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CONTENTS.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| A Carrickman's Diary. Rev. P. Power | 17, 74, 177 |
| The Keating Memorial. Editor | 47, 152 |
| The Waterford Merrys. E. D. | 30 |

EDITED DOCUMENTS:—

| | |
|--|----------|
| County of Waterford, 1775. T. U. Sadleir | 49 |
| Material Condition of Waterford Churches (1615). Rev. P. Power | 114 |
| Monumenta Sepulchralia. Jas. Buckley | 36 |
| New Geneva. Matthew Butler | 1, 86 |
| Old Wills. I. R. B. Jennings | 128 |
| Philip Barron's Correspondence. S. ua ċarairċe | 67 |
| Power Papers. T. A. Murphy | 103, 154 |
| Sundrie Priests and Friers. Rev. P. Power | 114 |

ARCHÆOLOGICAL & LITERARY MISCELLANY:—

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| By Rev. P. Power | 40, 93, 139 |
|------------------|-------------|

NOTES & QUERIES:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Ancient School Custom in Co. Wexford. J. C. | 97 |
| Bishop Richard Pierce. Rev. P. Power | 145 |
| Bishopric of Waterford in 1688. Wm. H. G. Flood | 99 |
| Bonmahon Paper Currency, &c. Rev. P. Power | 146 |
| Carrick-on-Suir Superstition. J. C. | 99 |
| Chapels Burned in Co. Wexford, 1798. W. H. G. Flood | 99 |
| Introduction of Poor Law to Ireland. Rev. P. Power | 148 |
| John O'Daly's Birthplace | 196 |
| Keating Memorial | 46 |
| Keating and his Servant Symon. p. ċitgeac | 197 |
| Lynch's Greek Grammar. S ua ċarairċe | 44 |
| Morris Family of Waterford. Hon. E. Morris | 196 |
| Order of Liberators. J. C. | 98 |
| Patrick Denn. S. ua ċarairċe | 45 |
| Power Family of Co. Waterford. J. J. Piper | 195 |
| „ „ „ Glasha. Rev. P. Power | 145 |
| Rev. Simon Walsh, Irish Scholar „ „ | 148 |
| Shea Family of Carrick. Captain A. G. Shea | 200 |
| Tadhg Gaodhalach. S. ua ċarairċe | 44 |
| The Thunderer of the "Times." J. C. | 97 |
| Walsh of Piltown. Jas. Buckley | 101 |
| Waterford Merrys. Rev. P. Power | 100 |
| „ „ R. Merry Del Val | 100 |
| „ Students in Louvain. Rev. P. Power | 198 |
| William III. in Waterford. J. Buckley | 43 |
| Wilson's History of Waterford. Rev. P. Power | 150 |

INDEX.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Abbeyside | 19 |
| “Across Australia” | 140 |
| “Adventures of Suibhne Geilt” | 141 |
| Alcock, Alexander | 1, 2, &c. |
| Allen, Jas., of Reask, his will | 185 |
| | |
| Badcock, Jonathan, his will | 186 |
| Baggodstown | 63 |
| Bag, of Ardmore | 54 |
| ,, Dromore | 53 |
| Ballencowherly | 132 |
| Ballenvoige | 133, 134 |
| Ballenvoile | 133, 134 |
| Ballicashen | 118 |
| Balliglassin | 119 |
| Balliloge | 129 |
| Ballinaboola, Seizure for Rates at | 149 |
| Ballinakill | 116 |
| Ballingarran | 120 |
| Ballycaghsoust | 129, 131 |
| Ballyfoyle | 63 |
| Ballygunner | 116, 118 |
| Ballykeoghane | 58 |
| Ballykeoghe | 133 |
| Ballyn | 63 |
| Ballynowmabagh | 132 |
| Ballynvarry | 63 |
| Ballyrin | 63 |
| Ballyshea | 134 |
| Ballyvooly | 65 |
| Barbeahy | 59 |
| Barnadowne | 132 |
| Barnard of Prospect Hall | 54 |
| Barristown, Seizure for Rates at | 149 |
| Barron, Philip, his Correspondence | 67 |
| ,, ,, ,, Irish College | 42 |
| Beasley, John, his will | 186 |

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Beresford, John | 50 |
| Bishops-Court | 120 |
| Blakesland.... | 58 |
| Boate of Duckspool | 53 |
| Bog, Moving, near Golden | 176 |
| Bolton, of Faithlegg | 54 |
| Bolton, William, his will | 188 |
| Bonmahon Paper Money | 146 |
| Bray, John, Burgess of Clonmel | 183 |
| ,, Mrs. Margaret | 193 |
| Brownrigg, of Affane | 52 |
| Bryan, Gerald Lewis, of Roskrea | 61 |
| Buckley, Rev. M. | 19 |
| Burke, Davis, his will | 186 |
| ,, Rev. Alexander | 20 |
| Butler, Archbishop Edmond, his tomb | 38 |
| ,, Theobald fitz James | 57, 61 |
| ,, ,, of Cloghoge | 61 |
| Callaghan, Catherine | 192 |
| Cane, Colonel | 51 |
| Carew, Shapland | 53 |
| ,, Robert, of Snowhill | 50 |
| Carlow, Battle at, 1799 | 180 |
| Carrickbeg church ruin sold | 23 |
| ,, school built (1790) | 178 |
| Carrick, List of Subscribers to New Chapel at (1804) | 75, &c |
| Carrickman's Diary | 18 &c., 74 &c , 176 &c., |
| Carrick, Marriages in (1787-1809) | 80 &c. |
| ,, New Chapel built in | 26, 74 &c, |
| ,, Suir frozen at | 177 |
| ,, Superstition | 99 |
| Casey, Rev. Mathias | 20 |
| Cashel Cathedral, Tombs in | 37 |
| Cashel Parish Church, Tombs in | 38 |
| Castlehoyle | 132 |
| Cavendish, Sir H. | 51 |
| Chapels burned in Co. Wexford | 25, 99 |
| Chateau St. Patrice | 154 &c. |
| Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin, Tombs in | 38 |
| ,, ,, Waterford ,, | 37 |
| Christmas of Whitfield | 54 |
| Clancy, John, his will | 184 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Clandimisse in Co. Waterford | 129 |
| Clashmore | 153 |
| Cloghmantagh | 63 |
| Clonmel, Cantred of, Priests in, 1610 | 128 |
| Clonytibred | 63 |
| Coghlán of Ardóc | 55 |
| „ Carriclea | 53 |
| Colbert, Rev. Mr. | 23 |
| Common Land of Waterford | 119 |
| Commonwealth, Ireland under the | 141 |
| Comyn, Bishop Richard | 38 |
| Congreve, Ellen | 192 |
| „ John, of Mount Congreve | 51 |
| Cooke, Deborah, her will | 191 |
| „ John, his will | 188 |
| Cooleroe | 133, 134 |
| Cooleveheny | 134 |
| Corbally, Prebend of | 118, 130 |
| Cormack, Sarah, her will | 190 |
| Courtsmartial at Carrick | 181 |
| Crooke | 117 |
| Croskea | 133, 134 |
| Cuff, Right Hon. James | 6 |
| Currymore | 133, 134 |
| D'Arcy, Rev. M., of Carrick | 18, 19, 21, 80 |
| „ „ Elegy on | 28 |
| Darville, John | 186 |
| Dayell, Clement | 132 |
| Deane, Bishop, his tomb | 38 |
| Defenders, a faction | 180 |
| Denn, Patrick, of Cappelquin | 45 |
| Den, Patrick, of Grenan | 57 |
| Densland in Kibleine | 58 |
| Deece, Bar. of | 133, 134 |
| Devany, Stephen, informer | 24 |
| Devonshire, Duke of | 51 |
| Dillon, a priest, victim of Penal Laws | 166 |
| Dirremon | 58 |
| Dobbin, William | 129 |
| Dobbyn, Hannibal, of Ballynakill | 54 |
| „ Thomas, his will (1705) | 192 |
| „ William „ (1704) | 187 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Donoghe, Thomas, "now primate of Armagh" | 127 |
| Dorothy, Thomas, his will | 185 |
| Doudney, Rev. David, his printing press | 146 |
| Downey, Edmond, novelist | 32 |
| " " Publishing house of | 40 |
| Dowrode | 63 |
| Doyle, Francis, flogged at Carrick | 24 |
| Drownacan | 117 |
| Drumgallon | 133, 134 |
| Duckett of Whitestown | 54 |
| Dunne, Bishop | 19 |
| Eeles, John, his will | 186 |
| Egan, Bishop | 20, 155 |
| Ellis, John, his will | 184 |
| Emly, Diocese of | 139 |
| English of Munsbro' | 54 |
| Everard, Father John, O.F.M. | 99 |
| " George, of Garrandillon, his will | 183 |
| " John, his will | 188 |
| Everson, Thomas, of Urny | 59 |
| Fagan, Father Nicholas | 123 |
| Fennell, James—his marriage | 22 |
| Ferrier, Major | 12 &c., 88 &c |
| Ffaylballyboe | 63 |
| Fitzgerald, Catherine, als Villiers, her will | 191 |
| " John, his will | 188 |
| " Major | 53 |
| " Sir Thomas Judkin | 23, 182 |
| Fitzharris, | 63 |
| " John, his will | 190 |
| Fitz Nicholas, Redmond.... | 61 |
| Fling, Edward | 3 |
| " John, his will | 186 |
| Flood, Maurice | 194 |
| Foare, Morris | 3 |
| Foilinge | 117 |
| Fortescue, Lord | 53 |
| Fowlow, Edmond, his will | 187 |
| Friers, Sundrie in Waterford, &c. (1610) | 122 |
| Funucan, Dennis, his will | 186 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|-------------------|----------|
| Herbert, Rev. John, eloped | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 22 |
| " " N. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25 |
| Holy Ghost Hospital | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 123 |
| Horsall, Bishop, his tomb | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 38 |
| Hugh Boyesgate, a place-name | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 58 |
| Hussey, Bishop | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24, 25 |
| Icarrin in Co. Waterford | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 129 |
| Ilanikean | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 117 |
| Ivernoir, F. D. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15 |
| Jackson of Glanbeg | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 52 |
| Jerpoint Abbey, Tombs in | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 39 |
| Keane of Belmont | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 52 |
| Kearney, Archbishop David | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 27 |
| Keating, James, his will | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 189 |
| " Rev. Dr. Geoffrey | .... | .... | .... | .... | 19, 37, 125, 151, | 197 |
| " " " his Memorial | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 46, 47 |
| " " " Subscriptions to Memorial | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 153 |
| " Robert, of Knockagh, his will | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 193 |
| Keily of Knockalara | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 52 |
| " Lismore | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 51 |
| " Tyrcullen | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 51 |
| Kelly, Edmond, his will | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 194 |
| Kelogs (both) | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 120 |
| Kennedy of Johnstown, Co. Dublin | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 54 |
| Kenny, St., tombs in his Cathedral | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 58 |
| Keylferikin | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 63 |
| Kilbarmedan Parsonadge | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 119 |
| Kilbarry | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 116 |
| Kilbridy | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 117 |
| Kilburne | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 115 |
| Kilcaragh | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 116, 120 |
| Kilcash, Lament for | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18 |
| Kilcrone | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 58 |
| Kilgabrell | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 133, 134 |
| Killea | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 118 |
| Killmallow | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 133, 134 |
| Killoure | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 117 |
| Kilmacleage | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 120 |
| Kilmeadan.... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 120 |
| Kilmenocke | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 65 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Kilmocum | 120 |
| Kilmooke | 59 |
| Kilotteran | 116 |
| Kilpipe | 58 |
| Kilronan | 116, 118 |
| Kilsaynis (Kiljamis) | 133, 134 |
| Knockdrumlea | 133, 134 |
| Knocklegan | 129 |
| Kyfe, Piers of Rowestown | 59 |
| | |
| Lackey, John | 55 |
| Lane, Gowen, his will | 189 |
| ,, Rev. F., of Carrick | 18, 21 |
| Lanigan, Bishop, of Ossory | 19 |
| Lawlestowne | 58 |
| Lee, Bolton, of Waterford | 54 |
| ,, Mary, als Keating, her will | 184 |
| Leighlin Church, Tombs in | 39 |
| Leiraghcs | 63 |
| Leonard, Robert | 129 |
| Libertors, Order of | 99 |
| Limerick, St. Mary's Church, Tombs in | 39 |
| Lisdarragh | 63 |
| Lisdowney | 63 |
| Lisnakill | 116 |
| Lombard, Archbishop Peter | 126 |
| ,, Dean Robert | 38 |
| Lonergan, Rev. William, of Carrickbeg | 24, 26 |
| Louvain, Waterford Students in | 198 |
| Lynch, Patrick, his Greek Grammar | 44 |
| Lysaght of Curryglas | 51 |
| | |
| Maplton, Bishop, his tomb | 38 |
| Marshall, Francis | 63 |
| May, Sir James | 51 |
| McCarthy, Rev. P., Carrick | 18 |
| McGragh, Miler, his tomb | 38 |
| McGuire, Arthur | 53 |
| McKenna, Rev. Mr., Carrick | 19, 22, 23 |
| Meade, Garrett, of Newtown | 5 |
| Meagher, William, his will | 187 |
| Meilerstowne | 133, 134 |
| Merry Charity, Waterford | 33 &c. |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Merry del Val, Cardinal | 32, 33 |
| „ Family of Waterford | 31, 100 |
| „ Geo. Pitney, artist | 33 |
| Methodist Meeting House, Carrick | 23 |
| Middleton, Lord | 52 |
| Millodstowne | 132 |
| Miltowne | 58 |
| Moloney, a priest, victim of Penal Laws | 166 |
| Monellyer | 133, 134 |
| Monem ^c Willm oge | 63, 134 |
| Mongan | 134 |
| Monumenta Sepulchralia | 36 |
| Mooney, John, his will | 187 |
| Moore, James, Mayor | 3, 6 |
| „ of Saperton | 52 |
| Morris, family of, Waterford | 196 |
| „ , James, of Newtown | 3 &c. |
| „ , William | 55 |
| Morrissey, Thomas | 191 |
| Mullenbrohie | 58 |
| Murphy, Edmond, his will | 191 |
| „ John „ „ | 192 |
| Musgrave, Christopher | 52 |
| „ of Ballyanchor | 52 |
| „ Richard | 52 |
| Naas, Battle at (1798) | 180 |
| Nash, Nicholas, of the Newhouse | 61 |
| Nashpole, Vincent, of Pottlerath | 63 |
| Natural Phenomena observed at Carrick, 1787-1809 | 176 |
| Newhouse | 58 |
| Newport, Simon | 6, 54 |
| Newtown, near Passage | 3 |
| Nucombe, Hester will of | 194 |
| O'Brien, a priest, prisoner (1798) | 23 |
| O'Brudair, David, Poems of | 141 |
| O'Daly, John, his birthplace | 196 |
| O'Daniel, Rev. Father | 21 |
| Odle of Mount Odle | 52 |
| Offea, John, his will | 190 |
| O'Hedian, Dean John, his tomb | 38 |
| Old Haggard | 58 |

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| O'Mara, Rev. Mr., Carrickbegg | 21 |
| Orde, Thomas, Sec. to Lord Lieutenant | 7 |
| O'Reilly, Miles John, letter of his to Philip Barron | 68 |
| Ormond, Earls of, their tombs | 38 |
| O'Rourke, Father Magnus | 145 |
| Osbone, Sir William | 50 |
| O'Sullivan, Humphrey, his diary | 143, 148 |
| Owning als. Bewley | 61 |
| | |
| Paulo, John de St., Archbishop Dublin, his tomb | 37 |
| Payne, "Apostate and Informer" | 166 |
| ,, John, Bishop of Meath, his tomb | 37 |
| "Peep of Day" Boys | 180 |
| Petrie, Dr. Geo., Memorial to | 95 |
| Pillce, Bishop Richard | 145 |
| Pilltowne | 133, 134 |
| Pilt, Major.... | 178 |
| Pomeroy, Arthur | 53 |
| Poor Law, its introduction into Waterford | 148 |
| Ponsonby, Right Hon. John, List of Waterford Gentry compiled by | 49 |
| Porter, Thomas, of Ballydrislane | 54 |
| Portneholl | 129 |
| Portugese Coin found in Waterford | 42 |
| Pottle, Robert | 3, 149 |
| Power, Bishop John | 24, 34, 75 |
| ,, Canon James | 103 &c. |
| ,, Dr. Thomas, of Clonmell | 103 &c., 154 &c. |
| ,, family of Glasha | 145 |
| ,, ,, Co. Waterford | 195 |
| ,, Geoffrey, his will | 191 |
| ,, Gualterius, of Cheekpoint, will of | 187 |
| ,, Papers | 103 &c., 154 &c. |
| ,, Patrick, of Darrigle | 80 |
| ,, Rev. Edmond, S. J. | 103 &c., 163 &c. |
| ,, ,, Francis | 21, 103 &c., 155 &c. |
| ,, ,, John | 21 |
| ,, ,, Michael | 23 |
| ,, ,, William, of Carrick &c. | 22 |
| ,, Richard of Clashmore | 53, 179 |
| ,, ,, Garranmorris | 54 |
| ,, ,, Gurteen | 53, 54 |
| ,, Robert, of Ballybanoge, will of | 191 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Power, Thomas, of Newtown | 3 |
| „ William of, Ballyvoyle, will of | 189 |
| Priests, Sundrie in Co. Waterford, &c. (1610) | 122 |
| Purcell, Theobald, of Kilcurl | 56 |
| Quarry, Isaac, of Knockane, will of | 184 |
| „ of Johnstown | 53 |
| Quin, Henry Geo., Esq. | 2 |
| Quirke, Rev. P. | 20 |
| Rathknockbeank | 133, 134 |
| Rathmoellan, Vicaradge of | 118 |
| Raughter, Thomas, a priest | 125 |
| Rawheen (near Passage) | 5 |
| “Records by Spade and Terrier” | 41 |
| Redmonds, Timothy, his will | 184 |
| Rice, James, his monument | 38 |
| Roach of Scartleagh | 53 |
| Robert, Thomas, his will | 189 |
| Robin, Jane, her will | 186 |
| Rogers, Henry, his will | 189 |
| Rooth, John, fitz Piers | 63 |
| Rosenan | 58 |
| Roveray, J. A. Du | 15 |
| Rowerstowne | 58 |
| Ryan, Rev. Mr. | 19 |
| School Custom (Ancient) in Co. Waterford | 97 |
| Sexton, Rev. P. | 20 |
| Shea family of Carrick | 199 |
| Sheehan, William, of Newtown | 3 |
| Shee, Lucas, of Uppercourt | 63 |
| Sherlock, Edmund, of Butlerstown, his will | 194 |
| „ James, his will... | 188 |
| „ Paul, of Butlerstown | 53 |
| Shortall, Oliver | 132 |
| Smythestowne | 58 |
| Smyth, Rev. M. | 19 |
| Stanre, Henry | 132 |
| St. Catherine's Priory, Waterford | 118 |
| „ John's, Waterford | 115, 118 |
| „ Leger | 51 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| St. Michael's, Waterford | 115 |
| „ Olave's | 115 |
| „ Omers | 169 |
| „ Patrick's, Waterford | 115 |
| „ Peter's | 115 |
| Sterling, Capt. (Thunderer), a Waterford man | 98 |
| Stonehouse, Villadge named | 118 |
| Strange, Laurence (Medicus), Paul, and Thomas | 129 |
| Strong, Peter, a priest | 123 |
| „ Richard, of Dunkitt | 137 |
| Swadler, preaches Irish sermon | 21 |
| | |
| Tadhg Gaodhalach | 45 |
| Tafeghry | 63 |
| Talbot, Richard, Archbishop, Dublin, his tomb | 3 |
| Tibberactny | 63 |
| Tiniskelly | 134 |
| Tipperary, Priests in (1610) | 125 |
| Tobyn, David, of Lyrath | 59 |
| Toole, John, of Newtown | 3 |
| Tothall, Thomas, his will | 190 |
| Tregury, Archbishop, his tomb | 37 |
| Tubrid, Keating's Chapel at | 19 |
| Tumpellagh | 59 |
| Tybbred | 59 |
| Tyreloyne (Tintine) | 134 |
| Tyrone, Lord | 50 |
| | |
| Umble, Charles | 54 |
| Usher, of Canty | 53 |
| “Valor Beneficiorum” | 122 |
| Vergennes, Le Comte de | 12 |
| Viking Club | 4 |
| Villiers, Lord | 51 |
| Wall, of Coolnamuck | 53 |
| Wallop, Sir H., his tomb | 37 |
| Walsh, Edmd. fitz Robert | 56 |
| „ „ „ Walter | 61 |
| „ James, of Ballygunner | 137 |
| „ John, of Barrybeaghy | 59 |
| „ Mountain History | 56 &c., 129 &c. |
| „ of Piltown | 18, 101, 192 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Walsh, Woodstock | 53 |
| „ Peter, of Belline | 56 |
| „ Piers fitz Edmd. | 61 |
| „ Rev. J., of Cappoquin | 20 |
| „ „ Simon | 148 |
| „ Robert fitz Philip of Hilltown | 63 |
| „ „ „ Tomard | 57 |
| „ „ of Ballenecowhey | 132 |
| „ Thomas, Archbishop, Cashel | 124, 127 |
| „ „ and Richard | 137 |
| “Waterford and the Civil War” | 40 |
| „ Bishopric (1686) | 99 |
| „ County in 1775 | 49 |
| „ City Priests (1610) | 123 &c. |
| „ County „ „ | 124 |
| „ Churches, Condition of (1615) | 114 &c. |
| Watson, R., of Kilkenny | 59 |
| Wells, Simon, Will of | 184 |
| Westminster, St. Edward’s Chapel, Tombs in | 39 |
| Wexford Priests (1610) | 126 &c. |
| Whelan, Rev. N. | 22 |
| White, Dr. James, V.G. | 124 |
| White of Whitefort | 53 |
| Whitestown | 133, 134 |
| William III. in Waterford | 43 |
| Wilson’s “Waterford” | 150 |
| Wiseman of Waterford | 33 |
| Wise, Maurice | 1, 189 |
| „ Robert, of Creadan | 137 |
| Woodlock, Patrick, a priest | 123 |
| Worthwill of Amberhill | 54 |
| Woulfe, Walter, builds school in Carrickbeg | 178 |
| Younge, Rev. Mr. | 19, 23, 81 |





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Dix, E. R. McClintock, M.R.I.A., 17, Kildare Street, Dublin

Everard, Rev. J., P.P., Clogheen, Cahir

FitzGerald, Lord Walter, J.P., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A., Kilkea Castle, Maganey,
Co. Kildare
Fitzgerald, Dr. A., District Lunatic Asylum, Waterford
Fitz-Gerald, Henry A., South Abbey, Youghal
Fleming, Very Rev. Canon W., St. Mary's, Moorfields, London

Flynn, Rt. Rev. Monsignor, Dean, P.P., V.F., St. Anne's Presbytery, Waterford
 Forde, H. J., J.P., Manor of St. John's, do.
 Ford, Dr. A., Catherine Street, do.
 Forsayeth, Lt.-Colonel, Whitechurch House, Cappagh, Co. Waterford
 Foster, R., 55, Quay, Waterford
 Furlong, Rev. T. F., Adm., Presbytery, George's Street, Waterford

Gallwey, Wm., J.P., D.L., Rockfield, Tramore
 Gardiner, T. G., Manager, Munster and Leinster Bank, Dungarvan
 Goff, Sir W. G. D., Bt., D.L., J.P., Glenville, Waterford
 Griffith, P. J. E., York House, 13, York Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Hackett, Very Rev. Dean, M.A., B.D., The Deanery, Waterford
 Hammond, J. R., The Mall, Waterford
 Handcock, Gustavus Frederick, 5 Hazlewell Road, Putney, London, S.W.
 Healy, Rev. W., P.P., F.R.S.A., Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny
 Healy, Rev. P. J., D.D., Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.
 Higgins, Patrick, J.P., Asst. Town Clerk, Waterford

Jennings, I. R. B., J.P., 70, Eccles Street, Dublin

Keane, H. D., Solicitor, John's Hill, Waterford
 Kelleher, Rev. John, S.T.L., St. John's College, Waterford
 Kelly, Right Rev. Dr., Archbishop of Sydney, St. Benedict's Catholic Church,
 Kelly, E. Walshe, Parnell Street, Waterford [Sydney, N.S.W.]
 Kelly, Gerald H., Gladstone Street, do.

Librarian, Free Library, Waterford
 Librarian, do. Capel Street, Dublin
 Librarian, do. Thomas St., do
 Librarian, do. Charleville Mall, Dublin.
 Librarian, do. Lower Kevin St., do.
 Librarian, Kings Inns' Library, Henrietta Street, Dublin
 Librarian, National Library of Ireland, Kildare St., Dublin
 Librarian, Trinity College, Dublin
 Librarian University College, Dublin
 Lynch, P. J., C. E., M.R.I.A., Sandy Cove Avenue, Kingstown

Macalister, R. A. Stewart, M.A., F.S.A., Newlands, Clonoheagh, Co. Dublin
 McCoy, A. S., Solicitor, Leoville, Waterford
 McGrath, Rev. M., S.J., College of Sacred Heart, Limerick
 MacDonald, Very Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
 Melleray, Lord Abbot of, Cappoquin
 Mayler, James E., Harristown, Ballymitty, Co. Wexford
 Mockler, Rev. Richard, P.P., Ballylooby, Cahir
 Mockler, Rev. T., St. John's College, Waterford
 Mount St. Joseph, Lord Abbot of, Roscrea
 Murphy, Rev. J., C.C., Lismore, Co. Waterford
 Murphy, W. J., Secretary "Nationalist," Clonmel

Nelson, A., J.P., D.L., William Street, Waterford

O'Brien, John F., Town Clerk, Hon. Sec. Free Library, Clonmel
 O'Byrne, Michael, 362 West 118th Street, New York
 O'Dalry Patrick, General Secretary Gaelic League, O'Connell St. Upper, Dublin
 O'Donnell, Rev. W. B., P.P., George's Street, Waterford
 O'Donnell, Rev. J., P.P., Ardmore, Youghal
 O'Donnell, Rev. P. J., Ph. D., B.D., 135, East 96th Street, New York City
 O'Farrell, Rev. M. C., Holy Innocents, 137/9, West 36th Street, New York City
 Odell, Mrs., Cloncoskaine, Dungarvan
 O'Hara, Right Rev. H. S., D.D., Lord Bishop of Cashel, The Palace, Waterford
 O'Hickey, Rev. M. P., D.D., M.R.I.A., Carrickbeg
 O'Higgins, Thomas F., Abbeyside, Dungarvan
 Ormond, Rev. W., C.C., St. Mary's, Clonmel
 Ormond, Rev. L., C.C., St. John's, Waterford
 O'Neill, Miss Kate, 107, Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, New York City
 O'Reilly, Rev. Thomas A., O.S.F., Franciscan Convent, 4, Merchants' Quay, Dublin
 O'Sullivan, Ald., Dr. J. J., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.I., The Mall, Waterford

Phelan, James J., Newtown, Waterford
 Pleysier, Miss, Sion Hill, Ferrybank, Waterford
 Pim, Miss E. M., Newtown Park, do.
 Poer, Count E. de La, H.M.L., Gurteen-le-Poer, Kilsheelan
 Poole, A. H., The Mall, Waterford
 Pope, P. A., F.R.S.A., 1, Priory Place, New Ross
 Power, P. M., D.L., Faithlegg, Waterford
 Power, Rev. P., M.R.I.A., Portlaw
 Power, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Clashmore, Youghal
 Power, Walter, Ballyduff N.S., Kilmeaden
 Power, Right Rev. Monsignor, P.P., V.G., Dungarvan
 Prendergast, Rev. E., C.C., Carrick-on-Suir

Quinn, Fred. J., Springfield, Clonmel

Ridgway, R. G., Riverview House, Waterford
 Roberts, Earl, F.M., G.C.B., V.C., 47, Portland Place, London, W.
 Roberts, E. A., Gaultier Lodge, Woodstown, Waterford
 Russell, Edmund, 18, Montrell Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.
 Ryan, Hon. J. D. Kedra, Circular Road, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 Ryan, John A., C.E., J.P., 33 Catherine Street, Waterford

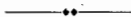
Science and Art Department—(J. J. Buckley,) Kildare Street, Dublin
 Sheehan, Most Rev. R. A., D.D., F.R.S.A., Lord Bishop of Waterford,
 Bishop's House, Waterford
 Shelly, Daniel, Manor Street, Waterford
 Sherlock, Major E. T., 36, Nightingale Lane, London, S.W.
 Sheridan, Rev. N. T., Ramsgrange, Campile, Waterford
 Sisters of Mercy, Portlaw
 Skeffington, T. B., LL.D., 11, Grosvenor Place, Rathmines, Dublin
 Slattery, Very Rev. P. A., O.F.M., Clonmel
 Stevens, B. F., & Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.
 St. Munna's Temperance Club, Portlaw

Talbot, Rev. J., Clonbeg Rectory, near Tipperary
 Thompson, Joseph, Summerland, Waterford
 Tucker, James A., Manager National Bank, Waterford

- Upton, Henry G. S., M.R.I.A., Coolatore, Moate.
 Ussher, R. J., D.L., M.R.I.A., Cappagh House, Cappagh S.O., Co. Waterford
 Ursuline Convent, Waterford
- Walsh, Rev. M. F., C.C., Trinity Without, Waterford
 Walsh, Rev. James, Manor Hill, Waterford
 Walsh, Rev. M., C.C. Dungarvan
 Walsh, Rev. D. F., C.C., Tramore.
 Walsh, Rev. J., P.P., Ballymacarbery, Clonmel
 Waters; Dr. G. A., Fleet Surgeon R.N., Tramore
 Whelan, Miss, Corkickle, Whitehaven, Cumberland
 White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P., D.L., Rockfield, Cappagh S.O., Co. Waterford
 White, Wm. James Grove (Crown Solr. for Kildare), 18., Elgin Road, Dublin
 White, J. N., M.R.I.A., J.P., Rocklands, Waterford
 White, Dr. J. T., Broad Street, do.
 White, Edgar, Coolegrean, Newtown, do.
 Williams, Rev. James, O.S.A., Fethard, Co. Tipperary
 Windle; Sir Bertram Coghill Alan, M.A., M.D. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., President
 Queen's College, Cork
 Wyse, A. N. Bonaparte, M.A., Herbert Lodge, Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin
 Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Hogan, Rev. Edmund, S.J., F.R.U.I., LL.D., M.R.I.A., University College, Dublin



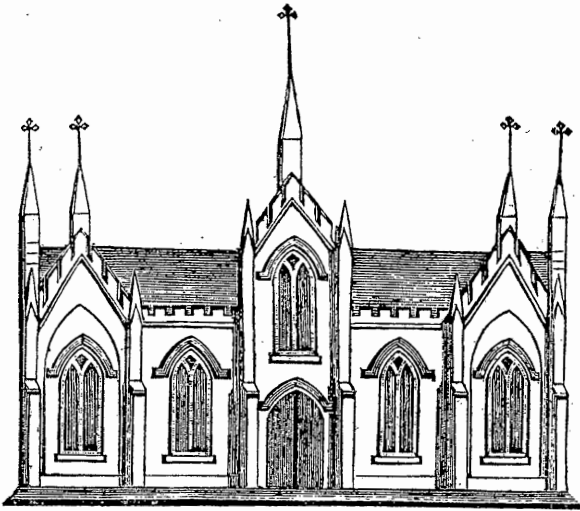
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 10/6, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.



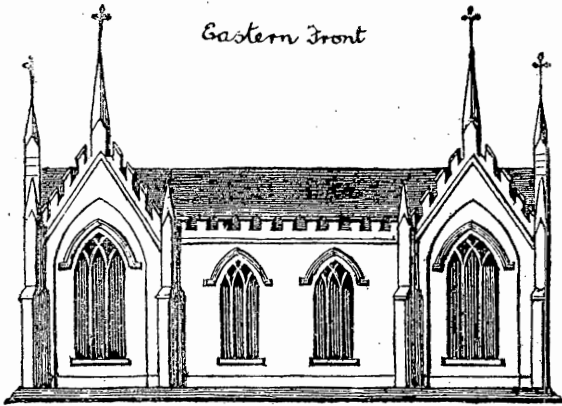
RULES.

- 1.—That the Society be called THE WATERFORD AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
- 2.—That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study of matters having an antiquarian interest relating to Waterford and the South Eastern Counties.
- 3.—That Ladies shall be eligible for membership.
- 4.—That the Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shillings, payable on the first of January in each year, and that a payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- 5.—That the Society be managed by a President, four Vice- Presidents, and one Vice-President, from each County taking part in the proceedings of the Society, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and a Committee of nine Members, any three of whom shall form a quorum.
- 6.—That an Annual General Meeting, for the purpose of electing the Office and Committee, shall be held before the end of February in each year, and that such election shall be by ballot.
- 7.—That at the Annual General Meeting in each year the Committee shall submit a brief report and statement of the Treasurer's Accounts.
- 8.—That a Journal be published containing accounts of the proceedings, and columns for local Notes and Queries.
- 9.—That all papers, &c., intended for publication in the Journal shall be subject to the approval of the Committee.
- 10.—That the date of the Society's Meetings, which may be convened for the reading and discussion of papers and the exhibition of objects of antiquarian interest, shall be fixed by the Committee, due notice being given to each member.
- 11.—That all matters touching on existing religious and political differences shall be rigorously excluded from the discussions at the meetings and from the columns of the Journal.
- 12.—That each Member shall be at liberty to introduce two visitors at the meetings of the Society.
- 13.—That the foregoing Rules can be altered only at the Annual General Meeting, or at a Special Meeting convened for that purpose.

Coláiste an Bapúnaí.



Eastern Front



Northern Front.

Philip Barron's Irish College.
Seafield, Co. Waterford.
A.D. 1835.

(See page 42.)

NEW GENEVA.
SOME
CORRESPONDENCE RELATING
TO ITS FOUNDATION.

(Continued.)

By MATTHEW BUTLER.

SIR,

As Mr. Cuff may not be return'd from England I think it proper to enclose you two letters I receiv'd this morning from Maj^r Ferrier that may be of use at the next meeting of the Commissioners in Dublin.

The positive site of New Geneva not being fix'd I thought it unnecessary to call the Commiss^{rs} together not having any business to lay before them.

If in the Interim a single opinion may be hazarded—Maj^r Ferrier seems to me to have made a very judicious choice and I should hope the Lands necessary might be obtained at no very great Expen^{ce}, and without destroying many people—two objects I am persuaded much in the contemplation of the commission.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Y^r most obed^t and H^{ble} Serv^t

ALEX. ALCOCK.

Hen. Geo. Quin, Esq.

WATERFORD, 31st Jan., 1784.

WATERFORD,

10th Feb., 1784.

SIR,

I have the Honour to enclose you the transactions of the Board this day as taken down by Mr. Allen whose accuracy I can depend upon and from whom I obtained a copy of the commission which ascertained the number necessary to constitute a Board.

The Terms we have made with the Tenants are the best that could be made and I should hope will be ratified in Dublin.

Possession may be obtained on payment of the money and Maj^r Ferrier may proceed on his work.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obed^t and Humble Serv^t

ALEX. ALCOCK.

Hen. Geo. Quin, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

The Transactions referred to in the foregoing letter are as follows :—

A meeting of the Genevan Commissioners at Waterford on Tuesday the 10th February, 1784.

James Moore, Esq^r Mayor for the time being in the chair.

Present

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| James Grenus Esq. | Jos ^a Paul Esq. |
| Alexander Alcock Esq. | John Allen ,, |
| Major James Ferrier | |

A letter from Hen. Geo. Quin, Esq^r Secretary to the Genevan Commissioners dated the 6th inst. to Alexander Alcock, Esq^r and also the Resolutions of the Commissioners of the 6th inst. at the Council Chamber in Dublin, directing the Commissioners in Waterford to meet for the purpose of obtaining a valuation of the Portion of Land at Newtown according to the Survey of Major Ferrier, to prepare agreements with the present Possessors to appoint a day for the surrender of the Land and to report the same to the Commission with as much despatch as possible, being read.

The Commissioners accordingly proceeded with said business and have entered into the following agreements subject to the

approbation of the Board in Dublin and the several undertenants will give up the possession of the said Lands at Twenty four hours notice, the money being paid to them agreeable to the following return, viz. :—

| | | | | |
|---|------|--------|----------------------------------|------------|
| James Morris, Newtown | | | | |
| Quarter | .... | .... | 84 acres, sells his interest for | £76 15 0 |
| John Toole, Part of Do. | 47 | 1 29 | Do. | 42 18 1 |
| Morris Foare and Robert Pottle about | .... | 16 0 0 | Do. | 30 0 0 |
| John and Edward Fling with liberty to take off the materials of the cabbins | .... | .... | 5 0 0 | Do. 25 0 0 |
| Maurice Hayes with Do. liberty, stones excepted | 4 | 0 0 | Do. | 25 0 0 |
| Thomas Power and William Sheehan | .... | 2 2 26 | Do. | 16 0 0 |
| James Griffin | .... | .... | 10 0 0 | Do. 30 0 0 |
| | | | 169 0 15 | £245 13 1 |

N.B.—Such of the Tennants as it may be found necessary to remove immediately are by agreement to be exempted from the half years Rent payable on the 12th Day of May next as the Crops now in the ground are to be given up with the Land.

The Commissioners request the Board in Dublin will take the above into consideration with all convenient speed as the present Tennants must endeavour to get Habitations previous to the 25th of March next.

Signed by Order,
JAMES MOORE, Mayor.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Feby. 16th, 1784.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Genevan Commissioners to acquaint you that the undertenants of the Lands of Newtown East and West Quarters in the County Waterford are disposed to resign to

the Commissioners, for the sums herein stated their interest in their Leases, and to request you will give directions to the Crown Solicitor to prepare a Draught of the Assignment agreeably to the enclosed schedule.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient

and Most Humble Servant,

H. G. QUIN.

Sackville Hamilton, Esq.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

21st February, 1784.

MY LORD,

I have the Lord Lieutenant's commands to acquaint your Lordship That His Excellency has no objection to the Genevan Commissioners Lodging from Time to Time in the Hands of Mess^{rs} Hayden & Rivers, Bankers at Waterford, such sums of money as the Commissioners may think requisite to be deposited in that city for the supplying the necessary Disbursements incident to the establishment of the Genevan Emigrants.

I have the Honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Earl of Tyrone.

S. HAMILTON.

WAT^d Sunday Even., 22nd Feb., 1784.

SIR,

On receipt of your Letter yesterday I sent to our Agent in Passage to furnish me with as much Expedition as possible the papers required by the Crown Solicitor.

He has just sent me six counter-parts and a letter which I hope will answer the Solicitors purpose and which I request you will hand over to him.

I think it proper to inclose you a Letter directed to myself in which is ment^d a desire of Maj^r Ferrier that 4 acr. 2 rds. 17 per.

more be added as being of importance in the execution of the work which you will please to lay before the Commiss^{rs} at their next meeting.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Y^r most obed^t Humble Serv^t

ALEX. ALCOCK.

H. Geo. Quin, Esq.

PASSAGE,

S^r

22nd Feb., 84.

Agreeable to your request I send the counterparts of the Tenants leases (who hold the lands of Newtown, part Rawheen, &c.) which I luckily met with in looking over some papers that Council^r Alcock gave me to Examine. I also send you a copy of a proposal from Garret Meade to Council^r Alcock upon which said Meade had been promised a lease for the term mentioned in said proposal (Note—Jam^s Morris is now the representative of Garret Meade) I have already shown the Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Cuffe one of these proposals and told him of the promises made by Council^r Alcock to the Tenants which promises are their title to the Lands, a few leases and scroles only excepted, you will also take notice that Foar and Pottle hath 85 ac. 2 rds. 29 per. of the lands of Rawheen, sixteen acres of which or thereabout are within the line mark'd out for the new Geneva, also some few Acres of part Crook which I hold, neither of them has been as yet survey'd, therefore their number of acres cannot as yet be ascertained, but will as soon as possible as Major Ferrier has sent for a surveyor for that purpose. You'l also please to acquaint the Commiss^{rs} that there are four acres two roods and seventeen perches of the lands of Rawheen held by W^m Hearn who was unwell and not able to attend the commission held at Waterford and whose lot is within the line struck out for the new Geneva and which Major Ferrier desires you'l acquaint them must be purchas'd, which purchase according to the Rest will be Twenty pounds or thereabout.

Major Ferrier desires his Comp^s to you and

I am

S^r Your Most Obedient Humble Serv^t

JAM^s GRIFFIN.

Alexd^r Alcock, Esq.,
Waterford.

Feb. 25th, 1784.

An Acc^t of the sums advanced by the vice Treasurer on acc^t of the Genevan Establishment.

1783

June 4th—Right Honb^{le} Ja^s Cuff £2000 0 0

Nov. 12th—Simon Newport and James
Moore 150 0 0

Sir Ja^s May (g) to reimburse
him the like sum he paid
to Ja^s Moore, Esq. 150 0 0

19 More to Ditto 200 0 0

1784

Jan. 21—More to Ditto 200 0 0

25—More to Ditto 400 0 0

Feb. 25—More to Ditto 100 0 0 1200 0 0

£3200 0 0

This account does not say to whom the last four sums were issued, nor is it signed.

N.B.—The acc^t has been since altered (*h*).

DUBLIN CASTLE,
27th Feby., 1784.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that his Grace has received a letter from Lord Sydney, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, dated the 22nd instant, signifying His Majesty's Royal Pleasure that all expedition may be used in bringing forward every measure necessary to be taken for carrying to Execution the Plans approved of by His Majesty for establishing the Genevan Emigrants in this Kingdom agreeably to the benevolent Design of His Majesty, and of the Parliament of Ireland.

The King's Law Servants here have been acquainted with his Majesty's desire relative to such parts of the Business as lie before them.

(g) One of the M.P.'s for Co. Waterford.

(h) These two remarks are written by two different people, and both are different from the writing in the account.

His Grace relies upon your taking the other parts of this Business into your immediate consideration, among which is the Plan proposed for establishing an Academy in the intended new Town (*i*), which establishment from the many men of Eminence in the different Branches of learning cultivated with success at Geneva, cannot fail of producing a considerable improvement upon the Education of any country in which they may settle; and his Grace has no doubt that you will use your utmost endeavors to have it forwarded to its conclusion with every possible expedition.

His Grace has also commanded me to acquaint you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct the Lords of the Admiralty to order a proper ship to be sent for the Reception of the Emigrants who are ready to embark for this Kingdom and the vessel is to be appropriated to that service for the future:

I have the Honor to be

My Lords and Gentlemen

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

THO^s ORDE,

Commissioners for settling in Ireland
a Colony of Emigrants from Geneva.

MÉMOIRE.

No. 19, JERVIS STREET, DUBLIN.

Entre les divers objets dont les Commissaires Genevois s'occupent avec Son Excellence My lord Temple pour l'établissement de leurs compatriotes en Irlande, l'un des principaux fut un prêt de cent mille livres sterlings qui auroit été destiné par le Gouvernement à arracher presque tout à coup de Genève une partie considérable de la manufacture d'horlogerie et de bijouterie et à l'aider à sa transplantation dans ce païs My lord Temple ne nous dissimula point qu'il sentoit le bien qui pouvoit en résulter, mais

(*i*) This idea originated with Earl Temple, the Lord Lieutenant, but he dreaded the effects of the proposal on the authorities of Trinity College.

les circonstances ne lui ayant pas permis de conseiller à l'Irlande de se porter à une telle avance pour un établissement qui n'existoit encore qu'en projet, les Commissaires Genevois furent obligés de laisser pour lors tomber cette demande.

Les avantages que le Gouvernement leur avoit promis dès l'entrée de la negociation avoient déjà inclinés les Genevois émigrans à préférer l'Irlande aux divers autres Etats dans lesquels ils étoient appellés Les Plans dressés en conséquence par la commission que my lord Temple avoit décerné et les mesures qu'il prit avant son départ de l'Irlande pour leur prompte et entière exécution, ayant rempli les soussignés de la plus flateuse espérance, ils la communiquerent bientôt à leurs concitoyens et invitèrent en particulier ceux d'entr'eux qui étoient intéressés dans le commerce d'horlogerie à s'assurer dès ce moment de tous les fonds dont ils auroient besoin pour établis et alimenter la fabrique.

Ces invitations eurent leur effet et au milieu de la satisfaction qu'inspiroit l'avenir se forma entre les Genevois disposés à émigrer un Projet de société par actions pour le commerce d'horlogerie et de bijouterie sur un fonds de trente mille livres sterlings.

Ce projet étoit déjà muni d'un grand nombre de signatures dès le 10^{eme} Octobre dernier et l'empressement à s'y intéresser étoit tel que sans les lenteurs fatales et imprévües que nous avons rencontrés du côté de l'Irlande il n'y a pas de doute qu'il n'eut eu son plein accomplissement.

Une première bande d'ouvriers que les Commissaires Genevois avoient demandée par les conseils de plusieurs personnes respectables, s'étoit rendue en Irlande dans l'espérance d'y trouver en arrivant les premiers bâtimens de la nouvelle ville assez avancés, et que leurs compatriotes dont la prompte jonction étoit absolument nécessaire à leur succès ne seroient pas obligés de différer leur départ au delà de Printems suivant.

Cette espérance a été déçue, à leur arrivée ils ont eu le chagrin de voir même aucuns préparatifs, et pendant leur séjour ils n'ont pu se faire aucune idée fixe du moment ou l'établissement qu'ils croyoient commencé prendroit naissance. Quelques uns d'entr'eux

au nombre de treize après avoir inutilement lutté contre la douleur ou la crainte d'une ruine totale ont pris le parti de retourner dans le Continent.

Indépendamment de la détresse où leur départ a jeté ceux qui restent, les soussignés avoient les plus grandes inquiétudes sur le découragement que cette nouvelle pourroit expirer aux Genevois disposés à l'émigration mais ils ont appris que ce départ a été universellement blâmé à Genève, comme trop précipité, que les esprits n'en sont pas moins inclinés vers l'Irlande, et que plusieurs familles n'attendoient pour s'y rendre que l'entière réalisation de ce que les Commissaires Genevois ont annoncé depuis si longtems.

Le seul effet vraiment fâcheux qui soit résulté tant de ce retour que des retards qui en ont été la cause a été de jeter une telle allarme parmi les personnes qui avoient promis des fonds pour la nouvelle compagnie d'horlogerie qu'il n'y a dans ce moment aucune espérance de pouvoir la former aussitôt que le bien des choses l'exigeroit.

Cependant la situation des Genevois demeurés à Waterford exige qu'il soit pris des mesures également efficaces et promptes pour les entretenir d'ouvrage. Il faut pour cet effet faire incessamment venir d'autres ouvriers qui travaillent collatéralement avec eux. La prudence ne permet pas de l'entreprendre, sans avoir auparavant pourvu à ni les uns ni les autres ne manquent d'occupations. Et c'est ce qui ne se peut sans former une société de commerce avec des fonds suffisans pour sa direction l'achat et le débit de tous leurs ouvrages.

Dans une telle circonstance les Commissaires Genevois envisagent comme un grand bonheur d'avoir en ce moment en Irlande trois des Genevois qui devoient gérer la grande société dont on a parlé. Quoique ces Messieurs ne puissent pas avec leurs seules ressources entreprendre la direction de cette manufacture, les lumières l'expérience qu'ils ont eu ce genre les mettent dans le cas de juger mieux que personne des moyens de la faire prospérer. Ils l'en sont occupés avec tout le zèle et l'intelligence que les Commissaires Genevois pouvoient désirer et d'après les supputations

les plus exactes, ils ont trouvé que l'on ne pouvoit entretenir en plein travail les ouvriers nécessaires à la formation et au soutien de la fabrique sans un fonds de 15,000 livres sterlings.

Quant à eux ne pouvant liquider promptement ce qu'ils possèdent à Genève tant en biens fonds que pour le restant de leurs précédentes affaires, les fonds qu'ils peuvent employer à cette entreprise soit par eux-mêmes soit par deux négocians de leurs amis qui se trouvent dans le même cas, se réduisent pour le présent à 5,000 livres sterlings ; et etete somme, ils offrent de l'employer dans l'espace d'une année dès le 1^{er} 8^{bre} prochain à l'établissement de la manufacture en Irlande, pourvû qu'on leur assure à certaines époques fixes un secours de 10,000 livres sterlings.

La nature des raisons qui ont mis obstacle à la grande société dont on a parlé et la nécessité absolue d'une prompte décision ne permettent pas aux Commissaires soussignés de tenter la voie lente et incertaine des individus, ils se voyent obligés de s'adresser au Gouvernement pour cet objet. Mais en même tems pour lever autant qu'il est en eux toutes les objections qui pourroient retarder une conclusion aussi désirable, ils viennent très humblement proposer un moyen de remplir ce but sans aucune nouvelle dépense.

Ce moyen consisteroit à changer ea destination d'une partie de la somme que la Commission devoit employer au défrayement des fraix de voyage des mille premiers émigrans, et de l'appliquer à fournir à la société que se formeroit pour diriger la nouvelle manufacture le supplement de fonds dont lle a besoin.

Pour rendre cette idée sensible, les commissaires vont entrer dans quelques détails sur la manière dont ils estiment qu'elle pourroit s'exécuter ; apres quoi ils termineront ce mémoire par une exposition succincte des avantages qui leur parviissent devoir en résulter.

Les trois négocians horlogers dont on a parlé s'engagent à former immédiatement avec deux de leurs amis qui sent en Suisse, et que la prudence ne permet pas d'indiquer encore, mais qui sont bien connus des Commissaires Genevois, une Société de Commerce pour le term de huit années à commencer le 1^{er} Octobre

prochain ; dans laquelle ils verseront entr'eux cinq la somme de 5,000 livres sterlings en quatre payemens egaux, sçavoirle premier audit jour 1^{er} 8^{bre} et les autres de trois en trois mois jusqu'au dernier Septembre de l'année prochaine.

Ils prendront dès à présent la direction du commencement de fabrique que se trouve à Waterford, en occuperont les ouvriers autant qu'il sera eu elur pouvoir et pouvoir ont incessamment et successivement à faire venir un nombre suffisant d'autres ouvriers pour se joindre à eux entant qu'il leur sera fourni des logemens non meubles pour eux et leurs familles jusqu'à ce que les maisons de la nouvelle Genève soient construites et en état d'être habitées sans aucun risque pour la santé.

De son côté le Gouvernement mettroit dès à present à la disposition de la susditte société, dans la Banque de Dublin la somme de 10,000 livres sterlings, laquelle devoit porter interet en faveur de la société. La société ne pourroit cependant toucher cette somme qu'en trois parties et à termes égaux savoir un téers au 15^e Janvier, 1785, un autre tiers au 15^e Juillet suivant et un autre tiers au 15^e Janvier, 1786, ou plus tard si elle le juge plus convenable. Et avant que d'en toucher aucune partie, elle devoit prouver d'une manière satisfaisante pour la commission, que chacum de ses members auroit bien versé à cette époque les fonds qu'il se seroit engagé à y mettre, et qu'il y auroit reclement dans la colonie asser d'ouvriers pour employer les nouveaux fonds qu'ils demanderoient.

La société payeroit annuellement à la Commission l'interêt de prêt ci dessus à raison de 4 pour cent sous la condition de l'employer sur le champ à augmenter le nombre des maisons de la ville.

Au commencement de la sixième année de la société, un sixième de la somme capitale ci-dessus seroit remboursé à la commission, une autre sixième six mois après et ainsi de auite de six en six mois jusqu'à l'entière extinction du capital et des intérêts ; à moins qu'il ne convint à la Société de faire ce remours plus promptement : Et toutes ces sommes servient successivement appliquées par la commission à construire de nouveaux bâtimens dans la ville.

Pour donner au Gouvernement toutes les suretés possibles de

la régularité et de l'économie dans l'administration des affaires de la société, chaque associé s'engageroit à ne lever annuellement pour ses besoins personnels et ceux de sa famille que cent vingt livres sterlings, sous quelque pretexte que ce soit, y compris même l'interêt de leurs comptes de fonds. Et à la reserve de cette levée annuelle tous les bénéfices que pourroit faire la société demeureroient ainsi que les fonds des associés dans la masse de la société, jusqu'au au plein et entier remboursement de la susditte somme de 10,000 livres sterlings.

Les associés s'engageroient de plus à mettre chaque année sous les yeux de son Excellence le Lord Lieutenant un Inventaire et un bilan de leur situation, à communiquer en tout tems l'état de leurs affaires et même leurs livres à telle personne que son Excellence députeroit à cet effet, et à liquider leur commerce, à l'effet de pourvoir au rembour des susdittes 10,000 livres, du moment que par l'examen de leurs affaires il paroitrait que la mise en fonds des associés n'existeroit plus.

Ce changement dans l'application d'une partie de la somme destinée aux fraix de voyage devant naturellem apporter une réduction considerable dans ce qu'on avoit d'abord pensé de payer par tête à chaque emigrant, nous nous sommes occupés de ce qu'il y auroit a faire à cet égard ; et après avoir consideré la facilité qu'auront les emigrans à l'avenir de passer par la France ensuite de la parole que monsieur Le Comte de Vergennes en a domé à My lord Duc de Dorset, la promesse que les Ministres du Roy ont faite de destiner un Bâatiment de sa Majesté pour le transport de mer jusqu'à Waterofrd, l'économie materielle et la facilité qui résultent de ces deux circonstances pour éviter les séjours qui ont si fort aggravé la dépense des premiers emigrans, nous estimons qu'à l'avenir il suffira d'allouer 13 livres sterlings par tête pour le transport de chaque émigrant âgé de plus de 10 ans et de 9 livres pour celui de chaque infant au dessous de cetâge, ce qui feroit une économie plus forte forte que la somme que nous demandons.

Quoique des arrangemens qui ont pour bût d'assurer aux Emigrans les moyens d'exercer utilement leur industrie sount un motif de plus pour déterminer l'émigration en Irlande cependant

pour faire participer les ouvriers émigrans d'une manière plus directe aux avantages résultans de l'avance faite au commerce et les intéresser à ses succès, il seroit prélevé à la fin de la société en faveur de la masse des dits ouvriers un 10 pour cent des bénéfices nets du commerce sous la déduction des frais et charges de la société, pour être réparti entr'eux dans la proportion et de la manière qui seroit fixée par le contract de société.

Dans notre opinion et dans celle des négocians Genevois que nous avons consultés, les arrangemens ci-dessus présentent aux émigrans l'appas le plus propre à les déterminer, celui dont ils doivent être et dont ils sont en effet le plus jaloux ; la certitude de pouvoir travailler de leurs différentes branches dès leur arrivée et de recueillir les fruits de leur industrie ; objet si capital pour toute manufacture, que sans lui, quelques fussent d'ailleurs les avantages qu'on offrieroit à ceux qui y sont employés, on ne pourroit pas se flatter de l'établir solidement dans aucun pays.

Cette considération répond d'avance à l'objection qu'on pourroit tirer contre ces arrangemens, de la crainte qu'ils ne diminuassent le nombre des émigrans, car de tous les émigrans estimables et dont le concours peut être vraiment utile à la nouvelle Colonie, il n'en est pas un qui ne doive être satisfait d'un arrangement qui, quoiqu'il diminue le rembours de ses frais de voyage aura l'effet de lui assurer de l'ouvrage dans la Colonie.

Il faut d'ailleurs considérer que cet arrangement mettra les négocians à meme de faire pour le commencement, entre les personnes qui se disposent à émigrer un choix de celles qui seront le plus assorties à leur genre d'établissement, le plus distinguées par leur industrie et leur caractère moral ; ce qui éloignant dès l'entrée les personnes qui pourroient nuire à l'entreprise ou lui être à charge tournera par cela même au véritable bien de la Colonie.

Si cette proposition a des avantages évidens pour la Colonie Genevoise, elle n'en présente pas de moins grands au Gouvernement, par la circonspection qui en résulte dans l'emploi de la somme destinée à son établissement.

On en sera convaincu en comparant les effets de ce nouveau plan avec ceux de l'ancien.

Dans l'ancien plan la somme destinée dans le principe aux fraix de voyage est répartie et consumée au moment même de l'arrivée des Emigrans dans le païs : Dans le nouveau il en reste une portion considerable en réserve et qui n'entre en circulation que lorsque la nécessité en est démontrée.

Dans l'ancien cette somme passe presque toute dans l'étranger sans autre bien immédiat pour le païs que celui de lui amener de nouveaux citoyens.

Dans le nouveau il n'en soit que ce qui est absolument nécessaire et le reste est employé de la manière la plus féconde en solides et utiles effets. Il pourroit successivement à soutenir le commerce et à y verser peut être de nouveaux fonds en ranimant la confiance des capitalistes Genevois ; il pourroit aussi à attirer de nouveaux colons et à les loger ; et il fixe du même coup en Irlande la fabrique et les ouvriers.

Nous venons d'indiquer les suretés qui résultent pour le Gouvernement de la nature des choses et les conditions auxquelles seroient astreints les négocians dont il est question le reste nous sembleroit devoir être abandonné au caractère moral, à l'intégrité, aux principes d'onneur et à l'intelligence bien connues de ces messieurs.

Tous sont des pères de famille aimés, estimés dans leur Patrie, particulièrement considérés des ouvriers qu'il sera le plus à propos d'attirer . Ce sont des négocians entendus dans ce genre de commerce, prudens par caractère et par expérience, et la somme qu'ils s'engagent à y verser et qui forme dans ce moment tout ce qu'ils ont de bien dont ils puissent disposer est pour eux d'une telle importance qu'indépendamment de la responsabilité personnelle de chacun d'eux pour la somme totale qui leur sera confiée, on peut compter de leur part sur la plus scrupuleuse attention dans le maniement des affaires et en général dans tout ce qui pourra tendre au bien de l'entreprise qu'ils sont sur le point de former.

Nous nous bornons à développer ici les considérations les plus capitales, bien persuadés que les autres n'échapperont pas aux lumières et à la sagacité de ceux qui daigneront honorer ce mémoire de leur attention.

Nous osons nous flatter que les avantages qui dérivent de cette proposition ne les frapperont pas moins vivement que nous; et que si ils daignent en bien examiner la nature, ils trouveront qu'elle revient à peu près au même que si l'on autorisoit les individus à qui l'on devoit par le premier plan rembourser les fraix de voyage à en consacrer d'avance une partie au soutien du commerce qui va devenir la racine de leur subsistance et de leur prospérité dans leur nouvelle patrie.

En un mot il ne s'agit ici ni d'unprêt considérable ni surtout d'un nouveau sacrifice de la part de l'Irlande, mais uniquement d'appliquer à un nouvel usage et à un usage permanent une partie de la somme promise et qui devoit se disperser ou se consommer d'abord.

Et come le prêt ne sera entierement fini que lorsqu'il y aura assey d'ouvriers pour fabriquer pour environ 10,000 livres sterlings de montres par année, it suit encore de là que la confiance du Gouvernement marchera collateralement avec les progrès de l'emigration.

J. A. DU ROVERAY,
F. D. IVERNOIR.

In dorso

Rec^d 26th Mar., 1784. (j)

[For those who do not read French, the Editor begs to append an epitomized translation of the above document.]

MEMORIAL.

(j) Among the subjects discussed by the Genevese delegates with Lord Temple, the principal was a loan of £100,000 for the transference to Ireland of a considerable part of the watch and jewel manufacture of Geneva. Lord Temple declared that the circumstances would not justify him in advising such an advance for a project yet only in contemplation.

The terms which at beginning of the negotiations the Government had offered inclined the Genevese towards Ireland rather than to the other countries whither they had been invited, and the plans drawn up by Lord Temple's commission, no less than the measures taken for their execution, had filled the interested parties with high hopes. The terms were at once communicated to the craftsmen in Geneva, and those of the latter disposed to avail of them and to emigrate to Ireland formed themselves at once into a company to undertake clock and watch making in Ireland, and subscribed £30,000. By the 1st of October last the share list had been well subscribed and but for the fatal dilatoriness of the Irish executive the project would have reached success by now.

A number of the craftsmen—the advance guard of the colony—had actually arrived in Ireland hoping to find the new city far advanced in erection for it was essential to the scheme that formal establishment of the colony should not be delayed beyond the following (this present) spring. On

arriving however in Ireland the Genevese were sadly disappointed to find that building had not yet commenced, and, worse still, during their stay they found it impossible to discover when operations would begin. Thirteen of the party returned in disgust to Geneva; the others were dismayed at the defection of their brethren and the probable effect of their return on the fortunes of the association. Strange to tell, however, the return of the fainthearted did nowise discourage the body of intending emigrants, but the delay has naturally caused the Association scheme to languish and die out.

Meantime the remaining Genevese in Waterford find themselves in sore plight through lack of employment. Employment, owing to nature of their trade, they can effectively obtain only through the agency of an Association or Company financing the industry. It is now suggested by the subscribers that the Government undertake the financing in question on co-operative company lines, committing direction of the new Association to three Genevese gentlemen of proved competence, zeal, and intelligence, who happen to be at present in Ireland. The three gentlemen in question have not themselves enough means to completely finance the project but with two friends they are willing to find £5,000 @ 100%. The total sum required will be £15,000 and the balance, £10,000, they ask from the Government on the following terms:

Let portion of the sum destined for the New Geneva project be diverted thus to supplement the funds of the new manufactory: the travelling expenses of the first one thousand emigrants may be considerably reduced if the travellers come through France and be conveyed direct in one of the King's ships from a French port to Waterford. By this procedure the expensive delays which took place in the case of the first comers will be avoided, so that in future £13 per head for those over ten years and £9 per head for those under that age will be sufficient. By this economy the memorialists maintain more will be saved than they ask for. The Association is to be for a period of eight years from October 1st next. The five contributors aforesaid find the £5,000 in equal quarterly payments extending over the first year. The three directors take control of the new manufactory to be established in Waterford and at the same time find employment for all the workmen already in Ireland, and bring over others according to the accommodation to be procured. The Government on its part is to lodge £10,000 in the Dublin Bank, which sum is to be drawn on, with its interest, in three half-yearly parts; the Association, on its part, is to show that its members have paid the stipulated sum and that the colony has a sufficient number of operatives. The Association will pay interest on this loan at 4%, on condition that the amount so paid (in interest) should be used in increasing the house accommodation at New Geneva. At beginning of the sixth year the Association shall commence repayment of the Loan at rate of one sixth principal plus interest, per half year, till extinction of the debt, but all the money so repaid is to be spent on New Geneva. In order to ensure economy each member of the Association engages that on no pretext shall he take more than £120 annually for his own use. All the profits and funds of the members are otherwise to remain in the company till complete repayment of the £10,000 and interest. Moreover each of the members will be bound to lay before the Lord Lieutenant his balance sheet and account books at any time he may be called on for the same. In order, further, that the workmen may participate in the gains it is proposed to reserve 10% of the net profits for distribution among them.

This scheme is in the opinion of the subscribers most liberal, offering security to the Government on the one hand and attraction to the intending emigrants (amongst whom the promoters can choose the fittest) on the other. If this scheme be compared with the original proposals its superiority in economy and otherwise will be apparent: in the old plan the money would

have been already expended on arrival of the immigrants; in the new scheme a considerable part remains in reserve and is not drawn on till actually required. In the old plan the money goes to foreigners, in the new it is expended in Ireland, &c., &c.

The memorialists have now to indicate the security offered by their scheme. They rely on principles of honour—the well-known integrity and intelligence of the promoters, all of them heads of families, specially appreciated by the best class of workmen, and thoroughly experienced in this trade. In fine the promoters are men of prudence and discretion, who, as a guarantee, sink their own money in the enterprise, &c.

Memorialists have indicated only the chief advantages of the scheme; they hope that these will not appear less real to the authorities than they do to the subscribers themselves, and that examination of the proposals will convince the Government that under the scheme expenses will be no higher than they would be under the original plan. In a word in the scheme of the subscribers there is no question of a considerable loan nor of any new sacrifices on Ireland's part but only of method of applying funds. Moreover as the loan will not be fully drawn on till there are in the colony a sufficient number of artisans to manufacture £10,000 worth of watches annually, it follows that the security of the Government will increase with progress of the immigration.

(To be continued.)



A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809

(Continued).

Edited by REV. P. POWER.



THE next section of our kindly chronicler's memoirs I have labelled the ecclesiastical. Herein, and in the section devoted to politics (including events in Carrick during hapless 1798), I think it will be more satisfactory if I allow the diarist to tell his own tale in his own words, and supplement his material by a running comment of footnotes:—

1788.—Revd. Frans. Lane, Parish Priest of Carrick, died 25th January, 1788. He was about seventy-three years of age, and about forty years Parish Priest of Carrick; he was probably the first Irish preacher in Munster some years ago, and every way fit for the station he filled, but when he grew old and feeble he also grew peevish and closefisted, insomuch as to have almost forfeited the great respect he once commanded (*a*).

(*a*) Francis Lane was probably author of the popular Munster song "The Lament for Kilmash," better known to Waterford folk as—*Can Úeanamairt fearra gan dóimne*. Composition of the song, which is easily the best known Waterford lyric, has always been attributed to an ecclesiastical student named Lane (see O'Daly's "Poets and Poetry," &c.) Time, locality and circumstances of person favour identity of the future pastor of Carrick with the poet. Father Lane succeeded Rev. Patrick McCarthy, probably a Friar, as Parish Priest of Carrick in 1746, and was himself succeeded by his curate, Rev. Michael Darcy, thirty-nine years later. In Father Lane's time, the Bishop, Dr. Creagh, resided in Carrick which was apparently a safer place then for hunted prelates than Waterford city.

1787.—Rev. M. Buckley having been appointed Parish Priest on the death of the Rev. Mr. Ryan, left Carrick the 7th February, 1787, where he had been since the 10th March, 1781. He was much regretted here by all ranks of people, and at his departure left many a wet eye! (b).

Rev. Mr. Hearn arrived here the 15th to replace Mr. Buckley as Coadjutor to Mr. Lane, and remained here till the 1st April, and then was removed to Abbeyside, near Dungarvan. Rev. Mr. D'Arcy came here the 1st April, 1787, in Mr. Hearn's place of Coadjutor to Mr. Lane, and is likely to succeed Mr. Lane as Parish Priest of Carrick—if not—why if not, he's an *April fool*—that's all.

Rev. Mr. Smyth appointed to the Livings held by Rev. Mr. Younge (who resigned) in November or December, 1787. The cause assigned for his losing the Living is that he refused to build a Glebe House at Churchtown and to reside in the parish.

1790.—Rev. Mr. McKenna appointed to the care of the parish of Carrick on Monday, 19th July, 1790, being the day the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy was buried. He was not dubbed Parish Priest (c).

1789.—Consecration:—Dr. James Lanigan was consecrated at Kilkenny, in the room of the late Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Ossory.

(b) The diarist does not state the parish to which Father Buckley was promoted. Mention however of Father Buckley's predecessor enables us to identify it as Dungarvan. Father Buckley held the pastorate only eight years, when he was succeeded by Dr. Keating, translated from St. John's, Waterford. I do not know who Rev. Mr. Hearn is; very probably—almost certainly—he is the Rev. John Hearn whom we find, some years later, Parish Priest of Tubrid where his remains await the Resurrection before the doorway of Keating's Mortuary Chapel. Rev. Michael D'Arcy did, as a matter of fact, succeed Father Lane. He held the pastorate only two years, however, dying in July, 1790.

(c) I do not quite understand the application of this sentence. It cannot refer to Father McKenna who was Parish Priest for seventeen years and built new churches at both Carrick and Newtown in 1804, besides introducing the Christian Brothers and building a monastery for them in 1805. I take it therefore that the diarist refers to Father D'Arcy whom, he seems to insinuate, was never formally appointed to the pastorate. It is a coincidence, or more, that a Father D'Arcy (Christian name not known to me) is given as Parish Priest of the adjoining parish of Ballyneal from 1781 to 1790, when he died; it will be observed that both Fathers Darcy are stated to have died in 1790; possibly they were brothers. Can they have been identical? With the data at hand I cannot further harmonise the statements. I add by way of Appendix to present instalment of the "Diary" an Elegy on Father D'Arcy which I have extracted from "Finn's Leinster Journal" for July 24th, 1790. It is curious, by the way, in the elegiacs of the period, to observe the wholesale influence and unabashed imitation of Pope.

There were present 3 Bishops and 72 priests and the chapel so crowded that the gallery began to give warning of some danger (*d*).

1791.—Confirmation:—Dr. Egan was confirming in the chapel of Carrick the 2nd August, 1791, for the first time these 19 years! (*e*).

1788.—Ordination:—Messrs. Alexander Bourke and Daniel Hearn of Carrick were ordained Priests at Clonmel on Sunday, 27th April, 1788, by Dr. Egan. Mr. Bourke said his first Mass at 8 o'clock on Thursday, the 19th June, 1788, at the Parish Chapel of Carrickbegg and acquitted himself very well: there were a good many present and I among the rest.

On Friday, the 4th July, the above gentlemen set out for Clonmel on their way to Cork to take their passage to France. God send them safe and mark them to grace (*f*).

Mr. Bourke returned on Thursday, 4th October, 1792.

Mr. Hearn returned the 6th December, 1794.

Messrs. Quirk, Walsh, Casey, and Sexton, and one or two

(*d*) Bishop James Lanigan, of Ossory, was a native of Carrick-on-Suir where his father, Stephen Lanigan, was a shopkeeper—hence our diarist's interest in him. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Ossory by Papal Brief dated, July 10th, 1789, and died in the beginning of 1812. Dr. Lanigan is the author of some popular catechetical works and of a translation of Rodriguez's "Christian Perfection," which he had published in Kilkenny in three fine volumes.

(*e*) Dr. William Egan was appointed Coadjutor to Bishop Creagh in 1771 and succeeded the latter on Dr. Creagh's death in 1775. As Bishop Creagh lived in Carrick-on-Suir during the whole period of his episcopate, so his successor lived in Clonmel, because, presumably, both Clonmel and Carrick were safer places for a Bishop of the Penal Days than Waterford. Dr. Egan, during his episcopate, continued to act as Parish Priest of Clonmel.

(*f*) Rev. Alexander Burke was appointed Parish Priest of Stradbally in 1805 and survived till 1829. Rev. Daniel Hearn I am unable to trace; I rather think however he died curate in Portlaw about 1802, during the pastorate there of Rev. Matthew Power. His name does not occur in a list of diocesan clergy drawn up in 1803. Rev. Patrick Quirke became, in succession, Parish Priest of Tooraneena and of Clashmore and died 1766.

Rev. John Walsh appointed pastor of Cappoquin in 1819 and, having held the parish for thirty years, died in 1849.

Rev. Matthias Casey died Parish Priest of Clogheen in 1840. Rev. Peter Sexton was appointed Parish Priest of Carrigavistael (Ballyporeen) in 1810 or 1816 and resigned in 1828. He died a few years later in Tallow.

The departure of Rev. Messrs. Burke and Hearn for France immediately after ordination and their long stay abroad (four and six years respectively) may be unintelligible to those who do not understand the circumstances of the Penal Days. Very frequently in those times the student course succeeded—instead of preceding—ordination. One of the reasons for the inversion of discipline or practice involved seems to have been that the student priests might be enabled to support themselves during their period of study abroad.

more were ordained in the month of September this year in Waterford.

1790.—Death :—Revd. Michael D'Arcy died at Mr. Barth^w Ryan's, near Fethard. (in his way to Ballyspellan, where he was going for the Benefit of his health) on Saturday morning, July 17th, 1790, he was appointed Co-adjutor to Fr. Lane, the 1st April, 1787, and after Mr. Lane's death, which happened 25th January, 1788, he was left in charge of the parish till his death ; which he discharged with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the Flock, and consequently died much lamented.

1791.—Death :—Rev. Father Fran^s Power died on Wednesday, 23rd March, 1791. He took his death in the Pulpit on Sunday in the Beginning of his Sermon, and was obliged to beg the Indulgence of the Congregation, which was very great. He was greatly esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, and consequently died much regretted ; he was indeed a very deserving, good man. His Text was—"Not by Bread alone shall Man live but by every Word which proceeds from the mouth of God " (*g*).

1791.—Rev. Father O'Daniel, appointed to take the late Rev. Frans. Power's Room in the Convent (Friary) at Carrickbegg, arrived at the Convent on Monday, 9th May, 1791 (*h*).

1801.—Sermon :—An Irish Sermon preached in the Main St. of Carrick by a very young Swadler, on Tuesday, the 10th March, 1801. He delivered his discourse very energetic and impressive ; he preached the same discourse in English, which he also delivered with tolerable force and action. He also preached (in same week) twice more.

1793.—Rev. Fr. Power appointed in the Room of the late Fr. O'Daniel at the Convent, Carrickbegg ("The Friary") in the end of October or beginning of November, 1793 (*j*).

Rev. Mr. O'Mara appointed P.P. of Carrickbegg on the death of Fr. Lonergan, who died the 2nd of April, 1804.—Removed

(*g*) Father Francis Power, a Franciscan, was Guardian of the Carrickbeg convent of his Order 1776-1779, 1781-1785, and 1787-90.

(*h*) Rev. Thomas O'Donnell who was Guardian in Carrickbeg from 1791 to 1793.

(*j*) This was in all probability, Rev. John Power who had been Guardian in Clonmel from 1787 to 1793. His name does not, however, occur in the official list of Guardians of the Carrickbegg convent ; the list in question gives Father Anthony Fleming as Guardian from 1793 to 1831. Possibly Father Power's stay in Carrick was brief—of only a few months' duration.

to Clonea the 9th November, 1806.—Succeeded by Rev. Mr. Rourke (*k*).

Rev. Mr. Hearn appointed Coadjutor in Mr. O'Conner's place about the middle of August, 1794 (*l*).

1796.—June 7th. James Fennell was married to Alley Furnice, grand-daughter to Alexander Vass; the Boy was at school here and is a fine promising Boy the girl is ———. He is about 17 or 18 years old and the Girl about 16! I wish them every happiness; they were tied by Old Nick! Νικόλαρ υα. Ἰδοιάτην (*m*).

On Friday night (December 9th) the Rev. John Otway Herbert and Miss Russell (daug^r of James Russell, Esq.), eloped together and were married in Dublin by special License on the 17th Dec., 1796.

Rev. Fr. Nich. Whealan (formerly P.P. of Ballyneal) died at Carrick, 19th June, 1797, he was buried by public subscription—not one Mass said for him; for he died poor; not as much as πᾶθ̄ πλουκᾶθ̄ cou'd be expected; therefore No Penny No Pater Noster! (*n*)

Sick Poor:—On Sunday, 10th January, 1796, was preached a Charity Sermon by Rev. Mr. McKenna at which was collected £44. There were many present of different persuasions, and most of the collectors were of the Church of Ireland. The sermon was, as it deserved, greatly liked.

1807.—The Rev. William Power appointed parish priest of Carrick on the death of the Rev. John McKenna, who died 20th August, aged 50 years that *same day*. Fr. Power arrived in Carrick

(*k*) Rev. William O'Meara died Parish Priest of Rathgormack and Mothel in 1825.

Rev. Michael Rourke was translated to Portlaw in 1813 and, having built the present church of Ballyduff, died in February, 1857.

(*l*) This is probably the Rev. Daniel Hearn who was ordained in Carrick in 1798.

(*m*) There is a decided savour of irregularity about this marriage. We have a second reference to Rev. Nicholas Whelan under date June of the following year, from which it looks as if the clergyman in question were under censure. At this period runaway couples and such people sometimes had recourse to the services of suspended or irregular priests under the impression (real or affected) that the marriage so performed was valid.

(*n*) This is of course the Rev. Nicholas Whelan referred to in the last note. It is quite evident something other than poverty is amiss here. His poverty could not be a reason for denial of the ordinary burial rites. Neither could he well have been in such actual poverty if he had been a voluntarily retired Parish Priest, for as such he would have had certain rights of maintenance, &c.

on Friday evening, the 18th September, and said first Mass the Sunday following, and announced his appointment (o).

1798.—Monday, 18th June. This morning 20 prisoners brought in here yesterday were escorted to Piltown by the Upper Third Cavalry. There was a priest of the name of O'Brien amongst them. Whit-Monday (28th May) an escort of yeomen went as far as Piltown with 26 United Irishmen of Co. Tipp., two of them priests of the Catholic Communion and one of the Reformed Church! (p).

1794.—Improvements:—In the year 1794 there was a new *Meeting House* built in New Street by the sect called Swadlers or Methodists who are grown pretty numerous in Carrick of late: they are a sober, well-behaved people, and fair, honest dealers.

1797.—Death:—Rev. Mr. Younge (Dr. Younge) was buried the 25th November, 1797.

1798.—Death:—Rev. Mr. Colbert, Coadjutor to Mr. McKenna, was buried on Sunday, 30th December, 1798; he was a good Priest and exemplary Liver.

Parish Church, Carrickbeg:—Mr. Sausse sold the ruin and land to the P.P., Rev. Michael Power, who restored the former in a slipshod style: windows do not match and in an inscription in memory of the event which he erected, he spelled parishioners without the second *i*—which made Dr. Connolly remark, he had knocked an *eye* out of the parishioners (q).

1798.—June 22nd. This day the High Sheriff (r) came to

(o) Rev. William Power had been Parish Priest of Trinity Without (Ballybricken) since 1766 and survived his translation to Carrick-on-Suir by some eight years. He it was who introduced a community of Presentation Nuns into Carrick in 1813.

(p) The prisoners in this case were political—taken up for participation in the rising or suspicion thereof. The item is here taken out of its proper context, scil. :—the Insurrection.

(q) This note which was added long after our diarist's time refers to the erection, &c., of the present Catholic church of Carrickbeg in 1827, or thereabout, and conveys a misleading impression. Rev. M. Power—though he knocked an *i* out of his parishioners—did not restore the church in a bizarre fashion as suggested. He did not in fact restore at all, but he built a new church on site of its conventual predecessor, and, with considerable taste and an eye to economy, he incorporated in his new building some portions of the older structure which lent themselves to this treatment.

(r) The High Sheriff was the inhuman Sir Thos. Judkin Fitzgerald, and the arrests were made on the denunciation of a notorious informer and

Carrick and took prisoners Messrs. Matt Scott, Phil Higgins, Frans. Doyle . . . (s) and in Carrickbeg, the Parish Priest, Frans. White, Dan and Pat Boyle and some others of less note, 4 were punished, some gave bail and some [were] held over.

1802.—Confirmation :—Dr. Hussey confirmed at Chapel of Carrick on Monday, the 20th of September, and at Carrickbegg next day : the last confirmation was in August, 1791.

1804.—Consecration :—Rev. Dr. Power of Waterford was consecrated Bishop of Waterford and Lismore on Wednesday (St. Mark's Day), April 25th ; a great number of the clergy attended besides six Bishops.

perjurer—one Stephen Devany. Francis Doyle, a respectable merchant and cloth manufacturer of the town, was one of the four punished, although his perfect innocence and loyalty was vouched for by the local magistrates. Notwithstanding the magistrates' remonstrances this representative of law and order had the unfortunate man stripped and flogged in the public street. Having received fifty lashes the mangled victim fainted ; on recovering his senses he was, however, awarded a second fifty, and, on conclusion of the horrid performance, he was assured he should undergo a repetition of it the following day. Doyle took legal proceedings, claiming heavy damages, against the sheriff, but the latter put obstacles in the way of trial and it was only in April, 1801, that the case was heard in Clonmel before Lord Avonmore. Fitzgerald pleaded justification, political necessity, &c., but the judge charged against him ; some time after retirement of the jury a member of the latter was sent to enquire whether they could find a verdict for the defendant without costs. Notwithstanding the trend of the evidence and the judge's charge and in defiance of both the jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendant. Poor Doyle was saddled with Defendant's costs, amounting to £424 2s. 8d., which added to his own totalled upwards of £700. Before the writer is a copy of the sub-sheriff's acknowledgment of payment on an execution issued by the ex-sheriff :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, Bart., <i>Plaintiff.</i> Francis Doyle, <i>Defendant.</i> | Received from the Defendant, Francis Doyle, Four Hundred and Twenty-Four Pounds Two Shillings and Eight Pence Sterling being the Sum marked at the Foot of the Fieri Facias |
|---|---|

directed to the Sheriff of the County of Tipperary in this Cause, Dated this second Day of November, 1801.

£424 : 2 : 8 Sterling.

SAMUEL WALLER,
Sub-Sheriff,
County of Tipperary.

A report of the case was printed for the Plaintiff by H. Fitzpatrick No. 4, Capel Street, in 1801.

(s) This was Rev. William Lonergan, who had been Parish Priest of Carrickbeg since 1762 and who survived till 1804. We can easily divine the reason of his arrest ; in the preceding year he had publicly denounced Devany, the informer, for notorious perjury against James Smith, Richard Sexton, and Patrick Sullivan all of Carrick-on-Suir and all alleged to be united Irishmen, as *vide* " Finn's Leinster Journal " for October 14th, 1797.

Chapels burned in Co. Wexford in 1798 and for three years after by the Orangemen (*t*):—

| 1798. | | 1799. | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Boolevogue | May 27th | Ballygarret | Jan. 15th |
| Moglass | „ 30th | Ballynamoneybegg | „ 18th |
| Ramsgrange | June 19th | Ashamore | Feb. 24th |
| Drumgold | „ 21st | Murntown | Apr. 24th |
| Ballymurrin | „ 21st | Monamoling | May 3rd |
| Gorey | Aug. 24th | Kilrush | „ 15th |
| Castletown | .... .. | Marshalstown, | June 8th & 9th |
| Annaunragh | Sept 2nd | Munfin | „ .. |
| Crane | „ 17th | Crossabeg | June 24th |
| Rock | Oct. 12th | Killineerin | „ 29th |
| Balliduff | „ 19th | Monageer | July 1st |
| Riverchapel | „ 19th | | |
| Manaseed | „ 26th | | 1800. |
| Cloghlogue | Nov. 11th | Glanbryan | March 13th |
| Killeveny | „ 18th | Kaim | Sept. 3rd |
| Oulard | „ 28th | Ballymackesy | .... |
| | | | 1801. |
| | | Courtmacuddy | Aug. 13th |

The Protestant Church of Old Ross was burned June 2nd, 1798, being the only church burned in the whole county then in the greatest ferment.

1804.—The church of Carrick and the old steeple pulled down to be rebuilt in April and May this year.

New chapel of Carrick built this year and the old one pulled down (*u*)

1803.—Rev. Nich^{as} Herbert died May 3rd.

Rev. Dr. Hussey, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, died suddenly, July 11th (*v*).

(*t*) The diarist does not tell us the source of his information. He cannot have known the facts from personal observation and it would be interesting to be told whence he procured them.

(*u*) The “church” is the Protestant church of Carrick which is so designated to more clearly distinguish it from the “chapel” of the place.

(*v*) He got a stroke of apoplexy as he was dressing after bathing at Dunmore East about 6.0 a.m. and lingered till 9.0 but never recovered consciousness.

1804.—On Easter Monday, April 2nd, died at his house very suddenly Rev. William Lonergan (*w*).

1804.—Sunday, July 1st, 1804, a meeting was held at the Sacristy to consider the state of the chapel. It was agreed to pull it down. A subscription list was opened and twenty-nine persons present subscribed between them £313 Os. 0*d*. The plans of the new chapel were laid before the meeting.

Monday, 9th.—The old chapel began to be pulled down; the subscription list is now at about £900. Monday, 16th.—first stone of new chapel laid. Its area is 82 feet long by 62 feet wide, making in all 5,004 square feet, which at 2 feet square to each person will accommodate 1,250 persons, and galleries, 17 feet wide, and quite round the house will accomodate 360 persons more. The lower floor will hold, at above computation, within 94 persons of double the number of the old chapel lower floor would accommodate. Walls of new chapel built in forty-eight days, first slate laid 20th September, and slating finished October 10th, that is it was done in twelve days by two men—all except laying ridge pole and lead. Flooring of the chapel begun September 24th by two masons (Thos. Bryone and Jams. Quigly). The superintendent of whole building was Jno. Stone, assisted by committee of ten or twelve subscribers, and the P.P., Mr. McKenna, at their head, and Mr. Richd. Clarke, a good honest Protestant, the chief of them. The slates we bought by the ton, 52 tons @ 3 guineas a ton. Dressing, slating, and crammng or rendering were done by a Mr. Lewis at 10s. by the square yard, and find labourers himself. This is the greatest breadth ever before covered in Carrick by a single roof, the rafter being about thirty-eight feet long. After two or three days of flooring work two more masons were added, viz. :—Phil Carrigan and Sam Falkener, and Carrigan used to lay all (the tiles?) the other three could square or dress. The rendering was finished, October 24th, and the stairs began to be carried up the same day; there were six steps laid in the evening though the first was not laid till 1.0 p.m. The writer measured the plinths of the pillars and the window stools. The pillars, eight in number, and the stools, twenty-four, measured 427½ feet square @ 16*d*. per foot. The first Mass was said in the new chapel, November 11th, a great crowd attended, but at third (and last) there was an un-

(*w*) See note (*s*) *supra*.

usually large crowd and great numbers were obliged to remain outside. During the progress of the building the Masses were said seventeen Sundays in Carrickbeg Church. The new chapel was built on the site of the old one.

1804.—Church un-roofed and repaired and the old steeple or belfry pulled down.

The ball and cross put up at chapel, January 9th, 1805. The ball weighs 467 lbs., and is 22 inches in diameter. On March 12th a meeting of subscribers was held who agreed to pay in a british Is. or 6d. each per Sunday, beginning with Sunday, 17th (Patrick's Day), and a good many shillings were received and sixpences from the lower class of subscribers of whom the writer was one.

1806.—Rev. Mr. McKenna built a new house at Pill.

Mr. Murphy began to teach church singing the beginning of this year and the maidens sang the 2nd Wednesday of Lent after evening prayers to the great pleasure and surprise of the hearers. First singing at Mass was on Easter Sunday, April 6th.

1805.—Poor school, &c., built near Pill road on June and July this year on ground bequeathed for the purpose by Mr. James Doyle and confirmed by his father sometime after James' death (x). Mansion house belonging to the new poor school near Pill Road began to be built the second week of June.

The charity school at Pill opened on Monday, April 20th, 1806. It had been consecrated (blessed) thirty days previously.

A charity school for girls was opened near the Green this month (September, 1806).

1807.—Death:—Rev. John McKenna, P.P. of Carrick, died suddenly, August 20th. Went from his house near Pill to the Monastery to say Mass for the Monks and scholars, but he grew sick and said no Mass but went home and died shortly after. He was probably the best preacher in the diocese. He gave £100 towards building the new chapel, and on opening a third subscription list he promised 10 guineas more which still remains due. He was about 50 years old. He came to this parish July 19th, 1790, being 17 yrs. and 30 days.

(To be continued).

(x) This was the monastery and schools of the Christian Brothers, Carrick, the second house of the Order founded by Mr. Rice.

APPENDIX.

 FOR THE LEINSTER JOURNAL.

 AN ELEGY
 ON THE DEATH OF THE REVEREND
 MICHAEL D'ARCY OF CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

How oft are honoured in elegiac strain,
 Men who nought else possessed but wealth and fame ;
 Whose greatest objects were the pageants vain
 Of worldly grandeur and an empty name.

Too oft the venal muse has stooped to praise
 In flowing numbers and in verse divine ;
 Ambition's wild career ; whose winding maze
 Presents at every turn some faulty crime.

A mourner oft for tyranny has stood,
 Which every sweet domestic bliss destroys ;
 For conqu'rors ; who, whole nations laid in blood,
 And stop'd the current of all social joys.

But when the man who nobler ends pursued,
 Of justice and humanity the cause
 Espoused ; and gainst vice and passions lewd,
 Maintained the rights of virtue's sinking laws.

Whose every act a virtuous heart betrays
 Of human kind the lover and the friend ;
 Whose highest joy was his creator's praise
 T' advance his honour, still his glorious end.

Such worth too often in oblivion dies.
 Nor tribute to such virtuous merits paid ;
 Oft undistinguished gains its native skies,
 Where endless honour awaits the happy shade.

Yet D'Arcy still, tho' low in earth thou'rt laid

The tears of virtue still for thee shall flow
Still to thy worth that tribute shall be paid
And fain some honour would the Muse bestow.

For every act was thine that could adorn
Humanity, and raise this mortal state
'Bove the degree in which mankind are born ;
For sure the man that's good is truly great.

How oft in silence, have thy steps been lead,
Unto the house of Penury and Pain ;
For still thou sought misfortune's haunts to tread,
And from the heart to chase her woful train.

Well couldst thou teach the doctrine of thy God.
And well did teach each dutious debt to pay ;
In every precept shewed to Heaven the road.
Thy precepts taught, and thou didst lead the way.

The heedless sinner oft thou would'st persuade—
With manners gentle and with soothing voice ;
The dangerous path of vice to cease to tread
And heavenly virtues love, the better choice.

If dire oppression sought the weak to crush,
Undaunted thou the vile attempt withstood ;
The cheek of hackney'd vice would cause to blush,
For still unshaken thou wert always good.

When death approach'd with slow and threat'ning pace
Thy constancy betrayed no weakly grief ;
From error free thou ran thy equal race
Till death from mortal sorrow gave relief.

Relief ! What word has pass'd my hasty thought ?
To endless glory 'tis, thy soul has flown ;
By angels wafted to the realms of light
Where bliss and heavenly joys are now thy own.

No wealth thou'st left, to raise the sculp'tured stone
Whose words should show the virtues of thy mind ;
Thy soul to heaven is fled thy dust alone
And great example thou hast left behind.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, *July 21st, 1790.*

THE WATERFORD MERRYS.

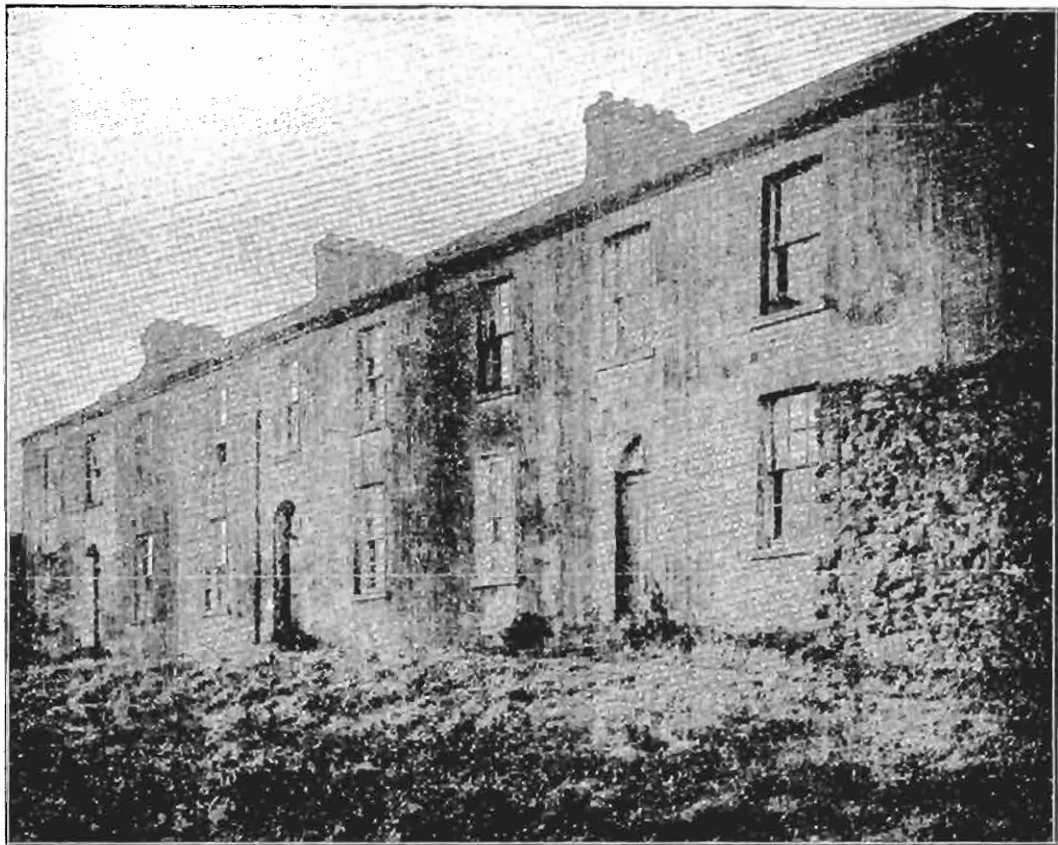
[When the ancient Celtic family of O'Hoolahan (O'L-Uallachain) was dispossessed of its territory in Hy-Maine in Connaught in the sixteenth century members of the family settled in various parts of Leinster changing their surnames to Merry, MacMerry, and FitzMerry.]



It is recorded that on June 10th, 1559, Richard Merry, *alias* Hoolahan, of Callan, Co. Kilkenny, received his pardon. As confirmation of the Merry-Hoolahan identity the following entry from a manuscript volume in the British Museum may be recorded here:—

THOMAS MERRY *alias* HUOLAGHANE of Castle Town in the county of Kilkenny Gent. eldest son of Richard Merry of Callen in the said County Gent. Deceased.

The first mentioned Thomas took for his 2^d Wife Mary daughter of John White of Kells in the County of Kilkenny Gent. by whom he had issue 2 Children one Son and one Daughter Viz. Richard Merry the son and Margaret the Daughter both young and unmarried. The said first mentioned Thomas departed this mortal life at Castletown aforesaid the . . . of Novem^r 1638, and was interred in o^r Ladies Church in Callan aforesaid. The truth of the premisses is testified by the Subscription of Pierce als Peter



THE ALMS HOUSE ON CONVENT HILL, WATERFORD.

Founded in 1804 by MARY POWER née MERRY.

Merry, Cozen of the defunct who hath returned this certificate to be record^d in my Office taken by me Thomas Preston Esq^r Ulvester King of Armes the 9th of May 1639.

There is also a record in the archives of the Ulster King of Arms dated 9th May, 1639, which states that Thomas Merry, *alias* O'Huolaghane, of Castletown in Co. Kilkenny, eldest son of Richard Merry of the same county, died in 1638. His will is dated 1638 and was proved in 1639. Thomas Merry was married to Mary White of Waterford, and one of the bequests is to his brother-in-law, Thomas White of Waterford, to whom he left his "hount and studd mare with her coult." There are other bequests to his daughter Margaret, and a witness to the will is Philip Merry. Some of Thomas Merry's children settled in Waterford but there is no record discoverable as to the exact date when they went to Waterford. From a pedigree registered in the Office of Arms in Ireland in 1812 we learn that Richard Merry of Waterford, Esquire, married a daughter of Nicholas Purcell, of Waterford, and his wife Catherine O'Brien. There is no date given in connection with this Richard Merry but in all probability he flourished in the latter half of the seventeenth century. His son, Peter, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Egan and Catherine, his wife, who was a daughter of Edward Butler and Eleanor Grace. A son of this marriage was James Merry, of Waterford, who married Beatrix daughter of Peter Moyry, described as "Gentleman," and Anne his wife, a daughter of James Geraldine. James Merry had three sons: John, Peter, and Gerald. Peter died in 1775 and Gerald in 1773. John, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter of Francis Murphy of Waterford, and Mary, his wife, a daughter of Thomas Murphy of Callan, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Patrick Lincoln of Waterford, Alderman. John had two sons, Joseph and John Peter, and a daughter Mary. Joseph went to Seville about 1770 and married there Manuela, daughter of Andrew Gayte, of Seville, in Spain, a merchant. He died in 1804. He had five sons and two daughters:—Joseph, John, Francis, Raphael, Anthony, Mary, and Manuela. Joseph subsequently came to Ireland and instituted the lawsuit against the executors of his aunt, Mary Power Merry, who bequeathed funds for the foundation of a Home for Distressed Ladies in Waterford. Nothing is recorded of the second son, John. Francis was a prominent officer on the staff

of Don Carlos of Spain. Raphael was the grandfather of Cardinal Merry del Val. Anthony carried on for many years in Seville the business of wine merchant.

John Peter (second son of John Merry) was born in Waterford in 1745. Like his brother he left Waterford in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He settled in London and was a merchant in Copthall Court in the City of London. He died on March 13th, 1804, and was buried in Old St. Pancras Churchyard, the chief place of burial for Catholics in London at that period. The son of John Peter was George Peter born in London in 1791. He had five sons and one daughter. The eldest son, George, was born in London in 1817. He was a distinguished Carlist officer and he died in London recently at the advanced age of ninety-five. The second son was Francis who died in infancy. The third son was Charles who was drowned at sea in his sixteenth year. The fourth son was Ambrose who settled in Canada. He was also drowned. The fifth son was Joseph Xavier who was born in 1825 and who is still living in London.

Joseph Xavier Merry is the eldest living direct representative of the house of Merry. He married Elizabeth Russell, and the following children of the marriage at present reside in London:—Thomas Joseph Russell, George Robert, Mary Frances, and Albert Edward. Mary Frances is married to Francis Nathaniel Downey, eldest son of Edmund Downey of Waterford, novelist. It is somewhat remarkable that after a lapse of about a century and a half the connection of the Merry family with Waterford should have been recently renewed.

In the *Heraldic and Genealogical Directory of London (1880)* the following sketch of George Merry appears. "Captain George John Thomas Merry of 35 Warwick Road, New Brompton, S.W., eldest son of the late George Peter Merry, of Copthall Court, in the City of London, by Letitia, daughter of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Trinity Square, Tower Hill, was born at Brighton in 1817, is married and has one son, Godfrey Pitney, the eminent artist.

"Whilst serving in the Carlist army during the first, or seven years, Carlist War of 1833-40, Captain Merry was engaged in the siege of Bilbao from October to December, 1836, and in defence of the Carlist lines at St. Sebastian in March, 1837. He was present at the following battles:—Huesca and Barbastro, Guisona, Chiva,

Villar de los Navarros, Retuerta. He also took part in the assault made at San Pedor and on Guadalajara. With his battalion, the Guras de Alava, he took part in numerous skirmishes in the open country, and at several attacks in crossing rivers, &c. During the retreat from Madrid Captain Merry was seized with typhus fever and was taken prisoner by the Christino troops on 28th October, 1837. Captain Merry is decorated with the following orders: St. Fernando and Cross for Battle of Huesca, Cross for Battle of Villar de los Navarros, Isabel la Catolica, St. Hermenegildo, Charles III. He returned to England in 1838 and entered the Admiralty where he remained until his retirement in 1869."

George Pitney Merry, above-mentioned, now resides in London.

Cardinal Merry del Val was entrusted in his youth to the care of his kinsman, Captain Merry, then residing in London.

The Genealogical Directory goes on to say that amongst the many distinguished members of the Merry family may be noted Cardinal Wiseman, whose mother was a member of the Seville branch of the Merrys. This is incorrect. Nicholas Patrick Stephen Wiseman was the younger of two sons of James Wiseman by his (second) marriage with Xaveria, daughter of Peter Strange, of Aylwardstown, near Waterford. But possibly the Stranges and the Merrys were related to each other by marriage.

Apparently the Merrys during their long residence in Waterford City did not enter into public life. There is no entry concerning them in the available municipal records. Some years ago Mr. Joseph Xavier Merry visited Waterford in order to discover if any records of his Waterford ancestors could be found in the city but he could light upon nothing except the "Merry Foundation," the almshouse on Convent Hill erected and maintained out of the bequest of his grand-aunt Mary who married Robert Power, a merchant of Waterford. Writing subsequently to a friend in Waterford Mr. Merry said, humourously:—"There were lots of Merrys (up to no good) wandering about during the Stuart reigns; but these are remote people and my only interest is in the Waterford Merrys."

The founder of the Ladies' Asylum on Convent Hill bequeathed by her will dated 1804 £8,700 to her trustees, the Most Rev. Dr. John Power, Bishop of Waterford, and Edmund Ignatius Rice, founder of the Irish Christian Brothers. The object of the charity

was to relieve twelve reduced gentlewomen of the City of Waterford and to support and educate poor children. The charity is now under the control of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, and is managed by the local Superior of the Christian Brothers.

It is interesting to recall that a famous lawsuit arose out of this bequest. The brother of Mary Power was Joseph, a merchant of Seville. He was her next of kin and residuary legatee. He died intestate and his son, Joseph, came over to Ireland and brought a suit in the Spiritual Court to have the will set aside on the grounds that it had been unduly obtained and that it disposed of a large property to Papists and for superstitious uses. Dr. Power, the acting executor, was Catholic Bishop of Waterford, and he strongly objected to the upsetting of the will. He insisted that there were no grounds for impeaching it; that there had already been a decree of the Spiritual Court obtained by the trustees of charitable donations, and that it would be unprecedented for the court to interfere until the defendant had an opportunity of making his defence. The Master of the Rolls was John Philpott Curran and his judgment in this case was possibly one of his most masterly and eloquent pronouncements. He found for the will with costs against Joseph Merry. In the course of his judgment Curran said: "I find that the object of the bequest is to provide shelter and comfort for poor helpless females, and clothes and food and instruction for poor orphans. Would to God I could see more frequent instances of such bequests! Beautiful it must be in the sight of God; beautiful in the sight of man it ought to be; to see the last moments of human life so spent in acts of gratuitous benevolence, or even of interested expiation. How can we behold such acts without regarding them as forming a claim to, as springing from, a consciousness of immortality!"

The ARMS granted to the Merrys are—Argent, on a bend gules, three lozenges or. Quartering: Quarterly, 1 and 4, ermine, an eagle displayed sable; 2 and 3, gules; three towers argent, for GAYTE: Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, a lion rampant gules; 2 and 3, gules, a lion rampant argent: over all, a pale sable charged with three garbs or, for MURPHY: argent, a shamrock vert, between three mullets azure: a bordure wavy gules, for MOYRY: Quarterly, 1, gules, a tower argent, supported by two knights in complete armour, holding in their interior hands a battle axe all ppr.; in

chief, a snake barwise or ; 2 and 3, or, on a bend vert three plates ; 4, gules, on a tower as in the first quarter, a swan statant argent, for EGAN : and, argent, a boar passant gules, tusked, hooped and bristled or, langued azure ; on a chief of the last three plates, for PURCELL.

CREST—An arm in armour embowed, the hand brandishing a scymitar, all ppr.

MOTTO—Suprema manus validior.

There are no dates recorded in the Merry pedigree lodged with the Office of Arms until 1773 when the date of the death of Gerald Merry is given. The arms do not belong to any other family, but arms closely resembling them are ascribed to a family named Mercy, about whom nothing is known.



MONUMENTA SEPULCHRALIA.

By JAMES BUCKLEY, M.R.I.A.



THE original MS., which is now for the first time printed, is preserved in the British Museum and marked "Additional MSS., 4783." It was written about three hundred years ago—to be exact, between the years 1614 and 1626. The Earl of Ormond, whose name it mentions, died in the former year. An entry in a "funerall Booke" (Clarendon MSS, 4793) gives the following particulars respecting him—

"The earle of Ormd. deceafed at Carig 22 Nov. 1614 being 82 years old and is buried in the quire of the cathed. church of Kilkēy."

Adams, "the now Bp." of Limerick, who is also referred to, died in 1626. It was not uncommon during the seventeenth century for people of social position like this bishop to erect monuments to themselves in their lifetime. Miler Magrath had one so erected in Cashel. Those old folk were no lukewarm believers in the time-honoured saw—"never put off to to-morrow," &c. But whether their extraordinary haste was owing to the want of more exciting occupation or to a lack of confidence in posterity it is now difficult to say. It is however certain that the practise grew into disuse early in the following century and was abandoned altogether towards its close. It was this premature arrangement.

that has since misled so many people who have read the inscription on the stone tablet over the doorway of Tubrid Church, County Tipperary, into supposing that Geoffry Keating, whose name is recorded on it, was dead in 1644, the year it bears date. Whereas it is now well known that he lived for several years after.

This MS. is the first attempt at recording memorials of our dead, and it long anticipated the good work that is being carried on systematically to-day in the Journal of the Association for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead in Ireland. A few slight additions appear to have been made to it in a later seventeenth century hand. It will be of much interest to compare the particulars of the persons mentioned in it with what has since been recorded of so many of them in *Ware's Bishops*, *Cotton's Fasti*, and the Journal which has just been referred to.

MONUMENTA SEPULCHRALIA.

in Christchurch } Vnder the Commion table lieyth intombed John
in Dublin } De S^{to} Paulo Archbishop of Dublin, on whose
tomb I have read these words ingraven in
brass Hic iacet Ioannes De Sto Paulo quondam
Archiepus Dubliniae.

Credo quod redemptor meus vivit et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et iterum circumdabor pelle in carne meâ videbo deum salvatorem meum.

In S^t Patricks } On the tomb of Rich. Talbot Archbishop of
Church } Dublin these words are ingraven in brass.

Talbot Richardus iacet hic sub marmore presens
Archi.fuit presul huius sedis reverende parvos Canonicos qui fundavitque choristas A^o M^o Cq^u ter x q^oque ix^o
quindeno Augusti mensis mundo vale dixit omnipotens Dnus cui ppicietur in evum.

There lyeth alsoe intombed Michael Tregury another Archbp. of that Sea (in a chappell called *(blank)* wth his image on The Stone and these words Presul Metropolis Michael hic Dubliniensis marmore tumbatus, pro me Christū flagitetis Jesus est salvator meus. obiit 1471. Dec. 21.

John Payne Bp. of Meth his mon^t wth verses Mitram qui possides &c.

S^t Henry Wallops monm^t who died 1599.

Cath. in Christchurch } in A° 1522 Bp. Rich. Comyn & Deane
 in Waterford } Rob. Lumbard adorned the church ex-
 ceedingly (Iſpecially the quire and the
 roof of the Church) with gould & Curious imagery as appear-
 eth by their names and the yeare in the entry of the Quire
 doore.

There is alſoe an extraordinary curious monum^t of James
 Rice in a Chappell of the cathedrall called Rices Chappell.

A Bp. buried in the wall of one of the Iles of the Church. I
 could only read thus much of the Epitaph. . . Waterfoordensis
 Ep̄ qui obiit vii° May 1446.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Cath. | } | Two tombes neere together of two b ^{ps} of |
| In s ^t Kennes | | Ossory w th their statuas thereon well wrought. |
| or | | the neereſt to the quire doore ſeemeth to be |
| Church of Kilkenny | | B ^p Mapiltons (one of the chief founders) by the windowes & other church work ingraven thereon. |

Another B^{ps} ſtatua is on a tomb neere the Quire in the wall.

A tomb of B^p Deane in the quire together wth Iohn de Carlile

Another of B^p Walsh in the South ſide of the body of c^h

An excellent monument of Thomas late Earle of Ormond
 and another of Pe. Butler Erle, who died 26 Aug., 1539.

A tomb of B^p Gafney in a ſmall chappell on the north ſide of
 the Quire.

A tomb in the Chapter howſe of B^p Horſſall.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Cath. | } | The tomb of Milerius Magrath Archb ^p of |
| in S ^t Patricks | | Caſhell in the wall w th his ſtatua thereon the |
| Church of Caſhell. | | pickture of the Crucifix and S ^t Patrick. |
| | | The Tomb of Edm. Butler Ar ^p of Caſh. w th his ſtatua & armes, and only theſe words Hic iacet. |

The tomb of Iohn o Hedian deane.

The Tomb of another Archbiſhop with his ſtatua thereon
 (in a little chappell) in the wall before you enter the quire.

S^t Pa: Stone in S^t Cormucks Church and another B^{ps} tomb
 in the wall wth out S^t Cormucks Church in a little open court.

The Stone whereon the ancient ks. of Mounſter were pro-
 claymed in the aſcent to the Church. (*Added in a later hand*
 [“broken down 1641”])

Parosh }
 in S^t Iohns }
 Church of }
 Casshell } on Ph. Walls tomb. Hic iacet Phil. Wall Civis
 Cite Cassel qui obiit 21 die mens. Dec. Ao. d. 1526,
 and on the same Stone (thus)—Mauritius Cassel,
 Archiep. concessit cuilibet dicenti Pater et. Ave
 pro aīa dci Phī xL^{ta} dies indulgentiae totiens
 quotiens.

Cath. }
 In S^t Maryes } An excellent Monum^t of Donald o Brien late
 of Limick } Earle of Thomond wth his wifes image and Donogh
 Carbraghes an ancestor of his—who built the
 friery of Dominicans of Limick & there lyes in-
 tombed but his mon^t there is much defaced.

A mon^t of Bernd Adams the now Bp. and of Cornelius o Dae
 a form^r bp. very curious wth their images thereon.

In Ieripont }
 Abbey neere } A tomb of an ancient king wth his statua thereon
 the Shoor } a dragon vnder him.
 a mile from } Many other ancient tombes wth statuaes
 Thomastowne } of knights and good workmanship.
 A Tomb of Felix o Dullany Bishop of Ossory
 who died An. 1200.

Cath. }
 In S^t Lazerianus } on the tombe of Mathew Saunders Bp. of
 Church in Leighlin } Leghlin (who new built the quire. of the
 church) these words are written. Hic iacet
 Matheus Saunders Epq̄ Leighlin qui obiit
 23 Septem Ao. Dm̄ 1549 cuius aīo ppicietr deus.

Sub eodem tumulo sepultus iacet Thomas Filay Epq̄ ibidem
 Leighlin qui obiit 1567.

in S^t Edmunds }
 chappell in } On a tomb of Robert Walldby Arch^{bp} of
 Westminster. } Dublin and afterwards Archb^p of Yorck.
 Hic fuit expertus quoties in iure Robertus de
 Walby dictus, nunc est sub marmore strictus
 Sacrae Scripturae Doctor fuit et geniturae ingenuus medicus et
 plebis semp. amicus.



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

To those of us old enough to remember the well known publishing house of Downey of London and its output the advent of a new book bearing the once familiar imprint is a distinctly pleasure-giving incident. When the book is one dealing with Waterford history its appearance superadds interest and profit to pleasure. These remarks are suggested by the receipt through Messrs. Downey and Co. of "Waterford and the Civil War, 1641-1653," reprinted from the papers of this JOURNAL. My readers do not require to be told that consequent on the disturbances preceding or involved in the wars of the mid-seventeenth century in Ireland a commission or quasi-commission was issued to enquire into the alleged massacre and despoiling of Protestants. Nor do they require to be told that the findings or pseudo-findings of the commission have furnished material for controversy ever since. The present work cannot be regarded other than a very valuable contribution to the question, containing as it does the original evidence for one county, now for the first time published. We may, I presume, take the evidence from Waterford as fairly typical of the evidence generally adduced before the commission. This therefore is the special value of the documents here printed that they enable the historical student to examine and see for himself, and at first hand, the grounds upon which accusations, centuries old, have been based. The introduction, which, by the way, did not appear in the JOURNAL, though decidedly partisan in tone is nevertheless of much value as furnishing the necessary historical setting for the documents. Appended to the latter is the remarkable statement of Urban Vigors now also, probably for the first time, made available. Vigors was chaplain to Lord Broghill and this "statement" throws much light on the causes and character of the

disturbances in Co. Waterford. To prevent possible misunderstanding in the future it may be as well to put on record here that the topographical footnotes, even when not specifically labelled, are not Dr. Fitzpatrick's but were added by the writer of this present notice at the Doctor's desire. Alas that Dr. Fitzpatrick did not live to see his book through the press. Though dead however, he still speaks in his work and by his example, which, let us hope, will spur on original investigators to take up the work where in his old age and in ill health he was obliged to leave it off. It only remains to add that production of the book in its present form reflects high credit on the Waterford houses concerned therein.

AMONGST recent miscellaneous archæological publications may be mentioned as of perhaps more than ordinary interest to local readers the Illustrated Descriptive Guide to Waterford and its vicinity, prepared and published in connexion with the recent visit of the Royal Society of Antiquarians of Ireland to the *Urbs Intacta*. The guide is printed at the University Press, Dublin, and is sold at one shilling. From Bath in England comes a rather suggestive work on local archæology—the production of a country rector. I call it suggestive because it seems to indicate lines on which local investigators amongst ourselves could do much useful work. The book is entitled “Records by Spade and Terrier” (Bath; Geo. Gregory), and it treats in a light and gossipy, but by no means uncritical, or unscientific, vein of local stone age, Celtic and Roman remains, place and family names, ancient customs and folk-lore, &c., &c., and the whole is illustrated by personal reminiscences, anecdotes and photographs.—Somewhat similar suggestion emanates from various publications of the Viking club recently received; these deal with ancient lore and remains of Northern Scotland and the Isles. It is curious, by the way, to read in the Kirk Session Records of Canisby in Caithness how, under date June 26th, 1664, a number of persons for superstitiously lighting bonfires on the preceding eve of St. John are condemned to have their names read out in church on next Sabbath Day, &c.—Our Society member, Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, contributes a preface to Bishop Bedell's Irish version of the Psalms recently published by Hanna and Neale (Dublin). The motive of publication is to supply an

accurate copy of Beddell's original text, which in later editions, has been considerably departed from.—The "Gaelic American" (New York) is publishing, under the editorship of our occasional contributor, "ΓΙΑΣΤΑ ΕΙΣΓΕΑΔ," some hitherto unknown remains of the Waterford Gaelic poets of the eighteenth century. Issues just to hand contain pieces by Kathleen Condon of Coolnabeasoon, in the parish of Caishlan Cuanach, and Richard Condon of Camphire Bridge respectively.

THE exclusion of Ireland from purview of the new legislation concerning National antiquities is exceedingly regrettable. Though of relatively greater interest, Irish antiquities are outside the province of the three Commissioners at present engaged in collection of all available information regarding the archæological remains of England, Scotland, and Wales. Why is Ireland shut out and who is responsible for the exclusion?

To Dean Hackett of Waterford I am indebted for a small silver coin recently unearthed in the garden attached to the episcopal residence, the Mall, Waterford. The coin, which is Portugese, is a slight and silent memorial of the pre-Armada intercourse of Waterford with Portugal when ships from the Tagus and the Duoro were an every-day sight at our quays, and olive-tinted Iberian seamen were quite familiar with our streets. The coin is a Real of King Sebastian (1554-1578) who was killed at the ill-fated battle of Alcazar Al-Kebir and is inscribed (obverse)—

" + SEBASTIANUS I. REAL,"

and on the reverse—

" + PORT ET ALGARB."

OUR occasional contributor, *Seamur ua Cáraroe* to whom, by the way, we offer congratulations on his recent fine appointment under the Insurance Commission—has a highly interesting illustrated article on Philip Barron's Irish College in the last "Irish Book Lover." Through courtesy of Dr. Crone the editor, and kindness of Mr. O'Cassidy, I am enabled to reproduce, as frontispiece to the present issue, Barron's own illustration of the famous college.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

William III. in Waterford.—The following interesting letter is taken from Belcher's *Memoir of Sir Patrick Dun (Knt.), M.D., M.P.*, p. 27, and is worth reprinting here for the information it discloses on our local history. At the time of the Revolution of 1688, Dun was a partisan of the winning side. He got appointed "Physician of the Army in Ireland" and, in that capacity, he accompanied King William's army and was present at some historic scenes. The ending of the letter suggests the presence of a censor.

Reverend Sir,—I gott to the Camp on Munday night late and could not find Sr. Robert Suthell, [Principal Secretary of State for Ireland. Ob. 1702. Ancestor of Viscount Southwell] on Teusday morning early we were commanded away with the army designed for Waterford, it was surrendred yesterday. the King went thither, but the Irish were not marched out, the King did not goe into the toun, he rid about part of the walls and marched away to Major Gen. Kirk's tent dined there, returned to Carik whether, I could not gett before this night, just as I came Sr. Robert received ane express from England I could not gett access to speake with him, I delivred your letter to Mr. Waller who promised to deliver it the first opportunity, the news by the express is that the french are on their own coasts and all agree in England to oppose the French, and all is well there, the King sent away his baggage this morning, he will be with you in Dublin on Munday and goeth for England in a few dayes, Count Solms is left generall, Gen. Douglass forces and ours meet att goldn Bridge neare Cashel, we expect that this night or to Morrow morning Dunganon will be surrendred, we march to Clonmel we know no more, I wrote

this night to Coll. Venner since I went to the Treasury office Mr. Cunisby had not sent the order for the money therefore I did not leave the office before I saw Mr. Robinson write a letter to Mr. Fauns [probably Mr. William Fownes, appointed in 1693 Comptroller of the Customs at Youghal] to supply the Coll. with a hunder pound on Demand, Mr. Fauns will be found att the Custom house Cork house I have told Dr. Hutton that you can deliver to him his gold, the Key of my Closet where it is and all my other Keys are in the black Cabinet in the outer room, If you cannot easily find the box brake it open accomodat Dr. Hutton as well as you can, we expect that Youghall and Cork will soon surrender they will not lett me write any more.

I am Sir

Your most humble and

Faithfull servant

Carik 26 July 1690

DUN.

Dr. Hutton's cloke is hanging behind my bed.

To the reverend

Doctor William King

att his lodgings near the Dolphin

in Skinner Row

Dublin

King was afterwards (1702-1729) Protestant Archbishop of Dublin.

J. BUCKLEY.

Lynch's Greek Grammar.—Since compiling the bibliography of Patrick Lynch which was published recently in this JOURNAL (1912, vol. xv, p. 107) I have acquired a copy of one of the rarest of his publications (s). The title page reads as follows:—

“GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICÆ INSTITUTIO COMPENDARIA, IN USUM SCHOLARUM. Quam, Ex Prolixiore Schol. Westmonast. Grammatica Contraxit EDW. WETENHALL, D.D. Episc. Kilmore Et Ardagh, Quibus Diocess succ. An. 1693 præfuitque ad ob. An. 1713. EDITIO NOVISSIMA, Jam variis in locis emendata, exemplis præceptisque nonnullis necessariis illustrata, et ad Puerorum captum magis

accommodata a P. LYNCH, Lat. Et Græc. LL.P. DUBLINII :
Typis Graisberry Et Campbell, *In Vic. Back-Lane* ;
Impensis vero P. WOGAN, viâ Ormonianâ infer. v.d.
Lower Ormond-Quay ; Bibliopolæ. M.DCCC. IX."

The book is a duodecimo of 98 pages.

SÉAMUS UA CÁSAIDÉ.

Tadhg Gaodhalach.—In the list of editions of this poet's works published some time ago in this JOURNAL (1911, vol. xiv, p 113) there is a reference to a supposed "Clonmel 1810" edition (c), but on a careful examination of the authority quoted I am inclined to think that the book referred to in the "Irish Book Lover" (1910) is the Rev. Dr. Henebry's copy of the Clonmel 1802 edition (b). So that it may be assumed that there is practically no evidence that an edition was printed in 1810. The second edition was probably the "New Edition" (d) printed in Clonmel in 1812 (24mo. 90 pp.)

Some time ago I acquired a copy of a rare edition (y) not previously noted by me. It is entitled

"Timothy O'Sullivan's Commonly Called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany. Enlarged, Improved, and Corrected. With An Appendix Of Other Religious Compositions, In Irish ; And Recommended To All Devout Catholics As A Work Of Great Merit. Fourteenth Edition. By Patrick Denn, Cappelquin. Cork : Daniel Mulcahy, 36, Patrick Street. 1858."

Verso Pattison Jolly, Printer, 22, Essex-st. West, Dublin.
24mo. 108 pp. (including frontispiece).

There is a great want of uniformity in the way in which the printers of the Pious Miscellany numbered their editions.

SÉAMUS UA CÁSAIDÉ.

Patrick Denn.—Uiam ó miodcain wrote in Irish a life of Denn which was published in the "Gaelic Journal" (1907). The Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A., described in the same journal some Irish MSS. in Denn's handwriting preserved in St. John's College,

Waterford. In the Royal Irish Academy there is a MS. (23L12) of some 318 pp. written by Denn. The 168th page of the MS. was finished by him according to the colophon on the 6th January, 1800, in the nineteenth (?) year of his age, and in the parish of Modeligo. In a very hurried search through 1821 Census Records of Cappoquin I failed to find Denn's name, though he appears to have been well established there by that time. In the Parliamentary Return of Schools in 1824 Patrick Denn (Roman Catholic) is stated to have a "pay" school (i.e. not free) in Cappoquin. The school-house was of stone and lime and thatched. The cost was £6. Fifty-nine boys (forty-nine according to the return of the Protestant clergy) and eleven girls attended. There were no Protestant pupils and it was not stated whether the scriptures were read. The master's total annual income from the school was £21, of which £9 was received under the will of the late Mr. Magner, of Boston, U.S.A., for educating twenty-four orphans.

Father Power published an edition of the schoolmaster's well-known poem "Aighneas An Pheacaig" (Waterford, 1899), containing a very interesting biography of the author. A tablet in Cappoquin churchyard to memory of Denn and records his death on the 5th July, 1828, at the age of seventy-two years. According to Father Power, Patrick Denn was a native of Coolroe, near Mountain Castle, Co. Waterford, and his father, Laurence Denn, kept a hedge school at Mountain Castle. In the Hearth Money Ledger of 1772 Pat Dinn appears charged for one fixed hearth in the townland of "Grage," and possibly he was the grandfather of the editor of Tadhg Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany."

SÉAMUS UA CÁSADÓE.

The Keating Memorial.—After many and very vexatious delays work has been commenced and is now in progress on the Keating Chapel at Tubrid. Unless something extraordinary befall, I shall be able to announce its completion in next issue, and also to supply an illustration of the ruin. Since last acknowledgment, I have received the following further subscriptions:—

| | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|
| Mr. Matthew Butler, Dublin | 5 | 0 |
| Hon. John D. Ryan, Newfoundland | 10 | 0 |

EDITOR.



BONMAHON TOKEN.



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 White, Wm. James Grove (Crown Solr. for Kildare), 18., Elgin Road, Dublin
 White, J. N., M.R.I.A., J.P., Rocklands, Waterford
 White, Edgar, Coolegrean, Newtown, do.
 Williams, Rev. James, O.S.A., Fethard, Co. Tipperary
 Windle, Sir Bertram Coghill Alan, M.A., M.D. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., President
 Queen's College, Cork
 Wyse, A. N. Bonaparte, M.A., Herbert Lodge, Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin
 Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Government Collecting Dept., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

HONORARY MEMBER.

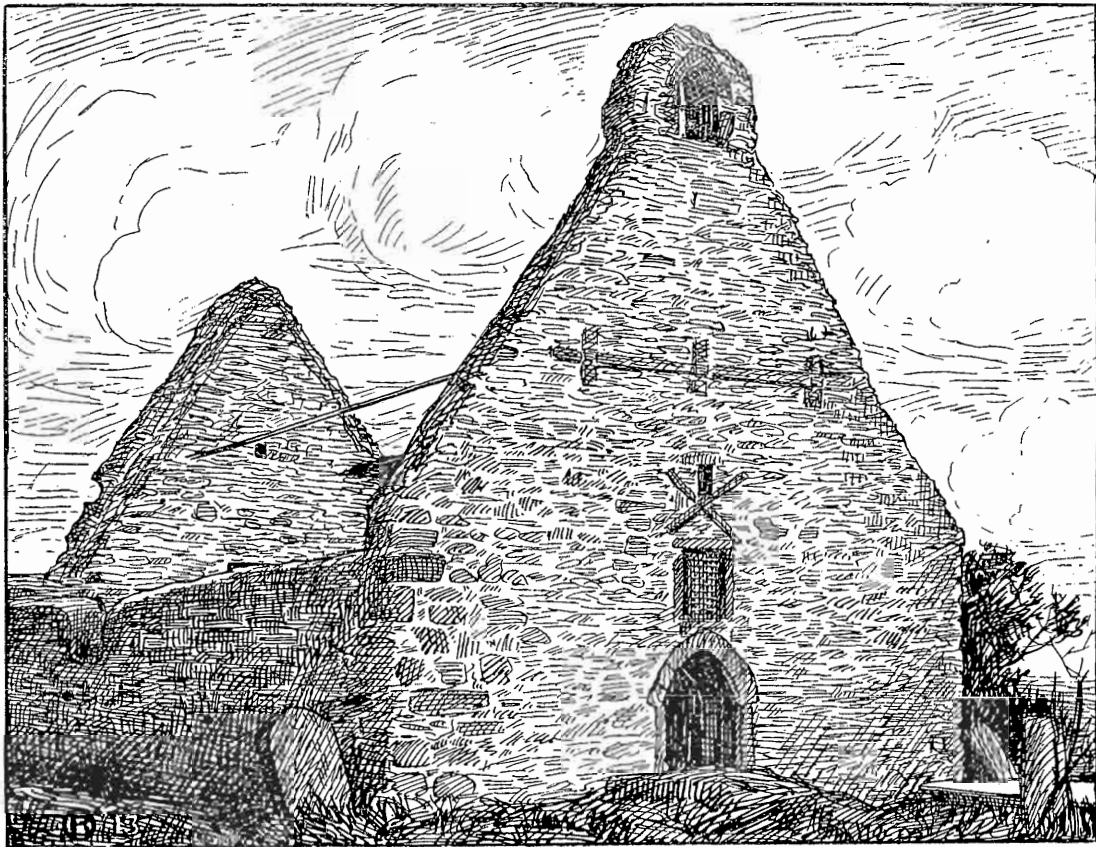
Hogan, Rev. Edmund, S.J., F.R.U.I., LL.D., M.R.I.A., University College, Dublin

—••—
 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 10/—, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.



RULES.

- 1.—That the Society be called THE WATERFORD AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
- 2.—That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study of matters having an antiquarian interest relating to Waterford and the South Eastern Counties.
- 3.—That Ladies shall be eligible for membership.
- 4.—That the Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shillings, payable on the first of January in each year, and that a payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- 5.—That the Society be managed by a President, four Vice-Presidents, and one Vice-President, from each County taking part in the proceedings of the Society, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and a Committee of nine Members, any three of whom shall form a quorum.
- 6.—That an Annual General Meeting, for the purpose of electing the Office and Committee, shall be held before the end of February in each year, and that such election shall be by ballot.
- 7.—That at the Annual General Meeting in each year the Committee shall submit a brief report and statement of the Treasurer's Accounts.
- 8.—That a Journal be published containing accounts of the proceedings, and columns for local Notes and Queries.
- 9.—That all papers, &c., intended for publication in the Journal shall be subject to the approval of the Committee.
- 10.—That the date of the Society's Meetings, which may be convened for the reading and discussion of papers and the exhibition of objects of antiquarian interest, shall be fixed by the Committee, due notice being given to each member.
- 11.—That all matters touching on existing religious and political differences shall be rigorously excluded from the discussions at the meetings and from the columns of the Journal.
- 12.—That each Member shall be at liberty to introduce two visitors at the meetings of the Society.
- 13.—That the foregoing Rules can be altered only at the Annual General Meeting, or at a Special Meeting convened for that purpose.



DR. GEOFFREY KEATING'S CHAPEL AT TUBRID.

THE KEATING MEMORIAL, TUBRID.

By THE EDITOR.

R



REPAIRS on the Keating Chapel at Tubrid have been completed at last, with the result that, though the ruin stands secure for another century or two, our memorial account has been considerably overdrawn. Under the circumstances I beg to solicit further assistance. It is scarcely very creditable to us of South-East Ireland that this movement to commemorate Geoffrey Keating should hang fire for lack of the additional few pounds required to complete the memorial.

Suggestion of this memorial, I may remind my readers, originated with the Most Rev. President of our Society, who very generously started the fund with a donation of £5. The total subscribed up to date has been £28 8s. 8d. of which the greater portion has come from outside Tipperary and Waterford. Repairs to the chapel have, on the other hand, absorbed £36, up to date. Let me outline what has been done and briefly explain again why repair of the ruin was undertaken: It was found, when Tubrid was visited to choose site of the proposed monument, that the chapel erected in the seventeenth century by Dr. Keating and Father Eugene O'Duhy was in a dangerous condition—with its gables overhanging, &c., and it was recognised that to erect a monument within it, would, under the circumstances, be simply folly and waste. Properly speaking, I suppose, repair

of the ruin should have been the care of the Co. Council of South Tipperary, at public cost. However, having consulted some of the principal subscribers to the Memorial Fund, I determined to devote portion, at any rate, of the amount in hands to securing the tottering structure. As the work proceeded it became evident that its completion would involve expenditure of a much larger amount than the total available. It was nevertheless considered best to complete the repairs, trusting to Irish public spirit to make good the deficiency when latter was understood. The ruin has now been thoroughly overhauled and made safe in every part. A pair of stout iron girders with corresponding cross plates, supplied by Messrs. John Hearne & Son, builders, have been introduced to tighten up and secure the overhanging and dangerous gables; moreover the dense covering of ancient ivy has been cut and removed, the whole exterior and interior surface of the walls and gables has been pointed, opes have been cleared and their broken joints reset, exposed tops of side walls, gables, and bell-cote have been concreted and, finally, a heavy lime tree, overhanging the ruin at its south-east angle and a cause of much danger, has been removed. All the work, except forging of girders and plates, has been satisfactorily done by Mr. Richard Moloney of Ardfinnan, and the photograph serving as frontispiece to this present issue of JOURNAL shows how the little chapel now looks. The memorial account is at present overdrawn to the amount of nearly £7 and we shall require £12, £15, or £20 additional for the slab and inscription which are in hands and partly ready, but erection of which must be postponed till funds for the purpose be available. Since our last issue the only subscription received has been one of 10s. from Mr. P. J. Lynch, C.E., M.R.I.A., Kingstown. I feel sure however that the many admirers and students of Dr. Keating only require to be notified how the memorial stands to ensure it their immediate and financial support. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Editor of this JOURNAL, c/o. Messrs. Harvey & Co., Printers, Waterford.

THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD, 1775.

Edited by THOS. U. SADLEIR, M.R.I.A.,
Editor of the "Kildare Archæological Journal."



HIS list of the principal gentry in the county was compiled by the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, some time Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and we may infer from the fact that their incomes are in each case stated that it was intended for electioneering purposes. In those days of £10 free-holders, a man's rent-roll was the key to his political influence.

To show further the use for which it was drawn up we should point out that the names of the local Members of Parliament, even where they were not landed proprietors, are also given. The life of George Ponsonby has yet to be written: he was the second son of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, so long speaker of the Irish House, and after a brilliant career at the Bar entered Parliament in 1776 as Member for the Borough of Wicklow. Political corruption was then rife, and Ponsonby, who sat in the Whig interest, at once came into prominence by his persistent efforts to stem corruption and to relax the severity of the Penal Code. His eloquence soon placed him at the head of the popular party. In 1782 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer; and at the general election in the following year he was returned for the Borough of Inistiogue, for which he sat in two parliaments. Notwithstanding his own blameless character he failed in his efforts to purify political life, and resigned his seat in disgust in

1797. He was, however, prevailed on by his friends to again enter Parliament, and at the period of the union being then member for Galway, he particularly distinguished himself by his strenuous opposition to that measure.

In 1801 he was returned to the first Imperial Parliament for the Borough of Wicklow; and it is remarkable that though the reputation he brought with him from Ireland was exceeded by some of his contemporaries, he was considered in England the ablest and most eloquent of the Irish members. On the formation of the Fox-Grenville Ministry in 1806 he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, but retired within a year. His next seat was for the Borough of Tavistock, for which he was elected in 1808, and in the same year he attained what may be called the crowning point in his career, for he became the leader of the Opposition, a character which he retained until his death in 1817. Like the great Chatham he may be said to have died in the service of his country, for he was seized with a fit while attending to his duties in the Commons, and passed away on the eighth day following.

Lord Tyrone (a) £13,000 per annum.
Beresford, John (b); no estate in the County, except a small freehold given by his brother. Less than £100 by the year.
Osborne, Sir William (c); Representative for Dungarvan. £2,000
Carew, Robert (d), of Snowhill, County Kilkenny, the other member, now only £300; on the death of his father Thomas Carew, of Ballynamona will have £1,000
Gisborne, Coll. (e), for Lismore, no estate in the county.

(a) The second Earl, who was created Marquess of Waterford, 19th August, 1798.

(b) The Right Hon. John Beresford, a younger brother of the first Marquess of Waterford, one of the most influential men in Ireland.

(c) The Right Hon. Sir William Osborne, seventh Baronet, of Newtown Anner, M.P. for Carysfort 1761-8, and for Dungarvan 1776-83. He died in October, 1783.

(d) Robert Thomas Carew, of Ballinamona, High Sheriff 1779, who was born 1747, and died 1834. He probably rented Snowhill on his marriage in 1771 to Frances, daughter of Thomas Boyse, of Bishop's Hall, County Kilkenny, and occupied it till he succeeded to his paternal estate.

(e) Third son of the Revd. James Gisborne, Rector of Staveley, Derbyshire; Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Foot; sometime Governor of Charlemont; and subsequently a Lieut.-General in the army. He sat for Lismore as nominee of the Duke of Devonshire. General Gisborne resided at South Park, County Roscommon, but died in England on 4th March, 1778 (see also Hunt's "Irish Parliament," p. 23).

Sir Henry Cavendish (f) ; no estate in the county.

Cane, Coll. (g), for Tallow, no estate.

Lysaght, of Curryglass (h), the other member, no estate.

Villiers, Lord (i) ; cousin to Lord Chatham, married in England £5,000

May, Sir James (k) ; related to the Tyrone family and exclusive of his collection has £1,500

Congreve, John, of Mount Congreve (l) ; married to Miss Usher ; of the Independent Interest. £2,000

St. St. Leger (m) £1,800

Duke Devonshire in the County Waterford, about £8,000. His other estates in this kingdom £16,000, a rising estate, and in England, including his Irish estate between 40 and 50 thousand, in England £30,000

Keily, Richard, of Lismore (n) ; married to a Miss Usher. £3,000

Keily, John, of Tyrcullen (o) ; married to Miss Bagwell, sister to John Bagwell, junr. £1,000

Gumbleton, Richard (p), of *Castlerichard*, was married to Miss Conner, sister to the Duke of Devonshire's agent. £1,800

(f) Sir Henry Cavendish, M.P. for Lismore, created a Baronet in 1755, was ancestor of Lord Waterpark. He lived in Kildare Street, Dublin, and died on 31st May, 1776.

(g) Colonel Hugh Cane, Lieut-Col. of the 5th Dragoons.

(h) Nicholas Lysaght, of Curryglass, County Limerick, commonly called "Governor Lysaght," nephew of John, first Lord Lisle. He represented this borough from 1768 till his death, which occurred in March, 1782.

(i) George Mason Villiers, Viscount Villiers of Dromana, afterwards second Earl of Grandison, whose daughter and heiress married Lord Henry Stuart. His mother, Lady Elizabeth Villiers, created Viscountess Villiers and Countess of Grandison in her own right, was wife of Aland John Mason, M.P., and only child and heiress of John Villiers, Earl Grandison, whose sister, Harriet, wife of Robert Pitt, was mother of the celebrated Earl of Chatham.

(k) Sir James May, Bart., so created 1763, High Sheriff of County Waterford 1752, and M.P. 1759-98, was son of James May, of Mayfield, by the Hon. Letitia Ponsonby, daughter of Viscount Duncannon.

(l) High Sheriff of County Waterford 1755 ; married 1758 Mary, daughter of Beverley Ussher, of Kilmeaden, County Waterford. His second son, Ambrose, was great-grandfather of the present John Congreve, of Mount Congreve.

(m) St. Leger Aldworth, M.P. for the Borough of Doneraile 1761-76, assumed the surname of St. Leger in 1766 on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Hayes, fourth Viscount Doneraile. He repeatedly solicited a peerage which he obtained in 1776, when he was created Baron Doneraile. The Viscounty was revived in his favour nine years later.

(n) Richard Keily, of Strancally Castle, near Lismore, married Sarah, daughter of Arthur Ussher, of Cappagh.

(o) His wife was a daughter of John Bagwell, of Kilmore, County Tipperary, and cousin of Margaret Bagwell, who married Richard Keily, of Strancally, in 1800.

(p) He married 1743 Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Conner, of Bandon.

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| <i>Jackson, Rowland, of Glanbeg,</i> | £1,200 |
| <i>Garde, Thomas (q), Attorney, near</i> | £300 |
| <i>Musgrave, Christopher (r), in estate and leases,</i> | £3,800 |
| <i>Musgrave, John (s), his son, of Ballyen, married to Miss Keily,</i> | £400 |
| <i>Musgrave, Richard (t), eldest son to Christopher, a lawyer.</i> | |
| <i>Musgrave, Richard (u), of Saltabridge, brother to Christopher,</i> | £1,200 |
| <i>Musgrave, Richard, the younger, son to the former,</i> | £600 |

NOTE—The Musgraves and Keilys are connected and in the same interest.

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| <i>Moore, of Saperstown (v); Brother to Lord Mountcashell.</i> | |
| <i>Odle, John (w), of Mount Odle, married to Christopher Musgrave's</i> | |
| <i>Daughter,</i> | £1,200 |
| <i>Keily, Richard, of Knockalara, married to a Miss Crotty, a Papist,</i> | |
| | £500 |
| <i>Browning, Samuel (x), of Ajane, connected with the Musgraves,</i> | |
| <i>in leases for ever,</i> | £400 |
| <i>Keane, John, of Bellmount (y), a Minor, his mother, a Miss Green,</i> | |
| <i>now married to Tom Bunbury, a Clergyman,</i> | £1,000 |
| <i>Keane, Michael, a minor, brother to John Keane,</i> | £600 |
| <i>Green, Michael, of Killnamack, married to a Miss Bunbury, went</i> | |
| <i>with the Tyrone Interest,</i> | £900 |
| <i>Middleton, Lord (z), went with the Tyrone,</i> | £2,000 |

(q) He was of Garryduff, County Waterford; married 1761 Mary Anne, second daughter of Jeffrey Prendergast.

(r) Of Tourin, County Waterford.

(s) John Musgrave, of *Ballyin*, second son of Christopher, of Tourin, married Frances, daughter of Richard Keily, of Lismore, and d.s.p. May, 1800.

(t) M.P. for Lismore 1778-1800; created a Baronet 2nd December, 1782, with remainder to the male issue of his father. He was High Sheriff of County Waterford 1786; married 20th December, 1780, Deborah, daughter of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart., and d.s.p. 6th April, 1818.

(u) From his daughter Janet, wife of Anthony Chearnley, descends the present Henry Philip Chearnley, of Salterbridge.

(v) Hon. William Moore, of Sapperton, M.P. for Clogher 1765-76. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Dudley Fowkes, and died 21st November, 1810.

(w) John *Odell*, of Mount Odell, who died in 1783.

(x) Samuel Browning, of Affane, County Waterford, who died in 1783, was son of Valentine Browning, of Affane, who was second son of Major Edmund Browning, by Mary, daughter and heiress of Valentine Greatrakes (or Gratorex), so celebrated for his wonderful power of healing by touch.

(y) Sir John Keane, Bart., of Belmont, County Waterford, M.P. for Bangor 1791-7, Youghal 1798-1800, and 1801-1807, Bangor 1807-18, who was created a Baronet 1st August, 1801.

(z) George, fourth Viscount Midleton.

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| <i>Fortescue, Lord, (aa)</i> an English Peer, went with ditto. Connected with the Grandison Interest, | £2,000 |
| <i>Green, William (bb)</i> , of <i>Killmanahin</i> , his estate sold. | |
| <i>Walsh, Thomas</i> , of <i>Woodstock</i> , connected with the Carews. | £1,000 |
| <i>Usher, Beverley (cc)</i> , of <i>Canty</i> , was married to a Miss Roach, sister to Capt. Luke Roach, | £600 |
| <i>Roach, Luke, (dd) Capt.</i> , of <i>Scartleagh</i> , brother-in-law to the former, | £300 |
| <i>Coghlan, John</i> , of <i>Carricklea</i> , grandnephew to old Richard Keily, married to a Miss Keilly, | £500 |
| <i>Bag, George</i> , of <i>Dromore</i> , his wife a Papist, | £400 |
| <i>FitzGerald, Thomas, Major</i> , made a fortune in the East Indies, worth between twenty and thirty thousand pounds, married to Miss Strahan, connected with the Musgraves. | |
| <i>Boate, George</i> , of <i>Duckspool</i> , in the Osborne Interest, | £500 |
| <i>McGuire, Arthur (ee)</i> , Six Clerk, bought Lord Glerawly's estate, will in 3 or 4 years, at | £1,200 |
| <i>Sherlock, Paul</i> , of <i>Butlerstown</i> , | £1,500 |
| <i>Wall, James</i> , of <i>Coolnamuck (ff)</i> , married to a relation of Lord Desart, | £1,500 |
| <i>Power, William</i> , of <i>Gurteen (gg)</i> , | £1,200 |
| <i>Quarry, John</i> , of <i>Johnstown</i> , in the Grandison Interest, | £500 |
| <i>Pomeroy, Arthur (hh)</i> , a Member of Parliament, in this county, | £350 |
| <i>White, John</i> , of <i>Whitefort</i> , his daughter married to Ambrose Lane, attorney, | £800 |
| <i>Carew, Shapland (ii)</i> . | |
| <i>Power, Richard</i> , of <i>Clashmore (kk)</i> , married to a daughter of Shapland Carew, | £1,200 |

(aa) Matthew, second Lord Fortescue.

(bb) William Greene, of Kilmanahan, was High Sheriff 1763; married 1764 his cousin Letitia, daughter and heiress of Nuttall Greene, of Low Grange, County Kilkenny.

(cc) He married first, 1750, Melian, daughter of James Roche, of Glynn, County Waterford, and second, Mary, daughter of Ambrose Congreve, of Mount Congreve.

(dd) He died in 1781.

(ee) He was afterwards a Master in Chancery, and died June, 1810.

(ff) James William Wall, of Coolnamuck, who died 16th October, 1819.

(gg) He was High Sheriff in 1784, and d.s.p. in 1813.

(hh) Afterwards Viscount Harberton.

(ii) Of Castleboro, County Wexford, M.P. for Waterford 1741-76, ancestor of Lord Carew.

(kk) High Sheriff, 1764.

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| <i>Christmas, William, of Whitfield (ll)</i> , in the Tyrone Interest, nearly related to the present Lord, | £3,000 |
| <i>Worthivill, Ambrose, of Amberhill (mm)</i> , married to a Miss Dobbyn, niece to the old Recorder Dobbyn, | £600 |
| <i>Lee, Bolton, of Waterford (nn)</i> , married to a Miss Usher, Congreve's sister-in-law, | £1,000 |
| <i>Newport, Simon</i> , Banker, (oo) married to another sister, | £800 |
| <i>Umble, Charles (pp)</i> , married to a Miss Shannahan, niece to Newport, will be | £1,000 |
| <i>Bolton, Cornelius, of Faithleg (qq)</i> , Member for Waterford (married) to a Miss Barker, of Waterford, | £1,200 |
| <i>Porter, Thomas, of Ballydrislane</i> , married to the daughter of Richard Kearney, of Waterford, | £500 |
| <i>Dobbyn, Hannibal, of Ballynakill</i> . nephew to the old Recorder, | £800 |
| <i>Kennedy, Charles, of Johnstown (rr)</i> , County Dublin, son to Kennedy the Attorney, has in this County, | £1,500 |
| <i>Kennedy, Edward (ss)</i> , his brother, | £300 |
| <i>Power, Richard, of Garranmorris (tt)</i> , a papist, | £1,200 |
| <i>Duckett, Richard, of Whitestown</i> , Tyrone Interest. | £800 |
| <i>English, Andrew, of Mensborough</i> ; married to a Miss Musgrave, about | £300 |
| <i>Bag, John, of Ardmore</i> , no connections, | £500 |
| <i>Barnard, of Prospect Hall (uu)</i> , lives mostly in London, besides a large estate in other places, has in this county | £1,000 |

(ll) High Sheriff 1756.

(mm) A Stephen *Worthavale*, of Amberhill, was High Sheriff in 1773.

(nn) High Sheriff, 1769.

(oo) He was father of the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., but according to Burke's "Peerage" he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Riall, of Clonmel, and not Miss Usher.

(pp) Captain Charles *Humble*, who led the forlorn hope at the storming of Quebec. He was great-grandfather of Sir John Nugent Nugent, third Baronet.

(qq) High Sheriff 1778.

(rr) He died in 1788, when he was succeeded by his younger brother Edward (q.v.)

(ss) High Sheriff of County Dublin in 1791; ancestor of Sir John Charles Kennedy, fourth Bart.

(tt) Father of Elizabeth, wife of John O'Shee, of Sheestown, County Kilkenny, and ancestor of the late Nicholas Richard Power O'Shee, of Gardenmorris.

(uu) Stephen Bernard, of Prospect Hall, was M.P. for Bandon 1727-57.

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| <i>Coghlan, Henry, of Ardoe (vv)</i> , married to a Widow Lindsay, of the County Tipperary, nephew to the late Revd. Henry Coghlan (in the Tyrone Interest), | £300 |
| <i>Morris, William (ww)</i> , of Waterford, has in this county and in the County Kilkenny | £3,000 |
| <i>Lackey, John</i> , married to a Miss Chadwick, | £200 |



(*vv*) High Sheriff 1776.

(*ww*) He married Martha, daughter of Richard Reade, of Rossenara, County Kilkenny.

Scraps of Walsh Mountain History

(From the Papers of V. HUSSEY WALSH, Esq.)

No. 6.

Edited by Very Rev. W. CANON CARRIGAN, D.D., M.R.I.A.



DOCUMENTS extracted from a MS. entitled "Munimenta quaedam de antiqua et longe deducta propagine Walsheorum ex certissimae auctoritatis archivis, Petri Walshei, de Belline, armigero, rogatu, per humillimum et observantissimum servum, W^{um} Lynch excerpta. MDCCCXIX."

A. This Indenture made the 17th day of March, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1632, between Robert ffanning, of Croanbege (*a*), in the county of Kilkenny, gentleman, of the one part, & Edmund Walshe fitz Roberte, of Castlehyle, gent'e-man, & Theobald Purcell, of Kilkirryhill (*b*), in the said county, gentleman, of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Robert ffanninge, for certain considerations him thereunto moving, hath demised, sett, and to farme lett as by these presents he doth demise, sett, and to farme lett unto the said Edmund Walsh & Theobald Purcell all and singular the Towns, lands, tenements, messuages, moores, meadows, woods, mountaynes & underwoods of Croanbege, in the county Kilkenny aforesaid, with all and singular the uses, comodities, emoluments and profits unto the same belonginge or in

(*a*) Now Croan, beside Aghavillar Church.

(*b*) Now Kilcurl, near Knocktopher.

any wyse appertaininge: To have and to hold the said Croanbege with its appurtenances unto the said Edmund & Theobald from the feast of Easter nexte & immediatly ensuinge the date hereof for and duringe the terme of 31 yeares then next following, fully to be completed and ended, yealdinge and payinge for and out of the same, unto the said Robert, his heirs & assigns, sixpence sterlinge, to the use & for the mayntenance and relief of his well and dearly beloved wife Gilis ffranninge alias Purcell, if shee, the said Gilis shall live soe longe. Provided alwayes that upon payment or delyvery of one grain of wheate by the said Robarte unto the said Edmund & Theobald, or to any of them, that then the present lease shall surcease & be merely voide & of noe effect, and the said Robarte and his heirs shall warrant & defend the saide Towne and landes of Croanbege, with their appurtenances, to the uses above mentioned unto the said Edmond Walsh & Theobald Purcell dureing the aforesaide terme of 31 years against all men in manner aforesaid by these presents In witness whereof the said Robert ffranninge, Edmond Walsh, and Theobald Purcell have hereunto laied their seals and subscribed their names the day and year aforesaid.

Robert ffranning, Edmond Walsh, Theobald Butler.

Being present at the sealing and delivery those whose names ensue,

Richard Comerford, Laurence Power, Thomas Comerford,
Peirce Walsh.

(Ex Inquisitione in Comitatu Kilkenniensi capta tempore Caroli primi & nunc de Recordo in Officio Rotulorum remanente).

B. Bee itt known unto alle men by the's presents that we, Patrick Den, of Grenan, in the Co^y. of Kilkenny, Esquire, and Robert Walsh fitz Phillip of Tomard, gentleman, feoffees in trust to the use of said Patrick, have given, granted & confirmed, and by these presents doe give, grante, and confirm unto Edmond Butler, of Powlestoune, in the county of Kilkenny aforesaid, Esquire, Theobald Butler fitz James, of Derreluskan, in the county of Tipperary, gentleman, and Piers Kyfe of Rowestowne (c) in the county of Kilkenny aforesaid, husbandman, all and singular the manner, Towns, messuages, mills, lands, tenements, meadows,

(c) Now Ballyroe, near Thomastown.

pastures, woods & underwoods, rents, reversions & services, with their appurtenances, of and in Grenan in said county Kilkenny, one of which messuages of the said five messuages doe lie in Crockett-streete, and another messuage of the said five messuages doth lye near Hugh Boyesgate (*d*), and the rents and services belonging to the said manor of Grenan in Thomastown ; & allsoe all the Towns, messuages, lands, tenements & hereditaments with their appurtenances of Smythestowne, Rowestowne, Newhouse, Lawestowne (*e*) and Blakesland, in the said county of Kilkenny ; and also all the Mannor, towns, lands, tenements, with their appurtenances of Kilcrone, Old haggard, Miltowne, Kilpipe, Ballykeoghane, Mullenebrohie, Dirremon, Rosenan, and all Denslands in Kilbleine, all lying and being in the said county of Kilkenny, and the rent and reversion of all and singular the premises : To have and to hold all and singular the premises with their appurtenances unto the said Edmund Butler, Theobald Butler & Peirs Kyfe, their heirs and assignes for ever, to be holden of the chiefe Lorde of the fee by the service due and of right accustomed. And I the said Patrick Den, my heirs & assignes against all men, and I the said Robert Walsh against myselfe and my heires & assignes and all and every person and persons claymeinge by us or under our estate and title all and singular the premises with their appurtenances, shall warrant, acquit and defend to the said Edmund, Theobald and Peirs their heires & assignes by these presents. And know yee that we the said Patrick Den & Robert Walsh have made, constituted and appointed our well beloved in Christ, Edward fitz Gerrald, of the city of Kilkenny, yeoman, our true and lawful attorney to enter into the premises or into any part or parcel thereof in the name of the whole and possession and seizin of them to take them for us and in our name possession and livery of seizin of the premises or of any part or parcel thereof in the name of the whole to deliver unto the said Edmund Butler, Theobald Butler, & Peirs Kyfe or to any of them in the name of them all to inure to them their heires and assignes accordinge the intente and purport of this presente and whatsoever our said attorney shall doe in the delivery of the possession and seizin, aforesaid, wee doe hereby ratifie and confirme the same. In witness whereoff

(*d*) Now the well known *Gathaebwee* (Ἰεατα Δοθα Βυίθε) i.e., the Gate of Hugh boy or Yellow Hugh.

(*e*) Lavistown.

we the said Patrick Denn and Robert Walsh have hereunto put our seales and subscribed our names the 2nd day of September in the year of our Lord God, 1627.

(Ex Inquisitionibus in Comitatu Kilkenniensi captis & nunc de recordo in Officio rotulorum remanentibus).

C. This Indenture made the 8th day of June in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and eighteen, between John Walsh of Barrybeaghy (*f*), in the County of Kilkenny, gentleman, of the one part, and Richard Waton of the Citie of Kilkenny, gentleman, Thomas Everson, of Urny, in the county of Kilkenny [*recte* Carlow], gentleman, and David Tobyn, of Leyrath, in the county of Kilkenny, gentleman, of the other part, Witnesseth that he the said John hath given, graunted and confirmed and by these presents he doth give, graunt, and confirme unto the said Richard, Thomas and David all the towns, hamletts, messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments of and in Barbeahy, Tybbred, Grauntestowne, Parkestowne, Gorthaule, Kilmooke, Hamocksyowne near Luckenshall (*g*), Henriestowne (*h*), and Gortane[tu]britt near Tumpellagh, all lying and being in the Baronye or Cantrede of Everke alias Iverke in the county of Kilkenny, and the rents and reversiones of all the premises with their appurtenances: To have and to hold all and singular the premises mentioned to be graunted by these presents, with their appurtenances, unto the said Richard Waton, Thomas Everson and David Tobyn, their heires and assignes for ever, of the chief lords of the fee by the services due and of right accustomed to the uses hereunder expressed, viz., to the use of the said John Walsh and of his executors & assigns for and during the term of three score and one year from the feast of Easter last past before the date of these presents fully to be compleated and ended. The remainder to the use of William Walsh, soun and heire apparent of the said John, and of the heires males of his body lawfully to be forgotten; and for lack of such heires males to the use of Richard Walsh, second son of the said John and of the heires males of his body lawfully begotten and to

(*f*) Now Barrabeahy, Mooncoin.

(*g*) The great cromlech of *leac an scail* in Harristown, parish of Templeorum.

(*h*) Harristown.

be begotten ; and for lack of such heires males to the use of Oliver, third soun of the said John, and of the heires males of his body lawfully to be begotten ; and for lacke of such heires males to the use of the heires males of the body of the said John Walsh lawfully begotten and to be begotten ; and for lacke of such heires males to the use of the heires females of the body of the said John lawfully begotten and to be begotten ; and for lacke of such heires females to the use of James Walsh, brother of the said John, and of the heirs males of the body of the said James lawfully begotten and to be begotten ; and for lacke of such heires males to the use of Edmund Walsh, another brother of the said John and of the heires males of the body of the said Edmund lawfully to be begotten ; and for lacke of such heirs males to the use of the right heires of the said John Walsh for ever. Provided alwaies and it is the true intent & meaning of the said parties to these presents notwithstanding anything aforesaid that it shall and may be lawful to and for the saide John Walsh from time to time & duringe his natural life by his dede or wrytynge duly perfected by him in his lifytyme in presence of three honest & sufficient men at the least, to alter, determine, diminish, change, abridge, or enlarge all or any the said use and uses, estates and intents lymitted in these presents as aforesaide of and in the said towns, hamlets, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments mentioned to be granted as aforesaid by these presents or of any part or parcell of the same and alsoe by the same deede or wrytynge to be duly perfected by the said John in his lifytyme as aforesaid to lymit & appoint, give and grante, the use or uses of the said towns, hamlets, lands, tenements and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, or of any part or parcel thereof to the person or persons aforesaid or to any. of them or to any other person or persons in simple fee taylor for tearme of lyfe or lyves or yeares or otherwise and that after such alteration, determination, &c., any use or uses or intents of the premises or of any part or parcell thereof as aforesaid the only use of soe much of the premises whereof any alteration, determination or enlarging shall be so had & made and shall be to such person and persons uses and interests as are mentioned or specified in the said deede or wryteinge duely to be perfected by the said John and said John and his heirs shall warrant, acquit, and defend all and singular

the premises mentioned to be graunted by these presents as aforesaid, with their appurtenances unto the said Richard Waton, Thomas Everson & David Tobyn and their heirs and assignes against all manner of people to the uses aforesaid by these presents. And further this Indenture witnesseth that the said John Walsh hath delivered full and peacable possession and seizin of all and singular the premises unto the said Richard Waton, Thomas Everson and David Tobyn, with his the said John's proper hands: To have and to hold unto the said Richard Waton, Thomas Everson and David Tobyn their heires and assignes to the uses and in manner aforesaid by these presents according to the true meaning and tenor hereof.

(—E charta in Officio Rotulorum nunc de recordo remanente.)

D. Bee itt known unto all men by these presents that wee Peirs Walsh fitz Edmond of Kilmanahin, in the county of Kilkenny, gentleman, sounne and heire of Edmond Walsh fitz Walter late deceased, and Gerald fitz Lewis Bryan of Roskrea, in the county of Tipperary, gentleman, surviving feoffee, in trust, to the use of the said Peirs, have given, granted & confirmed, and by these presents doe give, graunte and confirme unto Theobald Butler of Cloghoge in the Queen's County, gentleman, Edmond Walsh fitz Robert of Castlehoyle in the county of Kilkenny, gentleman, Redmond fitz Nicholas, of Waterford, gent., and Nicholas Nash of the Newhouse, near Gauran in the said county of Kilkenny, Esq., the thirde part of the tounes, lands, hereditaments, &c., with the appurtenances, of Owninge alias Bewly, in the said county of Kilkenny, and the thirde part of the toune, lands, tenements and hereditaments of fflanningstoune, in the said county, and the rent and reversion of them and of every of them: To have and to hold all and singular the said two parts [viz. the said third part] of the toune and lands of Owning and the said third part of fflanningstoune, with their appurtenances, unto the said Theobald Butler, Edmond Walsh, Redmond fitz Nicholas Gerald and Nicholas Nash, their heirs and assignes, for ever, to be holden of the cheefe lord of the fee by the services due and of right accustomed, to the use of the s^d Peirs Walsh dureing his life, and after his death to the use and behooffe of his wife Ellen Walsh fitz Gerald dureing

her life in full recompense & satisfaction of any dower or third part that she may challenge or clayme of all or any the lands and tenements whereof the said Peirs is seized of an estate of inheritance in use or possession, and after her death to the use and behooff of the heirs male of the body of mee the said Peirs begotten and to be begotten ; and for want of such heysr male to the use and behooffe of the heires male of my father Edmond Walsh, late deceased, and the heirs male of the body of such heyers male begotten or to be begotten ; and for want of such heyres male to the use of the heyres male of the body of my grandfather [Walter Walsh] begotten and to be begotten ; and for want of such heyres males to the use of the heyres males of the body of my great-grandfather Robert Walsh begotten ; and for want of such heyres to the use of the right heyres of my said grandfather for ever. And I the said Peirs Walsh and my heirs against all men, and I the said Gerald fitz Lewis Bryan, against myself, my heirs and assignes, and all and every person and persons claiming by us, shall warrant and defend all and singular the premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said Theobald Butler, Edmond Walsh fitz Robert, Redmond fitz Nicholas, Nicholas Nash, their heires and assignes for ever to the use aforesaid by these presents, and further know ye that wee the said Peirs Walsh & Gerald fitz Lewes Bryan have made, constituted and appointed our well beloved in Christ, Nicholas fitz Patrick Gerald of Gurtines, in the County of Kilkenny, gentleman, our true and lawful attorney to enter into the premises or into part or parcel thereof in the name of the whole and take possession and seizin thereof for us and in our name and after such entry made and possession and seizin thereof soe had and taken then for us and in our names possession and liverye and seizin of the premises or of any part thereof in the name of all to deliver unto the said Theobald Butler, Edmund Walsh, Redmond fitz Nicholas Gerald & Nicholas Nash or to any of them in the name of them all according thentent and purport of this deed ratifying and hereby allowing whatsoever our said attorney shall do in the delivery of the possession and seizin aforesaid by these presents. In witness whereof wee the said Peirs Walsh & Gerald fitz Lewes Bryen have hereunto put our seales the fifth day of April in the year your Lord God, one thousand six hundred twenty and eight.

Peirs Walsh, Gerald fitz Lewes Bryan, &c., &c.

E. This Indenture made in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and eighteene on the sixteenth day of November, and in the sixteenth yeare of the reign of our sovereign Lord King James of his realms of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the two and fiftieth, Betwixt the Right Honourable Richard Butler, Lord Viscount Mountgarrett, Lucas Shee of the Upper Court, in the County of Kilkenny Esquire, John Rooth fitz Piers of the cittie of Kilkenny, merchant, James fitz Harryes of New rosse in the county of Wexford, merchant, and Robert Walsh fitz Phillip, of Hiltowne (i), in the said county of Kilkenny, gent., of the one part, and Vincent Nashpole, of Pottlerath, in the county of Kilkenny, gent., and Francis Marshall of Ballyne, in the said county, of the other part: Witnesseth that the said Richard, Lord Viscount Mountgarrett, Lucas Shee, John Rooth fitz Piers, James fitz Harryes, and Robert Walsh, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents they give, grant and confirme unto the said Vincent Nashpole and ffrancis Marshall all and singular the lordships, mannors, castles, towns, villadges, hamlets, meses, cottadges, lofts, mylles, dovehouses, gardins, meadows, pastures, leasnes, woods, underwoods, waters, watercourses, weares, fishings, warrens, conigars, heaths, moores, and all other tenements and hereditaments whatsoever of and [in] Ballyn alias Ballyeyn, Baggodstown, Tafeghry alias Tyfeckny, Clonytibred, Leiraghcs, Monem^e Willm oge, ffaylballyboe, Dowrode, Graige, Ballyrin, Lisdowny, Keylferikin, Garrymore, Lisdarragh, Cloghmantagh, Garrynemean, Ballynvarry, and the mill and lands of Ballyfoile (j) neere ffidowne, in the county of Kilkenny, and of and in Tibberactny, lyeinge in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary in any or either of them, and also all the meses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which the said Lord Viscount hath or which the said Lucas, John, James and Robert have or any of them hath to the use of the said Lord Viscount in Inestyoge in the county of Kilkenny, and the rent and revercion of all and singular the premises mencioned to be granted by these presents: To have and to hold all and singular the premises with their appurtenances unto the said Vincent Nashpole and ffrances Marshall

(i) Now Ballyknock, near Lismatigue.

(j) Now Piltown.

and their heires and assignes to be holden of the chief lord of the fee by the services due and of right accustomed to the use of the said Richard, Lord Viscount, and of the Right Honourable Dame Elizabeth, his wife, now Viscountesse Mountgarrett and to the use of the survivor of them during the natural life of the survivor of them as a jointure for the said Dame Elizabeth in liewe and of full recompense of her dower of the said Lord Viscount's lands, tenements & hereditaments wherein he hath any state of inheritance. The remainder to the use of the heirs males of the body of the said Lord Viscount lawfully begotten and to be begotten ; and for lack of such heires males to the use of the heires males of Edmond Butler late Lord [Viscount, father] of the said Richard now Lord Viscount, lawfully begotten and to be begotten ; and for lack of such heirs males, the remainder to the use of the heirs males of the Right Honor^{ble} Richard Butler, knight, late Lord Viscount of Mountgarret, grandfather of the said Richard now Lord Viscount, lawfully begotten and to be begotten ; and for lacke of such heirs males to the use of the heirs males of the body of Piers Butler, late Earl of Ormonde, great-grandfather of the said now Lord Viscount ; and for lacke of such heirs males to the use of the right heirs of the said Richard now Lord Viscount for ever. Provided always that whensoever (after the decease of the said Dame Elizabeth) the said Richard, now Lord Viscount of Mountgarrett, or his heirs, or the said Lucas Shee, John Rooth fitz Piers, James fitz Harryes and Robert Walshe or any of them shall deliver unto the said Vincent Nashpoole or Francis Marshall or to the heirs of any of them, or unto the Lord Byshopp of Ossory that is or shalbe for tyme beinge, or unto the Mayor or cheefe officer of the cittie of Kilkenny which now is or hereafter shalbe for the tyme being one grayne of wheate, then this estate shall cease and be voyde, and it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Richard now Lord Viscount Mountgarret, Lucas Shee, John Rooth fitz Piers, James fitz Harryes and Robert Walshe and their heirs to enter into the premises mencioned to be granted by those presents and the same to have, hold and enjoye, anything herein contayned or the Liverye of seisin thereuppon made or to be made to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided also that this estate and the said use limited to the said Dame Elizabeth shall cease and be voyde & it shall and may be lawful to and for

the said Richard now Lord Viscount & his heyres and to and for the said Lucas Shee, John Rooth fitz Piers, James fitz Harryes and Robert Walsh and their heyres to enter into the said premises and to hould the same in their former estate, tytle and interest, if the said Dame Elizabeth or any other in her right or to her use shall hereafter recover dower or advisedly presequent to judgment any wrytte of dower or other action by bill, playnt, or otherwise for any other part of the lands or inheritance of the said Lord Viscount, saving the premises limited to her use by these presents, and saving so much as may countervayle in yearly value any parcell or parcells of the said premises that shall happen to be evicted against her or lawfully taken or detayned from her without her own default (in case any eviction, taking or detainer shall so happen), and likewise saving such parcell and parcells as the said Lord Viscount shall hereafter voluntarily assure and convey or cause to be assured and conveyed unto her or unto her use, and saving the moyetie of the said now Lord Viscount's lands, tenements, and hereditaments in New Rosse and in the liberty and burgagery thereof (which now do stand in morgage), which moyetie the said Lord Viscount did agree and promise to convey and pass to her use during her life as an addicion to her said joynture if the said morgage shall happen to be acquitt in her lifetime, anything in these presents contained and the livery of seisin thereuppon made or to be made to the contrary notwithstanding; and the said Lord Viscount for him, his heirs, and Lucas Shee, John Rooth fitz Piers, James fitz Harryes and Robert Walsh, for them and their heirs and assignes respectively do covenant and grant to and with the said Vincent Nashpoole and Francis Marshall and their heirs and assignes that it shall and may be lawful to and for them and for such person and persons as the said Dame Elizabeth shall appoint from time to time during her life (from and after the decease of the said Lord Viscount) to have, cut, take and carry away with them and every of them in and from the lands & woods of Kilmenocke (*k*) and Ballyvooly (*l*), in the said County of Kilkenny sufficient fewel and firewood to be used & spent in the said Lord Viscount's now cheefe house in Inestyoge aforesaid only for the use and provision of the said Dame Elizabeth when and as often and during such time &

(*k*) Now Kilmynick.

(*l*) Now Ballyvoole.

times as shee shall dwell or abyde in Inestyoge aforesaid, and when and as often as any of her servants shalbe employed by her to make provision for her use or against her coming thither with egressse and regresse for men and carryadge horses and garrans and other means of carryadge to be used for that purpose only to the use aforesaid into, from and upon the aforesaid lands and woods of Kilmenocke and Ballywooly from time to time as often as occasion shall require. And the said Richard, Lord Viscount, and his heirs against all manner of people ; and the said Lucas Shee, John Rooth fitz Piers, James fitz Harryes and Robert Walshe and their heirs only against themselves and all others claiming by them respectively, shall warrant, acquit & defend the said premises unto the said Vincent Nashpoole & Francis Marshall & their heirs & assignes upon the condicions & to the uses aforesaid by these presents, saving unto such person and persons as do hould any part or parcell of the premises by lease for years from his Lordship at this present their several interests for years according to the purport of their said leases respectively. And the said Richard Lord Viscount Mountgarrett, Lucas Shee, John Rooth fitz Piers, James fitz Harryes and Robert Walsh have made, constituted and appointed their well beloved in Christ, Adrian Lucas, of Ballyn aforesaid, their true and lawful attorney for them and in their names to enter into the premises mencioned to be granted by these presents or into any part or several parts thereof in name of all, and after such entry thereof or of any part or several parts thereof (in the name of all) possession & seisin to deliver unto the said Vincent Nashpoole & Francis Marshall or unto any of them in name of both or unto their lawful attorney or attorneys in that behalf : To have and to hold under them and their heirs in manner aforesaid and to the uses and upon condicion aforesaid ratifying & allowing all and whatsoever their said attorney shall do in the premises accordingly. In witness whereof the said parties have to these indentures interchangeable put their seales the day & year first above written.

Mountgarrett. Lucas Shee. John Rooth fitz Piers. James fitz Harryes. Rob^t Walshe.

(To be continued.)

PHILIP BARRON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Edited by SÉAMUS UA CASADÓE.



THE two following hitherto unpublished letters are copied from an MS. (12. N. 11) in the Royal Irish Academy. The first is addressed to "Miles John O'Reilly, Esq., Heath House, Queen's County," and is in the rare autograph of Philip F. Barron, the founder of the Irish College near Bonmahon, Co. Waterford, and may probably be taken as typical of the letters which he addressed to various people interested in the study of the Irish language and literature. Extracts from some of the replies which Barron received are printed on the covers of his "Ancient Ireland" (1835).

SIR,

Tho not having the Honour of being in any way known to you, I take the liberty of addressing from having accidentally heard that you are an enthusiastic admirer of the Irish Language and of Irish Historical Literature. I am myself, what may perhaps be called an enthusiast on this subject, and have therefore derived much pleasure from hearing that a person of your rank takes an interest in this much neglected but rich field of literature. I feel it but candid to state to you that I myself belong to a family that may perhaps be considered of some rank and respectability. I have spoken the Irish from my infancy and by my own perseverance I now read and write it. I presume that you probably do the same. If you allow me the Honour of a correspondence I shall feel much pleasure in communicating the state of the Irish

Language and literature in this part of Ireland. And I would feel most obliged by hearing either are cultivated to any extent in your Province—as I believe the Language is less spoken in Leinster than in any other part of Ireland. The points upon which I would be anxious for information are

Whether the Language is generally *spoken* thro your province ?

Whether it is at all generally read or written ?

Whether you happen to know of any Irish Manuscripts or Books ?

Whether you are in correspondence with or know of any of the Societies established in Scotland for the cultivation of the Gaelic or Erse Language and literature—and who are the corresponding Secretaries of those Societies.

And finally what your ideas may be with respect to the practicability of reviving or cultivating the ancient and rich and powerful Language of our Native Country.

Hoping you will excuse the liberty I have thus taken. I have the Honour to be

Your obt Humble Svt

PHILIP F. BARRON.

SEAFIELD,

C^o. WATERFORD, *Nov^r. 27th/33.*

P.S.—If you should do me the Honour of a reply, please direct under cover to

H. W. Barron, Esq^r. M.P.,

Belmont House, Waterford.

The reply is in the autograph of Myles John O'Reilly; who is best remembered as the kind friend and patron of John O'Donovan in the earlier part of his career. The letter itself is of interest in giving an account of the condition of the Irish language in Leinster at the time.

CLUB HOUSE, KILDARE ST.,

DUBLIN, *Dec^r 3rd 1833.*

To Philip F. Barron, Esq^r.

Seafield,

C^o. Waterford.

DEAR SIR,

I have had the Honor to receive your Letter of *Nov^r. 27th* introducing yourself to me, on the subject of your attachment to

the study, of our old Irish Literature and Language : and requesting such information, as it might be within my power to afford on the several enquiries mentioned in your Letter.

I shall have very great pleasure in evincing, so far as I can, my disposition to reciprocate your wishes, for a correspondence on a subject, in which we feel a common interest : regretting only that I am so little qualified to do so with an equal advantage to you.

I am not, in fact, an Irish Scholar. My early education and habits were not favourable, to vernacular adoption of our Native Language. My schoolboy days were passed, almost entirely in England : and subsequent opportunities were not such as to be favourable in any degree, to acquire : either the speaking or reading of the Irish. It is, in fact, not more than a very few years ; since accident, rather than selected purpose, made me feel an interest—of any extent—on that subject, and the necessary Cares and pursuits, which surround a man as he advances in Life, are weeds—which, if they do not effectually overpower whatever Literary plants have been already cultivated—are, I am sorry to say, very effectual preventatives, of profitable cultivation of any *new* sowing in Literary soil. Had I the early advantage of speaking (as you did) the Irish Language, in infancy ; I certainly should, with my present feelings on the subject, have made some industrious efforts, at acquirements ; which, I have otherwise despaired of ; and therefore, neglected irremediably. My sole merit, if any it be, in regard of our Native Language, is therefore confined, to a candid confession of my ignorance, and my regret ; the latter being aggravated, by just so much knowledge, by translations, &c., as enables me to judge, of the energy and copiousness of the venerable original. I have nevertheless made it a sort of Literary Hobby-Horse, for a few years past ; to collect, and bring together, as many books on Irish History and antiquities, as my means admitted me to procure : and I have also, with a good deal of pains and cost, assembled many scattered Volumes of Irish M.S.S. ; a very few of which are on Vellum. The former consist of numerous poems ; Historical, Religious, or facetious ; with considerable Genealogical Collections ; (some very curious and comprehensive) —and the latter, being exclusively on Medicine, The principal one of which is a fragment of many pages of a folio M.S. of the early

part of the 14th Century ; bearing its own date : and by some experienced scribe, with curious and difficult contractions. I have had very careful, and erudite analysis, and tables of contents, of all my M.S.S. ; made by a most able Irish scholar ; my friend M^r. John O'Donovan ; who devoted much time in so doing : or in revising and correcting tables, made by a very good Irish *Scribe* ; but less qualified Irish *scholar* ; Daniel Malone who has also transcribed for me some other M.S.S. ; which I had been enabled to obtain the loan of. All those M.S.S. are now bound up, and regularly put in order ; with every pains, to remedy the previous injuries, of time and neglect : and to guard against the future injuries of either. The indices are all prepared ; but as yet, not fair copied into their respective Volumes. The whole of my collection, tho not generally *unique*, or valuable ; still comprises a good deal, of what is curious, and interesting. In addition, to what I have above described I have a large folio Vol. on Parchment : being the *extracts and selections* ; made, from various ancient M.S.S., by the late Michael Casey : known in Dublin as a successful *Gout Doctor*, from a recipe which he found in an old Vellum MS. in Irish ; and which latter, is one of the smaller of my M.S.S. on that material : but which Casey preserved from all inspection, during his Life time. The principal number of my Paper M.S.S., were purchased by me at the Sale of the Late Ed. O'Reilly's M.S.S. ; and I greatly regret I did not bid much more extensively ; for they were sold very much under their real value. I procured at my own expense a few additional copies of his very curious "*Sale Catalogue*" to be printed, for my own use : and shall have much pleasure in taking an opportunity, to present you with one : an acquisition, which you could not, in any other way, *now* obtain.

I conclude you have Ed. O'Reilly's "descriptive Catalogue of ancient Irish writers" published as 1st Vol. of the "Transactions of the Hiberno-Celtic Society 4^o. If you have it not ; and choose to procure a desideratum of the first interest, in Irish Literature I shall have much pleasure, in executing any commission you send for that purpose, and if you choose to be at the expense of a M.S. copy of *Index* to it, (without which it is far less useful as a book of reference) I shall have pleasure, in allowing the index to my own copy, to be transcribed for you : which was copied for

me, by Ed. O'Reilly's Daughter, at his desire; and of which I believe, only 4 copies are, in all, extant.

Besides the Irish M.S.S. I myself possess I am aware of the following Collections

Royal Irish Academy including original ann. quat. Magist.

Book of Leacan

Speckled book of Mac Eogan

& various others.

British Museum including a large Collection, lately bought from Mr. Hardiman.

Sir W^m Betham, M.R.I.A., not many but some very curious Vellum M.S.


Lord George Hill, M.R.I.A., a few Irish M.S.S.

George Petre, Esq^r Do. a few Do.

N. T. O'Neill, Esq^r. Lower Gloucester S^t. Dublin.

Mess^{rs} Smith & Hodges, booksellers, Dame S^t. Dublin.

Most Rev^d. D^r. Murphy, R.C. Bishop of Cork, a large collection of Modern copies, by various scribes; by him employed: consisting of probably, 40 to 60 Vols. 8^o of Miscellaneous prose and poetry; and which has cost him a large sum at a small amount per page: many of the subjects, being written down from memory, &c.; and being probably very unequal, as to merit, or value. But there being no index all is conjecture.

Charles Keane O'Hara, Esq^r. of Annaghmore, C^o. Sligo, has a very curious *small folio* M.S. on Vellum comprising a large collection of Poems in praise of his ancestors: compiled for Cormac More O'Hara temp. Eliz.  a very curious essay, and analysis of this MS., was made by my friend Jn^o o'Donovan; to oblige me: and was by me, presented to the present owner of the MS.: w^h I also repaired, and got bound: and a copy of which essay and index, I have myself preserved.

I believe I have now, to the best of my information, given an acc^t. of all the collections of Irish M.S.S.; I am at all acquainted with.

In reply to your enquiries as to "the prevalence of the Irish Language in *Leinster*"; I am not aware of its being, scarcely at all, in use in C^os Dublin: Wicklow: Wexford: Carlow: Kildare:

Queen's C^o: King's C^o.; or Westmeath: except perhaps in the Connaught end of the last County. In Meath it is I believe still spoken, partially.

In Connaught it is the usual Language of the Peasantry; who however generally (except the old people) also speak English.

Few of the Gentry speak it well; and many not at all.

The ancient Irish character, is written by very few persons and scarcely at all, others write the Irish, in *the English Character* for preservation of old poems, &c. : but except by a few "savans" it is wholly in disuse, for epistolary communication.

It does not appear probable, that the study of the Irish language; or its printed Literature, is likely to extend much: as the Scriptures, tho' extensively printed by subscription Societies, are not however found *extant*, in the hands of those, they were intended for: nor has It happened (in the course of extensive intercourse with the Peasantry) that I should have met, with a single Bible in the Irish language: nor is that Book found, at any time (unless by way of exception) in any Language, in the hands of the R.C. Peasantry, in any part of Ireland, I am well acquainted with.

I am not personally acquainted with any members of the Scottish Gælic Societies. But shall submit your enquiry and this letter to the perusal of my friend George Petrie, Esq^r. M.R.I.A., with a request to add a few words of P.S. in reply to you.

I should be very glad indeed to receive your observations on the state of the Irish Language, Literature, &c.; within the district of your knowledge, or enquiry; I feel much obliged, by your communications on all such matters.

As a means of enabling you to preserve, for your own use or for communication to others, whatever you may take the pains and trouble to write; I shall take an early opportunity to send back to you free of postage either your original Letter, or a fair copy, which I can get some person to make: and tho' I cannot think, what I myself may here, or at another time, write; of much importance for preservation: yet, as a necessary part of such correspondence I should feel obliged by your taking for me a similar trouble; when my letter shall be, of no further use to you.

You should add to your Irish Collections the 1st Vol. of the

"*Dublin Penny Journal*"—wherein you will find much curious Irish Literature : and some admirable essays on antiquities and architecture of former days.

I have been busy enquiring, for a good pair of the Horns, of the Gigantic Deer ; frequently found in our bogs : and most frequently, in the Southern Counties. If it may be in your power to do me any service in this respect ; or in relation to any, Irish weapons, or reliques of any kind ; I should feel much obliged : and repay with thanks, any expense you thought it reasonable to incur on my account.

I have endeavoured by the length of this Letter, rather than its merit in any other point of view, to give you ready proof of my willingness to afford you every assistance in my humble power in your "pursuits of Irish Literature" and remain Dear Sir

Your very faithful Humble Ser^t

MYLES JOHN O'REILLY.

P.S.—My Regular address is

The Heath House

Emo.

But *G.P.O.* Dublin finds me always and is better.

M^r. Petrie regrets that he is not competent to give M^r. P. F. Barron any accurate information relative to the Gaelic Society or Societies of Scotland. He is in fact only cognisant that one such body is in existence, and that they have published for some considerable time a monthly periodical in the Gaelic Language.

There is also a Gaelic Society in Belfast which has recently published an Irish tale translated from Miss Edgworth. It may be had of Curry and C^o. Dublin.

The last two paragraphs above are in the handwriting of George Petrie the well-known Irish antiquary.

SÉAMUS UA CASADÓE.

A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809

(Continued).

By REV. P. POWER.



IN the last instalment, and under date 1804, we found our genial diarist chronicling the demolition of the old Catholic church of his native town and parish. Extraordinary progress was made with the new works; the shell of the church was completed in four months, so that it was possible to open the building for public use. The methods of builders do certainly not appear to have improved during the century which has since elapsed. A considerable debt remained to be discharged on account of the church and much, too, remained to be done by way of interior finishing and furnishing. To raise the requisite funds a general meeting of the parishioners was held on April 19th, 1807, at which it was agreed that contributions should take the special form of increased payments at the church doors on Sundays, viz. :—that those whose original subscriptions were five guineas or over should contribute 10*d.* per Sunday, and original subscribers of less than five guineas, 5*d.* It was likewise resolved to employ four collectors at the doors and to exempt from contribution all strangers and casual visitors. Moreover it was decreed that no

new subscriptions of less than three guineas be accepted. Apparently response to the new appeal was satisfactory for at an adjourned meeting, three weeks later, it was resolved to proceed with the timber work of the ceiling, a contract for which was let to John Stone, the church committee to find all materials except nails! Stone's contract was no less expeditiously carried out than the builders' had been; the woodwork was completed in a fortnight, when the committee were in a position to let the plastering to Mr. Lewis of Piltown, and a man from Clonmel. Though the stuccoing was not then quite completed it was possible to have the scaffolding taken down by July 23rd. Under this latter date the diarist describes the pillars as finished, also the ceiling ornaments from centre of which the chains for lamps and lustres depended. Plastering of pillars, including, presumably, the ornamental foliage of the capitals, cost £3 per column; the trusses were done at two guineas and the ornaments of the ceiling at five and a half guineas each. The plastering account totalled £85 8s. 6d. Later on (November 1st) in this same year it was resolved to wood-panel the front of the galleries at a cost of £33 and materials. Andrew Ryan was contractor for this last item which was done in "the style of the new chapel of Waterford."

The following year, on July 11th, Bishop John Power held his first Confirmation in the new church. Although Dr. Power had been now four years in office this was his first visitation of Carrick and no fewer than eight hundred children were presented for the Sacrament. About the same time presumably, or perhaps a little earlier, a bell in keeping with the dignity of the new church was cast for the latter in England. It weighed, the diarist states, five tons and over, and, he adds, that a new tower was built for it, "at a pretty smart expense."

The diarist's interests in the affairs of his parish are so practical, deep and keen that he devotes several pages to a roughly alphabetical list of subscribers to the new church. This list I was at first disinclined to inflict upon my readers. On further consideration it has appeared to me the list possesses considerable value, serving as it does to some extent the purpose of an urban census. As no subscriber in the following list paid less than a guinea, the names of the very poorest class of parishioners do not appear. Otherwise I think we may accept it as a practically

complete list of the Catholic householders of the parish of Carrick in 1804 :—

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NEW CHAPEL OF CARRICK, JULY 1st, 1804.

| | |
|---|--|
| Jam ^s Archbold, shopkeeper | Mau. Cullenan, pub ⁿ |
| Walter Aylward, carpenter | Will Cunningham, merch ^t |
| W. H. Bradshaw, Esq. | Jno. Connolly, publican |
| Edw ^d Barron, Gent. | Lau. Charles, chandler |
| Jam ^s Burke, shopkeeper | Will Carroll (Anne Burke) |
| Martin Brenan, „ | [chandler |
| Mich ^l Brien, merchant | Red Cantwell, shopkeeper |
| Mich ^l Barker, shopkeeper | Stephen Campion, baker |
| Alice Butler „ | Will Campion, shopkeeper |
| John Burke „ | Joanna Cantwell „ |
| Pat Buck „ | Jam ^s Cantwell, „ |
| Pierse Butler „ | Jn ^o Cleary, coachman |
| Marg ^t Burke „ | Pat Casey, clothier |
| Denis Brien, coal m'rcht. | Will Corrigan, cordwainer |
| Tobias Burke, dier | Rich ^d Connell, orchard |
| Jn ^o Barron, tobacconist | Bryan Connor, clothier |
| Mary Burke, grocer | Jn ^o Coughlan, sen., cooper |
| Jam ^s Butterfield, „ | Luke Coughlan, clothier |
| Joe Barker, apothecary | Rich ^d Clarke, stuff manufacturer |
| Thos. Brien, cooper | Tho ^s Coughlan, merchant |
| Pat Brien, turner | Nowlan & Connolly, cornbuyers |
| Mich ^l Brien, Callan | Dav ^d Cavanagh, nailor |
| Jam ^s Byrne, merch ^t | Jam ^s Connell, clothier |
| Pat Byrne, clothier | Jn ^o Cartwright, comber |
| Will Byrne, farmer | Pat Comerford, gentleman |
| Will Brazill, „ | Stephen Casey, clothier |
| Widow Byrne, Pub ⁿ | Joe Carshore, banker |
| Will Boe, Mealman | Mrs. Christian |
| Michl. Butler, Whitechurch | Mrs. Carroll, publican |
| Henry Brazill, hatter | Thos. Cahill, „ |
| Lord Clonmel | Thos. Cary, shearman |
| Edm ^d Cantwell, merch ^t | Jn ^o Coghlin, Inis, chandler |
| Thomas Campion, grocer | Mrs. Dobbyn, gentlewoman |
| Eliz. Cantwell, merch ^t | Terence Doyle, merchant |
| Pat Cullenan, pub ⁿ | Pierse Doyle, „ |

Fran^s Doyle, clothier
 Jn^o Daniel, shopkeeper
 Edm^d Daniell, merch^t
 „ Dwyer, shopkeeper
 Joe De Courcy, Innholder
 Thos. Daniel, miller
 Edm^d Daniel, clothier
 Pat Dalton, miller
 W^m Donovan, brogue maker
 Thos. Downey, victualler
 Mich. Daniel, shopkeeper
 Phil Dunphy, dealer & chapman
 Mau. Doyle, gent.
 Jam^s Doyle, merch^t
 John Dooley, miller, ΤΙΣ ΑΒΑΙΝ
 Nich^s Fitzpatrick, shopkeeper
 Will Flahavan, grocer
 Martin Fogarty, publican
 Thos. Feehan, grocer
 Geoffrey Fitzgibbon, bonesetter
 Dav^d Fitzgerald, cordwainer
 Jn^o Fitzpatrick, carpenter
 Rich^d Fitzgerald, linen-weaver
 Mich. Fitzpatrick, publican
 — Fitzpatrick, cordmaker
 Jam^s Feehan, Tiboroughney
 Geo. Fitzgibbon, gauger
 Thos. Farrell, Cook Lane
 Mrs. Gilhooley, shopkeeper
 Will Gaul, dealer, &c.
 Thos. Grant, „
 Rich^d Gorman, clothier
 Pat Grace, miller and baker
 Phil Higgins, gent.
 Edm^d Hahessy, merch^t
 Will Hayes, Millvale
 Hugh Hearn, grocer
 Mary Higgins, „
 Pat Hayes, leather cutter

Bob Hayes, publican
 John Hayes, „
 Thos. Hahessy, coal merch^t
 Mich. Hayes, Whitechurch
 Geo. Hobbs, brewer
 Capt. Jephson
 Thos. Jones, cordmaker
 Lau. Kelly, glazier & painter
 Miss Keenan, shopkeeper
 Will Kennedy, innholder
 Nich^s Kennedy
 Dan Kennedy, clothier
 Mich^l Kennedy, publican
 Peter Kennedy, grocer
 Jn^o Kennedy, rape-miller
 And. Kennedy, chandler
 Jno. Kinshella, clothier
 Mrs. Keefe, baker
 Mau. Kiely, clothier
 Matt. Kelly, watch-maker
 Will Kenny, Clonmel; cooper
 Mich^l Kinealy, joiner
 Pat Lynch, grocer
 Peter Lynagh, baker
 Jam^s Lynch, chandler
 Mich. Lynagh, baker
 Thos. Lalor, Esq.
 Jas. Larkin, Tiboroughney
 Jas. Lewis, Piltown, slator
 Rich^d Lystor, sadler
 Will Leviston, nailor
 Rev. Jno. M^oKenna, P.P.
 Thos. Morris, shopkeeper
 Thos. McCarthy, „
 Jas. Mandevill, Cregg
 Pat. Murray, tobacconist
 Nich^s McCann, tanner
 David Mara, shopkeeper
 Jn^o McCary, „

Cath. McEniry, clothier
 Sergint Murray, tailor
 Mich^l Mea, brogue maker
 Mrs. McCann, widow
 Jno. Murphy, tanner
 Pat Meagher, clothier
 Mich^l Meany, publican
 Jas. McGuinness, victualler
 Edm^d McCabe, shopkeeper
 Jno. Mara, linen weaver
 David Moore, clothier
 Jas. Magrath ,,
 Luke Murphy, tanner
 Jas. Mandeville, publican
 Lau. Magrath, locksmith
 Joe Murphy, Cregg
 Jas. Morrissey, joiner
 Edm^d Murphy, New St.
 Edm^d Mandeville, corn buyer
 Messrs. Newport, bankers
 Mich. Noonan, baker
 Mich. Nowlan, clothier
 Owen Neary, cordmaker
 Mich^l O'Neil, hardware
 Jno. O'Neill, grocer
 Joanna O'Neill, ,,
 Thos. O'Neill, attorney
 Edm^d O'Neill, farmer
 And. O'Riordan, merchant
 Mau. O'Donnell, dealyard
 Jas. O'Halleran, Dublin
 W^m O'Donnell, dier
 Joe O'Donnell, gent.
 David Power, merch^t
 Jas. Power, Lough St.
 James Power, clothier
 Matt. Power, shopkeeper
 Wm. Power, publican
 Nich^s Power, tanner

Wm. Power, chandler
 Pierse Power, skinner
 John Power, merch^t
 Mary Power, publican
 Jas. Power, Merch^t
 Rich. Power, Esq.
 Jas. Power, Mainstown
 Thos. Power, of the same
 Pat. Power, Tinhalla, Esq.
 Rob. Power, Rath.
 Pierse Prendergast, shopkeeper
 Widow Perry
 Cha^s Prendergast, gent.
 Prendergast, Ballylynch
 Jn^o & Thos. Price, tailors
 Mr^s Quirk, publican
 Edm^d Quinlan, merch^t
 Mich^l Quirk, clothier
 Mich^l Quinn, Ballylynch
 Widow Quinn, ,,
 Will Quirke, Dublin
 Mich^l Rivers, shopkeeper
 Pierse Rowe, apothecary
 Quinlan & Russell, shopkeepers
 Jas. Ryan, land-surveyor
 Pat Rowley, tobacconist
 Francis Rowe, shopkeeper
 Thos. Rourke, mason
 Bryan Rourke, merch^t
 Darby Rourke, farmer
 Widow Rourke, shopkeeper
 Stephen Russel, craner
 Mich^l Ryan, merch^t
 Geo. Reade, Threebridges
 Lau. Ryan, victualler
 Will Smyth, iron merch^t.
 Rich. Sause, banker
 Edm^d Smyth, gent.
 Val Smyth, ,,

Tim Shea, book-keeper
 Rich. Shea, baker
 Matt. Slattery, grocer
 Thos. Styles, nailor
 Thos. Shea, shopkeeper
 Peter Shea, „
 Rich. Shea, Ballylynch
 Mich. Shea, brogue-maker
 John Stone, joiner
 Thos. Stephenson, hozier
 Will Shea, grocer
 Rev^d James Smyth, clerk
 Widow Sexton, town wall
 Jam^s Spencer, merch^t
 Fran^s Smyth, gent.
 Mrs. (Lau.) Smyth
 Pat Toomy, Shearman
 Thos. Toomy, corn buyer
 John Toomey, shopkeeper
 Mic^l Toomey, miller
 Tim Toole, dealer & chapman
 Nich. Tobin, gent.
 Thos. Verrington, baker
 Will Vass, gent.
 Stephen Wells, tanner
 Will Walsh, clothier
 Matt. Walsh, tanner
 Miss Walsh, Town Wall
 Marg^t Walsh, Cook Lane
 Pat Walsh, carman, stage keeper
 Rich. Walsh, tanner
 Peter Walsh, Belline, Esq.
 Jno. Walsh, shoemaker
 Jas. Woods, jun., grocer
 Jos. Woods, cordwainer
 Mich. Wall, Mainstown, farmer
 Mrs. Wall, Cregg, widow
 Isaac Withers, Innholder
 Geo. Wade, master-cooper

Mich^l Whelan, Castle, book-
 Jno. Whelan, gardener [keeper
 Pat White, grocer
 Jn^o White, pub.
 Mrs. Wells, „
 Pat Wells, tanner

SUBSCRIBERS (*supplementary*).

Pat Boyle, Carrickbeg
 Joe Butler, ironmonger
 Th^s Brien, shopkeeper
 Edm^d Brien, shearman
 M^{cl} Byrne, publican
 Jas. Butler „
 Bob Coughlan, chandler
 Mat. Conelly, Lough St.
 Will T. Doyle, merchant
 Mrs. McDaniel, gauger
 Mau. Dooley, Ballyknock
 Pat Grace, cabinet maker
 Antony Galway, brewer
 Peter Hickey, Deerpark
 Jno. Hearn, cordwainer
 Thos. Hearn, skinner
 John Higgins, shopkeeper
 Jam^s Haugh, glazier
 Jno. Hogan, book-keeper
 Thos. Hickey, Ballinderry
 Andrew Kirwan, pub.
 Jas. Kenny „
 Rob. Keating, brazier
 Widow Kavanagh, Lough St.
 Widow Lannigan, New Lane
 Will Marks, publican
 R^d McNamara „
 Pat O'Neil „
 Edm^d Power, Ballyrichard
 Rob. Power, tanner
 Thos. Prendergast, Ballinderry

Pat Purcell, publican
 Jas. Quinlan, grocer
 Edm^d Quinlan, Ballinderry
 Cath. Ryan (Jam^s) shopkeeper
 Miss Rowes
 Denis Ryan, bookkeeper
 John „ „
 Jas. „ „

Will Rocket, Deerpark
 Walt^r St. John, tailor
 John Sexton, publ.

“Taken from Treasurer’s books.
 The lowest subscriber subscribed
 and paid a guinea, e’er now.

J. Ryan.”

“James Ryan land surveyor,” of the above list, is of course, the diarist himself, and “Pat Power of Tinhalla, Esq.” is the noted fire-eater—*πάρομαις να θεαίται*. Elsewhere, under date May 18th, 1788, the diarist records the removal of Mr. Power from the Lodge of Coolnamuck to Tinhalla consequent upon his purchase of the Tinhalla, Portnabo, and Brownswood property.

In a footnote of mine to the diarist’s text I adverted, in last issue, to some difficulty which exists in determining the status in Carrick, or even the identity, of Rev. Michael Darcy, who died in 1790. The following facts may help somewhat towards elucidation of the problem. Sometime previous to 1787 a Rev. Mr. Darcy, then Parish Priest of Ballyneal and styled—perhaps only by courtesy—Doctor of Divinity, came into collision with the White-boys of his parish because of his vigorous denunciation of their tenets and lawless conduct. Like his next door neighbour, the pastor of Kilcash, he suffered personal violence at the hands of those deluded men. During celebration of Mass at Mullenaglock, near Nine-Mile-House, he was attacked by a band of the outlaws and it appears to me not unlikely that he retired thenceforth from active administration of the parish. By the way, the diary announces the appointment of Rev. Mr. Connor as curate to Father McKenna on the day of the “Month’s Mind” for Father Darcy.

Marriages are perennial sources of popular interest and it is evident from the diarist’s hymenal references that they were just as popularly interesting a hundred years ago as they are to-day. Elopement, abduction, or clandestinity not unfrequently lent to the marriage of a century ago an element of romance practically impossible in our more law abiding times. Let the diarist tell in his own way his story of old Carrick’s matrimonial engagements:—

Jan. 15th, 1787, Mr. Redmond Magrath was married to Miss Fling, daug^r of Mr. Dan^l Fling of Rathgormack.

The 14th Feb. Mr. Jn^o Purcell, junr., was married.

June the 10th Dr. Younge was married to Miss English, Postmistress of Carrick, a match greatly admired! The Dr. is only 75 years old, and the lady about 45.—The 12th again the Dr. and his lady were married a second time; the first being scarce according to law, they having been first married by her sister Mrs. Shaw—Mrs Shaw! Aye Mrs. Shaw—Mrs. Shaw, ha, ha, ha!

The second marriage was performed by Mr. Herbert in the presence of Dr. Ryan and Mr. Char. Holliday The Lady began to be stale but now she is Younge.

Some time in November this year, Mr. Kennedy, sub-constable, was married to Mrs. Ryan, widow of James Ryan, she has but 10 children by her former husband, and he 3 step-children by his former wife, and these 10, making in all but 13 step-children! 'tis remarkable his 2 wives were the widoes of 2 men that were killed.

Mich^l Magrath was married to a natural daughter of Nich. Power, Esq., of Tibraughney, the 19th of November, they eloped together some days before; God speed the Blow!

1788.—Tho. Philips, junr., was married to widow Ryan (Pegg. Mahony) the 7th Jan., 1788.

Mr. Pat. Bow, Appothecary, was married to Miss Cahill on Thursday night the 3rd April, 1788.

Maurice Coonan of St. John's Road was married to the widow of Rich^d Prendergast, late of Carrickbeg, on Sunday, 20th July, 1788.

Miss Molly Dalton was married to Mr. Joe Murphy the 23rd July, 1788.

1789.—Mr. Joe Dalton, junr., was married at Cashill 19th February, 1789.

Miss Nancy Dalton ('tis said) was privately married (at Waterford) to Mr. Morrissey of Cashill, her brother's brother-in-law; about the middle of April, 1789. Rev. W^m Darcy refused to have anything to do with the young man as he would not produce a certificate from his Parish Priest.

Matt Bow married to the agreeable Miss Kitty McCullagh on Thursday, the 20th August, 1789.

Friday, 5th Feb., 1790, Miss Nelly Power (Cooper) was married to Mr. Pat Quirk, Clerk at Mr. O'Don^s Dealyard.

Mary Cronan and her cousin, — Flanigan, were married by Mr. Herbert, Sunday, 14th Feb., 1790.

Miss Murphy, daughter of Jno. Murphy, Nailor, was married to a Mr. Dunne on Monday, 15th Feb., 1790.

Mr. Moulton (Gauger) was married to Miss Nancy Holliday, daug^{tr} of Mr. John Holliday, the 31st Dec., 1790.

Mr. Thos. Coughlan and Miss Mary Cullinan married, February 19th, 1791.

And Mr. Thos. Pinny married to Miss Lyster about a week before ; they are of the sect called Swadlers.

Mr. Anthony Gilhooly was married to Miss Biddy Neil, daughter of Mr. James Neil, on Monday evening, 2nd May, 1791.

Miss Fanny Jephson was married on Sunday the 17th July, 1791, to Counsellor Lee of Waterford.

Rev. James Smyth and Miss Joanna Ryan, daughter of Mr. Tim. Ryan married on Friday night, the 19th August, 1791. The young lady having qualified herself last Wednesday in the Parish Church by reading her Recantation ! ἄντὸς αἱ ὕραμαῖν τυαταῖ σιητε : ὄιοϋ μαρ ριν.

Miss Fanny Magrath, daughter of Mr. Thos. Magrath, Farmer, was married the 24th Nov., 1791, to Mr. Doyle of Ross.

Mr. Richard Magrath, Brother to the above Fanny, was married (in Dublin) about the same time to Miss Susy Dowlan. God speed the plough. Amen.

Mr. Charles Prendergast, Farmer, was married to Miss Mary Fling, on Friday, 23rd March (Last Friday in Lent but one) 1792.

Mr. Mat. Kennedy was married to Miss Kitty Fitzgerald, the 9th May, 1792.

Mr. John Hearne, Attorney, married to his cousin german the 23rd April, 1793.

Mr. Butler, son of Mr. Thos. Butler of Kilcash, was married 25th May, 1793, to Miss O'Donnell, second daughter of Mr. Pierce O'Donnell.

Mr. Tennison married to Miss Brien, daughter of Mr. Martin Brien, Schoolmaster, 28th May, 1793.

Capt. Buterfield married to Miss Jude Holliday, daughter of Mr. Jno. Holliday, on Monday, 5th Aug., 1793.

1794.—Mr. Theobald Burke married to Miss Walsh (daug^r of Mr. Matt. Walsh), Sunday 9th Feb., 1794.

Mr. Frank Doyle was married to Miss Peggy Burke on Wednesday, 9th July, 1794.

Sir James Cahill (Knight Templar) married to Miss Barron (daughter of Mr. Jno. Barron), Sunday, 3rd Aug., 1794.

George Rothe, Esq., married to Miss Jephson on Sunday, 30th Nov., 1794.

David Power married to Miss Bidy Higgins (Daughter of Mr. Phil Higgins) 13th April, 1795.

Mr. Slattery of Carrick was married to one of Mr. Peter Sause's daughters, Sunday, 8th Jan., 1797.

Monday, 24th April, Mr. Richd, Walsh (Mrs. Russell's late son-in-law) was married to Mrs. Fling, Daug^r of Mr. Daniel Fling, Rathgormack.

Same day Mr. Pat. Lynch (son of James Lynch) was married to Joanny Keenan.

Mr. Michael Cantwell married to Miss Clancy on Thursday the 8th of June, 1797.

Dav^d Mara married to Miss Burke, daug^r of Mr. John Burke, Sunday, 27th May, 1798.

Mr. James Burke married to Miss Mary Daniel the 28th Sept., 1798.

Sunday, 18th Nov., 1798, Mary Ryan (daughter of the writer's) was married to Mr. Michael Brown of Lismore.

Saturday, 2nd Feb., 1799, Miss O'Donnell (Mau) was married to a Mr. Meagher from Bristol. And same day Miss Cox (Foxy Coxy) was married to Mau. Bishop Ansley, Esq., of Kilaloe, in the County of Clare.

Sunday, 3rd March, 1799, Mr. Peter Kennedy was married to the agreeable Miss Mary Sause (a)

Wednesday, 3rd April, Mr. James Power, Brewer, was married to the agreeable Mrs. Hurley.

Monday, 22nd July, 1799, Mr. Hayden, Watchmaker, was married to Miss Cox. C^rúbin.

Sat., 31st Aug., a report prevailed that the agreeable Miss Ellen Smyth was married to a Mr. Lewis, one of the officers of the Dorset Militia; if it be so, 'tis a jobb of her own making, and not to be faulted.—Turned out to be true!

(a) Sister to Mr. R. Sause of Whitestown.

Mr. Will. Vass was married to some strange girl some time last year (1798) as the story goes: the girl lives with him, and had a child, marriage not declared!

On Tues. night, 1st Oct., Mr. Michael O'Neil was married to Miss Coughlan, 1801. Mr. John O'Neil married to Miss Mary Butler the 17th March, 1801.

Mr. William Keating to Miss Greene (Σταϊρίν) on Tues., 25th Aug.

Mr. Edmd. Cantwell to Miss Betty White on Wednesday, 2nd Sep.

Miss Lanigan to Miss Jane McCarthy on Monday night, 21st Sep.

Miss Margaret Ryan, daug^r of Mr. Tim. Ryan, was married on Tues. evening, 20th Oct., to a Mr. Clarke, an officer in the Reg^t of Lancashire Volunteers, then quartered at Clonmel.

Miss White (Cath^e), daug^r of Mr. Frank White of Carrickbegg, was married on Tuesday, 7th Dec., to a Mr. Hobbs of the City of Waterford; the young lady's fortune (£1,400) was the least of her accomplishments. May Almighty God give them every blessing which should attend the married state to make it truly happy!

1802.—Mr. Piers Butler to Miss Wells. See Elopement.

Mr. Thos. Coughlan was married to Mrs. Kirwan of Dungarvan, widow, on Friday, 8th January, and brought home next day.

Mr. Jno. Coughlan (brother to above) chandler was married to Miss Daniel, Sat., 30th January.

Mr. Mathias Slattery to the agreeable Miss Mary Magrath on Tuesday, 2nd Feb. (Lady day).

Will Ryan, Esq., brought his wife to Carrick the 23rd March; they were about two days married.

On Monday night, November 23rd, 1801, Miss Wells eloped with Mr. Piers Butler.

Saturday morning, Aug. 7th, 1802, Mr. Valentine O'Donnell and Miss Meagher took a march together from his father's house where the young lady had been on a visit for some time.

1807.—Will Hayes (servant to Mr. Bradshaw) hopped off with Miss Matthews, daughter of Harry Matthews, Police Constable; the girl was almost fifteen beginning of November or end of October.

1802, 10th Aug., Mr. Richard Scott of Kilkenny to Miss Joana Neill.

Sept. 2, Capt. Theobald Mandeville to Miss O'Donnell, daughter of Joe O'Don^l Esq^r.

11 Sept., D'Arcy Mahon to Miss Lalor of Cregg.

September 29, Mr. Butler, jun^r of Lowsgreen, to Miss Wall at Clonegam.

Oct. 20, Miss Mary Burke to a Mr. Kelly of the city of Dublin.

1803.—Nov. 27, Mr. W^m Campion to Miss Barron.

1803.—Mr. Mich^l Quinn to Miss Slatterie on May 16th.

Miss Sophy Hubert to Mr. Mandeville Dec. 8th.

Christopher Moore to the agreeable Joanna Doyle Dec. 27.

1808.—Mr. Will O'Donnell married to Miss Sause 7 Jan. 'Tis somewhat singular that their parent (fathers) on either side were not reconciled to the match and yet people in general think it a good match on both sides. Catherine Ryan (writer's daughter) was married to James Mara of Clonmel Feb. 4th. Thos. Coghlin married to Miss Mansfield Feb. 2

Mr. Rob. Quinlan married to Miss Rowley, St. John's Day, June 24th, 1808, at Mr. Thos. McCarthy's, finding but a slippery footing at the brother's, commonly called the Boy-O.

Mr. John Lynch to Miss Bidly Burke of the West Gate.

Henry Briscoe, Esq. (Tinvane) to Miss Alice White of Carrickbeg, 15th Nov., 1809.

Mr. Will Doyle married to Miss Quirk Feb 6.

Mr. Tim Lynch to Miss Boyle, May 7.

(To be continued.)



NEW GENEVA.
SOME
CORRESPONDENCE RELATING
TO ITS FOUNDATION.

(Continued.)

By MATTHEW BUTLER.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

10th March, 1784.



IR,

We the commissioners for settling in Ireland a colony of Genevans request you will lay before The Lord Lieutenant our Desire That His Grace will be pleased to issue orders for the sum of Five Hundred Pounds sterling to be advanced to us for the further carrying into effect the Purposes of the Genevan Settlement.

We have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedients

and most Humble Servant

CORN. BOLTON, chair.

LUKE GARDINER

JAM^s CUFFE

HENRY ALCOCK (*h*)

ALEX ALCOCK.

Rt. Honble. Thos. Orde.

(*h*) One of the M.P.'s for Waterford City.

PASSAGE,

March 15th, 1784.

SIR,

According to the instructions of the Genevan Commissioners communicated to me by yours of the 8th inst. I remit you for their Inspection the enclosed sketch (*l*) of the different boundaries of all the quarters or districts into which the lands of Duncannon Fort are usually divided from which the relative situation and extent of each quarter with respect to the other may be known.

With regard to the information they desire concerning twenty acres of land which it is their opinion should be appropriated as a glebe to the living of Passage I beg leave to lay before them always with the most perfect deference to the decision of such a respectable body of gentlemen what follow.

There is in the quarter of Knocknagauphu' as will appear from inspection of the inclosed sketch a Glebe land now affected to the living of Passage entirely surrounded on three sides by the lands of the said quarter of Knocknagauphul, and on the other side by those of Kill St. Nicholas the property of my Lord Tyrone, this Glebeland mark'd by the letters A B C D consists of five acres and about two roods, I am therefore respectfully of opinion that if convenient whatever addition is to be made to the Glebelands of the living of Passage ought to be adjoining to the same Glebeland already annex'd to it and as to the ground in question nothing could be done more conveniently, since by measuring off and annexing to the present Glebe land that portion of Knocknagauphul lands mark'd by the dotted line run from A to E and bounded by the other lines which meet at H and C which may contain about six acres or upwards, and compleating what shall be found wanting to make up the said twenty acres from the lands terminated on one side by those of Kill St. Nicholas and on the other by the dotted line drawn from A up towards F bordering on the south quarter of Knockroe. I apprehend such a disposition would be for many reasons more proper than having different and separate patches of land affected to the living of Passage, they being here united with what already belongs to the living, and in a situation of all others the most separate and detached from any other part of the lands, as is evident from inspection of the inclosed sketch.

As to the quality of the land in question which I examin'd

(*l*) Sketch missing.

Friday last I hope with the attention due to the Instructions I received it is neither of the best nor of the worst sort of the Duncannon Lands. Part of it is upon a rising ground not yet brought in but which may easily be so, for that which is immediately adjoining of the Kill St. Nicholas land is as fine upland meadow as I have seen anywhere, and the land surveyor here can measure off accurately the number of acres intended whenever the commission determines he shall do so.

I remain sir

Your most Obedient

& very humble Serv^t.

H. G. Quin, Esq.

J. FERRIER.

The Attorney General presents his complim^s to Mr. Quin. He will direct the Crown Solicitor to lay before the Genevan Commissioners a copy of the clause for naturalizing Protestant foreigners, which he has introduced in the Bill for vesting the lands of Knockroe, &c., in the Crown.

ELY PLACE,

March the 18th.

H. G. Quin, Esq.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

18th March, 1784.

SIR,

We the Commissioners for settling in Ireland a colony of Genevans request you will lay before the Lord Lieutenant our opinion that His Grace should be pleased to issue orders for the sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty pounds ster^t to be advanced from time to time to the Right Honb^{le} James Cuff accordingly as he shall require for building houses for the immediate accommodation of the Genevans according to the contract now approved of by the commission and delivered to the said James Cuff.

We have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most ob^t humble Servants

LUKE GARDINER, Chairman.

HENRY ALCOCK

CORN. BOLTON

ROB. CORBET

W. BLAQUIRE

Right Honb^{le} Mr. Orde.

PASSAGE,

March 18th, 1784.

SIR,

I beg leave thro' your means to lay before the Genevan Commissioners the following circumstances.

That on the 29th of last May I received the directions of the Board of Ordnance pursuant to the orders of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to attend and assist the Right Honorable Mr. Cuff in establishing a new town in this country and to follow such directions as I should from time to time receive from him till farther orders, and that Board at the same time receiv'd his Excellency's orders to pay me the usual appointments of staff pay and forrage money while I should be so employ'd and desir'd me to apply to them, the beginning of last January for such of said appointments as should be then due to me up to the 31st December, 1783 ; that I accordingly did apply and at the same time presented them a certificate signed by Mr. Cuff testifying that I had attended him according to the orders I receiv'd from the 29th May to the 31st December, 1783 ; that not having hitherto receiv'd any answer or information from the said Board of my appointments being order'd to be paid in consequence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's orders ; that being greatly distress'd at this moment on account of the said appointments being so long detain'd from me ; and that moreover being order'd to this place on business by Mr. Cuff the end of last December as I had been on different occasions before, and not chusing to leave it upon any private concern at this time expecially when I am employ'd in receiving and executing a variety of instructions and directions of the commissioners ; it is my humble and earnest request to the gentlemen of the Commission that they will by their Chairman represent the above circumstances to his present Excellency the Duke of Rutland who I have great reason to believe is not exactly inform'd of them praying his Excellency at the same time that he will be pleas'd to order the Board of Ordnance to pay me forthwith the above mention'd staff pay and forrage money due to me and to avoid my being so distress'd in future while employ'd in the service here that his Excellency will be pleas'd to order that Board to pay me the said appointments henceforward quarterly as they fall due.

I am sensible the best apology I can make to the Gentlemen of the Comissⁿ. for this great trouble I most respectfully presume to give them must arise from their own candour and feelings for an officer in my situation who has long and faithfully serv'd his country in many parts of the world and who is now confident he will not on the present occasion be permitted to be a sufferer for having done his duty and for having executed the orders and depended upon the word of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

I am Sir

Your most obedient
& very humble Ser^t.

H. G. Quin, Esq.

J. FERRIER.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

24th March, 1784.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The Lord Lieutenant having taken into consideration a letter from Major Ferrier to your Secretary dated at the Passage of Waterford the 18th inst. which has been laid before His Grace by the Earl of Tyrone, relative to the allowances of staff pay and forage due to that officer (who was directed by Earl Temple to assist the Right Honourable Mr. Cuff in taking the necessary steps to establish the new Town of Geneva), His Grace has commanded me to acquaint you that the said allowances to Major Ferrier are incidental expenses which ought properly to be defrayed out of the fifty thousand pounds granted by His Majesty's Letter for the Building the said Town. I therefore inclose to you copies of the Directions given to the Board of Ordnance and dated the 29th and 31st of May last and you will be pleased to give the necessary orders for the payment of what is now due and shall hereafter become due to Major Ferrier accordingly. I am to inform you that Major Ferrier has not received any sums from the Board of Ordnance and that the order of the 31st May to that Board is countermanded.

I have the Honor to be

My Lords and Gentlemen

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

The Genevan Commissioners.

THO^s. ORDE.

(COPY).

DUBLIN CASTLE,
29th May, 1783.

MY LORD & GENTLEMEN,

My Lord Liēut. having ordered the Right Hon^{ble} James Cuff to take the necessary steps for establishing a new town in the county of Waterford, and his Excy having thought it necessary that Major Ferrier should assist Mr. Cuff in this business His Excy. desires that you will order Major Ferrier to attend and assist Mr. Cuff during said service and to follow such directions as he shall from time to time receive from him untill further orders.

I have, &c.,

CHA. FRA. SHERIDAN.

Board of Ordnance.

(COPY).

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
30th May, 1783.

SIR,

In obedience to an order from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the Board desire you will attend and assist the Right Hon^{ble} James Cuff in establishing a new town in the county of Waterford and follow such directions as you shall from time to time receive from him during such service.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

H. SMITH

Major Ferrier.

Sec^y. to the Board.

(COPY).

DUBLIN CASTLE,
31st May, 1783.

MY LORD & GENTLEMEN,

I am commanded by my Lord Liēut to signify to you His Excy's desire that Major Ferrier do receive the usual allowances of Field Pay and Forage Money according to his rank during the

time he shall be employed in assisting the Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Cuff in establishing a new town in the county of Waterford as mentioned in my letter of yesterday's date. You are therefore from time to time to make the necessary representation for the same accordingly.

I have, &c.,

CHA. FRA. SHERIDAN.

Board of Ordnance.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

27th March, 1784.

MY LORDS & GENTLEMEN,

I inclose to you herewith by command of my Lord Lieutenant a memorial which has been laid before His Grace from Mess^{rs} J. A. Du Roveray and F. D'Ivernois desiring for the purposes and on the terms therein mentioned a Loan of the sum of Ten thousand pounds to the Genevans out of the fifty thousand pounds granted by His Majesty, and His Grace desires your opinion whether any thing and what may be properly done therein, and if you shall think that their request may be complied with His Grace desires you will report whether the means by which they propose the said loan to be secured will be sufficient and proper.

I have the Honor to be

My Lord & Gentlemen

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Commissioners appointed for
settling the Genevan Emigrants.

THO^s. ORDE.

(To be continued.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

A NEW edition of a guide book may not at first sight seem an important item—viewed either archæologically or as literature. The new edition of Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in Ireland," revised and edited by Mr. John Cooke, M.A., M.R.I.A., is however quite an exceptional thing in guide books, or indeed in books on Ireland. At any rate the writer of this page has for years regarded the "Handbook" as the best general work on Ireland known to him—well proportioned and indexed, scientifically accurate and written up to date. This new edition, which is sold at 9s. net, contains many pages of new matter, chiefly archæological and historical, besides the usual excellent maps, plans, and introduction. It would, if I may suggest it, be well that in future editions Mr. Cooke dropped the "superior" note, heard, for instance, in his observations on the old name of Portarlinton. Why should *Cooltetoadera* (presuming the Editor has spelled it correctly) be regarded as a "reproach"? To an Irishman it conveys a meaning and suggests something, while Portarlinton is sound and nothing more!

"PREHISTORIC Faith and Worship: Glimpses of Ancient Irish Life" (London, David Nutt), is an exceedingly readable and excellently illustrated work from the pen of our Society member, Canon French of Ferns. This little book is written for the purpose of putting before the public the genial author's various antiquarian views and speculations. The writer's scope and purpose may, perhaps, be made best appear from an enumeration (though imperfect) of his chapter headings:—Inscribed Stones and Cup Markings; Pillar and Holed Stones; Symbolism of the Cross Before Christ; Prehistoric Architecture; On a Manner of Lighting Houses in Old Times by Rush-Light Candlesticks.

TEN parts, Proceedings (Antiquarian) of the Royal Irish Academy have been issued since January 1st; these comprise:—A Dublin Almanack for 1612 (E. R. McC. Dix); The Diary of Bonniveri, 1690 (R. H. Murray); An attempt to Decipher the Phaestos Disc (Professor Macalister); A Bronze-Age Interment near Naas (Messrs. Macalister, Armstrong, and Praeger); Early Italian Maps of Ireland (T. J. Westropp); Origin of Learned Academies in Modern Europe (Professor Mahaffy); Ornamented Bronze Spear Heads and Unpublished Lunulae (Geo. Coffey); Some Matrices of Irish Seals (Mr. Armstrong), and The "Friday Book" of Dublin (Henry F. Berry).——The papers of importance in the current JOURNAL R.S.A.I. are two, both illustrated:—"Notes on the Promontory Forts of Co. Kerry" by Mr. Thos. J. Westropp, and "The Spiral and the Tuatha De Danann" by Miss Margaret Dobbs.——The enterprise of the Co. Louth Archæological Society almost justifies application thereto of the epithet—wonderful. I certainly do not understand how they are able so successfully to manage these things in Dundalk. In the December issue of the Journal to hand we have no less than one hundred and twenty-eight excellently written pages illustrated by twenty-one plates and figures, and including twenty-two papers besides notes, queries, reviews, and miscellanea. If excellence of material and "get up" were less pronounced it might perhaps excite us towards emulation; as it is it leaves us only the ignoble luxury of envy. In his interesting and popularly written paper on the Stone and Bronze Ages as illustrated by exhibits in the Dundalk Museum, Mr. Henry Morris supplies an excellent summary of the present position of prehistoric studies. To Mr. Morris's dates, however, as far too early, the present writer confesses his inability to assent.——"The Irish Book Lover" (2s. per annum) maintains its pace and more than maintains its place; it seems to be read by every lover of books in Ireland, at any rate, the present writer has not yet met the Irish bookman who is not familiar with it. Its out-of-the-way information about Irish books, and the men who made, and make, them, may—not inaccurately—be described as phenomenal.

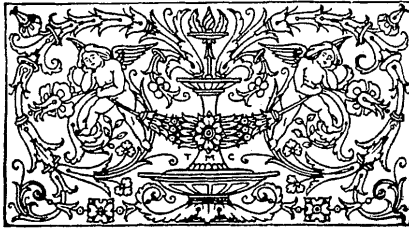
THE American Museum of Natural History (New York) does not confine its sphere of action to the mere collection and classification

of exhibits. Amongst the activities of the Museum is publication of a monthly Journal and of periodical and occasional reports and memoirs. Many of the recent reports and papers are of great interest and of permanent archæological and anthropological value. I would instance—in recent issues of the Journal—"The Art of the Cave Man" (Dec. 1912) and "The (Quartz) Crystal Sphere" and "Cultural Proof of Man's Antiquity" (Jan., 1913). The splendid illustrations are in keeping with the Journal's scientific and literary excellence—excellence, no doubt, due to the fact that the writers are all real first-hand authorities and no mere compilers or amateur scientists.

—————Visitors to our National Museum are familiar with the fine model of the Ruthwell Cross there exhibited in the central court beside the casts of famous Irish crosses. This Ruthwell Cross which, because of its relation to Irish high crosses, possesses much interest for us, has long furnished, in its symbolism, its art and its inscriptions, a bone of contention for antiquaries. Its period especially has been hotly questioned and disputed and, in the discussions evoked, Irish as well as English authorities have taken part. Now comes—all the way from America—what appears to be the fullest and most critical, and what is, probably, the most authoritative, examination yet attempted of the problems involved. It is "Date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses" (Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.) from the pen of Professor Cook of Yale. The essay consists of one hundred and fifty-one pages, with numerous fine plates and other figures.

At long last—and after an interval of forty-seven years from his death—George Petrie is to have a monument. At any rate an influential movement, which owes a good deal of its force to the vigorous help of Mr. P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A., is afoot to commemorate in some way worthy of its object the life work and labour of the father of Irish archæology. Some months since the movement was inaugurated at a public meeting in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society and, in the interval, very considerable progress has been made. It is contemplated to mark Petrie's grave by a Celtic cross or memorial slab (we trust it will not be the former) and to set up in some suitable public space a bust or tablet commemorative of the distinguished scholar's services. To raise the necessary

funds for the Memorial a committee has been formed in Dublin, and a subscription list opened. The fund, it is satisfactory to know, already stands at well over £100; further donations are solicited and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurers, Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A. and Dr. Robert Cochrane, M.R.I.A., 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. It is not perhaps, on the whole, an unmixed evil that Petrie has remained so long apparently neglected; the interval furnishes a useful perspective in which to see the claims of his memory.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Ancient School Custom in the Co. Waterford.—In “Notes and Queries,” London, May 14th, 1859, appeared the following notes contributed by “E.H.”:—

“The Feast of St. Gregory the Great, March 12th, was formerly observed as a holiday and one of festivity in all the rural schools in the Baronies of Forth and Burgu, the Strongbownian colony, in the Co. Wexford. The children on some days bearing bright contributions according to the means or liberality of their parents, consisting of money, bread, butter, cream, &c., and delivered them to the teacher. On the morning of the joyous day the children repaired to the schoolhouse in holiday dress, where the teacher had everything prepared for the festivity, the simple temple of learning decorated with the earliest flowers within his means of offering, and the presence of two or more kindhearted females to do the honours and the best of the tea table to the happy juveniles. A ‘King and Queen’ were nominated, who of course took the seats of honour, and the proud and busy teacher was everywhere all attention to his little pupils. The day passed off in hilarity and innocent amusement, and the competitive system of free offerings generally left something pleasing to tell for some days in the pockets and humble cupboard of the teacher. This custom prevailed until after the commencement of the nineteenth century but is now all but forgotten. “E.H.” in conclusion asked was this a mere local custom or was it one brought over by the colonists in 1172, as it was not observed until then.”

J.C.

The Thunderer of the “Times.”—It may be interesting, to your readers to be told that Captain Sterling, the famous thunderer of the “Times” newspaper was an Irishman, said to

have been born in Waterford, and the son of a clergyman resident in the Cathedral Square of that city. O'Connell used to say of Captain Sterling that he reminded him of the monkey that jumped through three hoops, an allusion I believe to the alleged fact that Captain Sterling was first a member of his father's profession, viz., a clergyman, next a military man, and thirdly a journalist, certainly one of the most trenchant and powerful journalists of his time.

J.C.

The Order of Liberators (Contributed to 'Notes and Queries,' London, 1871-2, by the late Mr. Maurice Lenihan, M.R.I.A.) —The Order of Liberators was a political order or association, instituted in the year 1826, by Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator. I was a very young boy indeed at the time that O'Connell announced his intention of forming the order, and then he described the badge or medal which each associate was to be distinguished. This was in the summer of 1826, during the memorable contest which Henry Villiers Stuart, afterwards Lord Stuart of Decies, who championed Catholic Emancipation, for whom Daniel O'Connell was engaged as principal counsel, and Lord George Beresford the representative of the Tory anti-Catholic interest of the period. The contest which was severe, protracted, and universally exciting, ended in the overthrow of the Beresfords, and the triumph of young Henry Villiers Stuart, who was returned by a great majority for the Co. Waterford. There was a form observed on the enrolment of a member of the Order of the Liberators; the medal was suspended from a green ribbon which was placed on the neck of the person admitted to membership by the president on the occasion. Everything was done openly, usually at a public meeting announced for the purpose. I may add that boys and youths were eligible, and that I had the honour of "wearing the green," and triumphing by a medal of the Order of Liberators, when I was about the age of fifteen years. I may remark that O'Connell's announcement of what the medal would be was critically correct in every particular, and that after the lapse of so many years I well remember his words as he spoke from the balcony of the principal hotel to the immense multitude assembled on the Mall of Waterford.

J.C.

Carrick-on-Suir Superstition.—In Carrick-on-Suir there is a curious superstition that it is unlucky to buy brooms in the month of May, and people there will not make purchases of these useful articles during that month, saying

“Brooms bought in May
Sweep the family away.”

[Mr. Lenihan says as to the origin of this superstition he failed to elicit any reply in “Notes and Queries.” The brooms here alluded to were probably those made of heather which the country people brought in and sold in the towns, and were very useful when cleaning floors, and more in vogue than is now the case. These heather brooms seem to be no longer made anywhere, and with them has doubtless disappeared this superstition at Carrick-on-Suir.]

The Bishopric of Waterford and Lismore in 1686.—

There is a very interesting letter from James Strange, Town Clerk of Waterford, to the Duke of Ormonde, in the last published volume of the Ormonde MSS. (vol. vii.) This letter is dated, Waterford, December 15th, 1686, and is a request from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Waterford city and diocese to have Ormonde obtain from King James II the nomination of Father John Everard, O.F.M., as Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Father Everard is described as a native of the city of Waterford, a famous preacher, and a learned man “who printed seven books in vindication of the Catholic Church,” also as one who had been persistently loyal to King Charles II, such that he had been cried up by all as “John for the King.” As Ormonde was now in disgrace probably this petition never reached the King, and Archbishop Brennan continued to administer the diocese till 1693.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Chapels Burned in Co. Wexford in 1798-1801.—In your last issue (vol. xvi., No. 1), a query is put, in a note to “A Carrickman’s Diary,” as to the source of information whence the diarist took his “list of the Chapels burned in Co. Wexford in 1798 and for three years after.” The list is taken bodily from Edward Hay’s “History of the Irish Insurrection of 1798,” but there are a number of typographical errors. The diarist omits two chapels, namely, Ferns, burned on November 18th, 1798, and Kiltaly, on October 1st, 1799. Castletown, for which no date is given by the diarist, was burned November 30th, 1798.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

The Waterford Merrys.—In the paper entitled “The Waterford Merrys” [printed in last Journal], I read the following ;
 “Cardinal Merry del Val was entrusted in his youth to the care of his kinsman Captain Merry, then residing in London.”

I wish to say that I deny this statement emphatically and entirely, as my son, Cardinal Merry del Val, was never under any other care than that of his parents, and he never saw Captain Merry. The Cardinal never left his home, until, when he was eighteen years old, he went to St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, where he remained two years before going to Rome.

RAFAEL MERRY DEL VAL.

The Merry Family of Waterford.—The paper in last issue on the forbears of Cardinal Merry del Val suggests to me to say that probably Mr. Joseph Xavier Merry of London, on the occasion of his visit to Waterford in search of memorials of the Merry family, did not carry his researches very deep. At any rate memorials of Waterford Merrys do exist. Here are a couple :

In St. Patrick's graveyard, Waterford, amongst many grave memorials of interest which, at an early date, I propose describing in detail, is a large inscribed slab now lying, where it has fallen backwards, close to the jail wall at the western side of the cemetery, and bearing the following :—

“Here lyeth the Body of Jos^{ph} Merry
 who departed this life Nov^{br} 1st 1754
 aged 70 years. Also the Body of
 His wife Margaret Merry $\bar{a}l\bar{s}$
 Dowdle who departed this Life
 June ye 24th, 1765, aged 64. Also the
 body of their son Philip who departed
 June 24, 1734, aged 19 yrs.

Also the body of Margaret Merry
 a grand daughter to the above Jos^{ph}” &c., &c.

Joseph Merry, above-mentioned, had a son John, who was born in 1714 as appears from the following entry in the handwriting of Father John Higgins, S.J., in the old baptismal register of St. Olave's Church, Waterford :—

“Ego Joames Higgins baptizavi Joannem heri natum filium legitimum Josephi Merry et Margaritae Dowdall de parochia S^ti Olai, Sept. 4, 1714.”

Walsh of Pilltown, Co. Waterford.—The following pedigree was drawn up by Sir William Betham, sometime Ulster King at Arms, and is considered worth publishing in the Journal. It is copied from his MS. collection now in the British Museum. These pedigrees mostly relate to families first settled in Ireland in the sixteenth century, and but a few to Irish and Norman-Irish families.

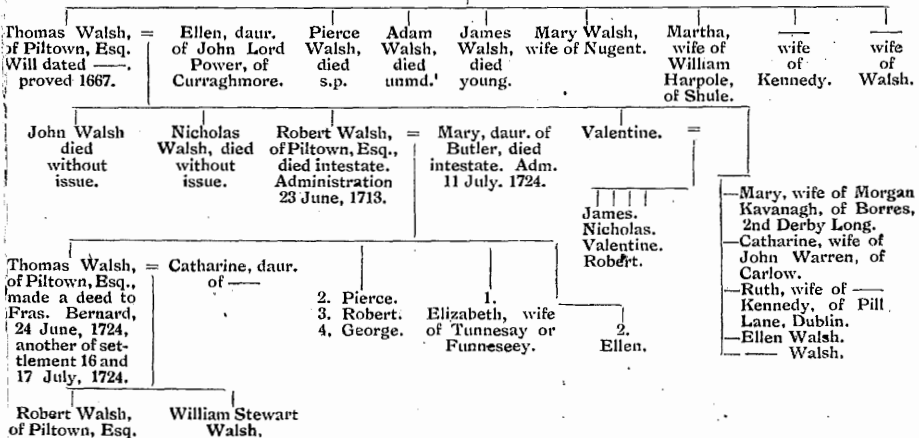
Ruth, daur.
of Robert
Pyphoe, of
Mary's Abbey,
Dublin, Esq.,
by Kynborough,
his wife.

The Right Hon. Sir Nicholas
Walsh, knight, Lord Chief
Justice of the Common Pleas
in Ireland.
Knighted 30 October, 1597, by
Sir Thomas Norries, L. Just.
Will dated 9 March, 1613;
proved 10 April, 1615 (?).
Died 12 April, 1615.

Jacquet, daur.
of Sir Anthony
Colclough, of
Tinterne Abbey,
in Co. Wexford,
Knt., born 15
Sept. 1555; died
without issue.

Nicholas Walsh,
of Piltown. (Natural
Son of Sir Nicholas),
in the County of
Waterford, Esq.

Mary, daur. of Sir
Thomas Colclough,
of Tinterne Abbey,
in Co. Wexford, knt.



JAMES BUCKLEY.



JOURNAL OF
THE WATERFORD
& SOUTH-EAST
OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

THIRD QUARTER,
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1913.



THE POWER PAPERS.

A Chapter from the life of a Clonmel Family in the
Penal Days.

Edited by THOMAS A. MURPHY, B.A.



IN the following letters, taken from the Renehan papers in the College Library at Maynooth, we get a most interesting glimpse into the life of an Irish Catholic family of the middle class in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, while the Penal Code was still in force. By law denied the means of education at home a Catholic young man was obliged to seek it beyond the seas. The letters are written to Thomas Power, M.D. of Clonmel and Tallow, from his brother Canon James Power of Cassel (in Flanders), from his sons the Rev. Edmond Power of the Society of Jesus, Frank Power, afterwards Vice-President of Maynooth College; Peter Power, an officer in the Irish Brigade; John or Jack Power, a medical student and afterwards a military officer, and by his daughter, Amy Power, an invalid at Paris and St. Amand. A few letters are addressed to Kitty Power another daughter of Dr. Thomas, by her uncle, the Canon, and her brothers, Revs. Edmond and Frank Power.

The brothers Canon James and Dr. Thomas Power had evidently been educated on the Continent, having gone there as 'poor scholars,' like many young Irish men of their position at the time. What kind the life of a poor scholar was we can conclude from what the Canon says to Dr. Thomas when writing about their nephew Tom Bray—"none can judge better of the distressed condition of a poor scholar in a foreign country than ourselves, which still strikes so great a horror in me that I ever shall have an aversion to involve any of my kinde in it." James Power, having taken Holy Orders, remained abroad, becoming in time a Canon Prebendary of Cassel and Chaplain to the French Ambassador at Rome. Thomas Power returned to practice medicine in his native land. Margaret or 'Peggy' Bray was a sister of theirs, married to Mr. John Bray, a merchant of Fethard, Co. Tipperary. He is so styled at least, in his certificate of enrollment, signed by Lord Caher, in the Confraternity of St. Paul, Clonmel, in the year 1733 (*vide* Dr. Renehan's Irish Archbishops). Her son Tom Bray, of whom we find first mention in the letters as a "genteel, sprightly, promising lad," was the future Archbishop of Cashel. Frank Bray was probably a brother of his. Pierce or Peter and Joe were evidently two other brothers of Mrs. Bray.

Edmond, whose letters point him out as an earnest, serious and pious priest, was a member of the Society of Jesus at a time when the fortunes of that illustrious body were at their lowest ebb. Having for so long enjoyed the affection and esteem of peoples, kings, and popes, the Order was on the point of suppression when he joined it. In 1744 we find Edmond writing to his sister, Kitty, thanking her for trying to make him a Parish Priest in Ireland. He must have been almost a complete invalid and for such a one to embrace the life of a Jesuit at the time, no mean share of fortitude was necessary. He refers to the reward offered for the capture of Father Sheehy in one of his letters.

The next brother, Frank, became a secular priest, being ordained for the Irish mission—Diocese of Cloyne and Ross, the Bishop of which at this time was Dr. O'Brien. He, however, decided to stay in France in order to take up his uncle's benefice. Why he chose the Diocese of Cloyne rather than his native Waterford is not clear. He was a native of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. At any rate his home was there; there his father practised his

profession and in the vicinity lay the family property. His references to Dr. Egan, who was appointed Coadjutor to Dr. Creagh, Bishop of Waterford, as his father's curé, go to show his connection with Clonmel. He refers to Dr. Butler, Bishop of Cork (1763-87), afterwards Lord Dunboyne, as a friend of his.

The young Charlie Kearney of whom we find mention in his letters became subsequently Rector (1783-1800) of the Irish College, Paris; before that he had been nominated Vicar-General of the Diocese of Tarbes. The Abbé Kearney was associated with Abbé Edgeworth and others in a plot to effect the escape of Louis XVI from the hands of the Revolutionaries. Their scheme however was discovered, the Irish College was attacked and its president was captured and imprisoned in a dungeon for three years; he was saved from the guillotine by Camille Desmoulins, whom he had at one time befriended. Dr. Kelly, whose name also occurs in the letters, was Rector of the Irish College from 1769-1777.

When the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth, was established in the year 1795, Rev. Frank Power became its first Vice-President. In 1798 he became Procurator as well as Vice-President, and in addition he acted as Dean. The records of the college were also kept by him. In 1802 he gave up his position as Bursar to take up the professorship of French instead. When Dr. Hussey became Bishop of Waterford he continued to retain the presidency of Maynooth though the active duties of the office appear to have been discharged by the Abbé Power. In 1797, for example, when Earl Camden, the Lord Lieutenant, visited the college it was the vice-president who received him. He resigned his offices in 1810 and died in 1816 at the ripe age of eighty-two. He was the first person buried in the college cemetery, and his tombstone styles him—"Hujus Caemeterii Hospes Primus."

Jack Power, who had no talents for study, and no inclination for the Church, was evidently the 'rake' of the family for a while. He seems however to have been a favourite with all at the same time. He and his brother, Peter or Pierce, were both officers in the Irish Brigade which, at this time owing to difficulties of getting recruits from Ireland, was beginning to break up.

The sister, Amy, although an invalid, appears to have had a good deal of influence in the French world. Thus she destines

Jack for a commission in the army ; she gets her uncle dispensed for a whole year from attendance at his chapter meetings, and obtains for him the position of Chaplain to the French Ambassador in preference to five hundred other applicants.

The letters throughout refer to a family law suit which was being conducted before the Ecclesiastical Courts at Avignon. The whole trial seems to have been carried on by Canon James and Dr. Thomas Power to establish their claim to the Chateau St. Patrice and vineyards thereto attached. Their eldest brother, John Power, sold the family property—the lands of Sellaheen, Bawnfouu, and Glasha, near Clonmel, in Co. Waterford,—without consulting Thomas who was of age at the time and whose consent to the sale should have been given. This fact seems to have been urged at Avignon as evidence that he had given up his right to the family property altogether.

The reason that the case was carried on before an ecclesiastical tribunal and that the references are to an appeal to the Rota rather than to a Civil High Court is that Avignon at this time belonged to the Popes. For seventy years the Popes from Clement V to Benedict XIII lived at Avignon and held temporal and spiritual jurisdiction there. After the Restoration of the Holy See to Rome the spiritual and temporal government of Avignon was entrusted to a Legate, the Cardinal-Nephew, or in his absence to a Vice-Legate. Innocent XII in his war on nepotism, abolished the office of Legate and handed over the Government in 1692 to the Congregation of Avignon, the President of which was the Cardinal Secretary of State. This Congregation resided at Rome and exercised its jurisdiction through the Vice-Legate at Avignon, from whom appeals were made to the Congregation at Rome. Towards the end of the eighteenth century Avignon was annexed to the French Empire and the Popes gave up all claims to it. Cardinal Corsini who interested himself on behalf of the Powers was the Cardinal-Protector of Ireland at this time.

With these few words by way of introduction, I will allow the letters to speak for themselves. I have copied them word for word as they are in the MSS., and have made no change as to spelling, arrangement, &c. They are evidently mere summaries of the original documents.

THE POWER PAPERS.

[*Lent to Rev. Dr. Renahan for perusal, &c., in 1849, and by him copied and summarised. These letters extend from 1759 to 1775 and some to an even later date unknown. Unless otherwise specified the letters are from Revd. James Power to his brother Thomas.*]

I.

1762, Sept. 1st, Cassel (in French)—Lent money to Frank (a) who had to get a hundred livres for his vacation from Wolf the Banker at Paris on my acct. He was with me here 15 days and consoled me much by his talents. I tried to persuade him to leave the Society, representing its present unfortunate circumstances, the wants of his family, and my resolution to put him here into my own situation. He replied, that in no circumstances could he aspire to more than to be happy and content, & he was so in the Society—that if he quit it remorse wd. for ever keep him unhappy—that if his Province which they did not apprehend, were dissolved he wd. accomodate himself to necessity—and as to the 2nd motive he said it was very just, but it was for Francis to attend to it and accept the benefice, and when I said that Francis may be otherwise disposed, he said if so he would cordially yield his assent.

Jack has no talents for study, nor inclination for the Church. Amy destines him for the Army. I agreed to that in Paris, but since find the officers here are Libertines and spend beyond their means. Set him to a trade, say an apothecary in Ireland—he wishes himself to be an Irish farmer.

I was obliged to leave Avignon (before obtaining the Decree of possession) on the 29th May in order to be here on St. John's Eve, & that in order to save my prebend from designs upon it on acct. of my absence. Though the judge promised me a decree in 15 days nothing has been done since I left. It is necessary to be on the spot and I shd. wish to return there, but my chapter

(a) Frank is evidently written here in error for Edmond.—EDITOR, JOURNAL.

refuses me permission unless by forfeiting the distributions which are half my revenue, and I am ashamed to meet my creditors there without some money. My wine is very excellent and cheap at £7 a vessel. Dispose of some of it in Ireland.

II.

1762, Nov. 21, Cassel (in French), "J'ai reçu," etc.—Received Thos. letter and sent it to Frank who will no doubt follow his father's arrangement. Now do not neglect Jack. Amy was delayed at St. Amand until the 18th inst. for want of money to pay her bills. She was to be in Paris to-day, after I raised money for her on my bill. My return to Avignon is quite necessary for our law suit there, but I have not money to go there, pay my bills and prosecute the suit. I wrote to brothers Peter and Joseph, but almost expect no aids from them. Send me money. Send me speedily the affidavit sworn before a notary in the following form—Thos. Power, Esq., M.D., established in Clonmel in Ireland, aged 64 years, (or more if you be older) came before me on this day and swore on the Gospels that he never consented by himself or by any proxy to the sale of the lands of Glashy, Baunfoun, Sellaheen and other properties of the family, made by his eldest brother John Power, and did not even know of said sale for some time after it was made, he being then at his studies in Paris, (add if true) and also swears that he was before the *date of said sale in December, 1722*, of the full legal age of 21 years. Get two witnesses, that can, to swear to your age and absence at the time of sale. Let the act be in Latin, if not, let the Curé translate it and attest that no register of Baptisms or Deaths has been kept in the parish. If you cannot get two that could so swear to your age, etc., perhaps you could get a certificate of it from Mr. Butler of Cashel [the ABC. ?] and if not from the Curé of Clonmel from information he can have in that town.

III.

1763, Jan. 17, "Je etc."—Our suit at Avignon is gained. The Decree giving us the possession and the property was passed Dec. 15, 1762. But they can appeal 1st to a Tribunal in Avignon

and only after that to Rome. These appeals, however, will not prevent us (as we have been hitherto prevented) from possessing and enjoying the property & turning it to good account. Some of us must stop there. The vineyard wants great repairs, for notre ainé John was not there for 14 years before his death, and little Collin to whose care he left it took more care to enrich himself out of it and let it go to ruin. I suppose it is I must go there. Then money to pay the costs of suit & to repair. *Peggy* and *Bray* must join you in sending me a Power of Procuration to manage and even to sell it if I please—or if *Bray* does not confide in me so far, let him limit the powers. *Ned* is already employed in the ministry in the house of a *Mr. Sheldon* of *Weston* in *Oxfordshire*, whence you have of course received letters from him.

IV.

1763, Feb. 24. "Since your last, etc." (English).—An appeal to the Roman Rota lodged against our Decree. I must go there to Rome. Want money. *Br. Peter* promised to bring or send me next May £80 with which the wine if sold will help—or do.—*Poor Bray* has written to me complaining of his distress and saying that without speedy aid from me he must quit Ireland and come to join me at *Avignon*. He clearly mistakes the estate for a great estate in Ireland. You must remember it since you were in that country: but if not, listen: it consists of "a very fine house" built by *Madame de Senozan* which cost her £6,000—a fancy of her's, which was too large to be kept up and after her death lay waste till *Br. Jack* bought it for 10,000 livres. He paid 6,000, and the house has to pay a rent of 200 livres to *Marquis de Montfrin* as the interest at 5 p. ct. on the unpaid balance 4,000 livres. *Jack* then bought by degrees about 40 acres of vineyard which has to pay rent of 200 livres more p. year. Two years' rent was due of both when I entered on possession. Moreover I must expend p. year 1,000 livres for dressing the vines, 300 or 400 more for charges, vessels, etc., and all this with the costs of the lawsuit have left me deeply in debt. The whole concern of *Chateau St. Patrice*, if sold out now there, wd. not bring more there than 12,000 livres, but I was offered 50,000 livres for it a year ago, and if we manage it well it would carry I hope 80,000 or 100,000 livres.

Lord Dumbar, Stafford, and others write to press me to go to Rome, but I cannot certainly before next June.

Our nephew Frank Bray has just arrived at Avignon, sent there to me for his health & to dissipate his scruples by the Congreg. de Propaganda, which orders him back to their college when he is recovered. He is in want of linen (which were procured him by Stafford at my cost, tho' I understood Propaganda to promise all that) and everything, but is very promising and has the best testimonials of conduct. Apologise to poor Bray for my peevish answer. I know not where to find a place for his son Tom except with our friend Kelly (Irish College, Paris), and that I can't attempt till we are out of his books. You experienced these things yourself and explain them to poor Bray. His son Pat is in Spain reduced to a simple Cadet, & in great want. He deserves a better fate. Amy and her brothers are in Paris. She is working to secure my living here for me while absent. Send me the affidavit I asked, & a new Deed of being Proxy to you (and Peggy) Bray.

V.

1763, May 6th.—Br. Pierce parted me the 1st Inst. to return to Jersey. He promised to come to me to Avignon next Autumn to attend our farm while I attend the suit. Having money, language and skill and without any children he wd. be of great service, and has great good nature and zeal for the cause. Poor Joe repents his conduct to you. Forgive him as I do his offences to me & as we expect to be forgiven. I was confined all the winter to my house with darts in my right leg. I am now better and hope to be able to travel in July.

It is not true, as Bray thinks, that Propaganda will pay the charges of his son Frank at Avignon. He came there very naked with only a bad coat and two old shirts. His superiors brought him there to Mr. Stafford who clothed him at my acct. and cost. What can I do now for poor Peggy and the Brays? When all is settled, and the debts, and advances for the suit paid "I shall then with great pleasure take Tom Bray to my charges, but till then it wd. be madness in him or in anybody else to lay their dependance on me, tho' I could really wish he was put early to some trade where he may be sure to pass his days with more com-

fort than to follow his books in misery. I told you enough of this in my last none can judge better of the distressed condition of a poor scholar in a foreign country than ourselves, which still strikes so great a horror in me that I ever shall have an eversion to involve any one of my kinde in it."

VI.

1763, Aug. 14, Cassel.—Br. Pierce has not written or sent the help he promised to send before now. Kavanagh has raised 3,000 livres for me on interest. I sold all my furniture, and with these aids I start for Avignon on the 25th Inst. If Pierce come to me there with aid, as Bray expects he will, I may then go on to Rome. Amy goes to St. Amand. Frank received your remittance. I shall see yr. Pierce at Cambray on my way to Paris. I shall do when I reach Avignon what Bray asks of me for his son Frank. (A great deal about quality, quantity, and sale of his wine at £6 6s.0d. taken at Kavanagh's, Dunkirk).

VII.

1763; Aug. 22., Cassel.—Amy and Pierce at St. Amand. Frank wanted clothes till Amy gave him £4 of your gift to her. No account yet from Br. Pierce. I start for Avignon on the 28th inst. I sold off all my ménage. Bray shall hear from me at Avignon as soon as I know what to do with his Frank.

VIII.

No date (about Dec. 1763), (in French).—I told you of my intended departure from Cassel [22/8/63] and wrote to you then from Paris about all your children, and told you of my intention of and preparations for travelling to Rome. Little Bray [Frank] has spoiled all. An evil star brought him here last winter from Propaganda sick and naked. Mr. Stafford and Lord Dumber pressed me to take him up. Mr. Stafford gave him clothes and medical treatment at my cost. He was put into the college here at a pension of 1½ louis per month. He became extravagant and irregular in conduct. Stafford admonished him and stopped

giving him money. He came near Stafford no more but complained to the College Superiors and they gave him money. To escape to Ireland before I should come here he went to Lord Dumbar who asked the College Superiors to enable him to go home. They fitted him out, hired a chaise for him to Toulouse at 50 dollars and gave himself 50 more and an order to college there to furnish him on to Bourdeaux, as well as a letter of credit on Bourdeaux to meet the outfit there and the voyage to Ireland. He left College on the 7th of September, borrowed £10 of an English or Irish Lady at Toulouse, went and stopped at an Inn at Bourdeuax at a crown a day, where the Superiors of a college there to whom the college here, not knowing what had become of him after he reached Toulouse wrote to search for him, found him and put him into the Irish College at 20 sous per day, 'till they could ship him for Ireland. He was in college here 7 months, forged a bill on Mr. Ford which was not honoured, borrowed money wherever he could here, and I am hindered by these debts which I must pay, from being able to go to Rome. His parents must watch the villain.

I have not yet heard from Br. Pierce. My integrity seems suspected by some of the family. If I looked to myself only, what cd. I desire to make my condition more happy than it was. And now my devotion to the family has left me in this world *after being a Canon for 21 years, without money or furniture except one bed*, if I lose, and until I gain this suit. Have you yet paid Mr. Kelly? If not, and if you be not able tell him so at once. Your Jack is not the first that has lived on the funds of the college without afterwards embracing the Church of which they are not able to judge 'till they have passed the low classes. You have a better claim as you paid for Frank in the low classes who did become an ecclesiastic, and also as our cousin, Miss Power (at least her sister treats me as and calls me her cousin) the sister of the Ursuline Nun has given the Paris college 30,000 livres with all her plate and furniture.

I apprehend that Jack must immediately leave his community. I asked Mr. Kelly to keep him another year and I'd pay his pension but I got no answer. Take him home, then let him learn science and send him to take a medical degree in Edinburgh where he can do it cheaper and with less risk to his morals than in Paris.

IX.

1764, May 15th. Chateau St. Patrice [Avignon].—Br. Pierce died last 26th March leaving all his substance (in Jersey) to his widow. I'm greatly grieved not only at the loss to us of his not coming here to manage the Estate as he and I agreed, but chiefly because I fear for his soul. He promised me to look to it in Jersey but I fear.

I had an excellent letter from Poor Frank full of that generous and disinterested spirit so worthy of himself and of his state wherein he is soon to take the last step. He wavers between taking my place and the Irish mission and desires more time for reflection.

(To be continued).



MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE CHURCHES OF WATERFORD.

By REV. P. POWER.



THE report printed herewith from a T.C.D. MS. (Reeves, 1066) will serve as a supplement to the visitation of Archbishop Miler McGrath (published in JOURNAL for October, 1909, and January, 1910) and Mayor Leonard's report on the city churches (published in JOURNAL for April, 1911). By aid of the present document, which fortunately is dated, we are able to fix the period at which decay and collapse of our pre-Reformation churches took place. Cost of repair it will be remembered was divided in certain fixed proportions between parishioners and beneficed clergy. Broadly speaking the clergy were responsible in Waterford diocese for the upkeep of the chancel and the people for repair of the nave. It is evident that already, by beginning of the seventeenth century, the work of ruin had made considerable progress. Towards middle of the century mentioned the Irish were able in many instances, to seize on the fabrics but they were too distracted by the troubles of the time, and their tenure of the buildings was too brief, to allow them to do much by way of repair. Possibly some isolated similar seizures took place in the eighties of the same century, but by middle of

the century following the once sacred edifices had been reduced practically to the condition of neglect, if not of ruin, in which we find them to-day. The document now printed purports to be "The Presentment of the Diocess of Waterford" (1615) and is sub-headed—"The answers to the Interrogatories propounded by his Mat^e Commissioners touchinge the state of the Churches of the dioc. of Waterford." The presentment of the Diocese of Lismore is reserved for next issue.

1. We finde that the Churches of S^t Mychaell and S^t Olaves are ruinous and in decaye both in their boddies and Chancells, the boddies to be builded by the p^{ri}shioners and the Chancells by the Deane. / and the cure to be dischargd by the Deane is curat.

We find the Churches of S^t Petrs & S^t Patricks out of reperacon in boddy and Chancell the boddies to be builded by the p^{ri}shioners, the Chancell of S^t Petrs by the Archdeacon, and the cure by him to be dischargd. / the Chancell of S^t Patricks by the prebendary thearof and the cure by him to be dischargd.

We find the Cathedrall Church well repaired except James Rices chape w^{ch} is the chardge of the Deane and Chapter, and now undertaken by Mr. Nycholas Maddan to be builded in discharge of such rents as the said Nycholas doth owe of arreradges to the Deane and Chapter. / And the said Cathedrall ought to be served with the foure prelates, foure prebendaries foure Chaplaynes for the prelates, an organist, and a sextin, and twoe or three Chaplynes out of St Saviors Chaple, as the Chaple may beare accordinge the revenue thereof / And twoe or three Chaplynes out of Rices Chaple, as the revenue may beare, And the Deane tied to beare the Cure of soules in the said Cathedrall as we finde.

The Churches of the hospitall and the lazar house well repaired and the church of St. Johns repaired, but a litle ruine in the Chancell by the defaulte of John Wise fermor to the kinge. So much for the churches within Waterford.

The Church of Kilburne in boddy and Chancell is downe to the grounde, the boddy to be repaired by the p^{ri}shioners, and the Chancell by the Deane, as wee finde.

The Church of the prebend of Kilcaragh uncovered in the boddy and Chancell, the parishioners to reparaire the boddy, and the prebendary, the deane, to reparaire the Chancell.

We finde the Church and Chancell of Kilmedan is uncovered in the roufe, the Church to be builded by the parishioners, and the Chancell by the Deane and Chapter, and viccar. / the cure dischargd by Morish Harnye./

We finde the Church and Chancell of Kilmocom, in parte of the Church untiled and the chancell uncovered, the parishioners to reparaire the Church, and the Deane and Chapter to reparaire the Chancell, and the cure dischargd by the Chancellor.

We finde the Church of Kilm^cteage repaired, and the tembers of the Chancell upp uncovered, being the Chancellors prebend, who is to reparaire the same, and the Chancellor to dischargd the Cure.

We find the boddy of the Church of Lisnekill in the rufe downe in our memory and the roufe of the Chancell fallen and broken downe by Shouldiors, and made fire of it, at the Lo: Lieutenant is returne from the seigh of Kilsale. The said Lisnekill being the Thresurers prebend.

The church of Kieske is repaired, but parte of the Chancell is uncovered by the defaulte of the King^e ma^{te} tenant in S^t Catherins being parté in the psonadge thearof, and the Cure dischargd by Thomas Quoam.

The church of Balligonner newly builded, except two smale cōples in the chancell, and as we finde it to be builded by the Deane and Chapter, and the Chancell of Ballinakill latly fallen, and to be builded by the pson and prebendary thearof, the Cure dischargd by the Chancellor.

The Church of Kiloteran is downe in the boddy both roufe and wale, the parishioners chardged with the reparacon, the chancell is repaired, and who doth dischargd the cure we knowe not. /

The Church of Kilbarry is repaired in boddy and Chancell, and who the cure is dischargd we knowe not.

The Church of the prebend of Kilonan is downe both boddy and Chancell. The prebendary chardged with the reparacon of the Chancell.

The church and chancell of Crooke repaired.

The Churches of Kiloure, Drowmcanan, and Ilanikean are ruines, the parishioners chardged with the reparacon of the bodies, & the kinge tenant S^r Richard Ailward chardged with the reparacon of the Chancells. The cure dischardged by Morish Harnye. / And the Church of Foilinge well repaired, & the cure dischardged, by Thomas Quoan.

The church of Kilbridy, as we finde, is downe, in the roufe both boddy and chancell, the parishioners chardged with the buildinge of the boddy, and the Kinge ma^{tes} tenant for the buildinge of the Chancell, being a church of late founde consealed for the Kinge. S^r Richard Ailwarde tenant.

2. To the second interrogatory. We finde the deanry by taxeworth xx^{li} Ir and vallued as we finde yearly xl^{li} ster.

The Chantorship, as we finde by taxexix^{li} and yearly valued xx^{li} ster.

The Chancellorship is we finde by taxex^{li} and yearely valued as we esteme it xxviiij^{li} ster.

The Tresurership by taxex^{li} and valued, as we finde and esteme it xx^{li} ster.

The Archdeaconry by taxexvi^{li} yearely valued, we know not.

The Prebend of St. Patrickes by taxexvij^{li}, yearely value, we knowe not.

The Prebend of Kilronan the taxewe know not, yearly valued, as we heire, x^{li} ster.

The Prebend of Corbally the taxewe knowe not, yearly valued as we heire, x^{li} ster.

The Prebend of Ballim^ckill by taxea marke, yearly valued as we heire iij^{li} ster.

The Prebend of Rosdufe by taxewe knowe not, yearly value as we esteime it xx^s ster.

The Prebend of Balligoner by taxexx^s. In yearly valued as we esteime it iij^{li} ster.

The Comandry of Crooke, the valuation we knowe not,

The Comandry of Kilbarry the valuation we knowe not.

The Comandry of Kiloure with the members thearof the valuation we know not.

The Priory of S^t Catherines, the valuation we knowe not.

The Priory of S^t John's, the valuation we knowe not.

The livinge of the Lazar house, the valuation we / knowe not.

The livinge of the hospitale of the Hollyghost is the people is devocon.

The number of the livings, as we remember, are answered in the first and second Interrogatorys.

3. To the thirde Interrogatory, we knowe no livings united in this dioces, but of late an union made by the lo: Archbp: of the Archdeaconry of Waterford and the Prebend of S^t Patricks which union is not confirmed by the Deane and Chapter / And an union of the Vicaradges of Killea and Rathmoellan tyme out of mynde to the Chancellorship as we finde by antiquity. / No more unions, as far as we remember.

We finde that the Prebend of Kilronan is leased by one M^r Clavell who was imcumbent thearof, to the use of Paul Shearlocke and confirmed by Milerus lo: Archbp., & Deane and Chapter, who longe sithence wee knowe not. Yerly reserved xxiiij^s iiij^d as we thinke.

The psonadge of Balligoner leased by the Deane and Chapter to one Thomas Clere and as we thincke som xx^{tie} yeares agoe. Yearly rent iiij^{li}

A lease of the prebend of Corbally let by Morish Quonan to the use of one Morish Oboe, and confirmed by the busshop and Deane and Chapter and as we thincke som x. years agoe. Rent xxxij^s, as we thincke.

The Prebend of Ballicashin leased by M^r John Burgoyne Chantor with Consent of the Deane and Chapter to the use of one Josias Kinge, and as we thincke som two yeares agoe. Yearly rent, as we thincke iiij^{ls}

We finde the tyeth of a villadge named Stonehouse in the parish of Kilmedan is leased by the Deane and Chapter to John Quonan

the younger. / and as we thincke some towe yeares agoe. Yearly rent x^s.

We finde that the tyethes of the Com^o lande of Waterford was leasid by the Deane and Chapter to one James Garraltine of Waterford marchand/ And as we thincke som towe yeares agoe. Yearly rent iij^{ti} x^s ster.

We finde that the psonadge of Kilbarmedin in the dioc^o of Lismore being pcell of the Chantors livinge leasid by the Deane and Chapter to Walter Shearlocke of Waterford, and Nycholas Wise of the same Aldermen. Rent vi^{li} as as we thincke. We finde a lease lett of the particle of Balliglassin in the dioc^o of Lismore aforesaid by the Deane and Chapter and nowe in the occupa^on of Walter Shearlocke of Waterford, and as we heire lett some ten yeare agoe. Rent x.s yearly.

No more leases as wee remember of any spiralltyes, but such as are resitied, as afore specified.

4. To the fourth Interrogatory we finde the Deane is fermor or attorney resident upon the Deane is livinges, and his Cures in the Citty and subburbes dischargd by William Morrish./ And his Cures in the diocese dischargd by Morish Harney.

We finde the Chantor resident in Waterford.

We finde the Chancellor resident upon his prebend in the contry, and the cure of his severall churches dischargd by him selfe, and his Curats William Fitz David and Lyne o Morrochowe, lawfull ministers.

We finde the Thresurer resident upon his livinge, and doth dischargd the cure thearof, by him selfe.

As for any to take parte or parcell in their livinges in all as afore specified we knowe nowne, but the fermors named in the thirde Interrogatory.

5. To the fifth Interrogatory we esteime and thincke the Deane to be ordered accordinge his Ma^{te} lawes ecclesiasticall, when and by whom, we knowe not.

We finde the Chancellor to be ordered accordinge his Ma^{te} lawes ecclesiasticall by the lo: primat of Ardmagh some xxxij yeares ago.

We finde the Thresurer to be ordered accordinge his Ma^{te} lawes ecclesiasticall, by the lo: Archbu: of Cashell, some ten yeares ago.

We esteime and thincke the Archdeacon to be ordered accordinge his Ma^{te} lawes ecclesiasticall by whom and when we knowe not.

We finde no churches voide, to o^r knowledge and remembrance, but the Church of the prebend of Kilronan for whow many yeares, we knowe not. Paule Sherlocke received the fruite. The lo: busshop patron.

We finde the prebend of Corbally to o^r knowledge voide, for who longe tyme, we knowe not. The fruites received by the heires of Thomas Walsh / the lo: busshop patron thearof.

6. We finde no more scole ma^{ns} to teach publicke scholes in this dioces but M^r Flahie ; and do not find that he comes to Church, at the tymes of divine service, or sermons.

Leasses let of the Busshopps temporall lande in the dioc. of Waterford, as followeth :

The towne and lande of Kilronan let by Busshop Walsh as we thincke. / and nowe in the occupacon of Paule Shearlocke. yearly rent as we thincke xx^s

The lease of the towne and lande of Busshops Courte, lett by Busshop Walsh for yeares yett to contynue, at the yearly rent of xl^s

The town and lande of Kilcaragh lett by Busshop Walsh for yeares yett to continue, at the yearly rent of xx^s and a lease in reversion of the same, let of late by the lo: Archbu: to Harry Walsh at the yearly rent we knowe not.

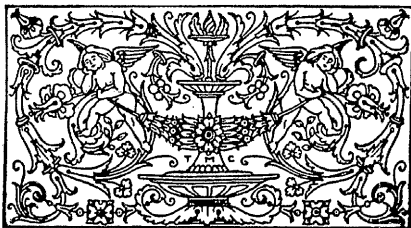
The towne and lande of Ballingarran lett by the lo: Archbu: to the use of James Shearlocke at the yearly rent of xx^s as we thincke.

The townes and lande of Kilm^cteage and both Kelogs leased by Busshop Walsh to James Walsh of Waterford Alderman at the yearly rent of iiij^{li}. The Chamberbers and housses adjoininge to the Busshops house. / yearly rent as we thincke x^s

We finde that all the Deane and Chapter is temporall lande are leased tyme out of memory, and to the yearely valuacon as we esteime it ; of xl^{li} a yeare

And of late a lease in reversion let by the Deane and Chapter of two tenements in S^t Patricke's parish to the use of James Gerraltyne and Patricke Meiler, as person of the Deane is lande. The yearly rent we know not. This much at this present as we remember concerninge the Interrogatories.

It is hardly necessary to explain that Kilm^oteage above=Kilmacleage, that Keiske=Reiske and that Rathmoellan and Balligoner=Rathmoylan and Ballygunner respectively: Ballyglassin (Ballyglasheen) is a townland in the parish of Kilsheelan, Co. Tipperary.



“SUNDRIE PRIESTS AND FRIERS”—1610.

By REV. P. POWER.



IN Trinity College Library, Dublin, is a folio MS. volume (MS. E. 3, 15) which throws a useful light on the condition of the legally proscribed Church in Ireland at the opening of the seventeenth century. Sheriffs, &c., had evidently been instructed to report on priests and religious resident in the country, and the pages of our MS., which is evidently official and cotemporary, bear testimony that they fulfilled their orders—especially in the south. The lists furnished are very interesting—particularly interesting when we meet such a name as “Doctor Keating,” in the bearer of which we recognise the father of Irish history. I herewith present the lists for the city of Waterford and for the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Wexford. I have not been able to discover anything of the history of the MS. As title of the volume, “Valor Beneficiorum,” suggests, it is primarily an estimate of episcopal, prebendial, and parochial revenues made in 1591 by two commissioners named Hyde and Mounsloe. With these revenue returns various lists of “Romish” clergy and laity, copies of intercepted letters from Catholic Bishops, &c., &c., are bound up. The documents are of various dates, but, very fortunately for us, most of the latter are given.

The first list (city of Waterford) is dated June, 1610, and is headed "The names of such priests as are resident in Waterford and the houses they lodge in," and is endorsed "Priests iusuits, &c., in Waterford and in whose houses lodge." I am not quite sure that I have in all cases correctly deciphered the name: where the latter is open to doubt I indicate same by a note of interrogation.

NAME :—

1. Doctor White, bishop of Waterford (*a*), Lieth at Anstace Strong's Widdowes
2. Nicholas Fagan (*b*). Lieth at Nicholas Madane's
3. Willm Fagan. Lieth at Katherin Sherlocks
4. Richard Lincoll. Lieth at Dominike Lumbards
5. Edward Archer. Lieth at Michael Brownes
6. Dennisse Purcell; at Anstace Devons (?)
7. Thomas Woodlocke (*c*); at Mary Toures (?)
8. Peris FitzWilliam, at Dominike Linche's
9. Richard Walsh, at the poore howse (*d*)
10. Morrissette Wise, at John Wises
11. David John, at Paul Stronges
12. Thomas Rartoe (?), at Richard Waddings
13. Edmond Molan, at Richard Comerforts
14. John Copperinger, at James Goaghes
15. John Murphy, at James Welshes
16. Patrick Woodlock, at Jasper Woodlocks
17. James Dalton, at Ellin Sherlocks
18. Willm Readan, at Thomas Shones (?)
19. Peeter Strong (*e*), at Thomas Stronges
20. Peeter FitzJames, at Thomas Whites

(*a*) See note (*g*) below.

(*b*) Nicholas Fagin was a Cistercian, titular Abbot of Inislounaght, Commissary General of his Order in Ireland, and Bishop designate of Waterford and Lismore in 1617.

(*c*) Thomas Woodlock reconciled the church of Carrick, when in 1603, on the death of Elizabeth, the Catholics took possession of some churches in Waterford and vicinity. See an account of the proceedings in the Report, dated July 25th, 1604, presented to Pope Clement VIII by James White, Vicar-Apostolic, and printed as an appendix to "Cambrensis Eversus," vol. iii, by Rev. Dr. Kelly.

(*d*) This was the Holy Ghost Asylum, over the nave of the old Franciscan Church. Richard Walsh was presumably Chaplain to the Institution and probably a relative of the founder.

(*e*) On the occasion referred to in note (*c*) *supra*, Peter Strong reconciled the church of Dunkit.

21. Willm̄ Morrin, at Water Sherlocks
22. Thomas Walsh (*i*), at Thomas Harrolls
- 23 (?) Eines Willm̄, at Sisley Walshes
24. John O'Killei, at Anne Walshes
25. Willm̄ Beale, at Beale Lumbards
26. David Launder, at Anne Whites
27. Willm̄ David, at Michael Shones (?)
28. Willm̄ Donogho, at John Barrons
29. Peeter Drowham, at James Lumbards, Apothicary.
30. James Walshe, at Sisley Walshes Widdowe

The names of sundrie priests and friers within some dioces and counties of Ireland.

In the County of Waterford : (*f*)

Doctor James White, Vicare-generall of Lismore and Waterford (*g*)

John Gahan

Dionis Purcell

Piers Strange

John Murphie (*h*)

Piers Strange Fitzpaule

Thomas Walshe (*i*), preacher (*h*)

(*f*) It will be noted that some of the names in this list occur likewise in the list preceding.

(*g*) In the preceding list he is returned as Bishop ; he was really Vicar-General, or at most, Vicar-Apostolic—i.e., a vicar governing a diocese in lieu of a Bishop ; see Fynes Moryson, Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, Pt. ii., Bk. I, Ch. I., &c. ; see also "Cambrensis Eversus" (Rev. Dr. Kelly), Vol. iii. The Intelligence Department of the Irish executive was but indifferently served in 1606 when (*teste* Cal. S. P.) Sir John Davies' informant, an "Irish scholar" whom Davies "had met in the north," assured him that "Thomas White, born in Waterford and nephew to Dr. Lumbard, the pretended Primate of Armagh, hath the title of Bishop of Waterford." The alleged titular Bishop of Waterford, Davies' "Irish scholar" goes on to tell his patron, "hath a benefice in the Low Countries but liveth with his uncle at Rome," and "Dr. James White is called Bishop of Limerick but resideth at Clonmell in the Liberty of Tipperary" (Letter of Sir John Davies to the Earl of Salisbury).

(*h*) See preceding list.

(*i*) Appointed Archbishop of Cashel in 1626, and consecrated beyond the seas, scil. :—in Belgium. Died in exile 1654. In a Merchants' Quay MS. (Wadding Correspondence, Vol. D.I.) he is styled "of the habit of St. John in Ireland."

Willm Morrin
 David Fitzjohn
 Willm Reardon (*g*)
 Edward Walse
 Edward Donovan
 Morise Wise
 Steeven Lambard } Jesuits
 Steeven Mortie }
 Thomas Wodlock (*h*) }
 Gasper Woodlock } Franciscan friers
 Nicholas Walse }
 Willm Ffagan (*h*) }
 James Daton (*h*) }
 Nicholas Fagan (*h*) } Preachers and Monks of St. Bernard
 John Madan (*k*) }
 Thomas Power }
 Nicholas Lincoline, an Augustinian Friar
 Thomas Raughter (*l*), preacher and priest
 Pat Wodlock

In the County of Tipperary :

David Kearnaie, Archbushoppe of Cashel
 Water Wale
 Nicholas Hennessey } Jesuits
 James Sale (?) }
 Thomas Seine (?) }
 Andreas O'Mullauane
 Richard White
 Andrew Miaghe
 Donoghe O'Glisan
 Docto^r. Keating

(*h*) Titular Abbot of Mothel ; for an account of him see JOURNAL, Vol. ii, p. 94, note. Subsequent to his intrusion into Mothel he submitted to Episcopal inhibition—"Father John Maddan has recalled his monk from the Abbey of Mothel and promised me to exercise no jurisdiction in that abbey." (Letter of William Browne, *i.e.* Bishop Patrick Comerford, to Fr. Luke Wadding, in Report on Franciscan Archives, Merchants' Quay, Dublin, p. 20.)

(*l*) He reconciled the church of Fethard, Co. Tipperary, in 1603 ; *vide* note (*c*), &c., *antea*. Raughter may have been, like Nicholas Lincoline, an Augustinian.

Brian Fitzmorogho
 Thomas Macrach, preacher of the Order of St. ffancis
 Piers Butler, priest
 James Morries, priest
 Donogh Barn, priest
 Edmond Laine, priest
 Daniel Kearney, priest.
 Moriertagh O'Duibir, priest
 Taige O'Fahy, priest
 Richard Hackett, priest
 Donoghe M, Even (?), priest
 Willm Collean, priest
 and many others whose names I forget.

In the County of Wexford :

James Walshe, vicar general of Fearness
 Matthew Roch, preacher
 Donnogh O'Duling
 Willm ffurlong, a Barnardine Abbott
 John Wadding, preacher
 John Garrett }
 John Copinger } Jesuits
 John Synnit, a preacher of St. ffancis is order
 John Heis
 Richard Staford
 David Quill
 John Piers, priest
 Willm Langhton, priest

A note of Archbushoppes and Bushoppes of Ireland consecrated and authorised by the Pope.

Peter Lambard, borne in Waterford (*m*), Primate of Ardmage, now resident in Rome and relieved by the Pope.

(*m*) "In Ulster Dr. Peter Lumbard, born at Waterford, beareth the title of Primate of Ardmagh. He is now at the Court of Rome where he hath a pension from the Pope of 200 ducats by the month. He hath also the dignity of Provost in the Cathedral Church of Cambray" (C.S.P. 1606).

David Kearney, Archbushop of Cashell, &c., &c.

Thomas Walsh elected of Waterford and is []
relieved by his friends and by a stipend he receaves for ministering
sacraments and preaching to the [] of the Cathedral
Church (*n* .

A note of the Romishe Priests in Wexford that are maintayned
there :—

Sr. Willm Furlong
Sr. John Waddinge
Sr. Willm Devoroixe
Sr. John Gerrald
Sr. Richard Stafford.

A note of the Romish priests in Rosse that are maintayned
there.

Sr. David Dowell
Sr. Matthew Roche

A note of the Romish priestes that are maintayned in ye
English Barronyes nere Wexford—

Sir. John Deece at Carne
Sr. John Synnott, a frire
Sr. Willm, neare Moyglasse
besides many others in the Country.

The names of their maintaynors, viz. :—

Willm Rossetor of Wexford and Susanna his wife
David Furlonge of Wexford, vintner

A note of divers young gentlemen, pentioners, soldiers and
scholars gone beyonde the seas.

(*n*) In an additional list a little further on appears :—“Thomas M, Donoghe
now primate of Ardmagh a franciscan friar. He keeps commonly in the
cantred of Clonmell, a great preacher.”

Stephen White, lately returned from [] beyond
 ye seas where [he] remained three or four years.
 &c., &c.

A Marginal note records :—"There is 60 or 70 priestes at this day within the cantred of Clonmell whereof 23 have bene mad within this year of 1613. Affirmed by Mr. Piers Butler nowe made Sheriff of the Cross who promiseth to certify there names if it be requisite."

While the foregoing document was in the printer's hands I was told that portion, at least, of the MS. E. 3, 15 has been already printed. This statement I have however been unable to verify. In any case—as the alleged medium of publication (an early volume of "The Complete Catholic Directory, Almanack and Registry") is almost as difficult of access as the Trinity College MS. itself—publication in this present form is amply warranted.



Scraps of Walsh Mountain History

(From the Papers of V. HUSSEY WALSH, Esq.)

No. 6,
Continued.

Edited by Very Rev. W. CANON CARRIGAN, D.D., M.R.I.A.

G. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Paulus Strange, de civitate Waterfordiae Aldermannus dedi, concessi, et hac presenti charta mea confirmavi Thome Strange et Willielmo Dobbin, de dicta civitate generosis, [Laurentio] Strange, medico, et Waltero Walsh de eadem mercatori, omnia et singula mea terras, tenementa et hereditamenta et Clandimisse et Icarin in Comitatu Waterford, ac etiam omnia et singula terras, tenementa et hereditamenta mea in Portneholl, Ballycaghsoust, Knocklegan, Balliloge et le Graindg in comitatu Kilkenniae; ac etiam omnia et singula terras, tenementa et hereditamenta mea in comitatu civitatis Waterford, et alibi infra regnum Hiberniae cum eorum singulis membris et pertinentibus: Habendum et tenendum omnia et singula predictas terras, tenementa et hereditamenta prefato Thomae Strange, Willielmo Dobbin, Laurentio Strange et Waltero Wailsh heredibus et assignatis de capitalibus [dominis] feodorum illorum per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ulterius sciant me prefatum Paulum Strange fecisse, ordinasse, et in loco meo constituisse ac posuisse dilectum mihi in Christo Robertum Leonard filium [] et atturnatum ad intrandum in omnia et singula premissa vel in aliquibus sive aliqua parcella premissa in quolibet comitatu comitatorum predictorum, et ad possessionem sic capiendam vice et nomine meo; Et ad possessionem ac seisinam sic habitam et captam plenarie et pacifice prenominate Thomas Strange, Willielmo Dobbin, Laurence Strange et Walter Wailsh, vel eorum alteri in

nomine eorum omnium deliberandum secundum formam et dilecta hujus chartae feofamenti mei, ratum et gratum habens et habiturus quicquid predictus meus atturnatus fecerit in premissis. Et ego predictus Paulus Strange et heredes mei omnia et singula premissa cum suis pertinentiis prefatis Thomae Strange, Willielmo Dobbin, Laurencio Strange et Waltero Wailsh heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et ubique in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum decimo quarto die mensis Octobris anno Domini 1617, annoque regni regis nostri Jacobi regnorum suorum Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae decimo quinto et Scotiae quinquagesimo.

The intent, purpose and true meaning of this dede is & was at the time of perfecting thereof that the said feoffees and that their heyres & the survivor of them and his heyres shall stand and be seised of all and singular the premises of every parte and parcell of them to the use of the said Paul Strange for and during his naturall life and after his decease to the use of Peter Strange, son to the said Paule Strange for and during his naturall life; the remainder to Richard son to the said Peter Strange and the heyres males of his body; the remainder to Paull Strange and the heyres males of his body; the remainder to Thomas Strange and the heyres males of his body; the remainder to Nicholas Strange and the heyres males of his boddy; the remainder to James Strange and the heyres males of his boddy; the remainder to Robert Strange and the heyres males of his body; the remainder to the heyres males of of the body of the said Peter Strange; the remainder to the heyres of Richard Strange of in the county of Kilkenny for ever, provided always that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Paul Strange by any act executed or to be executed duringe his naturall life or by his last will and testament to dispose of the premises or of any parte or parcell of them such as he shall think expedient and to chardge them and every such of them as he shal be pleased withal such somes of money as he shall thinck mete notwithstandinge any of the for[

Paule Strange

Being present at the sealing and delivery hereof as his dede by the within named Paul Strange to the within Laurence Strange

and Walter Wailsh for and in the name of themselves and their cofeoffees within named, as also to the within named Attorney, Robert Leonard, those whose names are underwritten:

John Morgan, Nicholas Strange, Richard Comerford.

Being present when Patrick Dey, tenant for yeres of the towne & lands of Ballicaghswoste and Knocklegan within mentioned, did atturn and become tenant to Laurence Strange & Walter Wailsh, in the name of them and the cofeoffees within named, in delivering six pence in name of atturnment, those whose names are underwritten:

John Morgan. Nicholas Strange. Richard Comerford.

Being present when James Bolger, tenant for yeres of the townes and lands of Ballileeg and the Graindge within mentioned did atturn and become tenant to [Laurence Strange &] Walter Wailsh, in the names of them and the cofeoffees within named in deliveringe of six pence in name of atturnment, those whose names are under written:

John Morgan. Nicholas Strange. Richard Comerford.

Being present at the delivery of every by a clodd of earth by the within named attorney Robert Leonard to the within named attorney William Dobbin, one of the feoffees, in the house in Trinity Parish wherein Ralph Iure dwelleth at this present in the name of all the said Paule is and within the countie of the cittie of Waterford in the name of him the said William Dobbin and the within named Thomas, Laurence & Walter whose names doe ensue accordinge the effect, purport and true meaning of the within written:

David Dobyne. William White. Danyell Cleere.

Being present at the delivery of a clodd of earth by the within named attorney, Robert Leonard, of and in the towne & lands of Glandemofor and in the name of itself and all other the lands of the said Paul Strange, in the Co. Waterford, to Walter Wailsh within named in the name of him and his cofeoffees within named according to the effect, purport & true meaninge of the within written dede those whose names doe [ensue].

William Dobbin. Robert Leonard. William Flynge. Thoma[]

Being present at the delivery of a clod of earth by the [rest lost.]

I. Comitatus Kilkenny, Termino Michaelis, ultimo die Septembris, 1624.—Whereas Robert Walsh of Ballenecowhey, in the county of Kilkenny, gentleman, became bound in a recognizance of £40 sterling, dated the 28th day of November, 1616, for the payment of £20 sterling into his Majesty's Receipt, being for a fine imposed on him in the Castle Chamber, in Easter Term 1616, upon which recognizance there issued out of his Court for levying of the same to his Majesty's use directed to foure severall sheriffs of the said county, videlicet, Clement Dayell [Danyell?], Walter Galle, Henry Stanre [Stane?], & John Butler, which sheriffs have levied and seized of the goods and chattells of the said Robert Walsh the sum of £20 sterling, and have paid the sune into his Majesty's receipte, videlicet, the said Clement Dayell 10s. sterling, the said Walter Galle £5 15s. sterling, the said Henry Stanre £8 sterling, and the said John Butler £3 5s. sterling, for which the said recognizance was acknowledged. All which several payments appeareth by certificate under the hands of the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditor remayneinge in his Majesty's Remembrancee's Office. It is therefore now ordered that the said recognizance shall be forthwith cancelled and of, the new Sheriffe of the saide County of Kilkenny, Oliver Shortall, Esquire, not to do any execution on the said Robert Walsh concerning the said recognizance in taking the boddy or seizing of the goods, but give full release and discharge the same upon the order and shall be thereoff exonerated on his accompts. Blenerhasset.

(—Ex lib. voc. "Excheq. Orders" in Tur. Birm.)

J. Comitatus Kilkenny, Termino Sancti Hillarii, 1683.—Whereas Robert Walsh, Esquire, humbly petitioned his Excellencie Richard, Earn of Arran, Lord Deputy of this Kingdom for a custodiam of 115a. 2r. of Ballynowmabagh, 132a. of Millodstowne, 88a. 1r. 32p. of Barnadowne and Browneston, and 12a. 5r. (*sic*) of Castlehoyle, claimed by him as a nominee, and 39a. 3r. 35p. of Ballynonee, being parte of his ancient estate, in regarde the said lands were in his Majesty's disposal. Whereupon his Excellencie by his order of the 12th of ffebruary, 1683, did refer the examination thereof to the Lord Chiefe Baron and the rest of the Barrons of the Courte of Exchequer to report what they should finde with their oppinione of the same, and whereas his Excellencie by his further order of the first of March 1683 in consideration of the

reporte made in the case by the said Barrons and the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue whereby it appeared that the said lands were in his Majesty's disposal prayed and required the Lord Chiefe Baron of this Courte to cause a custodiam to be issued to the said Robert Walsh of the said lands and premises under the yearly quit rent Now upon motion of Councell with the said Mr. Walsh praying a custodiam of the premisses might be made unto him according to the tenor of the said order of the Lord Deputy, which being taken into consideration and upon reading the same this day in Court: It is ordered that the Clerk of the Pipe doe make out a custodiam of all and singular the premisses unto the said Robert Walsh of the rent of £7 16 10½ per annum, being the quit rent over and above the arrears of the same due to his Majestie to continue during his Majestie's pleasure and the Chief Remembrancer is to issue an Injunction directed to the Sheriff of the said County to put the custodee or his assignes in the possession of the premisses whereof the Chief Remembrancer and all officers concerned are to take notice.

Custodia data 12th ffebruarii 36° Regis, 1863.

K. Comitatus Waterford, Termino Sancti Michaelis 1671.—Whereas Thomas Walsh, Ellin his wife, and John thyre son, tenants of y^e. towne and landes of Pilltowne, Monellyer, Rathknockbeank, Garranspoy, Glestenanlork^mdarry, Dromgallon, Killmeedy, Killmallow, Kilgabrell, Loughlan, Clashmore, Carrymore, Croskea, Ballykeoghe, Ballenvoige, Ballenvoile, Islandsdarrow, Shanekell, Knockdrumlea, Meilerstowne, Glandalkin, Gortonary, in the Barony of Deece, the towne and landes of Cooleroe, Kelsaynis & Whitestowne, in the Barony of Uppierthird, in the said county, containing in all 11,992ac. 2r. 3p. at £112 8 6 sterling per annum for three years ended at Michaelmas 1668, stands charged with the summe of £337 5 6½, wherewith y^e. said Thomas finding himselfe grieved, by his Counsell humbly moved the Court setting forth that he this present Michaelmas term fyled his plea to y^e. aforesaid charge of Quit Rent as an Innocent Protestant, and wherfor prayed a competent time to prosecute said plea: all which the Courte taking into consideration, and y^e. truth of y^e.

said allegations appearing, it is ordered by consent of M^r. Edward Robert in Court that the said charge with the accruing rent thereof be and is hereby respited until y^e. first day of y^e. next tearm and in the meantime no process to issue out of this Court for the same, and if y^e. Sheriff of y^e. said County or the Collectors of the Quit Rent there have taken any money, bills, bonds, distresses, or other security for this cause they are on sight hereof to restore the same, and y^e. said Sheriff to be thereof exonerated and his accompt whereof the Clerk of the Pipe y^e. Commissioners for the farmes of his Majesty's Revenue and all other officers on service are to take notice. J. Byss.

(—Ex per. Jo. Thompson, dep. Remem. Scaccarii).

L. Comitatus Waterford, Termino Sancti Hillarii, 1670.—Whereas it appeareth by Constat from the Second Remembrancer that Thomas Walsh, Ellen, his wife, and John Walsh, their son, tenants of the lands of Piltowne, Monolerys, Rath, Knockbanke, Glestenan, Lackendary, Drumgallen, Kilneedy, Kilmaloe, Kilgabrell, Loughtan, Clashmore, Currymore, Croskea, Ballykeroges, Ballnivoiges, Ballyvoile, Island, Durren, Shanakeele, Knockdumlea, Milerstowne, Glandalgin, in the Barony of Deeses, the lands of Coolroe, Kiljamis and Whitestowne in the Barony of Uppertthird, and County of Waterford, containing in the whole 11,992ac. 2r. 3p. at £112 8 6 per annum for three yeares ended at Michaelmas 1668 stands charged with the sum of £338 5 6, also that the same tenants of Balyshea (*m*), in the Barony of Knocktopher, the lands of Tiniskelly (*Tiniscolly*), Mongan, Tyreloyne (*Tintine*) and Cooleveheny (*Coolreneny*), in the Barony of Ida, Igrin and Ibercon, and County of Kilkenny, containing in the whole 1573ac. 3r. 21p. at £19 10 10 per annum, for the same time: Whereas the said Ellen Walsh and John her son finding themselves grieved humbly moved the Court for relief alleadging that the lands of Monolerys, Croslea, Ballykeroge, Ballyvoile, Island, Durren, Shavakeele, Knockdumlea, Millerstowne, Cooleroe, Kilsavis and Whitestowne, in the

(*m*) Under the Cromwellian regime Thomas Walsh had a grant of 333 acres, part of the confiscated estate of Edmond Howling and Peter Anthony, in the townland of Ballyhale, *alias* Ballinshea, in the parish of Derrinahensy, and barony of Knocktopher.

said first charge recited are not in their possession but enjoined by the Lady Isabella Smyth and others, they the said Thomas, Ellen and John being only decreed to the right of redemption of the said lands, and also alleading that in the said second charge mentioned are likewise enjoyed by Sir Thomas Stanley and others, they being also decreed only to the right of redemption of these lands also, and therefore prayed that the Quit Rent of the said lands soe out of their possession as aforesaid may be charged on the said lands themselves and not on them the said Ellen or John Walsh or on the other lands in their possession and mentioned in the said charge: All which being taken into consideration, and the truth of the said allegations appearing by a report from the farmers of his Majesty's Revenue, a Certificate from his Majesty's Auditor General, and an affidavit being produced and read in Court It is ordered that the Quit Rent falling due by apportionment on the said lands out of their possession as aforesaid with the arrears thereof be and hereby is suspended as to the said Ellen and John Walsh and the lands in their possession until the said Ellen and John Walsh shall enjoy the said several lands so out of their possession as aforesaid; and if the Sheriff of the said County or any other Collector have taken any money, bills, bonds, distresses, or any other security from the said Ellen or John Walsh or their tenants on the lands in their possession as aforesaid, they are respectively on sight hereof to restore the same and to be thereof exonerated on their respective accounts, whereof the farmers of his Majesty's Revenue and all other persons concerned are to take notice. Jo. Byssie.

(—E Lib. voc. "Excheq^r.Orders," in Turr. Birm.)

M. The intente, purport and true meaninge of the makinge of the above feoffment & deede of guifte is and was at the time of the perfectinge thereof declared to bee that the above named John Lea and Thomas Lumbard and their heires and assignes should at all times hereafter stand seized and be possessed respectively of all and singular the above named Robert Walsh his lands, tenements, hereditaments, farmes and chattells real for the use of the said Robert for and during his naturall life and after his death immediately to the use of such female issue as the said Roberte shall have at the time of his death unmarried until they and every of them shall receive of the rents, issues, and profitts

of the saide lands and farmes all such somes of money as the said Roberte shall leave, appoint, and bequeath unto them by his last will and testament or otherwise for their preferment in marriage, and after to the use of James Walsh sonne and heir to the said Robert and to the use of the heires males of his boddy lawfully begotten and to bee begotten; and for want of such heirs to the use of Peter Walsh fitz Thomas and the heires males of his boddy lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such heires to the use of James Walsh of Ballygunner in the County of Waterford, gentleman, and his heires and assigns for ever, provided allwaies and it was declared and ment that the said feoffees and the survivor of them and the heires and assigns of the survivor of them shall notwithstanding the former uses give, pay and deliver unto Besse Walsh alias Lea his now wife of the said Robert Walsh towards her maintenance yearely during her natural life the sune of twenty pounds sterling English of the rents and profitts of all and singular the premisses by just moieties and equall portions at the feasts of Easter and Saint Michael the Archangell for and in lieu of all such maintenance as shee the said Besse might hereafter demand during the said Robert's life or dower or other portion that she might demaunde at his the said Robert's death. (Marked "A.D. 1629," in margin).

N. In the name of God. Amen. I, Robert Walsh, in perfect witt and memory, though feeble of boddie, doth make this my last will and testament. First I bequeath my soule to the Blessed Trinitie, father, sonne, and holy ghoste, unto the unspotted Virgin Mary, Mother of God, unto all the Saints in Heaven, my special patrons and advocators, and my boddy to bee buried in my ancestors buriall place in our Lady Chappell in Christ Church or other Christian Buriall and [*recte* at] my wife and friend's election. I appoint my sonne and heir, James Walsh, sole executor of this my last will and testament.

Item, I leave fiftie poundes sterling currant monie of and in England to bee paide oute of my whole lands and estate to my unkle, Michael Hore, for which part my land doth lie in mortgage. Item, I leave one hundred poundes sterling currant money of and in England to bee paid to Redmond fitz Nicholas in redemption of my house which lieth to him in mortgage oute of my estate and lands. Item, my will is that any debt will appeare lawfull

in those undernamed that I will assigne for tutors & protectors of my children shall be honestly paid out of my estate and lands.

Item, I bequeath to my daughter Margaret Walsh, two hundred pounds sterling currant monies of and in England to be leaved and paid out of the first fruits of my whole landes and estate and sett to her best uses. Item, I doe bequeath to my daughter, Mary Walsh, one hundred and fiftie pounds sterling currant monies of and in England to be paid as formerly imediately after her sister bee paid. Item, I bequeath to my child yett not borne one hundred pounds sterling currant money of and in England to be paide oute of my whole estate and landes imediately after my eldest child bee paid.

Item, my will is that if my sonne, James Walsh, and my sonne to be borne shall die before my daughter Margaret bee preferred that the said Margaret shall have three hundred pounds and each of her sisters two hundred pounds sterling for their portions still whensoever their brethren die before they bee preferred, soe that any that will survive her brethren before preferment shall have the saide portion. Item, my will is that all my daughters shall receive their preferment or portion when they come to eyghteen yeares of age provided if any of them die before they bee paid or preferred that my surviving children or child shall inheritte their portion or portions by equal divisions.

Item, my will is that my loving wife take care of my children and allowance bee given her in ward for their maintenance, as it shall be thought fitt by my unkles Thomas and Richard Walsh and my cozens Richard Strong of Dunkitt, James Walsh of Ballygunner, and Robert Wise of Credon, or any two or three of them, provided still that either of my unkles (if then livinge) be one of the two or three ; and if my wife neglect the care of them that they and their meanes bee removed from her according the discretion of my said cozens, with the consent of one of my unkles if either be then livinge. Item, I bequeath to my loving wife, Besse Lea, beside her jointure, my now dwelling house before Saint Olavs Church door, and the use of all my household stuffe during her viduity, excepting my double guilt salt, my dozen bigge silver spoones, my stone bound under and over with silver double gulte, my tapstrie carpett, my bigge brasse pott and biggest brewingge panne, which I leave to my sonne James and his heirs

to be delivered him or them when hee or they come to one and twentie years of age, in the meantime to bee secured for him to the discretion of the tutors I leave to oversee my wife and children. Item, I leave her three pounds sterling to be given to [by ?] my wife towards the ends the tutors of my children shall tell her.

Item, I leave to my foster mother, Ioan Whelan, her now dwelling house and after her death I leave itt to her son, John Gowe, duringe his naturall life, he payinge yearlie one shilling sterling to my heires. Item, I leave to my cozen Neall Woodlocke during her viduitie her now dwelling house at the rent shee fitts at.

Item, I appoint upon my blessinge that my wife, my sonne James, and all my other children, bee wholly protected, saide and directed by my unkles Thomas and Richard Walsh and by my cozens Richard Stronge, James Walsh and Robert Wise whom I leave for overseers and tuitors of my wife and children, and doe hereby pray them for the love of God and mutual respect due unto each of our ancestors that they take this care to heart and see that this my will bee accomplished leaving to any two or three of them (provided either of my said unkle if then bee livinge bee one) as well the discretion and clearing of any question or controversie shall arise of this my will and difference shall growe betwixte my wife and children or my children amongst themselves, as alsoe the disposeinge of my children and their meanes while they keep with their mother or bee removed from her, and the alteringe of any clause of this my will.

Item, I appoint my cozen, Thomas Lombard, my lawful attorney to recover and receive all debts due unto me, to whom I leave full authoritie to that effecte. Item, lastly, my soule to bee yearlie praied for by my lovinge wife, whom I straightly charge upon my blessinge, and my children, to have our ancestors yearlie praied for, as they left their severall meanes for rememberinge of them.

The thirteenth day of February, 1629. Witnesses being present at the declaration of this will: Richard Walsh, Thomas Lambard.

Wee undernamed doe testifie this to bee the true and verball copie of Robert Walsh, gentleman, deceased, his will and testament, in Waterford, the 13th of April, 1629, Richard Walsh, &c.

(—Ex Inquis. in Com. Waterford. captis temp. Car. primi & nunc in Officio Rotulorum de recordo remanentibus.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

AN unusually large pile of new books (the past quarter's output of archæological literature) confronts the writer. Little, however, of the material claiming attention is of great local interest and perhaps less still is of first rate importance to the Irish antiquarian.

IN "The Diocese of Emly" (Church of Ireland Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd.) Rev. St. John D. Seymour furnishes a succinct history from its foundation to the present day of what is often claimed to be the oldest Irish see. This history of Emly presents more than one knotty problem, e.g., the period of St. Ailbhe, which has hitherto defied all the learning of Irish scholars. To the solution of one of these it was the present writer's hope that Rev. Mr. Seymour would have specially addressed himself. The hope was however doomed to disappointment and for this I do not blame the author, who probably regarded the questions as insoluble from the data at his command. I also confess I should like to have seen the Celtic period assigned a larger proportionate degree of importance in the history of such a diocese as Emly. Again the volume should have been furnished with a map or maps. On the other hand let me say the author approaches his task in the true spirit of the historian, which does not hold a brief for any cause—except truth. We have altogether too many honest people in Ireland who will insist on writing into history or reading therein, their own peculiar political, social or religious prejudices: hence comes it that in the same plain, bald, uncontroverted fact two otherwise intelligent men read two diametrically opposite things. Without necessarily assenting to all Rev. Mr. Seymour's conclusions one can say that his work does its author much credit—evincing much research, wide reading, devotion to and love of his subject.

At first sight a work on Australian ethnology does not suggest attractions to a Irish antiquarian. In matters prehistoric however the whole world seems akin and what the Australian is to-day in his art the dweller on the hills of Erin was three thousand years ago. From the study of present day savages therefore—even though their habitat be beneath a tropic sun and in islands of a southern sea—we get unexpected lights on the remote past of our own race. It was, for instance, from an Australian savage that the present writer derived his practical knowledge of hafting a stone axe and flaking a flint. These remarks are suggested by receipt from Macmillan & Co. of "Across Australia," a fine two-volume work on Australian exploration—by Professor Baldwin Spencer and Mr. F. J. Gillen. The intrepid explorers named have spent almost half a lifetime in study of the nomad tribes whose niggard patrimony is the arid and little known region extending northward from Alice Springs and the McDonnell Ranges to the Gulf of Carpentaria. That the explorers in their march met tribes still in the stone age is what might be expected, but that they encountered peoples who had never previously seen a white man or a horse may surprise some who know little about the centre of the Australian continent. Amazement of the wild sandhill men found a sort of expression in their prostration to the earth is awesome wonder, at sight of the monster which split in twain as they thought—when the white man dismounted from his horse. The work under notice, which is of course excellently produced, is copiously and appropriately illustrated. Some of the plates of stone implements, etc., might almost be borrowed to illustrate a work on the Celtic stone age. Specially interesting to the ethnologist are the chapters on weapons and implements, methods of fire making and elaborate symbolic ceremonial. One of the things which a careful perusal of this work suggests to a student of early Celtic antiquity is that, at this great distance of time, *we* can never hope to recover more than a fraction—almost painfully minute—of the true significance of obscure references in our ancient tales and even in the martyrologies and in the lives of Celtic saints. The fact is, the life of primitive man—his religion, ritual and etiquette, his lore and his social obligations seem to have been little, if any, less complicated than our own.

"IRELAND under the Commonwealth" (Manchester University Press) is the title of another two-volume work wherein Mr. Robert Dunlop furnishes us with a selection of documents relating to the Government of Ireland from 1651 to 1659. This selection, edited with notes and a lengthy historical introduction, has been made from a number of MS. volumes referred to by Prendergast and preserved in the Public Record Office. The collection was originally intended by the author for a projected history of the Commonwealth in Ireland and it contains, the editor contends, a fairly complete abstract of all the matter likely to prove of value to the student of the period. The editor commenced his work of collection with the hope that he should be able to present Cromwell's policy in a more favourable light than Prendergast, whom he conceived as partisan, had done. He hoped to be able to show that the Cromwellian confiscations were the well merited punishment of massacres. Further study of the matter convinced him that the depositions relating to the massacres were worthless as historical evidence and that in any case they had nothing to do with the confiscations as a motive or ground. Moreover his investigations convinced Mr. Dunlop that neither religion nor the alleged Rebellion itself was regarded by the Long Parliament as affording grounds for the wholesale appropriation of Irish lands. Similarly his study of the documents has led him to conclude that the rising itself was not due to religious disabilities, nor to the land policy of Elizabeth or James as Dr. Gardiner contends, but simply to the feeling of antagonism between Ireland and England and the unwillingness of the former country to be subject to the latter. The learned editor bases his arguments and conclusions solely on the Cromwellian state papers; evidence from the Irish side he does not profess to have heard or weighed.

THE Irish Texts Society is rapidly discharging arrears; this year it has already issued two vols.—"The Adventures of Suibhne Geilt" and "The Poems of David O'Brudair," part II, edited by Mr. J. G. O'Keeffe and Rev. John MacErlean, S.J., respectively. The first of these is a middle-Irish Romance of strange—probably unique—character, which has for its subject the weird history of one Suibhne Geilt, an Irish provincial king, subsequent to his flight

from the battle plain of Magh Rath. Battle's awful din and the curse of St. Ronan Finn, towards whom he had used violence, deprive Suibhne of his reason, and a madman he flies stark naked through Ireland. One of the distinctive features of this singularly wild poem is the amount of place-name lore which it contains. On other grounds too the "Adventures" possesses much archæological interest, while the literary value is comparatively high. Mr. O'Keeffe has put a large amount of excellent critical work into the volume, which he has further enriched with a fine introduction, a vocabulary of rarer words and an abundance of valuable annotation. The "Adventures" forms Vol. xii of the Society's series. Vol. xiii is part the Second of O'Bruadair's poems, edited with introduction and notes. As Father MacErlean has already, in the first volume of the poems, dealt with the poet and his life, his introduction to the present volume is confined largely to an account of the persons and times to whom and which the poems refer. O'Bruadair flourished in the latter half of the seventeenth century and was at the zenith of his powers at the time when the pseudo-popish plot was furnishing a lucrative, if not honest, living to a small host of law officials and pretended informers. Among the informers and perjurers of the period were Hubert Bourke and John McNamara of Co. Waterford, and among the accused some of the more prominent were Richard Power of Curraghmore, Earl of Tyrone, John Brennan, Bishop of Waterford, and Sir John Fitzgerald, Bart., of Claonglais, Co. Limerick. From the summer of 1681 to the following spring, judges were kept busy disposing of cases in connexion with the plot, and though Ormonde writing privately to the Earl of Arran acknowledges the alleged conspiracy to be a fake and a sham, yet in public he professes to believe it *bona fide*. It is with these times and incidents and actors therein that O'Bruadair's muse is concerned. Into his notes Father MacErlean has worked a surprising quantity of topographical, historical, and other information.

"THE Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute" for the second half of 1912 is remarkable for a detailed account by Mr. Reid Moir and Professor Keith of the notable discovery in October, 1911, of human remains beneath a stratum of boulder clay near

Ipswich. The peculiar interest attaching to this "find" is that the evidence seems to prove the remains the earliest yet discovered and that, though the skeleton is older than the famous Neanderthal man, it is—unlike the latter—of quite modern type and size and of normal brain capacity. More interesting and valuable to the general student than the paper of Messrs. Moir & Keith just referred to is Professor Gowland's illuminative essay, with which the Journal opens, on "The Metals in Antiquity." The essay is illustrated by sketches of ancient mining implements and smelting operations, and is to be commended as a masterly summary of the subject by one of the highest authorities thereon.

"ERIU" and "Gadelica" are related publications, in the sense that one deals with old and middle and the other, with modern, Irish studies. No higher proof of the vitality of the Neo-Celtic movement can be needed than the sustained existence and excellence of these two learned publications. "Eriu," part ii, Vol. vi (printed at the Dundalgan Press) has three short papers by Professor Kuno Meyer, a careful study by the Editor, Mr. R. I. Best, of the script of *Leabhar-na-Huidhre*, and some notes and papers by Messrs. J. Fraser, Lucius Gwynn, and Professor Quiggin. Amongst the contributors to the most recent issue of "Gadelica," of which Mr. Thomas O'Rahilly is editor, we find, besides the editor himself, such well known scholars as Professor Bergin, "Torna," and Seamus ua Casaide. Of particular interest to us is Mr. O'Cassidy's edition of Humprey O'Sullivan's Diary. O'Sullivan was a schoolmaster resident at Callan who for years kept a diary in Irish, and his observations day by day upon natural phenomena and local occurrences are brimful of entertainment and often valuable. In the last instalment of the diary are references for instance to Slievenamon, the Comeragh and Walsh Mountains, &c., &c.———With the foregoing two learned Irish publications I may bracket the "Proceedings" for 1912-13 of the Classical Association of Ireland (Dublin: Browne & Nolan) wherein Rev. Professor Boylan's "Aegean Culture and the 18th Dynasty" principally interests us. Other articles of archæological importance are Professor Henry's "Greek cities of Italy," and Professor Bosanquet's "Recent Excavations at Miletus."

THE Board of Public Works (Ireland), or rather perhaps their officer Dr. Cochrane, deserves the country's thanks for the copiously illustrated Report (1912) on Glendalough. Published as a Guide for visitors to St. Kevin's holy city the book would be a decided boon; it would be a specially welcome companion to students of archæology who are only misled and irritated by the kind of thing which generally passes for a Guide-book in Ireland. Because its observations and conclusions are as generally applicable to Ireland as to Great Britain I desire to draw attention to a very careful piece of work on the bronze period—"The Evolution of the Bronze Spear in Britain"—which appears, to the credit of Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., in the current issue, Proceedings of Durham University Philosophical Society.——

From the British Museum (Natural History Department) come two guide books which students of Anthropology and natural history will find specially useful, scil. :—"Guide to the Specimens Illustrating the Races of Mankind," and "Guide to the Domesticated Animals."——The Royal Irish Academy's, Vol. x, of the Todd Lecture Series really deserves a paragraph to itself. It contains the concluding portion (pt. iii) of the metrical Dindshenchas, edited by Edward Gwynn. The material embodied and the notes contain much that the student of Irish place-names will find invaluable. As part 3 of the Clare Island Survey the Academy has also issued "Place-Names and Family Names" by Professor John MacNeill.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Bishop Richard Pierse of Waterford.—I am indebted to Professor O. J. Bergin for the following extract from an exceedingly curious Irish MS. (D 19) by Father Magnus (Manutius) ô Ruorke in the Franciscan Convent, Merchants' Quay, Dublin. The Bishop to whom it refers was Richard Pierse (1696-1736), then (about 1710) in exile and apparently in some degree attached to the court of the deposed King James at Paris. Father O'Rourke, author of the verses, I have been unable to trace. Apparently he had no literary knowledge of Irish which he wrote phonetically and after the manner of one whose ordinary speech was French.

(From a transcript by Charles MacNeill).

“for y^e bussup of Watterfort

Mas khonrih er asbug weh ghiannunih kijnsiesih
 morguih flahufwuil kiannisgh kijgn reylligh
 olguigh griannwuir tannufugh wrierhigh
 dih wer foallugh barrih din taguirt dih clyn fieriss.”

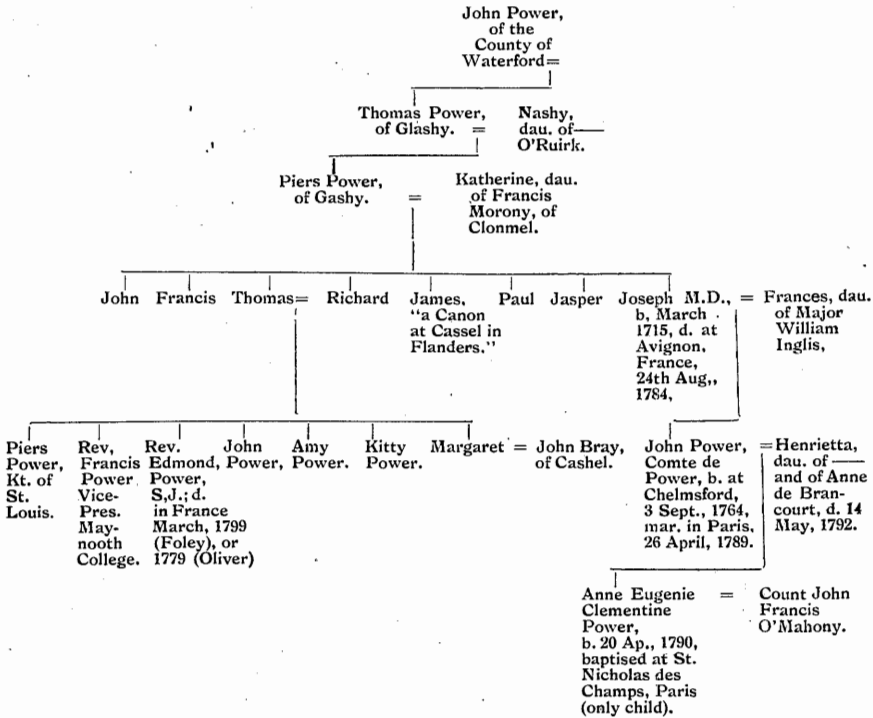
(Orthographic version by J. H. Lloyd and O. J. Bergin).

“Más comhartha ar easbog bheith geannmaidhe coinsiasach,
 mórdha flaitheamhail ceannasach caoin-riaghlach,
 éolgach greannmhar taitneamhach [binn-]bhriathrach,
 do-bheir Fódla barra don tsagart do Chloinn Phiarais.”

P.

Power Family of Glasha.—I am indebted to the courtesy and genealogical knowledge of Count de la Poer for the following pedigree of the Power family of Glasha, Co. Waterford, which he carries down to Piers Power, Knight of St. Louis. I have taken the liberty of adding the names of the latter's brothers and sisters

whose respective ages and comparative seniority I do not however know. The pedigree will illustrate the "Power Papers" at p. 103 :



(For above Pedigree, see Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.)

P.

Bonmahon Paper Currency, &c.—Unlike the Portlaw "Leather Money," many specimens of which survive, the Bonmahon paper token seems to have all but entirely disappeared. As a frontispiece to the present issue is illustrated the only specimen of "Bonmahon (or rather Knockmahon) Money" known to the writer. This is in the collection of Mr. John N. White, of Rocklands, through whose courtesy I am enabled to reproduce it in facsimile. The reproduction, by the way, is in the exact size of the original. I had expected to be able to furnish, with the illustration, a sketch history of Bonmahon as a former mining, printing, and holyday centre, but exigencies of space, &c., compel postpone-



BONMAHON TOKEN.

ment of the design. The token figured herewith is (or rather was) valued for half-a-crown, and the amount in question seems to have been the only sum for which the mining company issued a note. In connexion with the Bonmahon mines and their working I may refer my readers to a description in a former No. of this JOURNAL, of a prehistoric ingot found some years since within the copper field. Recently, looking through the collection of Mr. R. J. Kelly, B.L., Wellington Road, Dublin, I had my attention directed by its owner to a snuff box of burnished copper which purports to have been made from the produce of the first smelting of Bonmahon ore. Refining and smelting seem to have been done in Waterford. An inscription (current hand) on lid of the box runs as follows:—

Made of the
First Copper smelted and
Refined at S^t. John's neare
Waterford by
Thomas Butler and Comp.
January the 5,
1748.

The box, which is oval in shape and solidly made, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and $2\frac{3}{4}$ " in greater and lesser diameter respectively, by 1" in height.

A third memento of Bonmahon's bygone industries has recently come into the present writer's possession; this takes the shape of a little illustrated volume, produced at the Bonmahon printing press in 1851, and entitled "Try, a Book for the Boys." The tale is quite a wretched thing of weakest Sunday school quality, but the typography is excellent, the get-up artistic, and the illustrations very interesting. As a frontispiece the book has an inserted photographic print showing the interior of the printing establishment. Bound up in the little volume as a kind of appendix is a "Pictorial outline of the Rise and Progress of the Bonmahon Schools." This is a brief history of the printing and other schools carried on at Bonmahon by Rev. David Doudney. The "Outline" makes a pamphlet of 32 pp. which is copiously illustrated by views (woodcuts) of Bonmahon, the schools, pupils, &c. It has too—what is perhaps of much more interest—an appended list of the works up to then issued from the Bonmahon press.

Rev. Simon Walsh, Irish Scholar.—Among a quantity of unbound and unclassified O'Curry MSS. in the Library, Maynooth College, I recently met a letter from Rev. Simon Walsh of Newrath, Waterford, to his friend and fellow enthusiast, Humphrey Sullivan, of Callan. By the way the writer gives the name, Callan, in ogham. Unfortunately the letter has lost its date; it is however interesting for its reference to a local collection of Irish MSS. which it is to be hoped has not disappeared for ever like so many things of its kind. In the course of Mrs. O'Cassedy's edition of O'Sullivan's Diary ("Gadelica," Nos. 2 and 3, Vol. i.) occurs a reference to Rev. Simon Walsh. His "Black Book" is also referred to and a table of its contents given in an Irish MS., ($\frac{23}{D42}$) R.I.A.

"MY DEAR FRIEND

Enclosed I send you the valuable Irish Manuscript you were good enough to lend me. I also send you a valuable collection of M.M.S. belonging to a M^r James O'Mara, a shopkeeper in the Main St., Clonmel, who lent them to me some months ago. This collection which I now place in your care Mr. O'Meara would not give for £50. He is an independent man in circumstances and has a great passion for Irish literature. You'll keep them until you see me or hear from me. I'll thank you not to give them or lend them to anyone but keep them as safe as possible. Until then believe me to be,

Yours very sincerely,

SIMON WALSH."

Some of our readers may be able to tell us something of James O'Meara and the fate or present location of the MSS.

P.

Introduction of the Poor Law into Ireland.—Occasional prosecutions for non-compliance with requirements of the new Insurance Act recall the opposition nearly seventy years ago to the Poor Law Act in Co. Waterford. From the "Cork Constitution" of April, 1845, we gather that at the last meeting of the Dungarvan Board of Guardians the rate collectors announced they had been unable to collect a penny and all tendered their resignation! Among the recusants was Mr. Michael O'Brien, a member of the Board; who had locked his gates and invited the collectors to take his stock, if they could. The union was then

in debt to the amount of £1,200, although the "house" had not yet been opened and there was three years' salary due to the clerk. In Gaultier an attempt to collect the rate was made by Dr. Fitzgerald, the official collector; what the results were let the "Waterford Chronicle" tell:—

"The 'dogs of war' were let slip on Monday morning at the early hour of two o'clock; an entire army of horse, foot, and artillery, police and bailiffs, headed by the Doctor, and accompanied by Mr. Thomas Pinkerton, from the South Dublin Union, forced their way through the pass of Gaultier, while the natives were asleep, and after a wearisome and dirty march, returned to headquarters at ten in the morning, without a single hostage. The learned Doctor reported, on his return, that several of the refractory submitted, and paid the rate. It is now ascertained that the cost of collecting poor-rate in Gaultier amounts exactly to cent. per cent.

"We give the result of the day's campaign:—A Protestant clergyman's horse seized, and released by payment of the rate; a farmer's cow seized at Ballynaboola released; a cow seized at Barristown, not released, the owner preferring to lose his cow, as many Irishmen lost their lives, for conscience sake. At Kil St. Nicholas, the property of the Marquis of Waterford, a stand was made by the passive enemy; the cattle were all housed, and the farm-yard gates locked. The park of flying artillery was brought up to the breach, flanked on either side by a troop of horse and a hundred policemen. Yet in vain. The motto at Kil St. Nicholas was 'no surrender.' They would neither open their gates nor their purses; the women and children laughing heartily, crying out—'*Thir a valleí, Docthur, a lanna.*' (Anglice)—'Go home, Doctor dear.' "

Notwithstanding his strenuous endeavours the collector was obliged to report at next meeting of the Guardians that the total of his receipts for the week was only £14 12s. 9d. and that the cost of collecting same was £13 5s. 6d., which left the Board a credit balance of £1 7s. 3d. ! At a later date another attempt to enforce the Act resulted, at Half-way-House, in the rescue of cattle seized from Robin Pottle, of Dromina, and, in a hot encounter between police and people, one of the former received injury which led, I believe, to permanent disablement.

Wilson's History of Waterford.—Some time since I was enabled through courtesy of its owner, Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, to examine a rare, probably unique, example of Waterford printing. It is entitled "Historical Remarks of the City of Waterford from 853 to 1270 (Waterford, printed and sold by G. Wilson)." The date of publication has been erased, or cut, from title page but from the context we gather it must have been 1735 or following year. The work is "humbly Dedicated to Alderman Samuel Barker" and has the following foreword:—

" To the Magistrates
and Citizens of Waterford.

Gentlemen,

The Antiquity of my Types pleads for indulgence when any of them appears in Eclipse, what other erratas you see if you please to excuse or correct then it will double the Obligation. But above all if you'll encourage the Sale of what is Printed I shall by that means speedily have a new Font of Letters to do Business to the Satisfaction of those that Employes.

Gentlemen,

Your most Humble
and Devoted Servant,

George Wilson."

The following statement of the author's—part of the statement at any rate—is, to say the least of it, as strange as his grammar:—"Waterford formerly called by Antient writers MENAPIA by the Irish and Welsh was called Portlargi which it retaines to this day, there was a spring in the seller of the House where Mr. Windiver lived in High St. which was called Portlargi from whence the city seems to take its name."

In the National Library is a copy of "Wilson's Dublin Magazine" for 1764, which has a map and description of Co. Waterford to which Mr. O'Casey has directed my attention. The description of Waterford gives the number of houses in the county and it refers to an immense decline in population just then in progress. Consequent on the general adoption of dairying the inhabited houses had "sunk" by 2,000 and the population by 10,000 within the past few years!

At Carrick-on-Suir it says is the first bridge over the Suir from the sea. An account of the city refers to "two Popish chappels" therein.



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THE WATERFORD
& SOUTH-EAST
OF IRELAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

FOURTH QUARTER,
OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1913.





DO CUMVIVSIO SHEAFHAM CHERCHAM
AN LEAC 10.

IN ANNO DOMINI MDCCLXXXV
DIE FEBRUARII EPISCOPUS HIC A DOMINA ANNA
PACI ET SANCITATE AGIT ET LITURGIAM
AGIT ET PASCHAE LITURGIAM
IUDICIAM IUDICIALE SECONDA
IUDICIALE IUDICIALE AGIT ET PASCHAE
AGIT ET PASCHAE IUDICIALE AN
EOLIA DO CLAMM ET SANCITATE.

HIC LAPIS IN MEMORIAM COLLOCATUS EST
GODFREDI KEATINGE SACERDOTIS FIDELI
DIVINAE PROPRIETATIS INVIDI AUGUSTINI
CAMENARUM ARGENTI LIBRORUM VETERUM
SCRIPTA FORIS SUTILEM, CUIUS EX ORBE
TANQUAM EX FAVO HODIERNI SESSORIS
CADELICI ROBES FACILLI PROFUSORIS
TE QUOM OB MULTAS PRO FIDE PASSIONE
NUNC IN COEPLIS COSMATHY IN SUTILEM
D GODFREDE PRILAMUS ET POSTPATRACE
FELICI ORATIONE VORAM DEO SACERDOTIS

GEOFFREY KEATING MEMORIAL.

Our Geoffrey Keating Memorial.

By THE EDITOR.



ALTHOUGH the Keating Memorial has been completed the sum subscribed up to date is full £20 short of the amount expended. Evidently Irishmen have not yet commenced to realise how great a man was Keating. Keating has been mistranslated, misrepresented, and singularly misunderstood. Superior commentators have suggested that his history was fable and fantastic exaggeration; modern archæological research, however, is not only vindicating Keating but suggesting his claim to be one of the great historians of all time. Irish scholarship is at last dispelling the mists and soon the true magnificence of Keating's work will be apparent even to his countrymen and appraised at its lawful value. In that coming day of light and understanding our generation, and generations that have gone before us, may have to bear the reproach reserved of old for the Philistine and heaped upon the barbarian. Truly, considering Keating's life—the life of a hunted man in Irish woods—his work should rank as one of the marvels of literature.

It cannot be claimed that our poor memorial is anything like adequate to its object; it is only a very humble thing as monuments go, but it must suffice till the light is brighter—the light of national understanding—which we who have done this

much shall not be there to see. The photograph reproduced as frontispiece shows the inscribed slab. This is of limestone, heavy and solid, and very securely set against the east gable (or on site of the altar) within Keating's chapel. The Latin epitaph is from the accomplished pen of the Senior Professor of Ancient Classics, Maynooth College, while the Irish appreciation of the historian is Keating's own composition—his own estimate of the great Cormac Mac Cullenan applied to himself:—

“Do cuimniuḡad̄ Sheatḡm Chéitinn

an leac ro

.i. an tóine do ba mó eagna

o'Féaraib̄ Éireann in a cóm aimir,

raoi i nḡaeróilic̄ ḡsur i laoiin

ḡsur a raḡaric̄ lán éraib̄teac̄

ioḡan uḡnuic̄teac̄ ḡannnair̄

Diad̄a ceann foircead̄ail ḡsur f̄ir eagna

ḡsur foib̄eur̄ ḡsur realtann an

eolair̄ do élainn na nḡaer̄eal.

Hic lapis in memoriam collocatus fuit Godfredi Ketynge sacerdotis, fidei divinae propugnatoris invicti, arguti camenarum auditoris, librorum veterum scrutatotis subtilis cujus ex ore tanquam ex favo hodierni sermonis Gadelici rores melliti profluebant. Te, quem ob multas pro fide passiones nunc in coelis coronatum credimus, te, o Godfride, precamur, ut nostri patriaeque felici oratione coram Deo recorderis.”

I publish herewith the complete list of subscriptions received to date. In doing this I beg to express the hope that, for the honour of Waterford and Lismore, which never produced a more distinguished son than Dr. Geoffrey Keating, the few pounds necessary to pay for our memorial will be forthcoming. As will be seen the total amount subscribed is considerably less than £30; on the other hand the monumental slab and the repairs to Keating's chapel have absorbed about £50. In our next issue I hope to be able to give an additional list of subscriptions, to announce that all liabilities have been cleared off and to publish balance sheet:—

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Deiseach | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Unused Balance carried over from Tadhg Gaodhalach agus Donnchadh Ruadh Memo- rial Fund | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Mrs. M'Craith, Loughlogher, Cahir | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. M. Beary, Dungarvan | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. P. Power, University College, Cork | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Society for Preservation of the Irish Language | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sagart, Rome | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. James O'Cassedy, Cork | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Dan Fraher, Dungarvan | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. H. D. Keane, Waterford | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Very Rev. Canon Sheehy, Ardfinnan | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. N. T. Sheridan, Ramsgrange | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. L. Ormond, Waterford | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. William Ormond, Clonmel | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Mockler, Tubrid, Cahir | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Per</i> Mr. John Kiersey, Belfast | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Mr. E. R. M'C. Dix, Dublin | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Skeffington Thompson, Chislehurst | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. M. Sheehan, D.D., D.Ph., Maynooth | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. M. Hickey, Portlaw | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Hon. J. D. Ryan, Newfoundland | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. P. J. Lynch, C.E., Dublin | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. M. Walsh, Dungarvan | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Egan, Cahir | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Seaghan O'Floinn, Carrick-on-Suir | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Miss O'Donnell, Cahir | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Various small sums | 0 | 6 | 6 |

£27 13 2

Postscript.—Since the foregoing was put in type additional subscriptions amounting in all to some £15, having been received. These will be duly acknowledged in next issue.

THE POWER PAPERS.

A Chapter from the life of a Clonmel Family in the
Penal Days.

(Continued.)

Edited by THOMAS A. MURPHY, B.A.

X.

1764, July 30, Chateau St. Patrice [In French.]—Much about the wine, its sale, price, etc. It wd. be a great matter for us to get Mr. (Dr.) Creagh (b) of Waterford to interest himself in our favour. He has been at Rome and as our ordinary, is supposed to have a right to make a representation of this matter which depends on our side solely on sworn attestations and testimonies, except alone the chief document, our Father's will. All this looks suspicious to the judges where authentic evidence is usual. But when certified, 1° that Irish Catholics have no baptismal and mortuary Registers kept for them, and therefore no other means of proving their titles but sworn evidence. 2° That moveable and immoveable property may validly be sold in Ireland from hand to hand without any Registry of Sale, etc. ; therefore, if the buyer refuse to give us a copy of the contract, we have no other way of proving the sale except by public notoriety. 3ly It is objected that neither you, our late mother, nor our Father's Executors objected to the

(b) Rt. Rev. Peter Creagh, Bishop of Waterford, 1747-1774.

sale. The answer is :—You were then of age but in college on the Continent and knew nothing of the sale 'till you returned to Ireland. You were then obliged to be passive because too poor to carry on and succeed in a suit however just, against so rich a man as the purchaser, too poor also to refund him the purchase money, and could only submit to injustice and wait 'till Providence would partially indemnify you as at present, by succession to your brother the seller's inheritance and property : that our mother and the executors were passive, even of necessity, from their having sent the children after our Father's death to be educated in Catholic countries, in violation of the Penal Laws which obliged them to give us minors up to be educated at home Protestants. Thereby they subjected themselves to corporal punishment and confiscation of all property, a penalty they might well fear the Purchaser would enforce, if they insisted on their right by law, either through revenge or as a means of defeating them utterly. This I think was probably enough the indirect cause why my mother, etc., allowed Jack to sell the stock and lands to our injury. Draw up the case as closely and as persuasively as possible. Perhaps your Curé, Mr. Egan, (c) would assist you. Bring then a copy of the letter to Dr. Creagh to engage him to write thereon to Rome ; as our Ordinary he will get credit for knowing our case more exactly. If you could get him of Cashel also, but if he be not warmer than before on the matter, don't press him.

The Waterford letter and the zeal of the Lombards will suffice. I began this letter a month ago. I am expecting your Frank every day. He comes this moment and I leave him space here to write to you himself.

XI.

(Enclosure in last ; letter from Rev. Francis Power).

Chateau St. Patrice, 30th July, 1764.—Rev. Frank tells his Father that he left his superiors and companions in Paris College on the 19th and after 10 days arrived here where he found the house to surpass his ideas of its magnificence. He left all in the college in tears at his departure, Amy and Jack in good health.

(c) Rev. William Egan, Parish Priest, of Clonmel from 1751 to 1796, and Bishop of Waterford, 1775-1796.

XII.

Ibidem.—Br. Pierce had resolved to quit Jersey and bring all his substance here. He left all, about £1,000 to his widow. God knows how his religion stood at the last hour—but he was sick 4 months. I was able to pay only 400 livres of Frank Bray's debts here. I am not pressed for the remainder. Poor Br. Joe is deep in debt and under a cloud in London, but keeps a decent outside. "Bray, I am told, continues keeping as warm a house as ever notwithstanding his misfortunes." You heard it seems before me of your Pierce's bad life. I give him up 'till he mends. Thank God I saved Jack from that infamous school, into which Amy's credit wd. have put him but for my opposition. [Much about wine, money, compromise of Law, etc.]

XIII.

1764, Sept. 20. Ibid.—Praises Frank's virtues, amiability and goodness most highly "in short he gains here as in Paris the love and esteem of everybody, and makes me more happy in a companion than I ever remember to have been." He has restored my health and done more to dissipate my melancholy than all my cures. I hope to prevail on him to spend next winter in our famous Seminary of St. Charles which is *adinstar* to St. Sulpice and governed by superiors of that house, and to take his Degrees in Divinity to which I find him well entitled and which does not cost so much in our University. I hope to work so as to have him useful in the Irish vineyard, [a Dignitary] but first I shall put him into my own place at Cassel, for which it will be necessary to get him naturalized: this with its registry will cost 600 livres, Then my friends advise me to resign to him, with a reservation of pension of 500 or 600 livres a year, but as such a reservation would cost 1,500 livrès, I will resign to him simply not doubting his goodness, which will cost only 500 livres. Send me the money for naturalization, I'll do and pay the rest, and that too if you cannot. I intend to resign next winter and have him settled there in May. Make haste to procure and send the document I asked in my last, and let the Bishop's letter confirm and strengthen what has been more particularly declared and attested by the Confraternity of St. Paul, etc. Br. Joe is obliged to abandon Chelmsford and return to London. God help the poor man.

XIV.

1764, Dec. 12. Ibid.—“Poor Peggy bleeds my heart. I wrote to them lately to comfort them, to which I can now add that I had yesterday an account of their son Tom’s arrival there in good health.” Abbé Grant settled in that town as agent to Scotch mission (Rome, Paris ?) and my particular friend has been to see him with all the offers of services in his power, and says that he is a genteel, sprightly, promising lad and has particularly recommended him to his superiors. I have here a little law with little Collin the apothecary for the recovery of some of our brother’s (Jack’s) assets. It will be short. I had lately an account from Frank of his ordination, and of his being so happy as to support his brother with his daily contributions “till something better comes.” My living at Cassel cd. not be in better hands and indeed I cannot help wishing it to him, but shall not press him.

XV.

1765, Dec. 10, Dunkirk.—A warm and angry letter to the Doctor for price of wine.

XVI.

1765, Dec. 29, Chateau St. Patrice.—The remonstrances of my friends warning me against the danger of being totally unprovided for, if Frank should die before me, have made me resolve on resigning Cassel to him under a pension of 600 livres per year, the one-third of its revenue. Doing it in this way will cost 1,000 livres more than if I resigned it to him simply, so that the total expense before he is in quiet possession next May will be 3,000 livres. I expected to be able, if you were not, to meet this expense. But no, Mr. Kavanagh has been sick and sold none of my wine. He has retired, wound up his accounts, and finds me justly 700 livres in his debt. But he yet generously allows me to draw upon him for 4000 more on the credit of my wine in his hands. Until it is sold, I can do nothing for your amiable Frank. However, I will send him next month to the seminary and to take his degrees in 3 months. If then no way occurs of meeting the expenses of naturalization and placing him in Cassel, we both think it the

best plan for him to go home by Bourdeaux, and in a year I may find some way of meeting these expenses. In the meanwhile I will secure myself by returning next St. John's Eve to Cassel, against my chapter who are determined to seize my benefice owing to my absence, as its only ground was my office of Almoner to the Ambassador to Rome, and I have not attended to that office for the last 3 years.

XVII.

1766, Jan. 30, Ibid.—Dr. Creagh's attestation was too late. Better not present it now. It would cause delay by the objections the adversaries would raise to prove it authentic. Frank is in the seminary since the 23rd Inst.

XVIII.

1766, April 30, Ibid.—In 3 weeks I must start for Cassel, unless Amy who is working hard for me succeed in getting me dispensed. Frank will *then* also return to Ireland. I have paid for him these two months but am unable to go any further, and I am grieved at letting him go without making him take his degrees. He is very sweet, amiable and captivating, but he is indolent and fainéant. Place him with Mr. Egan, your P.P., of whom I hear so much, and tell him to make Frank rise early, mind his studies and labour. The idleness and crapule of Cassel would now ruin him; after a year's mission he will have the habit of labour, and then do much good at Cassel.

XIX.

1766, May 16, Avignon.—Your letter of 9th ult. reached me on the very eve that Frank was to start for Bourdeaux on his way home. He will now stop here, as you desire, 'till I can place him in Cassel. He has talents, acquirements, good heart, sweetness, modesty and good manners in abundance, but he is lazy chiefly in the mornings. He is now resolved to correct that his only fault, and I'll watch him. He cannot do much mission work here, but

he can improve himself by study. Amy has succeeded in getting me dispensed from Chapter for another year. She is also trying to get Peter promotion. Our little Bray can be of no manner of service, neither can he possibly aim so high as I have already proceeded in our favour [interest with friends in Rome about the lawsuit], but I shall soon recommend him to friends and do him all the service in my power.

XX.

1766, June, Ibid.—The case offers no settlement. I am uneasy in my mind about the vacancy I cause in my chapter, being absent now 5 years as Almoner to the Ambassador to Rome, M. D'Abillerre, and yet not with him nor in Rome. I fear too the chapter will make some work about it and dispossess me if I be not in Cassel or Rome next 24th June. Hence I am so eager to place Frank there, if I could get the expenses of his naturalization. Mr. Kelly of Paris consulted the best casuists there who decide that Frank need not scruple to accept it notwithstanding his obligation to the Irish mission.

XXI.

1766, July 17, Chateau St. Patrice.—Kavanagh died 24th ult. That obliges me to go to Dunkirk to look after my wine and my account. I start for Flanders on the 22nd inst, Blake, his partner, carries on the business. Send Frank the £16 you promised him. Then he can go to Toulouse for the winter and also take his Degrees. He is correcting his indolence and is eminently sweet and virtuous. Next spring if we are able (owing to expense) we will place him in Cassel. I consider our suit at Rome as settled and daily expect a decree in our favour.

XXII.

1767, March 13, London.—A jealous letter from Joe to James agreeing to a compromise.

XXIII.

1766, June 25, is the date of decree declaring null and frivolous the objections of Illuſtr̄mus D.D. Canonicum Egid. de Resille, Hermanum et alios (*sic*) against the Execution of the decree given by the Revmo D.D. Vicario Generali, etc., in favour of Illuſtr̄mo D.D. Canonicum Jacobum Power and alios and therefore putting the costs of the suit on the conquered appellants.

XXIV.

1766, Nov. 12, Dunkirk.—This letter acknowledges a remittance from Dr. Thomas seemingly for raising Peter in the Army and taking Jack out of it. He recommends Jack to be bound to a surgeon at Montpelier. He says he is foolish and idle. Paris would ruin him. He says 'the adversaries can and I fear will appeal to Rota.'

XXV.

1766, Dec. 2nd, Cassel.—I am here since Aug. 12. I delayed to write to you 'till I could send you, as I do, a copy of the Roman Decree in our favour. They appealed at the moment, perhaps only in sulk, but that hinders me from the benefit of the Decree 'till I can get an order for its execution, which I lost at Avignon by one vote and unjustly. I suspect my attorney of bribery. Mr. Grant from Rome and Mr. Kelly the cordon bleu of the Dominicans, have stood well to me. The cause if they prosecute the appeal must be lost if I cannot go to Rome. I can no longer be absent from my chapter on the former pretext. The only plan then is to put Frank in my place. I will resign simply to him or get a little simple benefice for him in our chapter and then permute with him, trusting to his honour. Send me wherewith to naturalize him 600 livres and 400 for his journey hither and his taking possession, etc. I'll pay the rest.

Pierce is now on his march from the Isle of Alkirron (?) to Bouchire. I lodge now in the college formerly of the Jesuits, now administered by secular priests.

XXVI.

1767, May 15, Dunkirk.—Mr. Kelly, O.P., takes care of our suit in Rome. Peter has no correspondence with me since he planned to get my money. Jack is still wretched in the Army. Take him home. He would return to study but is unfit and un-talented. Frank lodges at St. Patrice and boards in the village. I had a consoling letter from Ned. God grant the persecutors of his Society do not succeed.

XXVII.

1767, Jan. 31, Cassel.—Our adversaries gained a victory over us owing to my absence and the villainy of our Italian Agent. Fr. Kelly, a distinguished Dominican of much influence has taken it up for me and has engaged Cardinal Corsini and others in our interests. Send me as soon as you can the 600 livres for Frank's naturalization. I have written to Jack your wish that he should continue in the Army since by entering it he precluded his return home and thereby rendered studies useless to him.

XXVIII.

1770, Aug. 4, Cassel. (This letter in English and the two following are directed by post to 'Mr. Edmond Power, at Mr. Shelton's of Weston, near Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, England,' and each of them contains some lines to him, but the greater part of each is addressed directly to his father, Dr. Thomas).

The vineyard, which since the winter of 1765 hardly paid for its charges, is improving. This year it produced 38 Hogsheads which sell at £6 6s. 0d. per (*H*) at Dunkirk, and in a few years it will produce 100 Hogsheads. My fears of Frank are vanishing: He is incapable of what I apprehended. He is to send me in a monthly journal and a yearly full account of all the charges and produce of St. Patrice where he has been too badly off since I left it, viz., on his board and lodging and his altar retributions only 5 sous a day. Naturalize him quickly and I am willing then to resign, or if as you expect he may get a living there (Avignon?), I'll resign and go live with him there. When Jack could not

compass his designs on the yearly allowance of 800 livres at Paris he regretted to have quitted his commission, and Amy having prevailed on Mr. Butler to restore it to him, he has again gone to join his corps.

To Edmond. My proposals to you proceeded from my perplexity about Frank's proceedings, but little damage is done. He is incapable of violating conscience or my trust. I am sorry your duties did not allow you to come visit me. Spend a month with me next year. Mr. Sheldon's sons are, I am told, gone to Brussels on a tour to Holland.

XXIX.

1772, July 12, Cassel.—Poor Br. Joseph is at length ruined. Make up the 100 guineas for him. Forgive Jack and help him. He really did lose all by the torrent. To Edmond—Do not let this summer pass away without coming to visit and console me.

XXX.

1772, Sept. 3, Cassel.—Pleads hard for Joe who had fled to Paris. Tells of having borrowed through Dr. McMahon money at 9 per cent. interest for him of Woulf the Paris Banker. He is now doing better. Says 'I will bring Pierce to spend his winter quarters here with me.' He pleads very hard for Jack, discarded by his Father on account of the adventure at Corsica. Presses Edmond to visit him.

XXXI.

1773, April 16, Cassel.—To Dr. Thomas Power, Clonmel. 1st A letter from his son Pierce and then a 2nd from his Br. James. Both beg his father to forgive Jack his folly and to help him with money. Both praise Jack's goodness and virtues and both state that Pierce spent his last 7 months, his winter quarters at Cassel, with his uncle who praises his virtues and religion. Br. Joseph still at Marseilles attending a travelling patient. Says "Amy returned to Paris although I advised her to stay where she is and is so well liked as well as having a handsome allowance. I expect

our dear Edmond here soon, and then I shall get Pierce and Jack to spend some days with him. I hope to place Tom Bray in the community at Paris to pass a year with them before he goes home ; at least I am doing all I can for that purpose."

Letters of Rev. Edmond Power, S.J., to his father, Dr. Thomas Power, M.D., at Tallow (1760-2) and at Clonmel (1763-7).

XXXII.

A. 1760, March 4, Liege.—I confess it is no short time since I had the honour of writing to you last. My uncle at Cassel intimated to me your orders to this purpose and I failed in complying only that I could tell you all about the effect of some medicines on my health. My headache is a great deal better. You think the state of life I have embraced requires too much for one of my health. No—it does not require, nay it does not allow me, to do anything injurious to my health. It requires only humility, patience, etc., of those that cannot do more. The happiness I feel in it is itself a medicine. The remorse I should feel in quitting it would make me ever unhappy. Except for the headache I was not better since or before I left Ireland. I had a letter from my uncle the 17th and Amy the 3rd of February. My two brothers in the college at Paris are well. I have not heard from Pierce for a long time.

XXXIII.

1762, Oct. 15, Ghent.—I wrote to you last May. My health is better since I came here. I spent 3 weeks in July with my uncle at Cassel. His wine, too strong to please the Dutch, would be highly prized in England. Amy is improving of her rheumatism at St. Amand. Pierce is at Dunkirk where his regiment lies since it returned from Germany. I told you of Frank's final determination : he is now irrevocably fixed and is a Sub-deacon since the 18th ult^o Sept. Jack is dull and will make no figure at his books. They think of sending him to join Pierce in the Army. But let me beseech you to remember how dangerous to virtue the army is.

The Society is under the greatest oppression in France ; it is entirely banished under some Parlements, and cannot but expect

to meet with the same treatment from the others. Our Province has lost one college (St. Omer's) and is on the point of losing another. I know not what is thought of these proceedings in your country, but here they are deemed persecution arising from heresy, immorality and Deism. I send you a letter of His Holiness "the completest apology that can be made for us."

XXXIV.

1763, May 14, Weston.—To T. Power, Esq., Clonmel.—I have discovered no acquaintance of the gentleman's with whom I live that can be of any great service to the lawsuit at Rome. I hear two Regiments of the Irish Brigade in French service have been disbanded but dont know which regiments have been so treated after nigh a hundred years' service.

XXXV.

1764, March 30.—At Mrs. Sheldon's in the Square, Bath. I am here since the 12th by advice of physician to cure headache, pain in the breast and stomach and shortness of breath, all which they say is from rheumatism which I inherit from my mother. I live by invitation at the Dowager Mrs. Sheldon's as above, and was pressed to come by the Lady and Gentleman with whom I live [viz., Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon].

XXXVI.

1765, June 28, Weston.—Cannot remit to Frank as you desire the price of the shirts as a help to his naturalization. My whole salary here is £15 a year. My health is better. The poor Irish whom they are persecuting to Rebellion should bear it with pious patience.

XXXVII.

1765, July 19, Ibid.—He sends a Dissertation on Castor Oil and promised to send the best Valerian.

XXXVIII.

1766, Feb. 22.—I have sent you the Valerian. Am unhappy at receiving no letter from my uncle the Canon. There is a disease here in Oxfordshire, a fever and sore throat epidemic which is very fatal.

XXXIX.

1766, Aug. 15, Ibid.—About the Valerian. Says the account of the Persecution of the Catholics in Ireland is shocking, gives some lines thereon from Swift. Says "Tell me in your next of my uncle, and where is Frank? Sorry for Jack but he may do well yet."

XXXX.

1767, May 2, Weston.—Had two letters from my uncle since he returned to Cassel. Those he sent from Avignon were lost. Frank remains and is greatly esteemed at Avignon. Sorry Jack did not follow his example. He must soon be tired of the Army and his folly. When he is it would be well to receive him penitent and encourage him to regain your favour.

XXXXI.

1767, Dec. 29, Ibid.—Electioneering zeal has, perhaps, caused my letter, which was franked to be opened. The Duke of Grafton detected that a letter of his had been opened and had the transgressor dismissed from his office of £1,200 a year. Thank God that the Catholics have now a prospect of more peace, after four years of such persecution. Lord Radnor's Order of Parliament for a list of all the Catholics in England is very dangerous and bad. None are more safe and loyal than they. Love to my uncle and Aunt Bray.

XXX XII.

1768, May 30, Weston.—The difficulties we have to struggle against are very great and humanly speaking, we must ere long fall a victim to the efforts of the different Powers that are united

to effect our ruin. God's will be done. We confide only in Him and shall be resignedly pleased with whatever He shall ordain. The world hates us because we are not its own. "Omnes qui pie volunt vivere in Christo Jesu persecutionem patientur" are words read from scripture in the end of the Epistle of the Mass of St. Ignatius and contain a prophecy of what the order founded by him was to undergo in future times, and for this very reason are a subject of the purest joy to those who are His disciples.

"My position here does not authorize me to invite Mr. Musgrave or Mr. Rial to this family with which they have no acquaintance. But if I can I shall wait on them sometime or other at Oxford which is about 30 miles south of the place."

"There are two priests, both Irish now in gaol and will it is thought remain there the remainder of their lives, as their sentence is such. They were both very rash and indiscrete in suffering everybody known or *unknown* to be admitted to those places where they performed their functions—in private apartments. Their names are Dillon and Molony, and information was lodged against both by the same person—one Payne who was known to be an Apostate and Informer by profession. They were indiscrete and I think praise is due to the magistrate who warned them to beware of Payne." He praises the Irish for praying in their chapels for King George and regrets same was not ordered in England. He was sorry to hear of Pierce's difficulties. After 20 years experience of rising and falling [he entered the army in 1747-8] he ought to be more thrifty. He says Frank I imagine is at Cassel or will be there soon, as my uncle talked of resigning his benefice to him about this time.

XXXXIII.

1770, Dec. 19, Weston.—He rejoices his Father received so much benefit from sea-bathing. Would be glad but fears he cannot join him at the sea next summer, because his absence would be dangerous to the piety of his flock. His Superiors wd. not easily give him leave so soon, his finances are low, and he could not consent that his Father should pay his expenses as he so kindly proposed. Is greatly satisfied with his uncle's integrity about the wine, the chateau, etc., and regrets that Frank's indolence in

rendering him the accounts he so justly demands, should make him change or defer his intention of resigning Cassel to him, which would be so great an advantage to Frank and the family. "I congratulate you and the whole Diocese on the prospect you have of *Mr. Egan's* being appointed Coadjutor to your present Bishop; You have my sincere wishes for the promotion of a man, who seems perfectly qualified to fill a place to which so many others aspire without once seriously pondering the difficulties of the task and their own want of abilities to discharge it. To how many of the present Incumbents may with justice be said—

That, like the Pastors of the Ravenous breed :
They come to fleece the flocks and not to feed.

XXXXIV.

1771, March 23, Weston.—(torn and imperfect).—On his father's health. Fears he cannot get leave to go see him following summer. Had a letter from 'Jack the conqueror of Corsica.'

XXXXV.

1772, March 31. [No place mentioned].—Tries to reconcile his father and the Abbé [James of Cassel].

XXXXVI.

1772, April 1st. [No place mentioned].—Have had now a letter from my uncle, which it is but justice to him to transcribe a part of for you. He says he is charged with poor Joe and has to pay 1,100 livres for him and goes on—"My sister Bray told me last week of the death of her son, her best support. I must try to repair the loss as best I can. Our dear Frank writes to me of a project formed by the Canons of Orange to place him among their Prebends (worth 1,500 livres a year) on the first vacancy; which must be soon as some of them are between 80 and 90 years of age. I resigned to him my share of St. Patrice with directions to him how to dispose of it. I wish your Father wd. do the same. I will do all in my power to regain the dear man's friendship. May God unite us all."

XXXXVII.

1774, Nov. 30, Weston [to his sister Kitty].—He feels very thankful to Kitty and her friend Miss Esmonde for the pains they are taking to make him a P.P. in Ireland. He says “But consider well whether that will be of any use to meet your debts and serve you, whether the emoluments of a Parish afford anything beyond the necessaries for support, that I could spare to you. My connections here are agreeable but I would sacrifice them to serve you. What does Dr. Egan mean by his answer to Mr. Ronan? It looks like duplicity. As the proposal has been made and favourably received by Dr. Butler, better to say nothing about it to Dr. Egan.

“I am glad young Bray has met so good a friend. The Primate of Cashel will never abandon him as long as his behaviour deserves protection, and from the character that Bray bears in everybody’s mouth, he must gain upon him every day. I have the honour of being personally known to the young Archbishop who is a very intimate friend of my uncle; and I make no doubt but he would serve me to the best of his power. It is better you would thank Miss Esmond for me than that I should write to her. I do not know her nor she me except through you.”

XXXXVIII.

May 9, Weston [to Kitty].—Confined by an obstinate cold since Easter; latterly better. Frank’s very shameful conduct to you [seemingly in not writing to her] is of a piece with his conduct to the Abbé, to myself and to others. We are all equally neglected by him as if he had no connection with us, and perhaps it would be well for several of us if he had not. The Abbé in a late letter complains bitterly of his silence. Amy and Frank are in close correspondence which makes the Abbé uneasy about the produce of St. Patrice. He is now resolved to sell it off as soon as possible and desires you to send over a Deed of Procuration empowering somebody to act for your part. Name himself as I certainly will. He has also asked the same of Pierce and Jack. The sale is advised by all and is necessary to protect us from Frank’s indolence and Amy’s selfishness. The Deed of Procuration must be in Latin, drawn up by a Protonotary Apostolic and authenticated by the

Archbishop, whose signature must again be authenticated in France as it easily can, at *St. Omer's where Mr. Butler resided a long while*. The Abbé is now old and should we lose him before this affair is settled I am very apprehensive that Amy and Frank will be too much for us all. If I wrong them it will give me great pleasure to acknowledge my wrong before the world and to beg their pardon. But appearances are against them. If they wrong us, may God forgive them.

XXXXIX.

1776, April (a broken imperfect letter to his father).—Tells the routine of his duties at Weston. His congregation is about 100. Says morning and night prayers for family and reads a sermon written by himself. Says 'our papers mention a reward of £300 being offered for apprehension of Nicholas Sheehy, a Priest of Shanrahan in Co. Tipperary, guilty of treasonable practices, and £300 for every Jesuit taken dead or alive in the kingdom of Ireland. The latter would be so wicked, it can hardly be true.'

Letters of the Rev. Francis Power to his father and sister:

XL. ☺

1761, April 16 [to Kitty at Fethard; playful].—Though blessed with a harmonious musical voice he shall never try to catch a thousand pounds (sic). Sends compliments and letters to cousins Kitty and Pierce Bray, his aunts in Clonmel, the Musgraves of Tallebridge, and Lord Butler (Dunboyne Bp.) Says "I forgot telling you that Ned the old Jesuit is priested and must soon leave the college."

LI.

1762, Sept. 25.—To his Father.—About his doubts and investigation of his vocation. Made a week's retreat and was commanded by his extraordinary and ordinary director to go on. His choice is now irrevocably taken since this day se'ennight in obedience to advice and his own own unchanged inclinations, which his director said were always precarious and often deceitful.

“I shall no longer be a burden to you. My pension will be free, and I’ll endeavour to clear it. Jack has been obliged to double Froisièni (?) with many others. It will serve him. Pierce is a first Lieutenant and will soon be a second Captain in his Regiment.”

LII., LIII.

1763, July.—Two letters on one sheet.—The first from Jack asking his Father’s consent to his giving up the study of Physic and joining Pierce in the Army and asking also for some money. The second letter is from Frank proving that the army is better for Jack than Physic whose students here are profligate infidel scamps. Jack has been very sick since the 12th June, is now convalescent, and will soon start for the Army. “My uncle when here approved of Jack’s course. He hoped to reclaim Ned, but I fear he is too well satisfied with his situation to change it so soon.” Asks money for Jack, Amy and self.

LIV.

1763, May 26, Paris [to his sister, Kitty].—Amy succeeded in getting my uncle appointed chaplain to the French Ambassador going to Rome, in preference to 500 others sueing for the position. He will go immediately there though the Ambassador may not go for six months. He is too good-natured to the family. “It is needless to tell you what share I take in Poor Uncle Bray’s misfortune, but the prospect of seeing that dear family soon restored to ease and independence relieves me. You think to flatter me by the promotion of Dr. Butler to the See of Cork on account of the friendship his Lordship honoured me with, and who as you term it, will surely procure me a living. Though I sincerely rejoice at his election, yet I would pity his Diocese and himself if he were compelled to bestow a benefice upon a person so universally unqualified for the care of souls. He, however, knows Canon Law better than you would seem to wish. But unless Dr. O’Brien rejects me, which I may very well deserve, or allows me to exchange Dioceses, which though I should wish, I shall not call for, I could accept no appointment either in Cork or elsewhere without a formal contempt for sub-ordination and discipline.” He warmly

lauds Dr. Butler's virtues, qualifications, etc., rejoices heartily at his elevation as a great blessing to the Church and sends respects to his Lordship's sisters, "particularly to Betty for her remembrance of me in her letters to little Charlie (Kearney), the best scholar in his class and the best favourite in the school, who will do us honour. Mrs. Kearney need not thank me for the little services I can do him. Amby Kearney told me that Paddy Bray is well settled in Spain, but I know not where or how. I fear the shock my uncle received has impaired his health: at least both he and the whole family must be under great alarms. God Almighty comfort and assist them."

LV.

1764, April 7, Paris.—Jack still here under Mr. Kelly but as you direct on the eve of being sent to College of St. Barbe [for Physic]. He insinuates slyly his advice for the army. "I proposed Tom Bray's reception to Dr. Kelly to which he consents on the following conditions. 1° That he be 16 years of age or thereabouts. 2° That his views are for Holy Orders. 3° That he be qualified for the class of Troisième (which you can examine by making him translate a passage without the aid of a dictionary). 4° That he pay for the first year a half pension, viz., 150 livres. When all this is answered he can set out next June or July in order to be able during the vacation to prepare the Catechism and make his General Confession before the classes open. As this house and it alone is regulated on the wants of the Irish mission, it were better for Tommy's parents to prefer it to any other place notwithstanding the expense, which after the first year will be only £7 for various little necessities.

Rev. Mr. Meagher of Co. Tipperary, Confessor to the Hotel Dieu, died here last month, leaving all the little he had to Stephen and M. Hacket of Orchardstown. Shortly after died our Irish Historian the Abbé Geoghegan.

Amby Kearney your relation, the flower of the Irish Brigade, and last week made by Lord Caher a captain in one of the New Portuguese Regiments, died last night from apoplexy after dining at Lord Caher's.

He talks at large of Frank Bray's late disgraceful conduct and debts at Avignon.

LVI.

1764, July 10, Paris (to Kitty).—Starts very playfully. Is nearly two years a Sub-deacon, ten months a Deacon, and will be ordained priest on the morning of Saturday the 22nd of next September—"which if I could avoid without resisting the Will of Providence all the persuasions of human eloquence would never induce me to take." On the 4th October next I expect to sing my first Mass, and thus begin my ministry by craving the Intercession of my holy Patron, who though a Saint of the first order, yet through humility would never receive Priesthood, but remained a Deacon until death. (Frank is older than Kitty and she was born in 1738). Since I began this (18th June) Jack is gone to another college and Amy to Flanders to the baths. Uncle James is pressing me close to accept his Canonship, worth £100 a year. If I do it will only be to provide against my father's death, and for you, Amy and Jack after his death.

LVII.

1763, Jan. 5, Paris (to his Father).—Jack is doing very well at his study of Physic and is good and religious. I am unanimously exhorted by all our ablest countrymen to accept my uncle's proposal, but I shall not finally resolve until the Grand Penitentiary, an eminent Canonist, whom my director has consulted, shall have decided the case; and then I'll follow his decision I intended during the first 10 months of my Divinity to take out my degrees and frequented the schools accordingly: but I saw it so little to my purpose to be a Graduate whether my call were for Ireland or for Flanders that I gave over writing and gave myself to more profitable reading. "*Si je pourrois être docte, je me passerois bien d'être Docteur.*"

LVIII.

1766, May 17th, Chateau St. Patrice [to Kitty].—On receipt of yours of the 1st November, I began to answer it—but ceased, thinking I should see you soon in Ireland. My baggage was packed and I was on the eve of departing when my Father's countermanding letter arrived to my uncle. Amy also wrote to assure

him of the protection of the ministry against any proceedings of his chapter against him for absence. Amy also equipped Jack I know not how. He is now with Pierce. And she is dunning all the Bishops of her acquaintance on my account and expects to begin by making me one of their Grand Vicars, a dignity which I am as unqualified for as it is beyond my ambition and revenues. Apologise to Aunt Bray for an expression of mine—I fear Pierce Bray must have heard of it. Tell me how he, Paddy, James, Frank, Mick and the girls are. (Such was the Bray family).

LIX.

1770, April 9, Avignon (to his father).—Jack no sooner received your will than he took leave of his corps, though against his own will, returned here on the 3rd April, and left for Paris and his books on the 7th. He was greatly beloved and esteemed in the Army. He is the tallest of his brothers and in every way good. He proposed to walk hence to Paris—140 leagues, with only £2 2s. in cash. I borrowed £8 more for him, which please send me before May.

The accounts I receive of Cousin Bray are most agreeable: he is a sweet youth and by great odds the cock of his Seminary. The poor child would gladly get into our Community at Paris, as by late accounts he cannot return to Rome, and does not find his studies at Avignon calculated for his purpose. I expect to prevail on Dr. Kelly, and the Archbishop will probably engage his former Superiors to grant his wish. 'Tis really a pity such a subject shd. be buried in obscurity. As his pension is paid until June I shall take no decisive step as yet but have previously desired a friend in Rome to sound the congregation's dispositions towards this plan which if it succeeds, will be less expensive than to maintain him where he is. As the passage from Leghorn proved so favourable to his disposition, would I not do well to ship him at Marseilles for some port in Normandy? But as the sea is so long and dangerous, I wont do so without your approbation and his parents' consent. Pierce must be in Toulon on 1st May—his health is delicate—my uncle is displeased at his stay here. Assure Pierce of your pardon by clearing his account here from the 1st August to the 1st May, viz., 150 livres. All my allowance is 5 sous every day I celebrate.

LX.

176 (Sic.) To his father (in French).—Writes by a son of Lord Southwell who is going to join his Regiment in Philipstown, and wishes his Father to pay him every attention passing through Clonmel. "This Lord's family have been at Avignon for the past two years and none of our countrymen have done Ireland more honour."

"I have not preached since I came here, nor shall I, for they would not understand me in French and I cannot freely speak the Provençal: but I write sermons which I can deliver and which are understood in Cassel. I also study Scripture, Canon Law, and Casuistry, though I greatly fear the care of souls and try all I can to keep it at a distance."

Collin the Apothecary is giving much trouble by his chicanery.

"Mr. Stafford is at Rome and writes to me. Amy and M. Kelly are working to secure my naturalization, one by her interest, the other by his lights. The sum you sent, or at farthest very little more, will suffice to cover all expense, but my uncle is greatly afraid of the expense of expediting the Bulls, and the others attending the Dataria. He did not approve of Jack's return to Paris—yet it is the best plan. His studies there to be right will cost 700 livres per annum. After the first two years of my establishment I could well bear a share in this and the other expenses of the family. You ought to clear up M. Kelly's account: this debt has cooled him to us and he is a sincere and serviceable friend."

Letters from Dr. Thomas, Amy, Pierce, and Jack Power, Dr. Bray and Mr. Musgrave:

LXI.—LXV.

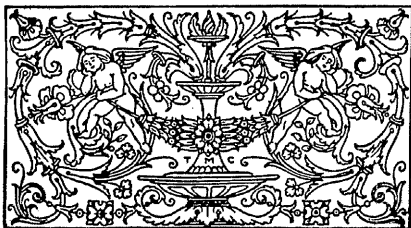
1765, Nov. 28, Clonmel.—Dr. Thos. to his daughter Kitty.—Kitty Bray died last Saturday. Frank was priested last St. Matthew's Day. Private domestic matters.

1762 (Paris), May 15.—Amy to her Father (at Mr. W. Cook's of Tallow).—Describes her rheumatism, medicine, etc. "I hear Kitty has left the Musgrave family and is at Fethard. Jack is not fit for study, etc."

1772, Sept. 12, Gravelines (Pierce to his Father; in French).—Begs pardon for past faults and pleads for Jack who really lost all in the torrents at Corsica, as did also Mandeville, and who has repented of his voyage from Corsica to Paris. He is greatly esteemed by his Superiors and comrades. Pierce thanks his Father for £6 sent to self and Jack, and for annual pension of £10 settled on him by his Father. Fellow officers Crotty gone to Cork, Fitzgerald to Mr. Ronan's.

1759, Nov. 27, Cork.—John to Kitty.—Hired a lodging last Sunday at Mr. Connor's, Bachelor's Quay. Dined on Monday at Frank Gold's and will sail on next Friday.

1763, Mantes sur Seine.—John to his Father.—Detained at Mantes with ague these 3 months. Attended by Religious Hospitalieres and by Dr. O'Flynn their physician, nephew to the Abbé O'Flynn of St. Germain, who speaks much of you as his friend. Direct to M. Roche, Cadet in Bulkeley's Regiment at Bouchin; Flanders.



A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809

(Continued).

By REV. P. POWER.



UNDER the heading of "Phenomena" the diarist from time to time records some curious and interesting items, for instance, the moving or slide of a turf bog near Golden in April, 1788 :—"Various were the reports in Carrick of this wonderful moving bog! Some who believe everything swallowed it (not the bog, presumably, but the story), and some, who believe nothing that they don't see, laughed at it and diverted themselves at the expense of the credulous for a whole week, when, lo! on Thursday the 10th of April at 2 o'clock, the river appeared black which colour increased towards evening but the water did not swell one inch! and now half after six on Friday morning tis still blacker than it was yesterday evening but the river is something lower. The bog is known by the name of *móin ùg*. The salmon and trout are running ashore and dying. The 24th of April I found a dead salmon floating down the river. Monday, 5th of May, the water began to look somewhat clear. Monday, the 12th, appeared quite clear."

It was quite an era of natural marvels in Carrick, for, a few months earlier, a school of porpoises paid the old town a visit. On September 6th they appeared below the bridge but departed soon—all but one individual who, alas for himself, found it impossible to tear himself away. With most un-Carrick like hospitality he

was greeted by many musket shots above the mill pond and finally he was captured in a salmon net by Andrew Connors, Will Hylan, and the two Droughans. On Wednesday, June 19th, the largest ox ever hitherto seen in Carrick was brought in from Curraghmore by Downey, the butcher. We are not told the weight of the beast, only that it was purchased at Curraghmore for £31, that it yielded 16 stones of fat and 1 cwt., 1 qr., and 11 lbs. of hide, and that the meat sold at 8*d.* per lb. and the tripes at 13*d.* a couple!

Under date July 29th, 1803, the Diary records an extraordinary occurrence. The tide that day at Carrick was full at 12.45 p.m. It ebbed for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then set in again for another period of fifteen or twenty minutes, when finally it ebbed as usual. The writer and Mr. Francis Doyle observed the strange phenomenon which, says the diarist, was quite palpable. This suggests a shock of earthquake or an earth tremor of some sort. Amongst further natural phenomena alluded to is a particularly severe frost on the night of December 15th, 1788. This in fact was the hardest single night's frost ever, up to then, remembered in Carrick. The river was frozen over above the bridge and a boat's cable was cut—presumably by the ice.

As I have not before me copies of previous issues of the JOURNAL I cannot say for certain whether Philanthropy was one of the heads under which in the first instalment I classed the contents of the Diary. Assuming it to be one of the headings aforesaid I may group under it a number of entries relating to relief of the poor and the sick. Harsh as is the lot of indigence to-day it must have been immensely more cruel a hundred years ago, before the present state provision for relief of poverty had been thought of. In those hard times it was quite possible for the deserving poor to die of hunger. Poverty was more general and more grinding than to-day; the great mass of the population was constantly in fact on the very verge of extreme want and a considerable proportion had sunk beyond the verge and into the depths. On the other hand popular generosity as expressed in almsgiving was—because more called for—on a bigger scale than to-day. This is illustrated by the first item under our present heading. A subscription for relief of the poor of Carrick was opened in the town, March 2nd, 1798. The subscriptions of those present at the inaugural meeting reached 104 guineas, equivalent,

of course, to a much larger sum—probably £250 or £300 to-day. I hardly think a similarly generous response to a similar appeal would be made in Carrick now. Two years later (February, 1800), with potatoes at 4*d.* and 5*d.* a stone and meal proportionately highly priced, the lot of the poor was again particularly trying. A public subscription was again set on foot. This time it reached £100 although less than half the town had responded. By end of May same year, things had considerably disimproved: then it was found necessary to open (by popular subscription, of course), a public kitchen at which soup, porridge, &c., could be supplied to applicants for food. A third appeal, this same hard year of the union, resulted in a yet further subscription of 200 guineas of which sum Mr. Wm. Smyth gave 15 guineas and his brother Justice Smyth—nothing. It is for credit of humanity satisfactory to find that the latter named individual did eventually give “something.” There were no early potatoes in those times. By June 8th, no potatoes at all were to be had in Carrick market, and in the country, when procurable, they sold at 8*d.* per stone. Oats this year was selling at £1. 4*s.* per barrel and wheat at £4. These figures do not mean that farmers benefited particularly by the high prices for the prices were occasioned solely by scarcity.

In 1790 Mr. Walter Woulfe, at his own sole expense of £120, built a charity school for Carrickbeg. The building he gives rent free, besides contributing an annual subscription of three guineas towards expenses. The diarist breathes (and writes) a prayer that the generous founder may obtain his reward. The school opened on August 26th with an attendance of eleven boys, whose parents were not able to pay for their schooling. The Pill charity schools at Carrick-on-Suir were not opened till sixteen years later, scil.—the male school in April, 1806, and the female school in September following.

Under the auspices of Major Pitt of the Dorset Militia and Mr. Frances White, an effort was made in 1799 to establish a Friendly Society in Carrick. The first meeting was held in Mr. Lynch's schoolroom on Sunday evening, August 18th. Some progress was made at the meeting with the adoption of rules, etc., and our diarist himself was appointed secretary. Alas that he has to record later—the Carrick society, like so many Irish projects, came to naught. For Major Pitt, the prime mover in the Friendly Society

project, our diarist has a warm admiration. He however does not inform us that this gallant soldier was what we should call to-day an active social worker and that he published a pamphlet on destitution in Carrick, for relief and to some extent prevention of which he advocated certain measures.

Of matters political, apart from the Insurrection, the diarist has little to tell. A parliamentary election for Co. Waterford which commenced on April 29th, 1790, ended May 7th in the return of Right Hon. John Beresford and Sir James May of Mayfield. Their opponent was Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore, who besides losing the election lost his son in a duel arising out of election fever. The diarist tells us the murderer was a Mr. Gumbleton and that by all accounts the murdered man but got his deserts. An election for Knights of the Shire for Tipperary took place about the same time and resulted in the return of Messrs. Toler and Matthew. Allegation of corrupt practices was made in the case of Matthew, who was son to Lord Landaff, and the diarist adds that the unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Bagwell, intends to petition against the return. Seven years later saw another election when Messrs. Beresford and Power were returned for Waterford and Messrs. Bagwell and Matthew for Tipperary. In 1807 Messrs. Power and Beresford were again elected (without opposition) for Co. Waterford, while Mr. Bagwell, evidently to the delight of the diarist, was rejected, although he represented the Government. On the same occasion Sir John Newport after a sharp conflict with Mr. Bolton was elected for Waterford city with much popular acclaim. "Sir John," the writer comments, "is the man of the people and was supported by the independent spirit of the people! His conduct in the last Parliament is highly praiseworthy and as Chancellor of the Exchequer [he] acquitted himself like what he is an honest man and a true patriot."

To the Act of Union our entertaining chronicler devotes only a few lines.—"Union with England proposed and carried by a vote of the Irish Parliament—Lords and Commons. Strange indeed—and very strange that the Lords could be prevailed upon to sign their own degradation—their death warrant. If that is not compleat Irish blundering it remains yet undiscovered what, in fact, ought be called so. Time will tell. All's well that ends well!"

One cannot help regretting that our entertaining correspondent does not tell us more about the Insurrection. Details would be now extremely acceptable. In his references to the terrible time and the doings therein our genial friend is very cautious, though his sympathies are mildly with the insurgents. His notes on '98, which are very scattered, refer mainly to movements of troops and courtmartial proceedings. Of the actions in the field or the bearing of the peasants in arms, he tells nothing and probably he knew nothing. One could arrange the material under dates and sub-headings in order, but exigences of time compel the present writer to quote largely *verbatim* in this section:—

“For some time past civil commotions have raged very much in the kingdom between the parties (in the north) called Defenders and Peep-of-Day-Boys, afterwards denominated ‘Orangemen.’ It proved to be only a religious dispute or at least it seemed so for a considerable time, when lo! it turned out (at the end of two or three years) very much in the shape of a spirit of disaffection to the Ruling Powers. It became formidable in this year 1797 in so much that many parts of the kingdom were proclaimed and put out of the Peace and the consequence was that Military Law superseded the civil law and much dismay and confusion followed; murders, conflagrations, imprisonments and a long list of woes ensued.

“Sixth of December accounts arrived in Carrick that two Baronies in County Waterford were proclaimed! May the Lord avert His anger!—Counties Tipperary and Kilkenny proclaimed in April 1798! City and Co. Dublin proclaimed in May. Great rumours here this day (May 26th) that a bloody battle was fought at Carlow last Thursday and another at Naas.

“The accounts this day (May 28th) from Carlow and Naas are still very vague and uncertain—’tis said there were killed at Carlow of the Insurgents 473 and the accounts from Naas are very contradictory. No mail since Wednesday last—4 days!—We are left much in the dark! The Dublin mail continued not to arrive for one entire week—There was great slaughter of the Insurgents at Kildare and at Naas and at several other places in the Counties Kildare, Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford. The chief stand is in the latter and there are these few days past marched through Carrick near 4 Regiments for the Co. of Wexford and some artillery

and waggons. There is important news expected hourly from thence. 'Tis said the Insurgents are in the possession of Wexford and have burnt Enniscorthy to the ground! On Tuesday the 5th of June, the Insurgents made an attack on Ross, but were repulsed with very great slaughter. Lord Mountjoy, Colonel of the County of Dublin Militia, was killed. Perish the hand that laid him low! On Tuesday, the 19th, the Forces moved to attack a camp of the Insurgents at Lecane or Carrickbyrne but they found it vacated. Upon which the army moved forward in pursuit of them and now (21st) there is no further account of their movements. 26th—Accounts rec^d that the insurgents were completely routed from their camp at Vinegar Hill with great slaughter and Wexford retaken from the Insurgents without firing a gun."

The rumble of the '98 earthquake was heard in Carrick long before the shock itself was felt. As early as June, 1795, portion of an English Foot Regiment (the Essex Fencibles) was quartered in Carrick as a protection against French invasion or perhaps as the diarist surmises "to keep us down." During their stay of five or six weeks these soldiers showed themselves "remarkably quiet, well behaved men." About the middle of July two divisions of Kerry Militia bound for the camp at Ardfinnan halted some days in Carrick and behaved themselves well, "tho' good behaviour is not one of their sins." During 1797 the diarist records the condemnation and execution "for Treason and being UNITED IRISHMEN" of four men of the Monaghan, and two men each of the Wexford, Kildare, and Louth Militia. Several men of the last named Militia were likewise transported for a similar offence. In July also of this year (1797) detachments from nineteen regiments of horse came to Carrick to learn the "Hungarian Sword Exercise." These, having completed their course of instruction, were reviewed by General Crosby on 4th September and left town on the following day.

Courtsmartial soon became the order of the day and every road leading to Carrick resounded with tramp of marching troops. On Sunday morning, June 3rd, the Roscommon Militia marched into town on their way to Vinegar Hill; they had with them forty prisoners condemned as United Irishmen to the Prison Ship at Duncannon. One of the forty unfortunates was Mr. Michael Quin of Carrickbeg, who had been already flogged at Clonmel

“by Sir Thos. Judkin Fitzgerald, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Tipperary. A most Bloody and Inhuman punishment for—nothing. By a most bloody and inhuman———.” Quin was a man who had deserved well of Carrick; it was he who first introduced machine carding there. He was condemned to transportation but eventually he was sent to Dublin instead, and in a couple of years we find him liberated on bail. At this place the diarist has an N.B.—to the effect that many other treason felony prisoners, whose names he does not give, passed through Carrick under guard. As early as February of the year a young Carrick lad named Brophy was sent to Clonmel jail under a Yeomanry escort and charged with seditious practice. Will. Corrigan, a shoemaker, followed in April; his alleged offence was “pretending” to be a United Irishman and offering to swear a sergeant of the Piltown Yeomanry. May 25th, eight prisoners from Nenagh passed through for the prison hulk at Duncannon, and three days later passed a band of eighteen others, two or three of whom were said to be clergymen (“of both sides”). June 16th Yeomen Frank O’Neill, Richd. Magrath, and — Manderville were arrested in the ranks and conveyed under heavy guard to Waterford for court-martial. Two days later the following were arrested in their beds—Matt Kelly, watchmaker, Mr. Cary, schoolmaster, John Cary, publican, and Richd. Doyle (Pierse) yeoman. Their further fate we are not told. On June 22nd four men were publicly whipped on charges of sedition and to extort information, but no discovery was made. A week later one Hylan, a combmaker, was flogged for seditious language. Hylan appears to have made some admission (?) on the strength of which one D. Kelly, a fiddler, was flogged the following day by order “of the bloody Lord Kingsborough.” It looks as if our combmaker is the informer and perjurer of that name who denounced the Parish Priest of Carrickbeg and some of his people and was cause of the barbarous flogging of Mr. Francis Doyle of Carrick, and Mr. Clarke, the French master, of Clonmel.

OLD WILLS,

(Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.)

Edited by I. R. B. JENNINGS, J.P.

(From originals in Public Record Office.)

19 JUNE 1724.

Will of George Everard of Garrondillon, (a) Co: Tip^y—his wife Ellen, eldest son Edmond two thirds, John second youngest son one third of property. To D^r James Glysane, Par: Priest a young black filly & £4 6 8. To M^r W^m M^cCarthy one of executors, a young bay meare. M^r Hamilton Lowe ffetheard, Mr. W^m M^cCarthy Clocully & wife Ellen Everard, Executors. Present Laur: Fanning, Nich^s White. Bond of £200 ster: due from M^r Redmond Everard Bart. or some other person for his use.

26 Nov^r 1729.

Will of Gratian Goss, City of Waterford—All to his wife Catherine Goss. £5 to her grand child Tho^s Comby, declared by Gratian Goss in presents of Alex^r Desmaison, Pirce Butler, James Walsh—after or in my life—my ffrince book to Alex^r Desmaison in ye same order as at p: sent, with the silver clasps on ye salme along wth them.

(a) John Bray, Burgess of Clonmel, member of Confederation Kilkenny & M.P. Clonmel in King James II Parl^t lived at Garrondillon in 1677—He had forfeited under Crommell & by deed of 26 Mar 1669 was demised 478 acres in Knockballymallow als Knockballynemollogh for term of 31 years, by Thomas Juxon.

12 FEB. 1725.

Admon of goods of Johannes Clancy Intestate late of Kildarmudy firmarius, granted to Margt Clancy his widow by Thomas Bish^p Wat^d & Lismore.

Jos. Ivie. Reg^t ejus.

16 JULY 1725.

Will of Isaac Quarry, Knockane—His farm, cattle &c. to be divided to two sons John & William, joint executors, to old serv^t Mary Ryane, house garden & grassing for four collops during lease of Knockane, rent free & to her two children my daughter by her £5 each at 19 years of age. To my good old friend W^m Gombon during my lease a house rent free for life & grassing for one beast & when he dies to daughter Esther. Pres^t Pierce Power, Rob^t Quarry, Will: Gambon.

14 FEB. 1729.

Admon of Goods of Timotheus Redmunds granted to Alicia Redmunds, Clonmell, widow.

5 AUG. 1725.

Will of Simon Wells schoolmaster—All to his wife Sarah Wells (execu^x) & daurs Amy Elizabeth, & Lydia. Pres^t John Fell, Tho^s Murray, John Sault.

27 JAN^y 1726.

Will of John Ellis, Gent: Leaves a Moydore to each Edw^d Redmunds, Benjⁿ Robinson, W^m Blackcoat (son of John Blackcoat), his silver watch to John Norrinton, sword to Mich^l Browne & rest, bonds debts to Susanna Browne. Pres^t John Smith, David Walls, Will^m Lonergan.

14 MAR: 1725.

Will of Mary Lee, a^{ls} Keating, a^{ls} White of Waterford her daur Catherine Elliott, a^{ls} Anderson, a^{ls} Keating three sons in Spain W^m Mat^w & Edw^d Keating, each a ring pistole value & to s^d W^ms wife—to s^d daur. Cath. Elliott her right & interest in Ferry of Waterford, and lease of it—to gr: daur. Mary Alyward £10 and furniture—linnen, six best dishes, & two doz: best pewter plates. To gr. daur Cath. Elliott £10 & to daur Cath: Elliott big

Furnace & Brewing Pan & her father Keating's Wedding Ring & ye best Bond in house. To dear Joan Menchon £8, her father Lee's Wedding Ring, Silver Baker & small Brewing Pan. To gr. son Henry Quinn £20, & other Legacies to son James Quinn, cousin Rich^d Strange, John Bardon, Pat Creadan, Ellen his wife, Cate Dwyer, Peter Burk &c. To serv^t Peggy Buckley, a silver beker, a new lute string hood, & pair of gloves. To John Higgins, Clarck, £3. Executors Rich^d Strange and Cath: Elliott a^ls Anderson. Pres^t Mary Boourck, Edw^d Gaul.

3 MAY 1726.

Admon of Goods of Thomas Donorthy, yeoman, late of Ballykeirogue, "caelibis, defuncti," by Martha Donorthy.

25 MAY 1726.

Will of James Allen, Reask, Bar^y Mid. third, Gent: devises to his wife Mary his stock & town and lands of Reask for life—and to his 4 sons, John, James, Rob^t, & George, in 4 shares, 4 months after her decease, & if it do not seem proper to the Trustees—M^r Rob^t Sullivan of Ballylegat & M^r Jeffery Haghryn of Ballyphillip. To daur Sara £40, Thomas to get £40 or one fifth of Reask—James to be inserted in any lease of Reask on its renewal. Daur to marry with consent of wife & Trustees, orwise one Eng: shilling. To son Samual, one Eng. shilling & no more. Daur Elizabeth to have a house & garden & grazing for two collups for life. M^r Mich^l Bird Ballycasheen & Henry Rogers, Gurrancrobbally, say only Exec^{rs}. Two or more with consent of Trustees may sell entire Int^t in Lease of Reask. Pres^t Edward Power, Honora ^{her}_x Power, Ellen ^{her}_x Hylan.

29 MARCH 1726.

Will of John Grumbley, Gent. City of Waterford, devises various property in City, Ballytruckle, Ramparts, &c., & Carlow to his wife Margery for life, and then to sons & daurs, Ellinor mar^d Edward Roberts. Alice Hall & son John—Fergus or Ferguson Farrell & son by Jane Grumly dec^d—also son-in-law Ross and wife Susanna & son-in-law M^r Pat^k Coppinger & daur Kathrin. Pres^t Francis Sautel, Yet Dennis, Clifford Dennis.

4 JULY 1726.

Admon of Goods of John Darville dec^d by his widow Sara Darville.

20 MAR 1725.

Will of Dennis Funucan, Co. Wat^d Gent. to sonne Dennis Funucan—Mich^l & Rich^d Whelan owe £10 arrears for rent of Deary. To son Morgan house at Bally Drislane lately pulled down & persons to be sued. Wife Edith Funucan to be paid sums due & leave her all right in Ballydrislane. Daur Joan. Dispute pending with W^m S^t Leger about price for copper pan which he sold for my use. I owe £5 to M^r W^m Taylor to be paid of money due by Christopher Worthvale, Execut^r to Stephen Worthvale out of Bill drawn with John Sullivan. Pres^t Edw^d Cook, John Kenedy.

30 AUG. 1726.

Admon of Goods of John Eeles, late Kilm^acow, Kilkenny, farmer & of his widow Debora Eeles, by his eldest & surviving natural son W^m Eeles, Innkeeper, Waterford.

8 SEP. 1726.

Admon of goods of David Bourke, Barnakile, by dec^{ds} widow Joana Bourke.

12 FEB. 1723.

Will of Jonathan Badcock, Quaker, & shopkeeper, Waterford—to his wife Mary half his property, or half to children. Pres^t Dennis Doyle, James McCragh, John Read.

10 SEP. 1726.

Admon of Goods of Gulielmus Meagher late of Clonmell, Innkeeper, by his widow and Adminis^x Margareta Meagher.

26 SEP. 1726.

Admon of Goods of John Fling dec^d of Barroughcree, yeoman, by Maria Fling, widow.

27 AUG. 1726.

Will of Jane Robins, wid^w of Samson Robins, late of Waterford, Carpenter; sev^l small legacies—to daur Jane Morris, wid^w of

W^m Morris, W-ford, £5—to son Rich^d R, £5—to Daur Mary Jinks, Dublin, wife of Thomas Jinks, Carpenter, £5—to Eline Morris daur of s^d Jane £3, & to my dearly loved son Thom^s Roberts, Carpenter referred to, his heirs & adminis^{rs}—rest & residue of my worldly substance, Bills, Bonds, Book debts, Jewels, plate, to my s^d son Thomas Roberts, sole exec^r. Pres^t Jane ^{her}_{mark} Robinson, John Fell, Nicholas Power, Will Lovezee.

27 OCT 1726.

Admon of goods of John Beasley, yeoman, city Waterford, by Elizabeth Beasley, wid. (10 Oct. 1702).

26 FEB. 1704-5.

Will of William Dobbyn, Ballymakill, Esq., devises to his wife, except to eldest son Thomas & grandson W^m, then to his heirs male, & remainder to gr^d son Peter, son of Thomas, remainder to son Hugh &c., & sons Mich^l, Robert, G^lbert, James, John, Philip & their male issue Ballymakill for life to his wife, to pay yrly for 21 yrs. after her death £50 per an: to son Pierce the int^t in Tythes of Kilmacombe & Killmaclage. To son Andrew, if he survive Pierce, s^d Int. in Kilcoghan, & Ballym^c Clode from R^t Hon. E^l of Tyrone. To son Mich^l Int^t in Barrystowne from same—Daurs Ann, Mary, Christabelle & Bellina—overseers & relatives And^w Dobbyn, Peter Carew. Pres^t John Eeles, Jasper Grant, Mich^l Tonnerry. Appointed Rob^t Carew, Castletown, Joint Exec^r 26 Feb. 1704/5 & scratched out Pierce Sherlocks name. Pres^t J. Reynell, Alex^r Bryver, Margrett Grimes.

12 Nov. 1726.

Admon of goods of Edmond Fowlow, dec^d Duffcarrick, Miller, by Anast. Fowlow—Thomas his son, next of kin, and legatee.

5 Nov. 1726.

Admon of goods of Gualterius Power dec^d of Cheekpoint, sailor, by Maria Power, widow.

21 DEC. 1726.

Admon of Goods of John Mooney, dec^d of Robertstown, farmer, by Jane Mooney, widow.

25 Nov. 1722.

Will of John Cooke, Clonmel. Wife sole Ex^r— to daurs, Sara & Ann Cooke, one half each. Plate valued £15. Pres^t Henry Thompson, John Attwood, St^a Moore.

5 JAN^y 1726.

Admon^o of Goods of W^m Bolton, Jun^r late of Faithlegg, Caelibis, dec^d by Nathaniel Alcock, Co. Kilkenny, prin^l cred^r

7 JAN^y 1726.

Admon^o of Goods of John Everard de Coolenesallough, (b) farmer, Co. Tip^y by his son Redmund Everard of same.

16 FEB. 1726.

Admon^o of Goods of Dermit Grany de Scartnedriin by his widow & rel^t Brigid Grany.

20 JULY 1725.

Will of James Sherlock, Clonmell, Apothecary. To wife Ellen £30 per an: whilst widow, also stuff, furniture, plate, front of dwelling-house—except lodging-room to son Robert—and reserving unto my Lord Cahir his lodgings as he usually had them. Piere Keating had a tenement. £100 each to three daurs Christian, Mary, Ellin. Son James. To sister Grace Walsh 40/-, Catherine Stapleton 20/-, Poor of Clonmell £5 by Rev^d ffather Tho^s Hennessy, &c., & £3 for pious uses by him—to fathers Sweeny & Mich^l Dwyer 20/- a piece. To Cos. Pat^k Sherlock my sorill horse. To ffather Hennessy my int^t in holding at Poulsallagh &c. Exec^{rs} D^r Edw^d Hickey, M^r W^m Power, Gurteen, & Pat^k Sherlock. Pres^t Pat^k Kearney, Tho^s Comins, Pa: Brien.

26 MAY 1727.

Will of John Fitz Gerald, Prospect Hall, Co. Waterf^d Leaves to his father, Rich^d Fitz Gerald of same place, all & particular £300 due from R^t Hon. Earle of Grandison, remaining of moyetie

(b) Coolenetalagh with Cullinaghmore, Raheen, Shanbally, & Kilnevinoge parts &c. of Ballyseechane were leased to John Bray (note p. 183) by Sir W^m Talbot, Knight H.R.H. The Duke of York's Agent for term of 31 years—1st May 1678.

of my dec̄ mother's marriage Portion—also £20 per an: arrears—bequeathed me by Hon. Charles Villiers dec^d from M^r Rumble in England.

6 SEP. 1727.

Admōn of Goods of Henry Rogers, Garrancrobally, by Susanna Rogers, relict.

1 SEP. 1727.

Admōn of Goods of Maurice Wise, Farentoneen, farmer, by Alicia Wise, relict.

15 JAN^y 1727.

Admōn of Goods of David Henebry, Knockatorneragh, yeoman, by Honora Henebry, widow.

(No date).

Will of Gowen Lane, Meganstown, Co. Tip^y. Leaves all to children & brōr George in equal shares. Execut^s John Carleton of Darling Hill, Co. Tip^y. & Peter Carew, of Ballymacpatrick, Co. Cork. They renounced. Pres^t Cha. Hepenstall, James Reddick, Mathyas Hallurane. (Admōn by son George & for others).

7 OCT. 1727.

Will of Thos. Roberts. Leaves Int^t in Lease of Dorro & Millerstown to son Peter (had also a brōr Peter). To children—Walter £150, Marg^t £90, Ellen £80, Mable £80; Fun^l Exp^s £6, & £4 sterl^s to the Romish Clergy & poor to pray for my soul—all out of my person^l substance to wife—nephew Peter Anthony. Prest. Peter Roberts, Paul Roberts, Mary Roberts.

30 SEP. 1726.

Will of James Keating, Chandler, Clonmell—James Keatinge £30; Ann Bradford, daur. of Ben Bradford £10, Rebeckah Butler, daur, widow, £20; Mary Anslowe daur £20; James Keating, Grandson, £10 & working tools. Rest to James & John Butler, grandsons. Exec^r M^r John Bagwell, marchant, Benjⁿ Pedder, and James Keating. Pres^t Sam^l Gordon, Sam^l Gordon, junr & Ifas Leggett.

24 JAN^y 1724.

Will of William Power, Ballyvoyle, Gent, to eldest son Nicholas debts, stock, plate, &c. & Right, title, in farm of Ballyvoyle I

hould by lease from Collonell Robert Walsh, Pilltown, s^d Co. dec^d & Mich^l Lincolen, City of Dublin, Merch^t dec^d with clauses of renewal therein. By former deed I have settled said farm, Ballyvoyle, on s^d son. Pres^t John Power, Joⁿ Power, Bart Magner. To be buried in Stradbally Church, near my wife.

6 AUG. 1728.

Admon^{or} of Goods of Maurice Hagherine dec^d, sailor, Killarrisagh, by his sister Maria Hagherine.

15 JUNE 1728.

Will of John O'ffea, Boulaten, to ffather Garrett Landers 20/- prayin for Souls in Register Book Dayly praying for Dead. ffather Tho^s Tyerny 15/- & to each priest at funeral 2/8 to the number of three—rest to wife Margaret & children, James O'ffea & Catherine O'ffea. Pres^t William Money, Eliz: Pendegast.

26 SEP. 1728.

Admon^{or} of Goods of John ffitz-Harris, late Ballynemony, farmer, dec^d by Thomas ffitz Harris, son.

11 Nov. 1728.

Admon^{or} of Goods of Tho^s Tothall, late Clonmell, Gent by son—Osborne Tothall.

15 Nov. 1728.

Admon^{or} of Goods of Rich^d Handcox, late of Clonmel, Gent, by Peter Martin, Gent., Clonmell, for use of ffancis Bloomer, youth ment in Will.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|----|---|
| Due by Cash Note | .... | .... | .... | .... | £16 | 5 | 9 |
| „ Acc ^t signed | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24 | 11 | 3 |
| „ Cornet Waldron | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30 | 19 | 5 |

as apiers by his protest—17 Sep. 1728.

RICH^D HAWKIE.

28 Nov. 1728.

Will of Sarah Cormick, leaves her house formerly called “The White Hart” in S^t Patricks Street to James Hacket.

8 JAN^y 1728.

Admon^o of Goods of Thomas Morrissey, Ballymullallagh,
Par: Whitechurch, Yeoman, by John Morrissey, bro^r.

20 JAN^y 1728.

Admon^o of Goods of Edmund Murphy, Shanbally, by Joseph
Barnes & Edmund Meagher of Par: of Kilshelan.

29 JAN^y 1728.

Admon^o of Will of Geoffrey Power, leaves to wife & children
& to Edmund Butler, Ballypatrick 40/- & 40/- for masses (dec^d
23 Jan^y 1728). Exec^r his bro^r John P. Pres^t Maurice Power,
William Ryan.

1 APRIL 1724.

Will of Deborah Cooke, Clonmell, Widdow—Leaves Lease to
Grandson & daur^o, mentions lease of part of lands of Rathronan
held from Colonell Hamerton. Her son-in-law Joseph Hoare,
city of Cork. Pres^t James Goeing, James Castell, W^m Conner.

27 FEB. 1728.

Will of John Aylward, merch^t Waterf^d—to son W^m A. Merch^t
house & lands of Crosse (entailed by Cod^l). To son James all
other real & personal. To daurs^o Ann Campion, Joan Leonard,
Mary Comerford £10 each. Pres^t Nicholas Hagherin, James
Hagherin, James Nugent.

22 JULY 1723.

Will of John Fling, Ballinduny, Co. Tip. Yeoman. To daurs^o
Catherine & Margarett £20 each, Son William £20, wife Ellenor
£16 and sole exec^x Pres^t Thos. Page, Wastly Hutchinson, Knock-
lofty, John Kennenton.

18 FEB. 1726.

Admon^o of Goods of Catherine Fitz-Gerald alias Villiers, dec^d
by her husband Richard Fitz-Gerald, Arm^{sr} Prospect Hall, Co.
Waterford.

18 FEB. 1726.

Admon^o of Goods of Robert Power, Ballynebanoge, by Maria
Power next of kin.

(NO DATE).

Admon^{on} by Catherine Callaghan wid & relict of Goods of her brothers Denis & John Callaghan & of Alicia Meany a^ls Callaghan, wife of Thomas Meary de Killinure, farmer, natural & legitimate sister of Eugene Callaghan, late of Comragh.

12 AP^L 1705.

Will of Thomas Dobbyn, City of Waterford, Gent. Leaves all to wife Ann, & sons William & Pierce. Pres^t W^m Dobbyn, Samuel Lightfoote, Nicholas L. Power.

20 FEB. 1726.

Will of John Murphy, Inn keeper, Clonmell. Leaves to wife Rose Murphy & after to nephew John Murphy, viz. Dwelling Ho. Lease 31 years of fields or Parkes from Coll: Rob^t Hamerton Cherryfields—also Buckley's holdings—from Corpⁿ of Clonmel, Cabbins & garden in Poulelelough. To nephew, John Murphy of Oldtown, Bantry Park, and a field, Pettybones, & rough farm in mountains from Councillor Lucas. Execut^{rs} James Goeing & Stephen Moore. Pres^t Daniel Brennan, Rich^d Bryen, Thomas Luby.

30 JULY 1726.

Admon^{on} of Goods of Rob^t Walsh late of Pilltowne, Co. Waterf^d by his son Pierce Walsh of Clonmel & Maria Walsh widow & relict of s^d Robert.

23 OCT. 1727.

Admon^{on} by Ellen Congreve, a^ls Roche wife of Ambrose Congreve, Armg^r late widow & relict of William Roche of Glynn, Co. Waterf^d. James Roche son of Ellen Congreve & said W^m Roche her husband, at minor's age at Glynn departed this life.

13 FEB. 1728.

Will of William Griffin, Gent., Carrick, Co. Tip. Devises Leases &c to son John his grand son & others—Within 6 months of decease pay £50 to Rev^d D^r John Finton, Dean of Tuam. To be buried in S^t Nicholas Chappell, Carrick. Had estate in freehold, for years & fee farm & leases for years. Mentions wife's family, Griffin, Lawrence, Corkeran, Keys, Miller, &c.—also "Forbids Lane" in Carrick.

12 AP^r 1729.

Will Rob^t Keating of Knockagh, Co. Tip: Gent—to be buried in Par: Ch: Derregrath—wife Joane—a^ls Prendergast, £12 & £16 per an: if not mentioned, also his own Riding nagg & moveable bed & to live with my son M^r Leonard Keatinge, also leave her a gold cross with a chaine & Ring tyed thereunto. To my son M^r Michael my Vestments & silver Chalice & all other conveniencies hereunto belonging which he is to leave in my house during the life time of my said wife—also to M^r Michael the Holy Court, my own Prayer Book together with a silver cupp—to Collonel Luke Keating to the use of his eldest son Robert—£65 due from Collonel Purcell, Loughma (already settled on son Collonel Luke Keating). To daur M^{rs} Donnell a^ls Keating £50 & to grand child M^{rs} Peggy Bray (c) £5. To Grandson D^r Rob^t Callanan & his three sisters Juggy, Mally & Gilly £60 due by D^r Kien Callaghan & the Scullys. To s^d D^r Rob^t Callanan, a Silver Tankard in pledge with me for £11 I lent him. To grand child Molly Power £10 with £4 her father owes me. To son James Keating my round flatt-bottomed Pann, & Brand Iron lately made to it. To Grandson Rob^t Keating Fitz-Michael, £20 in his father's hands, & acquit & discharge s^d son Mich^l all bargains & dealings happened between him & me from beginning of the world to this day except note of £20 with him. I devise to pay my funeral expenses. To my Lord Cahir's eldest son a young gray mare now grazing on lands of Cnocknefalling a token of my love to him & his father. To Father Dennis Fogarty out of the £5 he owes me 30/- to repairing the Masshouse in Caher item to same to pray for me, to M^r Plunkett 40/-. To Popish Clergy £5 to distribute as Exec^{rs} see fit. To my son Leonard Keating all residue, assetts & personal Estate. My Blessing to all particularly son James lately vexed & disoblged me & earnestly recommend to Mother & brors to satisfie & make him easy if not unreasonable. Wife Joane sole Execu^r & three sons M^r Michael K, Collonel Luke, & M^r Keonard K, three Trustees & Overseers. The £5 due from Father Fogarty to be applyed to himself, the Masshouse in Caher, & for M^r Plunkett. Pres^t S. Colgate, Arthur Keating, Dan Kennedy.

Probate by Solomon Godart, Gent: Dublin, & Robert Keating
Prin: Cred:

(c) Is this Mrs. Margt. Bray, md. John Bray of Cashel? See p. 145—6 last No. of this Journal. If so her mother would be a Miss Keating of Knockagh.

23 MAY 1729.

Admon^{on} of Goods of John Power, late of Adamstowne, by Galfried & Thomas Power, Adamstown.

25 JUNE 1728.

Will of Edmond Sherlocke, Upper Butlerstowne, Gent. To wife Mary £100 a year. To dau^r Margaret £300, later £200, son Thomas £80, & £40 in 5 years. He has annuity of £20 from my bro^r Thomas dec^d. To son Pat^k £100. Pres^t John Kenedy, David Power, Walt. Power.

22 DEC. 1728.

Will of Maurice Flood, Caher Abbey, farmer. To Sons Mich & Nicholas, & dau^r Ellen f flood to be legally divided & remainder of £30 promised Darby Ryan with dau^r Catherine Flood be paid to my niece in here in house with me, also an in-calf cow—40 guineas in chest in house—& what will bury me in my pocket, £15 due me by M^r Denis Meagher of Knockballymaurice. Order a crown piece to F^r Edward English. 20/- to father Denis Lonergan Par. Priest. Adm^{rs} M^r James Keating, M^r Leonard Keating. To my grand child a mare with foole, or a Fole by her side. Pres^t Ja: Hickey, Thomas Hanlon, Thomas ^{his} _{mark} Costalloe.

(NO DATE).

Admon^{on} of Goods of Daniel Guyry, Cloheen, Carpenter, by John Guyry, Cloheen, Yeoman.

20 JULY 1729.

Will of Hester Nucombe, City of Waterford, Widow—to be buried at Ballyhack near husband John Nucombe, dec^d. To grand-dau^r Marg^{tt} Doyle, dau^r of Edw^d Doyle, Mariner Youghall £10, to be at interest till attain 13 years of age or be married, whichever happens first.

18 JULY 1729.

Will of Edmund Kelly, Carrick-ne-Shure, Shopkeeper, to be buried in Church yard, C. shure. F^r Redmund Bourke my Par. Priest 10/-. Rest to Jno. Kennedy, Ballynegrannah, Co. Tip^y Pres^t Thomas Hearn, Darby Griffin, Edward Walsh.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Query: Power Family, Co. Waterford.—The Publisher of the Journal of Waterford and South East of Ireland Archæological Society has sent me by request the current issue of that journal. My cousin who is staying with me from America is a granddaughter of Dr. Garret Power who married Emily Farmer, daughter of Capatin Farmer, R.N., who gloriously perished in the *Quebec* off Ushant in an engagement with the French frigate *La Surveillante* in October, 1779. His eldest son (a lad of seventeen) was made a baronet for his father's services. My cousin has lost part of the Power ancestry papers, and thought you might probably be able to help her. Dr. Garret Power graduated at Glasgow University as M.D. in 1785, under the name of *Gerard Power*; he was married at Cloyne by license to Emily Farmer in 1796, and his two sons lie buried at Youghal.

Could you kindly let us know to what branch of the Power family he belonged, his eldest brother was Pierce Power, possibly High Sheriff, Co. Waterford, 1789. The eldest son was generally named Pierce. I believe Dr. Garret Power died by his own hand about 1806? The Record Office of Ireland informs me that they have no register as far back as this, and we are not sure where he was born or died, having lost the papers. I am much interested in the Power article of the current issue.

If you could help in any information we should be grateful.

Dr. Garret or *Gerard Power*, one of his ancestors, married Lady Butler, daughter of the Earl of Ormonde.

J. J. PIPER.

18 Cintra Road,
Upper Norwood, S.E.

John O'Daly's Birthplace.—One day recently, while engaged in the Library, Royal Irish Academy, I had my attention drawn by my friend Rev. J. MacErlean, S.J., to an Irish MS. which he was studying, scil. :—MS. 23, E, 14, R.I.A. Herein was appended to some poems of O'Brudair in John O'Daly's handwriting the following note, also in O'Daly's hand, which should dispose for ever of all further question as to the scribe's birthplace :—

“*Ar na ríob ar leabair Eoghain Uí Chaoimh tiompa Seágan ó Dála a mBairle áit Chialc : asur m'ionad tuitéair Fearnán a bparóirte Modelige a cconntae Bhorcláirge, mar a rugad me in Fearnád, 1801.*”

[Copied, in Dublin, by me, John O'Daly, from the Book of Eoghan O'Keefe, and my native place is Farnane, in the Parish of Modeligo, Co. Waterford, where I was born February, 1801.]
P:

Query : Morris Family of Waterford.—Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, writes, under date July 21st, seeking information of his family which is of Waterford origin :

“My father, the late Edward Morris, came to this country about the year 1826, from the city of Waterford. Beyond that I know nothing. During his life I never interested myself much in the subject, and have practically no information to go on. He must certainly have relatives in Waterford, or some persons there may be able to furnish some information regarding his people. He would have come out here in the days of the sailing vessels, and my recollection is that he came here without any other member of his family—probably with some other emigrants who came at that time. There may possibly be some old reports in the city of Waterford, showing the names of the passengers in those days, and the names of the vessels in which they sailed ; or it may be, of course, that they went from Waterford to some other shipping port, and took passage.

E. MORRIS.

Prime Minister's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Keating and his Servant Symon.—In the *Clanrickarde Memoirs*, cxxvi, Dr. Geoffrey Keating is stated to have composed a burlesque poem on his servant "Lymon." This last word I have always taken to be an error (printer's perhaps) for Symon, but although the poem itself is now forthcoming, it has no mention of the servant's name.

Some eight years ago I found that a version of this poem was in a MS. in the possession of Enri O Muirgheasa, at Dundalk, and Seosaph Laoide, who happened to have the MS. on loan, very kindly transcribed for me the lines I required. The MS. in question was written in the year 1637 for Michael Fleming (evidently of the Slane family) by one Eoghan O Mearain, or Marron. This version consists of sixty-nine lines, many of which are somewhat obscure in meaning.

A second version, however, turned up in Cambridge University Library, and on my going over to copy it I discovered that the MS. in this instance was dated 1748, and gave ten lines more than Marron wrote, but several discrepancies occur, both as regards words and whole lines.

The Cambridge MS., however, gives a very interesting preface which I shall here translate roughly :—

"Doctor Keating had a horrid bodach or servant, the ugliest and most unrepresentable being that ever was seen. Nobody living had ever heard him utter a kind word about anyone, good or bad. The doctor's people were not pleased that he should have such an attendant, though no master ever had a more faithful servant. One day, when the doctor happened to be at a spot between Cork and Kinsale, this bodach, addressing him, said 'Master, you laud others highly, but you never praise me though I have served you for twenty years.' 'You cannot be praised' [quoth the doctor] 'you are ugly and beyond description.' 'You must praise me or I shall kill you on the instant' [replied the other]. Thereupon, the doctor was obliged to compose for him some verses before leaving the spot where they stood."

In the meantime I have come across another version in a R.I.A. manuscript which gives no less than one hundred and twenty-six lines, or nearly as many as the other two combined. In this instance the heading is "The elegy of the live man!"

Although the composition shows every sign of having been

written extempore, the historical references and the many classical allusions are such as could be called up in a moment only by such an eminent scholar as Keating. I am inclined to think that even now I have not the full text. On another occasion it may be possible to print in the JOURNAL our fullest version with, possibly, a translation.

PÍACRA ÉITGEAC.

Waterford Students in Louvain:—As the whole world knows the Bibliotheque Royale, Brussels, contains a comparatively large mass of valuable MSS. that once belonged to the Irish Colleges of Louvain. Amongst this material I came some time since upon certain fragmentary records relating to the famous Pastoral College. These include some twelve and a-half folios of names of Irish students promoted in arts as well as some sheets containing names of Irish doctors and professors of the University. From the list I transcribed the following names of Waterford and Tipperary men with dates of graduation :

1575 Petrus Lombardus.

1578⁶_p Richardus Haii, Waterfordiensis.

1673¹⁰_p Richardus Codii, Tipperanensis.

1702 Gulielmus Horlii „

1719 Joannes Kent, Waterfordiensis.

(1733 Praeses. Coll. Hib. Lou.; eodem anno 7 Junii,
S.T. Lic.; Canon ad Petrum Lou.)

1727 Jacobus Power, Waterfordiensis, Ibernus.

1739⁸⁷_p Thomas Brown, Dungarviensis, Hibernus.

1752⁵⁴_f Joannes Canglii, Waterfordiensis, Hib.

1759⁹⁶_c Walterus Power, Waterford.

1761^{Titulo Defeis} Thomas O'Hern, Lismorensis.

1773⁸³_c Mattheus O Hearn, Lismorensis Hib.

1773⁹_c Franciscus O Hearn, Lis. Hib.

[Prof. in Gymn. SS. Trin. necnon Can. Eccl. Cath. S.
Donatiani, Bouges; Coll. Past. Hib. Lou. Praes.;
Diende Pastor ad S. Thomam, Waterfordii.]

1774⁶⁸_c Thomas Flannery, Stradbaliensis, Hib.

1774¹⁰⁰_c Jacobus Murphy, Waterfordiensis, Hib.

1783²⁶ Jacobus Joseph Power, Lismorensis, Hib.

1785¹⁴_f Thomas Flinn, Lismorensis „

[1783 in Gymn. SS. Trin. Lou. in Rhet. primum palman; post Art. Mag. S. Theol alumnus in Coll.
 1791, 16 Maii electus est in Prof. Syntaxcos in prae-
 dict. Gymn.; ad conc. facult. adm. Diende 1790,
 Dim. D. O'Hearn, Rhet. Prof. constitutus. Secessit
 Hib. ibidem 1801 Pastor S. Thomae constitutus.]

1787⁴_p Joannes Power, Waterfordiensis.

[Alumnus S. Theol. in Coll. Maj. Theol.; vic. Prof. Phi'.
 functionis egit in paedagogo castri anno 1794.
 Natione Gallica Belg. invaden. secessit in Patriam.]

1792²⁷_p Franciscus Power, Waterfordiensis, Hib.

There are four and a-half pages sketch history of the Irish Pastoral College, the greater portion of which is made up of epitaphs and brief biographies of students, professors, and presidents. It informs us that Dr. John Kent of Waterford is buried in the chapel of St. Charles Borromeo, in Louvain Cathedral. From it also we gather that on Kent's accession to the Doctorate he presented no *thesis* and hence the proverb, for many years popular in Louvain, when no thesis or one not sufficiently imposing was presented—"Est Sleupodium Kent."

P.

Query: Shea Family, Carrick Neighbourhood.—Can any reader throw light on the history or fix former home of this family, from Carrick-on-Suir vicinity.

Below is an abstract from the family tree which was worked out for us by an amateur genealogist of ours and has done his best to solve the problem with the aid of books.

As will be seen he comes to the conclusion that my great grandfather, Henry Shea, who married a Miss Ella Ryan and emigrated to St. John's, Newfoundland, was the son of Henry Shee, Colonel of Horse, Knight of St. Louis, and a Count and Peer of France, and that his sister was one Françoise Shee, who married Baron James Wulfred D'Alton. This couple were apparently the ancestors of the present Norman family of D'Alton Shee, living in France. It would of course account for one of Henry Shea's sons, Sir Edward, being called Edward *Dalton* Shea after his uncle. The difficulty lies however in substantiating the above relation-

ship and proving Henry Shea's identity and this is where I hope for some help from readers of the JOURNAL. I myself cannot help thinking that Henry Shea was the grandson, not of William Shee who married Maria Therèse, daughter of Peter Preponier, but of some brother of his, who remained in Ireland and did not go to France. If we can only arrive at the identity of Henry Shea the problem is solved.

(CAPT.) A. G. SHEA.

Carna, Connemara,
Co. Galway.

ABSTRACT OF PEDIGREE.

