismatist), told me that he heard from old Fitzgerald, author of the *Cork Remembrancer*, that when St. Peter's was re-built in 1782, the bodies of Sir Mathew and Lady Deane were thrown out of their coffins, and the leaden cases, with many others, carted off and sold. He was an eye-witness.”

Croker states that—

“The organ at St. Peter's, put up by William Gibson, who was killed while erecting the portcullis of the new bridge at Waterford. Gibson was a celebrated guitar maker, and is believed to have been the inventor of the celestine stop on the harpsichord.”

Page 377. *St. Nicholas.* In the churchyard of St. Nicholas there are two ancient gravestones, which have, no doubt, been removed from some neighbouring burying-place, probably that of “The Red Abbey.” Both of these stones have a cross ornamented *fleur-de-lis*, with an inscription round the edge of the stone, in relief. The back of one of these stones has an inscription of recent date upon it. They are both in the north side of the church.

<sup>(8)</sup> This Richard Slocombe was one of the Wardens of the Guild of Goldsmiths, anno 1680.

Croker says—

“The following inscription is in my father's writing, and was copied by him :—

“Be just, and fear not.”

Sacred to the memory of

The Right Honourable James Dennis,

Baron of Tracton Abbey, in the County of Cork,

Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer,

and member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Ireland ;

An able and faithful counsellor, an upright

and intelligent judge ;

A zealous and steady friend,

A fond husband, and an honest man !

This monument of indissoluble tenderness and grief

is inscribed by his disconsolate widow,

Elizabeth Lady Tracton,

daughter of Emanuel Pigott, of Chetswin,

in the county of Cork, esq.

He died the 15th of June, 1782.

“Lord Tracton, I believe, was buried in the cathedral, and a large sum of money “being required for permission to put up a monument to him, which is a fine piece of “sculpture, and I think I heard cost £1,000 or guineas; the sum required was refused, “and the monument erected in St. Nicholas', where it was admitted without charge. “It is the only piece of statuary in Cork deserving of notice.”

“1836.—I understand that this monument has been removed to the cathedral on the “occasion of the erection of a gallery in St. Nicholas which interfered with it.”—T. C. C.

To this note Dr. Caulfield adds :—

“This is the case, and removed back again to St. Nicholas', when the late cathedral “was taken down. Lord Tracton was buried in Colonel Pigott's vault, alongside of “the remains of Bishop Jemmet Browne. I saw the leaden coffins of both removed, “and placed beneath the chancel of the present cathedral.”

“In 1726 St. Nicholas' Church was struck by lightning.”—R. C.

Page 377. *French Church.* Croker notes that—

“On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes a number of French Protestants came to “Cork, and **Godsel's Lane**, off Paul's Church, was entirely inhabited by them. Their “descendants are now some of the most respectable citizens. Their church is now “occupied by a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists, and attached to it is a grave- “yard **exclusively** belonging to their descendants. The congregation must have “been **numerous** and wealthy. ‘I was once,’ says the Rev. T. R. England in a “letter to me, ‘in possession of a large quarto in the French language, printed in Cork “‘in the **early part** of the last century, written by their pastor, and intended as an ex- “‘position and defence of their peculiar tenets.’”

“A work in folio containing 869 pages, entitled *The Holy Court*, in 5 books, trans- “lated from the French of Nic. Caussin, by Sir T. H. and others, was published in “Cork. It bears the following imprint :—‘Corke : Printed and sold by Eugene Swiney, “‘near the **Exchange**. MDCLXVII.’” (1767).

“Among the French emigrants settled in Cork were—Arnaud, Allinette, Besnard, “Belesaique, Blaquiere, Boileau, Cossart, Daltera, De La Cour, Demijour, Hardy,

"Latouche, Laulie, Lanielliere, Lavitte, Maziere, Malet, Perdriau, Pothet, Perrier, "Pigne, Rouviere, Teulon."

Croker has the following notes upon the city churches, etc. :—

"Convent of St. Augustine, now called Red Abbey, anno 1748. These remains "are yearly decaying, but the master of the sugar house (if we may call it so), as time "throws down the materials, piles them up in the chancel, and though I am informed "he is a Protestant, will not suffer them to be made use of on any occasion." (9)

"Herera, quoted by Allemande, brings the foundation of this abbey so low as 1472 "to 1475—*Monas. Hib.* But it is no doubt correctly placed in Edward First's reign, for "in 1306 John de Wynchedon in his will directs his body to be buried with the friars "of the Order of the Blessed Augustine of Cork. In 1306 John de Wynchedon by his "will left 'to the repair of the stalls of the Augustine friars 8 marks, and to the same "'friars 3 marks, that he may have for every day for 13 years entire Mass celebrated for "'his soul.'"

"Dominican Friary. On this foundation Walker's distillery is built. In the writings "concerning it it is called St. Dominick's Abbey. It was formerly called the Abbey "of St. Mary of the Island."

"In 1381, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, and Lord Lieutenant of "Ireland, died in this monastery on the 26th December (*Cox* i, 135), and John Colton "being appointed Lord Justice, took the oath of office in this house on the following "day."—[*Ware's Bishops*, 84].—Vide *Monasticum Hibernicum*.

"In 1484 in a General Chapter of this Order held at Rome the 10th November, a "license was granted to Laurence Moral, Prior Provincial, to reform this convent."

"1578.—In October, to the great grief of the Irish inhabitants, the bishop did "publicly burn at the high cross of Cork the image of St. Dominick, which belonged to "this monastery."

Page 378. *The Monastery of Franciscans.* Dr. Caulfield has the following :—

"In a deed in my possession, dated January 6, 1584, the well or spring mentioned "by Smith is called Tuburyvrianagh. As you go up Wise's Hill, at the angle of the "wall there is an old mullion of the abbey built into the wall. This marks the site of "the spring inside."

"October 8, 1859.—Egan, the silversmith, showed me two chalices of silver, bearing "the following inscriptions on the one (round the lower rim on both) :—

"DEO OPT. MAXIMO ANO DNI. 1598. DEDICABAT ALSONA MIAGHE HVNC

"CALICEM VT PRO ANIMÆ SVÆ SALVTE IVGITER AD DEVM ORETVR."

On the other—

"✠ FR. GVLIELMVS IRRIS PRO CONV<sup>tu</sup> S<sup>ti</sup> FRAN<sup>ci</sup>, CORCK, ME FECIT FIERI, 1611."

And the following copy of a deed by John Windele, in my possession, is as follows, dated 1596 :—

"*Monasterye of ffranciscans neare Corke.*

"A graunte unto Andrew Skydie, Gent, of the scite and pcinet of the late house of "ffranciscans neare unto Corke, wth the apprt. cont: one hawle, one kitchen, one "cloyster, six chambers, six cellars, one church yard, one little orchard and 3 gardena, "the moytie of one water mille, called 'the friars milne,' and the third part of one "water milne there; one fishinge place for sallmonde, and one salmonde weare called

(9) *Tour of Two English Gentlemen.*

" 'Gowle's Weare'; ten acr of land arr and x acr of pase and xx<sup>tie</sup> acr of underwood,  
 " with th appt in the town and fields of Templemrahir, in the aforesaid Co. of Corke,  
 " contayninge one acr in the Co. of Corke, one half acr and one stague of land arr in  
 " the aforesaid Co., and seaven gardens late belonging to the said house to the said  
 " Andrew Skyddye, and heyres males of his bodye lawfully begotten, in capite  
 " P. service xx<sup>mo</sup>. Prte. unius feod mil. Rent P. annu ad Recept. Scy. P. Pmiss LVIII<sup>s</sup>.  
 " viii<sup>d</sup>. viii<sup>d</sup>. ster. at the feastes of Easter and St. Michael by even porcons.  
 " Delibat in Canc. xxv<sup>th</sup> Maii Ao.  
 " Rn<sup>e</sup>. Eliz. (&c.) 8 c. Octavo tempe  
 " Henrici Sidney f. y<sup>o</sup>. (H<sup>s</sup>). "

Croker has the following notes upon the modern Roman Catholic establishments in Cork, which were communicated to him by the Rev. Thomas R. England, P.P., of Passage, 17th February, 1832 :—

" The city of Cork, which in the Established Church forms seven parishes, is, in the  
 " Roman Catholic arrangement, divided into three, viz. :—The North Parish, which  
 " includes St. Mary's and St. Anne's, of the Established Church. The Middle Parish,  
 " which embraces St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and a portion of the Holy Trinity. And the  
 " South Parish, which consists of St. Finbarre's, St. Nicholas, the Prebend of Black-  
 " rock, and the remaining part of the parish of the Holy Trinity.

" The North Parish is that usually occupied by the bishop, and is served in general  
 " by four curates, in addition to which the bishop holds, under a papal induct, the  
 " middle as a mensal parish. This latter is attended to by a deservitor and two  
 " assistant curates. The South Parish is in general filled by the dean and archdeacon,  
 " who is aided in the discharge of the parochial duties by four curates. There is no  
 " chapter in the Catholic Diocese of Cork, though an arrangement for its restoration  
 " was, some years ago, intimated as in progress. Besides a parish chapel in each of  
 " the above divisions, and a chapel of ease at Blackrock, there are in Cork four other  
 " places of Catholic worship attached to Friaries. One of the Order of S. Dominic, in  
 " the street which derives its denomination from that circumstance, in the northern  
 " part of the city. Another of the Order of the Strict Observance of the Rules of  
 " St. Francis of Assisium, in Grattan Street. A third, of the Capuchin reform of the  
 " same order, in Blackamoor Lane [built by Father O'Leary], and the fourth, belonging  
 " to the Hermits of St. Augustin, in Brunswick Street. Each of these churches is  
 " attended by three or more members of their respective order, and has, as well as the  
 " parish chapels, daily service for the convenience of the pious individuals of the  
 " Catholic communion.

" There are three convents of nuns in Cork—The Ursuline Convent at Blackrock, <sup>(10)</sup>  
 " the community of which devote themselves to the education of the females of the  
 " more wealthy classes of the Roman Catholics, and is a highly respectable establish-  
 " ment.

" The chapel <sup>(11)</sup> attached to it is a beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, and  
 " besides some good paintings, it is also enriched by an ivory crucifixion group by

<sup>(10)</sup> Here is deposited the relic of the Holy Cross, which in the twelfth century was presented to Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, who erected for its reception in 1169 the church and monastery of Holycross, county Tipperary, where it remained till 1535, when it was rescued by the Ormonde family. In 1691, James, second Duke of Ormonde, gave it to Mr. Val Smith of Carrick, who gave it to Mrs. Butler of Kilcash. She bequeathed it to Mrs. Margaret Kavanagh, who presented it in 1801 to the Right Rev. Dr. Moylan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork.

<sup>(11)</sup> 7th June, 1831, I saw Miss Hogan take the veil there.—T. C. C.



“Bernini, which is characterized by some of that distinguished sculptor’s most striking peculiarities. It has suffered some slight injuries, the result of its having been thrown by a shock of an earthquake from the altar which it once decorated in the church of St. John of Lateran, in Rome. The other convents are of the Order of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin. This pious institute had its origin in Cork, and its members devote themselves by a solemn vow to the gratuitous education of the female children of the poor. One of these convents is at the north, and the other at the south end of the city. There are for the gratuitous education of poor boys two monastic establishments, the one a community of masters according to the rule of the Presentation Order, under the special jurisdiction of the bishop, and the other a house of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

“An establishment has been recently formed of the Religious Sisters of Charity, an order whose invaluable services in visiting the sick, and aiding in the care of hospitals in France, has been for many years a theme of deserved applause.”

## HISTORICAL NOTES

BY W. A. COPINGER, B.L., F.S.A. (Eng.), F.R.S.A. (Irel.)

*(Continued from page 365.)*

## BOOK II.—CHAPTER IX.



## SMALL TOWER. Page 368.

“An indenture made 7th Aug., 1573, between William Artor and Will. Sarsfeld, mentions another made between the Mayor, Bayliffs, etc., of Cork, and said Artor, dated 3 Edw. VI., in which said Mayor, etc., did demise to A. ‘a little high castell by the Key, on the south side, etc., yielding yearly 3 pounds of wax.’”

“Could this have been the Round Tower?”—R. C.

“A curious chimney-piece was removed from this place about two years ago to a yard at the rear of the Royal Cork Institution, where it is now (1864) in my custody.”  
R. C.

Page 368. *Christ Church Lane.*

“Roderick O'Connor, the Cork poet, lived at the sign of ‘The Long Stone Bench,’ in Christ Church Lane. He used to go about clad in a blanket and an old nightcap, with a copy of the *Decameron* of Boccaccio in his hand, equipped with an old rusty sword. Informant, Bob Barry, who knew him.”—R. C.

Page 369. *Bridges.*

“In an ancient deed in my possession, dated 7th June, 6 Hen. VII., the following occurs:—‘Walshemans gerdene juxta *pontem capitum*.’”—R. C.

“The marsh on which Morrisson’s Quay is now built was in Smith’s time called in a lease—‘That part of the Red Abbey Marsh called Island Negay.’”—R. C.

Smith does not mention St. Patrick’s Bridge which was opened in 1789. An interesting account occurred in *Flyn’s Hibernian Chronicle*, October 1st, 1789:—

“On Tuesday, the keystone of the last arch of the New Bridge was laid by the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free Masons of this city. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells. An immense crowd assembled in the principal streets before the hour of eleven. About twelve the procession of the different lodges, dressed with their jewels and the insignia of their respective orders, preceded by the band of the 51st Regiment, began in the following manner:—Army Lodge; Grand Almoner bearing a chalice of wine; two Grand Deacons; the Bible supported by two other Grand Deacons; the Chaplain of the Grand Lodge; Lord Donoughmore,

“Grand Master of all Ireland; Joseph Rogers, Esqre., Provincial Grand Master of Munster, attended by two Grand Wardens, Secretary, etc.; Tyler of Lodge No. 1; Two Deacons of do.; Master, Wardens, Secretary, etc., of do., after whom followed 14 lodges with their masters and wardens in regular order. The procession moved from the Council Chamber amidst the acclamations of the rejoicing multitude, through Castle Street, down the new street called ‘S. Patrick Street,’ and advanced to the foot of the New Bridge, which was decorated on the occasion with the Irish Standard, the Union Flag, and several other ensigns; here they were saluted with nine cannon, the workmen dressed in white aprons lining each side of the bridge, the procession advanced up the centre of the last arch, where they were received by the commissioners and the architect. The last keystone which was previously suspended, and which weighed 47 hundred, was then instantly lowered into its berth, and the Bible laid upon a large scarlet velvet cushion, adorned with tassels and gold fringe, was placed upon it. His Lordship, as Grand Master, thereupon, in due form, gave three distinct knocks with a mallet. The commissioners were then called upon to mention the intended name of the new bridge, which being communicated, the Grand Almoner of Munster emptied his chalice of wine upon the keystone, and the Grand Master, in the name of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Munster, proclaimed it ‘S. Patrick’s Bridge.’ The whole body of Masons, composed of upwards of four hundred of the most respectable gentlemen of city and county, gave a salute of three times three, which was returned by nine cheers of the populace, and the firing of nine cannon. After this the procession marched over the bridge and its portcullis, surveyed them, and were again saluted with nine cannon. They then returned back in the same order to the Council Chamber. This bridge was planned and executed by Michael Shannahar of Cork; it consisted of three elliptic arches, the central sixty feet in span, the two others fifty feet each. The whole was built with limestone blocks, weighing from 180 lbs. to two tons weight. Its breadth was forty-two feet, whereof thirty-two constituted the roadway, the remainder constituted raised footways on each side; the entire was finished with a light balustrade of cut limestone.”

Page 369. Note 7. *Bridge on Hammond’s Marsh.*

“At the corner of Peter street is a carved face (it was originally the keystone of the arch of this bridge) in the wall of a house. I was told some years ago by a man who occupied this house for near half a century, that this was intended to represent Hamond. It is now (1864) covered with mortar.”—R. C.

Page 370. *Skiddy’s Castle.*

“I was born in the house that now stands on the site of this castle. The name ‘Skiddy still lingers in Cork (1867).”—R. C.

As late as 1709 we find the Skiddys dealing with property in the immediate neighbourhood. In 1674, Nicholas Skiddy-Fitz Williams, of the city of Cork, gent., and William Skiddy Fitz Nicolas, son and heir of same, for £50 paid by Robert Raymond, sen., of Rahenisky, north liberties of Cork, yeoman, assigned to him the

“Tenement adjoining southward to Skiddy’s Castle, now in the occupation of Robert Allen, merchant, Hugh Erington, the younger, and others, bounded by his Majesties High street on the east, with the slip called Skiddy’s Slip on the west, by the land of David Meagh, now in the possession of Patrick Ronayne, on the south, and Skyddy’s Castle on the north. Dated 31st July, 1674.”

This was a mortgage for £50.

In 1694 by deed dated the 4th February, William Skiddy after the decease of his father, in consideration of £18, charged a moiety of the rents (amounting on the whole but to £10), with the payment of 36s. to William Spead, of Ballycannon, county of city of Cork, gent. By indenture dated 8th July, 1705, William Skiddy then described as of Killmulkeade, county Kerry, gent., seems, in consideration of a sum of 20s., to have confirmed this mortgage made to Robert Raymond to his grandson, John Raymond. The reason is stated in the deed, from which it appears that the documents were lost in the late war, and the premises destroyed. In this deed the premises are described as "The grist mill and plot of ground called Skiddies Mill, in Shandon without, North Gate, suburbs of Cork." By indenture dated 14th April, 1709, William Skiddy demised to Mathew Teate, of Cork, pewterer, the

"Front house, etc., bounded on the E. with the Queen's High street; on the S. with "the holding formerly the property of David Myagh; on the W. with Skiddy's Slip; "on the N. with Skiddy's Castle and part of Skiddy Castle Lane, for 61 years, at £22."

Page 370. Note 8. *Description of Cork.* In the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 29,252), is a Letter of Ch. Justice Willis on Ireland, 1757-62, giving an interesting description of Cork and its peculiarities.

"From Clonmel to Corke is 2 days journey, the first part of it, which is the same "value, as I described before, is very fine, when we come into the County of Cork tis "a very wild rough country, till we arrive within about 5 miles of Cork, where it is "well improved and wooded, adorned also with several gentlemans seats. The City "of Cork is very large, but an old ugly town. The main street which runs through "the Town is tolerably broad, the other streets very narrow. The river Lee runs "across the Town, from which are cut two great canals. The Fleet ditch, which branch "out into various smaller canals. Ships of tolerable burden come up to the Town, and "merchandise is brought up by the lighters and other vessels to most of the merchants' "doors, so that I believe the Town is like a Dutch town, but with a grand exception, "that it does not partake of their cleanliness and neatness, some gentlemen and mer- "chants' houses are new built, and tolerably handsome, but in general very bad, much "like the old houses in S. Gilese's, and the worst part of Holborn. The situation of "the Town is upon a marsh, and during a very high spring tide the whole town is "overflowed to the great prejudice of the merchants, yet tis said that the Town is "very healthy, and an ague scarce ever known there. About 10 years ago they were "found to be above 90,000, and they are supposed now to be much above 100,000, but "alas, 10 Papists to one Protestant, and many of the principal merchants, papists. "However the Corporation being in Protestant hands, and having a tolerable good "militia, they overpower the papists, not that they could do so without the assistance "of the military regulars. There are two Guard-Houses in Town, and absolutely "necessary to be kept up, For the common people are the most riotous set I have met "with, the prisoners at the assizes being obliged to be guarded to and from Court "by a Serjeant and twelve men. The common people have the boorishness and "brutality of a sea-port, superadded to the rigid bigotry of low Irish papists, which as "I am told by persons that have been abroad (and indeed I have heard some gentle- "men who are Roman Catholics admit it) exceeds any Papists in Europe, perhaps it "may be accounted for, if we consider, that the infinite number of Priests and Friars

" that are among them, are from the very lowest of the people, and extremely poor,  
 " except some few of them, who are Titular Bishops or considerable Dignitaries.  
 " Tho' this is a very old city, I could not upon enquiry find out any remarkable pieces  
 " of antiquity, or any natural curiosities there. The great trade of Cork is beef, pork  
 " and Butter, and some salted fish. They slaughter yearly for exportation above  
 " 80,000 beeves, the number of porks are so many they don't pretend to guess at them.  
 " The beef is best salted with Portuguese salt, which is longer grain than the English,  
 " and does not so soon turn to brine. The English salt is best for fish, as it gets  
 " sooner into the fish, which it seems is best. The fish they catch for salting is on the  
 " Western Coast of Ireland principally, where by all accounts, there is as good a Cod  
 " fishery, as on the banks of Newfoundland (and indeed some persons pretend to say,  
 " that the same fish bank extends from Newfoundland, quite across the Atlantic Ocean  
 " to Ireland, tis said it has been sounded and found to be so. The argument drawn  
 " from this, is, that Ireland anciently joyned the North America. The moose-deer are  
 " found in no part of the world but on the northermost parts of America, and the  
 " multitude of their horns, found here in bogs and marl-pits, make it certain they were  
 " once inhabitants of this kingdom. I asked as there was so good a fishery near home,  
 " why they did not use it more, instead of going to Newfoundland. The answer was  
 " that it was too dangerous, for there is no land between them and N. America, so that  
 " if a strong Easterly wind came, they would be blown to sea, and it would not quit  
 " cost, to victual and man their ships for so long a voyage, on purpose to guard against  
 " such contingency. I had the curiosity to enquire how they did dispose of all parts of  
 " the ox slaughtered for exportation, and was informed, they had two methods of doing  
 " it. If it was for the merchants' service, The whole beef, neck as well as other coarse  
 " pieces, were all barrelled up together, but if for the English Navy, the necks and  
 " coarser pieces were not put into the barrel. They have a third sort which they call  
 " French beef, that is old cows and beeves, that are but half fat, which in time of  
 " peace they sell to the French. This sort of beef turns black and flabby, and almost  
 " to a jelly (no wonder sailors ~~used~~ with this kind of meat, can't face our honest English  
 " Tars, who have so much better and more substantial food in their bellies). The  
 " following is a written account from one of the principal beef merchants :—

" " The flesh of each beef generally weighs about 400 wt., half a beef is put into one  
 " barrel, so that each barrel contains the best as well as the coarsest pieces.

" " *Tongues*, barrelled by themselves for the Captains and Officers' use.

" " *Tallow*. All rendered here, some manufactured into soap and candles, but the  
 " greatest part exported to Bristol and Holland.

" " *Hides*. Some tanned here, some salted and exported to Holland.

" " *Horns*. Some manufactured here, most of them exported to Holland.

" " *Heads and Kidneys*. Sold to the poor; but a method has of late been found out  
 " to bone the heads, and the flesh makes the best of hung beef.

" " *Hearts and Skirts*. Salted and shipped in bulk for Scotland. This is a trade  
 " lately found out, at which the poor are very angry.

" " *The Round Gut*. Salted and sent to Venice for the skins of Bologna Sausages.

" " *The Gall*. Exported to Bristol.

" " *Small Guts*. Made into Catgut.

" " *Blood*. Feed Swines.

" " *Bladders*. Sent to England.

" " *Shank Bones*. To Holland, a ship laden with them looks like a channel house.

" " *Small Bones of Feet*. Calcined to make crucibles for extracting silver from  
 " lead; nothing stands the fire so well as ox bones.

“*Hair.* For plaistering.

“*Hoofs.* Made into glue and oil.’

“I gave them a hint how they might turn the blood to much better account—viz., by making Prussian blue for the painters, which is made from ox blood, and there is a manufactory carried on in Surrey, near London. I am afraid you will think me trifling in my accounts, to send you an account of the art, trade and mystery of a Cork butcher. There was a very considerable manufactory at Cork for hemp, wool and sail-cloth. The English Parliament, some years ago, gave a bounty on all sail-cloth made from hemp grown in this Kingdom, and manufactured here, but that Bounty has lately been taken away, and has almost put a stop to that trade, which is a great pity, for England pays a great deal for hemp from Riga and other Northern parts, which might be saved if the bounty was continued, for the Co. Limerick, and many other places, is a proper soil for hemp, but it does not answer to manufacture it into sail-cloths, without the bounty, but I am afraid my countrymen may thank themselves for the loss of that bounty, For I have been told, instead of growing the hemp there, they imported large quantities from Riga, and had the profit of manufacturing it, and received the bounty, as for Irish-grown hemp. How difficult it is to make traders honest, tho’ it would in the long run turn out to their advantage and the benefit of their own country, a present trifling profit gets the better of the general public good. The Cathedral has been new built, tis now a handsom parish church, which the choir is turned into. There is no nave, about 5 years ago the principal Parish Church, was indicted for a nuisance (a pretty odd circumstance to have the Church indicted for a nuisance), but the fact was, that the Steeple which was built upon piles, gave way, and was 32 inches out of the perpendicular, and till indicted, the parish would not take it down, tho’ it daily endangered 3 or 4 houses, and was a terror to every body that passed along the streets, At present the remaining part of the Steeple is 14 inches out of perpendicular, and the Judges sit in a Gallery, on Sundays, directly under this Steeple. I considered myself while at Church, like an officer placed upon a mine, where it was my duty to stay till relieved, and said my prayers rather more fervently than usual. The Bishop (Dr. Browne) preached. This bishopric is worth, like the smaller ones in Ireland, about £2,000 per ann. While I was at Cork, I went down to Passage, and Cove about 6 miles from Cork, where the grand harbour is for men-of-war, the harbour is reckoned the best belonging to Great Britain. The passage down the river, I think much more beautiful than from London to Greenwich, as each side of the river is bounded by hills, well cultivated and wooded, and covered with gentlemen’s and merchants’ houses. At Passage I saw one of the Dutchess of Pompadour’s privateers, which was taken some time ago by the English, She carried 32 guns and was sheathing and careening to cruise upon the French. General Dikes, who went down with us, and who commands the two regiments encamped at Corke, showed us the passes he proposed to make stands at, in case the French came to this Kingdom, till the army can be collected which may be done in 3 days, and when collected would amount to about 6,000 men. If they attempt this Kingdom, tis presumed it must be hereabouts, it would be too hazardous to come up S. George’s Channel towards Dublin, and if they landed in any other parts of this Kingdom, they would be starved, especially if they came before the harvest is got in. I mistook when I told you, there were no natural curiosities in this place. I went to the Assembly, the rooms of which were built for such entertainments, and are very large. I thought myself in one of the long rooms in Bath, and was so much crowded the ladies gave the lie to my assertion, that there were no

"natural curiosities worth seeing at Corke, for there was a very large and brilliant assembly of fine girls.<sup>(1)</sup>

"Cork exports great quantities of camlets to Portugal, tis an illicit trade, but butter firkins and other kinds of package elude the vigilance of the custom house officers. A friend of mine Capt. Mercer, made his fortune about a dozen years ago, by seizing a ship worth 12,000 laden with them. But he must take care how he makes his appearance in the Co. Cork. If he should he would find it difficult to retire. The merchants of Cork are many of the rich if you may judge by the loss suffered by the earthquake of Lisbon. The Cork merchants lost £70,000, and yet not one of them broke; had the like misfortune happened to the trader of Dublin, I am afraid, some of them must have stopped payment."

Another description of Cork will be found in the *Derrick Letters*, vol. i., 49, September 18th, 1760:—

"At Cork we took up our quarters at the Liverpoole Arms, the best inn the city affords, but for the neatness of it I cannot say much. When we dined at home, which we were suffered to do only twice during the week we stayed, our provisions were good and well dressed; they also supplied us with good claret at twenty-eight shillings per dozen, which a rascal of a waiter endeavoured to change upon us, but we discovered his finesse, and rewarded him with a hearty drubbing. It is some satisfaction in this country, that a man has it in his power to punish, with his own hand, the insolence of the lower class of people, without being afraid of a crown-office, or a process at law."

I must add another extract from these Letters for the compliment it conveys to this ancient city:—

"The only public walk is a quay, upon one of the canals, with a plantation of trees on one side and dwelling-houses on the other; it is paved worse than the streets of London, yet I have seen it filled with very genteel company, and a greater number of pretty women than I ever saw together in any other town."

The beauty of the women seems to have made up for the badness of the paving! The quay referred to was probably Fenn's Quay, now Nile Street. It was formerly planted with trees, and the stream was open from the Dyke to Droup's Mill, which was pulled down in 1878.

Page 370. Note 8. In the British Museum is a map of Cork by a French artist (c 1650), showing walls and churches, the latter altogether

(1) "The Inns in Ireland are not like the Inns in England, any of your Lordships Servants would think it hard to lodge in the best room in an Irish Inn. I believe the general hospitality of the Irish contributes to the badness of the Inns. I experienced that hospitality by invitation to lie at L<sup>d</sup>. Donerale's, Lord Lises, and 3 or 4 other persons of fashion, but as these houses were, what was called 3 or 4 miles out of my circuit roads, I make it a rule to decline those kind of invitations for various reasons, not necessary to mention. About 12 miles from Cork we dined at Mallow, which is the greatest water-drinking place in Ireland. The spring is just warm, and as near as I can guess, exactly the same as Bristol. I am told Dr. Frewin said they were exactly of the same quality. The spring, like Bristol, is surrounded by high hills of marbled lime stone. There is generally a good deal of Company there, and I believe if there was proper accommodation built, and diversions encouraged, it would save this kingdom a great deal of money, which is spent in going to Bristol. The county, from Cork, for about 5 miles, is very fine; from thence to Mallow is as wild a country as you can conceive."

fanciful, with embattled towers. It will be found in Add. MSS. 11,564, Art. 28.

Page 371. Note 9. The MS. referred to as in the library of Trinity College does not begin as stated by Smith in this note. It begins—"Sanctus Dei electus." The *Life of S. Fin Barre* was edited from MSS. in the Bodleian, Archbishop Marsh's library, and the MSS. mentioned in Smith's note by Dr. Caulfield in 1864.

Page 371. *Cathedral.* The old doorway of the cathedral is inserted in the south wall of the cemetery opposite the Deanery House, and forms the passage into Dean Street. It was said to have been originally the doorway belonging to St. Dominick's Abbey.

The Register of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral commences in 1752. It is said that a Rev. Mr. Flack lost the old one. There is nothing much of interest in the register, save possibly the following:—

- " 1754, May 20. Lieut.-Col. Thos. Rainsford.
- 1756, Aug. 28. The Rev. Mr. John Chetwynd, chanter of this cathedral.
- 1757, Dec. 18. Richard Chenevise.
- 1762, May 9. Rev. Mr. Thos. Browne, chanter of this cathedral.
- , Dec. 2. Rev. Thomas Waterhouse, chanter of the cathedral.
- 1763, Jan. 21. A Dutch Captain.
- 1763, May 3. John Brophy, bookseller.
- 1766, Nov. 4. Father Meehan Sarsfield.
- 1769, Jan. 18. Patrick Holland.
- 1769, Mar. 1. Father Tim Sullivan.
- 1774, Mar. 20. Bartholomew Grogan.
- 1774, July 28. Rev William Reader, A.B., Archdeacon of Cork.
- 1779, Sept. 7. Mr. Vestue, mathematician.
- 1786, Nov. 12. Mr. West Digges, comedian."

For a compendious history of the Bishops of Cork, and the antiquity of the cathedral, see Dr. Caulfield's Lecture printed at Cork, May, 1864, by the Committee of the New Cathedral Fund, at the request of the bishop.

There is a work in the British Museum entitled *Theatrum Præcipuarum Urbium Positarum ad Septentrionalem Europæ Plagam*, Amst., 1660, in which will be found a sketch of "S. Barries Church," Cork.

Page 374. *St. Mary Shandon.*

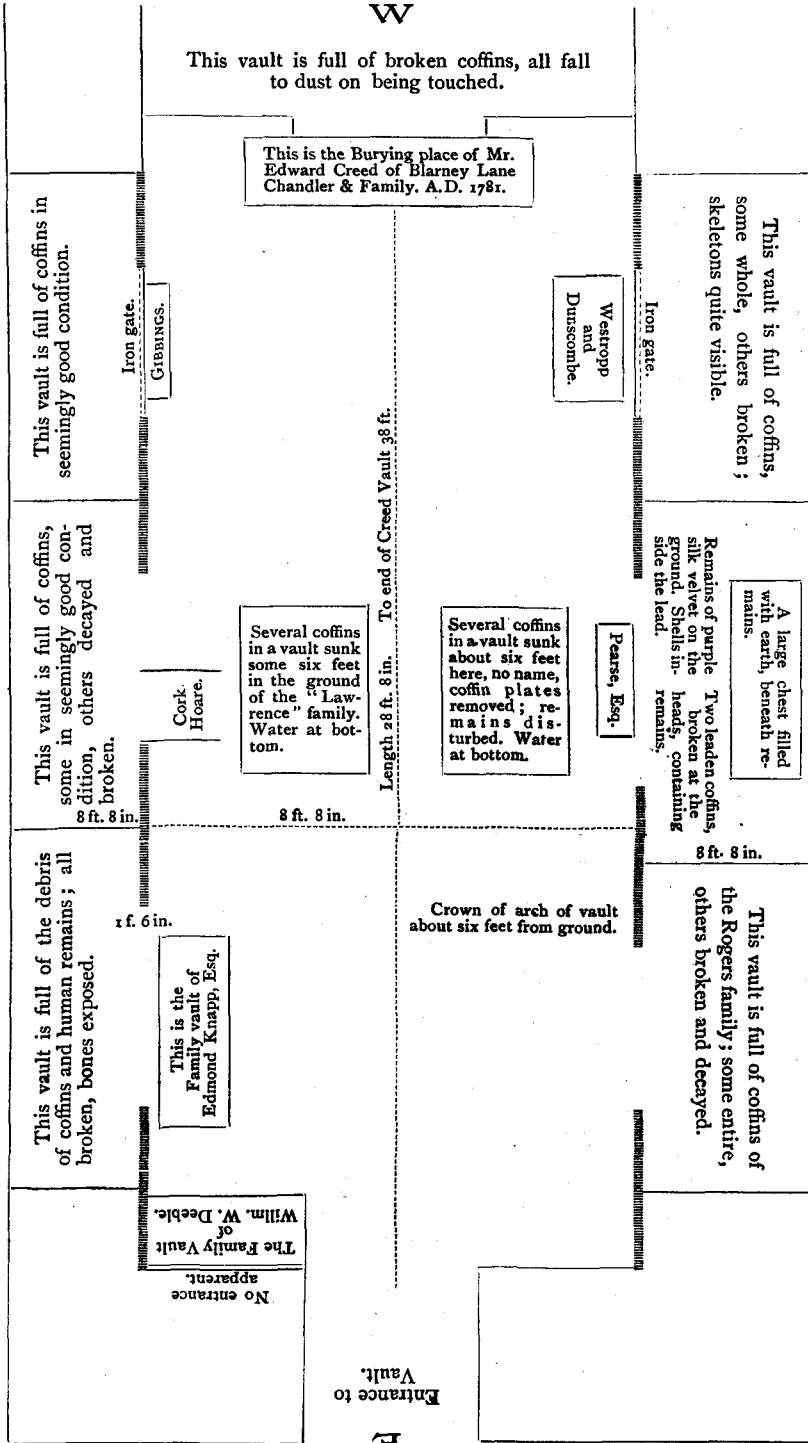
"In the spring of 1864 a movement was made to rebuild this church. It was also proposed to remove the site to a more eligible situation. The last sermon was preached in this church on Monday evening, July 7th, 1879, by the Rev. John Quarry, D.D., whose father was a former rector of the church, and of which the preacher was once a curate; and on July 8th the new church of S. Mary Shandon was consecrated by Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross."—R. C.

"Dr. Quarry has purchased the pulpit of S. Mary Shandon for his church at Donoughmore."—R. C.



PLAN OF THE VAULTS UNDER THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY SHANDON, CORK.

Examined and measured Saturday, September 13, 1879, at three p.m., by Will. H. Hill, archt., William Atkins, and Richard Caulfield, L.L.D.



"The Inscriptions" here given are cut on stone flags over the Vaults, except "Cork. Hoare," which was branded on one of the door-posts of the Vault.

The following are the inscriptions on the bells of S. Anne Shandon :—

- “ God preserve the Church and King. A. R., 1750.”  
 “ When you us ring ‘we’ll’ sweetly sing. A. R., 1750.”  
 “ Health and prosperity to all our Benefactors. A. R., 1750.”  
 “ Peace and good neighbourhood. A. R., 1750.”  
 “ Mears and Stainbank, Founders, London.”  
 “ Prosperity to the City and Trade thereof.”  
 “ Re-cast 1869.”  
 “ F. de M. St. George, Rector.”  
 “ We were all cast at Gloucester in England.—Abel Rudhall, 1750.”  
 “ Since generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall sing aloud its  
 praise. 1750.”  
 “ To the Church the living call, and to the grave do summon all. A. R., 1750.”  
 “ Daniel Thresher.”

“ Daniel Thresher was a great benefactor at this time. He founded the lecture that bears his name, and gave the bell to the church of Lower Shandon which is now in the new church at Sunday’s Well.”—R. C.

Page 376. *Christ Church.*

“ The register of this church is the oldest in the county. It commences 26th July, 1643. I made a copy of it, and extracts from the parochial books down to the present time (1864). In July, 1877, the vestry-room at the east end of Christ Church was taken down, and a new apse commenced.”—R. C.

This register is 17½ inches long by 7 inches broad, and was kept in a chest in a small room under the organ gallery at Christ Church, where it was found with many other books belonging to the church in August, 1857, by the late Dr. Caulfield. Extracts from the most ancient of the parish books found in this chest occupy the forty-six first pages of this MS.

Christ Church was, with the exception of the cathedral, the most important church in the diocese, and one of much interest. It was also called the Royal or King’s Chapel, and was the resort of all great personages, as also of the Corporation in the days of old. The bishop had also his throne there, which has, in a most unaccountable manner, disappeared. It seems that in 1829 the old monuments were consigned to a hole dug for their reception. There are many entries of interest in the parish books. Here are a few :—

“ Cork, Jan. 9th, 1670.—Whereas Sible Viner on her death bed, and being speechless, did by makeing signes and tokens discover where a certaine summe of money lay, wch money came to ye hands of Cornelius Coveney and Edward Tucker, Church Wardens of ye pcsh of Christ Church, ye summe being fiveteene pounds sterl, wch sayd sume p. general consent of ye minister, church wardens, and parishioners at a meeting lawfully warned, it was ordered to be disposed of as followeth, etc.”

“ 1677.—Memorandum that Mr. Timothy Tuckey paid unto us the sum of twenty-six pounds sterl, this day being the 6th day of May, 1676, which sum was bequeathed by his father, Timothy Tuckey (deceased), to ye poore of ye parish of Christ Church, in Corke, the interest thereof to be paid in bread weekly for ever, and that we have this lett out the said money to Mr. Robert Goble, the interest to be paid accordingly for one whole year, determining the first of May, which shall be in the yeare of or Lord,

" 1677, as witness our hands the day first above written. Mart. Stokes and William  
"Ballard, ch. wardens."

" May 20, 1674 :—

Pd Mr. Brown, ye Painter, for Drawing ye King's Arms and washing the	}	£6	o	o	
Commandments .. .. .					
13½ yds. calico to make a shroud for Alice Terrent, and 1s. 1½d. in drink ..			o	6	5½
A shirt and a paire of shoes gave old Cain .. .. .			o	6	2
By a shroud for one Alex. Bishop, who dyed in Cock pit Lane .. .. .			o	4	6
By a Coate and Britches bought for old Cain .. .. .			o	9	6
For helping up the King's Armes .. .. .			o	2	o

"The 14 day of Feb., 1680, it was then and there determined and agreed to by ye  
said minister, churchwardens, parishioners, that ye pulpit should be removed from ye  
pillar where now it stands to ye next pillar westward on the same side.

"Item. It was then and there concluded and agreed upon that all ye parishioners  
of ye sd pash should be seated in seats suitable to their quality in ye sd pish church,  
notwithstanding ye claims of severall other psons of other pishes to severall of ye sd seats.

" BEN CROSSE, Rect.

" VAN HALL, } Ch. Wdens."  
" THO COMYN, }

The entries in the Christ Church Annals as to the taking down and  
rebuilding of the church mentioned by Smith are as follows :—

" 8 Oct., 1716.—Ordered by, etc., that Will Lumley, our present Mayor, Mr. Alder-  
man Charten, Coll. Edwd. Heare, Mr. Ald. Allin, Mr. Samuel Wilson, and Coll. Will.  
Dunscombe, and Capt. Jo Terry collect the several sums of money that have been sub-  
scribed for rebuilding said church; that they go about and apply heartily for further  
subscriptions for carrying on the said good work, and receive such money as they can  
procure for the same.

" 30 Oct., 1716.—That Mr. Mayor and other gentlemen empowered to take sub-  
scriptions for re-building said church do likewise take subscriptions, and collect money  
for building a steeple for a ring of Bells in the west end of said church.

" 24 Aug., 1719.—At a vestry on this day it was ordered that the sum of 200 li be  
raised on the parish to compleat the sum already paid by the parishioners towards re-  
building said church, 600 li.

" 30 May, 1720.—That ye pulpitt and reading desk be made as Mr. Townsend shall  
think fit, and yt ye font shall be built in ye place now laid out for it; and ye workmen  
go on with ye work as it is now marked out for them, at ye wester end of ye church.  
That a rayl for ye communion table of Dantzig oach, and as much sash as will be  
sufficient to make a communion table be bought, etc., for ye church. Also yt ye carver  
shall have three English crowns for ye doing ye capital of each columb suitable to ye  
model shown us.

" 6 Nov., 1721.—That the font in the church be immediately finished according to  
the minister's directions, and that a ladder or step be made for the branch. That the  
poor of the parish wear badges, and that two be appointed to drive stroaling beggars  
out of the parish; that half a crown a quarter be allowed each of them by the church  
wardens, and a proper livery bought for them out of the poor money."

Orders were made in 1725 and 1726 as to repairing the south-west

end of the church near the steeple, and a curious order was made on the 13th February, 1726, namely—that the church-wardens

“Do employ Russell Wood to search the registry office of the diocese of Corke for ye several wills of ye deceased persons mentioned in the church wardens books.”

In 1754, 31st July, it being found that the vaults under the church were in a dangerous and ruinous condition, and were detrimental to the health of the parishioners, it was ordered—

“That such vaults as are vacant shall be filled up, and such vaults as are now in ye possession of the parishioners, and out of repair, if not speedily repaired to be filled up; that notice be given the parishioners to repair them with stone lintels and a flag stone over them, and that no vault shall be raised above the surface of the floor.”

Dr. Caulfield has a note upon a visit to these vaults in 1873:—

“Friday, July 4, 1873.—I visited the vaults of Christ Church, Cork, in company with “William Atkins, jun., esq., when I made the following notes of the inscriptions over “the vaults, also of others lying about. The vaults are composed of a centre aisle, with “three lateral ones, in which are vaults made of brick, with iron gates and timber “doors; others have no doors; most are full of decayed coffins; there are hundreds in “the vault. What are in the chancel vault would amount to some hundred.”

*In the West Aisle.*

“The burial-place of Attwell Hayes, esq., 1787.”

“The burial-place of John Terry, 1751.”

*On a stone against the w. wall lying loose.*

“This is the burying-place of James Dillon and his family. Here lyeth the body of William Dillon, who departed this life ye first day of August, anno domini, 1776.”

“Mr. John Digby’s burying-place, 1767.”

“The headless man, which is a recumbent effigy on a slab, is 4 ft. 2 in. high, 2 ft. broad; slab 2½ in. thick.”

*North Aisle.*

*Vault.*—“J. Beare, 1763.”

*Vault.*—“Swayne.”

*Loose Flag.*—“The burial-place of Edmond Jamesar and family, 1784.”

*Middle Aisle.*

*Loose Flag.*—“Here lyeth the body of Mr. William Massy, who departed this life the 8th day of May. Anno Domini, 1755, in his 28 year of his age.”

*Loose Flag.*—“I.H.S. This is the burial place of Alderman Daniel Perdrice and his family, who departed this life the 24th day of July, 1724.”

*Loose Flag near the entrance.*—“Here lyeth the body of John Willis, who departed this life the 24th day of February, 1713, in the 21 year of his age.”

*Vault near gate.*—“The burying-place of James Morrisson, esq.; he died May 12, anno domini 1794, aged 77 years.”

*Inscription on the Hodder Monument in the Vaults of Christ Church, Cork.*

“Here lyeth interred the body of William Hodder, of the City of Corke, alderman, “who departed this life, May the eleventh, 1665, second Mayor of the said city since “the Protestant Settlement of that Corporation, and the first High Sheriff for the “County of Corke, after the happy restoration of our most gracious Sovereign King “Charles the Second.

“And also here lyeth interred the body of John Hodder, of the City of Corke, alderman, who departed this life the third day of May, 1673, and the first Mayor of the said City after the Protestant Settlement of that Corporation, and the year after High Sheriff of the County of Corke.

“Anno Domini, 1673.”

William Galway, in his will, 20th July, 1581, desires to be buried in Christ Church with his father and first wife, Margaret Gould.

Richard Tyrry FitzAdams, in his will, 14th April, 1582, desires that his body be buried with his ancestors in Christ Church. He leaves, in the event of the death of his daughter under age, 40<sup>li.</sup> to the

“Two Churches within Corcke, 20<sup>li.</sup> thereof to Christ Church and tother twentie to St. Peter’s.”

Richard Mathews, by his will, proved 10th May, 1582, also desires to be buried in Christ Church.

Edward Whites, in his will, proved 7th June, 1582, desires that his body be buried in St. James’ Chappel in Christ Church, where his ancestors lie.

Nicholas Faygan, by his will, 26th March, 1578, also desires to be buried in Christ Church.

Henry Verdon, in his will, proved 20th September, in 1572, desires to be buried in Christ Church “with my father and mother,” and he leaves

“To the Chapell with my buriall IIIs. IIIId. for the reparacion of the same.”

Andrew Galway, in his will, proved 9th Feb., 1580, though he desires to be buried with his second wife, Catherine Roche, in the chantry of the parish church of St. Peter’s, yet he leaves 2 li. 6s. 8d.—

“To Christ Church towards the reparation of the body thereof, and to the chantery of said church, 13s. 4d.”

William Sarsfield, by his will, 1574, desired to be buried in Christ Church.

Nicholas Pett, Provost-Marshal of the Province of Munster, by his will, dated 26th August, 1572, desired his body to be buried in Christ Church.

William Skiddie, by his will, 5th April, 1578, does not trouble himself about the burial of his body, but looks to the interest of Christ Church, for he says—

“To Christ Church a big girdle or corse of silver gilt to be divided between the chancell and the body of the church; also three bedds or plotts of land I have in a garden in Shandon, to be sold to the most advantage, and to be equally devided betweene the Chancell and the boddie of Christ’s Church.”

Ellen Connyly, by her will, proved 1st January, 1581, and Genett Creanghe, by her will, proved 5th March, 1582, both desire to be buried in Christ Church.

So Peerès Gold, by his will, 6th May, 1609, expresses a similar desire.

John Teige McCartie, by his will, proved 23rd December, 1577, bequeaths

"Towards the reparacion of Christ Church two barrels of barley."

He also leaves

"To every poore prieste of Christ Church xijd., as Thomas Golde shall appointe."

John Copinger, by his will, dated 1637, desired to be buried at Christ Church,

"In the grave wherein my father and mother are buried."

Sir Robert Copinger, in 1671, commends his

"Body to ye earth whereof it is made, and ye same to be buried in Christ Church, in Corke, where my father and ancestors were formerly buried, if by God's grace and my friends' meanes it may be soe permitted."

Sir John Copinger, in 1642, desires his body to be

"Buryed in my owne grave in Christes Churche, in Corke."

This is the request also contained in the will of Dame Katherin Copinger, 1668 ; Dominick Copinger, 1642 ; Dominick Copinger, 1660 ; James Copinger, 1665 ; and James Copinger FitzJohn, 1690.

The Copinger tomb was situate in the crypt of Christ Church. On the occasion of the inspection of this crypt by the late Dr. Caulfield above referred to, he came across an ancient tombstone or flag of about Henry VIII.'s time, which bore, or, perhaps, more correctly, had borne, an elaborate inscription, and he inferred from the fragment he was able to decipher round the rim of the stone, that it was a tombstone of the Copingers. The doctor thought also he saw the name Copinger in the corner. In more modern times a Captain More had cut his name, and that of his child, across the stone.

Page 376. *St. Peter's. Sir Matthew Deane.* Among the entry of leases by the Corporation is one to Sir Matthew Deane, in 1693, of

"A house in St. Peter's Church Lane for 199 years, from 25th March, 1693, for 1*l.* 12*s.* a year. *Note.*—The Corporation forgave the rent; Capt. Deane is to make a Poor House there. Gave it 1721."

In 1878 Dr. Caulfield made the sketch here given.

"The coat of arms on the east side of this tomb is quite obliterated. This day I scraped off several coats of whitewash. The stone on which it was cut was quite disintegrated, it was like sand. Aug 16, 1878."—R.C.

By an indenture dated 28th September, 1733, between William Newenham, of Cool-



Coat of Arms under the effigy of Sir Matthew.

Sr  
Matt<sup>n</sup>  
Deane  
Crana  
Baronet  
1710

Form of Letters on Inscription.

more, county Cork, and the Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, and the Rev. Thomas Russell, the Archdeacon of Cork and minister of the parish of St. Peter's, Cork, Newenham granted an annuity or rent charge of £30 during his life out of all and singular, the lands of Killingly *alias* Killanully, in the barony of Kerricurrihy and county of Cork, to be paid for a lecture sermon to be preached each Lord's Day in St. Peter's Church.

St. Peter's was the burial-place of many of the old families of Cork. Richard Walshe Fitz John, by his will, dated 10th June, 1583; David Tyrrie Fitz Edmond, by his will, 13th May, 1570; Patrick Myagh, by his will, 18th October, 1569; Andrew Galwey, by his will, proved 9th February, 1580; Christopher Galwey, by his will, 21st July, 1582; Edmond Fitz Nicolas, *als.* Frankaghe, by his will, proved 9th March, 1580, all desire to be buried in St. Peter's Church.

Maurice Roche, by his will, proved 10th Dec., 1582, desires to be

"Buryed in the buryall of his father and grandfather, in St. Peter's Church, within Corke."

George Galwey Fitz Edwarde, by his will, proved 30th April, 1579, desires to be buried

"At St. Katherine's Chappel, in St. Peter's Church."

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury was proved in 1581 the will of John Hawker, of Challock, Kent, yoeman, which contains the following direction:—

"My bodye to be buried in Sainte Peter's Church, in the cittle of Cork, in Irelande, "so neere as maie be unto the place where Arthure Carter, late Provost Marshall of "Munster, lyeth."

Page 377. *Abbeys.* The grant referred to by Smith as made by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Grenville, knt., is dated 33 Elizabeth, 1591, and is of (*inter alia*)

"The site, circuit, and precinct of the monastery of Antro St. Finbar, otherwise "Gilley, containing 4 acres, in which are a church, a belfry, several stone walls un- "covered, and a cemetery, three gardens and a close, a mill, two weirs for taking "salmon called Corringraghine and Corinockowpoge, 40 acres of arable land, 20 acres "of pasture called Ballygaggin, the townland of Kilmoney in the county of Kerycurrihie, "containing 120 acres arable, 140 acres pasture, and several lands and islands, parcel "of the possession of Gilley Abbey, co. Cork, to hold by mil. serv. one knight's fee. "Rent for Gilley, £15 3s. 6d."

The following is an extract from the *Pat. Rolls* of Edward I. :—

"21st April, 1293.—Brother Thomas de Antro Barre, canon of the church de Antro "Barre, near Cork, announcing to the king the deposition of Brother Gilbert Obrog, "late Abbot there, has the ks. licence to elect. Westminster."

[*Pat.*, 21 Edw<sup>d</sup>. I., m. 19).

"23rd April, 1293.—Letters directing Willm. de Vesey, Justiciary of Ireland, to "restore the temporalities, etc., to the elect de Antro Barre, near Cork." [*Ibid.*]

Page 379. *Hospitals.*

"In 1780, Mr. Lawton was made governor of St. Stephen's Hospital. He changed "the boys clothes to a uniform, and by his great care of the morals and teaching the

"articles of their religion, they gained silver medals at the church of the Holy Trinity, "being the premium of George Webber, esq., to ten boys at every yearly examination, "and they two years gained it from every candidate."—*Brit. Mus., Egerton MSS.* 158. Plut. DXV. A.

Page 385. *Public Buildings.* The house standing in Main Street on the stone referred to by Smith, Dr. Caulfield notes—

"This stone was removed by Richard Sainthill, esq., and inserted in the E. wall of "the hall of the Mansion House. It was subsequently removed, and is now in the "wall of the hall of the new Police Court in Market Street."—R. C.

Page 385. *Exchange.* The stones when the Exchange was taken down were used for building the lower part of the steeple at St. Peter's church. Dr. Caulfield states that at the same time the dragon, referred to by Smith, was sent to the Cork Institution, where it remained in the hall for some years, but was stolen in the year 1858, and was recovered with the loss of his tail. A woman subsequently stole it, but it was again recovered, minus this time its head. The mutilated trunk was sold as lumber in 1865. It was made of copper, and thickly gilt, which seems to have excited the cupidity of the several thieves.

Page 389. *Quays.* The Corporation of Cork, in 1688, granted to Timothy Tuckey, Alderman, the quay, afterwards called Tuckey's Quay, in consideration of his having (when he was mayor) entertained the Duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, at an expense of £50. He was mayor in 1677 and 1678, being eight years before he received the recompense. According to tradition he was offered and refused knighthood. Carte, in his *Life of the Duke of Ormond*, says nothing of his stopping at Cork in 1678. *Quære.*—Are there any memorials in Kilkenny castle of the Duke's visit to Cork at that time? On a former visit he stopped at the Bishop's.

Page 393. *City Revenue.* The gateage in Smith's day seems to have fallen in amount, for the average from 1725 to 1726 was £641 18s. 7½d., made up as follows:—

*The Gateage of the City of Cork from 1725 to 1726.*

From the Old Market Place .. .. .	£109	4	11
From Mallow Lane .. .. .	228	19	2
From Blarney Lane .. .. .	56	16	8
From Fair Lane .. .. .	27	3	2½
From Walter's Mills .. .. .	21	13	11½
From Youghal Road .. .. .	22	16	11½
From South Gate.. .. .	88	3	9
From Cork Market .. .. .	44	0	0
M. Millard, for Blarney Lane .. .. .	9	0	0
Gregory, South Gate .. .. .	2	10	0
Chas. Duggan, Fair Lane .. .. .	5	0	0
Bohelly, for Fish Market .. .. .	17	0	0
Do., for Mallow Lane .. .. .	9	10	0
	£641	18	7½



The account of the general revenues of the city of Cork from 1715 to 1732 is of interest, as showing the steady growth during this period, but how it is that the gateage in 1725 to 1726 is put down as a different figure can only be explained by supposing the period not to be identically the same. In table, page 433, the year is reckoned up to the 29th September.

Page 399. *Custom of Throwing Bran.*

"It was usually thrown as the new mayor came out of Christ Church, where, after his election, he attended divine service with the aldermen and corporation. A picture by Grogan representing this custom at the gate of the church was lately (1867) in the possession of George Newenham, Esq."—R. C.

The following notice was issued 1st October, 1789 :—

"The mayor and sheriffs, desirous of totally abolishing the dangerous custom of bran-throwing on the day appointed for swearing in the chief magistrates into office, caution all persons against committing such an offence, as they will not fail to punish the offenders; and they hereby require the several high and petty constables and other peace officers to be diligent and attentive in apprehending such persons as shall presume to transgress.

RICHARD PURCELL, Mayor,

"Mansion House, Cork."

Page 400. *Arms.*

"Amongst my MSS. is a quit claim from William Reith to John Pyke of his lands in Ardashe in St. John's Street, near Cork, Innyspyke, Ballyclorry, etc., in Co. Cork, given at Cork, 6 May, V Henry VI. (1427). The seal of the Mayor, John de Midia, bears the three lions as on the royal arms. Legend, 'S. MAIORATIS CIVITATIS CORKI.'"—R. C.

Page 401. Add to List of Mayors, 1288, Walter Eynolf.

In the List of Mayors Smith puts John De Bristol as mayor in 1338; the mayor that year seems to have been William Skydy, and, in 1341 seems to have been William Drap.

1433.—John Menia should be John Media.

Page 403. 1663.—James Vandeluen should be Vandelure. This same year Richard Purdon, who is put down as one of the sheriffs, died, and Simon Everson was elected in his place.—(*Pembroke MS.*)

Smith says, 1674, John Bayley, mayor; the last-mentioned MS. says John Clothier, and, in 1683, gives the name of the sheriff, Zach. Coke, as Zach. Cope; also, 1690, the sheriff Green, christian name is said to be "Nick" and not William, and, 1699, Taylor's christian name is said to be "Barkley," and not Barth.

Page 404. Against the name of Sober Kent, sheriff in 1768, Dr. Caulfield notes—

"I saw the coffin of Sober Kent in his vault at St. Fin Barre's in 1866."

REVENUE OF THE CITY OF CORK FROM 1715 TO THE YEAR 1732.

	Fee-Farm Rents.	Rent Leases— Years.	Gateage.	Rent of Shambles.	Standings in Street.	Canting on Exchange.	Freedoms.	Water Ballif.	Sum Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1715	62 9 8½	124 8 0	576 10 8	121 3 8	19 5 9	5 12 11	7 0 0	0 0 0	906 17 5
1716	62 9 8½	174 8 0	600 0 0	121 10 8¾	20 2 5½	2 15 9	10 0 0	0 0 0	971 6 6¾
1717	62 9 8½	164 8 0	517 11 1¾	117 7 9½	20 8 5½	4 1 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	876 6 4
1718	62 9 8½	144 18 0	571 5 6½	115 0 8	20 3 1	3 5 2	20 0 0	0 0 0	927 11 11
1719	221 4 8½	132 16 0	581 2 7½	116 5 7¾	20 18 3	2 14 2	1 0 0	0 0 0	1064 8 4¾
1720	276 19 8½	132 16 0	584 10 10	124 10 4½	22 9 5½	6 8 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	1147 14 6
1721	276 19 8½	132 16 0	483 10 6	128 1 6¾	24 18 7¾	1 14 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	1047 18 11
1722	138 9 9¾	68 8 0	283 13 4	63 14 7	13 12 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	517 16 10
1723	276 19 8½	111 14 0	571 10 2½	135 15 7	24 17 5	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1121 11 11
1724	276 19 8½	72 2 0	529 0 9	136 2 10	32 2 4	0 13 0	5 0 0	60 0 0	1112 0 7½
1725	276 19 8½	72 2 0	510 2 3	137 1 5	34 17 6	0 15 0	0 0 0	46 0 0	1077 17 10
1726	341 9 8½	72 2 0	556 9 4½	134 11 10	35 0 8	1 7 7½	5 0 0	53 19 11	1193 4 1
1727	343 19 8½	72 2 0	493 0 9	137 19 6	46 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	62 0 6	1155 3 11½
1728	343 19 8½	72 2 0	478 13 1	143 2 5	47 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	58 0 0	1142 19 9½
1729	343 19 8½	72 2 0	451 3 10	136 4 2	44 10 7	0 0 0	5 0 0	53 0 0	1106 0 3½
1730	343 19 8½	72 2 0	498 16 4	134 10 5	43 11 6	0 0 0	10 0 0	67 10 0	1170 9 11½
1731	343 19 8½	63 2 0	582 19 7	138 18 10	50 7 3	0 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	1259 7 4½
1732	343 19 8½	63 2 0	608 15 4	135 12 6	49 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	80 2 0	1280 15 6½