Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society

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Title: Review: "Ulster and other Irish maps, c. 1600", edited by G. A. Hayes-McCoy (Irish Manuscripts Commission)

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Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, 1964, Vol. 69, No. 210, page(s) 143-144

Published by the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society

Digital file created: May 27, 2016

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Supplement to Irish Families. By Edward MacLysaght. Helicon Ltd., Dublin. 40/-.

The book here reviewed is a supplement to two others written by Dr McLysaght, *Irish Families* and *More Irish Families*. It contains additional information not available in the previous volumes, and a great many names which had been omitted probably because they seemed more English than Irish. The names are given in alphabetical order and this dispenses with the need for an index.

The author is familiar with all the sources—Irish Genealogical Manuscripts, State Papers relating to Ireland, Calendars of Deeds and Inquisitions, Fiants, Land and Population Surveys, Tithe Applotments, Griffiths Valuation,—and has made good use of his materials.

The present reviewer would like to proffer the following comments on some of the entries in the volume.

The name Keadagaun—now anglicised as Cadogan—was connected not with the O'Sullivans of Bantry, but with the O'Driscolls of Corca Laidhe, and is common in the Cape Clear district.

Cuddihy or Quiddihy is listed as a name in Co. Cork in 1214. There is a townland called Lisnacuddy in the parish of Kilmichael. Cuid Oidhche, or a night's portion, was one of the terms used for a night's refreshment given to a superior chief on his local visits. This may be the origin of the name.

On page 48, the Co. Cork name Canniffe is mentioned, and it is stated that Fr. Woulfe derives it from Ceann Dubh. Fr Woulfe is correct. There is an Irish genealogical tract written in 1320 by Cahan O Dineen for his patron Teige O'Donoghue of Loch Léin. It recounts the chiefs of the Cinel Laoghaire line of the Uí Eachach race, prior to their removal from West Cork to Kerry. Ceanndubh is listed as being one of the six sons of a chief named Cochlain, and from him are descended the Uí Cheannduibh. Canniffes and Coghlans are still plentiful in the Bandon river district.

The name O Dulea with its many variants may have derived from an early division in Corca Laidhe. A full account is given in the " Celtic Miscellany " edited by Dr John O'Donovan. The tuath of Dubh-da-leithe extended from the ford of Bealnaheera, on the river Arigideen to another ford called Bealnabridhe, and from Gortnadihy in the parish of Kilmeen to Loch-a-tarriffe in Drinagh parish. The O Dulea families are not yet extinct in those districts.

Garrane-Kinnefeake is a parish on the eastern side of Cork harbour. One of its townlands is Rathcourcey. It is very likely that two Anglo-Norman families occupied the place soon after the invasion. The De Courceys moved further west to the district beyond the Old Head of Kinsale while the Keneficks stayed put. In Elizabethan times they paid tribute to the Seneschals of Imokilly for their lands. They scattered later on but some families still remain in Imokilly.

Other East Cork names noted are Supple, Garde and Uniacke. It is likely that Carricktwohill derives from the O Toohils, as does Carntuohill in Kerry.

In listing the notable people bearing the name Potter, Dr McLysaght omitted F. P. E. Potter, proprietor and editor of the Skibbereen Eagle, at the time when it proclaimed to all and sundry that it had its eye on the Czar of Russia.

J. T. Collins

*Ulster and other Irish maps c.*1600. Edited by G. A. Hayes-McCoy. Irish Manuscripts Commission. £6.

This handsome volume reproduces a collection of twenty-three manuscript maps of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, found in London about six years ago and subsequently presented to the National Library of Ireland. Fifteen of the maps are of places in Ulster, six others deal with areas in Munster (Waterford Harbour, Waterford Fort, Cork and Kinsale Harbours, Cork harbour, Castle Park in Kinsale and an illustration of the siege of Kinsale) another is one of the earliest detailed plans of Dublin Castle and the last map depicts the island of Lewis and Harris in the outer Hebrides. (The emphasis on Ulster and Munster reflects the preoccupation of the government authorities of the period with areas which posed the greatest threat to English peace and security.) Four of the Ulster maps are reproduced as nearly as possible in the original colours and these are especially attractive. The remainder, the originals of some of which are in colour, appear here in black and white. The facsimiles are nearly all the same size as the originals, generally 17 inches by 12 inches. The maps of Cork and Kinsale harbours, of Cork harbour, and of the Ards district are about double this width. Strictly speaking, about half of the maps are really plans or pictorial bird's-eye views of limited areas, notably forts.

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The first twelve maps, of places in Ulster, are identified as the work of Richard Bartlett, one of the leading map makers of his time. Almost certainly, Bartlett was closely associated with Fynes Moryson and probably held an official position as a military cartographer under Mountjoy. Up to the concluding stages of the Nine Years' War, English knowledge of the interior of Ulster was very scanty (in contrast, for example, with detailed maps of Kerry of the same period which this reviewer has seen.) But according as the erstwhile inaccessible north was penetrated by O'Neill's enemies, the rising tide of conquest was mirrored in more detailed maps. Thus Bartlett's later maps, as Professor Hayes-McCoy points out, are ' cartographical proof of the ultimate overthrow of O'Neill.' The most dramatic map in this collection symbolises Mountjoy's triumph by showing the flag of St. George waving over the ruins of Dungannon Castle : inset is the inauguration chair of the O'Neills at Tulach Óg, solemnly destroyed by the Lord Deputy in 1602. In the hostile atmosphere of Ireland, the lives of English map makers were in frequent danger and it appears that Bartlett met with a tragic end. In the words of Sir John Davies, ' when he came into Tyrconnell the inhabitants took off his head, because they would not have their country discovered.'

The maps in this volume are of importance, first of all, as specimens in the development of cartography, particularly because they belong to a period which saw great strides in map making techniques. The student of military history will find much that will interest him in the detailed plans of forts, the drawings of crannógs, military tents and cabins and gun emplacements. The pictorial representations of buildings and the various features of the contemporary landscape will command the attention of the antiquarian.

Perhaps the best of the Munster maps is the large one of Cork and Kinsale harbours. Drawn in 1587, it has notes suggesting as suitable places for fortifications, the future sites of Carlisle, Camden and Charles Fort. Cork is shown standing on its islands with its two bridges, and various forts are marked in the inner harbour district. A map of Cork harbour in 1625 shows only one channel extending straight to the sea so that some of the harbour area is inaccurately drawn. The map illustrating the siege of Kinsale (one of seven known contemporary maps) was made some time before 1 December 1601 and carries a key indicating different features of the siege.

Professor Hayes-McCoy's proficiency in the field of military history equips him admirably for the task of editing this volume which he has done in a masterly fashion. In his identification and interpretation of map features and in his constant references to a wide range of sources, including many other contemporary maps, he shows his familiarity with the whole background of late sixteenth century Irish cartography. Without his informative introduction and well-documented descriptive notes, many readers would be disappointed by the lack of any real detail in some of these maps. One wonders, too, how far sixteenth century cartographers were given to the artistic embellishment of their work at the expense of geographical accuracy.

In contrast to the usual publications of the Commission, which appear in staid and strictly functional garb, this is a de luxe production, attractively printed and bound. It is a pity that, in the case of some of the maps, the editor's descriptive note is inconveniently removed from the map to which it refers but we may take it that this arrangement was unavoidable. The index entries are confined to the more important names, places and subjects occurring in the introduction and text.

J. A. Murphy.

Reportorium Novum : Dublin Diocesan Historical Record. Vol. III, No. 2. 1963-64. Dublin, Browne and Nolan. 20*s*.

Valuable contributions to Irish medieval studies in this issue include Dr. Geoffrey Hand's account of the chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the thirteenth century, " the largest and richest cathedral chapter of secular clergy in medieval Ireland " ; Fr. Maurice Sheehy's publication, with introduction and notes, of the early Norman section of the *Registrum Novum*, an important eighteenth-century compilation of documents relating to Christ Church ; and Dr. Gearóid MacNiocaill's critical edition of the charters of John, lord of Ireland, to the see of Dublin. Fr. Dermot Walsh, O.P., writes on the Dominicans at Arklow (1264-1793), Fr. William O'Riordan continues his succession lists of parish priests in Dublin archdiocese from the early eighteenth

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