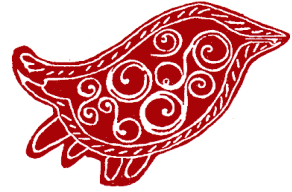


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Vpon ye whole, ye Court Marshall ordered yt William Davis shud be kept prysoner duering his officers discretion, and then at ye head of ye company to acknowledge his faulte to express his hartly sorrow for it.

That John Humpryes and James Hall be from this day casheerd his Ma'tie Armye: that their Armes be taken away and they presently stript of their red coates, and they led with their hands behind them with a guard thorou ye streetes of Corke, and so turned disgracefully out of ye Gates of ye sd Citye, and so caryed prysoners to Kingsayle, and there to be led allsoe in yt posture thorow ye Toune of Kingsayle, and so turned out of ye Gates: and that ye Company be drawn vp to see ye same done, and that after they are so turned out of ye Gates, to have their red coates restored them, they having paid for them.

We had noe clerke to draw it vp, but this is all ye reall truth, wh yu may please to acquaint my Ld. Lieut. with, and further I shall desire yu to acquaint his Excy. of ye very great disorders and hart burning it makes to pay one Company of a Garyson and not ye rest. It makes souldgiers think their officers keepe their pay or are neglectfull of ym, for Capt. Warham St. Leger's company was paid 3 days agoe their december 75 pay, and none of ye rest, wh may prove of dangerus consequence if continued, wh is all, and I am sure enough, from

Yr faythfull humble Servant,

SHANNON.

The Red Abbey and its Tenants.

" I do love these ancient ruins—
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history."

John Webster, 1590.

" Non procul a Corcagia Ordini Eremitorum Sancti Augustini, regnante Edwardo Primo, coenobium fundavit Dermitius Carthaeus, vulgo Macarthaes fuscus."—Bruodini, *Propugnaculum Catholicae Veritatis*.

By T. A. LUNHAM.



HE tower and a portion of wall containing a few pointed windows in Dunbar Street, are all that remain of the Augustinian Monastery founded by one of the De Courcey family in the 13th Century, *temp.* Edward I., and which is included by Ware in his list of "Monasteries of the Order of Eremites of St. Augustine, commonly called Austin Friars." (*Works*, vol. i., p. 282.) Archdall says—"A monastery was founded on the south side of the city in the reign of King Edward I. for friars following the rule of St. Augustine; some writers give this foundation to Patrick, Lord Kingsale, *temp.* Henry V and VI; and another writer brings the foundation so low as 1472 or 1475. 6th October, 19th Elizabeth, a grant was made to Cormac McTeige McCarthy, of this friary and its appurtenances, containing two acres, a church, &c., at the annual rent of £13, and for the other possessions the rent of 16s. 8d., all Irish money." When Archdall wrote in 1786, the building consisted of a

steeple 64 feet high, and the walls of the church." The east window, the only one in the choir, "was truly magnificent, and measured 30 feet in height and 15 in breadth" (*Monasticon*, p. 67). The Red Abbey is alluded to by Dean Davies in his *Journal*, p. 153, upon which place Dr. Caulfield has an interesting note, which entirely bears out the statement of Ware and Archdall regarding the date of foundation. This appears from an ancient deed in the possession of the Sarsfield family, being "a conveyance from Walter Newelond and his wife to David le Blounde of a messuage in the street of St. John Baptist, near Cork, extending in length from the said street on the south to the way which leads from the street of St. John the Evangelist to the house of the friars of the Order of St. Augustine on the north, and in breadth from the common lane leading from the street of St. John the Baptist to the sea (tide-way?) on the east to a certain curtilage of the said friars on the west." This instrument is dated Tuesday next after the feast of the Purification of the B. V. Mary, in the 16th year of King Edward II. (1288). When Smith wrote his history the Abbey was used as a sugar-house, and so continued until its destruction by fire (1799). He assigns 1420 as the probable date of the foundation. (Vol. i., p. 381.) The existing remains seem to be of the 15th century.

Some portion of the conventual buildings was used as a dwelling-house in later years, and was occupied as such by Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe in 1650. "The country was fertile, and all provisions cheap, and the houses good, and we were placed in Red Abbey, a house of Dean Boyle's, in Cork, and my lord of Ormond had a very good army, and the country seemingly quiet," &c. (*Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe*, by herself, p. 76.) Again—"As soon as I had finished my letter, I sent it by a faithful servant, who was let down the garden wall of Red Abbey" (p. 78). It was from the summit of the tower that the Earl of Marlborough reconnoitred the city during the siege. (Sept., 1690.)

Dr. Caulfield writes that a small street of houses was afterwards built on the site of the Abbey by Lieut. Philip Donovan, after whom it was called, but eventually passing into other hands, it was designated Cumberland street.

The origin of the name is obscure, but the term "Red Abbey" cannot have been derived from the colour of the monks' habit, which was black. Although the tower is constructed of limestone, in other portions of the fabric red sandstone may have been used, blocks of which are still visible, built into the walls of St. Finbar's Church in Dunbar Street; hence, possibly the name "Red Abbey." In the same street still exists a building extending north and south, in the eastern wall of which are the remains of four low pointed windows. There has been originally a large one at the northern end, surmounted by carved stone heads, and probably furnished with mullions. This was taken down some twenty years ago, being unsafe. This building, perhaps, constituted the Refectory, the dormitory or dortoir occupying the upper storey. A number of skeletons in a fine state of preservation were found under the floor, and other remains in the space between the eastern wall and Dunbar Street. This may have been the cemetery. At the northern end, in an open yard, still remains the ancient well, covered over, but said to be full of water. These premises are now used as a stable.



EXTERNAL PART OF RED ABBEY—REFECTORY WALL, 1908.

With reference to the friars for whom this monastery was founded, and their habit, it is well to remember that there were two distinct Orders of regular clergy professing the rule of St. Augustine, as it was called: (1) Canons Regular, who were first introduced into England by Eudo, "dapifer" or sewer to Henry I., in 1105, according to Fuller (*Church Hist.* ed., Brewer, vol. iii. p. 263). Brewer, in his note, adds that the Augustinians came over into England in the reign of Henry I., and were called Black Canons, or Canons of St. Augustine. They are said to have assumed their title after the Council of Lateran in 1139, when Pope Innocent imposed the rule drawn up by St. Augustine of Hippo. Their dress consisted of a long cassock under a white rochet, all covered by a black cloak and hood—hence the name. (2) Austin Friars, or Eremites (these are not to be confounded with the above), being one of the minor mendicant Orders observing the rule of St. Augustine. They are said to have been founded by William Duke of Aquitaine, *circ.* 1150. Alexander IV. gathered their scattered communities into a single Order, under a Prior-General. They settled in England in 1254 (Walcott says), but Anthony A. Wood seems to prefer 1252; *History of Oxford* (Oxford Hist. Soc.), vol. ii., p. 446. They wore a black robe and girdle, or, according to Fosbrooke (*British Monachism*, p. 286), in the house a white tunic and a scapulary over it, in the choir, or out of doors, a sleeved cowl and large hood, both black. In the *Specimen Monachologiæ* they are represented as wearing a black cloth tunic, tied with a black thong, hood as before, and a black mantle. They were famous disputants, and the "Keeping of Austins" was one of the exercises required for the M.A. degree at Oxford (Couch's *Reminiscences of Oxford*, p. 164). It was these Eremites, or Austin Friars, who occupied the Red Abbey. The costumes of both Orders are depicted in Ware, vol. ii. The possessions of the Cork fraternity included "some gardens and houses near the Abbey, and a small piece of ground and mill called Ballivracks [Ballybrack?], near Douglas. This Abbey, with the lands belonging to it, is the estate of my Lord Primate Boyle." (Bp. Downes' MS. Journal, 1699.)

On the monks and their raiment generally, see Walcott's *Sacred Archæology*, p. 54; Hook's *Church Dict. sub voc.*, and the authorities above cited.

Notes and Queries.

Captain Hugh Mostian was one of those chosen by O'Donnell to accompany him to Spain (see *Journal* for last year, p 97). Father Denis Murphy, S.J., in his edition of the *Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell*, partially reprinted in this *Journal* under the title, "An Irish Account of the Battle of Kinsale," does not appear to be quite satisfied as to this Captain Mostian's identification. In the Carew MSS. in Lambeth Palace Library, No. 635, fol. 65, further information is given respecting this "famous rebel" (as Fynes Moryson styles him), in the shape of a short pedigree, illustrated with a rough pen and ink sketch of the family arms, which are—barry in seven, or and gules alternately. The