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- White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P., Rockfield, Cappagh S.O., Co. Waterford
- *White, James, Gladstone Street, Clonmel
- *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
- Wogan, Very Rev., O.S.F., Franciscan Convent, Cork
- *Wyse, A. N. Bonaparte, M.A., Herbert Lodge, Sydney Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin
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Wright, Prof. E. Perceval, M.D., M.R.I.A., Trinity College, Dublin

HONORARY MEMBERS.

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THE BICKERINGS BETWEEN
THE CITIZENS OF WATERFORD
AND THE
O'DRISCOLLS OF BALTIMORE
IN THE
14th, 15th & 16th CENTURIES.

[A rather curious episode in the maritime history of Munster was the intermittent warfare carried on by the Citizens of Waterford against the O'Driscolls of Baltimore, in the Co. Cork, and vice versa, which began in the 14th century, was continued in the 15th, and ended in the 16th century. As this subject has apparently not been dealt with previously in this *Journal* the following items relative to it taken from what is now a very scarce work, "The Miscellany of the Celtic Society" (Dublin, 1849)—will doubtless be found interesting.]

Notes of certayne exploitcs and hurtes done by the Powers of the Countie of Waterford and by the O'D Edriscolls of the west parte of Mounster upon the Cittizens of Waterford, and the reckonings of the said Citie upon them as followeth :

A.D. 1368.—The fourth day of September in A^o. one thousand three hundred and three score eight, and in the X⁷th year of King Edward the Third, *the Powers* of the Countie Waterford being ever evil willers and enemies unto the Citie of Waterford for their good government,—they and Raymond *O'h-Edriscoll*, with his galleys and men to come unto them to the Countie of Waterford to endamadage the Cittizens, upon knowledge of their arryval *John Malpas*, then Maior of the said Citie, prepared himself with a

number of the best men of the said Citie, accompanied with one Mr. Walter Devenishe, Sheriff of the said Countie, and Mr. Richard Walshe, M^r. of the Hospitall of St. John of Jerusalem, the Justices of the Peace of the said Countie, with a number of Merchant Estrangers, and English men under the leading of the said Maior, sett forth themselves toward the said galleys to encounter them, and at Glenoradmore, in the said Countie, the said *Powers*, with the ayde of them of the said westerne galleyes, did sett upon the said Maior and his company, whom the *Powers* meeting in several companies dispersed abroad, did bicker together, which bickering of their side the said Maior with the said Sheriff and Justice of the Peace, with the number of thirtie-six of the best and worthiest men of the said Citie were slayne, and three score Merchant Estrangers and Englishmen were then slayne to the great losse and damage of the said Citie. And of th' other side were then slayne, the Baron of Dun'hill and his brother Bennett Power, with divers of the *Powers* and of the O'h-Edriskolls. And so on the roth day of the said moneth and yeare, the said Maior was brought dead to this Citie, all hewin and cutt to pieces, and so was buried at Chryst Church, and then presently Richard Brusbone was elected and chosen Maior of the said Citie. *From the Carew MSS., No. 632, p. 254, per C. Nash.*

Symon Wicken, Maior of Waterford, on journey with O'h-Idreskoll, Christmas Evening, one thousand four hundred and thirteene. A^o primo Henrici quinti.

A.D. 1413.—Symon Wicken, Maior of the Citie of Waterford, Roger Walsh, and Thomas Saulter, Bayliffs, in the first year of his maioralty, with a band of men in armo^r on a shipp of the forsaid Citie, went on Christmas Eve towards Balintimore (Baltimore), and in night on Christmas Day at supper tyme landed his men, and in good order came to the gate of O'h-Idreskoll's greate house or castell, within the said haven, and called to the porter and willing him to tell his ld. that the Maior of Waterford was come

into the haven with a shipp of wyne, and that he would gladly come in to see his lo^(rd.) Upon notice thereof given by the porter to O'h-Idriskoll, the gate was set open, and the porter presently taken by the Maior and put aside; and so the Maior walked into the greate Hall where O'h-Idriskoll and his kinsmen and friends, sitting at boordes made ready to supp, commanded O'h-Idriskoll and his company not to move or feare, for he would not, nor meant not, to draw no men's blood of the same house, more than to daunce and drinke, and so to departe. With that the said Maior toke up to daunce, O'h-Idriskoll and his sonne, the Prior of the Friary, O'h-Idriskoll's three brethren, his uncle and his wife, and leaving them in their daunce the Maior commanded every of his men to hold fast the said prisoners; and so after singing a carroll came away, bringing with them aboorde the said shipp the said O'h-Idriskoll and his company, saying unto them they should go with him to Waterford to syng their carroll and make merry that Christmas; and they being all aboorde made sayle presently, and aryved at Waterford St. Steven's Day at night, where with greate joy received they were with lightes. *Carew MSS., No. 632, p. 254b per C. Nash.*

Statute 28, No. 10, of King Henry VI. in old French (of which what follows is a translation) :

A.D. 1450.—As divers of the King's subjects have been taken and slain by Finin O'Hedrischol, Chieftain of his nation, an Irish enemy: Enacted that no person of the ports of Wexford, Waterford, Youghall, Cork and Kinsale, shall fish at Korkly Baltimore, nor go within the country of the said O'Hedrischoll with victuals, arms, &c.; and that proclamation be made of this by Writs in the parts aforesaid, under the penalty of the forfeiture of their goods and ships to those who will take them and their persons to the King; and the town who receives the said O'Hedrischol or any of his men shall pay £40 to the King. *MSS. Clogher, in College Library, page 127.*

An Overthrow given by the Maior and Citizens of Waterford upon O'h-Edriskoll at Ballymacdare, in the Countie of Waterford, the third day of June, A^o. 1461.

A.D. 1461.—The Maior and Citizens of the Citie of Waterford being credibly informed of th' arryval of O'h-Idriskoll, or (at ?) Tramore, being trayned thither by the Powers, who always continued in their ranckor and malice towards the Citie, the Maior and the Citizens prepared themselves in warlike manner, and sett forward themselves with good courage towards Ballymacdare, in the said Countie, where they having met with the said O'h-Idriskoll and the Powers; and so bickered together, where the Maior and his companions had the victory of their side, and several of the said O'h-Idriskoll's company and of ten Powers were slayne then by the said Maior and his company, and some taken prisoners; and in especiall were taken then all prisoners, O'h-Idriskoll Oge with VI. of his sonnes, which were then brought to Waterford with three of their gallyes. (a) *Carew MSS. No. 632, p. 255b, per C. Nash.*

Baltimore and Inisherkin, raided by the Men of Waterford in the 16th Century.

A.D. 1537.—On the 20th of February, 1537, four Portugal ships, laden with Spanish wines, consigned to the merchants of Waterford, were driven by tempest to Cape Clear, Baltimore, on the Old Head of Kinsale. One of the ships called La Santa Maria de Soci laden with 100 tun of wine was driven into a bay adjoining the entrance of the Haven of Baltimore. Finen O'Hederischol, Chieftaine of the Island, Conogher his son, and Gilly Duffe, his base son, came on board and covenanted with the merchants for three pipes of wine, to conduct the ship safe into the Haven. When the Gentry and Peers of those parts had tasted the wines they forgot their safe conduct and invited the merchants to dinner in the Castle, seized and clapped them in irons, manned their Irish gallyes and took the ship, and distributed 72 tuns of the wine among their neighbours.

(a) Another account states that 160 of the O'Driscoll and Power's party were slain in this engagement.

On the 3rd of March news arrived of this action at Waterford. Immediately twenty-four men of the city with Pierce Dobbyn for their Captain, sailed on a Pichard, called the "Sunday" of Waterford, well armed, and the day following at noon arrived suddenly at the ship ; and as they boarded her on one side Gilly Duff and twenty-four of his men fled out at the other. When the ship was won Pierce Dobbyn manned her and set the prisoners at large ; there remained of the wine twenty-five tuns and more; and taking a crew of the castle they fired several guns at the great hall, and then sailed to Waterford.

On the 27th of the same month the Mayor fitted out a little fleet consisting of the ship lately re-taken, another large vessel, and the great Galley of the city, well appointed with artillery, victuals, and men to the number of four hundred, and put them under the command of Bailiff Woodlock, as Chief Captain, Pierce Dobbyn, James Walsh, James Sherlock, Henry Walsh, and John Butler, under Captains. On Wednesday, the first of April, at night, they sailed, and arrived within the Haven of Baltimore, and anchored towards the Castle, which was guarded with men and artillery. They fired at it all night, and at the break of day the ward (i.e., the garrison) fled, and the Waterford men landed in good order in the island (Inisherkin) and besieged the strong fortress there. The mariners entered the castle by the small port and put up St. George's standard, and the army all entered at the Bridge Gate and kept it five days, which they spent in destroying all the villages of the island, and also the house of the Friars Minors near the castle, and the mill of the same. The fortress being double warded by two strong pills or castles with walls and barbicans, the halls, offices, &c., were totally ruined to the ground and were tumbled into the sea.

There was found in the Island great store of malt, barley, and salt.

1 There was taken here Finen's chief galley of thirty oars, and above three or four score of pinnaces (boats) of which about fifty were burned and the great galley carried to Waterford. Near to Inishircan was an island called Inchipite, where Finen had his

most pleasant seat in a castle adjoining to a hall, with an orchard and grove, all which they destroyed and razed to the earth, and from thence they entered into another island and burnt all the villages of the same. Then landing on the main they burnt and destroyed Baltimore, and broke down Teig O'Hederschol's goodly castle and bawn.

On Tuesday, in Passion Week, one William Grant was on the top of one of the castles, which being all on fire under him he stood upon one of the pinnacles and cried out for help. Butler tied a small cord to an arrow and shot it up to Grant, at which he drew up a hawser fastened to the cord, and fixing the hawser to the pinnacle slid down and was received by his fellows on beds.

After this on Good Friday the army arrived safe at Waterford. *MS. Clogher in Coll. Library, pages 140, 141. Smith's Cork, Book III., ch. 2.*

[After the defeat of the Irish at the Battle of Kinsale in 1601 the power of the Chiefs of the O'Driscolls of Baltimore vanished for ever. Some went to Spain, whilst those who remained behind sank into farmers and fishermen. In 1849 the recognised head of the O'Driscolls was an ex-naval officer living in England whose only son was then unmarried, and the next claimant to the headship of this family was at that time living at Charleston in the United States.]

J. COLEMAN.



OLD WATERFORD WILLS.

Communicated by P. HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec.*

X.—MATTHEW SHEE, Esq., 1832.

(Founder of the "Shee Charity.")



IN the Name of God. Amen. I, Matthew Shee of the City of Waterford Esq^{re} being of sound and disposing Mind and Memory Do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner following revoking all former or other Will or Wills by me, at any time heretofore made first and principally I recommend my Soul to God who gave it hoping for remission of my Sins thro the Merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ, and as to such Wordly Substance as God hath bestowed upon me I give leave and dispose thereof as follows that is to say I order and direct that all my debts and funeral expenses may be paid by my Executrix hereinafter named and I do hereby charge and incumber all my Estates Real Freehold and personal with the payment thereof I give leave and bequeath unto my dear Wife Elizabeth Shee all my Estate right title and Interest in my dwelling House in which I now reside in the City of

Waterford together with the Two Houses and the appurs. adjoining thereto with all my Stock in Trade Household furniture Plate Jewels China Linen Glass Cash Bank Notes Bills Bonds Securities for money and all and every other article matter and thing therein and all other Chattles and Effects which at my decease shall be in and about my said dwelling House Rents and arrears of Rents in the hands of all and every of my Tenants of all my lands Tenements Houses Premises and Hereditaments Debts and Effects of every nature which now are or shall be due and owing or belonging to me at the time of my decease or which may hereafter become due whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be To hold to my said dear Wife and her Exors Admors and assigns as and for her and their own proper Goods and Chattles for ever subject nevertheless to the payment of the several and respective Rents and Taxes payable out of the said dwelling Houses and the Two other Houses adjoining, now due or hereafter to grow due thereout during the Terms of Years for which I now hold the same under and by Virtue of any Lease or agreement for a Lease or other legal or Equitable Instrument thereof or otherwise howsoever And I do hereby charge the said several Concerns and premises and all other Concerns lands Tenements and premises by this my Will bequeathed to my said dear wife Elizabeth Shee and all other the Estates and Effects real and personal of every kind and description whatsoever I shall die possessed of or entitled to with the payment of the said several and respective rents and every of them and every part thereof and with the due performance of the Covenants and agreements relating thereto and every of them I also leave devise and bequeath unto my said dear wife Elizabeth Shee all my Estate Right Title and Interest of in and to the Town and Lands of Ballydrislane and Pickardstown in the Barony of Middlethird and County of Waterford also of and in the Town and Lands of Ballyncur otherwise Ballyncurry being part and parcel of the Town and Lands of Ardery in the Barony of Iverk and County of Kilkenny also all my Estate right title and Interest in the Lands of Coolcoole Ardinagh and Ardistown in the County of Wexford To hold the said several Towns lands

Hereditaments and Premises with their and every of their rights Members and appurts unto my said dear Wife Elizabeth Shee and her assigns to and for her sole use and benefit for and during the term of her natural life subject nevertheless to the payment of one annuity or clear yearly rent charge of £20 to my Cousin Michael Shee for and during the Term of his natural life and which it is my Will and desire shall be paid to him weekly by my said dear wife at the rate of 1/8 pence per week and subject also to the payment of one other like yearly annuity or Rent Charge of £20 to my Niece Catharine Power and her assigns payable to the said Catharine and her assigns Quarterly in equal quarterly payments when she shall arrive in Ireland but not before it being my full intent and meaning that in case the said Catharine Power does not return to and actually appear in her proper person in Ireland within the Term and space of seven years next after my decease she the said Catharine Power shall not be entitled to the said Annuity or Yearly Rent charge, or any part thereof and that in that case the said several Towns lands Hereditaments and premises charged with said Annuity shall not be subject or liable to said Annuity or rent charge to said Catharine Power but that the same shall be held possessed and enjoyed by the person or persons who may at any time hereafter become entitled to hold possess or enjoy the same under this my Will wholly freed exempt and discharged from the said annuity or any part thereof and subject also to the sum of £50 stg payable to Margaret Quin Judith Quin and John Quin the Children of James Quin late of Placentia in Newfoundland share and share alike and I do hereby charge and incumber my said several Towns lands Hereditaments and premises in the Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny and Wexford with the payment of the said Two Annuities of £20 and £20 and with said sum of £50 for the purposes aforesaid and after the decease of my said dear wife Elizth Shee I leave devise and bequeath the said several Towns and lands in the said several Counties of Waterford Kilkenny and Wexford hereinbefore mentioned with their and every of their rights Members and appurts unto John Archbold of the City of Waterford, Esq^{re} his

Heirs, Exors Admors and assigns according to the nature of the said sev^l Estates and Interests in the said several lands upon Trust nevertheless and to and for the several uses Trusts Intents and purposes following that is to say upon the Trusts intents and purposes hereinafter ment^d and declared respecting the Rents Issues and profits of the said several Towns lands Hereditaments and Premises that he the said John Archbold his Heirs Exors Admors and assigns shall and do as soon as conveniently may be after the decease of my said Wife the said Elizabeth Shee procure on Lease or otherwise as he or they may think most advantageous one or more House or Houses adjoining each other in the City of Waterford or the environs thereof sufficiently large to lodge therein 20 poor Men and 20 poor Women of sober and reputable characters and habits and on the death or removal of them or any of them to fill up their places with persons of a similar description and to pay to each of said poor Men and poor Women Yearly and every Year by two equal half Yearly payments the sum of £4 0 0 stg but if the rents or produce of my said Townlands Hereditaments and premises so devised for the purposes aforesaid shall not be found sufficient to pay the said annual sum as aforesaid then that the said John Archbold shall have full power and authority to dismiss any number of said Men and Women and to limit the admissions so as to be enabled to meet the diminished rents and income of the said sev^l lands so devised as aforesaid or at the discretion of the said John Archbold his heirs Exors Admors or assigns to abate rateably in equal proportions the said annual sums so payable to each of the said 20 Men or Women or such number thereof as the said John Archbold his heirs Exors Admors or assigns shall think proper to retain or admit it being however my Will and desire that no greater reduction in the number of persons so retained or admitted shall at any time hereafter be suffered to take place than will be annually at all times hereafter during each and every year found necessary so as to afford in the distribution of the annual income arising out of the rents issues and profits to each and every of the persons so admitted or retained at least a sum of £3 stg annually payable as

aforesaid and above the rents and necessary charges as aforesaid. And it is my Will and meaning that the said John Archbold his Heirs Exors Admors or assigns or any of them shall not be liable for any loss or losses unless the same happen by his Wilful neglect or default that may happen relating to or concerning the Trust or Trusts hereby in him reposed. And I do hereby give full power and authority to my said Trustee and his heirs Exors Admors and assigns to make and Execute Leases of all and every of the said sev^d Towns lands Hereditaments and premises hereinbefore devized and of every part thereof for the Term of 21 Years in posson at the full improved rent and without taking any fine for the same And I do hereby authorize and empower the said John Archbold his Heirs Executors Admors or assigns to apply such parts of the said rents and profits of the said several Towns and lands hereinbefore ment^d to the payment of the rent and repairs and improvements of said House or Houses and other necessary charges and expenses and also to appoint a receiver at such reasonable salary as he his heirs Exors Admors and assigns may deem proper to receive the rents of my said Lands giving to my said Trustee and to his heirs Exors Admors and assigns the power to use his or their own discretion in the management of said Charity as to such matters and things as I have not particularized herein always keeping in view the exclusive interest and benefit of the said Charity and of the poor people to be maintained and lodged therein I further leave devise and bequeath unto my said dear wife Elizabeth Shee all my Estate right title and interest of in and to the Two dwelling Houses on the Quay now in the posson and occupation of John Phelan and Michael Phelan with their and each of their appurts also of and in Four dwelling Houses in George's Street in the posson of Daniel Dunford Tho^s Scott Walter Barron Richard Fogarty and D^r Garvey also the Houses and Concerns in Penroses lane and Anne Street in the posson of James Hill and his undertenants all in the City of Waterford also of and in the Lands of Killaspy in the County of Kilkenny now in the tenure and occupation of James Phelan Farmer To hold said sev^d Houses lands and premises to my said dear wife and her assigns

during the term of her natural life according to the nature of the several Estates therein with liberty to make leases thereof for the Term of 21 years at the full improved rent and without fine but subject to the several and respective rents payable out of the same and from and after the decease of my said dear wife Elizabeth Shee I leave devise and bequeath the said sev^l Houses lands and premises and every of them and every part thereof subject to the said sev^l rents payable thereout to Laurence Hearne and Margaret Hearne otherwise Aylward his Wife and the Survivor of them during their respective lives with liberty to make Leases thereof and of every part thereof for the Term of 21 years at the full improved rent and without fine and after the decease of the said Laurence Hearne and Margaret Hearne otherwise Aylward his Wife then I leave and bequeath the said Houses lands and premises to and amongst the Children whether Male or Female of the the said Laurence and Margaret share and share alike as Tenants in Cammon and not as Joint Tenants I further give leave devise and bequeath unto my said dear wife Elizth Shee and her assigns during the term of her natural life all my right title Estate and Interest of in and to the Lands of Tramore in the County of Waterford cont^s about 12 acres subject to the rents payable thereout and after her decease I leave and devise the same unto my Nephew W^m Sleaney of the City of Waterford. I also leave and bequeath unto my said Wife and her assigns during her natural life subject to the rent payable thereout all my right title and Interest of and in the lands of Cleaboy in the liberties of the City of Waterford cont^s 11 acres with liberty to make Leases thereof for the Term of 21 years at the full improved rent and without fine and after the decease of my said Wife I leave and bequeath the same unto my Nephew Matthew Sleaney for the residue of the Term of years of the said lands subject to the rent payable thereout I leave devise and bequeath unto my said dear wife Elizth Shee and her assigns during the term of her natural life all that part of the lands of Ballymountain now in the posson of Patrick Murphy with liberty to make Leases thereof for the Term of 21 years at the full improved rent and without fine and after the decease of my said Wife I

leave devise and bequeath the same unto my Niece Mary Anne Sleaney Spinster and the heirs of her Body lawfully begotten And I leave devise and bequeath unto my said dear wife Elizth Shee and her assigns during the term of her natural life all that part of the said lands of Ballymountain now in the posson of Tho^s Gaule with liberty to make Leases thereof for the Term of 21 years at the full improved rent and without fine and after the decease of my said wife I give devise and bequeath the same unto my Niece Margaret Sleaney and the heirs of her Body lawfully begotten but my will is that neither the said W^m Sleaney Matt^w Sleaney Mary Anne Sleaney or Margaret Sleaney shall at any time hereafter sell assign or dispose of the said lands or any part of them under any pretence whatsoever except to the heirs of their respective Bodies lawfully issuing and also that they shall not set said lands for any term longer than 21 years at the full improved rent and without fine. And it is my will and true intent and meaning that in case the said W^m Sleaney Matt^w Sleaney Mary Anne Sleaney or Margaret Sleaney or any or either of them shall alien sell assign transfer or incumber his or her part of the said several lands (or any part thereof) that may respectively descend to them under this my Will after the decease of my said Wife then and in such case and from and immediately after such alienation sale assignment or transfer it is my will and direction that the devise of the said lands to any one or more of the said persons who shall so alien sell assign transfer or incumber their part of the said lands shall be void to all intents and purposes and the lands so devised to any one or more of the said persons who so alienated sold transferred or incumbered said lands or any part thereof contrary to this my direction shall pass over to and I hereby devise the same upon the occurrence of any or either of said extents or contingencies to the said John Archbold his heirs Exors Admors and assigns for ever to and for the use of the poor Men and Women hereinbefore ment^d in like manner as aforesaid. And I do hereby appoint my said dear wife Elizabeth Shee my residuary legatee and also Sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all Will or Wills by me at any time heretofore made and do declare

this to be my last Will and Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 25th day of May 1832

MATTHEW SHEE

Seal.



Signed sealed published and declared by the above named Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in presence of us who at his request and in his presence and the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto. George Lyon, Walter Barron, Vincent White.



Early Printing in the South-East of Ireland.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

PART VI.—WEXFORD.



HAVING finished with the County Tipperary, I take the County Wexford next. The only town in that County in which printing took place prior to 1826 was Wexford, as far as I have been able to ascertain at present.

The list that follows is very meagre and no doubt there must have been more printing done in the period covered by it, but which has been since lost.

It is noticeable how many newspapers appear in the list, and there seem indications that some of them had an interrupted career, and were revived once or twice.

It is lamentable that the extant copies of these early Journals are so very few. Perhaps some of our readers have copies or can tell of such. There was, I think, a second "Wexford Chronicle," published about 1825, but I have no certain information on the point.

It will be noticed that there are seven printers' names in this List, and five Journals. It will be observed how high the price of a copy of a newspaper was, owing to the stamp duty charged on each copy.

I was fortunate enough to acquire the poem "Carigmenan" recently. It is printed on good paper and with good clear type. It contains many local allusions and has some footnotes to elucidate some allusions in the poem.

I would appeal to any of our readers who have items of Wexford printing dating before 1826 or who know where such are to be found, to kindly intimate accordingly.

- 1769 The Wexford Journal.
[*Vide* Statement at end of "Estates of Peers," &c., Wexford, 1877.]
-

- 1779 Carigmenan, a Poem; containing a Description of a Hurling Match. (*George Lyneall*). 8vo. 19 pp. and 1 p. (blank).
[E. R. McC. Dix.]

N.B.—There is *written* on the title page that the author was Robert Devereux.

- 1779 A Constitutional Sermon preached on Sunday, the 7th of November, 1779, in the Parish Church of Killrush, before the Enniscorthy Buffs, and now published at their Request. The Revd. *Francis Turner*, A.B. (*G. Lyneall*). 4to. iv. + 20 pp. Paper cover.
[Royal Irish Academy/T. Box. 263/3; National Library (Joly*).]
-

- 1782 The Wexford Chronicle. Bi-weekly. (*Thos. Millet Vize*). Fol.
[*Vide* Madden, *Irish Period. Literature*, Vol. II., p. 242.]

- 1784 The Wexford Chronicle. (*Thos. Millet Vize*).
 Augt. [*Vide* J. O'Daly's Sale Catalogue No.
 16th 46, item 1187.]
-
- 1788 (*John Brandt*, Back St.)
 [*Vide* Richard Lucas's General Di-
 rectory of Ireland.]
-
- 1788 The Wexford Herald. (*C. Taylor*, Main St.) Sm. fol.
 to [*Vide* Madden, Irish Period. Litera-
 1789 ture, Vol. II., p. 244.]
-
- 1788 The Wexford Herald. Vol. I. No. 50. Monday.
 Decr. (*C. Taylor*, in the Main Street, near the Church.)
 15th " Price 2d. h." Four pages of four columns each.
 [Public Record Office.]
-
- 1790 Sermons. The Revd. Christopher Harvey, D.D.,
 Prebendary of Edermine, and Rector of Rathdowney.
 8vo.
 [*Vide* John O'Daly's Sale Catalogue,
 No. 14, item 255. p. 15.]
-
- 1799 The Monitor. (No. One). Giving an account of the
 sufferings, persecutions, tortures and cruel deaths, of
 nearly forty persons who were taken prisoners by the
 Rebels. *Taylor's Narrative*, who lived near Gorey,
 in the County of Wexford. (No printer given). 8vo.
 16 pp.
 [Royal Irish Academy/H.P. Vol.
 782/7.]
-
- 1805 The Wexford Independent. (Bi-weekly).
 [*Vide* Layton's Handy Newspaper
 List.]

1805 The Wexford Journal, or, *General Advertiser*. Vol. I.
Decr. No. 13. Saturday. (*William Lord*). Four pages of
7th four columns each. "Price 4d. h."

[National Library/Scraps.]

1806 The Wexford Herald. (Bi-weekly—Mondays and
April Thursdays). Nos. 1-12, inclusive. (*C. Taylor*, in the
3rd Main St.) Four pages of four columns each.
to "Price 4d. h." Arms at head in centre of title.

May
12th - [National Library/Scraps.]

NOTE.—There is no "Volume" given, but No. 1. opens with an Address to the Nobility, etc., and appears to indicate that this is at least a New Series.

1808 The Wexford Herald. No. 235. (*C. Taylor*, Main
June St.) Four pages of four columns each. Thursday.
30th "Price 4d."

[National Library, Dublin/Scraps.]

1810 (*Taylor*).

[*Vide* "Hibernian Preceptor," Vol. I., last leaf, and Cotton's *Typographical Gazetteer*," Second Series, p. 298.]

1810 The Wexford Herald. No. 448. (*C. Taylor*). Monday.
July Four pages of four columns each. "Price 4d."

16th [National Library, Dublin/Scraps.]

NOTE.—There is no "Volume" given.

1813 The Wexford Herald. No. 747. Thursday. Folio.
May Four pages of four columns each. (*C. Taylor*, in the
27th Main St.) "Price 5d."

[British Museum/N.]

N.B.—No Volume is given.

- 1814 The Grounds of Catholic Doctrine as contained in the Profession of Faith, published by Pius the IVth., and now in use for the Reception of Converts, &c. (*W. Lord*). 24mo. 108 pp.
[Royal Irish Academy/H.P.—Vol. 1053/16; E. R. McC. Dix.]
-
- 1815 Fifty Reasons, or Motives why the *Roman Catholic Apostolic* Religion ought to be preferred to all Sects *this day in Christendom*, &c., &c. (*W. Lord*). 24mo. 142 pp. Calf.
[R.I.A./H.P.—Vol. 1073/8; E. R. McC. Dix.]
-
- 1824 A Statement of the Proceedings of the Anti-Biblical Meeting, held in the town of New Ross, *on Tuesday, November 23rd inst.* (*William Lord*). 12mo. 60 pp.
[R.I.A./H.P.—Vol. 1293/5.]
-
- 1824 The Wexford Herald. (Bi-weekly: Wednesdays and Saturdays). (*Christopher & Wm. Taylor*, Main St.)
[*Vide Pigot's Directory.*]
-
- 1824 The (Wexford) "Intelligence." (Weekly—Saturdays.) (*Saml. Wheelock*, Main St.)
[*Vide Pigot's Directory.*]
-
- 1825 The History of Ireland in Verse, or a Description of the Western Isle, &c. In Eight Cantos. "J.K." (*S. Wheelock*). 12mo. Frontispiece + 48 pp.
[National Library, Dublin/Joly ; Trinity College, Dublin/Gall. FF. 7.35.]



Some Waterford and South-Eastern Counties' Notabilities.

(Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine—Old Series.)

SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE.



SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE died April 6th, 1818, in Holles Street, Dublin. Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., of Toureen, Co. Waterford, was formerly a member of the Irish Parliament. He was appointed to the valuable office of Collector of the Dublin City Excise, and was created a Baronet December 2nd, 1782. In December, 1780, he married the Hon. Deborah Cavendish, second daughter of Sarah (Baroness Waterford, in her own right), and her husband Sir Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire; and there being no issue of their marriage Sir Richard Musgrave's baronetcy descended to his brother Christopher. Sir Richard Musgrave distinguished himself by several publications on the history and state of Ireland; but the terms of severity in which he spoke of the Catholic priesthood in that country brought on him a torrent of abuse and even the censure of the Government, as tending to keep alive that heat which ought to be allayed by moderation. In private life Sir Richard Musgrave was universally esteemed and respected. The following is a list of his publications:—"Letter on the Present Situation of Public Affairs," 8vo., 1794; "Considerations on the Present State of England and France," 8vo., 1796; "Short

View of the Political Situation of the Northern Powers," 8vo., 1801; "Memoirs of the Different Rebellions in Ireland from the Arrival of the English, with a Particular Detail of that which broke out in 1798," 4to., 1801, an edition with an appendix, 1801; third edition, 2 vols., 8vo., 1802; "Observations on the Reply of Dr. Caulfield," 8vo., 1802; and "Observations on Mr. Drumgoole's Speech at the Catholic Board, Dec. 8th, 1813," 8vo., 1814.

THOMAS FURLONG.

Mr. Thomas Furlong was distinguished in the Ireland of his day for poetical and literary talents. He was born at Scarawalsh, within three miles of Enniscorthy, County Wexford, where his father was a thriving farmer who gave him an education suitable to a youth intended for the counting-house; and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a respectable grocer in Dublin. The ledgers, however, had less attraction for him than the Muses; but still he did not let his passion for poetry interfere with his duties. He retained through life the friendship of his employer, and when the latter died Mr. Furlong lamented his death in a pathetic poem, "The Burial." During his leisure moments he cultivated polite literature with untiring industry, and long before the expiration of his apprenticeship he had become a contributor to various periodicals in London and Dublin. His devotion to poetry did not escape the censure of some of his friends, who held it in horror and rebuked the young bard; but he was not to be deterred from his favourite pursuit, and wrote a "Vindication of Poetry," in whose exordium he thus addressed one of these obtrusive friends:—

"Go, dotard; and if it suits thy mind,
Range yonder rocks and reason with the wind;
Or, if its motions own another's will,
Walk to the beach, and bid the waves be still;
In newer orbits let the planets run,
Or throw a cloud of darkness o'er the sun.
A measured movement bid the comets keep,
Or lull the music of the waves to sleep—
These may obey thee but the fiery soul
Of genius owns not, brooks not thy control."

At length he was enabled to indulge more freely in his love of literature. Mr. Jameson, a man of liberal mind and enlarged views, gave him a confidential post in his distillery, which did not

engross his whole time; he now published a didactic poem entitled, "The Misanthrope," and also contributed largely to the "New Monthly Magazine." In 1822 he projected the "New Irish Magazine," and in 1825, when the "Morning Register" was started, he wrote a number of clever parodies for it, which were frequently copied into London journals. In the same year he became a contributor to "Robins's London and Dublin Magazine." His reputation now stood so high that his name was often coupled at annual meetings with that of Moore; his society was courted, and his countrymen spoke loudly of his talents; whilst his lyric compositions attained great popularity. He was next engaged collecting the songs of the celebrated Carolan, which when completed, were published in "Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy." He had also in the press a poem of some length called "The Doom of Derenzie," which was not published till after his death, which took place at Dublin on the 25th of July, 1827. At the time of his death he was aged about 33 years. He was also author of "The Plagues of Ireland," which was published in 1834, and of "Tales of Low Life." He was buried in Drumcondra Churchyard, near Grose; the Antiquary. His friend, Hardiman, erected a monument over his grave.

COLONEL DE MONTMORENCY MORRIS.

Colonel Herve de Montmorency Morris was born March 8th, 1767, and was the son of Mathew de Montmorency Morris, of Rathlin, County Tipperary, who represented the eldest branch of the family of Morris (de Marisco, or de Monte Marisco, as they have been called in the "Records of England and Ireland"), by his wife Margaret, daughter of Francis Magan, of Emo, County Westmeath. Herve de Monte Marisco, or Montmorency, his ancestor, accompanied Strongbow to Ireland in the 12th century, and was the founder of Dunbrody Abbey. In the year 1782, his young namesake and descendant entered the Austrian Army, in which he served against the Turks. In 1794 he married the only child of Baron de Helmstadt, Chamberlain to the Elector of Bavaria, and on her decease Helen daughter and co-heiress of

Bartholomew Callan, Esq., Peterstone House, Co. Kildare, by whom he had six sons and a daughter. Colonel Morris took a very decided part in the 1798 movement, and it was said had the command of the insurgents in Tipperary. On the suppression of the rebellion he fled to the Continent, but with Napper Tandy and some others was seized at Hamburg and handed over to the British Government, and then being banished by Act of Parliament, he entered the French service, and in 1812 was appointed Adjutant-General and Colonel by the first Napoleon. In 1816 he was naturalised as a French citizen, and was made a Knight of St. Louis by King Louis XVIII. Colonel Morris wrote and published in 1821 an essay on the Round Towers of Ireland, and he was also author of a thick 4to. volume entitled "Genealogical Memoir of the Family of Montmorency, styled De Marisco, or Morris, ancient Lords De Marisco, in the Peerage of England and Ireland, published at Paris in 1817," of which he brought out also at Paris a French version of this family history in 1828. Colonel Montmorency Morris had also collected voluminous materials on a topography of Ireland, which he did not live to publish. He died at St. Germain en Laye, near Paris, on the 9th May, 1839, aged 72 years.

JAMES DEVEREUX.

James Devereux, died March 27th, 1845, in London, in his 86th year. James Devereux, Esq., of Carrigmenan, Co. Wexford, a gentleman who had certain historical, as well as personal claims for commemoration. Mr. Devereux was the representative of a family seated for many generations in the County of Wexford, and was the eldest son of Robert Devereux, of Carrigmenan, by his cousin, Mary Thomassa, daughter of Thomas Ward, Esq., of Monkstown. His father was one of those who signed an Address to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland in 1770—the first address they had presented as a body since the time of the Revolution. Of his grandfather, James Devereux, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Mark Esmond, of Johnstown, a celebrated beauty, he communicated some anecdotes to the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1839, page 592. Like

most Catholics at the period of his youth, Mr. Devereux received his education in France, and few spoke the language better. He was the last survivor of the five delegates, who, on the 17th of January, 1793, presented to George the Third the Pétition of the Catholics of Ireland, which obtained the elective franchise, etc. When his colleagues returned to Ireland he was left to transact their business with Mr. Dundas, the Home Secretary. On his return to Ireland he received the unanimous thanks of the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, who voted him a piece of plate of one hundred guineas value, on which to inscribe the said thanks. In this Committee he represented the Co. Wexford Catholics, and repeatedly received their thanks, and though absent from the country, they continued to elect him year after year. Being in France in 1803, on the renewal of hostilities he was made prisoner, and remained as such for eleven years in that country. His claim for property in the French Convention were considerable, but, though sanctioned by the English Commission, he for many years gained little advantage by the recovered money, in consequence of a Chancery suit between him and other co-claimants, during which it was locked up in Chancery.

On the 19th of July, 1820, he was one of the deputation which presented an Address from the Catholics of Ireland to King George IV., at Carlton Place. On the 9th of June that year he presented a petition to the Lords Commissioners, that the honour of carrying the Golden Rod with a Golden Dove at the King's Coronation, as also the silver canopy, as performed by William Devereux at the Coronation of Richard the First, be adjudged to him; but the claim was not allowed. In fact, the assumed descent by the family of Devereux, Co. Waterford, from Philip, said to be a younger son of Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, and brother to the Earl William Devereux above-mentioned, was entirely imaginary, and so was any present connection between those Earls and the Counts of Evereux, or the family of Devereux, Earls of Essex.

Mr. Devereux married a French lady, and had issue a son, Robert, now of Carrigmenan, and two daughters. His younger brother, Thomas Leo Devereux, was a Knight of Malta.

PLACE NAMES OF THE DECIES.

By REV. P. POWER, M.R.I.A.

Guilcagh Parish.



THIS is a small parish (eight townlands) which seems to have possessed no church. The name is unecclesiastical, and will be looked for in vain in the Visitation lists, though it occurs under the form of Kilcath in the Taxations. There is, however, a Down Survey reference to "the Division of Coolefin and Gilcagh." The name is pronounced $\zeta\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha\iota\zeta$ (dat.) — "Broom" (*Spartium Scoparium*).

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYCAHANE, $\text{b}^{\text{a}}\text{i}\text{t}\text{e}\ \text{u}\text{i}\ \text{c}^{\text{a}}\text{c}^{\text{a}}\text{m}$ —"O'Cahane's Homestead."

Area, 836 acres.

S.D. " $\text{t}^{\text{o}}\text{b}^{\text{a}}\text{r}\ \zeta\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{l}$ "—"White (Clear) Well."

BALLYVALLICAN, $\text{b}^{\text{a}}\text{i}\text{t}\text{e}\ \text{b}^{\text{a}}\text{i}\text{t}\text{i}\text{c}\text{i}\text{n}$ —"Wilkins' Homestead."

Area, 530 acres.

S.D.D. (a) $\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{i}\text{c}\ \text{a}\text{n}\ \text{a}\text{i}\text{r}\text{r}\text{u}\text{n}\text{n}$ —"The Mass Field."

(b) $\zeta\text{t}\text{e}\text{a}\text{n}\ \text{n}\text{a}\ \zeta\text{c}\text{r}\text{u}\text{a}\text{c}$ —"Glen of the (Turf) Stacks."

(c) $\text{i}\text{o}\text{m}\text{a}\text{i}\text{r}\text{e}\ \text{f}^{\text{a}}\text{v}\text{a}$ —"Long Ridge."

BEALLOUGH, $\text{b}^{\text{e}}\text{a}\text{l}\ \text{l}\text{o}\text{c}^{\text{a}}$ —"Mouth (Gap) of (by) the Lake."

There is a pond or basin of water, nearly an acre in extent, on summit of the ridge and hence latter part of the name. Area, 447 acres.

“ Balloghy ” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Δη Λοc—“ The Lake ”; this is the pond above alluded to.

(b) “ The Pinnacle ”; a rocky point on the ridge near the lake.

(c) Βδην Δρο—“ High Field ”; a piece of arable land situated at a great elevation and visible for many miles.

(d) Καρραις Δρο—“ High Rock ”; a point similar to (b) above.

CURRAGHATAGGART, Κυρραις Δ τςδςδαιρτ — “ The Priest’s Swamp.” Area, 407 acres.

S.DD. (a) Βδην ηα ζςτλδρδν—“ Field of the Pignuts (*Bunium Flexuosum*) ”; it is frequented by a ghost.

(b) Όροικεαο Δτα ηα ηεδςλαιρε—“ Bridge of the Church Ford ”; on west boundary of the townland.

KILMOVEE, Κυττ ηοιβι—“ Movee’s Church.” There is a parish of the same name in Co. Mayo, and near Lusk, Co. Dublin, is an ancient cemetery called St. Movee’s. The Irish martyrologies mention St. Mobhi of Glasnevin on Oct. 12th, St. Mobhi of Donnybrook (Domhnach Broc) on Sept. 30th, and St. Mobhi of Cluain Fannabhair on Dec. 13th. Site of the early church in the present instance has been identified close to Gough’s farmstead and on north side of road to Kilmacthomas. Area, 692 acres.

S.D. Τοδαρ ηα Σριαν—“ Well of the Bridles.”

KNOCKHOUSE, Τις αν ςνοιc—“ House of the Hill.” Area, 143 acres.

KNOCKNACROHY, Cnoc ηα Cρυδαιce—“ Hill of the Pile (of Rock) ”; so called from a high wooded point of the ridge on south side of the townland. Area, 254 acres.

S.D. Δη Σαιτιcην—“ The Little Willow Place ”; so named from a well, Τοδαρ ηα Σαιτεcην—“ Well of the Willows.” This is an instance of a sub-denomination better known than the townland name proper.

GUILCAGH, ζιοτκαις—“ Broom.” The townland is entirely included in Curraghmore demesne. Area, 780 acres.

S.D. Ρδαιρε Δ ζιοτκαιςε—“ Field of the Broom ”; a field from which the townland probably takes its name.

Killaloe Parish.

GREATER portion of this parish as well as its ancient church and graveyard lie within the Barony of Iffa and Offa and County of Tipperary. Further reference to it will therefore be found under the barony in question.

TOWNLANDS.

BARRAVAKEEN, *Ḫárra a Ḫáicín*—"Summit of the Little Arm (Winding Road)." Area, 534 acres.

BAWNARD, *Ḫán Árró*. Area, 134 acres.

S.D. *Caol*—"Narrow (Place)"; a glen which runs through middle of the townland.

CARRICKNABRONE, *Carraig na Ḫrón*—"Rock of the Hand-mill"; from a small rocky hill near the centre of the townland. Area, 123 acres.

S.D. *Ác na Ḫláctáige*—"Buttermilk Ford"; near by stood a farmhouse the milk vessels from which were rinsed in the ford, whence the stream got a milky colour.

GLENDAW, *Ḫleann Ḫáibiró*—"David's Glen." Area, 142 acres.

LISHEEN, *Lirín*—"Little Lios (or Earthen Fort)." Area, 54 acres.

S.D. *Carraig na ḪḪiác*—"Ravens' Rock."

DERRINLAUR, *Ḫoirne an Ḫáir*—"Middle Oakwood." The old castle, now very ruinous, belonged to a branch of the Butlers. A stone with Butler arms was found in the ruins more than half a century since and was carried away by Lord Cahir, the proprietor. The castle, which is referred to in "Pacata Hibernia," is commonly reputed to have been in later times the abode of a robber band. It was evidently a place of great strength for its walls are over eight feet in thickness—full eleven feet in the flanking towers. Under the year 1574 the Four Masters relate that:—"The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, son of James,) took by surprise a good and strong castle called Doire-an-lair and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, son of James, son of Pierce Roe,) had heard of

this castle, it renewed their animosities against the sons of the Earl of Desmond and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers and all the inhabitants of the English Pale to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha, and they marched without halting until they had pitched their tents around Doire-an-lair which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the warders." Area, 658 acres.

S.D. *Coṛa Uí Néit*—"O'Neill's Weir"; in river.

TIKINCOR, *Ṭíξ Ḷinn Coṛaíṛ*—"House at Head of (the) Weir." The "House" in question was the 17th century mansion of the Osbornes, which stands now a roofless, many-chimneyed ruin close by the bridge. Sir Thomas Osborne lived here in 1690. Area, 379 acres.

"*Cenn Cuirrúis*" (Wars of Gaedhil with Gaill).

S.D.D. (a) "Sir Thomas' Bridge," called also "Two-mile Bridge." This was erected in 1690 by the Sir Thomas Osborne mentioned, and continued to be till about sixty years since a private bridge with a gate in its middle.

(b) *Coṛa MíeáṛonaḶ*—"Middle Weir"; in the river.

Kilmeadan Parish.

SEE under Middlethird.

TOWNLANDS.

COOLFIN, *Cúil Fínn*—"Fionn's Corner." Greater portion of the townland is a flat or "callow" by the riverside. Area, 1,068 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Kilbunny Church, *Cúil Búnná*—"Bunna's Church"; a very interesting ruin with an early 11th century door (Irish Romanesque) (j). *Búnná* is almost certainly a corruption of *Munna*. An inscribed slab, some centuries old, which lies within the ruin, bears an effigy of a Bishop, with the inscription "S. MONNIA EPS." *Munna*, Bishop and Abbot, is commemorated under October 21st in all the Irish Martyrologies.

(j) See *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. I., p. 247.

“Fionntan was another name for Munna. Fulchan was the name of his father. Two hundred and thirty was the number of monks in his convent. And it was Mochua, son of Lonan, that cured him of the leprosy which he had from the beginning” (k).

(b) “The Lates”; wide, and often deep, ditches which drain the extensive marshes. It has been suggested that the song “The Lakes of Coolfin” has reference to this place, and that “Lakes” is a misreading of “Lates.”

(c) Clodagh River, on west boundary, Ἀν Ἰλὸρθεαδ; interpretation difficult and doubtful. Dr. O’Donovan translates it “muddy” (l).

GLENHOUSE, Ἰλεανν Ἀ Ἰαβαίρ—“Glen of the Causeway”; this is a curious instance of perverted Anglicisation. Area, 647 acres.

LAHARDAN, ἑαδ-Ἰροδᾶν—“Half Little Eminence”; from the peculiar outline of an apparently cloven rock bluff which forms the summit of a ridge. Area, 593 acres.

“Laghardane” (D.S.R.).

Kilmoleran Parish.

FOR an account of the Church and Friary antiquities, see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archaeological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 2-6. Kilmoleran (Κίλλ μο Ἀιτερᾶν) is the name of the parish only, and perhaps at no time did it designate a townland. It signifies—“Church of My Aileran” (otherwise Aileran). Aileran, called the Wise, is commemorated on December 29th. Site of the ancient parish church, as well as existing remains of the old Friary, are on Carrickbeg townland. The present parish church occupies the site of the Friary, while the neglected cemetery of Ρίλιγ νὰ Μυκ indicates the position of Kilmoleran Church. Kilmoleran Parish contains, in all, only four townlands.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLYSLOUGH, Βαίτε Σαίτεαδ—“Willow Homestead”; sometimes now called Β. Σαλαδ—“Dirty Town.” The Down

(k) “Martyrology of Donegal,” with which “Calendar of Oengus” agrees in almost identical words.

(l) Field Books, Ordnance Survey, Mountjoy Barracks.

Survey Reference shows by its spelling that the adjective is not "dirty" but "willowy." Area, 164 acres.

"Ballysellagh" (D.S.R.).

CARRICKBEG, *Carraig Bheag*—"Little Rock," or rather "Little Carrick." When Carrick-on-Suir, which got its name from a rock in the river, grew to be a place of some importance, its suburb at the opposite side of the river came to be called by contra-distinction "Little Carrick." Carrickbeg was anciently Carrick-mac-Griffin, from one Matthew FitzGriffin, to whom the place was granted early in the 13th century. Area, 800 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Tobar na gCrann*—"Well of the Trees"; the place is now, however, treeless.

(b) *Reitig na Muc*—"Cemetery of the Pigs"; the interesting cemetery which once pertained to the parish church.

(c) *Cora mhór*—"Great Weir"; a ford in the Suir from which the lane at west end of Clareen Factory formed the northern exit.

(d) *Cora Cádán*—"Kane's Weir."

(e) *Cnocán a Ráca*—"Little Hill of the (Flax ?) Rack."

(f) *Bóchairín Malóig*—"Mallock's Little Road."

GARRAVONE, *Garrabh mór*—"Rough (Turf) Bog." Area, 371 acres.

"Garranowney" (D.S.M.).

SHESKIN, *Seircinn*—"Boggy Place." Area, 600 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Tobar an Eich*—"The Horse's Well"; the water was esteemed specially beneficial to racehorses which were brought hither to drink.

(b) *Garrmaidhe na Pípe*—"Garden of the Pease."

(c) *Garrmaidhe na gCuc*—"Field of the Cones (i.e., Rock or Earth Mounds)."

(d) *Tobar na Dairiúige*—"Well of the Oak Tree."

(e) *Bóchairín na gCrabóthann*—"Little Road of the Branches."

(f) *Bóchairín a tsruata*—"Little Road of the Stream"; a portion of last.

Kilsheelan Parish.

LIKE Killaloan, this Parish is chiefly in the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, Co. Tipperary, which see. Only five of its eighteen townlands

lie in Co. Waterford, and of these five, one (Knocknaree) is within Glennaheiry barony.

TOWNLANDS.

BOOLA, **Ḅuáite**—"Milking Place." The townland, nearly all mountain and bog, is of very peculiar shape—resembling a gigantic *camán* or "hurley," some three miles in length by less (on an average) than one-third of a mile wide. Area, 642 acres.

S.D. **Cnoicín na Cínce**—"Little Hill of the (Heath) Hen."

COOLESHAL, **Cúit Íreál**—"Lower Corner." Area, 646 acres.
"Cooleisheel" (Inq. Chas. I.).

GURTEEN, **Ḣuirctín**—"Little Garden"; anciently **Ḣuirctín a τSonnaig** ("Little Garden of the Stockade"). In 1838, a snake, 3½ feet in length, was captured here. Area, 1,939 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Carrigeenseebhilla (O.M.), **Carraigín Suróe Ḅuácailla**—"Little Rock of the Cowboy's Seat"; now it is more generally known as **Carraig Ódígte**—"Burned Rock."

(b) Carrickatobber (O.M.), **Carraig a Tobair**—"Rock of the Well."

(c) Cloghadda (O.M.), **Cloé Ḣáda**—"Long Rock"; a majestic dallán, 10 feet in height.

(d) **Ócáirín Ḣeadair**—"Peter's Little Road."

(e) **Seana Ḅáite**—"Old Village."

(f) **Top a Cúitlinn**—"Holly Bush."

(g) "Decoy." See place of same name, Inislounaght Par.

(h) **Ḣáirc an Earcoin**—"Field of the Eel"; a low-lying meadow by riverside into which eels sometimes crawl at night from the river.

In River (E. to W.):—

(i) "Church Gap"; a ford, formerly well known, immediately to east of bridge, about midway between latter and the church ruin. There was a second ford, not so generally used, a few perches to west of bridge.

(j) **Ḣoll a Cápaill**—"Horse's Pool."

(k) **Ḣoll Óiarmuada**—"Dermot's Pool."

(l) **Ác Ḅáite a Ḣriostair**—"Priortown Ford."

(m) *Coirā Concoobair*—"Connor's Weir."

(n) *Uinn Δ τSαζαιρ*—"Priest's Pool (or Broad)," in which a priest was drowned. Relative position of the *Uinn* was not noted.

LANDSCAPE, *Cεραδ*—"Tillage Plot." Area, 140 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Cromlech* (O.M.); this fine monument, having weathered the snows of three thousand winters, has been partly prostrated by a recent inundation of the river.

(b) *Cρann ζιοβαλαδ*—"Untidy (or Ragged) Tree"; an aged tree by roadside, regarded with superstitious dread.

In the River:—

(c) *Scairb na mōna*—"Stony Ford of the Bog."

(d) "Hogan's Hole."

(e) *Cūil*—"Corner"; an elbow in the river.

Mothel Parish.

MOTHEL, a parish of great extent, was formerly impropriate in the abbey (Canons Regular of St. Austin) of the same name. It is richer in place names than any other parish of the barony and furnishes a few mountain and ecclesiastical designations of more than ordinary interest. On the most difficult of these latter John Fleming, who was a native of the parish, has left us some useful notes (*m*). The parish gets its name from the townland on which stood the ancient church and abbey. Both church and abbey are supposed to have grown out of the early monastic foundation of SS. Cuan and Brogan. This latter however was not at Mothel but at Ballynevin a mile, or so, distant. The observant reader will notice the number of townland names implying ecclesiastical association and indicating dependency on an important religious house, e.g. Bishopstown, Ballynab, *Cloc na Coimrce*, Old Grange &c. For a description of the church and abbey remains the reader is referred to *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. II., pp. 9 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

BALLINAB, *Uaitē an Ab*—"The Abbot's Town." Area, 253 acres.

(m) *Waterford Archaeological Journal* and *Gaelic Journal* (early Nos.) *passim*.

“ Ballynapp ” (A.S.E.).

BALLYDURN, *Ḅaite Uí Óioráin*—“ O’Durran’s Homestead.”
Area, 1,149 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Crogaire na nDanes*—“ The Danes’ Cross-Roads.”
The “ crossroads ” owe their name to the more or less modern fashions of attributing all antiquarian remains to the Danes. The remains here attributed are confined to a basin-like, apparently artificial, depression of bullán type in a large, partly buried boulder by the roadside. The basin is some 20” in diameter by about 9” deep.

(b) *Ḣeann Fuintre*—“ Ash Tree Glen ”; on boundary with Glenaphuca.

BALLYGARRET, *Ḅaite Ḣeapóro*—“ Garret’s Homestead.” Area, 133 acres.

“ Ballygarrott ” (A.S.E.).

BALLYHEST, *Ḅaite Heirt*—“ Hesty’s Homestead ” (O.D.).
Area, 135 acres.

BALLYKNOCK, *Ḅaite an Ćnuic*.—“ The Hill Homestead.”
Teige O’ Bryan of Ballyknocke was fined £20 and imprisoned for refusing to present recusants. With him suffered in the same cause a like penalty, his neighbours, Rowland Power of “ Corduffe,” Jeffrey Power of “ Fedane,” Walter and William Power of “ Kilballykilty,” and Nicholas Power of “ Whitstowne.” (n).
Area, 487 acres.

S.DD. (a) *Ḅárra Uirge*—“ Height (Summit) of (the) Water ”; a well and sub-division.

(b) *Ḙobar na ḢCuirḢeann*—“ Well of the Churns.”

BALLYNACURRA, *Ḅaite na Coimó*—“ Homestead of the (Cattle) Stall.” Area, 536 acres.

“ Ballinacurry ” (A.S.E.).

S.DD. (a) *Inre an Rinnce*—“ River-holm of the Dance.”

(b) *Ḙobar a MairḢaró*—“ Well of the Market ”; on what was formerly a commonage.

(c) *An Ueáct*—“ The Monument ”; a stone pile on the Feddins’ boundary, marking the scene of a murder.

(d) "The Barrack Field."

BALLYNEAL, **Ḅaite Néitl**—"Niall's Homestead." Area, 346 acres.

"Ballyneyle" (D.S.R.).

S.D. **Ḍt an Čatlín**—"Ford of the Girl"; perhaps the maiden was drowned here.

BALLYNEVIN, **Ḅaite Uí Čnaimín**—"O'Knavin's Homestead"; this is popularly believed to have been church land fraudulently alienated, hence a tradition prevalent half a century since that occupying farmers invariably got "broke." The present, as well as the adjoining townland, is remarkable for a number of artificial pits now filled with water and frequented by wild duck. A new generation has forgotten the object of the excavations, scil:—to extract marl for manure in the wheat-growing years of the early 19th century. Area, 697 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ṭoḃair Čuain**—"St. Cuan's Well"; next to St. Declan's Well, at Ardmore, this is the most remarkable holy well in the Decies. The "patron" here on July 10th was attended by thousands.

(b) "Site of St. Cuan's Church." The church, which belonged to the primitive and diminutive oratory class, disappeared within the past half century

BALLYTHOMAS, **Ḅaite Čomáir**—"Thomas' Homestead." Area, 602 acres.

S.D. Aughatanawillin (O.M.), **Ḍt a ṽSeana m̄uitlín**—"Old Mill Ford."

BISHOPSTOWN, **Citl an Čarpois**—"The Bishop's Church." Area, 591 acres.

S.D.D. (a) **Ḥa Citlínroē**; two or three small fields, in one of which was site of the ancient church from which comes the name of the townland.

(b) Aughnagan (O.M.), **Ḍt na ṽCeann**—"Ford of the Heads"; some monks were beheaded here and the heads thrown into the stream. The most awesome and dreaded ghost in East Munster haunted this ford, and only the protection of SS. Cuan and Brogan

rendered wayfarers secure against his molestations. On one occasion the ghost caught a Tartar:—

 An Spriú,
 “Tá comneal 7 comnteoirí ann
 Aḡur cá bfuil a leat-mann ráim?”

 An Fear,
 “Muilleán roirí dá ḡleann
 “Aḡur é aḡ reilleadó tal 7 a bfuil
 “Aḡur dá noeanrá, an áicmige in am
 “Ní beitea ío’ fámaíl anro.”

 An Spriú,
 “Maiaḡ Cuam 7 Úrḡḡán 7 íoḡbairt na mionn
 “Da cuimín leat do cuairt ḡo h-áit na ḡCeann.” (o)

BRIDGETOWN, Dáite an Úrḡḡáno—“Homestead of the Bridge.” The “Bridge” commemorated in the place-name is hardly the bridge of Clonea, which is not on Bridgetown, but connects Clonea with Ballyneil. Fleming, not aware of the antiquity of both names, suspected Ballyneil to be a later name for a sub-division of Bridgetown (*p*). Both names have, however, the respectable antiquity of nearly three hundred years behind them for they occur in their present form, in the Down Survey Maps &c. Area, 410 acres.

CLONEA, Cluan-ḡiaḡ —“Meadow of (the) Deer.” The sobriquet ḡaoriaḡ (“of Powers’ Country”) is generally added to distinguish this from a place of the same name in the adjoining Barony of Decies. On the townland are the ruins of a fine castle which was habitable till a half century, or so, since. Area, 225 acres.

(o) I am indebted to Mr. John Flynn, Carrick-on-Suir, for another version:—

 An Fear,
 Cé h-é rin tal?; cé h-é rin tal?; cé h-é rin tal?

 An Spriú,
 Táraim ann; táraim ann; táraim ann.

 An Fear,
 Cuairt mair me féim fé cuairt
 Cuam 7 Úrḡḡán 7 íoḡbairt na mionn.

 An Spriú,
 Maiaḡ cuairt Cuam 7 Úrḡḡán
 Aḡur íoḡbairt na mionn
 Cuimneórá-ra ḡo lá an tuam,
 An do cuairt ḡo h-áit na ḡCeann.

(*p*) “Gaelic Journal,” Vol. II., p. 300.

“Clonee” (Inq. Eliz.).

S.D. Drehid Keal Bridge (O.M.), Όροίκεαο Καοτ—“Narrow Bridge.”

CLONMOYLE, Cluan Maot—“Bare Meadow.” Area, 202 acres.

“Clonmele” (Inq. Chas. I.).

COMMONS. Modern name; no Irish form; entirely mountain. Area, 367 acres.

COOLNAHORNA, Cúl na hEorua—“Barley Ridge-Back.” Area, 724 acres.

“Coolnehorney,” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Cpuac—“Stack”; a conical hill to south of Crotty’s Lake.

(b) Capuac an Éioaia—“Eagle’s Rock.”

(c) Cúil Óaite Uí Ómeacáin—“Church of O’Bracken’s Homestead”; this is the site of an early church, on Mahony’s farm.

(d) An Uíóir; name of small river which later on joins the Clodagh. See Nire, Barony of Glenahieri.

COOLNALINGADY, Cúl na Loinnroe—“Ridge-Back of the Churn-Dash”; in allusion to the butter-producing property of the place (q). An old native informed me the original name was Cúl na Lon—“Corner of the Blackbirds.” The townland is more commonly called Curraghlandy, perhaps from an old sub-denomination. Area, 367 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Leaca Ríada—“Grey Glen-Slope.”

(b) Toaia na Óaiauoína—“The Queen’s Well”; from some lady-proprietor who was noted for her “airs.”

(c) Capuac Raia—“Thick, Stumpy Rock.”

(d) An Deaia—“The Roadway (or Pass)”; a “gap” leading to Commons.

(e) Claióe na ÓFiann and Soc 7 a Óoiteaia—“Earthen-Fence of the Fianns” and “Sock and Its Colter” respectively; these are two remarkable and nearly parallel trenches which run up the steep mountain side and are visible for miles. At a distance the curious features look like boundary fences. The first is considerably

(q) “Gaelic Journal,” Vol. II., p. 163.

longer than the other. It was Fionn MacCumbail who ploughed them: he had completed the first and had got more than half-way up the second furrow when the colter broke.

(f) Δη Λύβ—"The Hoop"; name of a field.

(g) Κοιμητάς Ἄγρο—"High Stubble-Field"; a patch of now wild mountain at a considerable elevation.

(h) Τυμνὸν ἁ Ξεαρμαῖν Λέιτ—"Swamp of the Old Grey Horse."

(i) Βᾶν κα Νόμινιρόε—"Daisy Field."

(j) Κυρμας κα Λεαῶβ—"Marsh of the Rags."

(k) Δη Ὀυβῆλαρ—"The Dark-Coloured Stream." See under Woodstown, Killmacomb Par.; the present name is applied to a stream forming boundary with Ross.

(l) Τοβάρη κα Ἡαίροτε. Αἰροτε is "an adze." The word occurs several times in Waterford place-names; its force I am unable to determine.

(m) Βεάρηνα δη Ρυαῶδην—"Gap of the Moory Tract."

(n) Βεατάς κα ηῤεαίτινιρόε—"Way of the Gates."

(o) Βάρηη ἁ Βεαταίξ—"Top of the Highway."

The features designated by the following five names occur along the mountain summit—south to north:—

(p) Cnoc Máoτ—"Bare Hill."

(q) Clocá Ὀίος—"Stone Bank."

(r) Καρμαίξ ἁ τSonnaió—"Rock of the Stockade."

(s) Stoll ἁ Ḳροταίξ—"Crotty's Cliff"; named from the famous outlaw. See under Coolgower, Kilbarry Par.

COOLROE, Cúl Ρυαῶ—"Red Corner." Area, 217 acres.

"Cooleroe" (A.S.E.).

CURRAGDUFF, Κυρμας Ὀυβ—"Black Morass." Area, 394 acres.

CURRAGHPHILIPPEEN, Κυρμας ἰλλιβίν—"Plover (or Little Phillip's) Morass."

"Curraghphillifreen" (D.S.R.).

FALLAGH, Δη Ράλλα—"The Wall." Area, 342 acres.

"Follo" (D.S.R.).

S.D. Ἄτ κα Ράλλαίξε—"Ford of Fallagh."

FEDDANS, Ʋεαδοάιν—"Streams." There is a small ruined castle on the townland, also a mote. From a Down Survey reference to "Fiddownes aġs Ballyhasteene" it would seem that Ballyhest is an ancient sub-division of Feddans, or *vice versa*. Area, 722 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Άτ Δ τSeana μῦττιν—"Ford of the Old Mill."

(b) Δn Ʋεαέτ—"The Monumental Cairn."

GLENAPHUCA, Ʒteann Δ Ʋúca—"The Pooka's Glen." Area, 560 acres.

"Glenafoco" (D.S.R.).

S.D. Δτ na n-εαγλαίρε—"Ford of the Church"; this is close to the north east angle of the townland—on boundary of latter with Curraghataggart—and is so named from a Penal Days Chapel which stood in the neighbouring field (on Glenaphuca).

GLENSTOWN, Ʋαίτε Δn Ʒteanna—"Homestead of the Glen." Area, 343 acres.

"Glanbegg" (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) Cλαίρ Δ μῆαορ—"Trench of the Wolf"; regarded locally as an independent townland and now frequently Anglicised Glendog!

(b) Aughagowleen, Άέ Δ Ʒάβαίλιν—"Ford of the Little River Fork."

JOANSTOWN, Ʋαίτε Ʒίοθάιν—"Johanna's Homestead." Area, 506 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Cίττ μῦίρε—"Site of Muire's (Mary's?) Church."

(b) Ʋoc Ʋuröe—"Yellow Pond."

(c) Ράίτίνröe—"Little Forts."

KILCANAVEE, Cίττ Ceanaδuröe—"Cannaway's Church"; John Fleming gives somewhere another (somewhat far fetched) derivation, scil.:—Cίττ Cίnn na μαίγε. Site of the early church is on Keating's farm and the outlines of the circular rampart, enclosing two acres or thereabout, are distinctly traceable. Some interesting dressed stones from a primitive doorway are built into a fence by the roadside. Area, 825 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Ʒteann Ʋuinnre—"Ash-tree Glen."

(b) **Κρυαδάν**—"Little (Mountain) Pile"; *little* in comparison with the Comeragh heights behind it to the west but itself in reality a remarkable hill, 1,285 feet high.

(c) **Καρραις Ὀρμητιά**—"Rock of the Cattle Pen"; on the summit of the last. See under Ballyquin, Fenough Par., *antea*.

(d) **Τοβάρ Ὑαιτέιρ**—"Walter's Well."

KILCLOONEY, CILL Ḷtuana—"Church of the Sequestered Place"; the largest townland in Co. Waterford. Site of the eponymous **CILL** was recovered with difficulty. It is by side (east) of main road to Dungarvan. Included in the townland is a great extent of mountain; the highest point (directly above the lake) is 2,597 feet. Area, 3,218 acres.

S.DD. (a) Mahonbeg and Mahonoge (O.M.), **μαδύν Ὀεας** and **μαδύν Ὄς**; two streams which have their source here.

(b) Coumshingaun Lake (O.M.), **Com Seanḡán**—"Hollow of the Pismires." Area, 36 acres.

(c) **Κτος Ἰόρ**—"Great Stone"; a remarkable cloven boulder of immense size which stands by side of main road.

(d) **Seana Ὀάιτε**—"Old Village"; a sub-division of some 1,400 acres.

(e) **Scairt**—"Thicket"; another sub-division of about 1,400 acres.

(f) **Ḷτ Ḷεαρμα**—"Short Ford"; applied here to a stream.

(g) **Κτος Ἀ Ḷάιτ**—"Cat's Rock."

(h) **Κτος Ὀάιννε**—"Milk Rocks."

(i) **Ὀάν Ἀ Ὀάιροάιτ**—"Field of the Drake." Compare "Drake's Acre," Ballinamona, Mora Par.

(j) **Ἀν Σταίξιρ**—"The Stairway"; a steep lane.

(k) **Ὀρομ Ἀ Ἰαρραις**—"The Rider's Ridge."

(l) **Ἰα Ὀέιλιμῶε**—"The Little Mouths."

(m) **Καρραις Ἀν Ḷίολαιρ**—"Rock of the Eagle."

(n) **Καρραις Ἀ Ḷιμέιου**—"Enclosing Rock."

(o) **Ἰα Σταβλιῶε**—"The Stables."

(p) **Καρραις Ἰα ἸḶαḶαιρ**—"Goats' Rock."

(q) *Caiprais na Scearτάν*—"Rock of the Ticks." *Scearτάν* is a parasitical insect found frequently in heather.

(r) *Ác na Uáirac Báime*—"Ford of the White Mare."

(s) *Δη Τμηρε*—"The Trench."

(t) *Þriorún na nSáðar*—"The Goats' Prison."

(u) *Ueaca Fínn*—"Fionn's Glenslope."

(v) *Meáirac Slar*—"Green Cattle-Pen." See (aa) *infra*.

(w) *Com Foinre*—"Hollow of the River-Source."

(x) *Ḟár-Com*—"Wild Growth Hollow."

(y) *Béal Δ Cúim*—"Mouth of the Hollow."

(z) *Móinteán na Caoirac*—"Bog of the Ewe."

(aa) *Meáirac (mÞriannrac) Séasáin maoit*—"Bald John's Cattle-Pen"; the foundation of a large building which my informant stated was the former residence of a king! See under Ballyquin, Fenough Par.

(bb) *Báir & Com na Ḟaile*—"Cliff Summit" & "Cliff Hollow" respectively.

(cc) *Τίς na SCrann*—"House of (in) the Trees."

(dd) "Paradise."

The five following are on the summit of the mountain (south to north):—

(ee) *Móin Δ mUuáir*—"Bog on (of) the Summit."

(ff) *Δη Cairteán*—"The Castle"; a peak.

(gg) *Δη Ḟaill Úirac*—"The Straight Cliff."

(hh) *Δη Coircéim*—"The Step."

(ii) *Beinnre mÓr*—"Great Bank."

KILLERGUILE, Cill Δη SCoil—Apparently—"Church on the Wood" as O'Donovan explains it. I searched however in vain for trace or tradition of church site. On brow of a glen near east boundary of the townland I found, set in the ground, a basin-bearing boulder of bullán type. Area, 515 acres.

S.D. Sruac Δ Úrúacáin—"Stream of the Green Bank."

KNOCKATURNORY, Cnoc Δ Turhóir—"The Turner's Hill." Area, 843 acres.

S.D. **Ḃárra Mairíne**—"Maidin's Height"; an early church site, with circular fence &c. on Kirby's farm. Maidin, probably = **mo-íoe-áin**—"My Little Ita's."

MONMINANE, móm mionáin—"Bog of (the) Kid." Rev. Matthias Casey, who was born here over a century ago, used call the place **Cúlós Fínnín**—"Fingin's Little Corner").

"Nomanane" (D.S.R.).

MOTHEL, maotait—"Soft Spongy Land." Area, 259 acres. "Methallia" (Calendar of State Papers—1253). "Mochel" (Do.—1256).

S.D.D. (a) **Clochnacomirce (O.M.), Cloc na Comairce**—"Stone of Sanctuary"; a termon-stone, in shape of a sandstone pillar four feet high, which stands by roadside and is inscribed on its face with an ornamental cross. In a fence close by the writer found a block of hard slate inscribed with cup and circle designs.

(b) **Ḃannra**—"Manse"; the Glebe House at Mothel, now residence of the parish priest.

MUNSBURROW, munairáirce (mun-na-áirce). Meaning uncertain; O'Donovan translates it "Hill of the Shins" (r), while Fleming renders it "Ridge of the River Forks" (s), and states that, though pronounced as above, it is written **mun na áirce**. The origin of the Anglicised name I have failed to trace; probably affectation accounts entirely for it. A branch of the Power family was established here, and as late as seventy-five years ago there survived some twenty acres of orchard and shrubbery which had been attached to the "great house." Area, 870 acres.

"Monlarg" (Tax. Pope Nicholas).

S.D.D. (a) **Ḃáiric a Tige Mór**—"Field of the Great House"; site of the ancient mansion house of the Powers of Monerlargy.

(b) **Seana Ḃáite**—"Old Village."

(c) "The Couse" (**Cábar**—"Stepping Stones") = crossing place (Clodiagh River) at south-west point of the townland.

OLD GRANGE, Seana Ḃáirneac—"Old Monastic Out-Farm"; it pertained to the Abbey of Mothel. Area, 572 acres.

(r) Ordnance Field Books—Waterford.

(s) "Gaelic Journal," Vol. II., p. 163.

“ Ould Grange ” (D.S.R.).

Ross, Ror—“ Shrubbery.” Area, 1,024 acres.

“ Rosse ” (D.S.R.).

S.DD. (a) Crotty's Lough (O.M.). This is a modern name derived from the well remembered outlaw, William Crotty, who had for his lair an almost inaccessible cave in the *ꝛot* or cliff, overlooking the lake. Crotty was hanged in Waterford in 1742, yet his memory is still a vivid thing to the peasant of Powers' Country. See under Coolnalingady *supra*. The Irish name of the lake is Com *ḡáire*—“ Laughing Hollow,” or *lóc Δ Stollá*—“ Lake of the Cliff.” *Stoll* is not found in the dictionaries, and its exact meaning is not easy to fix. It seems to signify, primarily, a pillar or standing stone and, in a secondary sense, a cliff or mountain pinnacle as in the present instance.

(b) Douglas River (O.M.), *Ṫub ḡláire*—“ Black Stream ”; a name scarcely known locally.

(c) *na Sáráoiníde*—“ The Little Villages ”; now two or three small fields where stood the *ḡáoin*.

(d) *Sáileacán*—“ Place of the Willows.”

(e) *ḡáire na Sáráite*—“ Field of the Apparition (Ghost) ”; there is a lios in the field.

(f) *Deáirna Readóim*—“ Raymond's Gap.”

(g) *Ciúin*—“ Ancient Church Site ”; on John Phelan's farm.

(h) *Cnocán Ruad*—“ Little Red Hill.”

(i) *Ṫrom Δ Márcaig*—“ Ridge of the Rider.”

(j) *An Ṫréasán Deas*—“ The Little Man-Simulating Cairn (or Pillar-Stone).”

(k) *An Ṫréasán Mór*—“ The Large Man-Simulating Pillar-Stone.”

(l) *An Móin*—“ The Bog.”

SHANKILL, *Seana Chúil*—“ Old Hazel Place.” Area, 455 acres.

WHITESTOWN, *Ṫáite an ḡáoitig*—“ White's Homestead.”

Compare with *Ṫ. na Ṫḡáoitelac* (“ Whites' Homestead ”) similarly Anglicised. Area (in two divisions), 1,194 acres.

“ Little Whitestowne aġs Ballinwytybeg ” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.DD. (a) *Ṫáite an ḡáoitig Ṫeas*—“ Little Whitestown ”; now Whitestown East.

(b) *Γαιττίν να οτρί γκοιννε* — “ Little Three-Cornered Hurling (or Dancing) Green ”; at meeting place of three townlands.

Rathgormack Parish.

LIKE its sister Parish of Mothel this division, formerly a dependency of the Abbey of Mothel, is of great extent. Its name is non-ecclesiastical—derived from the townland on which are the ruined church and graveyard. Two of its townlands, scil:—Glenanore and Knockaunaffrin, are in another barony (Glenahery) and two others, scil:—Carrigeen and Curraduff, are separated from body of parish by the Comeragh range. For fuller information on the ecclesiastical antiquities of the parish see *Journal of Waterford and S.E. Ireland Archæological Society*, Vol. II., pp. 14 &c.

TOWNLANDS.

AUGHMORE, *Δτ μόν*—“ Great Ford.” Area, 200 acres.

BALLINGARRA, *Βαίτε αν ζεαππέτα*—“ Homestead (or Town) of the Cutting Off.” It was cut, about seventy years since, off the modern Catholic parish of Rathgormack. *ζεαππέτα* seems to be used locally in sense of “ short-cut.” Area, 300 acres.

BALLYCULLANE, *Βαίτε υί κοίτεάν*—“ O’Collins’ Homestead ”; Area, 176 acres.

“ Ballycolane ” (Inq. Car. I.).

BALLYNAFINA, *Βαίτε να φορδίνε*. Meaning unknown; O’D. renders it—“ Homestead of the Green Field.” This is another of the places visited by the legendary *Σταρ ζαβηνάδ*; she pastured here on her way Suirwards from Coolnalingady. (t) Area, 257 acres.

S.D. *Δτ να μβαρραιιρόε*—“ Ford of the Barrels.”

BOOLABEG, *Βυαίτε βεας*—“ Little Milking Place,” i.e., *Little* in comparison with *Boolacloghach*, which was the *Booley-more* of which the present townland originally formed part. Area, 325 acres.

BOOLACLOGHAGH, *Βυαίτε κλοκάδ*—“ Stony Milking Place.” Highest point of this townland, 2,504 feet. Area, 917 acres.

S.D.D. (a) Coumgarra Lough (O.M.). The Ordnance name here is incorrect. The place so marked is really *Com Ιαπέταρ*—

(t) “ Gaelic Journal,” Vol. II., p. 163.

“Western Basin,” containing three small lakes without special names.

(b) *Carraig na Sean Éan*—“Old Birds’ Rock.”

CARRIGEEN, *Carraigín*—“Little Rock”; the townland is practically uninhabited. Area, 840 acres.

S.D. *Deána Úeít a Dealaig*—“Gap of the Pass Mouth”; the best known of the passes over the Comeragh Mountains: it connects Rathgormack with the Nire.

CARROWCLOUGH. See under Dysert Par. Area, 130 acres.

“Carrowkellough” (D.S.R.).

CARROWLEIGH, *Cearraí na Liac*—“Grey Quarter.” Area, 204 acres.

“Carhuleagh” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) *Úeítín Uaitéir*—“Walter’s Little Road”; now obliterated.

(b) *Cloic na gCeann*—“Stone of the Heads”; a large unhewn boulder upon which the Powers of Rathgormack beheaded malefactors or their enemies!

CLONDONNELL, *Cluain Dónnail*—“Donal’s Meadow.” Area, 961 acres.

“Clonedonill” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Aughanirvor* (O.M.), *Ác an Fhí mÓir*—“Ford of the Big Man.”

(b) *Ḃáire a Tíge mÓir*—“Field of the Great House”; from former mansion of a branch of the Power family.

(c) *Cnoc a Ćronáin*—Anglicised “Cronev Hill”; a well-known sub-denomination—“Hill of the Humming.” A few families who inhabited this place were noted for poetic and musical tastes—hence the name.

(d) *An Croiv*—“The Cross”; a rock on the mountain summit, bearing a fancied resemblance to the symbol of Redemption.

(e) *na Trí Carraigíní*—“The Three Little Rocks”; on the mountain summit.

CURRAGHKIELY, *Currag a Ćaolais*—“Morass of the Fairy Flax (*Linum Silvestre*).” A Catholic Diocesan Synod—the first since

the Reformation—was held here in 1677, under the presidency of John Brenan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Owing to operation of the Penal Laws such a meeting would have been attended with much danger if held in a more public place. The exact site of the Synod house is not now on this townland, but on Poulavone, a former sub-division of Curraghkiely. To left of the main Clonmel road—fifty perches or so to west of latter—stood the residence of a Catholic middleman named Power in which the clergy assembled. “*Seamur Cuircead (u), Cuirraigh an Chotaigh,*” one of the Powers of that ilk, is still traditionally remembered. Area, 848 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *βόδαηήν Cacoč*—“Blind (*Cul-de-Sac*) Little Road.”

(b) *βάηηε να Ξηάηηεόηε*—“Field of the Hedgehog.”

(c) *άτ α βόδη ήρεατ*—“Lower Plain Ford.”

Along the Mountain Ridge occur the two following:—

(d) *βέατ ηυηε*—“Pig’s Mouth.”

(e) *Όρησ βέρητε*—“Serpent’s Ridge”; jutting out at a right angle to the general mountain line.

CURRAHEEN, *Cuirraheén*—“Little Morass.” Area, 1,766 acres.

“Cuirraheene” (D.S.R.).

S.D.D. (a) *Сеατηάηηαν* (loc. case)—“Quarter”; a sub-division.

(b) Lough More (O.M.), *λοč ηόη*—“Big Lake”; at height of 1,518 feet.

(c) *Comduala, Com Όυαλα*. Meaning undetermined; called also Quinlan’s Lake. This mountain tarn is five acres in extent, and is situated at height of 1,533 feet. From it the Clodiagh River rises.

(d) *Сарηη ήόητ*—“Paul’s Path”; running by side of last. The Paul commemorated gave his name likewise to a semi-savage faction, “The Pooleens,” who with their barbarous rivals, “The Gows,” long disturbed the peace not only of this region but of all mid-Waterford.

(e) *Сαιηηεάηηη να Σαηζοηηηηόε*—“The Soldiers’ Castle”; a rock pinnacle at junction of three townlands and at height of 2,476 feet. The “soldiers” I take to be Royal Engineers engaged in Survey work, and the “castle,” probably a trigonometrical Survey mark.

(u) “James the Top-Knotted.”

CURRAGHDUFF, *Curragh Dub*—"Black Morass." On this townland, which is practically uninhabited, are four small lakes the names of which the 12 in. Ordnance Map has done yeoman service in confounding and confusing. The two basins forming the north group are known as the "Stilloges" (see under Ross, above), while the other two are called the "Comalachs" (probably compounded of *com*, a hollow, and *loch*, a lake). Highest point, 2,465 feet. Area, 1,706 acres.

GLENPATRICK, *Gleann Pádraig*—"Patrick's Glen." Area, 1,905 acres.

"Glanpatrick" (D.S.).

S.DD. (a) *Ác na gCaitíní*—"The Girls' Ford."

(b) *Síó Šábhnaige*—"Gowna's (or the 'Calf's') Fairy Mound."

(c) *Aughnacilla* (O.M.), *Ác na Cille*—"Ford of the Church."

The *cill* referred to is the site of an early church by north side of old Clonmel road at the junction of this townland with Poulavone.

Along Mountain Summit (south to north):—

(d) *Carraig Síó Šábhnaige*. See (b) above.

(e) *Carraig a Čoirgeint*. Signification of qualifying word is undetermined: *Čoirgeint* may possibly be a corruption of some derivative from *čoirgeim*, I consecrate.

(f) *Seagáinín na Úréige*—"Lying Little John"; a jutting rock point which in the distance looks like a man.

(g) *Carraig Dub*—"Black Rock."

GRAIGAVALLA; *Šráig a Úealáig*—"Village of the (Mountain) Pass." Area, 1,217 acres.

S.DD. (a) *An Leac Dub*—"The Black Flagstone."

(b) *Gleann Dub*—"Black Glen."

(c) *An Stair*—"The Stairs"; this is the entrance to the "Gap" from east.

(d) *Móin a Čiomáint*—"The Hurling Bog."

(e) *Na Šráoíní*—"The Little Villages."

(f) *An Úreásán*—"The Little Deceitful Thing"; a point of the mountain on the boundary line with Boola.

KILLBALLYQUILTY, *Cill Bhaite uí Coitlicig*—“Church of O’Quilty’s Homestead.” Here stood another mansion of the Powers, of which there is a rough sketch on one of the Down Survey Maps in the Public Record Office, Dublin. Area, 601 acres.

“Killballikilty” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D. *ῥάηε να Cille*—“Site of the Early Church”; on west boundary of the townland.

KILLBRACK, *Cill Bhrac*—“Speckled Church (or Church Site).” Area, 596 acres.

“Killbrack” (Inq. Jac. I.).

S.D.D. (a) *Cuiriac na Muine*—“Swamp of the Neck”; a village.

(b) *Tobar na bḡáiríníre*—“Well of Little Paddy’s Descendants.”

(c) *Cillín*, early church site, with its circular fence.

KNOCKALAFALLA, *Cnoc a Leic-Bhaite*—“Half-town Hill.” An ogham-inscribed stone found here has been removed to Comeragh Lodge; its legend runs:—“Lugundi Maqi Leduqa Mocoli Donmi” (v). Area, 378 acres.

“Knocknafally” (D.S.R.).

KNOCKNACREHA, *Cnoc na Croidce*—“Gallows’ Hill.” The Gallows in question was set up on a hillock (*Cruac na Croidce*) by one of the Rathgormack Powers. An annual fair was held here till 1814 when it had to be discontinued owing to abuses. Area, 117 acres.

“Knocknacraghy” (D.S.R.).

S.D. *Tobar Fionn*—“White Well.”

MONADIHA, *Móin na Daibce*—“Bog of the Vat”; the “vat” may have been a bog-hole. *Móin*, in this name, is now being corrupted into *muin* and even *mutteann*. On the townland is a fine *dallán* of micaceous sandstone. Area, 388 acres.

S.D. *Bótar na bḡáiríníre (?)*—“Road of the Rings.”²

PARK, *ῥάηε mór*—“Big Field.” Area, 546 acres.

“Upper Parke” (D.S.R.).

(v) Macalister, “Studies in Irish Epigraphy,” Pt. III., p. 226.

S.D.D. (a) *Clár a Rince*—"The Dancing Board"; a name applied to two fields.

(b) *Ḡort na Leac*—"Garden of the Monumental Cairns."

(c) *Sean Air a Tige*—"Old Place of the House." The present is perhaps the only occurrence of the word *air* in a place-name of the Decies.

(d) *Cill Eoghain*—"Eoghan's Church"; a very interesting early church site, the circular fence of which is bisected by the main road. A bullán, with double basin, lies where the church stood. There is also a holy well. A "pattern" was held here annually on the 15th of August, till its suppression by the Parish Priest in 1825.

PARKBEG, *Ḡairc Beag*—"Little Field." Area, 172 acres.

"Lower Parke" (D.S.R.).

POULAVONE, *Poll a Múin*—"Hole of the Putrid Water." See under Curraghkiely, above. Area, 237 acres.

S.D. *Lag na Stinne*—"Slate Hollow."

RATHGORMACK, *Ráta Ḡormaic* (*Rát Ó Ḡormaic*)—"O'Corricks' Rath." Contrast Rathcormac (*Rát Ḡormaic*), Co. Cork. Area, 112 acres.

S.D.D. (a) *Ḡairc na bḠáinribe*—"Field of the Rings"; from the discovery of some gold rings which (with a bronze cross) were dug up here some forty years since. The cross is in use, over the high altar, in Clonea Church.

(b) *Ḡairc na Cille*—"Field of Early Church (Site)"; on Terry's farm.

(c) *Ráiribe*—"Little Forts"; three or four lioses in a group near centre of the townland.

"Rahines" (Inq. Jac. I.).

SHANKILL, *Sean Cuit*—"Old Hazel" (not "*Sean Cuit*," O'Donovan). Area, 455 acres.

"Shannakill" (D.S.R.).

THE END.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

THE Irish Texts' Society's new editor of Keating, Rev. P. Dineen, M.A., has lost no time over his work. Vol. II. of the great *Foipne Fearna* or "History of Ireland" (David Nutt) has just been issued under his competent editorship. This is a critical edition (Irish text and English translation on opposite pages) of Keating's masterpiece, with a valuable introduction and some textual notes—a work for which students of Irish history have longed and sighed through many a year. Father Dineen makes the basis of his text a Trinity College MS.—referred to throughout the work at M₂—to which the date 1645 has been assigned. In the introduction the editor narrates an extraordinary tale anent the text of Keating. Briefly stated it is this: there are two distinct classes of MSS., one modern in style and diction, the other archaic. Of these the editor considers that the former is the older and that it represents more accurately the original MS. of Keating. It should, by the way be observed here that no copy of the work has so far been identified as in the historian's own hand; in fact there is no certainly recognised autograph of Keating in existence. The archaic version, of which copies are rare, Father Dineen considers to be a recension, in traditional historical style, made during the author's own lifetime, either by himself or by some competent scribe, working under his direction. The "modern" MSS. are variously sub-divided—into earlier and later versions, into the orthographically "full-dress" and the orthographically irregular, &c., &c. Father Dineen considers the archaic to be generally the superior version; yet, for

reasons which he sets forth at length, he adopts the other as the basis of his work. In the introduction he speculates interestingly as to the reasons for co-existence of these versions—both dating from the author's day, or thereabout—and he shows conclusively that, though the versions are decidedly different, they are not independent. Which version is the older? He has little doubt it is the "modern" and for this opinion he gives this, amongst other good reasons:—that it agrees in style and language with the historian's other prose works. The learned editor's conclusions are to some extent based on the evidence of a MS. (archaic version), which he cites as P, in the present writer's possession. This copy brings us to the author's own lifetime or, at any rate, close thereto, for at fol. 110 it has this entry:—"This book is written since 1647, Nic. Foran, Ballyleen, county of Waterford, parish of Dunhill." In explanation of the difference of version it may be mentioned that, in the time of Keating, it was the fashion with literary men to affect a style of Irish, more ancient by a century or two, than their own day. Thus the *Annals of the Four Masters*, the *Life of Red Hugh O'Donnell*, the *Irish Saints' Lives* in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, &c., are all much older textually than the 16th century in which they were written. Vol. II. of the *Texts' Society's Keating* takes us to the end of Book I., while Vol. III. will give the whole of Book II. The whole work is to be completed in four vols. Of these, the first, edited by the late lamented David Comyn, contains the introduction with portion of Book I., and the fourth, which will be necessary for completion of the work, shall, it is proposed, contain the genealogies and synchronisms together with notes on the text. Publication in its entirety of the great work of Keating, for which Ireland has waited nearly three hundred years, may almost be said to mark an Irish literary epoch. The *FORAN FEARA* is all that the editor claims for it—a work of great and many sided interest, appealing to the ethnologist, the philologist and the litterateur no less than to the historian and the antiquarian. For this splendidly edited text all Ireland owes to The *Texts' Society* and to Father Dineen a debt of gratitude which it is very doubtful Irishmen will ever repay.

IN "Duanaire Finn," which forms Vol. VII. of the Irish Texts' Society's series, its editor, Mr. John MacNeill, reiterates and, to a certain extent, develops, the remarkable conclusions to which his life long and critical examination of early Irish literary material has led him. These conclusions I noticed in this section some two years ago or thereabout, when they were first given to the world in the pages of the New Ireland Review. As its name indicates, the Duanaire Finn is a collection of Fenian tales; the MS. from which Mr. MacNeill has worked his text is in the Franciscan Library, Merchants' Quay, Dublin, where after many vicissitudes and the lapse of some centuries it has at last found a resting place. Mr. MacNeill dates the Fenian literature generally from the ninth century onward—only a few scraps belonging to the earlier or old-Irish period. The life story of the MS. collection now so well edited is full of interest; the component material first existed in earlier MSS. at home; thence, in the early 17th century, the MSS. were carried by Irish refugees to Louvain, where an Irish scribe, Niall O'Cathan (?) by name, transcribed them for a Captain Sorley MacDonnell, an Irish soldier serving in the Netherlands. It may be, O'Cathan's transcript never reached MacDonnell; at any rate it found its way back again to Louvain. Towards the close of the 18th century the threatened dangers of the French Revolution caused transfer of the MS. to St. Isidore's at Rome, whence, half a century later, threat of another revolution, the Italian, brought about its removal to Ireland. Mr. MacNeill's lengthy introduction to the Duanaire contains much matter of highest importance and value—matter which no student of Irish history can afford to overlook.

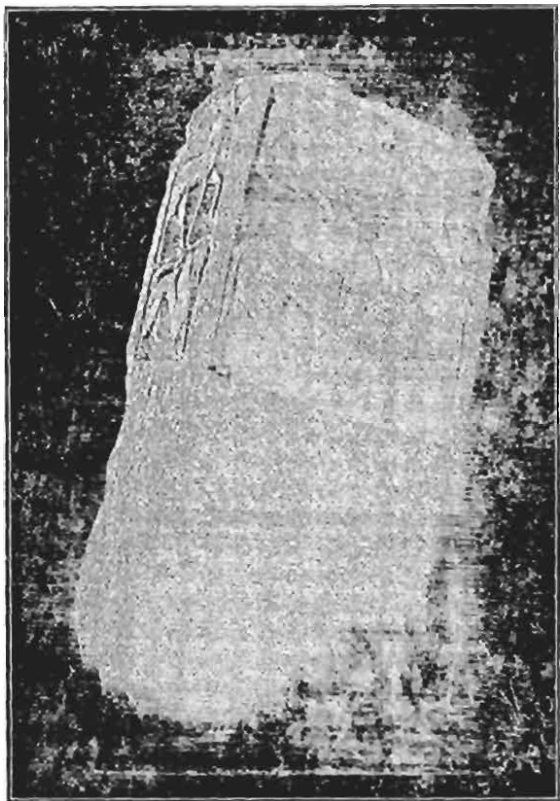
LIKE St. Patrick, Geoffrey Keating is kept well before the Irish literary world in our day. In this matter the 20th century seems determined to make amends for the cold neglect of its two immediate predecessors. "Saoxal-pe Seacrúin Céitinn" (Gill & Son, Dublin) is a reprint of the essay on Keating which our occasional contributor, Mr. Richard Foley, prepared for the Munster Feis held at Cork in 1907. It is a pamphlet of 26 pages in Irish, tracing

briefly but lucidly the career of the greatest writer of Irish prose for the last 400 years. Mr. Foley's little book indicates that the last word has not yet been said on Keating as it was, years since, claimed it had. Publications of the Historical MSS. Commission, &c., have been and are gradually bringing to light further facts concerning the historian and his contemporaries. Every item so far elicited has been woven into his narrative by Mr. Foley, who, by the way, devotes a page or two to the question of Keating's burial place. This latter he unhesitatingly identifies—mainly on evidence collected by the writer of this notice—as the small ruined cell or mortuary chapel in Tubrid graveyard.

UNDER the familiar signature—M. O'R., the versatile Rector of the Irish College, Rome, contributes to the Seven Hills Magazine a characteristically researchful but withal chatty and charmingly written review of the career of that distinguished but little known Irishman, Rev. Chas. O'Connor, D.D., better known by his *nom de guerre* of Columbanus. The letters of young O'Connor from Rome to his friends in Ireland make us realise the vast interval separating the Rome and Ireland of the late 18th century from the Rome and Ireland of to-day. Truth is stranger than fiction, and if we met in professed fiction the Martin Duffy, who presided over the classical school at Belangere, we might set him down as outrageous caricature, but here he is, or rather his methods, in real life as Dr. O'Connor but too well remembers them:—

“When I was under Mr. Duffy's care, or rather tyranny, I was sure for the first three years to return home with my back mangled from shoulder to shoulder and this was the case every day, so that the floggings I got in the morning did not wound me, they opened the wounds already received and the floggings in the evening made the incisions generally deeper.”

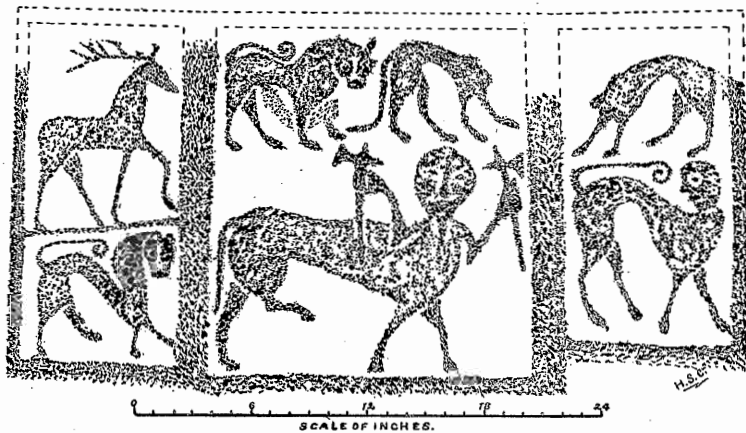
THE current “Journal of the R.S.A.I.” contains one short paper of special importance to us, south-easterners. This is a detailed description of the ancient inscribed stone in Tybroughney old graveyard, near Carrick-on-Suir. The writer, Mr. Henry S. Crawford,—



ANCIENT CARVED STONE, TYBROUGHNEY.
(See Archæological and Literary Miscellany.)



ANCIENT CARVED STONE, TYBROUGHNEY.—SPIRAL PATTERN.



ANCIENT CARVED STONE, TYBROUGHNEY.—ANIMAL FIGURES.

because, presumably, unaware of the fact—does not state that illustrations, &c., of the stone have appeared in the pages of our *Journal*. Discussing the signification of the somewhat grotesque animal figures with which the upper portion of the stone is decorated Mr. Crawford becomes more than interesting—illuminative; the upper of the two figures on the east side of the slab represents a stag, an emblem of Christ; underneath the stag is a lion, as the Irish sculptor, who had never seen the animal, conceived it. The lion in early Christian art is symbolic of the Resurrection. On the north, or broad, face of the stone we have a centaur, typical of the ceaseless conflict between good and evil. The west face shows the fabulous manticora, emblem of death, together with an animal figure which the writer considers to be a hyena or fox, symbolic of the devil. Finally the south face of the pillar is occupied by a finely wrought spiral pattern consisting of six sets of spirals grouped in a circle around a seventh, as centre.

THE Cork Historical and Archæological Journal is an object of our especial envy. Its large appended list of subscribers furnishes the secret of the Cork Journal's size and excellence. Then too the very varied character of its contents has a popularising effect, reacting on the roll of membership. The July-Sept. No. just to hand has an article (unsigned) on the connection with Co. Cork of William Penn, the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania; another on Clear Island and its antiquarian remains, and a third, which contains a few notes of special importance to us, on the Fenian Harbours of Co. Cork. In this last paper its author identifies Tacmain, mentioned in the "Battle of Ventry," with Rincrew. According to the Bardic tale referred to the Fenian warrior Rioghre Rois-gleathain was stationed at Tacmain to watch for the approach of Daire Donn and his hostile fleet. Rincrew, by the way, is in Co. Waterford and not in Cork, as Rev. Mr. Lynch's paper insinuates.

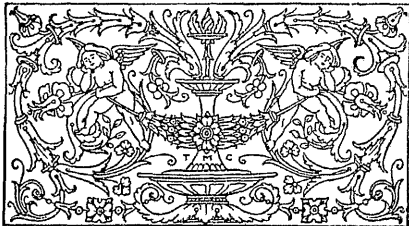
RECENT publications of the Royal Irish Academy include (1) A Calendar of the Red Book of Ossory, by Rev. Dr. Lawlor,

(2) Biographical Notices of Professors Ingram and Atkinson, T.C.D.; (3) Irish Copper Halberds by Mr. George Coffey, (4) Ancient Charters from the White Book of Ossory by Henry F. Berry, Litt. D. of the Public Record Office, and (5) Elias Bowhereau of La Rochelle, the First Public Librarian in Ireland. Of the foregoing (1) is easily the most important. The "Red Book" (*Liber Ruber*) is a MS. of 80 leaves of vellum, bound in oak covered with red leather and originally compiled somewhere about the year 1360, for Richard Ledred, a well known Bishop of Ossory. As time went on additions were made to the volume up to the 16th century. The "Red Book" contains taxations of the Diocese, copies of various bulls, memoranda of agreements between ecclesiastical persons or corporations, synodal constitutions, &c. One of the last named—a provincial law—ordains that from within a year of its enactment (1518) the use of tin chalices is to be discontinued and that thenceforth no chalice be consecrated which is made of any material viler than silver. Another—a Diocesan Constitution of Ossory—under date 1317, decrees excommunication against various offenders, and it is ordered that the law in question be recited "in the mother tongue" by all rectors, vicars, &c. once a quarter. Amongst the Ossory benefices enumerated as belonging (1316-1318) to extern religious houses are—in Obargoun Deanery, Ballyfasy and Kilcolumb; in Iverk Deanery, half of Fiddown; and, in Claragh Deanery, Dungarvan, all pertaining to the Priory of St. Katerine's, Waterford.

AN enquirer (in the pages of "T.P.'s Weekly") has been recently seeking information concerning Irish soldiers of the late Papal Army (1859-60). In reply a correspondent writes:—

"Papanach's' query in the issue of October 30th brings to mind a tall, monumental obelisk that stands in the crowded graveyard attached to the old church of Trinity Without, Waterford. It was erected by his fellow-townsmen, or companions, to the memory of Patrick Clooney, sometime soldier of the Irish Legion of the Papal Army. A soldier of fortune, he gave his services later on to the Confederate forces in America, and was swept by the tide of war from battlefield to battlefield. His letters from Italy, and afterwards from the United States, were printed as they arrived, in the 'Waterford Citizen,' which had been started by P. J. Smyth, the late John A. Blake, M.P., having also some connection with it at the time. Patrick Clooney fell at Antietam, I think; if my memory

fails, anyone who happens to pay a visit to this monument can easily rectify it. 'Papanach's' question recalled to another reader of 'T.P.'s Weekly' the "days of her youth," the autumn of 1860. The battles were over, many a son of Ireland slept his last under Italian skies, and the Church, mindful of her dead, offered public prayer and masses for the dead soldiers of the Legion. In the Catholic Cathedral of Waterford the Great Office and High Mass were celebrated with all the impressiveness and solemnity which the Church gives to that sad and splendid service. The banners of the Papal States drooped above the catafalque, the dense throng of mourners and worshippers scarce found kneeling room as the solemn strains of the 'Dies Iræ' rose and filled the church. During those dreary autumn days, a visitor called at the convent where my mother was a day pupil. He had fought under the Papal colours, and coming straight from the scene of action, was able to give a vivid and lifelike account of the campaign from its commencement to its close. One of the nuns—the clever daughter of a literary man, and herself a writer and translator of many works—took, down rapidly in his own words the visitor's account of the war. The examinations were close at hand, and as it was usual to have something like dramatic recitation on these occasions, it was decided that this narrative, taken from the lips of an eye-witness, should be arranged for recitation. My mother was chosen, among others, to take a part; and so acceptable did the recitation prove to the audience in the Examination Hall that it was repeated a month later at the Christmas distribution before the Bishop and priests of the city."

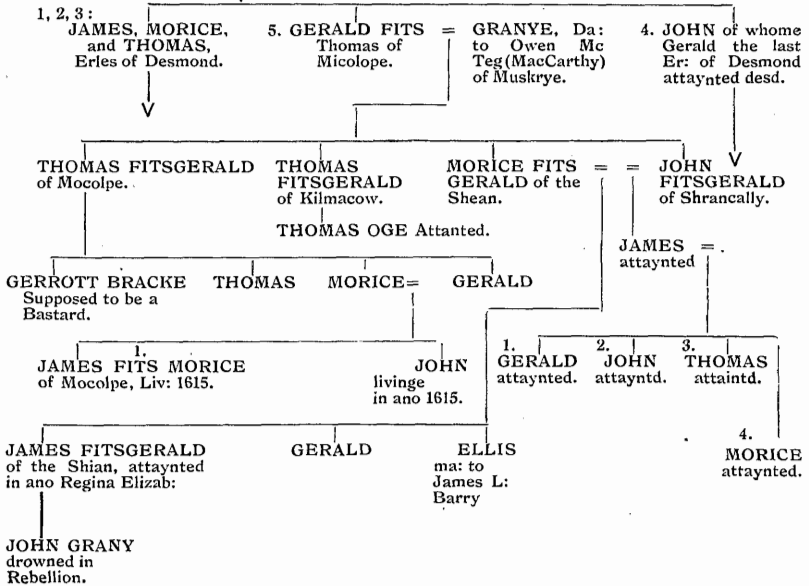


NOTES AND QUERIES.

Some FitzGerald Families of Co. Waterford.—The following pedigree is copied from a Carew manuscript in the Lambeth Palace Library and is inserted here in the expectation that it may be followed up with notes by others, narrating the fortunes or giving the later descents of the different houses referred to.

FITSGERALDS of the Shean, Mocolpe, Kilmacow, Shrancally:

THOMAS FITZ JAMES Er: of Desmond beheaded
att Drogheda 1467 : 7 : Ed. : 4 :



J. BUCKLEY.

Marriage, MacLean—Wall: A Query.—Wanted proof of marriage of Donald MacLean with Margaret Wall, daughter of James Wall of Clonea Castle, Co. Waterford, between 1760-1765. Donald MacLean belonged to Scotland, and after the marriage referred to held a Government appointment at Montiege Bay, Jamaica.

W. MCLEOD.

112, Thirshstone St.,
Edinburgh.

James Power of Gaignagower, Irish Poet.—Reference has been made (oftener than once, I think), in the pages of this *Journal* to a well-known Waterford poet of the early 18th century, scil:—James Power “of the nose,” better known by the Irish equivalent, *Seamur na Spón*. A wayward child of genius, a gentleman farmer by descent and occupation, Power was anything but a model of the proprieties. His best-known effusion, “Caislean Cuanach” is referred to, and translation of a few verses given, in “Place-Names of Decies,” p. 244. Power’s residence was at Gaignagower, close to Ballymacarbery, Co. Waterford. It is related that at the burial in Dysert graveyard, Co. Waterford, of the famous Colonel Roche of Glynn—the Williamite soldier who swam the Foyle at Derry bringing promise of succour to the beleaguered garrison there, Power, who had turned Protestant at the time, was asked to deliver the funeral oration. On the one hand he had no good to say of Roche and on the other he had reason to dread the wrath of the local Williamite gentry if he refused. However he undertook the role of orator on condition that he was allowed to speak in Irish—a language unintelligible to the Williamite portion of his audience—and, at the graveside, he delivered himself of a philippic against the dead, so scathing in invective and biting in its satire, that it split the tombstone on which the orator stood! Power to split stones or melt iron was, by the way, one of the attributes of a Celtic poet’s lampoon. I was recently reminded of the poet and his times, while searching for other matter

in the British Museum, by finding the following reliques (never published, I presume) of Power:—

(a) "The Confessions of James Power of the nose to Father Francis O'Quin." This begins—"O 'Oia naç cnuais an rgeat e," (O God is it not a hard story).

(b) Poem by Father Francis O'Quin in answer to Power's "Confession," and laying a penance on the penitent; it begins:—"A Seamuir çaito de mår na bpaoraç," (O famous James of the Power's race).

(c) Poem by James Power of the nose in reply to Father O'Quinn's "penance," and refusing to perform the latter. It commences "Oo bneaç ní fogaan," (Your sentence avails not).

(d) A poem by Father Francis O'Quinn excommunicating Power for contumacy. It begins:—"Ir fupair a aicne an peaca rin éba," (The sin of Eve is easily perceptible).

(e) Poem by James Power threatening Father O'Quinn with impeachment for treason, and opening:—"A Ríç Seoipre mo Stór pém tå," (O King George you are my well beloved).

I have met no previous reference to Father O'Quinn; the facetious cleric was, I take it, one of the half-secularised friars of that unhappy period "when Ireland hopelessly complained."

P.

Waterford Coinage.—

Tupwood,

Caterham, Surrey,

14th Nov., 1908.

Dear Sir,

I hope that you may entertain favourably my suggestion of having the city records searched for particulars regarding the tokens issued by the corporation, and of having the same published. There were, I think, not more than ten towns in Ireland, where tokens were officially issued. In the case of Kinsale and Youghal, full records as to their issue appear in the published 'Corporation Books,' and in some other cases particulars from the records have

appeared in print. In the case of Cork the records for the period appear to have been lost. Of the three Waterford tokens which appear to have been officially issued, that of 'Andrew Richards, Mayor' is much the scarcest, and my own specimen is a rather indifferent one. I see that, apart from 'Andrew Richards,' no less than six out of the other twelve issuers filled the office of Mayor or Sheriff. Zach. Clayton seems to have been the only one who filled both offices. In the published list of Waterford 17th century tokens, two are mentioned which I omitted from my list, as I do not believe them to exist as described. The first is one described as issued by 'James Atkinson,' which I am pretty certain has been incorrectly described from a poor specimen of a token of 'James Atkinson, of Arterde' (Ardee), the other being a variety of 'Edmand Russell,' with lion rampant only, which I also believe to be an error of description.

Yours truly,

LIONEL L. FLETCHER.





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

SECOND QUARTER,
APRIL TO JUNE, 1909.



A Vice-Regal Progress through the South and West of Ireland in 1567.

Edited by JAMES BUCKLEY.

(Copied from the original in the State Paper Office, London, (Ireland, temp. Eliz. Vol. XX.) endorsed "20 Ap^{ll} 1567 L. Deputy of Irland to y^e Q Ma^{ty} his iourney at length into Monster.")

INTRODUCTION.

SIR Henry Sidney, who made this historic progress and wrote the description (a) of it here printed is, perhaps, better known to fame as the father of Sir Philip Sidney than for the conduct of his Irish administration. No Viceroy since the creation of that office in the person of Hugh de Lacy, in 1172, better understood the need of the country and what reforms were necessary, or endeavoured to carry out a more enlightened and liberal policy. He was the first of them to realize the utter futility of attempting to govern without the sympathy and support of the great native chiefs and Norman-Irish lords, whose attention he sought to divert from their accustomed family feuds towards bringing about a more ordered and settled state of society. Sidney found an "Irish question" in existence before him and like all viceroys before or since bequeathed one to his successor. The politic and warlike

(a) The original, with the exception of the signature which is in Sidney's autograph, is in the handwriting of an amanuensis.

Shane O'Neill was then virtually an independent ruler in Ulster; the south was in a state of chronic unrest owing to the sanguinary rivalries between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond; Connaught, in the words of the *Four Masters*, was a "trembling sod"; whilst the Pale was harried by the neighbouring septs. His remedial measures and great enterprise were severely checked by party intrigues at court. Again and again he asked for the necessary assistance in the shape of fresh troops, money and supplies, but these requests when not refused outright were invariably very meagrely granted. Owing to the protracted war in Ulster, and to too great a trust in what has since come to be called "muddling through," but more especially to the Queen's niggardliness in money matters, the government of Ireland had become a tedious, an anxious, and a costly undertaking. Her Majesty stormed at the continuous expenditure on the country, and the very mention of its name was growing painful to her ears. "Frugality in a sovereign is a virtue," as R. Bagwell neatly puts it, "but there can be no doubt Elizabeth carried it to excess." (b)

The enmity existing between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond culminated one fine day in the year 1565 in a sharp engagement at Affane, which afterwards formed the subject of a long-drawn-out high state inquiry. The two principal belligerents as a temporary proceeding entered into a recognizance of £20,000 each, to abide such orders as the Queen might make concerning their respective claims (c). Ormond possessed considerable advantages over his adversary. Bred up at court he stood in high favour with the Queen from whom he received much support in the pending controversy. Desmond was a man of the people, rude and unlettered; a man who placed deep confidence in the strong hand, and believed as implicitly in ocular demonstration as he despised the subtlety of the politician. Sidney was instructed to investigate the various matters in dispute between the two earls. The Queen disregarded the customary channels of communication and dispatched a letter, whereof mention was not to be made "to

(b) Ireland under the Tudors, London 1885, Vol. II. p. 123.

(c) See Acts of the Privy Council under date 22nd November, 1565.

any other wight," in which she requested him to take a favourable view of Ormond's side, excusing her intervention on the quaint pretext—"If I did not see the balance held awry, I had never myself come into the weigh-house." (*d*)

Sidney, although importuned to do so, was too concerned with Shane O'Neill to pay immediate attention to affairs in Munster. On the 15th of January, 1566 (*e*) however, he wrote from Kilmainham to the Privy Council informing them of his intended journey southwards.

"I intend god willing the xxviith of this moneth to beginne my Journey into Mounster to heere the contraversies there esp'ially betwene the Erles of Ormound and Desmounde and in that iourney to visit all the prinsipall parte of Leinster Mounster and Connoughe and in the same to hold my self occupied till the begining of April next, at w^{ch} tyme I shall returne in the best season to annoy the Archerebell, and in the meane season I leve vpon the border townes of Carlingford, Dundalk, Ardee and Kellis the hole army, savinge one bande of horsemen to attend vpon me in that Iourney, and Immediately I will take order that those lieing vpon the border (chiefly vnder the leading of the Erle of Kildare) shall not only defend the same but offend and Invade as they find occation and comodity. I hope in this travell westward to do much service as shalbe in yo^r ll. [Lordships'] iudgments acceptable to hir ma^{ty}." (*f*).

Those admirable compilations known as "Histories of Ireland" are reticent regarding the exact motive for this progress, and the record itself scarcely discloses a main reason for it beyond a general desire on the part of the viceroy, or deputy as he was then called, to become personally acquainted with the condition of the country. It seemed a most inopportune moment for such a journey since O'Neill was still a name to be reckoned with, and as the presence of the deputy might in consequence have been required at any moment in the metropolis. The engagement was

(*d*) Sidney papers printed in *Letters and Memorials of State* edited by Arthur Collins, London 1746.

(*e*) 26th January, 1567, new style.

(*f*) State Papers Office, London, Ireland Temp. Elix. Vol. XX. fol. 606.

precipitated by the wily Ormond. Removed from the passion of the hour, and seated in the quiet seclusion of his study, Sidney, in 1583, some three years before his death, wrote a confidential narrative or memoir of his Irish government which he addressed to his friend Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, in which he set forth the immediate cause of his journey.

“But Sir—*Diabolus nunquam dormit*, for nowe the Erle of Ormond applied the Queene with such complaints against me and Sir Warham St. Leger, whom I placed with others in commission in Munster, and her Majestie wrote so ofte and earnestlie to me by the procurement of the Erle of Ormond, touching hurtes done to him and his by the Erle of Desmond, as I was forced to leave my Northern actions against O Neyle, and address my southward against Desmond, which prolonged the lief and warres of O Neyle, greatlie to the Queene’s charge.” (g)

The deputy’s management of affairs at this juncture is rather well depicted by Froude. “The suppression of Shan’s rebellion reopened the disputes between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, which Sidney’s skill had held for a time suspended. . . . and the Queen insisted that, with law or without it, the right should be found on Ormond’s side. But for the disobedience of the deputy she would have driven Desmond into an alliance with Shan O’Neil and now when the danger was over, although Desmond had kept clean of treason, and although Lord Winchester and Cecil strongly dissuaded her, she determined to bring him to trial. The Earl at the first summons surrendered to Sir Henry Sidney and was sent a prisoner to London.” (h) Sidney was reluctant to investigate this tangled controversy, which had been the growth of centuries, or to make a recommendation respecting it, for he too well knew that, no matter how he might find, Ormond would not be satisfied. No English lawyer was capable of dealing with it as no one but an Irish brehon could well comprehend its niceties.

So far for the private and political significance of this progress. I now turn to the accompanying descriptive account of it.

(g) Edited in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (old series—1855), Vol. III., p. 33.

(h) *History of England* (London 1870).

Following the example of the time it particularly extols the wisdom of the writer and the success of his administration. It, too, reveals a highly interesting, albeit gloomy, picture of Ireland in the Tudor period, and affords a fund of information respecting the manner of life of the lords of Irish "countries" and the straightened condition of the denizens of the towns. Nor is it in its grim earnestness without a touch of humour. The ironical allusions towards the end to the mental and physical condition of the chiefs of the Irish judiciary would seem to suggest that something in the nature of an old age pension might, with advantage to the state and the peace of the deputy, have been conferred on those seasoned worthies. With these comments I lay the account before the reader.



ALBEIT in my letters of the laste of februarie addressed vnto yo^r moste excellent ma^{tie} from the cittie of Waterfourde I p^{te}lie advertised yo^r highenes of my begon Iorney into mounster (i) Yet since my returne from the same I thoughte good to signifie to yo^r highenes more amplie of that p^{te}, (at that tyme briefelie touched) and of my procedinge and finisshinge of the same Iorney. It may therefore please yo^r highenes to vnderstaunde that I de^{pt}ed this yo^r ma^{ties} howse of Killmayneham the 27 of Ianuarie and traueiled into Liex (nowe called the Queenes Countie) (j) where I caused (afore certeyne comissioners

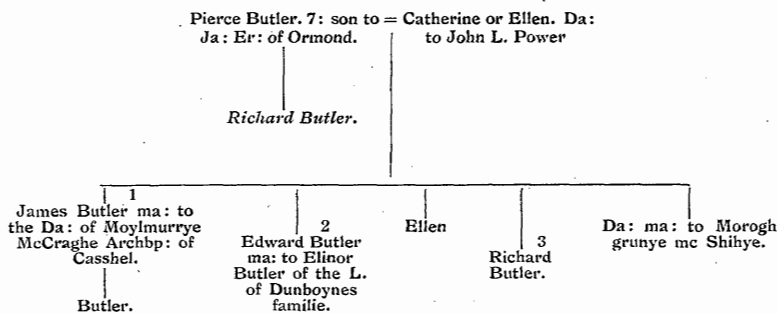
(i) This letter is bound up in the State Papers (London). It principally relates to accounts of a Mrs. Randall, but contains nothing of local interest.

(j) The present Queen's County has been formed chiefly from the whole or from parts of four distinctive and very ancient territories, viz.: Osraighe, Laioghse, Clannmalughra and Ui Regain.

From the Exchequer Roll of Extents, No. 12 (in Record Office, Dublin) and referring to the fourth year of King Edward VI. reign the limits of Leix are very clearly ascertained at that period. Then it is said to have come under the dominion of the King of England, although the aboriginal tribes and Anglo-Irish were its chief possessors. At that time, the dominion of Leix extended from Biernegarr, near Cloegrennan to Conlan, and it contained by estimate 24 miles in length; while it reached from Cleowricke, near Rosconnel to Heyne, near the dominion of Iry, and it was deemed to be 11 miles in width. In the fourth and fifth years of the reigns of King Philip and Queen Mary, that territory was brought into a larger area, and included within the Queen's County, so called in honor of the reigning sovereign. See *History of the Queen's County*, by O'Hanlon and O'Leary, (Dublin, 1907) Vol. I. pp. 66, 428 and 429.

whome I had to attende appon me) a Session to be helde where there was suche obedience shewed and vsed aswell of the soldiers and Englishe there Latelie planted as of the Irisherie there inhabitinge as, consideringe the Infancy of anny good order in that Countrie, was marveyled at by as manny as sawe it, and so was also the greate encrease of tillage that thorough Quiet was there seen. There was executed soundrie malefactors, and so quietinge pticuler contençons betwene ptie and ptie I lefte that Countrie in good and better order then I founde it and Depted to Kilkennye. There also I caused a Session to be held, but suche reformaçon obedience w^t quiet and encrease of welth appered there and yet dothe contynewe as were harde upon reporte to seeme credible to y^r ma^{tie} for that the miserable estate of the same before was utterlie vnknown vnto yo^r highenes, for vnto me that sawe bothe the amendement thereof seamed to excede reason. In this place there were som malefactors executed, and Peers (k), the yongeste brother of the Erle of Ormounde, (for the violent breakinge of a gaole & enlarging of certayne prisoners comitted for felony) beinge indicted for the same was at the barre arraigned who confessed the indictement and humblie submitted him self to yo^r ma^{ties} mercy on whome I caused no Iudgement to be geven in consideraçon of his yonge yeares and his Reverent and penitent behavyo^r. And so Leaving that Countrie in such Quiet Welthe and Joye, as they have not ben in better thies xx^{ti} yeares, I depted to the baron of Vpper

(k) The following genealogical particulars relating to this seventh son are taken from the Carew MSS. in Lambeth Palace Library, Vols. 626 and 635:—

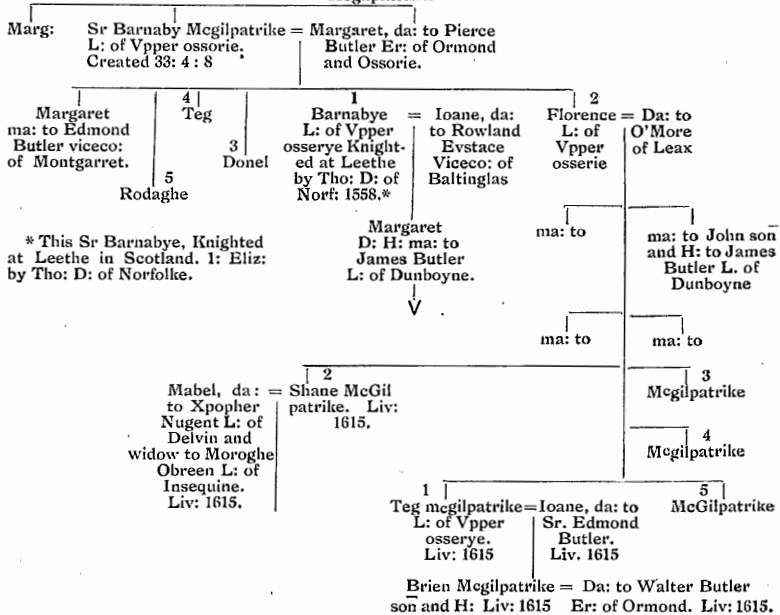


ossories (*l*) whose Countrie I founde in indifferent good order, savinge somewhat molested by certeyn owtelawes of the same Countrie breede mayneteyned in the Erle of Ormoundes Countrie as manifestly appered, of whome by the good and Diligent service of Edward Butler (*m*) brother to the Erle of ormourde, there were two

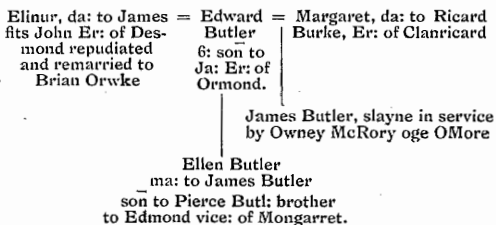
(*l*) In the tenth century lived a celebrated ancestor of the Fitzpatrick: he took the name of Gilla Patruic, or servant of Patrick. This gave the future name to his posterity. Ossory takes its name from Aongus Osraige, who was a chief of the Fitzpatricks about 300 years after Christ. See O'Byrne's *History of the Queen's County* (Dublin 1856) p. 128.

The following pedigree is copied from the Carew MSS. already quoted:—

"Mcgilpatrike L. of Vpper osserye in the Queenes Countie
Mcgilpatrike=



(*m*) From the same source the following particulars of the family of Edward Butler are taken:—



of the most notable afterwards apprehended, whome I ymediatelic caused to be executed. This bred suche a terro^r emonges the rest of the malefactors in that Countrie as Imediatelic they made sewt to the barron to be reconciled to him and that he woulde becom a sewto^r to me that they mighte be receved to yo^r. ma^{ties} protection, wherin, following his opinion, who moste was annoyed by them, I condiscended thereunto: And since have not herd one complaynte from thence, but here that there contynueth verie good quiet there. I founde also there that the yonger Sonnes of the baron of vpper osserye were verie evill Doers apou the Countie of Killkenny, and the Landes of the Erle of ormonde, Whereapon I apprehended two of them, namelie fflorence and Geoffrey, whome I still detayne in prison meaninge to proceade w^t them wth such severitie as shall seeme convenient. Since the apprehençon of whome there hath growen no small quiet in thoise quarters, but suerlie It will never be thoroughelic well, till the same be made Shier grounde, and yo^r highenes Writte curraunte there as in yo^r other Countyes. ffrom thence I depted to Ely, called Ocarrolls countrie, Which Countrie I founde verie Well inhabited, and him self for civill and bountifull entertayninge me, for obedience and conformitie, suche a one as I never founde the like of anny of the Irisherye: he is moste deisirous to take his Land of yo^r ma^{tie}, and to holde the same in chief of yo^r highenes, and in liewe of a bonnoughe for fowerscore galloglas for Sixe Weekes to be paide but once in seaven yeare (as he seithe) but oftener demaunded and had of late yeares, he offered to yelde vnto yo^r highnes yerelic one hundred marckes, to one hundred poundes I have already brought him, and thinck I shalbe able, (if yo^r highenes pleasure be that I shall proceade wth him) to perswade him to the payment of two hundred marckes. In my opinion this is a good bargayne for yo^r ma^{tie}, newertheles leavinge the same to yo^r highenes good consideraçon, I onelic desire yo^r resoluçon herin, and that w^t speede: he deisireth also that he mighte have som title of nobilitie, as to be called a Baron. Wherein I can see no hurte to com to yo^r highenes svce but rather good. His oldest brother was so, and had his estate bothe of his Lande and Dignitie geven to him and to his heires males

whose Sonne died w^tout yssue, and so the title extinguished and the capteynery of the Countrey accordinge to the yrishe custome Devoluted to this man (n). I counceill this manner of Dealinge w^t him, the rather for that his eldest sonne is a yonge man of wearie greate hope of mucche honestie and manny good ptes merelie addicte to the englishe order. I can say this of him the more certaynelie for that he hath ben my boy and man thies tenne yeares. ffrom thence I deputed and traveled over Ikerwyn, called Omagher his Countrey (o), w^{ch} in effecte I found all waste and vninhabited (as the L. of that Countrey saide) ptelie by the owtelawes of vpper osserie before named, and ptelie by the excesses comitted by the Erle of ormondes yonger brethern, but since my depecting thence, I have not herde anny one complaynte either owte of Elie or owte of that Countrey, and came in the Countie of Tipporarye, in w^{ch} Countie, Lodginge in five soundrie placies, I spent fouretene or fiftene dayes endeavoringe myself to the vtter moste of my power for the Reformaçon of the infinite Disorders in effecte w^{ch} there I founde, generallie and in manner wholie growinge emonges themselves, in especiall by the contençon betwene the Erle of ormonde and the baron of Donboyne, for a captaynerye of a thirde pte of the same Countye, and the Inuiries and revenges comitted for the enjoyng and possessinge of the same. Wherin albeit the baron of Donboyn may alleadge some anncyent prescription, and also shewe som allowaunce of soundrie governours therunto, yet in my opinion he hath no title Iustifiable to allowe the same, and accordingelie I have geven sentence in it. one other speciall cause of no small myschief in that Countrey was the vnnatural contençon between the two brethern, the baron of Donboyne and Pers, and the greate mallice betweene their two wives, who mayneteyninge their Sonnes and followers to comitte Inuiries and Revengies dailie the one apon the other, for the moste pte spoiled the whole Countrey Rounde aboute them. one other cause of the spoile of that Countrey was the excessive Traynes of horsemen and footemen led and kepte there by the yonger brethern of the Erle of Ormonde, who rather consumed then defended the gooddes

(n) See Appendix A.

(o) See *Some Historical Notices of the O'Mcagher's of Ikerrin*, by J. C. O'Meagher, Lon. 1886.

of the poo^r Countrie. I also founde that their neighbours had bēn somewhat noisom to them, namelie Mac y brien Ogonaughe and the White Knighte, whome, if I could have com[̃] by by order, I woulde have orderlie ponnysshed and caused them orderly to haue made satisfaction, whome for that I coulde not in suche sorte haue by meane of their disobedience and the maynetenance of the Erle of Desmonde I so played, by force, fier and sworde, as since that tyme I have not herde but that they doe lesse anoye their neighbors, and at the leste I am sure they be lesse able then they were. I founde also that the Erle of Desmoude in pson had don som hurte in that Countie, namelie by takinge of a greate pray from the manno^r of Killshelan. yet farr from that in quantitie w^{ch} (as I here) yo^r matie hath bēn enformed of. And also that the same Erle procured a great spoile to be taken from oliver grace his Landes in orrounde for w^{ch} his doings howe so hath sped yo^r matie may hereafter by thies my lres vnderstaund. but Doubteles Madam the greatest cause of all other of myschief in that Countie is the insufficiency to governe of them that have the Rule Vnder the Erle of Orrounde, in whome there appeared manifestlie to wante bothe Justice, Judgement, and Stoutenes to execute, as the two firste there was of them manifestlie detected before me, and of the thirde (lack of Stoutenes I meane) to execute that w^{ch} they oughte. I also did see manifest argumente for that they beinge willed by me to bringe certayne of the OKenidies (a great s^rname in that Countrie, who are and oughte to be naturall followers and sewtors to the Erle of Orroundes Courte) to aunswere to suche matter, as was to be obiected againste them, and likewise certayne of the Burckes dwelling wthin the same Countries. The Erles officers affirmed resolutelie they were not able to doe it, Whereapon I vsinge the svce of thirtie or fortie of my horsemen did fetche them all in and made them pay well for their contumacie and detayned them vntill such tyme they had entered into bande and delivered of their best pledges for pformance of the same, that they woulde be henceforward true subiectes to yo^r matie and humble and obediente sewtors to that Courte, w^{ch} was such an acte for the credite therof as, by the testimonye of all

the Erles officers, had not been don by his grandefathers, his fathers, or his owne dayes. But it may like yo^r mat^{ie} if yo^u will have that Countie free from thannoyance of their neighbours, yo^r mat^{ie} muste plante (as I have often written and saide) Justice to be residente in those quarters. ffor while S^r Warham Senteleger there still remayned (whose Revocation, by all the honest [men] that I coulde speak wthhall in the whole pvince of mounster, was not a litle Lamented) there was no suche owterage comitted nor I dare say had ben neither in Kylshelan, nor apon oliver grace, if he had there remayned. or if yo^r highenes will like to haue that Countie kepte in good order, either must yo^r mat^{ie} Resume those liborties (p) w^{ch} the Queeue yo^r Sister graunted to the Erle of Ormounde, or ells muste the Erle appoincte more vpright, diligente and sufficient officers, then there I founde. He hathe there a Royall Signory as anny subiecte that I knowe in christendom hath but so mysgovernened as it is to greate a pittie to beholde it, wherof I woulde write nothinge to yo^r mat^{ie}, were it not that the good and evill estate of the reste of yo^r mat^{ies} Countrey, not vnder his Jurisdiction but vnto the same adioyninge, is so vnsepatelie lincked w^t it, (as it beinge owte of order) the rest cannot be kepte in order and quiet. Thies inormyties in that Countie I conceive not onelie of myne owne experience, thoughe som Diligence I vsed in traveilinge there, but by the affirmacon and testimonie of all or the moste pte of the honeste men Dwellinge in the three Incorporate townes of the same Countie, namelie Clonmell, Casshell, and ffedart, who agreinge w^t that w^{ch} I my self by viewe conceived Witnessed vnto me the vnmeasurable Tracte of Lande nowe waste and vninhabited, w^{ch} of late yeares was well tilled and pastured. The depopulacon of so many of yo^r highenes subiectes ptelie by slaughter, ptelie by bannysshement, and a greate nomber thoroughe famyn, as it was to lamentable to here or beholde w^t the subversion of so many villagies, Ruyn of churchies and vacancy of anny kinde of ministerie in the same, as anny christian woulde Lamente

(p) "A 'Libery' or 'County Palatine' was under the rule of some great nobleman who nominated the sheriffs and administered justice, much like an absolute prince." Ball's Historical Review of the Legislative Systems operative in Ireland (1172-1800) p. 5 London, 1888.

to here it or see it, and yet suffranne of moste detestable Idolatrie vsed to an Idoll called the hollie crosse (q). Whereunto there is no small confluence of people daielie resortinge (r). The prophanacōn also of the Cathedrall churchies ptelie growinge for wante of busshopps is a thinge not a litle to be bemoned. The honest men also of thies three prop and well walled townes signified vnto me (agreinge wth that w^{ch} in effecte I sawe) that they were as people beseaged and readie in effecte w^tout redresse either to famyshe w^tin the walles, or whollie to Abandon the plaices, for all trade and Commerse was berefte them, for neither durste the people of the Countrie bringe anny thinge in vnto them neither yet Durst they yssue owte their walles to buye anny thinge in the Countrie but that bothe of the one and the other there were often tymes spoiled and many tymes killed.

Madam this is a matter of no small moment and consequence, for thies townes (not onelie thies nowe in speche) but all other, where soeuer they be in this Realm, are yo^r highenes fortes and

(q) This sacred relic is now preserved in the Ursuline Convent, Blackrock, near Cork. It is in the shape of a double cross and is enclosed in a silver case. In the centre of the lower cross is a small door which, when opened, exposes the relic for veneration. Above and below this door are two precious stones, the upper one a carbuncle or blood stone, and, the other, an amethyst. The whole front portion forms a lid; this is kept fastened by two long silver pins, and can only be opened by ecclesiastics. The following is transcribed (in slightly abridged form) from the annals of the convent in reference to this relic:—

“This most precious relic had been sent into Ireland nearly 632 years before we were blessed with it (in July, 1801). It was a present to Donald O’Brien, King of Limerick, but from whom is not ascertained. He erected for its reception, in 1169, the Church and Monastery of Holy Cross. It remained there probably until about 1535, for it was in the reign of Henry VIII. that the Ormonde family rescued it from sacrilege. It appears to have remained with them until 1632, when it was deposited in the hands of Dr. Fennell. By him it was handed over to James, second Duke of Ormonde, who, in 1691, deposited it in the hands of Val. Smith, of Carrick-on-Suir, who gave it to Mrs. H. Butler of Kilcash. She left it, at her death, in the hands of Mrs. Margaret Kavanagh of Borris, who gave it to Mrs. Mary Kavanagh. The latter delivered it to Dr. Moylan (Bishop of Cork), to be disposed of by him according as it appears to have been the intention of the first possessor.” These particulars are taken from a paper contributed by the Rev. M. Comerford, C.C. to the Ossory Archæological Journal (Vol. I. p. 130). An illustrated account of the relic by Mr. J. Coleman, M.R.S.A.I. also appears in the Cork Archæological Journal for 1894, p. 45, in which many interesting references to it are presented.

(r) Amongst the votaries to the Holy Cross was the celebrated Hugh O’Neill. In his expedition into Munster, in 1600, the *Annals of the Four Masters* (VI. 2147) inform us that he moved onwards from one encampment to another “until he arrived at the gate of the monastery of Holy Cross. They had not been long here when the Holy Cross was brought out to shelter and protect them, and the Irish presented great gifts, much alms, and many offerings to its keepers and to the monks, in honor of the Lord of the elements.”

garrisons, and yet they cost yo^u nothinge the kepinge of them, but rather render vnto yo^u svce and Rentt, they are in effecte the onelie monumentes of obedience and nurceries of civilitie in this Countrie, to the over throwe of whiche all the Tiranous potentates and Licensious subiectes of this yo^r Realm applie their vttermoste endeavor, as the onelie obstacles against their outeragious devisies. I soughte for to have com̄ by the actuall malefactors supported and mayneteyned by the forenamed gentlemen, but I coulde in effecte com̄ by none, so obstinate and disobedient I founde the heddes of them. Whereapon I assessed heavie fynes appon the baron of Donboyn̄ and Piers Butler his brother for their contempte. And com̄mitted them bothe to Warde and their wives, wth a bastarde sonne of the L. of Donboynes, all w^{ch} I presentlie doe detayne in the castell of Dublyn, and will doe vntill they shall pcure the bringinge in of suche their Lewde followers, destroyers of that Countrie, vnlesse yo^r ma^{tie} com̄maunde me to the Contrarie, w^{ch} if yō doe at any mannes sewte Actum est de hac Republica. I wanted noe cause to have don the like w^t ser Edmound Butler and Patrick Shurlock, and suerlie woulde have don̄ it if I coulde have founde in the whole Countie anny able man of Countenance to have taken the charge of the governaunce therof: for no one man did they bringe in vnto me, that either was indighted or accused, albeit there was a greate number of suche that were Demanded of them. While I was in that Countie, namelie in ffedarte, sittinge in publik place, Patrick Shurlock openlie appeached the Baron of Donboyn of highe treason to yo^r ma^{ties} pson, the baron beinge presente, Whiche Shurlock beinge questioned w^{all} touchinge the p^ticularitie of the treason, for that I knowe the baron of Donboyne never sawe yo^r moste Royall pson nor came nere the same, beinge more sharpelie stirred w^t that tearm (of treason againste yo^r pson) then if the woordes had ben̄ more generall, questioned w^t him of the same, who made this construction of his speche, that if maynetenance of proclaymed Rebels, murderers, and burners of Corn and howsies were treason to yo^r pson then he had to accuse him of treason. The Baron denied the same and Defyed his

accuser humblie cravinge at my handes triall either by the Lawes of the Realm or by the Lawe of Armes. I offered the accuser the advocacye of yo^r highenes attorney and other yo^r maties Counsell Lerner in the Lawes, w^{ch} at that tyme he thoughte not good to employe, alleadinge that the place was not fitte, w^{ch} I supposed he had don for that that towne was oute of the Erles libertie, beinge well contented to deferre the same for yo^r maties more advauntage till my comyng to CLONMELL, a place w^t in his libertie, and there eftesones remebred Shurlock of it, but since that tyme I have herde no more of that matter.

Ever sithens the baron hath Remayned in Warde, affirmynge that if that Appeall and apprehencon had not ben, there had ben no malefactors dependinge upon him, but should have ben broughte to their due triall, who heringe of his apprehencon ymediatelic fledde. Beinge at ffedart also appon an indictemente, was arraigned Edwarde Butler brother to the Erle of orounde, who albeit he was by Jurie quitte of the indictemente yet was the same no small comfote to the honest afflicted, and no small terro^r to the wicked and Disordered.

Seinge then I coulde not have broughte in vnto me, anny of the malefacto^rs by pclamacon, I charged as many as had anny Idle pson dependinge apou them by aday certayne to bringe them in and either comitte them to gaole or enter into bande for ther good behavio^r. I also graunted vnto soundrie power to execute the martiall Lawe, and lefte auctoritie w^t So^r Edmond Butler and Patrick Shurlock to levie and entertayne men to prosecute the owtelawes, and suche as no man woulde aunswere for. I have herde that since that tyme som have ben executed, and litle speche of the reste but in effecte vniuersallie quiet since my beinge there.

ffrom that countie I passed to the cittie of Waterforde, where I was in such honorable manner Receved and entertayned as might better have ben thoughte worthie gracious acceptacon if it had ben don to yo^r moste princelie matie then to be Loked for of so meane a subiecte as I am. to this Cittie I sent for the Lordes gentlemen and freeholders of that Countie, who for the most pte

of that callinge came vnto me for there be not manny in the same Shier. And it well appeared that they had not forgotten the good obedience w^{ch} they had ben taughte to observe by S^r Warham Seinte-leger and the other cōmissioners duringe the tyme of their abode there. And yet somewhat reverted from that good estate they were lefte in at their Revocacōn. And are readie accordinge the parable of the scripture to playe the pte of the Washed Swyne in returninge to her foule puddell, vnlesse contynuaunce of Iustice emonges them detayne them from it. But thies gentlemen and freeholders, or at the least by the graveste and substauncialest of them, I vnderstode that Countie to be muche molested by certeyn Disordered psones, by Surname Powers. All w^{ch} were wounte to depende upon the L. Power, as their hed and capteyne, w^{ch} disordered men for that they mighte no longer be mayneteyned by the comon canker of this comon welthe, called Coyne and liverie cōmitted som owteragies and disobediencies, as it mighte seeme of purpose to thende their Lorde and Capteyn mighte be restored to his wonted exactions, and they to their accustomed Idlenes and Ravyn, but that devise prevailed not, for callinge the L. Power vnto me and charginge him w^t heavy tearmes to bringe in. thiose malefactors for som of w^{ch} he before was bounde, and gevinge him daye to doe the same. At which daye for that he broughte not in suche as were to my contentacōn and suche as I well knewe he was able, albeit he broughte me two taken by him (whome in the waye of good speede I cōmitted to the gallowes) I bounde the same L. Power, by a certeyn day to yelde him self prisoner in the castell of Dublin w^{ch} he observed, and where he yet remayneth.

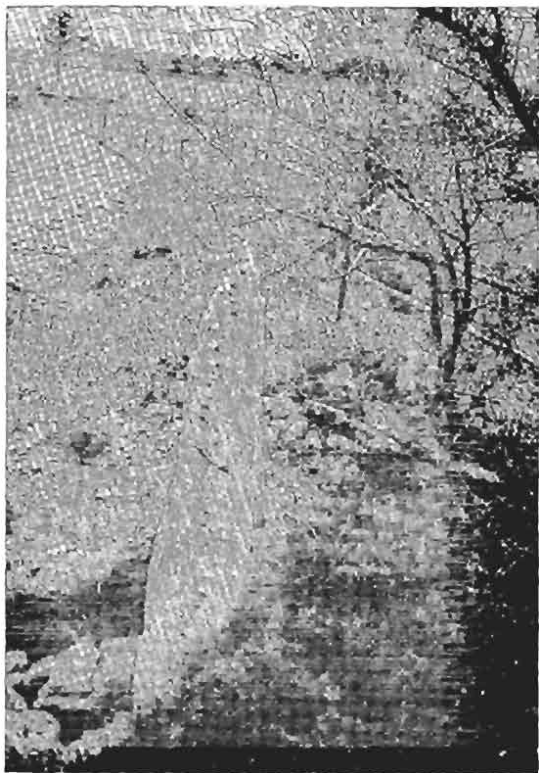
This cittie of Waterforde muche florisseth and I suppose was never in better estate since it was buylded (s). the people

(s) "Waterford" says Diego Ortiz (an emissary whom Philip II. sent at this time to Ireland to examine into the capabilities and condition of the people) "contains nearly a thousand houses. It is surrounded by a stone wall, something less than a mile in circumference, with seventeen towers, and cannon on them to keep off the savages. It is the richest town in Ireland, after Dublin, and vessels of from three to four hundred tons lie at the quays inside the fortifications. The trade of the port is with Galicia, Portugal, Andalusia and Biscay, where they send fish, hides, salt meat, and, at times, wheat and barley. The towns control the adjoining country, for the people depend on them to buy such things as they need, and to dispose of their flocks and wool." Quoted in Froude's History of England, Vol. X., p. 479.

therof beinge verie Civill, and for this Countrie full of Industrie, the Countie albeit muche amended wⁱⁿ thies 12 monethes, yet in effecte muche waste and desolate. The apprehençon of the L. Power hathe greatelie animated the honest, and abashed the wicked. And I gevinge auctoritie to the Sheriff of that Countie beinge an englishe man borne, and a righte honeste and welthie citezen of that cittie, to prosecute thoise forenamed owtelawes doe vnderstaunde from hym that he hath apprehended som of them and the rest he hath forced to submitte them selves cravinge pdon for things paste, and offeringe suertie for their good behavyo^r hereafter, whorbie it may appeare vnto yo^r matie that Coyne and liverie was no necessarie defence for the Countrie, but a nedeles myschief to the same, a maynetenance of the Tiranye of the greate, and of the Idlenes of the inferio^r.

(To be continued.)





NEWLY DISCOVERED OGHAM STONE, LOWER DROMORE,
CO. WATERFORD.

Another Ogham Discovery in Co. Waterford.

By Rev. P. POWER.



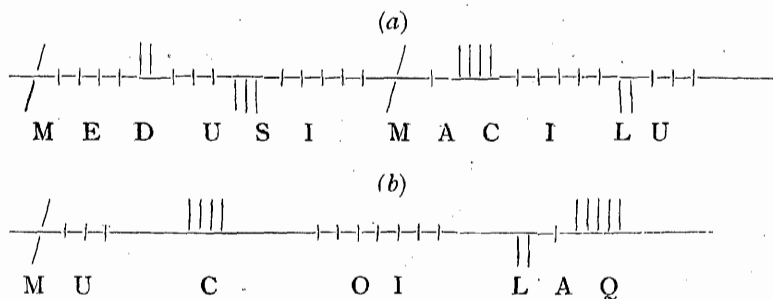
RECENT ogham "find" at Kiltire, near Villierstown, Co. Waterford, makes the fourth discovery of its class to be credited to the influence of our *Journal* or to the atmosphere which it has created. The previous discoveries for which our *Journal* claims credit are—in order of discovery—Ballyvillan (Reiske Parish), Seemochuda (Lismore and Mollop Parish) and Priesttown (Newcastle Parish). Kiltire is a sub-denomination of the townland of Lower Dromore (in the Parish of Aglish), on the right bank of the Goish stream, close to the place where the stream named is spanned by the modern bridge (replacing former "stepping stones"). Members who took part in the 1907 excursion will remember the spot, for we visited it on the occasion, for the purpose of viewing another ogham monument which has been known to archæologists for nearly half a century. It may, by the way, be of interest to state that this original Kiltire ogham was first noticed by one of the fathers of ogham research—the late Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, architect, of Youghal. For a fuller account

of it see Brash ("Ogham Inscribed Monuments") and Macallister ("Studies in Irish Epigraphy").

Kiltire is primarily the name of a *cill*, or primitive church site, on the farm of Mr. John Keating, and it seems probable, notwithstanding Brash's theory to the contrary, that Tíre is the name of the original founder of the church. Be this as it may, however, a small green stony mound, forming an arc of a circle, remains in the centre of the field to indicate the church site and the extent of the ancient graveyard. Here, on some date in March last, Mr. Michael Beary, of Dungarvan, and Mr. D. Lyons, occupier of the adjoining farm, were engaged in examination of the inscription on the already recorded (or No. 1) stone, when the farmer's eye chanced to light on the point of a projecting flag which appeared above the green surface of the mound, some four or five yards to south of the monument. He noticed what appeared to be an ogham score on the protruding surface. A spade was procured, an excavation made, and the new monument, forgotten for a thousand years, unearthed. It proved to be a slab of clay slate, lozenge-shaped in transverse section, five feet six inches long by about one foot six inches wide and nine inches thick with two lines of well-defined ogham inscription. That the position of the stone when found was not that intended and no doubt given it by its original erectors is clear from the fact that Messrs. Beary and Lyons found it with the tapering point downwards and the uninscribed base projecting upwards.

Like the No. 1 monument the newly discovered ogham stone (we may, for distinction, call it No. 2) is of the local clay slate and not much weather worn. The inscription, as has been stated, is in two lines, the first on the angle and the second (like one of the lines of the Ballyvillon inscription) on a slightly raised projection along the face. A few inches of chipping at the summit has probably carried away with it a couple of letters of each line. Then in the second line (or line along the face) there are two gaps in the scoring—one of three inches and the other not quite so long; these however seem to have been left by the inscriber because of unevenness and unsuitability of surface. Designating

the angle line as (a) and the other as (b) my reading—offered however with diffidence—is:—



Translated this would give us: “[The monumental stone] of Medusos the Son of Lu . . . the Son of Laq . . .”

The foregoing reading of the first line (a), is tolerably certain; the only point on which I think there can be any reasonable doubt is the last score of the first *i*, but analogy or necessity of the case seems to demand an *i* (five score vowel) here. Our second line is by no means so clear. First of all it is not plain whether the second letter be *o* or *u*; this however is not a question of much practical consequence. To this somewhat doubtful vowel succeeds a hiatus of three inches, probably designedly passed over by the engraver owing to unsuitability of surface. The succeeding letter *c* is evident enough, but immediately we are confronted with a second blank of two and a fraction inches. We may I think reasonably assume for the blank a cause similar to that assigned for the first gap. Next come a series of vowel points; we are abundantly warranted in assuming the points to be seven and to read *oi*. The first letter of the last name may be a *b* but I think it is *l*. There is a slight concavity at the point and some trace of ancient scaling, so it is difficult to decide whether the artist intended one stroke or two. The first of the next series of scores is a vowel point, but what the concluding five strokes are—whether vowel points or left hand scores (= *q*) I am not quite sure. Though I hazard Laq . . . above, there is a wide range—very wide range indeed—of possibilities as regards the final word. Here are a few: Bag, But, Boc, Lut, Loc, etc. Dr. Henebry

would style the present inscription, comparatively modern—not earlier perhaps than the second or third century of Irish Christianity. Into the philological questions involved I have no wish, as I have no warrant, to enter, but I may remark that the Lu . . . of No. 2 suggests relationship, if not identity, with the Lug of No. 1, and also that the name Medusi has a radical signification of “the sweet one.”

The cistvaen-like chamber (flag lined) at the base of No. 1 monument (noticed by Brash and Macalister) is not, as some seem to have thought, a unique structure. I have observed a similar feature in other cilleens. One instance opportunely occurs to my mind on the moment, scil :—Leaca-na-tSusa (Kilcalf), about three miles south of Tallow, close to the boundary line of Co. Waterford with Co. Cork.

Upon inspection of the accompanying photograph, Rev. Dr. Henebry has kindly furnished me with the following note :—“I think now that it (the first name) reads Meduse as you at first suggested. And this *Meduse* is from *Meduses*; thus, nom. *Medusā*, gen. *Medusēs*, dat. *Medusi*. It is a feminine ā stem like Gr. *Kallēs*. But “the sweet one” (root word MEDU)—Sanskrit MEDHU (honey), Greek METHU (wine), Irish meo, gen. meoo (mead)—was applied only to females (Cf. Greek and Latin for women names meaning “sweet”) and the name is the ogmic form of Medb, gen. Medbae of the Ṭám Ṫó from Medusā, Medusēs. Hence the following word cannot be *maci* (*maqi*) but must be either mucoi (or its fem.) or some ogmic form of gen. of modern ní. This is curious as being (if foregoing be correct) a stone commemorative of a female. I should see the stone itself.”

I have to thank Mr. Beary for having drawn my attention to this most recently discovered of oghams and also for supplying photograph (herewith reproduced) of the re-erected monument.

The Rectory of Dungarvan from the 13th to the 15th Century.

By W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD, Mus.D.



NOT a little obscurity attaches to the early records of the Rectory of Dungarvan, but we are safe in assuming that it was grabbed by the Anglo-Normans at the close of the 12th century. It is tolerably certain that the English erected St. Mary's, Dungarvan, and also St. Nicholas's Church, Ring. But to come to documentary evidence, the first allusion I find is in 1203 when, during the vacancy in the See of Lismore, caused by the resignation of Bishop Felix O'Hea, King John presented David Walsh, clerk of Meyler FitzHenry, to the Rectory of Dungarvan as of the advowson of the Crown. In the following year, Donal O'Phelan, Lord of the Decies, quit claimed to the Crown the district of Dungarvan, including the Rectory.

David Walsh, the first foreign Rector of Dungarvan, without ever being inducted to his church, was promoted to the See of Waterford, receiving the royal assent on October 12th, 1204. On September 10th of the following year, King John issued letters of presentation to the Church of Dungarvan in favour of Master Geoffrey of Bristol.

Meantime, as the aged Bishop of Lismore had resigned his see, the Pope approved of a certain Marianus, a Cistercian Abbot, as his successor, but, as we read in the *Calendar of Papal Letters* (I., 15), the worthy Bishop elect was "seized, despoiled, wounded, imprisoned, and beaten," by Robert, Bishop of Waterford and others, who were accordingly declared excommunicated. Whether this Bishop-elect ever entered on possession is doubtful, but Bishop Felix continued to rule the diocese, as we read that he died at Sliabh gCua while on visitation, early in 1206. His successor was a certain Thomas, who apparently objected to the encroachments on his see by Bishop Walsh, of Waterford. The result was that at a consistorial court held in 1209, the people of the Decies resorted to the *argumentum ad baculum* and, in the midst of the mêlée the Bishop of Waterford was killed.

Geoffrey of Bristol held the Rectory of Dungarvan from 1205 to 1209. In December, 1207, King John recommended him for the bishopric of Limerick, but the Pope declined to appoint him, and we find no mention of his name after the year 1209. His successor was a Court chaplain named Bartholomew de Camera, whose presentation was dated October 27th, 1214. Like his two predecessors he was non-resident, but, doubtless he drew his revenues from the wealthy rectory, and its thirteen chapelries. Not content with Dungarvan, Bartholomew de Camera was given a prebend and canonry in the diocese of Ossory, on March 8th, 1221, and was also made a Justice Itinerant.

The next Rector of Dungarvan was Geoffrey de Turville, who was presented by the Crown on May 14th, 1223. This cleric came over to Ireland in 1224, and, on July 30th, 1226, was made Chamberlain of the Exchequer, Dublin, being subsequently (1228) made Archdeacon of Dublin, and Treasurer of the Exchequer. In 1234 he complained to the King that many of his chapels attached to his rectory of Dungarvan were usurped by the nominees of John Devereux, William Walsh, and others, "said chapels having been held to farm for many years by his own clerks, thus prejudiced to the King and tending to the loss of the church of Dungarvan which belonged to the King's advowson."

Finally, in 1244, Archdeacon de Turville was appointed Bishop of Ossory, and the King, on July 17th, presented William Browne as Rector.

From 1244 to 1251 William Browne continued as Rector, but resigned in the latter year, on being appointed a Baron of the Exchequer. The vacancy was filled on September 10th, 1251, by the presentation of William of Kilkenny, Archdeacon of Coventry, who, however, was a non-resident, and who was appointed Bishop of Ely in 1254. His successor, as Rector of Dungarvan, was Henry of Wengham, Dean of St. Martin's, London, who took possession of his rectory by his proctor and chaplain, Roger of Evesham.

King Edward I., on October 18th, 1285, presented Alfonso de Molinis, a non-resident to the rectory of Dungarvan. His successor was Hamo de Quarto, Provost of Beverley, also a non-resident, whose presentation was dated October 4th, 1295. This rector resigned early in 1304, and on March 31st of the same year, the King presented Boniface de Quarto, the nephew of Hamo, then twenty-eight years of age and in minor orders, who also held a canonry and prebend of Angsburg.

In the Papal Taxation of 1304 the church of Dungarvan is valued at £26 10s. 4d., of which the tithes are reckoned as £2 12s. 4d. Boniface de Quarto was succeeded on May 9th, 1313, by Roger Wingfield—whose term of office is memorable for being coincident with the extinction of the royal claim to the advowson of Dungarvan. From the *Calendar of Patent Rolls* we learn that, on August 27th, 1329, Maurice FitzThomas, Lord of Decies, and first Earl of Desmond, was granted in fee simple, by the King, the advowson of the church of Dungarvan, "with pardon for life of the rent of 200 marks, called the Dungarvan rent." Hence, from the year 1329 the Earls of Desmond held the town of Dungarvan with right of presentation to the Rectory. The first Earl died on January 25th, 1306, and was succeeded by his son Maurice, who died suddenly at Castlemaine, Co. Kerry, in February, 1358, when the title and estates devolved on his younger brother John, whose obit is chronicled in 1362.

Meantime, in 1355, Henry Whittington, an English cleric, was presented to the rectory of Dungarvan. In the following year, Thomas Reeve, Archdeacon of Cashel, was elected Bishop of Lismore, and, on June 16th, 1365, he was made first Bishop of the united sees of Lismore and Waterford, which union, sanctioned by Pope Urban V., was confirmed by King Edward III. in the following October. Bishop Reeves died in December, 1393, after an episcopate of thirty-eight years.

In 1396 we find Ralph Beresford as Rector of Dungarvan, but he was deprived by Pope Boniface IX. early in March, 1398, and the rectory was then conferred on Gerald Fitzmaurice [Fitzgerald], Rector of Monagea, diocese of Limerick, and Canon of Cloyne, Limerick, and Lismore, being dispensed to hold Dungarvan and Monagea for three years, within which term he is to resign one of the two. From the *Calendar of Papal Letters* it appears that Henry Carthyret, Dean of Lismore, acted as perpetual Vicar of Dungarvan from 1397 to 1400, when William Stack, Canon of Lismore was appointed. Evidently Gerald FitzMaurice was dispensed for a further term, as he was still Rector of Dungarvan in 1404.

Gerald FitzMaurice was related to the Earl of Desmond, and he was son of Sir Maurice FitzRichard FitzGerald, Knight, as we learn from the bull of his provision to the rectory of Monagea, Co. Limerick in 1394. He died at the close of 1404 or early in 1405, as, under date of the 16th of the Kalends of March, 1405, Pope Innocent VII., on the presentation of King Henry V., confirmed Maurice Cochrane, or Coghlan, Canon of Lismore (who was also a canon and prebendary of Limerick and Emly), as Rector of Dungarvan, in succession to Gerald FitzMaurice deceased. Dungarvan is described in the Papal mandate as a Rectory or *plebania*, value not exceeding thirty marks.

Maurice Coghlan was a pluralist like many of his predecessors, and on the 7th of the Kalends of January, 1414, he was dispensed by Pope John XXIII., to hold his "parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, Dungarvan, value not exceeding 40 marks," and his canonries and prebends of Clashmore and Tullabrackey, and his

archdeaconry of Ossory. He held Dungarvan until the spring of 1427, when Pope Martin V. collated Henry Burnham, of the diocese of Norwich, Archdeacon of Lismore, as Rector. Burnham was only in minor orders, and was a non-resident, in consequence of which a perpetual vicar was appointed. Henry Burnham, Rector of Dungarvan, resigned the Archdeaconry of Lismore in 1431, and in May of the same year Pope Eugenius IV. collated Robert Power, Dean of Limerick, as Archdeacon. This Archdeacon was subsequently (October, 1446) appointed Bishop of Lismore and Waterford.

John Stack, Rector of Dungarvan, was appointed Archdeacon of Lismore in 1441, but was replaced, in 1447 by Thomas Purcell.

(To be continued).



On an Ancient (Prehistoric?) Copper Ingot from Bonmahon.

By Rev. P. POWER.

[A Paper read before Meeting at which the ingot was on exhibition.]



ADEQUATE treatment of the story suggested by the piece of pure copper exhibited would involve dissertations on primitive metallurgy, and on primitive trade routes and methods, upon which the writer has neither the time nor the knowledge to enter. As the present, however, does not profess to be adequate treatment of the story in question, it may suffice to say that the Celts of Ireland had a knowledge of working in copper and in bronze many centuries before Christ, and probably, though not necessarily, a considerable trade with the Tin Islands of Britain; they had likewise a knowledge of alloying and smelting. No metal, after gold, is so likely to attract the notice of primitive man as copper. Its colour would first of all draw attention to the copper lode or outcrop, and the occurrence of what is known as native copper would suggest, and has always suggested, to early man the utilisation of the metal for domestic and warlike purposes. The Knockmahon Mines have yielded native copper at all periods of their history (*a*), and

(*a*) Wilde, "Catalogue of Antiquities, R.I.A.," p. 356 (note), also Rutley, "Mineralogy," p. 205.

likewise, too, doubtless, in that indefinite period which we call prehistoric. "Native copper," I may explain, is a deposit of practically pure copper found in clefts, or pockets, or hollow spaces in the ore-bearing rock, and requiring only some shaping with a stone hammer and punch to become a more or less serviceable cutting implement in the hands of the primeval hunter. Sometimes this peculiar formation is arborescent, sometimes it is massive, and sometimes again, it occurs in thin sheets. Native copper fuses easily, and on cooling becomes coated with a black oxide.

That the Waterford mines have been worked from the earliest times there is no reason to doubt. One promintory, now insulated, is perforated with ancient workings in which antique tools, such as store hammers, etc., have been found (*b*). This is called Danes' Island (in Irish, Oileán Uí Óbriú, *i.e.*, O'Bric's Island), from the idea prevalent amongst the English-speaking peasantry that all ancient remains are monuments of the Danes. The Irish speaker knows better; the English speaker's "Danes" are his Danaans, and the Danes of history his "Lochlonnach." Needless to observe, the Danes had nothing to do with workings; the miners were Irish Celts, who here procured the raw material which in the hands of their expert smiths became the spears and axes and cauldrons and ornaments of which we have so many hundred examples in our public and private collections.

Although the ancient literature of Ireland abounds in references to bronze implements—spearheads, swords, daggers, rings, and bells—we have hardly any documentary evidence as to whence the raw metal was procured, where or how it was wrought, or by whom and when the method of working it was introduced or discovered. Primitive man soon found out that the tool or weapon of pure copper was softer than was desirable, but that it could be materially hardened by an admixture of tin. Thus he discovered bronze—that metallic compound which gives its name to an age, or rather to a certain comparative stage in the process of social

(*b*) Kane, "Industrial Resources of Ireland," p. 179, etc.; Stevens, "Flint Chips"; Evans, "Bronze Implements," etc.

development. The quantity of manufactured bronze found in Ireland is enormous. There are about one thousand bronze objects in the National Museum alone. We may take it that at least as large a number again are in the hands of private collectors; and that three or four times this quantity has been melted down or otherwise destroyed by the finders, or by country blacksmiths and itinerant tinkers within the past hundred years.

Whence did the ancient Irish derive their bronze supply? I think there can be little doubt they derived it from native sources, notwithstanding the conclusions to the contrary of such writers (advocates of the trade-route theory) as Dr. Taylor. This we deduce (1) from the absence of references in the literature to any external trade in bronze or copper—a trade which must have existed unless the Irish manufacturers were home-supplied; (2) from the traces of prehistoric mining discovered at Knockmahon, Killarney, and other Irish copper centres; and (3) from the discovery of native moulds or matrices for casting the metal (c). Had the copper (raw material) been of foreign production doubtless the implement would have been cast abroad.

A rather awkward question is raised by the composition of bronze, scil:—of copper and tin. Whence came the tin supply? The question is styled awkward, because there is utter lack of data on which to base an answer. There is no doubt that tin stone is found in Ireland, but the supply is small. At any rate, there is not a particle of evidence available to prove the tin of foreign rather than of Irish production. In this matter, therefore, as in many others such, we must only await fuller investigation and, let us hope, further discovery.

The present is, as far as the writer is aware, the first recorded instance of the discovery in Ireland of an early copper ingot such as we may be sure the ancient bronze worker had at hand. The lump weighs about a pound and was “run” or cast in a roughly circular mould, unlike modern ingots, which are of a peculiar boot-shaped pattern. Only about one-half of the original ingot

(c) See Wilde, Catalogue, as above, p. 91; also *Waterford Archaeological Journal*, Vol. I., p. 284.

remains, the remainder having been broken off by the ancient craftsman and no doubt used in his work. The interesting "find" came into my possession some ten years since on its discovery, owing to reclamation operations, on site of an early Christian cell or primitive Church at Kilmoylan ("St. Maolan's Church"), close to Kilmacthomas, in the Bonmahon region. We might speculate as to the reason for presence of the ingot in this particular place; speculation, however, we have had already far too much of in matters of Irish Archæology. It is not likely the object found its way hither by accident. Perhaps it helped to furnish the workshop of an ancient monastic artificer who emptied his last crucible some fourteen centuries since. Likely enough, however, it dates from a period still more remote—somewhere in the mysterious ages styled prehistoric. An assay of the material kindly made for me in the laboratory attached to the Waterford Training College shows it to be pure copper. This fact renders it highly probable that the metal is virgin, i.e., that it has never been cast, and that it is native copper which required no purifying.

[NOTE.—Since preparation of the foregoing paper the copper ingot which forms its subject has been deposited by the owner, with a number of locally found stone and bronze implements, in the Waterford Museum.]



William Crotty, Outlaw & Popular Hero.

By MICHAEL CAVANAGH.

[*This notice of Waterford's most famous outlaw was originally contributed to an American periodical. As it contains much matter of local interest—its author being one of those who have a rare talent, as he certainly had rare opportunities, of tapping the fount of Waterford tradition—the Editor thinks the paper well worthy of transference to our pages.*]

“Pent in this fortress of the North,
Think'st thou we will not sally forth
To spoil the spoiler as we may
And from the robber rend the prey?
Aye, by my soul?—While on yon plain
The Saxon rears one shock of grain:
While of ten thousand herds there strays,
But one along yon river's maze,—
The Gael of plain and river heir,
Shall with strong hand redeem his share.”

—Scott.



RUSSELLSTOWN, situated on the northern border of the county of Waterford, and not far from the village of Four-Mile-Water, is not to my knowledge particularly distinguished for anything worth recording, save that it was the birthplace of William Crotty, the most conspicuous personage of his day in his native county, and a man whose memory is destined to be cherished by succeeding generations of his countrymen for the heroic deeds with which it is associated in the district where lake and mountain-peak perpetuate his name.

William Crotty was one of several refractory spirits who, in the doleful time of the Penal Laws, preferred freedom and outlawry

on their native hills to abject submission to the persecutors of their race and creed; or, what was more infamous still, the life of toleration which rewarded the renegades to the faith of their fathers. He flourished about the commencement of George the Third's reign, and was the forerunner of the Tipperary highwaymen, Brennan and Captain Trant, as well as of their Kilkenny counterpart, Captain Freney—whose "Life and Adventures," as recounted in his autobiography, price sixpence—afforded excitable reading to at least two generations of law-detesting Irish boys.

Crotty, however, must have been the most defiant and powerful of those law-breakers, for while they operated singly, or with a few temporary confederates, he was the leader of a numerous body of desperate associates, who came and went at his command. Moreover, his stronghold in the fastnesses of the Comeraghs was well known to the authorities, yet he held it for years in their despite; while, on the contrary, his later imitators were for ever driven to seek new hiding-places.

As a matter of course, the published estimate of Crotty's character differs diametrically from that derived from the traditions of the peasantry resident in the district where his operations were carried on. For while his enemies, the "conservators of law and order," branded him as a reckless, bloodthirsty murderer, and rapacious marauder; and in fine, gave him such an infamous character that, to use the expressive language of my informant, "the devil wouldn't pick his bones," the peasantry, on the other hand, assert that he never shed blood unnecessarily, or only when defending his life and liberty, while they aver that he habitually shared with the poor and persecuted, the spoil he had taken from the oppressive class.

In Crotty's time the whole district between the head waters of the Nire and Finisk, on the one side of the hills, and the slopes extending to Glin and Gurteen on the other side, were as thickly wooded as Ballymacarberry is now; and to one well acquainted with the local topography, as the outlaw was, there was many a secure retreat available. But it was not a hiding-place Crotty selected as his headquarters, but a post of observation from which he could

command such an extensive view in every direction that it was utterly impossible for any body of his enemies to approach unobserved by day, and it was too difficult of access for any strangers to attempt to reach it by night.

This desirable locality the bold freebooter found in the immediate vicinity of a mountain lake situated about one mile to the north of Coumshingaun. "Crotty's Lake," as it is now designated (its ancient name was "Loch Gorra"), is a tarn of about a dozen acres in extent, and is formed in a depression of the mountain's brow. In its immediate vicinity rises a very tall, isolated, and almost perpendicular crag, which is known in the vicinity as "Stola Crottach," or Crotty's stool. It is also designated "Crotty's Rock" on the map of the Ordnance Survey.

At present the most accessible way of approach to the outlaw's domicile and watch-post is from the "Bridge of Sruh-na-Gower" ("The Goats' Stream"), at which point the road from Dungarvan to Carrick is crossed by a mountain stream formed by the junction thereat of two separate rivulets whose course may be traced far up through the rough hillside. Of these the more western is Sruth-na-Gower; the other is "Uishga Sollais" ("The Limpid Water")—a poetic appellation than which nothing could more appropriately befit this clear, sparkling, flashing, fairy-haunted rill. Passing up between the two watercourses, and surmounting knoll after knoll, the brow of the hill is at length reached, and beneath in a shallow depression lies "Crotty's Lake." Immediately behind stands the lofty, abrupt, rocky peak from whose summit the adventurous climber may obtain a view extending over a great part of Waterford and into the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and even far distant Wexford. In sooth it is a splendid panorama this Irish bandit's outpost offers to the admirer of the sublime and picturesque in nature, and one which Salvator Rosa might delight in depicting. Near the foot of this cloud-piercing pinnacle, on the crag-covered base of the mountain, Crotty discovered a deep subterranean cavern, ending in a natural chamber, to which access could only be obtained by means of a rope dropped down into the steep and darksome aperture. Into this fastness the outlaw never

admitted any of his confederates. But there was always some appointed place of rendezvous where he met them and directed their proceedings. His wife alone shared the shelter of his mountain den, and kept watch on the rock above while he slept. But besides this cavern appropriated as a dwelling, there is another cave situated in the stupendous cliff of Coumshingaun which the peasantry call "Crotty's Stable," from the assertion that he utilized it as one of his out-offices for the live-stock which his band captured in the lowlands till they could be profitably disposed of. Still another memento of the famous outlaw, set down in the ordnance map as "Crotty's Rock," is an isolated knoll on which stands three large perpendicular stones, and which is situated a short distance to the east of the Rath of Croagh and north of the modern Church of Kilrosenty. It is to be presumed that it was one of the outlaw's places of rendezvous, or an occasional place of security, when he ventured far from his mountain refuge. The principal one of Crotty's lowland confederates, and the man he most confided in, was one David Norris. But Mrs. Crotty soon learned to distrust his professions of attachments to her heroic husband, whom she frequently warned to beware of trusting too far to the smooth-tongued flatterer or his wily wife. It were well for Crotty if he heeded the devoted creature's warning. His neglect to do so resulted in the tragic death of both.

"O William Crotty! didn't I tell you
That David Norris would surely sell you?
He did surround you when you were sleeping,
And left me here alone and weeping.
Och hone! och, och hone!

He wet your powder, he stole your arms,
And left you helpless in the midst of alarms;
My bitter curse fall on him and his,
That brought you to an end like this!
Och hone! och, och hone!"

[From the Irish caoine for William Crotty by his widow.]

As after events proved, Mrs. Crotty's suspicions were well founded. Both Norris and his wife had been bribed to betray the outlawed chief, and they gave constant information of his movements to the authorities, so that it required the greatest circumspection on his part to avoid falling a victim to their treachery. Still, there were

times when, worn out with excessive fatigue, the fugitive was compelled to relax his vigilance, and trust to chance and the obscurity of his mountain retreat for the opportunity of obtaining the repose which exhausted nature required. On one such occasion Norris learned his intention to take a protracted rest in his cavern above the lake, and he conveyed the information to the magistrate by whom he was suborned. This official collected a party of military and marched secretly to the vicinity of Crotty's hiding-place. They surrounded the cavern, intending to maintain a strict blockade until the outlaw, unconscious of their presence, should emerge therefrom and become an easy captive. Their bivouac on the exposed mountain-top lasted longer than they expected, or desired, and the commander of the party began to doubt the accuracy of his information, and began to suspect that the object of his visit was not just then "at home." However, being unwilling to abandon the position it had cost them such exertion to occupy, without a final attempt to ascertain the positive truth, he, on consultation with his civilian colleague, offered a large reward to any soldier who would volunteer to descend into the cavern and explore its recesses. The men naturally shrank from the perilous enterprise, but at length one of them, tempted by the proffered reward, and perhaps thinking that the place was unoccupied, offered to undertake the risky job. It was arranged that he should be lowered cautiously, so as to be able to reconnoitre as he descended, and thus observe the outlaw, if below, before he came within his reach; and then, on making a signal, he was to be quickly drawn up again. The soldier stuck a pair of pistols in his waist-belt, took a torch of bog deal in his hand, and having a rope well secured round his body, and managed by the most expert among his comrades, he was gradually lowered into the dark den. He looked carefully below, casting around the light of his torch, but saw no sign of any living occupant of the cave. He descended still and reached the bottom. He was seized from behind by an iron grasp, and a hand passed over his shoulder compressed his throat almost to strangulation. The torch fell from his hand, but continued to burn on the ground, and discovered the

fierce, yet mocking, face and blazing eyes of the robber, who now confronted him armed to the teeth. The helpless soldier thought his last moment had come, but Crotty was too prudent to take his life, as by so doing he would have notified to his besiegers that he was in the den. He therefore, keeping a choking gripe on the prisoner's throat, told him that if he attempted to convey the least signal to his comrades above, he would stab him to the heart, but that he would spare his life if he complied with his conditions. The half-choked soldier made a sign of assent, and Crotty, releasing his grip, bound him by a fearful oath that, on returning to his party above, he would assure them that he had examined the cave and found it empty, which would be readily believed from the fact of himself returning unharmed. But he warned him that if he violated his oath and betrayed him his own doom was sealed, for that Crotty's band would follow him to the ends of the earth to avenge their chief. The soldier kept his pledge, for on being drawn up, after recovering his breath, he assured the magistrate and officers that there was no one below; upon which the blockading party beat a retreat, not in the best of humour, it may be taken for granted. The truth eventually transpired by Crotty relating his adventure to Norris. He stated that he was about coming up out of the cave, but when near the open he heard a sound that alarmed him, on which he hastily descended and hid himself in the nook from which he pounced upon the invader of his retreat. The next hairbreadth escape that Crotty had from Norris's treachery was due to the forethought and vigilance of his devoted wife. On this occasion the outlaw, being too much exhausted after some desperate adventure, resolved to pass the night at his wife's brother's house, in the village of Curracheen. He confided his intention to Norris, and the traitor at once sent word to Mr. Hearn, of Shanakill, who was deputy-sheriff of the county, and had long been endeavouring to effect Crotty's capture. Crotty, being completely tired out, was soon fast asleep. But not so his wife, who never thought him safe in the lowlands. She was not only on the watch, but her suspicions of Norris inspired her with the idea of making preparations to counteract the effect of

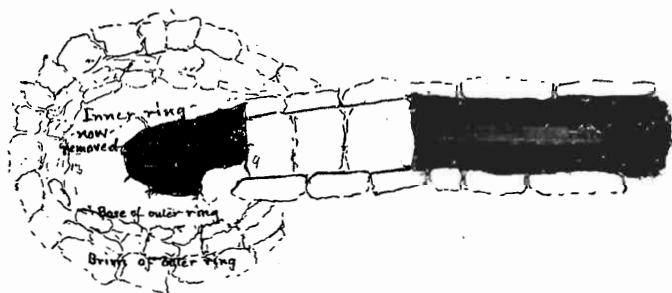
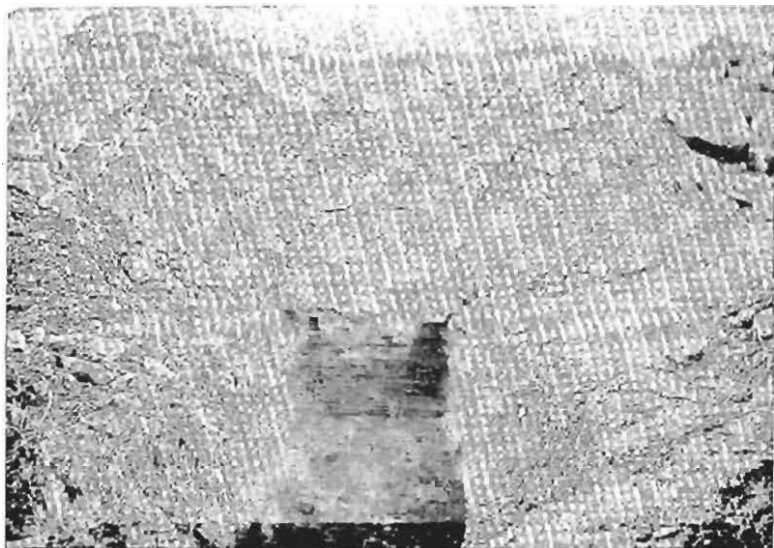
his possible treachery, and with her brother's help she constructed a hiding-place in the centre of a large turf-rick, to which her husband could retreat at the first sign of danger. She mounted to the top of the rick, determined to remain there as sentinel while her husband slept. Before long her ear, quickened by apprehension, caught the distant sound of many footsteps advancing cautiously through the darkness. She sprang down, ran into the house, and hastily awakened the sleeping outlaw. "You're sold, William! You're sold! Come off and hide. I have a snug place for you. Aye, take your arms, but you can't fight now; there are too many of 'em. Come away—quick, quick!" Crotty, wide awake, jumped out of bed and followed his wife, who, with her brother's help, huddled him with his arms, clothes, and everything that might betray him, into the cavity of the rick, telling him to remain quiet whatever might happen; then, having neatly filled up the opening with sods of turf, she returned to the house with her brother, and lay down in the bed from which she had roused her husband. Soon she heard the party arrive and surround the house; next Mr. Hearn's voice demanding admission in the king's name. Mrs. Crotty's brother at once leapt from bed, and without dressing, hastened to open the door. He looked surprised, but not alarmed, when the sheriff entered with his armed followers, and at once told him the purport of his visit—"They came to search for Crotty." With a look of conscious innocence, the man of the house replied, "His honor was welcome to search, but never a bit of Crotty he'd find. To be sure the wife, poor crather, was there, but dear knows where he was himself on the Shaughraun, the blessed night!" On Mrs. Crotty being disturbed from her apparent slumber, she very naturally commenced abusing Mr. Hearn for raising the country to hunt "a poor boy who never done hurt or harm to him or any of his kith, kin, or relations. A purty 'how-do-you-do' it was, indeed, comin' with his set of murderin' gallis-birds to harish a dacint family out of their beds at that time o' night after their hard day's work! Nice business it was for a man with a wife of his own! But wait a while, may be he'd yet have rayson to be sorry for his night's fun. Crotty wasn't dead

yet!" She continued this tirade while they were searching the house, looking all the time perfectly at her ease; but, as she afterwards said, "it was the scouldin' that riz my heart, an' kep' my coourage up entirely!" The house and outhouses were searched, but no sign of Crotty was found. Norris, of course, was not present to aid in the search, as the traitor was afraid to risk himself among Crotty's friends. In the course of the examination outside, one of the soldiers thrust his bayonet between the sods of turf in the rick where Crotty was hidden; it grazed the outlaw's shoulder, but he made no sign, and Mr. Hearn, convinced that his night's labour was given for nothing, retreated sorely disappointed. Crotty had many similar hairbreadth escapes from perils, most of which were owing to the treachery of his associate and pretended friend, Norris. But at length, in spite of his devoted and courageous wife's vigilance, he fell a victim, as she often predicted, to his blind confidence in the nefarious rascal. One night, without the knowledge of Mrs. Crotty or her brother, Norris prevailed on his "captain" to remain at his house, in a village near the foot of the Comeraghs. The treacherous host plied his guest with whiskey, until he fell fast asleep, then he poured water into Crotty's firearms, wet his powder, and stole away his dagger. In the meantime an emissary had been despatched, full speed, for Mr. Hearn, who, with his attendants, were stationed near at hand, as previously arranged; and the sleeping outlaw, the victim of whiskey and treachery, was roused by the grasp of his captors. He seized his arms and attempted to fire, but they, too, were false to him in this hour of need, and after a desperate but unavailing struggle, he was overpowered and taken to Waterford Jail. He was tried at the ensuing assizes, and, of course, condemned and hanged. According to the traditions of the vicinity, "a bootful of gold" was found in his possession when taken; but though the mountain cavern was closely ransacked, no treasure was discovered there, and it was suspected that Norris had plundered the den immediately after Crotty's apprehension. Crotty's wife gave vent to her grief in a caoine which is still sung in the original Irish by some of the old residents in the vicinity of the Comeraghs. A rather crude

and commonplace English translation of its opening verses is given above. I regret not being in a position to give the whole lament, as coming from a woman of her passionate energy of character, it must have been intensely Irish in feeling and expression. Mrs. Crotty's death was fearfully tragical. After her husband's execution and the death of his posthumous child, informations were sworn against her by Norris as having been accessory to some of her husband's aggressive deeds. The traitor knew that he had good reason to dread her implacable enmity, and that while she lived his life was unsafe. A large reward was offered for the woman's apprehension, and for some time she led the life of a hunted fugitive. One day, being cut off from all other avenues of escape, she fled for refuge to the mountain den; but her pursuers pressed her so closely that she could not get into the cave. In this desperate strait, the poor creature determined not to be taken alive, and so enrich her enemy by the rewards offered for her capture. Actuated by this purpose, she ran up to the topmost pinnacle of "Crotty's Rock," flung herself headlong down, and was of course dashed to pieces by the tremendous fall. Strange to relate, Norris eventually died in his bed, among a people who regarded Crotty as a benefactor and a champion of the poor, and who universally detest an "informer."

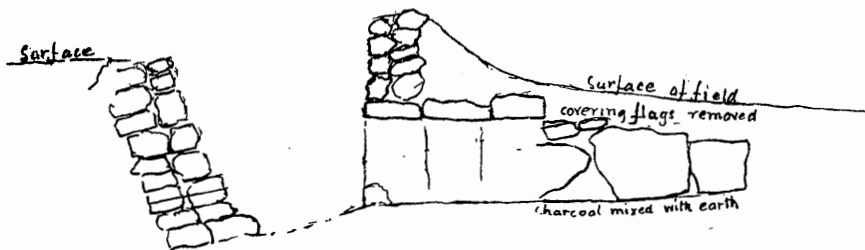
The memory of Crotty will long be preserved in the scene of his daring exploits owing to the circumstance of his name being given to so many localities.





No structural termination; only earth.

SCALE—4 FT. TO INCH.



SCALE—4 FT. TO INCH.

NORTH ASPECT (covering flags partly removed), PLAN AND SECTION, SUBTERRANEAN STRUCTURE, GLENAVADRA.

Subterranean Structure in Co. Waterford.

By R. J. USSHER, D.L., M.R.I.A.



THE broad valley from Dungarvan Bay to the Blackwater is bounded on the south by the lofty range of the Drum, and on the north by another range of old red sandstone hills that rise to 500 or 600 feet between the Rivers Finisk and Colligan which intersect them.

At the beginning of 1909 Mr. William Christopher was breaking an upland pasture-farm, on the townland of Glenavaddra, which lies on the top of these hills.

The land had long been in grass, though showing that it was formerly tilled, and on it were several very large piles of stones, known as "mohawns," supposed to have been thrown up when the land was first cleared for cultivation. It was decided to remove one of these, on the north slope of the hill, not far from its summit, the point being fully 500 feet above sea-level. It was on dry ground, sloping down to a small lake about a furlong distant to the north. When much of the stones had been carted away the base of the mound was found to be largely composed of earth, and then flags were discovered which proved to be part of the peculiar structure here described. It was not like the souterrain of a rath, and no vestiges of a rath are to be found there. A subterranean passage, or oven, 9 feet long and about

20 inches wide, had been built like a box-drain, flanked and roofed with rude flags. At its lower or north-east end this had no orifice, but terminated in the undisturbed soil. It led uphill, with a gentle slope, into a circular, funnel-shaped pit, doubly lined with stone, and rising higher than the surrounding land. This circular portion narrowed to 30 inches by 18 at the bottom and expanded to 5 feet by 3 feet at the top, being thus unsuited for a covering, and no covering-flags were found on it. It was unlike those beehive-shaped chambers found at the termination of some souterrains which are widest at the bottom and close in at the top. The lining-stones were loosely put together, especially those of the inner lining, which has been removed and discloses a better built wall encircling the pit. Some of the stones that compose it are broken, as by a metal hammer, to fit their place. On the brim of this pit, on its north-west side, was a flag placed like a step or bench, but this was removed before I saw it, as well as most of the covering-stones of the oven. The bottom of the latter contained much charcoal and reddish earth that seemed to have been burned. The lining-stones also were cracked in places and showed by the red and black surfaces thus exposed that they had been subjected to the action of fire. At the upper or south-west end of this covered oven, where it opened into the circular pit, it was narrowed by stones, placed on either side, so as to form a choke. The indications of intense heat and the charcoal in this covered portion, its upward slope, and its outlet into the bottom of a stone-lined pit, suggest that the latter was used as a chimney. It was also obviously serviceable as a man-hole for access to the long oven, and for closing or opening the orifice into the pit, but it is hard to conceive any other use for it, narrowing as it did to the bottom, and having no trace of a roof or covering.

There was no slag found about the structure, such as commonly occurs where ore was smelted, nor any bones; but if bodies of beasts had been baked in the oven they would have been removed, and the same may be said of human remains if they had been cremated there. The absence of human relics of any kind deprives us of data that might throw light upon the age of the structure.



SOUTH ASPECT (looking down the passage where it opened into chamber or chimney), SUBTERRANEAN STRUCTURE, GLENAVADRA.

Co-terminous Boundary of Waterford and Lismore Dioceses.

By Rev. P. POWER.

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SAGE of centuries has made us all but forget that Waterford and Lismore were for hundreds of years, in reality as in name, independent Dioceses with separate Bishops, chapters, and cathedrals. Indeed, although united since the 14th century, the two Dioceses are still occasionally in the Catholic practice, and more frequently in Protestant usage, regarded as distinct. So perfect, however, has the amalgamation, five hundred years' old, become that to-day it has obliterated all popular memory of the ancient co-terminous boundary. I am not aware that any fairly large-scale map published indicates the line in question. Rev. Dr. Kelly's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland is too small, and the Irish Diocesan Map issued by Philip & Son, of Liverpool, is smaller still. It will hardly be amiss therefore to detail here the ancient line of demarcation between the two Dioceses as that line is suggested—or, perhaps, indicated—by Taxations and Visitations. We may accept as the ancient parochial limits the parish boundaries assigned on the ordnance maps; these latter will be found, wherever comparison is possible, to correspond with the parish boundaries shown in the 17th century Down Survey Maps.

At its northern end the boundary line commences at the mouth of the Clodiagh River, one mile or thereabout to the north-east of Portlaw; thence the line follows up the Clodiagh stream to the meeting-place (just to rear of Portlaw Presbyterian Church), on its left bank, of the townlands of Coolfin and Ballycahane. Coolfin lies on the east of the dividing line—therefore in Waterford Diocese; Ballycahane, to west of the line, lies within Lismore. From the point just alluded to the line of division runs south—along the watercourse which passes a few yards to west of the Catholic Church and cemetery, Portlaw,—and follows the co-terminous boundary of the two townlands mentioned till Glenhouse townland is struck. Thus, it will be seen, the subdivision known as Old Portlaw belongs to Waterford, while the more modern factory town pertains to Lismore. There is, by the way, no townland of Portlaw; the village so named occupies portions of four townlands at the latter's point of junction. Our line next continues south, keeping Glenhouse, Lahardan, and Kilmoyemogue on the east, and Ballycahane and Hackettstown on the west, till the south-west point of Kilmoyemogue is reached, when it takes a sharp turn to the east along the south boundary of Kilmoyemogue (with Ross and Kildermody on the south), crosses the railway line eight and a half miles from Waterford, and desists from its easterly trend only when the north-east point of Ballyduff West is reached. Hence, it runs in a direction generally south, with Carrickanure on west and West-Ballyduff and Coolagadden on east, till the Old Cork road is struck. Here the line turns again, keeps Amberhill on the north and Lower Knockaderry and Johnstown on the south till the north-east point of Johnstown is reached. Then there is another turn to the south; the line continues along the east mearing of Johnstown, with the latter townland and Smoormore on west, and Amberhill and Raheens on the east, till the north-western angle of Ballycraddock townland is reached. From the north-western angle in question there is, next, another easterly sweep; the line follows the northern boundary of Ballycraddock, with Raheens on the north, as far as the north-east point of the

former townland. Henceforward the line is very regular and natural. From the point last mentioned it runs south, with Ballycraddock and Killone on one side and Loughdeheen on the other, to the southmost point of Loughdeheen townland and Lisnakill parish. Thence the boundary line hugs the Dunhill stream to the sea.

Parishes touching the Boundary Line on west: Clonegam, Guilcagh (*a*), Newcastle, and Dunhill.

Parishes touching the Boundary Line on east: Kilmeadan, Lisnakill, Reiske, and Islandkeane.

Modern frontier parishes (Catholic), Waterford Diocese: Portlaw, Ballyduff, Fenor.

Modern frontier parishes (Catholic), Lismore Diocese: Portlaw, Newtown, Dunhill.



(*a*) The name Guilcagh is not mentioned in the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*, though it appears as "Kilcath" in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas. The parish appears to have had no church—unless we suppose the Celtic church of Kilmovee, (the site of which can be accurately determined) to have continued in use up to the 13th or 14th century.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

THE quarter just ended has been singularly barren of Irish literary production. Hardly a single book of first, or even secondary, importance has issued from the Irish press during the period, and this, together with the fact that so many Irish works (and these not the least, but the most, notable) seek publication across the Channel, suggests that Irish publishing firms are not as alert and businesslike as they might be. The two leading books claiming our notice in this issue—Mrs. Green's "Making of Ireland" and Mr. Macallister's "Two Irish Arthurian Romances," come to us with the imprint of London publishers. It does not follow, of course, from publication in England that the printing and binding have been done there too. As a matter of fact, in very many cases, the printing, &c. are Irish but the author, wishing to sell his book, has to cross the water for a publisher. This is not as it ought be, but, owing to circumstances impossible of detailment here, the Irish writer has oftentimes practically no choice.

MRS. GREEN'S "Making of Ireland and its Undoing" (Macmillan & Co., London,) has been so much reviewed, and (thanks largely to an incident impossible I suppose outside Ireland) so widely discussed in the newspapers, that any lengthened notice is here unnecessary. The volume is a treasure-house of lucidly-presented, well-arranged and out-of-the-way facts bearing largely on the commercial and municipal life of mediæval Ireland. Independent

of its proposed office, one excellent purpose Mrs. Green's splendid work is pre-eminently calculated to fulfil—to show how Irish history is to be written. The following extract will serve as a specimen of Mrs. Green's manner as well as of her many creditable references to Waterford :—

“There was already a school at Waterford (probably the same as the later free-school in Christ-Church yard) where the scholars were as numerous as poor and apparently made their own candles, since the town ordered that no freeman nor foreigner should sell no wax to scholars (Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. X., App. 327). There the heirs of the O'Sullivan territory were sent to learn English (Cal. State Papers, 1587, 342, 344) and for generations the children of the Irish gentry round came to be fostered or boarded with the merchants (Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. X., 307), their cousins and friends, and to learn Irish geography and history. One Fagan, bachelor of arts in Oxford, was schoolmaster there (Holinshed's Chronicle, VI. 59). Peter White, himself a Waterford man, educated at Oxford and a Fellow of Oriel, being called to his native town as dean and then ejected from the deanery for his religion, continued to teach school there (Ware's Writers, 95) beloved by all the Irish. . . . In forty years of devoted labours till near the end of the century (16th), he sent out a long line of brave patriots, learned scholars and eminent divines.”

Such was Waterford academically in the 16th century. This is how it stood commercially :—

“Waterford was full of traffic by means of that excellent good haven, the people thereof ‘very civil and for this country full of industry’ (Collins, Sydney's Letters, Let. 22.) The quay above half a mile in length was held not inferior but rather to exceed the most celebrated in Europe for to it the largest trading vessels might conveniently come to load and unload and at a small distance opposite to it lie constantly afloat—sixty of them at a time—French, Spanish, Portuguese, Florentine, from the Netherlands and Brittany (Tracts Rel. to Irel. ii.; Kilk. Stat. 18n, &c., &c.). The town made a boast of the wealthy citizen of Bruges who amid the lamentations of Bruges settled at Waterford (Smith, Waterford, 176) and was buried in a fine tomb in the Cathedral.”

“Two Irish Arthurian Romances” (David Nutt, London), edited by Mr. R. A. Stewart Macallister for the Irish Texts Society, is a presentation of two Middle Irish tales (“Story of the Crop-Eared Dog” and “Story of the Eagle-Boy”) of the wonder-voyage type, from the comparatively late (1748) MS. of Maurice O’Gorman in the British Museum. In the tales, of which the two here edited are samples, the Editor contends, the hairy monsters and other hideous creatures are as typically a creation of Irish fancy as anything in the Fenian Tales :—

“To the present editor such wild tales appeal as the most interesting of the classes into which the existing pieces of Irish literature can be divided. The gibe that they are ‘silly’ applies just as fitly to the stories on which Chaucer

based his *Canterbury Tales*, or Tennyson his *Idylls of the King*. The world where the characters move is not the every-day earth, for though it contains lands with familiar names—Scythia, Persia, India—these are as fanciful as are Sorcha and Tír fó Thuinn. The interest of the stories is not the development of plot and character, but the insight they give into the fertility of unrestrained imagination and the amazing richness of vocabulary of the people among whom these tales came into being. A few definite figures on the latter point may be interesting. Someone has calculated somewhere that the average English rustic makes habitual use of not more than three or four hundred words. I have prepared a complete vocabulary of the second and longer of the stories in this book and find that it employs two thousand three hundred and forty-one different words—not counting oblique cases and verbal inflexions. Copying and recopying, telling and re-telling these stories must have been of no small educational value. To be able to use freely so large a vocabulary, even in narrating the adventures of transformed princes and ladies with magic steeds was surely no mean or despicable or 'silly' accomplishment."

"PLACE-NAMES of Co. Longford," by Rev. J. MacGivney (Duffy & Co., Dublin) is hardly quite correctly named. Should it not be "Townland-Names of Longford"? The author's design is excellent, but we cannot say as much for his execution. His critical sense leaves much to be desired and his English is pronouncedly slipshod. Surely the wild speculations of O'Halloran and Canon Bourke—even, if they were worthy of resurrecting to-day—are not meet foundation for any scientific structure. I have repeated again and again that for place-name etymology it is absolutely necessary to note the usage of local Irish speakers. Any other method is largely loss of time, and sometimes worse—misleading of others. In the book under notice the method here advocated does not seem to have been followed: the etymologies in the main seem to have been taken from O'Donovan's annotations to the Ordnance Survey Field Books. In this connection it is to be noted that O'Donovan did not in all cases collect the names himself; in some (perhaps many) cases (*v.g.* Co. Tipperary) the names seem to have been collected by non-Irish-speaking officers of the Survey and approximately translated by O'Donovan from the officers' phonetic version. Publication of this work, which contains incidentally much local history, &c., is a healthy sign of the times and the book must prove of great interest and not a little value to the men of Longford. Unfortunately the volume is unindexed.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS have learned of late to look forward with keen anticipation to the annual "Report" of the Irish Board of Public Works—important and valuable for its expert information on our national monuments. In the current Report (the Seventy-Sixth Annual) is an account (4 pp. fol.), with plans and section, of the Grianan of Aileach, and a description (7 pp. with copious illustrations, plans and elevations) of Grey Abbey, Co. Down. Ten pages additional with 14 illustrations are devoted to the Rock of Cashel.

THE great mote controversy continues to draw its slow length along. Ten pages are devoted to it in the "Co. Louth Archæological Journal" for November; of these Mr. Henry Morris contributes four, in which he quotes the evidence for the Irish origin of the mote. Mr. Goddard Orpen, as champion of the Norman theory, contributes six incisive pages e contra.

"CRITICISM of the History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory," by G. P. O. (James Duffy & Co., Dublin) is anything but an every-day production. It is a book of some 115 pp. quarto, written in an amateurish or schoolboy sort of English, by way of generally hostile comment on Dr. Carrigan's monumental work. G. P. O.'s zeal and industry are indeed great, and both—worthy of a better cause.

ABBE L. GOUGAUD'S "Notes on the Latin Writers of Mediæval Ireland" in the "Irish Theological Quarterly" is an exceedingly learned and valuable contribution to a singularly obscure subject.

—What interested me most in the last (Dec.) No. of the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland" was an illuminating paragraph concerning "Hospital" churches quoted in the course of an article on Killan Old Church, Co. Cavan. The extract referred to is from the findings of a commission of James I. (1609), to discover all circumstances of ancient privileges enjoyed by Ulster churches previous to the date of the great Plantation.

Nos. 9, 10, 11. and 12 (Vol. 27, Sec. C.), Proceedings, R.I.A. have just come to hand as this page is going to press. Of the four parts enumerated, No. 9, (on the Dates of some Papyri from Assouan) does not practically concern us. In No. 10, Mr. Geo. Coffey examines the distribution of gold lunulæ in Ireland and North-Western Europe. A lunula, by the way, is a flat collar of gold, such as perhaps Malachy won and wore. These ornaments, of which there are thirty-six in the National Museum, date from the early Bronze Period. In addition to the thirty-six examples in the Museum there have been found some twenty-five more in Ireland, making in all sixty-one from Ireland as against sixteen from all England and Western Europe. No. 11, is devoted to a description by Mr. G. C. R. Armstrong, of a prehistoric shield of leather recently unearthed at a depth of 9 ft. in a Co. Longford turf-bog. Mr. Spotswood Green in No. 12, contributes some notes from hitherto untapped sources on the Armada ship which anchored or foundered off the Kerry coast.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Francis Briver.—Some time back I was looking over some old pamphlets of the Restoration period, and among the rest was one of interest to Waterford readers. The title of the Briver pamphlet was as follows:—"The Declaration of Francis Briver, Gent., which he publicly made before the Lord Bishop of Waterford, in the Cathedral Church of Waterford, June 17th, 1688—his reasons for renouncing the Church of Rome for the Protestant religion." This pamphlet was printed in London, in 1688. This Francis Briver must be the same individual who was Mayor of Waterford in 1641, or else his son. Apparently he intended to be on the side of the Prince of Orange, as King James's cause was failing in 1688. The then Protestant bishop was the Right Rev. Hugh Gore, who fled to Wales in 1689. His will is dated Sept. 30th, 1690, and he died some months later.

W. H. GRATAN FLOOD.

[A copy of the pamphlet in question lies before me; it was printed for Randal Clayton and bears the Imprimatur: H. Maurice, July, 1688. Though a pamphlet (4 pp. quarto), it was really one of the news-letters of the day. The "Declaration" or "Recantation" concludes: "Wherefore Francis Briver (*a*) of Monevehogy (*b*) in Your Lordship's Diocess, Gent. Do in the Presence of GOD and before Men and Angels, this day Renounce any further Communion with the Church of Rome in her erroneous Doctrines and Worship, and do pray to be Received by Your Lordship into the Communion of the Church of God by affixing herewith my Hand and Seal, this 17th Day of June, 1688."—*Ed.*]

"Innocent Papists" of Lismore restored in 1663.—In the *Calendar of State Papers*, 1663-1665, there is quoted a letter from King Charles II. to the Lord Lieutenant, directing him to

(a) The name appears in other documents of the period as Briver.

(b) Munmahoge, parishes of Kilburne and Kilbride, Co. Waterford.

restore in pursuance of the proviso in the Act of Settlement, as "innocent Papists":—James Russell, Maurice Roche, John O'Connell, Maurice Bowdran, John O'Cahir and Elizabeth, his wife. These six were ordered to be restored "to the lands and houses in the corporation of the town and liberties of Lismore, which they or their predecessors in title possessed on 23 October, 1641."

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Rev. William Jessop, of Lismore.—In the recently issued biography of Bishop Percy, of Dromore (author of Percy's Reliques), there is material for a most interesting paper on a Lismore vicar-choral, who was a poet and patron of poets and harpers—William Jessop, Prebendary of Clashmore. His correspondence with Dr. Johnson, Bishop Percy, and others is well worth reprinting, and his account of Goldsmith and Burke, his fellow students in Trinity College, is an addition to our knowledge of these worthies. Bishop Percy must have prized Jessop's letters as he kept them all. Jessop was a bachelor, and though a fretful hypochondriac, retained his vicar-choralship of Lismore Cathedral from March 22nd, 1768 to November, 1816—close on forty-nine years. He lived to be ninety-one, having been born in 1725.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Early Printing in Roscrea.—Supplemental Note.—My friend, Mr. James Buckley, has drawn my attention to a statement in Cooke's "History of Birr," of which I was wholly unaware, I regret to say, when writing my Note on "Early Printing in Roscrea," which appeared in Part IV. of Vol. XI. of this *Journal*, pp. 276-7.

This statement is to be found at p. 143 of the "History," which deals with "Roscrea" as well as "Birr," and records that prior to 1798 there was published in Birr a newspaper called "The Roscrea Southern Star, or General Advertiser." It was printed and published by "W. & J. Lords of Limerick."

Something in its columns provoked the anger of the Birr Yeomanry Corps, who came to Roscrea, entered the office of the newspaper, and broke up the press, scattered the type, &c., and so destroyed the printing office and the paper.

It is very interesting to know there was a newspaper in Roscrea at so early a date. If any of our readers possess a copy of this provincial newspaper or can tell us any more about it, I hope they will do so.

The incident given of the destruction of the press bears out that quoted in my former note from Mr. White, but is more precise and detailed, and therefore probably more reliable.

However, I think "Lords" (the printers' name) must be an error for "Lord."

E. R. McC. DIX.

Cave Exploration in Co. Waterford.—In the side of a small eminence called Knockgranne, near Whitechurch, in the parish of Ballinameela, Co. Waterford, there are two small caves, one of which was explored by R. J. Ussher, Esq. of Cappagh, some years ago. The other cave, which is the smaller one, was explored by me in 1906. The entrance of the latter, which I have called Oonagranne, was then about four feet long by one and a half in height. The track of a badger, which had his den there, convinced me of the possibility of a chamber inside. On removing all the débris at the mouth of the cave, which consisted of small stones evidently picked off the field, I came to the ordinary clay of the land. On commencing to dig this, at a distance of twelve feet from the mouth of the cave, I came upon broken fragments of bones of fowl, and a few of rabbit. At a depth of eighteen inches, there came to view several fragments of pottery, thirteen in number. From the thinness, and circumference of some of these pieces, they probably made up an article, not more than six inches in diameter. Their edges had a distinct lip, and there is no doubt I think, that the pottery was hand-made. There were also bits of charcoal, mixed with the earth, about the place where the pottery was. After digging another eighteen inches, I found a small flint chip.

This was one foot from the entrance of the cave, and at a depth of three feet. At a depth of four feet and just under the mouth of the cave, there appeared a stone pounder. The end used for pounding was much roughened, whilst the other end or handle was smooth, and quite adapted to hold in the hand. The next object that cropped up, was the bed rock, which however sloped as it entered the cave. Inside the cave, about one foot deep, I found a small cylindrical piece of sandstone, yellow in colour, and so friable, that the composition can be easily rubbed away with the finger. On continuing to dig deeper, I came on the bed rock again, which was only one and a half feet from the surface inside the cave. Nothing of any consequence was discovered in this. The dimensions of the cave are roughly:—Entrance twelve feet by three feet; interior, about fifteen feet long by ten or eleven feet broad. I saw two small passages in the walls, but they were only large enough for a badger to enter. There were several pieces of stalactite mixed with the cave earth, but there appeared to be no stalagmite floor as far as I could ascertain. By the way the dimensions of the cylindrical piece of yellow sandstone are, two inches long, with a diameter of one and seven-eighth inches. The ends are broken off, and are not regular.

GORDON W. FORSAYETH.

Martin Madan of Nevis (from "Notes and Queries, 10." S. IX. 509).—"I want information as to the parent age and pedigree generally of this gentleman. He seems to have lived in the island of Nevis, one of the Leeward Islands, for many years at the end of the seventeenth century. He returned to England in 1700, and died in London in 1704; but who he was, or whence he came, I cannot discover. He married (? date) Penelope, daughter of Sir James Russell, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor of the island. His eldest son, Col. Martin Madan, M.P. for Bridport, married Judith, daughter of Sir Spencer Cowper, a Justice of the Common Pleas and brother of Lord Chancellor Cowper. Dr. Spencer Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, was his grandson. In his will he mentions

his brother Robert Madan and his sisters "Giraldine of Dublin" and "Margaret, whose surname I do not know", also his sister-in-law Dame Frances Stapleton, wife of Sir Wm. Stapleton, 3rd Bart. (cr. 1678)."

"A letter is still extant, written by Mrs. Judith Madan, sealed with the Madan and Cowper arms impaled. The former are Sa. afalcon, or, with wings extended, preying on a duck, argent; on a chief of the second a cross botonné gules. When and to whom were these arms granted? Kindly reply direct."

ALAN STEWART.

23, Willingdon Road, Eastbourne.

The following reply was received to the foregoing:—

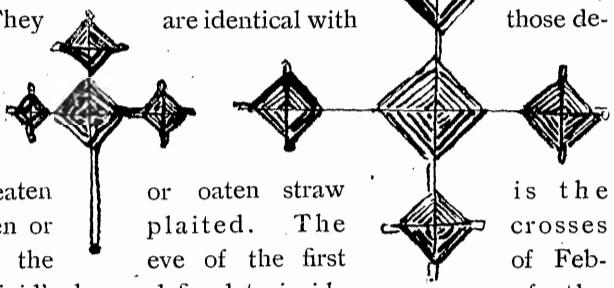
... "My opinion is that your ancestor, Martin Madan, was descended from the old Waterford family which had given Mayors, Bailiffs, and Sheriffs to that ancient city for many generations commencing with James Madan, bailiff in 1536. My reasons are—(1) The unique spelling of the surname; (2) Your Martin Madan gave his third son the Christian name of Richard, and I find a Richard Madan, Sheriff in 1591, 1594 and 1596, and Mayor in 1599—a notable citizen. He may have been grandfather or great-grandfather of your Martin who died in 1704. A Dr. Richard Madden, who was a man of distinction and was living in Waterford in Cromwell's time, may have been Martin's father. (3) We find Martinus Leonard, Doctor Medicinæ, in Waterford in 1646 and Martin Gull, Sheriff in 1647, proving that the name Martin, not very common anywhere, was in use in Waterford about the time your Martin would be born. (4) There is the curious fact of a Madan of the Waterford family being settled in Havana, pointing to a connection with the West Indies. All this *proves* nothing, but there may be something in it, and you may find evidence of your Martin's birth in Waterford; it is there you must make your enquiries."

Can any reader supplement the information communicated above and render querist a service for which he will feel very grateful indeed?

A. S.

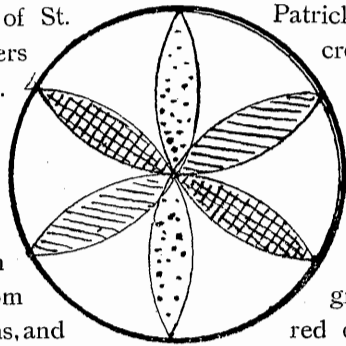
St. Brigid's Crosses.—Relative to the paper *re* crosses of straw and twigs, in Co. Roscommon dwellings, and illustrated, in Part IV., Vol. XXXVIII., (31st December, 1908) of "The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," I beg to state, the practice of making such crosses is still carried out where thatched dwellings exist, in the rural portions of the Co. Waterford. In my time I have seen them in hundreds of places all over the county. For thirty years past I have lived in Dungarvan, but in September last, when in Ballykeeroige, near the Durrow Railway Station, and at the east side of the Comeraghs, I sketched two examples into my field book. They are identical with those de-

scribed from Roscommon. Peeled twigs are the frame-work, and wheaten material woven or or oaten straw plaited. The crosses are made on the eve of the first of February—St. Brigid's day, and fixed to inside of the



thatch or reed ceiling of the kitchen. Although shaped like a cross, the object is called *Boġa Brighide* (BOGHA BRIGHIDE), which means Brigid's Bow (or half-circle). The rainbow is called by the Irish-speaking people *Boġa-Ceata* (in some places *Tuam Ceata*).

On the feast of St. Patrick youths used wear on their shoulders crosses called St. Patrick's crosses. Although styled crosses, they were made in circles and parts of circles. The compass was a forked twig, with one stem and the other pointed; the inter-section spaces were coloured green from grass, and yellow from furze blossoms, and red often from blood.



Another practice (still surviving here) is that of strewing rushes at, or near, the door; also on a bench near the door, and

on the window cills, on the eve of Ascension Thursday. Sometimes the rushes were arranged diagonally in the window-panes. The Ascension itself is called Ὁδοιπορία πρὸς τὴν ἀσκηθίαν by the country people; on its eve the door was left open and fire left lighting all night.

MICHAEL BEARY.

Hurling in the Co. Wexford in 1779.—Great as is the mania for sport at the present day, when never before perhaps was so much time given up to football, golf, cricket, and similar games, and so much enthusiasm exhibited by admirers of these muscular pastimes, yet it is rarely that these matches are now found to evoke poetical tributes on the part of their promoters or supporters. But as regards what might be described as the Irish national game, Hurley, we find in Crofton Croker's 'Songs of Ireland,' published in 1839, two poetic effusions on "The Goalers of Carrigaline," Co. Cork, who played so long back as 1828 and 1829. The Co. Wexford however, can boast of a far earlier poetic effort in this way, entitled "Carigmenan," a Poem, Containing a Description of a Hurling Match; Wexford, printed by George Lyneall, M.DCC. LXXIX., which appears from Mr. Dix's list in the last No. of this *Journal* to be the earliest known Wexford printed work extant.

The copy of this work, belonging to Mr. Dix consists of nineteen pages octavo, whose author's name, Robert Devereux, as stated by Mr. Dix is inserted in ink on the title page, and is one that does not appear in that very comprehensive work O'Donoghue's Dictionary of Irish Poets. Curiously enough the last No. of the *Waterford Journal*, page 16 shows that its author was father of the James Devereux, of whom a sketch is therein given extracted from the "Gentleman's Magazine." It was to this James Devereux evidently its composition was due, then a boy, absent in France, as shown by the opening lines, above which in ink are the words, "To my Son."

"The various views of our forefathers' seat
My dearest boy entreats me to relate.
With his request most willingly I comply,
A father suffers when he must deny.
How oft with mine from field to field I stroll'd,
When to instruct me his discourse still roll'd,
Each step recalls, and makes his memory dear,
While gratitude brings forth a filial tear."

Carigmenan, our author explains, comes from the Irish carrig, a rock, and menane, a kid, and is situated on the river Slaney, respecting which he supplies the following curious note:—"This river has its name from the salubrity of its waters, as I can prove from the following historical anecdote taken from an Irish manuscript wrote (sic) before the birth of Christ, translated by the priests of the Irish Seminary at Nantes, (from) the original in the possession of a nobleman of Brittany. "The Firbolgs landed in Ireland in the year of the world 2501 at Wexford; about forty years after they were followed by the Damnoni or Thuatha de Danans, with whom they fought a bloody battle, in which many of the Firbolgs being wounded with poisoned arrows, had immediate recourse to the Druids, who advised them to make a great hole in the earth and fill it with the milk of red cows, in which they were to bathe, and that afterwards they should wash themselves in the neighbouring river, which from curing them was called Slane; and in the Irish language signifies Health. The vale where they made use of the milk bath was called Glain-nie-baingnie, or Glen of the Milk; and the field of battle was called Bearnie Dhearg, or the Bloody Gap, half a mile from Carigmenan. It is to this day known by that name as is the Canton by that of the "Glin." This transaction was 1459 years before the birth of Christ; the names still continuing is a proof of the fact. The learned Doctor O'Halloran says the river was denominated Slaney, from Slainge who commanded the Firbolgs."

Having given a description of the surrounding landscape our poet proceeds to tell us of the hurling match:—

"Hurling we may from gravest authors find
 To be of two Olympian games combin'd.
 There strength of body, swiftness in the race,
 These qualities in hurling still take place;
 Alike in each th' athletic youth is crown'd
 While with their praise the distant hills resound;
 The Paphyian Queen's great favourite Marshal Saxe,
 With pleasure often viewed the brawny backs
 Of exiles whom no danger ever damps
 And own'd the sport was fit for martial camps;
 When by a stratagem Cremona's wall
 At the dead hour of night, had like to fall
 A prey to Germans; then each Paddy rose
 Grasped his falchion, never thought of clothes

Each street's a battle, every shore
 Smokes with th' Imperialists' fresh spouting gore,
 From post to post the enemy they chase
 Amazed to meet a hardy naked race,
 Who thus with weighty blows their foes dispatch
 As unconcerned as at a hurling match (*a*)

Just as an army has its van and rear,
 Besides those who the brunt of battle bear,
 So here the lads must in three bands divide
 The discipline's the same on either side,
 One score and one's the number most complete,
 Seven guard the goal while seven brave the heat
 Of the mid play; the other seven drive
 At th' adverse goal, and keep the game alive.
 See the field now with gay spectators lin'd
 The youths advance, each knows the post assign'd,
 Then takes his adversary by the hand,
 And with bare feet impatient kicks the sand,
 While an old hurler brings the wish'd-for ball
 Destined that day to make bold striplings fall;
 Then clear the green, the green is cried aloud
 And every straggler mixes with the crowd.
 Th' elastic ball the vet'ran throws,
 With ardent wishes every person glows,
 To watch its fall, see how they all surround
 While one more lively takes it at the bound,
 And with a vig'rous arm he makes it fly
 And lessen to the sight, it goes so high,
 Soon it returns, and now the party heats,
 What pleasure then to hear the old men's debates,
 One cries, Don't you remember such a day?
 When 'bove the rest stout Brady bore the sway?
 And is there from Ballyhack to Gorey
 One person who has not heard some story
 Of tall Ned Fortune? t'other straight replies.
 The ball still watching with most eager eyes
 A stripling now with an ill-guided stroke,
 Driving aside the crowd surrounding broke,
 Instant one flies from each contending band,
 Who strain each nerve, nor seem to touch the land.
 Now they approach, they spring, they meet in air
 While heaving throbs the bosom of each fair.
 Stunn'd by the shock they reel some paces back,
 Then with fresh vigour rush to the attack.
 So the two hurlers, with their nymphs in view
 Their utmost efforts at each glance renew,
 Fresh forces now arrive from either side,
 Mind how they struggle, see them how they stride,
 Till from the crowd, one slyly takes the ball,
 And on a well pois'd hurl prevents its fall,
 And tips it often as he scours the plain,
 While his antagonists pursue in vain,
 Till quite at liberty, this happy soul,

(*a*) The above lines recall the bravery of the Irish who obstinately defended Cremona, and performed prodigies of valour. Their bare legs it is said were steeped in blood up to the ankles in this fight.

Drives it directly o'er the adverse goal.
 Now different shouts from all sides rend the sky,
 Glory to one, to t'other, dangers nigh,
 With greatest speed the goal they crowd around,
 Where scarce three standing men are to be found,
 In dread confusion heap'd upon the plain,
 They stretch each sinew, swell up every vein,
 This wont retire, and t'other can't advance ;

Thus by an effort was the goal put out,
 Instant the ear is deafened by a shout,
 Hats, wigs, shoes, stockings, quickly fly in air,
 The victors to the beer barrel repair,
 Where, huntsmanlike, the game's play'd o'er again,
 And bagpipes drone while they get drunk amain."

The writer's concluding lines which happily afford a pleasanter picture than is shown by the termination of his account of the hurley match, are as follows :—

" The healthy youth who rural sport admires,
 Can here content his heart's most fond desires;
 Whether he would the wily fox pursue,
 With well tongued hounds, quite steady, fleet, and true;
 Or would he rather chase the timid hare,
 Following the various mazes of its fear;
 Or, do the pleasures of the gun engage,
 Against the feather'd race fierce war to wage,
 If in a boat he goes, he cannot fail
 Charg'd to return with widgeon, duck, and teal;
 Or, if he likes, the long bill'd cock to flush
 Numbers he'll find in every hedge and bush;
 And of plump partridges, a plenteous store,
 Equal in taste to those of Perigord,
 Does he the silent angler's care prefer?
 The stream his pleasure's ready to confer,
 Where patiently he marks the well made fly,
 And fills his basket with the shining fry.
 Lest my indulgent reader wants repose,
 The scene on Carigmenan here I close."

J. COLEMAN.

An English Monk in the Galtees.—In a No. of the "Lamp," (a now extinct Catholic magazine) published in London about twenty years ago appeared a paper headed "Irish Hospitality to the Prosecuted English Monks," written by the late Mr. Sarsfield Hubert Burke, an historical writer of considerable industry and ability, in which it stated that Father Latchett, of Glastonbury Abbey, was one of these exiled English monks. He fled to Ireland during the Deputyship of Lord Sussex. He was imprisoned for twelve years and lashed and tortured twenty times. Finally escaping he continued

for thirty years to preach against the Reformation, and ultimately died in his wild retreat in the Galtee Mountains, at the patriarchal age of 110. It would be interesting to know if any tradition survives in the Galtee district relative to this centenarian English monk. Mr. Burke appears to have derived his information respecting him from an old work, the Rev. Paul Dempsey's "Accompte of the Noble English Fryers," a copy of which was in the possession of his family for more than a century. O'Dempsey was a Franciscan Friar, who died in the reign of James the First, and had witnessed the desolating wars of Mountjoy and the famine and cannibalism caused in Ireland by the merciless fury of Elizabeth. Possibly a copy of this rare work might still be found.

J. C.





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THIRD QUARTER,
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1909.



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- *Hill, Charles J., Belmont Lodge, Waterford
- *Hutton, Lucius O., 8, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin
- Jacob, William J., 10 Catherine Street, Waterford
- *Jennings, I. R. B., C.I., R.I.C., J.P., Lady Lane, Waterford
- Jephson, G. Hastings jr., C.E., Sion Row House, Waterford.
- *Jones, W. C., Hollywood, Passage Road, do.
- Keane, H. D., Solicitor, John's Hill, Waterford
- *Kelly, Right Rev. Dr., Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, St. Benedict's Catholic
 *Kelly, E. Walshe, Parnell Street, Waterford [Church, Sydney, N.S.W.]
 Kelly, Gerald H., Gladstone Street, do.
- *Kelly, William E., D.L., J.P., St. Helens, Westport, Co. Mayo
- Kenny, W. J., F.R.G.S., &c., King's Meadow, Waterford
- 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
- Lynch, P. J. C. E., 8, Mallow Street, Limerick
- *Macalister, R. A. Stewart, M.A., F.S.A., Torrissdale, Cambridge
- McCoy, A. S., Solicitor, Leoville, Waterford
- McGrath, Ven. Archdeacon, P.P., V.F., Lismore
- *MacDonald, Very Rev. Walter, D.D.; Librarian, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
- MacDonald, David, J.P., Airmount House, Waterford
- 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
- *Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Archbishop of Sydney, St. Mary's Cathedral,
 Morgan, A. P., B.A., The Mall House, Tuam. [Sydney, N.S.W.]

- Morley, C., D.L., Milfort, Portlaw
 *Mount St. Joseph, Lord Abbot of, Roscrea
 Murphy, Rev. J., C.C., Tallow, Co. Waterford
- .National and Commercial Club, Secretary of, Paul's Square, Waterford
 *Nelson, A., J.P., D.L., William Street, Waterford
- *Oakshott, Dr., R.M.S., District Lunatic Asylum, Waterford.
 *O'Brien, John F., Town Clerk, Hon. Sec. Free Library, Clonmel
 *O'Byrne, Michael, 362 West 118th Street, New York
 *O'Connell, Rev. D., B.D., C.C., Ardmore, Youghal
 O'Daly, 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., C.C., Kill, Co. Waterford
 *O'Donnell, Rev. P. J., 135, East 96th Street, New York City
 *O'Farrell, Rev. M. C., Holy Innocents, 137/9, West 36th Street, New York City.
 *Odell, Mrs., Cloncoskraine, 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., St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
 O'Higgins, Thomas, Abbeyside, Dungarvan
 *O'Kelleher, Rev. John, S.T.L., St. John's College, Waterford
 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'Neill, Ven. Archdeacon, P.P., V.F., Clontarf, Co. Dublin
 O'Neill, R. H., Manager, Ulster Bank, Waterford
 O'Reilly, Rev. Thomas A., O.S.F., Franciscan Convent, 4, Merchants' Quay, Dublin
 O'Shaughnessy, B. P., Principal, Technical School, Waterford
 O'Shea, Rev. John, Ardmore, Youghal
 O'Sullivan, Dr. J. J., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.I., The Mall, Waterford
- Penrose, E. A., Riverside, Ferrybank, Waterford
 Phelan, James J., Newtown, do.
 *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. J., M.P., Newtown House, Tramore
 Power, P. M., D.L., Faithlegg, Waterford
 Power, Rev. G. B., Kilfane Glebe, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny
 *Power, Rev. P., M.R.I.A., Portlaw
 *Power, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Clashmore, Youghal
 *Power, Walter, Ballyduff N.S., Kilmeaden
 *Power, William, 15, Peter Street, Waterford
 Power, Very Rev. Canon Paul, P.P., Mothel House, Carrick-on-Suir
 *Power, Right Rev. Monsignor, P.P., V.G., Dungarvan
 *Prendergast, Rev. E., C.C., Carrick-on-Suir
- O'Qually, W., John's Hill, Waterford
 Quinn, Fred., Coalville, 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, 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., 11, Thurleigh Road, Balham, London, S.W.
 *Sisters of Mercy, Portlawn
 *Sisters of Mercy, Kilmacthomas
 *Skeffington, T. B., LL.D., 11, Grosvenor Place, Rathmines, Dublin
 *Slattery, Very Rev. P. A., O.F.M., Clonmel
 *Smith, Mrs. Augustus, Sion Lodge, Waterford
 Smith, Miss, 14, William Street, Waterford
 Stevens, B. F., & Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

- Talbot, Rev. J., Clonbeg Rectory, near Tipperary
 Taylor, Miss, 14, William Street, Waterford
 *Thompson, Joseph, Summerland, Waterford
 *Tucker, James A., Manager National Bank, Waterford

- *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, SS. Peter & Paul's, Great Crosby, Liverpool
 Walsh, Rev. M., C.C. Dungarvan
 *Walsh, Rev. D. F., C.C., Tramore.
 *Walsh, Rev. J., P.P., Ballymacarbery, Clonmel
 *Waters, Dr. G. A., R.N., Tramore
 Whelan, Rev. D., D.D., St. John's College, Waterford
 *Whelan, Miss, Corkickle, Whitehaven, Cumberland
 *White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P., Rockfield, Cappagh S.O., Co. Waterford
 *White, James, Gladstone Street, Clonmel
 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, 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.

LIFE MEMBER.

- Wright, Prof. E. Perceval, M.D., M.R.I.A., Trinity College, Dublin

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- Drew, Sir Thomas, 22, Clare Street, Dublin
 Hogan, Rev. Edmund, S.J., F.R.U.I., LL.D., M.R.I.A., University College, Dublin

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 Officers 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.

ANNUAL REPORT.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Since last meeting I regret to report our roll of members, from various reasons, has decreased and now stands at 180.

I also regret very much to report the death of three prominent members, viz.: the late Col. H. C. Villiers-Stuart, H.M.'s Lieutenant of the County; Major Otway Wheeler Cuffe, an enthusiastic archæologist; and The Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, D.L., J.P., who always took a deep interest in the welfare of the Society.

As to our financial position we have £69 in Bank, and we owe our publishers, Messrs. Harvey & Co., £94. There is £55 due for subscriptions for current year, which, if paid, would leave us a credit balance. It is to be hoped members in arrear will pay at once, as subscriptions are due and payable since 1st January last, and thus enable the Committee to pay for, and publish the *Journal* quarterly as heretofore.

A very able and interesting lecture was kindly delivered by Mr. Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A., editor of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, in the Town Hall, on 2nd February last. Subject: "Ireland in the Dark Ages," illustrated by limelight views. The President occupied the chair, and the lecture was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. At the conclusion, a cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the learned lecturer.

I am glad to say our able Hon. Editor, Father Power, is home amongst us again.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

PATRICK HIGGINS, *Hon. Secretary.*

BALANCE SHEET to 7th May, 1909.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
March 31st, 1908.				By Messrs. Harvey & Co.,			
To Balance from last a/c ...	45	0	6	on a/c ...	60	0	0
„ Subscriptions, &c., to				„ Postages, Expenses of			
date	88	7	7	Lecture, &c. ...	4	10	2
				„ Balance on hands ...	68	17	11
	£133	8	1		£133	8	1

PATRICK HIGGINS, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*



ANCIENT IVORY CHALICE (CIBORIUM), ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
WATERFORD.

On an Ancient Ivory Chalice, from St. John's, Waterford.

By Rev. P. POWER.



THE unique and graceful vessel of ivory illustrated (I call it a chalice provisionally) formerly belonged to St. John's Church in Waterford, and came into the possession of the present contributor through purchase or barter, over quarter of a century since. An Administrator of the Church gave it as a curio to a gentleman who, later, parted with it to the writer. Old priests, now deceased, remembered seeing the vessel (but of course not in actual use) in the Sacristy at St. John's more than sixty years ago and, according to the account then current, the chalice had been handed down, like the pewter chalices, from the Penal times. From the account left by the aged ecclesiastics referred to and from common tradition as I heard it nearly thirty years ago, this chalice came to the present St. John's from its predecessor of the same name ("Bowling-Green Chapel"), now the Christian Brothers' Schools, Manor Street. To Bowling Green Chapel it is not unlikely our chalice found its way from the *oldest* St. John's, now a ruin within the practically disused cemetery close to the junction of John's Lane and Manor Street. The

Cistercians held possession of this church (the old Benedictine Hospital of St. John the Evangelist) for a period in the 17th century and it is conceivable that our chalice dates from the occupancy or intrusion of the austere sons of St. Bernard. Be the enunciated hypothesis as it may the chalice is of singular interest—not alone on the ground of its material (ivory), but likewise, and more especially perhaps, on the score of its peculiarity of construction. Unfortunately there is no reference to the chalice, as far as the writer has discovered, in surviving register or record. Unfortunately, likewise, the vessel is uninscribed. Even its purpose—to serve as a chalice or a ciborium—is not quite clear. In the days of its preservation at St. John's it was regarded as a chalice. Against the chalice theory however the hinged cover militates, but does not the fixed cover also militate against use as a ciborium?

This unique object stands (minus its missing cross) eight and a half inches in total height and unscrews into three sections or parts, scil., base or pedestal, stem and bulb. It is evident that the bulb or cup was formerly surmounted by a cross, for portion of the ingenious screw which held the latter remains. Cup and base measure three and a quarter and four and a quarter inches respectively in diameter, by three and a half inches and half an inch perpendicularly. This leaves a length of four and a half inches for the stem.

Far the most interesting feature is the bulb or cup, consisting of cup proper and cover held together by a small double three-screwed hinge of silver. Cup and cover fit tightly—the latter overlapping the rim of the former. So close indeed is the fit that the interior is watertight; nevertheless the cover was secured in position by a silver bolt-and-socket arrangement now, unfortunately, imperfect. The bolt consisted of a pin, now lost, fastened by a chain (also missing) to a tiny staple. Internally the cup is lined with a silver plate secured by small silver rivets to the surrounding ivory. Modern discipline would require the cup to be gilt internally: whether there was gilding it is now impossible to say; certainly no trace of gilding survives.

OLD WATERFORD WILLS.

XI.—THOMAS CLANCY, Parish Priest of Passage, 1717.



N y^e name of y^e father and of y^e Sonn and of y^e holy Ghost. Amen. the senth of Octob^r, 1717, I Thomas Clancy parish priest of Passage although sick in boddy yet in good and perfect sence sound memory and discerning capacity do make and ordain this my present will and testament containing therein my last will in mannon and form following. That is to say

“ First I recommend my soule to the mercy and protection of Almighty God in hopes y^t through ye death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to obtain pardon and remission of my sinns by y^e intercession of his blessed mother.

“ Item my boddy to be buried in a moderate and decent mannon as to my executors shall seem most convenient avoiding all manner of superfluity.

“ Item I will and bequeath unto my niece Elizabeth Hore two pistolls and no more having already in my lifetime sufficiently provided for her and several others of my friends according to my ability.

“ Item I devise and bequeath unto my servànt Elenor Hickye in full of her wages two pistolls and no more.

“ Item I bequeath unto my neice Abinn now in ye County of Tipperary one pistol and no more having already done for her father.

“ Item I devise and bequeath unto ye poor of ye citty and suburbs of Waterford and Passage and of ye rest of my parishes where I lived these many years ye sum of thirty pounds sterling to be divided among such of ye poor as my executors shall find want it most.

“ Item I bequeath unto my nephew John Burn, the sum of ten p^{ds} sterling as soon as he shall return unto this Kingdom. Item I bequeath unto my neice Elizabeth Hore and my s^d servant Elenor Hickey my little household stuff cloaths and linnin to be equally divided among them.

“ Item I constitute, nominate and appoint my beloved old friend Nicholas Fitz Gerald of Kingsmeadow Esq^r and my nephew Garrett Fz Gerald my executors to see this my will put in execution and for their trouble I devise and bequeath unto each and every of them the sum of ten pounds sterling.

“ Item my further will is if anything shall remain of what little substance God was pleased to bless me with after my funerall expences and legacys pay'd that the remainder be distributed among the poor by the said executors as witness my hand and seale the day and year above written.

THOS. CLANCY.

Nich. Fz Gerald

Elizabeth Hore her X mark.

Joⁿ Hardin his X mark.”

XII.—REV. THOMAS HEARN, D.D., Parish Priest, Trinity Within, 1810.

“ I the Rev^d Thomas Hearn being of sound mind and memory do will and order that after the payment of my lawful debts as they may appear from the Schedule in my own handwriting or otherwise that the remainder of my property be disposed of in the following manner. First, I leave and bequeath to the Right Rev^d Dr. Power Two Hundred pounds ster. and Mr. Edmund Rice One Hundred pounds to Mrs. Mary Mallowney, Hennessey's Road one

hundred pounds Ster. to my brother Dr. James Hearn of Dungarvan three hundred pounds ster. to my sister Marg^t Flynn one hundred pounds and one hundred pounds to each of her three daughters namely Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth, to my niece Catherine Hearn one hundred pounds ster. I order the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds ster. for purposes made known to the Right Rev. Doctor Power above mentioned of Waterford. I leave the whole residue and remainder of my worldly property of what nature soever moveable and immoveable to my nephew the Rev^d Thomas Hearn Parish Priest of Passage near Waterford whom I hereby appoint my residuary legatee charging him with the care and expenses of my Funeral. I do hereby . . . wish to have this considered as my last Will and Testament of which I appoint and constitute Mr. Thomas Quan the Right Rev. Doctor Power and my nephew the Rev^d Thomas Hearn Joint Executors.

Waterford, 12 March, 1810.

Foundations for which I am acc ^{ble} .				Nov. 27th, 1806.		
				£	s.	d.
Mr. Welsh of Cadiz, for school	...	...	...	600	0	0
Do. for Masses, &c.	...	...	...	300	0	0
Ww. Mullooney	...	...	...	200	0	0
" " not yet established						
she rec ^d the Int ^t during life	...	...	...	600	0	0
J. and Mary Roche	...	...	...	100	0	0
M. Boin	...	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. C. Power, Woodstown	...	...	...	100	0	0
G. Roche (having given bonds for her share to Marg ^t)	...	...	...	1100	0	0
Mrs. Fitzgerald, widow, Factory Lane	...	...	...	200	0	0
Mrs. Wall	...	...	...	100	0	0
F. Barrett	...	...	...	50	0	0
Mrs. Marg ^t Wyse	...	...	...	50	0	0
to W ^m Wyse's Exors	...	...	...	50	0	0
				£3550 0 0		

To meet the Above				£	s.	d.
Roger Cashin	...	...	...	900	0	0
John and Richard O'Shea	...	...	...	700	0	0
James and Thomas Power	...	...	...	500	0	0
James and William Power	...	...	...	400	0	0
James Power's note	...	...	...	100	0	0
Wyse & Quan	...	...	...	600	0	0
Do.	...	...	...	100	0	0
James Quan's note	...	...	...	250	0	0
John Power, Benvoy	...	...	...	250	0	0
Richard Power, Clashmore	...	...	...	100	0	0
John Mansfield	...	...	...	200	0	0
One of the Chapel Committee	...	...	...	400	0	0
Mrs Power & Morgan's Bond due of it say	...	...	...	100	0	0
Cash on hands say	...	...	...	100	0	0
Th ^s Blake's Note	...	...	...	75	3	9
due of W ^m Power the purchase of Chestnut Mare	...	...	...	29	0	0
				<hr/>		
				5004	3	9
				3550	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£1454	3	9

XIII.—JAMES WYSE, Tramore (Merchant of Waterford).
1794.

This is a will of very great length ; it recites :—

“ My body I commit to be decently buried without pomp or vain shew in the same Tomb with my beloved Parents and Kindred in the Church of Ballygunner Temple to be properly enclosed and covered with a large good stone speedily by my Excōrs under the direction of my faithful friend the Rev^d Doctor Thomas Hearn and Mr. Cashin.

“ First I order and direct that the new-building at the upper End of the Concerns formerly called Thatched Cabbins in King St. which in its original Plan was Intended for Stores or other

purposes, but latterly changed or altered so as to be converted into Charitable apartments for the reception of poor old decayed men at the will of my Excōrs preferring our kindred and faithful old servants. Not less than ten Appartments in number furnishing each appartment with the Bare Common necessities for thé day.

.

“Twelve Hundred Pounds be deposited sunk or laid out speedily after my decease on the most Permanent Solid Security to produce current yearly interest for ever to be applied to necessary Repairs of the Building and appartments and a rateable yearly allowance towards the support of the poor men,” &c., &c.

There follows a bequest of £500, to be invested—the interest théreof to be devoted to purchase of coals in the cheapest season for distribution (“indiscriminately to the most indigent”) amongst the poor of Trinity Parish in winter.



A Bundle of Old Waterford Newspapers.

By P.



BEFORE the writer lies the volume of the "Waterford Chronicle" newspaper (Hugh and James Ramsey) for 1776. Its pages, according to the custom of the time, are mainly devoted to foreign news, especially to reports from America of the current course of events in the War of Independence. The proceedings in the Irish Houses of Parliament, judging by the space allotted to them, were deemed only about one-tenth as interesting or important as the affairs of foreign countries. Who will say the Irish daily press of our time has departed much from a venerable tradition? In the merely local items the Whiteboys are prominent. The first issue for the year records the arrest of Richard Fitzgerald of Killenaule charged with being Captain of the Whiteboys. With Fitzgerald were arrested four of his gang, all of whom were conveyed to Clonmel jail under a heavy escort. A second batch of Whiteboys (five in number) were taken the following day. The same week was committed to the same jail Peter Hackett of Ballynagrana, Carrick-on-Suir, charged with abduction. On the preceding 27th September, Hackett, it was alleged, with twelve others all armed, entered the house of James Fowley of Carrick-on-Suir, and carried off his daughter Mary. This it seems was not Hackett's first offence in this particular line, for it was now too charged against him that on the 14th of April (same year) he with several other

Whiteboys "in uniform" broke into the house of Crehannagh, Co. Waterford, where they cruelly beat John Quinlan for refusing to give his daughter Mary in marriage to Thomas Butler of Seskin.

A letter from a Dungarvan correspondent in the succeeding issue (Jan. 5th) records that—

"This day the principal Roman Catholics of this town and its environs met at the Sessions House and gave testimony of their allegiance (pursuant to an act passed the last Session of Parliament) before a respectable number of Justices who obligingly attended. Amongst these Roman Catholics were six parish priests."

From the advertisement columns of the issue under notice we gather that loans of money were procurable in the eighteenth century on the same conditions as in the 20th. The "Prince of Wales Society" is prepared to advance £25 on approved personal security. There are many purely commercial and industrial advertisements. Messrs. Smith are prepared to receive at their factory in Waterford parcels of linen for bleaching at their bleach yard, Smithville, Co. Kilkenny. There are ads. of houses, &c., to let; "London porter in Hogsheads, Tierces & Kilderkins" for sale, situations wanted and ships expected or just arrived. Messrs. King and Tegart are ready to supply country dealers on wholesale terms with house and shipbuilding materials, blacksmiths' tools, "coffin furniture of a light fine metal resembling silver in colour," stays for women, "adapted to working persons of that sex," "guns, pistols, powder and shot, all kinds of neatest patterns in chased brass, scones and candlesticks, Shaving and Toilet Glasses, plated ware," &c. There is an announcement of impending publication by subscription of a work on the Gout by Loftus Turner, M.D., names of subscribers to be received at Mr. James Power's, George's Street, or at the "Chronicle" office. Finally there are election addresses, ads. of many-virtued medicines (Lowther's Powders and Keyser's Pills) and a recommendation of Baron von Haake's preparation for manuring land. The Strangmans, Courtenays and Ridgways have had a long lease of commercial life in Waterford. In far back 1776 we have a firm of the three quoted names announcing that they "have

this day arrived from the last India Sales a large Assortment (consisting of 77 chests) of Hyson's, Superfine Singlos, Bloom, Plain Green, Souchong, Congo and Bohea Teas with White and Black Pepper and other spices," &c., &c. This item indicates a (for that date) surprisingly large consumption of tea in Waterford. An advertisement of more than ordinary interest announces the proposed formation of a company to run a packet vessel between Milford and Waterford, "for which purpose the 'TYRONE' yacht a fast sailing vessel with choice Accomodations and in every respect well fitted for a matter of this kind is now employed." Among the promoters are Rt. Hon. John Beresford, John Congreve of Mt. Congreve, Shapland Carew, M.P., John Lander, Mayor, the Lord Bishop of Waterford, Sir James May, Knight of the Shire for Co. Waterford, Wm. Christmas of Whitfield, Cornelius Bolton, M.P., Rt. Hon. the Earl of Tyrone, &c. The master of the Tyrone "is to be heard of at Mr. Wilcock's Tavern at Waterford" and "the coach fare from Milford to London is only £2 18s. 6d. and in proportion to Bristol and Bath."

In the issue for Jan. 16th appears the following plaint:—

"The poor confined prisoners in the (Waterford) city marshalsia most humbly implore the humane and well disposed inhabitants of the City of Waterford for their charitable relief, in alleviating their distresses at this inclement season of the year; a season which adds greatly to their sufferings—They hope therefore that the citizens of Waterford, ever remarkable for their tender feelings for the distressed and miserable, will at this time consider their humble supplicants without which they must inevitably perish with cold and hunger.—They trust also that the Friendly Brothers whose institution is founded on the principles of charity will not on their next meeting be backward in their relief, from whose bounty they have already received such support as to prevent many of their deaths. Benefactions will be received by Richard Kearney, Esq., the Rev. Mr. John Roberts, the Rev. Francis Phelan and the Rev. John St. Leger." What a vivid light this appeal throws on the prison system of the 18th century! The Rev. Mr. Roberts mentioned was a relative of Lord Roberts; Rev. Francis

Phelan was Assistant to the Parish Priest of Trinity Within and afterwards himself Parish Priest of St. Michael's, while the venerable Father St. Leger was the Jesuit Parish Priest of St. Patrick's. Jan. 19th, there is advertised an auction of 60 tons best upland hay which "may be seen at Robert Bryan's Concerns in *Lady Lane*." Side by side with the auction announcement is a report from Clonmel of the summary trial there of a couple of Whiteboys who were taken from the dock and immediately executed by torchlight in the main street outside the courthouse. The brief report of the horrid thing concludes—"After hanging for a few moments they were cut down whilst life still remained, after which they were quartered and beheaded. They were allowed no clergyman. . . . All the gentlemen of the county who were in town attended the execution, properly armed."

On Tuesday, Feb. 6th, is announced the loss, "off Coxtown, Dunmore East, of the *Juffronw Maria*, a Dutch galliot, laden with wine, vinegar, chestnuts, &c., &c. A party of the army is stationed there for the protection of the ship and cargo. Three or four of the crew have been since washed ashore and a boy in endeavouring to plunder her, was drowned." Almost every issue of the "*Chronicle*" at this season records some mishap to a vessel on the Waterford coast. On Feb. 24th, for instance, at noon in a hard gale, a vessel was seen to sink a little to the west of the Islands of Cane and it is conjectured all on board perished.

A Grand Jury Presentment of about this date is worthy of quotation—"Whereas the Grand Jury of Waterford City held at the Guildhall on 22nd of Jan. last did Find and Present the Dike at the lower End of William St. from William Donovan's House to the Corner of the Road leading to the Sugar House in the Parish of St. John's Without to be dangerous and a Common Nuisance to all his Majesty's Subjects. . . . We the Sheriffs of the said City do hereby give Notice that we are ready to receive proposals for filling up said Dike with stone and gravel and for making the same level with the Road aforesaid—Richard Kearney and John Alcock, Sheriffs."

(To be continued.)

A Vice-Regal Progress through the South and West of Ireland in 1567.

(Continued.)

Edited by JAMES BUCKLEY.

*(Copied from the original in the State Paper Office, London, endorsed
"20 Aprll 1567 L. Deputy of Irlnd to y^e Q Ma^{ty} his iourney at
length into Monster.")*



FROM Waterfourde I wente to Dungarvan and finde that place in my opinion worthie repayre and entertaynemente for soundrie respectes. Then did I enter into the possessions of S^r Maurice ffitzgeralde, betweene whome and the Erle of Desmounde and their auncestors, as yo^r ma^{tie} hath herde, hath ben Longe contencon. But doubtelesse I finde that gent Leste evill of the Rest that be of anny power, and suche a one, as if he were not vrged to vse revenge in his owne causies for wante of Iustice residente nere hym, he would Live in a verie good and well ordered manner ffor the grieffes betweene the Erle and him touchinge spoiles and other hurtes, for that it rested appon proofes by consent of bothe pties, there were comissioners appointed to examyne the same, and for the Erles titell and clayme for service or his Lande. The Erle as it seemed not thinking me indifferente to here the matter, and alleadginge

wante of his Learned Counsell, he also beinge pleyntif cōmenced no action againste hym. And so they bothe beinge bounde for observacōn of the peace I lefte bothe their causies and that countie, and arrived at Youghall the firste towne of the Countie of Corcke. A verie propper towne and an indifferent good haven. And the towne in no evill case, and yet of Late muche decayed by reason of soundry spoiles made upon them by pirates upon the Sea, and no lesse annoyed by severall Lande Lordes of the Countrie, all vnder the Rule of the Erle of Desmounde.

At this towne the Earle havinge beñ w^t me at Waterfourde before, met me, where we entered into the debatinge of the causies between him and the Erle of ormond, of eche pticular wherof I meane not to troble yo^r mat^{ie} w^t anny discours, but shall referre the same to the reporte of anny that shall liste to speake or write therof trustinge that if I shalbe therin accused as here tofore, vnjustelie, in the Erle of ormond's causes I have beñ, I shall finde at yo^r mat^{ies} handes gracious suspence vntill I may be herde onelie It may please yo^r highenes to vnderstaunde touchinge their affaires that when I did dissende accordinge to the orders taken in Englaunde to examyne who was in the possession of Kilshelan and other mannors in contraversie at the tyme of the Skirmyshe betweene the two Erles, and founde after longe debatinge bothe in myne owne Judgemēt and in the opinion of all the reste, that the possession was in the Erle of ormonde at the tyme of the fray makinge, I accordingelie pronouced awarded and ordered the same Whereat the Erle of Desmound Did not a litle sturr and fell into som Disalloweable heatēs and passions, w^{ch} were not suffred to goe w^t him, but was well taughte to vnderstaunde bothe his Dewtie to yo^r Ma^{tie} and his obedience to yo^r Lawes, and reverence that he oughte to suche as sate by yo^r auctoritie, albeit I coulde not blame him to be somewhat quicke at the matter, for that that Iudgement touchinge the possession induced him to be w^tin the reache of forfeiture of twentiē thowsand pounds vnto yo^r highenes. I also founde oute duringe the tyme of my beinge there and had it confessed that he procured the spoilinge of oliver Grace. Wherbie also as I take it he hath

incurred the forfeiture of the same bande. ffrom this tyme forwarde nor never since founde I anny willingenes in the Erle of Desmound to com̄ to anny conformitie or good order, but allwaies waywarde and vnwillinge to doe anny thinge at my appointemente that mighte further the weale of the Countrie or yo^r ma^{ties} s^{vice}. yo^r name no more Reverenced nor letters of comaundement obeyed in anny place w^{tin} his Rule then it woulde be in the Kingedom of ffrance. he semed still deisirous to be gon̄, to prevente w^{ch} albeit vnwittinge to hym, I appointed a secret garde to attende apon him. he hindered as many as he coulde from comyng to me, w^{ch} prevailed in none (his own followers excepte, wherof no one came of anny accompte,) savinge onelie in the Erle of Clancarre (*u*), and Ser owen osulwan, otherwise called OSULIUAN BEARE, vnto whome as I was credible enformed he writte that they shoulde not com̄ at me. I thoughte good notwithstandinge all this to temporise w^t him, expectinge that w^{ch} after happended that I shoulde finde som̄ more apparante and weightie cause then yet he had manifested. The Lordes and principall gentlemen of all the Countie of Cork (thoise two forenamed onelie excepted) came vnto me, nāmelie the Vicounte Barrye, the L. Roche, the L. Courcy, S^r Donaghe m^c Carty capteyn of Carberry, otherwise called m^c Carty Reaghe, S^r Dermot m^c Carty capteyn of muskry, Barry oge, Richard Cordon and Barret, all w^{ch} are the greatest and in deede verie greate possessioners in that County, and are or oughte to be free subiectes, owinge Imediate service to yo^r ma^{tie} and yo^r crowne Imperiall, nevertheles so iniured and exacted apon by him, as in effecte, they are or were becom̄ his Thralls or Slaves. All w^{ch} wth open mouthe and helde vpp handes to heaven cried oute for Iustice and that it mighte please yo^r ma^{tie} to cause yo^r name to be knowen emonges them w^t reverence, and yo^r Lawes obeyed offeringe to submitte them selves lief Landes and gooddes to the same. Besides all thies Lordes and gentlemens possessions the Erle of Desmound enioyeth vnder his Rule or rather Tirranny the thirde pte of this greate Countie w^{ch} I assure yo^r ma^{tie} I knowe

(*u*) Donal MacCarthy mór was created Earl of Clancar in 1565.

to be greater then all yorckshire. In all w^{ch} his Limittes neither is yo^r name Reverenced or yo^r lawes obeyed, neither dare anny sheriff execute anny pte of his office therin, and yet Iniuriouslie helde by him by reporte of the inhabitauntes having not anny thing to shewe for the same but by prescription as he termeth it. In this Countie is one cittie and two Townes, namelie the cittie of Cork, and the Townes of Youghall and Kynsale, all w^{ch} he walled and peecies of great momente for yo^r mat^{ies} service as bfore of the Townes in the Countie of Tipporary I writte, and all thies greatelie empayred, and in the high waye of vtter Ruyn if yo^r mat^{ie} by speedie redresse and ministringe of Iustice doe not prevent it. This myschief groweth not onelie by the abuse of the Lande Lordes thoughe greatelie by the same (who are easie to be reformed the Erle of desmond once well corrected) but ptelie yea and verie muche by the trade of Spanyards to that coste, where they finde suche comoditie of havens (as in deede I thinck in all europe in so shorte a tracte of grounde there is not so many good to be found) and are nowe grown into suche an acquayntaunce wth the people as not onelie they doe yerelie take from thence an incredible quantitie of ffishe w^{ch} mighte be turned to the vse and benefitte of yo^r subiectes, but also eche thinge ells of anny price w^{ch} yo^r Countrie here breadeth, as hide, tallowe, fell, wooll, and ffloxe, fleshe and yarne. All w^{ch} were wonte to be solde to the forenamed townes and therbie they mayneteyned and enriched, and nowe for wante of the same not a litle empayred, and the people therof enforced for the maynetennc of that littell trade w^{ch} is lefte w^t them to vse the same for readie monney, wherbie all the treasure yo^r highenes sendeth is yssued out of this Realm, and so will it be, thoughe yo^r mat^{ie} sent as muche as Englaund bredeth. This myschief is no waye to be helped but by ministringe of Iustice, and planting som civill people apon those barbarous placies. And moste gracious Sovereigne this matter is worthie deliberate consideraçon and spedy redresse or ells I confesse myself to have no Iudgement, for if I were Kinge phillippe's man. and that he mighte attende it, and did intende it, I am perswaded that it were possible w^t three thowsaund men and twentie

thousaund pounce of monney either to dispossesse yo^r mat^{ie} of all mounster and Connaghe or to enforce yo^r highenes to employe the service of twentie thousaund men, and the chargies of two hundred thousaund pounce to recover it and defende it. It shall therefore in my symple opinion behove yo^r mat^{ie} to take care for the conservacon of thies yo^r townes, for the losse of them woulde be the losse of this yo^r Countrie.

As touchinge the estate of the whole Countie for somuche as I sawe of it having traueiled from Youghall to Cork from Corck to Kinsale, and from thence to the vttermost boundes of it towardes Lymerick, like as I never was in a more pleasaunt Countrey in all my life, So never sawe I a more waste and Desolate lande, no not in the confynes of other Countries where actuall warre hath continuallie ben̄ kepte by the greatest princies of christendom, and there herde I suche lamentable cryes and dolefull complayntes made by that small remayne of poo^r people w^{ch} yet are lefte, who (hardelie escaping the furie of the swoord and fire of their outeragious neighbours or the famyn w^{ch} the same or their extorcious Lordes hath driven them vnto either by takinge their gooddes from them or by spendinge the same by their extorte takinge of Coyne and liverye) mak demonstracon of the miserable estate of that Countrie, besides this suche horrible and lamentable spectacles, there are to beholde as the burninge of Villagies, the Ruyn of churchies, the wastinge of suche as have ben̄ good townes and castells, yea the viewe of the bones and Sculles of yo^r Ded subiectes, who ptelie by murder ptelie by famyn have died in the felde, as in trothe hardelie anny christian w^t Drie eies coulde beholde. Not longe before my arrivall there it was crediblie reported that a principall servaunte of the Erle of Desmound after that he had burnt soundrie Villagies, and destroyed a greate pece of a Countrie, there were certeyn poo^r women soughte to have ben̄ Rescewed but to late, yet so sone after the horrible facte comitted as their children were felte and seene to sturre in the bodies of their dead mothers. And yet did the same Erle lodge and banckett in the howse of the same murderer, his servaunte, after the facte comitted. suerlie there was never people that lived in

more miserie then they doe nor as it shoulde seeme of wourse myndes, for matrimonie emonges them it is more Regarded in effecte then coniunction betwene vnreasonable beastes. periurie, Robberie and murder counted alloweable, finallie I cannot finde that they make anny conscience of synne, and doubtlesse I Doubte whether they christen there children or no, for neither finde I place where it should be don, nor anny pson able to enstructe them in the Rules of a christian, or if they were taughte I see no grace in them to followe it, and when they dye I cannot see they make anny accompte of the woorld to com̄.

And for that I have thus overtediously written to yo^r ma^{tie} of this Countrie, It shall please yo^r ma^{tie} to vnderstaunde that I founde the like of the whole Countie of Lymerick, and the Countrie of Tomonde, (thoroughe w^{ch} I traueiled) aswell for the desolacōn Waste and Ruyns of the Countrie as also for the lack of Reverence to yo^r name, obedience to yo^r Lawes, and evill disposition of the people namelie Where the Erle pretendeth anny Rule, beinge the half of that Countie, the Whole beinge but a very small Shire, savinge the L. Roches Countrie in the Countie of Corck and a small porcon of Lande about Killmallock in the Countie of Lymerick are Well inhabited.

Nowe to returne to the Erle of Desmound whome I still ledde w^t me, he daielie beinge Deisirous to be gonne, and from tyme to tyme blowinge on to wourdes of evill digestion that he woulde not put downe his Idell men nor leave his Coyne and liverie, but kept his galloglas, and where as he had in tymes paste one man he would have five (and yet would bringe no one to me) not doubtinge but before it were mydsomer day he would have five thowsaunde men a foote at once. And for his sak leadinge still wth me all the forenamed noble men and gentlemen, and meeting also by the waye the L. ffitzmorrice, a baron of the Countie of Kerry (v), whome at the first I doubted to be of the

(v) Thomas FitzMaurice, Baron of Lixnaw, who was knighted by Sidney in 1567 [*Carew* MS. 600]. The territorial title of Lixnaw was one of the Lords of FitzMaurice, otherwise called Lords Kerry, a branch of the Geraldine family and ancestors of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The barons of Lixnaw were hereditary marshals of the Earls of Desmonds' castle [*s.p.* 1589], and paid them a yearly rent of £80 [*s.p.* 1568].

Erle of Desmounds faction, but nevertheles founde him faithfull and assured to yo^r ma^{tie}, came w^t them in my trayne to Killmallock, a good towne and indifferentlie well walled, where I was no soner arrived but that I was by soundry advertised that all the Countries adioyning and Rounde aboute, farre and nere w^{ch} were at the devotion of the Erle of Desmound, were in an vprore and readie to goe to armes, and sendinge oute sp[ec]iall, the rather to be advertised of the trothe, founde vndoubtedly true that so it was. And then soundinge all the noble men and gentlemen before named and findinge them faithfull and assured to yo^r ma^{tie} albeit vnarmed & vnaccompanied for that I had not made anny of them previe to my intençon. and tryenge also the Disposition of S^r John of Desmounde, the Erles brother, Whome I found a readie and an humble subiecte to serve yo^r ma^{tie}, were it against his owne brother or whosoever ells. Albeit he semed muche pplexed for feare of the overthrowe of the howse, and troubled in naturall affection towards his naturall brother, nevertheles most readie to anny service that by me he should be employed vnto, he confessed vnto me that suche numbers of men were in armes but to what ende he knewe not. I also examyned the busshopp of Lymerick (*w*), who was supposed to be an earnest freende to the Erle, and one lefte in speciall truste by his father, who confessed that suche men were gathered and muche he mysliked the same, but knewe nothinge of the cause. I caused also of his nearest servauntes to be examyned who all confessed that suche men were assembled but to what ende they were ignoraunte. And also I founde suche meanes by dealing w^t him as he hymself confessed the assemblie of those men. Whereapon I callinge vnto me aswell those of yo^r ma^{ties} Counseill there, as the comissioners, and the lordes and gentlemen before named, and also the principall men of that towne of Killmallock, of w^{ch} towne the Erle claymed to have no small supioritie, and vniustelie as it semethe to me receiveth a yerelie tribute from them. Sent for the Erle to com̄ vnto me, and there in publique charged him

(*w*) Robert Lacy.

w^t that sturre and levy of men, w^{ch} he denied not. Then burdeninge him w^t grevous and weightie woordes for his rashe and disloiall doinges therin, he humblinge hym self apou his knees, confessed that he had so donne as in respecte of levienge the men w^tout intendemente of evill (as he saide) Whereapon I asked hym why he had levied anny suche number, he aunswered me for no evill intente, but onelie for that I had demaunded of hym, his base brother Thomas, Mac ybryne .o gonoghe, and the White Knighte and others and that he could not tell howe otherwise to haue them then by publisshing an assemblie of his people generallie, he should haue them to com̄ in companye as leaders of the reste wherby saide he I shoulde haue comoditie to haue taken them. Why (saide I) yo^u have ben̄ ever a sewtor to Depte from me since my com̄yng from Youghall, and this daye yo^u have ben̄ three soundrie tymes in my Lodginge to move me to depte to my Ladie yo^r wief as it were in post to the same towne (and in deede his wief was Deliuered of a doughter not longe before) and yo^r waye is in effecte directelie southe to youghall and myne allmoste northe to Lymerick, thies men whome I have demaunded at yo^r handes, be the leaders of yo^r companye, beinge sixe hundred at the least, and all in the waye betweene me and Lymerick. Yo^u knowe I haue not in the whole two hundred men in my company, howe may it be thoughte that yo^u beinge gonne, a waye clene contrarie, to that w^{ch} I entened to holde, I being accompanied wth so small a number that suche woulde either present themselves or that I were able if they would not by force to apprehende them, he still resting apou his knees offered that if I listed I shoulde see them all, or I should see none if I would. I vsinge som̄ roughe and Rigorous tearmes saide vnto him that I woulde neither bidde him to haue them there nor forbidd him but this to tolde him, that on the morrowe, according to my former intendment I woulde goe to Lymerick, at the same hower, and passe the same waye that I had purposed, and if that he or anny of his durste offer anny kinde of bravery to me or anny of myne, albeit I was not as he well knewe two hundred men, I bad him doe what he or they durste, assuringe him by the waye

that if anny outrage were offered he shoulde be the first that shoulde dye for it. hereapon he semed humble and silente and therewth I comitted him to warde where he hath ever since Remayned. I leadinge him w^t me from thence to Lymerick, and from Lymerick to Gallwaye, and so to the castell of Dublyn where he yet Remayneth. But madam, this am I bounde in conscience to saye, and in the soundest fidelitie, that I can conceive to yo^r mat^{ie}, I proteste, that in myne opinion he did not this appon anny Trayterous mynde to yo^r pson crowne or dignitie, nor yet of will to hurte or apprehende me, but onelie as I take it to shewe that he were able if he woulde to deliver him self oute of my handes, and if it had com to that passe, whether he so accompanied had ben able though he woulde, to have appeased their furie, whome he was not able before to bringe vnto me, or no, I muche doubt. At adventure oute I wente at the hower and in the waye before determynd Leadinge w^t me the company before specified, together wth eighte or nyne score of well appointed footemen, whiche that Towne of Kyllmallock offred vnto me, and so marched towardes Lymerick, and in the mydwaye there mette me three hundred well appointed footemen of the cittie of Lymerick, sente me at the busshopps motion apou sixe howres warninge. This ptelie I write to thende yo^r mat^{ie} should have regarde to thies yo^r Townes, they are yo^r onelie force that yo^r mat^{ie} hath to trust to, oute of the Englishe pale of this yo^r Realme.

Hereapon w^t the advice of such of yo^r Counseill as were w^t me, I combyned all the forenamed Lordes and gentlemen in faithfull love and amytie, confirmed by their prom'es and solemne othes w^{ch} in all semblaunce they shewed faithfullie to kepe. they all semyng deisirous that S^r John of Desmound shoulde be chief in comission emonges them. I accordingelie addressed vnto hym and them, together w^t one Learned in the Lawes, Andrewe Skydye, and henry Davells, and olde soldier in this lande and an honest discreete gentleman, comission for the governinge of those three Shieres of Corck, Lymerick and Kerry, and so returned them from me at Lymerick, since w^{ch} tyme I have ben and Daielie am crediblie adutised that those Countries doe

remayn in verie good quiet, eche honest and discreete man muche reioysing at the wthdrawing of the Erle from thoise ptes.

And nowe moste gracious Sovereign, if it seeme more honorable for yo^r ma^{tie} to have hym thus apprehended, as it were, in the myddes of his Kyngedom and as a captive openlie conveyed oute of the same, and so to be broughte thorough all the rest of Tomound and Connoghe to the terro^r of all other of his sorte, or to have ben taken in the englishe pale when he came to the svic of yo^r highenes, as it semeth yo^r highenes was pswaded I should have don, and as it is written hither that I was comaunded to have don, though I never received from yo^r ma^{tie} anny to that effecte. And if also nowe it appere vnto yo^r highenes more advauntagies that I temporised w^t him vntill suche tyme as he not onelie hath incurred the forfeiture of twentie thowsaund pounce, but hath also comitted suche an erro^r as is at the leaste Iustelie ponnysheable wth ymprisonment at yo^r pleasure, and grevous fyne, Then to have taken him onelie to have aunswered the complaynte of anny perticular man. Yf I say that this my manner of pceeding seeme more honorable and more beneficall to yo^r ma^{tie} I humblie beseche the same no longer to kepe me in office here then yo^r ma^{tie} doth thinck that I (that actuallie and contynuallie am occupied in the menaginge of the affaires of this yo^r Countrie and psonallie see and here howe thinges doth passe) can better dicerne howe and when to execute that that perteyneth to yo^r service, then anny there who soever he be beinge but enformed by reportes, and thoise often tymes but sinisterlie mad[e]. Nowe it resteth for yo^r highenes to resolve what yo^u will doe w^t this Erle as firste whether you will have hym into Englande or that he remayne here. the example Wilbe much more terrible if he be sent for into England. And for my pte I could be verie well contented to be disburdened of the charge of him, because I must be so occupied in yo^r maties service, as I muche doubt the safe keepinge of him. Then Yo^r highenes hath to resolve howe further yo^u will procede wth him, for albeit as before I write I cannot condempne him of anny trayterous intente towardes yo^r ma^{tie} yet is his acte so ponnysheable and fyneable as therbie the matter beinge well

handed may growe in effecte the Reformaçon of all Mounster (x). Yf yo^r ma^{tie} will deale w^t him there yo^u muste have som^e of this Countrie thither to enforme againste him, and of those none meter then Lucas Dillon yo^r ma^{ties} attorney, and Nicholas White. Yf yo^r highenes will have him delte w^t all here, it shalbe vearie necessarie that yo^r ma^{tie} sende hither some one quick and Stowte man Learned in the Lawes, who bothe for Iudgement and sinceritie may be Reposed ap^{on} for the advauncement of yo^r ma^{ties} service, and the benefitte of the Countrie, Albeit I assure yo^r highenes that I founde bothe S^r Thomas Cusak (y), Lucas Dillon (z) yo^r seide Attorney, Edwarde ffitzSymons and Nicholas White (aa) (all Learned in the Lawes, all w^{ch} also I had w^t me in the Journey) as servente in yo^r ma^{ties} cause and the Countrie, and as voide of affection towards him as I coulde wishe anny men to be. This good at the leaste will growe by his facte that there may Iustelie be taken from him his supposed liberties, w^{ch} abuse of liberties as well in him as in others is the verie Roote of all the disorders of Mounster. In this weightie and greate matter I moste humble deisire yo^r ma^{tie} that I may have Imediate and indelayed aunswere and resoluçon.

And nowe to the state of the Countrie agayne, I founde the Cittie of Lymerrick so empayred in Welthe since I laste sawe it in the Queene yo^r Sister's dayes as was straung to me to beholde, muche by the disorder of the Erle of Desmound, whose Countrie Ioyneth vnto it ap^{on} the Sowthe side, but more by the greate spoiles comitted and suffered to be comitted by the Erle of Tomound their next neighbour ap^{on} the northe side, whose lacke of Discretion and Insufficiency to governe is suche as if I could

(x) At the Anglo-Irish parliament held in Drogheda in 1494 it was enacted that those who incited either English or Irish to war upon the Viceroy should be deemed guilty of treason (*Gilbert's Viceroys of Ireland*, Dub. 1865, p. 452).

(y) Sir Thomas Cusack, so often mentioned in terms of praise by Sidney, was son of Thomas C. of Cassington, Co. Meath.

(z) Probably a scion of the house of Dillon of Riverstown, Co. Meath, from which sprang Sir Robert Dillon, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who was knighted by Lord Gray.

(aa) He was son of James White, of Waterford. He was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1572, and was also seneschal of the Co. Wexford. He is characterised in a State Paper:—"A deep dissembler, greatly corrupt, and wilfully affected without regard to truth or equity" (*Carew MS.* 608). He died a prisoner in the Tower, anno 1593.

haue founde anny one Loiall and reasonable man in his Countrie I woulde not onelie haue wthdrawen him from Rulinge there, but for a number of spoiles iustely approved againste hym, would haue comitted him to prison. The obrines of Tomounde came not at me as it is supposed by the perswacon of the Erle of Desmound. In what case his country was I wrote before all waste and desolate thorough which I passed and Lodged one nighte w^t oshaughenes, whome I founde a verie obediente, loiall and civill man and moste deisirous to holde his lande Imediatelie of yo^r matie and to be deliuered of the exactions of bothe the Erles of Clanricarde and Tomounde. his Countrie is Riche plentifull and well ordered but verie small. I promised hym to be a sewtor to yo^r highenes that it would please yowe so to accepte it. His father was in England, and there by the Kinge yo^r maties most noble ffather made Knight and had Pres patentees of his Countrie in whose behalf nowe I meane shortelie to sende a bill readie Drawen to thende he may by Acte of pliamente be resumed to yo^r matie and exempted from the reste.

ffrom thence I wente to yo^r highenes' Towne of Gallwaye the state wherof I found rather to resemble a towne of warre fronteringe apou an enemye then a civill towne in a Countrie vnder one Souveraigne. they watche their walles nightelie and garde their gates daielie wth Armed men, they complayned muche of the warres of Mc William Eiwter and Oflartye againste the Erle of Clanrycardes but moste of all of the disorder of the Erle of Clanrycardes two sonnes, Which he hath by two Wives, and bothe alive, and thies two yonge boyes in the lief of their father, yet likelie longe to live, do strive who shalbe their ffathers heire. And in the same strife comitte no small spoiles and damage to the Countrie. Whereapon I took bothe the Sonnes and carried them awaie w^t me and here I doe detayne them. To this Towne of Gallwaye came to me Odonell, shewingge him self moste willinge and readie to accomplishe all thinges that his brother in his lief tyme had coven'ted w^t me for the svce of yo^r matie, and Did desire that he mighte have his Countrie by letters patentees, w^{ch} I graunted him, and accordingelie haue sent it vnto him. There

came also vnto me Oconno^r Sligo of whome and his greatenes and disposition, I wrote to yo^r at large in my L^res sent by m^r Gilbert. he is deisirous to holde his Countrey Imediatelie of yo^r ma^tie But in annywise he will [goe] into England to see y^r most Royall pson, and thereto receive not onelie his Countrey but as he termethe it Regenera^on at yo^r ma^ties hand and I meane shortelie to sende him to yo^r highenes. ffrom thence I traueiled thouroughe a greate and an Annciente Towne in Connoghe called Anrye where I was offered a pytyfull and lamentable presente, namelie the Keyes of the towne, not as to receive them of me agayne, as all other accustomablye doe, but for me still to kepe, or otherwise dispose at my pleasure in asmuche as they were so impoverisshed by the extorcon of the Lordes aboute them as they were no longer able to kepe that towne. The towne is large and well walled and It appereth by matter of Recorde there hathe ben in it three hundred good howse holders, and since I knewe this lande there was twentie, and nowe I finde but fower, and they poo^r and as I write readie to leave their place. The crye and Lamenta^on of the poo^r people was greate and pityefull, and nothinge but thus succo^r, succo^r, succor. The Erle of Clanricarde coulede not denye but that he had helde a hevie hande over them, for w^{ch} I ordered him to make them som recompence, and bounde him not to enacte apon them hereafter, Wherunto he willingelie consented. As this towne for lack of Iustice is in manner totally Destroyed. So will the reste of yo^r highenes townes be if w^t speede yo^u plante not Iustice emonges them. ffrom thence I traueiled thouroughe Clanrycarde & founde the Countrey in good quiet vniuersallie well tilled and manured, and was at two of the Erles howsies nearie honorablye entertayned, from whence passing thouroughe the oKellies Countrey, I came to yo^r ma^ties howse of Athelone and so toke my next waie to this yo^r ma^ties howse of Kyllmayneham, where I arrived the XVIth of this Aprill, so as I was owte in the whole aleaven Weekes and two dayes. w^{ch} Iorney as it was the longest and the moste paynefull that ever I made, so I truste it will prove honorable to yo^r ma^tie and advantagious to the Countrey.

Albeit in this my overtedious letter I haue touched vnto yo^r highenes soundrie myschiefes in thies two provincies of mounster and Connoughe yet haue I not hitherto spoken of the greatest of all other w^{ch} is that there is not one man in them sufficientlie qualified for the reformaçon therof but that in the best suche impfection is to be founde as he is not worthie to have the onelie or the chief charge for the reformaçon of his owne Iurisdiction muche lesse of the whole. ffor the Erle of Ormound beinge absente and not loked for to return in anny shorte tyme, as it is thoughte here, hathe no one Agente as farre as I can perceiue sufficient to govern suche a segniorie as he hathe in Mounster. The Erle of Desmounde, a man bothe voide of Iudgement to govern, and will to be Rewled. The Erle of Clancarre I suppose willinge enoughe to be Ruled, but wanteth force and credite to Rule. The Erle of Tomound, the most vnperfected of all the Rest, hath neither witte of him self to govern nor grace or capacitie to learn of others. The Erle of Clanricard equall in all good ptes w^t the best of his cote of this Countrie breed bothe of good Iudgement to rule, and also of him self of greate humblenes to obey yo^r ma^{tie} and yo^r Lawes is yet so over Ruled by a putative Wife, whome he nowe kepeth, as ofte tymes when he best intended, she forceth hym to doe worste. hereby madam, if I haue anny Iudgement, yo^r ma^{tie} may easelie pceiue there is no waye to reformaçon of thies two pvincies but by planted Iustice by president and Counceills in eche of them. but if that cowardelie policy be still allowed of to kepe them in contynuall dissention for feare leste thoroughe their quiet mighte followe, I wote not what, then myne advice vnto yo^r ma^{tie} bothe is and shalbe to wthdrawe me and all charge here. In myne opinion as litle dishonorable were it totallie to Abandon it as w^toute obedience to seme to govern it. And so farr hath that pollicie (or rather Lack of pollicye) in kepinge Dissention emonges them prevailed, as nowe, albeit all that are alive woulde becom̄ honest and live in quiet, yet are there not lesse alive in thiose two pvincies the XXth pson necessarie to inhabite the same. And so I conclude for thiose that as they were never in memorie of man in wourse case then

nowe they be, so were they never in more forwardenes to reformaçõn, yf it please yo^r mat^{ie} to goe thoroughe w^t it, be-seachinge yo^r mat^{ie} to call to yo^r remembraunce that this was myne opinion half a yeare before I came hither, and havinge ben here nowe a yeare and a half I haue contynuallie written of the same, and yet nothinge don for the accomplisshing therof. for better staye of w^{ch} Countries of Connaghe and Tomounde, and for orderinge of their griefes, w^{ch} be manny, I have Resolved to send thither forthwith S^r Thomas Cusak, whome I for his experience, paynefullnes and willingenes, haue cause to lik & comend above the reste. And therefore deisire yo^r mat^{ie} by som̄ fewe comfortable woordes of good acceptaçon of his Diligence to encorage him, and by his example others, to applie them selves to yo^r mat^{ies} service, who phappes are nowe lesse Diligent in that they see when they deserve well and I reporte well and they not ignoraunte of my comendaçon, they yet receive from yo^r highenes no signifaçon of yo^r good acceptinge of the same.

(To be continued)



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

IRISH folk music is a mine of almost exhaustless wealth. Notwithstanding the recent appearance of Dr. Petrie's great collection (Irish Texts Society) of fifteen hundred airs and Chief O'Neill's two magnificent volumes containing many hundred airs additional—notwithstanding publication of some eighty-eight collections of lesser note—now comes Dr. Joyce with his "Old Irish Folk Music and Songs" (London: Longmans, Green & Co.), a collection of 842 hitherto unpublished airs and songs. Dr. Joyce's fine work is divided into four parts, of which parts I. and II. consist of traditional Irish airs, sometimes with Irish names and words, sometimes with words and names in English, sometimes again without titles and oftener without words, gathered by the editor himself—chiefly in Munster. One of the curious old customs, vestiges of which survive still in remote parts of Co. Waterford, is commemorated in "Chalk Sunday Jig and Song." "Chalk Sunday" was the first Sunday of Lent and on that day the unfortunate bachelors of the parish who, their neighbours considered, should have got married during the preceding Shrove, were marked on back of the Sunday coat with a heavy streak of chalk. Advocates of a bachelor-tax might devote their attention to the prospective potentialities of a revival of the custom. Another air with a local flavour is "Glounthaun Araglin Eevening" (Beauteous Little Glen of Araglinn). There are at least two Araglinns in

Co. Waterford, one six miles north of Dungarvan in the parish of Kilgobinet—the other in Lismore parish on the borders of Waterford, Tipperary and Cork. It is from the latter that the air takes its name and colouring. Thirty-four of the airs in part II. were collected in 1884 for the editor by the late Mr. Frank Hogan of South Lodge, Carrick-on-Suir. One of these latter (No. 259 in the vol.) is an improvised *caoine* sung at the wake in Kilcash of Hogan's grandfather in 1800. No. 261 (Hogan) hails from the vicinity of Carrick; it is entitled "Thomas Avoka from Ballyneal Cross." The eighteen airs, commencing No. 386, were contributed by Patrick O'Leary of Graighnamanagh, and as might be expected they too possess some local colour. In No. 379 we recognise an old acquaintance—"Brennan on the Moor":—

"One night he robbed a packman by the name of Pedlar Baun.
They travelled on together till the day began to dawn
When the Pedlar missed his money gone, besides his watch and chain,
He at once encountered Brennan and robbed him back again."

Parts III. and IV. are styled the Forde and Pigot collections respectively from the fact that the first was made by William Forde, a well-known Cork musician, and the other by John Edward Pigot. To the Forde collection belongs the air (No. 492), "Between Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir," of which, unfortunately, no history is given. It is devoutly to be hoped that the admirable example of Dr. Joyce will infuse heart of grace into the Feis Ceoil and Oireachtas authorities to publish the traditional music that they have been gathering in for years.

THE Royal Irish Academy has issued (Todd Lecture Series) Professor Kuno Meyer's edition of the *Tecosca Cormaic* or "Instructions of King Cormac MacAirt." Included are English translation, variant readings, notes and glossary. Professor Meyer ascribes the *Tecosca* in its present form to first half of the 9th century (in the Old-Irish period of the language)—though Cormac himself, to whom the work is attributed, lived some 600 years previously—and bases his text on no fewer than ten ancient copies,

amongst them versions in the Books Leinster, Ballymote and Lecan.——Nos. 13 and 14 of the Academy "Proceedings" have come to hand since our last issue. The first of these is an essay on the former forests of the Lower Shannon Valley, in which the writer, Mr. Westropp, exhibits as usual his prodigious faculty for research. It is interesting to note how Mr. Westropp makes the place names tell their tale of the fallen woods. I am obliged however to dissent emphatically from the insinuation against the reliability of local pronunciation made in a footnote on p. 279. Amongst the native trees referred to in the course of the paper are Alder, Arbutus and Ash, Beech, Birch, Elder, Elm, Fir and Furze, Hawthorn, Hazel and Holly, Juniper, Larch, Oak, Willow, Blackthorn and Yew, also Gooseberry, Apple and Ivy. No. 14 ("Proceedings") is a careful and detailed survey by Mr. W. F. De Vismes Kane of the remarkable northern earthwork known as "The Black Pig's Dyke," which the author traces right across some six or eight counties and in which he identifies the ancient boundary fortification of Ulster. We have all in our youth read the weird prophecies of Columcille and lingered with a kind of fascinating horror over the dread happenings in the Valley of the Black Pig. This Valley it is which gives its name to the earthwork. Comparison of the northern earthwork with our own "Track of St. Patrick's Cow" is suggestive.

IN the *Journal R.S.A.I.* for March my interest centres in a series of notes by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister on certain (mostly mutilated) Celtic crosses and inscriptions at a place called Kilpeacan, near Cahir.——"The Irish Ecclesiastical Record" for May has a paper of singular interest to students of the ecclesiastical history of Waterford. This is a sketch or rather series of notes, by Father Reginald Walsh, Rome, illustrative of the career of Bishop Richard Piers (Piers, or Pearse) of Waterford (1696—1739). The history of Bishop Piers is a remarkable one even for an Irish prelate of that age. Having eaten for quarter of a century the salt bread of dependence and drunk the chalice of exile, Piers died at the

great age of 92, and was at the time of his death Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Sens. Father Walsh, however, does not allude to the alleged connection of Piers with the vetoing of a proposed piece of atrocious Irish Penal legislation referred to by Froude.

CREATION of a good historical novel requires a consummate artist, and the author of "The Coming of the King" (Catholic Truth Society of Ireland) is not—well, an artist of the quality required. The King whose "coming" gives the book its title is, as may be expected, the last (and perhaps most worthless) of the Stuarts, who appears personally in the story, together with Dean Swift and some minor historical personages. Add a few dashes of Jacobite politics and penal laws, a love tale (regulation type) and a touch or two of the Dublin of two hundred years ago and you have the book under notice.

To the "Times" Literary Supplement we are indebted for the information that the promised series of Collotype Facsimiles of Irish MSS. in the Bodleian Library will shortly appear from the Clarendon Press, under the editorship-in-chief of Professor Kuno Meyer. The Irish MSS. at Oxford are in two collections, well known to scholars as the Laud and the Rawlinson, and date from the 12th century upwards. Vol. I. of the contemplated series, which will reproduce the MS., known as Rawlinson B. 502, contains eighty-three leaves of vellum with forty pages of paper. This is the oldest Irish MS. in the Bodleian and dates from twelfth century. It contains a fragment of "Tigernach's Annals," a unique copy of the "Saltair na Rann," the two oldest Brehon Law Tracts, together with many poems, tales, local histories and genealogies, never before printed.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Regina Maria Roche.—Miss Roche was best known as the author of "The Children of the Abbey," which fifty years ago was one of the most popular of the few novels that then circulated amongst the masses in Ireland, Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and another book called "St. Clair of the Isles," ranking next to it in popularity. "The Children of the Abbey" was first published as far back as 1798, besides which she wrote nearly a dozen other romances now entirely forgotten. She died at her residence in the Mall, Waterford, on the 17th of May, 1845, aged 81.

J. C.

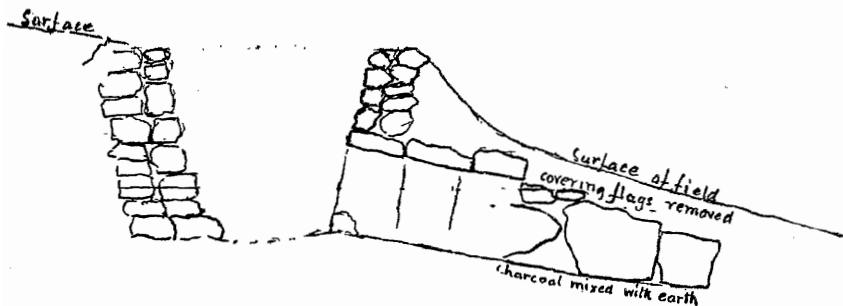
A Forgotten Deed of Horror.—The demoniac deed of vengeance recorded affords us a glimpse of the terrible side of 18th and early 19th century Ireland. Peasants driven to desperation clandestinely banded for mutual defence, and the irresponsible Secret Society, begat itself of injustice, became a greater tyranny than that which brought it forth. The scene is by the foot of Slievnamon, almost within sight of the city of Waterford, and the time the early winter of 1821. William Gorman, tenant of a middleman named Shea, had been evicted and being a passionate and vindictive fellow he determined on revenge. To effect his purpose he joined a local secret society under the leadership of a scoundrel named Maher. Maher, Gorman and the gang resolved that the Sheas should suffer for the eviction. Meetings were held and vengeance planned at a public-house of evil reputation in the neighbourhood. The landlady, Mary Kelly, became cognisant of the preparations; but dread of the consequences to

herself prevented her giving such information as would prevent the savage deed. Fascinated by horror she stealthily follows Maher's party on the night of the attack. She knows death will be her penalty if discovered, yet overcome by awful curiosity she creeps timidly from hedge to hedge in the rear of the gang. Once she narrowly escapes detection; the ruffians pass within a few yards of the spot where she crouches in terror. She hears every word and sees each face. One scoundrel carries a burning sod of turf—for what purpose Mary Kelly only too well conjectures; she sees him fanning the burning sod with his breath and petrified with dread she can go no further. From where she stands however on a rising ground she—the mysterious instrument in the hands of Providence—can witness every detail of subsequent events. Let Dr. Owen Madden ("Revelations of Ireland in the Past Generation," Dublin, 1848,) complete the narrative: "There burst forth a flame from the thatched cottage of the Sheas. It was a windy night and the fire shot forth rapidly. Soon there rose upon the wind the shrieks and cries for mercy of the doomed family. There were within that cottage upon that night not fewer than seventeen human beings! Gorman, Maher and the gang had secured the door and prevented egress. All within was horror and dreadful agony. Now some were heard crying aloud to Heaven for mercy and others maddened by horror terribly blasphemed. Within these burning walls there was one victim whose case was worse than that of the rest. This was Kate Mullaly who was in an advanced state of pregnancy, having been married some months previously. Under the influence of alarm labour was prematurely brought on. She retired to a corner of the house and rolled a tub of water near her. There she was delivered of her little babe while the flames raged furiously round her. She plunged its little limbs into the water and held up its head so as to allow it to respire. On the next morning the burnt body was discovered close to the tub of water. The skeleton of the arm with which she held up the child was found hanging over the tub. The body of the child was found quite whole, but its little head was entirely burnt away."

The unfortunate woman, Mary Kelly, kept the secrets of that dreadful night locked up in her breast; though examined by a magistrate the following day, such was her dread of Maher and his gang, that she kept silent. Her health broke down, and her mind too seemed about to give way under the awful strain. At last she went to confession, when the priest induced her to give information to the authorities. After much persuasion she did so with the result that O'Gorman and other members of the gang were arrested by a local magistrate, Captain Despard, and prosecuted to conviction. On the gallows the murderers expiated their awful crime—as far as expiation was possible.

P.

The Glenavaddra Underground Structure.—In last No. of the *Journal* one of the four illustrations to Mr. Ussher's paper was printed (the maker of the plate and not the printer was at fault) in such a way as possibly to convey a wrong impression as to the character of the underground chamber. The "section" as shown opposite p. 99 is so tilted as to conceal the upward slope of the covered passage. To repair, as far as may be, the error of the plate-maker I reprint herewith (at its proper angle this time) the illustration aforesaid.



EDITOR.



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JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D.

(From the painting by Chas. Grey, R.H.A., in the National Gallery).

JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D.

JOHN O'DONOVAN was born in the townland of Atateemore, parish of Slieverue, close to Waterford, just one hundred years ago. Portion of his education he received in Waterford—at a school in Patrick Street, kept by an old-style pedagogue, Ned Hunt, by name. O'Donovan's professional career began with an appointment in the Irish Record Office, whence he was transferred to the historical department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. He has been styled—and who, acquainted with his work will say the title was undeserved?—the greatest Celtic scholar of all time. Steeped to the lips in Irish lore and a tireless toiler blessed with an iron constitution, he produced a mass of work calculated as well by its quality as its quantity to startle the dilettante scholar of to-day. His contribution to the periodical literature of his time is of voluminous dimensions, while the number of books bearing his name on their title pages is sufficient to stock a small library:—"The Battle of MaghRath," "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," "Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society," "The Book of Rights," "Irish Grammar," "Annals of the Four Masters" (7 vols.), "Senchus Mor" (Vol. I.), "Topographical Poems of O'Dugan and O'Heerin," "Martyrology of Donegal," etc., etc. O'Donovan died December 9th, 1861, and lies buried in Glasnevin.

Bishop Miler Magrath's Visitation of Waterford and Lismore, 1588.

By Rev. P. POWER.



SOME readers will doubtless remember several references in past issues of this *Journal* to a series of ancient ecclesiastical records known as the Royal Visitations. "Visitations" it may be premised are the official returns and reports on the material condition, incumbency and revenue of the churches of a diocese at date of holding. A "visitation," therefore, might be expected to include—besides lists of incumbents, dignitaries, etc.—notes on the adequacy or the contrary

of ecclesiastical structures, provision for religious service and for the education of youth. We have two ancient collections of such documents in Ireland—one in the Irish Record Office known as the "*Liber Regalis Visitationis*," the other, commonly quoted as MS. E. 3, 14 and endorsed "*Visitation Book*," in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. There is an excellent copy of the first named series (handwriting of Bishop Reeves) in Trinity College and a copy of E. 3, 14 in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Of the two series, that in the Trinity College MS. is far the more generally interesting. With a few exceptions, it covers only the Dioceses of Leinster and Munster and it is here proposed to edit from it one (there are really four in all) of the returns relating to Waterford and Lismore. Professor Lawlor (*a*) attributes

(a) *Hermathena*, No. XXI., p. 319, 1905.

the binding of this volume in its present form to Bishop Stearne (*b*) and thinks that its materials originally formed two or three distinct volumes which upon amalgamation in a single volume, were subjected to considerable rearrangement. The visitations of the various dioceses are variously dated—from Nov. 2nd, 1588 (Waterford and Lismore) to 1615 (Meath and Clonmacnoise). In some cases the dates are inserted by the original scribe; in the others they can be approximately inferred from the context. At present the MS. contains about 408 pages, small folio; the script is rather small, not uniform throughout and contractions are frequent. We meet the first Waterford Visitation at fol. 64, but as this is practically a duplicate of a visitation commencing at fol. 134 (modern pagination) I did not deem it worth copying. Following "Waterford," at fol. 136, is a second Visitation of Waterford followed by a Visitation of Lismore, the whole dated Nov. 22nd, 1588. This last is followed again by a second Lismore Visitation, dated 31st July, 1591. I have made a copy of both these visitations of the united dioceses, but for our present purpose it will be sufficient to print one only—scil., the visitation of Nov., 1588.

Appended (fol. 190 of MS.) is a miscellaneous list of rectors, vicars and incumbents of various dioceses in which many Waterford and Lismore names occur. Again, at fol. 194, is a second appendix entitled "Sententiae Deprivacionis," etc., in which the clergy arraigned for punishment are enumerated diocese by diocese and in which the delinquents of Waterford and Lismore figure on fol. 196.

Coming to the second series of visitations (Irish Record Office) of which the writer is obliged to confess his knowledge is entirely derived from the copies in Trinity College, it may be stated that for our present purpose they are of far less value than the returns in the first series—inasmuch as they are considerably later in date than the latter. At the same time they possess a special interest

(*b*) Stearne was the immediate predecessor of Swift in the Deanery of St. Patrick's. He was appointed Bishop of Dromore in 1713 and promoted to Clogher in 1717.

because of their embodied descriptions of church buildings, etc. Towards the close of this paper I propose publishing some notes on the matter which this second series (*Liber Regalis Visitationis*) of returns supplies.

The date or period of the visitation now edited gives it an added value. It was a time of extreme confusion in Church affairs. Throughout a great part of Ireland the State clergy had not been able to obtain admission at all, and even in the diocese where they had obtained possession they were, neither in numbers nor qualification, equal to the work assigned them. Bishop Mant (*c*), who quotes our MS. but does not indicate that the visitations extended beyond Leinster, refers at some length to the difficulty of finding competent clergymen to fill the cures and explains a distinction, referred to occasionally in the "Visitations," between *preachers* and *reading ministers*. The distinction in question seems to have been first made by Archbishop Thomas Jones. Farmers of the Church lands "could not be drawn to yield any competent means to administer the cure; besides if we could get means we cannot possibly get ministers. The natives of this kingdom being generally addicted to Popery do train up their children in superstition and idolatry; as soon as they come to age they send them beyond seas whence they return either priests, Jesuits or Seminaries, enemies to the religion established and pernicious members to this state. Such English ministers and preachers as come hither for relief out of England we do but take them upon credit and many of them do prove of a dissolute life which doth much hurt. . . . Some places are fallen void since the beginning of this visitation for which I know not how to provide incumbents." (*d*)

The writer confesses he is drawn to the study of the visitations by their archæological as distinct from their purely historical interest—for the light, much-needed, which they shed on our parish divisions, parish boundaries and names as well as on parochial dependencies on monasteries—for the incidental help they afford to identification of ancient churches and finally for

(c) "History of the Church of Ireland," Vol. I., pp. 389, etc.

(d) MS. E. 3, 14, Trin. Coll.

the glimpses they give of the Reformation in actual work in Ireland. Unfortunately we can glean but little—very little—from the Visitations, of the Orders (Roman or Anglican—Edwardine, Marian or Elizabethian) of the clergy. Many of the incumbents, especially in rural parishes, were, it is clear, mere laymen, and most of the clergy were no doubt of Elizabethian promotion, but almost certainly, there were some ordained in Edward's time and probably a few deriving orders from the Holy See.

“ DIOCESE OF WATERFORD.

Right honorable here ensueth the names of all the spuaill pmocons and dignities within our Diocese of Waterford with the names and surnames of all the incumbents and patrones wth the time of vacancy of such as are woide as nere as we can finde taken the Second of novemb. 1588. by us Milerus (e) by the poidence of God Archbishop of Cashell and comendator of the Dioc of Lismor and Waterford according to yr honr's direction :

Patroni :

Decanus (f) { Dnus David Cleare
in artibus maḡr cliçus Decanus } Regina.

(e) Miler Magrath, a native of Co. Fermanagh; appointed by the Pope Bishop of Down, 1565; conformed, and appointed to Bishopric of Clogher by Queen Elizabeth 1570. Transferred again by the Queen to Cashel, 1571; administrator of the Sees of Waterford and Lismore 1582—1589, and again from 1592 to 1607 between the Episcopates of Bishops Witherhead and Lancaster. A regal visitation of all Magrath's jurisdiction (Cashel and Emly, Waterford and Lismore) “to check the abuses of the Archbp.” was deemed necessary, and actually reported in 1607. Presumably it was this report which led to curtailment of Miler's jurisdiction. In the Regal Visitation of 1615 the Commissioners report—“Archbp. Miler Magrath wd. give the Commrs no satisfactory information regarding the revenues. He held four bishoprics and a great number of benefices in various dioceses.” There is a letter of King James (1624) to the Lord Deputy concerning Magrath's abuse of the archbishopric. Though Protestant archbishop of Cashel, Magrath seems to have brought up his children Catholics (Webb, “Compendium,” p. 324) and to have intruded his sons (though laymen) into various church livings. The most noted of Miler's alienations of church property was his nefarious and historic disposal of the see lands and Castle of Lismore to Sir W. Raleigh, from whom they passed by purchase to the Earl of Cork and through the latter have descended to the Duke of Devonshire. In lieu of Waterford and Lismore Miler was granted charge of Killala and Achonry. He died in 1622, aged 100 years and previous to his death he made overtures to the Pope for absolution from heresy, &c. (Brenan, Vol. II., p. 115), but whether he was actually reconciled to Rome remains to be determined. Brady has nothing on the subject.

(f) “Dean:—Mr. David Cleare, Master of Arts, cleric”; nominated by the Queen.

Cancellarius (<i>g</i>)	{ Dns. Johes Quoaine clicus artūm Baccular. Cancellarius }	} Epus.
Pntor (<i>h</i>)	{ Dns. Patricius Whit, clicus }	} Epus.
Thesaurarius (<i>i</i>)	{ Dns. Thomas Sherlock clicus thesaur. }	} Epus.
Archinatus (<i>j</i>)	{ Vacat p̃. trienin. Dns. Thomas Peacock clicus ultimus incumbens }	} Epus.
Prebend. de Kyllronayne (<i>k</i>)	{ Johes Middleton Incumbens pbendar. mere laijcus. }	} Epus.
Prebenda de Corbally	{ Dns. Briannus floyde (<i>l</i>) clicus pbendar. }	} Epus.
Prebenda de Rofsduff	{ Dns. Patricius lincoll clicus pre- bendar. }	} Epus.
Prebenda de Balymakyll (<i>m</i>)	{ Parcela Monasterii de Inesterge Jacobus Cuff, laicus, firmarius. }	} Regina.
Prebenda de Balygoner. (<i>n</i>)	{ Particula Decani et Capitl Eccliae Cathis. Sctae trinitatj Waterforden. }	
Ecclia Scti Pricii, Waterford. (<i>o</i>)	{ Dnus Michaell Gaffney clicus ultimus incumbus, nūc vacat }	} Epus.
Prior Sctae Katherinae	{ Impropriata, Patricius Sherlock, laicus in minor- itate cōstitus, firmār (<i>p</i>).	
Prior Scti Johes Waterford.	{ Impropriata, Jacobus Wise, geñrosus firmar. }	} Regina.

(*g*) "Chancellor: Mr. John Quan, cleric, Bachelor of Arts"; nominated by the Bishop.

(*h*) "Precentor: Mr. Patrick White, Cleric."

(*i*) "Treasurer: Mr. Thomas Sherlock, cleric."

(*j*) "Archdeaconry: Vacant for three years. Mr. Peacock, cleric, last incumbent."

(*k*) "Prebend of Kilronan John Middleton, Incumbent, a mere layman." Prebend = Canonry, in modern usage.

(*l*) Floyde or perhaps Lloyd.

(*m*) "Prebend of Ballynakill: belonging to the monastery of Inistioge, James Cuff, layman, farmer (of the revenues)." Inistioge was a house of the Augustinians.

(*n*) "Ballygunner, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Waterford."

(*o*) "St. Patrick's Church; Mr. Michael Gaffney, cleric, last incumbent; now vacant."

(*p*) "Patrick Sherlock, layman, minor, farmer." The term "farmer" was applied to the lessee of the monastic or church lands, &c.

Viccar. de Kylmedan	{ Nichus. Poer, laicus, vicarr. }	Epus.
Rectoria de Kylmogleigh	{ Spectat ad decanm̃ et capitlm̃ Eccliae Cathis Stae trinitatj, Waterford }	Epus.
Capella Scti Jacobi in ecclia Stae trinitatj Waterford	{ Dns. Patricius Whit clicus et Jacobus Pyers clicus cappellani }	Decanus et Capitulm̃ sctae trinitatj Waterford.
Ecclia de Dröcanan	{ Impropriata. }	Regina.
Vicc. de lis makyll	{ Dns. Nichus Kellihyn clicus }	Thesaurius eccliae Cathis pdictae.
Ecclia de Kyllronan	{ Impropriata pertinens ad pöre pdae. (q) }	Stae Kathern
Ecclia de Kene (r)	{ Impropriata ad Kyllure. }	
Rectoria et Vicc de foylinge	{ Dns Willelmus Neale clicus rector et viccar }	Regina.
Ecclia de Kyllbred	{ Impropriata ad Kyllure. }	
Ecclia de Kyllone (s)	{ pertinet ad pöre sctae Katherine. }	
Ecclia de Ballygoner	{ Parcela p̃tinens ad Decanm̃ et Capitlm̃ sctae trinitatj, Waterford. }	Epus.
Ecclia de Kyllbarrye (t)	{ Impropriata }	Ecclia de Croke (s) } Impropriata

(q) "Improprate in the Priory of St. Catherine's (Waterford) aforesaid."

(r) Islandkane.

(s) Killune, near Tramore. There are no vestiges of the Church, but its site is traceable close to the "mote" on the farm of Mr. Richard Power.

(t) Kilbarry and Crook were originally Churches and houses of the Templars. The grant of Crook to the Templars by Henry II. was confirmed by three successive kings (Cal. Irish Documents, 1285—1292, No. 329). A famous lawsuit with the Abbot of Dunbrody was concerned with five carucates of land in this manor. Kilbarry was likewise granted by a charter of Henry II. It passed to the Hospitallers probably about 1320. We find the Templars debited annually till about this period with payment of a pair of furred gloves;

Vicaria de Rathmolán et Killethe (<i>u</i>)	{ Dns Johes Quoayne clicus artium baccular. vicc. }	} Jacobus Wise.
Vicc. de Reske	{ Parcelle Decani et Capituli Eccliae Cathis pd. }	} Epus.
Ecclia de Kyllur (<i>v</i>)	{ Impropriata { Porticula de Balyona (<i>w</i>) }	} Sine cura, Impropriata eccliae leprosorm̄.
Ecclia Scti Nichi	{ pertinet at p̄orem sanctae Katherinae, Impropriata	
Particula de Monymontra	{ Pertinet ad Decanum et Capitlm̄ eccliae Cathis sctae trinitatj Waterford }	} Decanus et Capitl. Waterford.
Particula de Kyllmocom	{ Similr. .. }	} Idem p̄roni.
Capella decani infra Eccliae sctae Trinitatj, Waterford	{ Ricardus Enos Willmus flyde Pricius lyncoll }	{ clici ac capellani }
		} Decanus Waterforden.
Ecclia leprosorum.	Impropriata:	



in 1322 however we find (Pipe Roll, Excheq. 16, Ed. II. mem. 5.) the Hospitallers then owing "two years' rent of gloves." Previous to the advent of the Templars the lands of Kilbarry had belonged to one Ballyman Cutel, probably a Dane, (Wood, "Templars in Ireland," p. 370—1).

(*u*) Rathmoylan and Killea.

(*v*) Killure: hitherto incorrectly set down as a preceptory of the Templars. Mr. Wood ("Templars in Ireland") however observes that, in a Plea Roll, (28 Ed. I. m. 8.) Friar Hugh, preceptor of Killure, is named as Attorney for the Prior of the Hospital of St. John, a part which he could not have acted had he been a Templar.

(*w*) Johnstown (Daire Seagáin). The name puzzled me for a long time. The church of Johnstown would be most probably that known as St. Mary Maudlin's, a dependency of the Leper Hospital and Church of St. Stephen's. (Vide "Place Names of Decies," p. 230).

Extracts from an Antiquary's Note Book.

By P.



UNDER the above heading I propose to set down from time to time—without regard to consecutiveness of date or connection of subject—some miscellaneous archæological memoranda of persons, places and things—more especially notes on things and persons of local interest. In the course of many years' investigation of Waterford history a quantity of material rather difficult to classify has accumulated and as this is not likely to be used in any more formal way it is proposed to incorporate it here under the somewhat elastic title of "extracts." If my warp be found "shot" with a kind of ecclesiastical woof the sympathetic reader will credit this to the writer's profession and particular lines of research. The more serious reader will pardon the occasional seeming irrelevance and the trivialness of subject; he must remember that an editor has to cater for varied tastes and that one member's demand for lighter material is as imperative as his own for "stuff" from the Record Office.

I.

Exactly a quarter of a century ago the writer copied from the original, then in possession of the late loved and venerated Very Rev. Joseph A. Phelan, the remarkable document printed herewith. It will perhaps be news to many readers that as late as 1819 a Catholic could not teach or open school without the licence of the Protestant Bishop. The Rev. Garrett Connolly of the document

was successively, president of St. John's College and P.P., I believe, (in succession) of Dungarvan, Lismore and Carrick-on-Suir:—

“Rev Garret Connolly's License to Teach Youth and keep a Boarding School in the Diocese of Waterford.—Richard, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to the Rev Garret Connolly of the City of Waterford, Roman Catholic Priest, greeting.

“Whereas, you have made application to us agreeable to the Statute in that case made and provided for our License or Faculty to teach Youth and keep a Boarding School in our Diocese aforesaid: We therefore presuming you are fully competent to perform the Office of a Teacher or Schoolmaster and confiding in the integrity of your morals, life and conversation do grant unto you full power and authority to keep a Boarding School Within our said Dioceses and to teach and instruct such Pupils as shall be committed to your care and cause to be paid the greatest attention as well to the moral as to the literary instruction of all your said Pupils. And we do by these presents nominate, constitute and appoint you the aforesaid Garret Connolly a Licensed Teacher or Schoolmaster of our Diocese, aforesaid, during our pleasure you having first before us or our Commissary or Surrogate taken the oaths required by Law in this behalf. And we do also by these presents Inhibit all other persons from Teaching Youth or keeping School within our Diocese aforesaid without first having obtained our License or Faculty for that purpose under pain of the Law and Contempt thereof. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our Consistorial Court of Waterford and Lismore aforesaid to be hereunto affixed this Second day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen.

ROBERT SHARPE, Deputy Registrar.

RICHARD J. (Surrogate) HOBSON, M.A.”

Added in pencil:—

“ Stamp and parchment	... ..	£1	15	0
Fee of Licence and Registering	... ..	£1	2	9
			<hr/>	
		£2	17	9
			10	6
			<hr/>	
		£3	8	3”

How much of the wretched reality of the Penal Laws is not crystallized to our minds in this pathetic document—how much of the awful thralldom of our fathers!

II.

In the interval between the occupancy of the monastic church of St. John's by the Cistercians in the mid-17th century, and the erection of Bowling Green Chapel, the Catholic Parish Church of St. John's occupied a position in the present South Parade, near the site of the Turkish Baths. This was a small thatched building, approached by a narrow laneway from Johnstown. Old Bowling Green Chapel was not acquired till 1800, in or about which year it was purchased from the Quakers by Rev. John Power, then Parish Priest of St. John's and afterwards Bishop of Waterford (1804—1816). "Bowling Green Chapel" continued in use as the Parish church till 1852 when the present St. John's was dedicated by Most. Rev. Dr. Foran. Rev. Dr. Power became P.P. of St. John's in 1800, his predecessor being Rev. Dr. Thomas Keating, appointed in 1789. Dr. Keating was transferred first to Dungarvan and thence to Cahir, of which latter parish presumably he was a native. It was Dr. Keating who established the first Catholic School of any note in Waterford since the golden 17th century. His foundation, known as "Rus in Urbe," was on the Waterside, close to John's Bridge. In the course of time the school was removed to more commodious quarters—the present police barracks in the Manor. Dr. Keating bequeathed the interest in the latter house to the Christian Brothers and Presentation nuns and Dr. Power resided therein during the term of his pastorate of St. John's and of his episcopacy. A little later there is record of a second Catholic School—in William St.—conducted by two Dominicans, Fathers Creighton and Smith, but this school was subsequently transferred to the present Newtown Lodge (Mr. Robertson's). About the same time Rev. Thomas Flynn, nephew of Dean Hearn who built the Catholic Cathedral, opened yet another school, destined to become the best known of the three. This was kept in the large house, now Walsh's Auction Mart in John St., originally the city residence of the Congreves of Mount Congreve

and subsequently an Orphanage under the title of "The Trinitarian Orphan House." The three schools enumerated may be regarded as the nucleus of St. John's College, which was established somewhere about the year 1810 by Bishop Power. Dr. Power, for some years after his elevation to the Episcopate, continued to hold both St. John's and Clonmel as mensal parishes with Dr. Flannery as Adm. of the latter. Clonmel parish at this time, it is to be remembered, embraced the present parishes of St. Mary's and SS. Peter and Paul's. In connection with the Administratorship of Dr. Flannery an extraordinary arrangement obtained; Dr. Flannery had been appointed Adm. of Clonmel by Bishop Egan, who himself resided in Clonmel. In the course of time the Bishop wished to confer a Parish on the Administrator, but the latter preferred to remain as he was, in Clonmel. Accordingly the Bishop appointed him Parish Priest of Ardfinnan, and, dispensing him from residence in his parish, allowed him to continue as Adm. in Clonmel with Father Farrell as Administrar in Ardfinnan. Dr. Egan, it is interesting to add, lived for fifty years as Parish Priest and Bishop in Clonmel and died in the present parochial house of St. Mary's which was built by himself.

Coming back to St. John's, Rev. Dr. Keating was, I think, immediately preceded in the pastorate there by Rev. Peter Purcell who was appointed in 1759 by Bishop Peter Creagh, and was inducted by Father Thomas Bacon in presence of the following witnesses—Edmond O'Connor, William Maddock and Peter Deal. Purcell's immediate predecessor was Father Felix Clery of the Order of St. Francis, member of a family well known in the Diocese for over two hundred years, within which time it has given many clergy to the diocese. During Fr. Clery's pastorate an unseemly controversy arose which had to be submitted for settlement to the Papal Internuncio at Brussels.

III.

On a certain date in July, 1895, there was a proposal made at a meeting of the Waterford Corporation that the ancient chandelier of Waterford glass which hangs in the Council Chamber should

be sold. I am indebted to my friend the late Mr. M. J. Hurley, the greatest authority in his day on Waterford glass, for the information that the chandelier in question is one of the very earliest specimens of the art which for over half a century made the name of Waterford familiar not only in England but on the Continent and in the rising cities of the New World. Mr. Hurley's surmise as to the age of the chandelier he found confirmed later on by an account, in a number of a Waterford newspaper ("The Chronicle," if my memory serves me right) dated June, 1802, of a ball given in the New Rooms, as the Town Hall was then named, in honour of the King's Birthday. The account in question describes the exhibition, in use (for presumably the first time), of a beautiful glass chandelier—which attracted much admiration as a model of the perfection to which glass manufacture had been carried in Waterford.

IV.

Some twelve years since or more Dr. MacNamara, of Corofin, Co. Clare, lent me a MS. pedigree endorsed "Genealogy of the family of Power *settled* in the Co. of Clare after the Reduction of Ireland by Oliver Cromwell A.D. 1652, continued to this present year." The MS. was itself a copy of a parchment pedigree (not later than 1791) in the possession of Mr. Frank Power of Lifford, Ennis. From the MS. it appears that Andrew Power of Craignangure (Craignangower), Co. Waterford, Esq. living in the reign of Elizabeth was descended from a younger branch of the Lords De la Poer of Curraghmore. Edmond Power of Craignangower had a son David, of same place, living during the civil wars of 1641. This David had several children who, though they proved their innocence, were stripped of their property in Co. Waterford and transplanted to various counties with grants of equivalency in these counties, particularly in the Co. of Clare as appears by Strafford's survey of that county on record in the Auditor General's office. Andrew Power got a grant of lands in Sligo, but, finding the situation there disagreeable, he sold out and removed with his family to Co. Clare in order to be near his brothers already transplanted thither. On arrival in Clare he

obtained from the Earl of Thomond; in consideration of a substantial fine, a lease for ever of the lands of Ballycory, near Ennis, and several tenements in the latter town. Before Andrew Power's transportation from Waterford he had married a lady of his own name and lineage by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He had four brothers—Jeoffrey, Thomas, James and Pierce, all, also, transplanted to Clare. The descendants of Jeoffrey and James migrated afterwards—some to Galway, some to Waterford and some elsewhere. Andrew himself had three sons, scil.—Dominick, from whom, through his son Matthew, are descended the Powers of Ennis; James from whom are the Powers of Corofin and Edmond who became Dean of Limerick.



OLD WATERFORD WILLS.

XIV.—RICHARD MADAN, 1602.



“I N Dei Nomine Amen. I Richard Madan being whole in body and mind (praysed be God) do make my will and testament in manner following:—First I bequeath my soul to my redeemer & maker, to the blessed Virgin Mary and to all the company of heaven, my boddy to be buried with my parents or where my friends shall think best. Then I leave to my beloved wife Anstace Comerford my dwelling house during her natural life. Also I do leave unto her the . . . during her life with all the chattels I have. I do leave unto my sonn William Madan my house in the great key lane and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten for ever and for lack of such heirs to my sonn Patrick Madan and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and for lack of such heirs to my son James Madan and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and for lack of such heirs to the heirs of my body lawfully begotten. I leave to my sonn William Madan after the decease of his mother the reversion of the yeares unexpired of the said Woddtowne *(a)* and to the heirs

(a) Woodstown.—*Ed.*

males of his body lawfully begotten and for lack of such heirs to my sonn Patrick and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and for lack of such heirs to my sonn James and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten and for lack of such heirs to my heirs general. Then I leave to my sonn Patrick Madan after the decease of his mother my dwelling house with the appurtenances & the garden on the left hand as we go to St. Patrick's Gate which I purchased of White of Thomastowne & to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten for ever & for lack of such heirs I leave the said house & garden to my sonn James and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten & for lack of such heirs to my sonn William Madan & the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten & for lack of such heirs to my heirs generally. Then I do leave the one half of the parsonage of Thomastowne so long as it shall please God to permitt it in my possession for the preference of my daughter Elline Madan so far as six score pounds of the best . . . shall amount to. Then I leave the whole tithe of Powle (b) . . . I leave to my wife during her life & after to my sonn William Madan. Then I do leave to my sonn James Madan for his portion £100 sterling of the best coyne to be payed out of my moveable goods & to be set to his use until he come to lawful age. A note of such goods & debts which I have & are owing to me. First five tonns . . . and one tonn bastard (c) at 25 pounds a tonn mounteth £150. Item 1 tonn of picked bastard £25. Item 5 houete Gascoyne wine at £4 a piece £20. Eight dickets (d) & one hid at Mr. Comerford's Tann House at £3 a dicket mounteth £4..16. Item five houete aquavita at £8 the piece £40. Item the comoner (?) one which I lent them & they owe me for my sonn William £2. Item Richard FitzTeigh owes me £8 & Thomas Ronane owes £1. Item I have with George Woodlock FitzBaltazar 14 hids at six shillings the hide £4..4s. Sum, £284..10s. Item in standard money £10. Sum the whole goods & debts, £294..10s.

(b) No doubt Powletomartyn, now Adamstown, near Kilmeaden. See Theiner "Vet. Monumenta" A.D. 1459, also "Place Names of Decies," pp. 387-8.—Ed.

(c) Impure metal ore.—Ed.

(d) *Dicket* for *Dickery*, a parcel of ten hides.—Ed.

as before written. A note of such debts as I owe. Item to James Morgin of his marriage goods to be payed him in bullion . . . Item I owe in bullion as appeareth by a note under my brother William Comerford's hand £15..4..4. Sum in bullion £32..4..4. which sum of £32..4..4 I reckon to be in standard money £40..6..8. Sum all that I owe, £69..6..6 which to be deducted out of the £294..10s. before written there rest to me to be disposed of the sum of £225..3..4. In plate 4 cuppes, 2 juggs, 1 salt, 6 spoones. In apparell a scarlett gowne, a gowne guarded with velvett, a gowne with . . . a silk gowne with lambskin, an old gowne, a payre of velvett hose, jerkin & branchet, a payre playne velvett hose, two satteen doublette, a black cloak, a quotidian cloak, (e) two capps, household stuff, books. I leave to my systers £5 apiece £15. Unto my base daughter £5. Item to my sonn William my sygnott, the great silver cupp & a great cupboard. Item a small parke on the right hand without the rampire (f) of St. Patrick's Gate to my wife during her life & after to my sonn William. Item to be my exors & tutors my wife, my sonn William & my sonn Patrick & for overseers & tutors my brother Wm. Comerford & Nicholas Wise. Dated this 20 day of April in A.D. 1602 in the presence of the undernamed four. Richard Agnete, priest, James Morgan, Jsph. Madan."

XV.—FRANCIS PHELAN, P.P. of St. Michael's, Waterford.
Nov. 6th, 1789.

"In the Name of God. Amen. I Francis Phelan, Roman Catholic Parish Priest, of St. Michael's Parish . . . in the City of Waterford being of sound mind & understanding & knowing the uncertainty of this life & being desirous to settle things in order do make this my last Will & Testament in manner & form following, that is to say:—

(e) "Everyday" Cloak.—Ed.

(f) Rampart.—Ed.

“Imp^s. Principally & first I give & bequeath my soul to God who gave it hoping for mercy & pardon for all my sins through the precious Merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ & my body I Recommend to the Earth to be buried with my honest Father & Mother in St. Patrick’s Churchyard & my bearers to six (*sic*) poor Men of my Own Parishes to each of whome I order forty shillings worth of cloaths to be given them by my executors.”

Secondly, to his sister Margaret Fitzgerald £30 together with the furniture of the kitchen, except his “organ Harpsichord & other instruments of Musick, “or in case of his sister’s non-survival” to her granddaughters Margaret Kelly and Lucy Harris.”

Thirdly, to his sister Catherine Dun—£30 together with all his plate & “the furniture of Parlour & Lodging Rooms, Bed Cloaths, & house linen except books, body linnen & cloaths” &, in case of non-survival of said legatee, to her daughters Mary Lurgin & Alice Murphy.

Fourthly, to his niece Alice Murphy (alias Dun) £40.

Fifthly, to his grandniece, Lucy Harris £40.

Sixthly, “all my instruments of Musick except my organ with all my Body linnen, English Books with my Bed, Bedcloaths & other furniture of the Room I sleep in & £20 to my good friend James Hayes.”

Seventhly, “to Rev. Paul Power my organ, provided he will think it worthy to be placed in his chapple.” (*g*)

Eighthly, “to Michael, son of Thomas Phelan, eight guineas to bind him to a trade.”

Ninthly, “my house in Little Barronstrand St. to my nephew John Lurgan he or his heirs paying the ground Rent of £6 per annum to Antony Hearn, and to my grandniece Anne Meagher alias Harris, the house she lives in together with the Starch Yard & the two houses adjoining she paying £14 a year to Mr. A. Hearn or Robert Madan, Esq., of London.”

Tenthly, “to my worthy friend Rev. James Power all my Debts, Rents, Bonds, Notes, Leases and other papers belonging to the Poorhouses particularly under my care, viz:—Lord Cahir,

(*g*) The present St. Patrick’s Church, George’s Street.—*Ed.*

Henry Hayden, Rich^d. Power, John & Thomas McCarty's Bonds, Rev^d. Messrs. Poulter & Fleury's, Cornelius & Henry Bolton's & Barth^w. River's, Esq^{rs}. Bonds also my house in St. Michael's St. sett to Mr. Thomas Brown the profit to be laid out as I shall direct him, likewise £20 of my own property together with my books not above disposed of, my Vestment and my Church plate now in his possession."

Lastly, "to every Relation that may pretend a right to any part of my substance, one English shilling & no more."

"I appoint Rev. James Power sole executor."



Scraps of Walsh Mountain History.

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

No. 4.—

TRADITIONAL ACCOUNTS OF THE LORDS OF THE
MOUNTAIN AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Edited by the Rev. Wm. CARRIGAN, D.D., M.R.I.A.



F the four following documents the first three are unsigned, and there is no clue whereby their writers may be determined; they are also undated, but may be unhesitatingly assigned to the third quarter of the 18th century. Having no printed or written records to draw upon, the Walsh Mountain seanachies to whom we are indebted for them, are, as might naturally be expected, hopelessly at sea in their treatment of the early history of the Walshs; they begin, however, to be somewhat reliable when they come to about 1550; and, from the end of the 16th century onwards, their accounts are fairly accurate and preserve to us several interesting facts of which there is no trace elsewhere. These documents, it must be presumed, were drawn up by the local tracers at the instance of the French branches of the Walsh family, who went to a vast deal of trouble and expense, about 1750-70, in looking up the history and pedigree of the Lords of the Mountain with a view to establishing their own descent from these long famous chiefs.

The fourth and last document which we here give bears date 1787, and was drawn up to prove the descent of Patrick Walsh, Esq., of Cranagh, Co. Roscommon, (great-grandfather of V. Hussey Walsh, Esq.) from the Walsh Mountain family; it is unsigned, but has the following note:—"For the signature of John Hussey, 1787."—

A.

A true Pedigree of the noble family of the Walshs of the Walsh Mountain since the Conquest of Ireland :

Robart Fitzstephen was second son to the Prince of Wales. Robert had Hale Fitzstephen that built Castleheal in the county Kilkenny. Hale had Griffith Walsh that built the great castle of Knocktopher and was married to great M^cDaniel's daughter from the north of Ireland. Said Griffin Walsh had Robert married to O'Connor's daughter from Connaught. Robert had Walter Walsh married to the Earl of Tyrone's daughter, and built the Black Castle of Rochestown, which was the first castle that was built in the Walsh Mountains, he was likewise titled and called Baron^{tt} of Oldcourt. Said Baron^{tt} had Edm^d Walsh married to the King of Leinster's daughter then, and the s^d Edm^d had Robert Walsh, married to Ellen Tobin, the lord of Kimsonagh's daughter. Said Robert had Walter Walsh of Castleheale, married to Ellis Butler, the only sister of the Earl of Ormond. Said Walter of Castleheale had five sons, Robert, Edmond, William, James & John; and from them sprang many good families. Robert the eldest son married Margaret Fitzgerald, of the great family of the Earls of Thomond then. The said Robert and Margaret Fitzgerald had the great Walter Walsh that was married to Magdalen Sheffield, the English lady. Said Walter and Magdalen had Edm^d Walsh, married to Margaret Grace, the only daughter of John Grace, of Gracescountry, Esq. Edm^d Walsh, that nobleman, had Robert Walsh married to Mary Walsh, the only daughter of Captain Walsh of the Great Island in the County Wexford. Robert Walsh had Walter, Margaret and Magdalen Walsh. Walter died in France, and the two ladies in England.

B.

A discription of Robert fitzstephens since he landed in Ireland, of whom descended all the noble family of the Welshis, and the lands he enjoyed :

Said Robert fitzstephens dyed in Cork; his esue were two sons, Meredith and Ralfe; Meredith dyed in Cork. Said Ralph's esue were created Barons of Shancaher, and his essue Hoyn Welsh, heir of Castle hele, the mansion house of the noble family of the Welshes: entermarige with O'Danials daughter of Ballasanen: his first son and heir was Robert Welsh, founder of the Castle and mansion house of Ballynony. His essue were three sons, the eldest of them was Walter Welsh, Baron of Roughestown; the second was Richard Welsh. Said Walter Welsh was married to the Lord Barron of Caher's daughter and had by her one son and two daughters; the son's name was Robert Welsh, who recided in the mansion house of Castle heal: entermarrige with Catherine Power, daughter to James Power, Earl of Tyrone or Lord of Corroghmore. Said Barons Robert Welsh and Walter Welsh are buried in the abby of Jerpoint, and their Ladys, in a monument that is memorable in the year of [our] Lord 1500. Walter Welsh entermarige with the Lord Mountgarett's daughter, (that is the son of Walter the elder), and her name was Elise Butler. The lady that was married to him and his esue by her were five sons, that is to say, Robert Welsh, the heir, James Welsh, William Welsh, John Welsh, the poet, and Edmond Welsh that was drowned in the River Dynen had essue one son Robert called Collonel Welsh. Said Edmond Welsh that was drowned erected a stately building at Balyan his mansion house.

Said John Welsh, the poet, one of the five brothers, that was married to Jone Stroung, daughter to Pierser Stroung of Waterford, had no essue by her but one son called Robert Welsh who dyed without esue in his mansion at Mylardstown and buried in Knocktopher.

William Welsh, the second son of Walter Welsh of Castle heal, who lived at his mansion house of Ashtown, had foure sons and three daughters: William Welsh, the heir, had many essues, and, also, his brothers.

The three daughters of Walter Welsh, of Castle heal, got by Ellis Butler, one of was married to Deverex of Ballymagur, the other was married to Wall of Coulnamokey, the third married to Furlong, a Knight.

The genealogy of the family of Welshes of Knockmelan:— Walter Welsh founded the Castle of the mansion house of Knockmelan married to the Lord of Corragmor's daughter. His essue was Edmond Welsh, who was married to Greny, daughter to Garland, King of Linster antiently; he had by her a son Piers Welsh, and the essue derived from the said Piers are Richard Welsh and Mathew Welsh, Philip Welsh, Robert Welsh the father of Oliver Welsh.

This Edmond Welsh wee treat of married the daughter of the Barron of Burnchurch, and from him are descended the noble family of the Welshes of Encencarren and Clounashy.

The late Walter Welsh, son to Robert Welsh, son to Edmond Welsh that was slaine [at] Disartmone, married to Margaret Grace, daughter to Esq^r Grace of Courtstown. Edmond Welsh, the son of Walter that was married Magdilan Shiefield daughter to the Lord Shiefield, son to Robert Welsh heir of Castle heal.

Here follows an account of Walter Welsh's essue and his lady Magdilan Shiefield: Edmond his son and heir; Hoyne his second son that dyed without esue: he had two daughters, Elizabeth, that was married to Esq^r Grace, Courtstown; Ursella, married to Esquire Burn.

C.

Edmond the madman had for first wife Grany ni Cavanagh whom he repudiated and took to 2^d wife Fitzgerald of Burnchurch's daur by who he had Robert of Castle Hayle & Philip of Court Hayle in the County Wexford. Philip had issue William who had issue Lewis who had issue Patrick and others name unknown.

N. B. Philip, as the story says, made a present for a new year's gift to Ellen Butler, wife to Walter W[alsh] his nephew, of Courthoyle which reduced him & family.

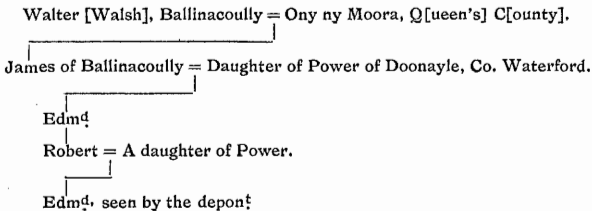
Walter More had a brother called John, sirnamed "the strong" of whom many atchievements are related; he died unmarried.

Ellen Tobin, mother to said Walter, was marry^d 2^a to Lewis OByrne, 3^a to Purcell of Loughma.

Philip an nina Walsh was marry^d to Catherine Byrne, dau^r to the above Lewis by Ellen Tobin, and had issue Walter jun^r who marry^d Ellen, dau^r of Power of Power's Wood, Co. Kil[kenny], and had issue James and John. James marry^d Joane Walsh of Banine family near Clonassy who left three dau^rs lowly marry^d. John marry^d to Margaret ni Toibode Butler of Currihull, Co. Kil[kenny], and had issue Edm^d, Matt^v, & Rich^d known by the dep^t.

Philip an nina was son of Will^m son of Walter of Roche[s]town.

Mary Walsh dau^r of Robert Walsh of Croubally = Richard Butler of Rossanara or Currihul family.



Elizabeth, dau^r to Robert Walsh of Knockmeolan, mary^d to Bart^v Walsh, the poet, a grandson to James Walsh of Templenew or Newchurch.

N. B. This poet composed a beautitul Elligy in Irish for his cousin Edmond of Clonnassey who was killed by Dalton the Thory [i.e. Tory] at Disert Moon.

Margaret Walsh, dau^r to Richard Walsh of Knockmeolan, married to Tho. Knive, had a son Edmond.

D.

Walsh of the Mountains, in the County of Kilkenny, is well known to be the most Ancient & Illustrious family of that Name in the Kingdom of Ireland. Walter Walsh of that House's fourth son was the first of the following family who settled near Athlone, whose name was Rich^d. Rich^d married Marg^t O'Conner one of Rog^t O'Conner of Ballycaher's family. Their son Will^m married

Winifred Kelly of Behogh near Ballinasloe. Their son Walter married Giles MacLoughlin of Hall, County Westmeath. Their son Patrick marry^d Ellis Tully, daughter to a Glazier near Athlone. Their son Rich^d married Mary Walsh, daughter to Walt^r Walsh of Mou^t tallot. Their son, the present Pat^k Walsh married Marg^t daughter to John Hussey of Moynewe. The above family have been ten^{ts} in possession & are still so at Crannaghbeg & containing about three hundred acres, upwards of one hundred & twenty years. Under my family they have been always worthy, respectable men, and I know that Walt^r Walsh father to the first mentioned Pat^k had more stock & lands than any man in the Barony of Athlone in his days, had some real property part of which is still in his family, & was deemed the most wealthy farmer in y^e neighbourhood of Athlone. There remains to this day a judgment debt due by my grandfather John Moore to him for which my cousins O'Sullivan of White Haven, Bermingham of Kilfyan, Purcell of Crumlin & myself continue to pay interest to his family at the rate of seven p. cent.



A Vice-Regal Progress through the South and West of Ireland in 1567.

Edited by JAMES BUCKLEY.



As towching all Leinster and methe I dare affirme
appon my credite vnto yo^r ma^{tie} aswell for the Englishe
pale and the Irisherie therof It was never in the
memorie of the oldest man that nowe liveth in greater
quiet and obedience, nor for this tyme of yere, a garrison
beinge kepte here, all manner of thinges better cheape.
And so well was the Englishe pale garded in myne
absence, chiefelie by the diligente & paynefull sv^{ice} of
the Erle of Kildare, who for the moste p^{te} did cōtynuallie reside
appon the borders, as I cannot here that there was the value of one
Cowe by force or by stelthe taken owte of the same, a case here so
rare as is not spoken of wthoute greate admiracon, suche and so
many incursions and invasions were made into the Rebels Countrie
Duri^{ng}e the same tyme as he is nowe Driven to the Wooddes and
allmoste not herde of where he is. Daielie spoiles and prayes
taken from him (*bb*) to the enrichinge of yo^r highenes subiectes

(*bb*) Shane O'Neill is here referred to. No Irish chief was more feared or hated by the English. Crowned with many a victory in the battle field he was eventually defeated beyond recovery by Hugh O'Donnell, his former ally, and after a narrow escape with his life he resolved on placing himself at the mercy

and empoverisshing of hym, his principall people allreadie either co'men from him or in co'mynge, namelie all the Ohanlons, Macmahon, and all his followers. Maginnes dayelie sewinge to be received, and of the best gent of his Surname allreadie co'men from him, w^{ch} Maginnes I yet holde of because I haue ben enformed that he hath soundrie tymes spoken slaunderouslie of yo^r Roiall p̄son. Tirloghe Lenoghe sheweth hym self a devote[d] subiecte to yo^r highenes, Daielie embryung him self in the bloud of the Rebels followers. All Clandyboy is whollie at yo^r ma^{ties} Devotion. The Glynnes, The Arde, the Duffryn, and Lecale are nowe possessed by the righte and Auncient owners, and readie at yo^r ma^{ties} cōmaundemente (cc). All Tireconnell, together w^t Ochanes

of the Scotch Islanders by whom he was basely murdered at Cushendun in June, 1567. Shane's peculiar situation and Sydney's manner of dealing with him are very fairly described in *Richey's Lectures on the History of Ireland (2nd ser.)*, London, 1870, from which the following extract is taken :

P. 308. "In Sir Henry Sydney Shane found a very different antagonist from the Earl of Sussex. The plan adopted for the conquest of Ulster was to restore to their several territories the chiefs expelled by The O'Neill, to assail his rear by establishing a garrison in the north, at Derry, and to support these operations by an invasion from the Pale. The power of O'Neill, founded not upon a voluntary alliance of the Ulster chiefs but upon their compulsory subjection to the ruling house, was rapidly broken up. Harassed by attacks from every quarter, bewildered by the number of his enemies, O'Neill was unable to offer any effectual resistance. In his final struggle he attempted to rally to himself the Catholic party; but his appeal to the King of France and the Cardinals of Lorraine and Guise met with no response; and deserted or assailed by the vassals who had formerly been his strength, he was forced to fight his last battle, not against the Saxon enemy, but against the ancient Celtic antagonists of his race. The battle which decided the fate of The O'Neill was fought near Lifford, between the two royal races of Ulster—The O'Donnell and The O'Neill."

(cc) The following extract is taken from a MS. in the Br. Mus. written early in the reign of James I. :—

1. Imprimis these Countries [*i.e.* Clandiboy the Rout the Glens Kilualtow and the Dufferin with the borders therevnto adiacent] vntill the tyme of the Barronns Warres were altogether englishe, and their mothertonng was noe other speeche in soe muche as the Irishe (in feareinge of theyre children) would vse this sayinge, holde thy peace or otherwise I will sende thee over the Bande (w^{ch} is a Rvyer there) where thou shalle heare neaver a worde of Iryshe.

2. by meanes of partes takinge here in englande in those Toubles of the Barronns Warrs the men of force and habilitye of those englishe warrs came thether to strengthen their frendes and allyes in the meane of which tyme the Iryshe and the Ilande Scotte invaded those partes beate all the englishe oute of the Countrie over the Waier of Stanford into Lecale where there remaines some of their ofspringe at this daye, as the Sauages, the Russells, Audeleyes, Iordans & Courfes, with others, but in veye poore estate & barbarous, as havinge naught els from Englande saue onelye their bare englishe names.

countrie, vnder the government of Richarde Ochane (*dd*), is quiet obedience to yo^r ma^{tie}, and Daielie dothe annoyauce to the Rebell. In farmanaghe the Rebell hath no footing, the Capteyn therof Maguier beinge a devote subiecte to yo^r ma^{tie}. So as the Rebell is nowe as it were cowped in Tirone neither dare he shewe hym self in the playnes therof beinge so ofte Distressed by yo^r soldiers by their Daielie Incursions, his Cattail doe by greate nombers daielie sterve and dye in the wooddes in whiche god willinge ere it be longe he shalbe well hunted. But alas Madam howe can yo^r highenes thinck that I can attende that yo^r martiall service when as well for the providinge and furnishinge of it as also for governinge in all other civill causies, there is none in effect to cōmaund or execute but myself. for as well in all martiall matters, either by Sea or by lande, or p̃vision for victuells or orderinge and Disposinge of the same muste passe all myne own hande. I am also charged w^t yo^r highenes Treasure to my no small burden and p̃ill, what assistauntes in Counseill I haue god knoweth and yo^r highenes to yo^r losse in thende will feele. Yo^r Chauncelo^r is nowe in manner bothe specheles and senceles. The M^r of the Rolles a verie sick and a weke man, so as that Courte is nowe in effect vtterlie vacante. The same M^r of the Rolles beinge also Chauncelo^r of yo^r exchequier, and the chief baron therof, beinge bothe sick and impotente, are forced to be absent from that courte. So as therbie not onelie Sewtors be verie evill satisfied but god knoweth howe yo^r Revenues and finauncs are there ordered. And I p̃telie see howe yo^r loose and yet cannot amende it for lack of tyme and other greater matters. The chief Iustice of yo^r highenes' benche and olde man and evill able wth that Diligence to attende that place that were convenient. The chief Iustice of the cōmon Pleas, a man muche spent in yeares and decayed bothe in sence and bodie, so as I am no soner returned from anny Iorney and can vnwrappe my self anny one hower oute of martiall actions and devisies but

(*dd*) For "Some Account of the Sept of The O'Cathains" see an interesting paper under that title in the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Vols. 3 and 4 (old series).

that causies of all thies Courtes by swarmes flye in vnto me to the greate confoundinge of my memorie and hinderaunce of yo^r service. And that in suche sorte as of necessitie somewhat I muste doe or ells intollerable evill would ensewe. And to my further and greatest discomforte there can no advertisement com' from hence, be it from never so slighte an informer, or never so vntrewe but that before I be herde the same is accepted to my greate disadvauntag, all whiche tendethe not onelie to my greate grief, decaye of helthe, quiet and substaunce, but also to the hinderaunce of yo^r maties service, preiudice of this Countrie, and wastfull consumption of yo^r Treasure. ffor Redresse wherof since I have so ofte written, and finde by the comforteles silence in the same vsed that yo^r highenes hath so lit'le compassion either of yo^r self or of me that I proteste to god I will write no more after this of thies matters but referre them to allmightie goddes Direction, to whome for my self I pray that if I haue not more spedie or more comfortable Relief then hitherto I have had that it may please him either by shorte lief to Deliver me or by som' grevous Sicknes to excuse me from this miserable and thauncklesse Service. And for yo^r moste excellent matie wth bowed knees and prostrate bodie I pray to his Devine matie to sende yo^u longe and p̄fecte Ioyfullnes in this Woorld and after Immortall felicitie.

At Killmayneham (*ee*) the XXth of Aprill 1565

Your mat^s most humble
and obediant Seruant
H SYDNEY.

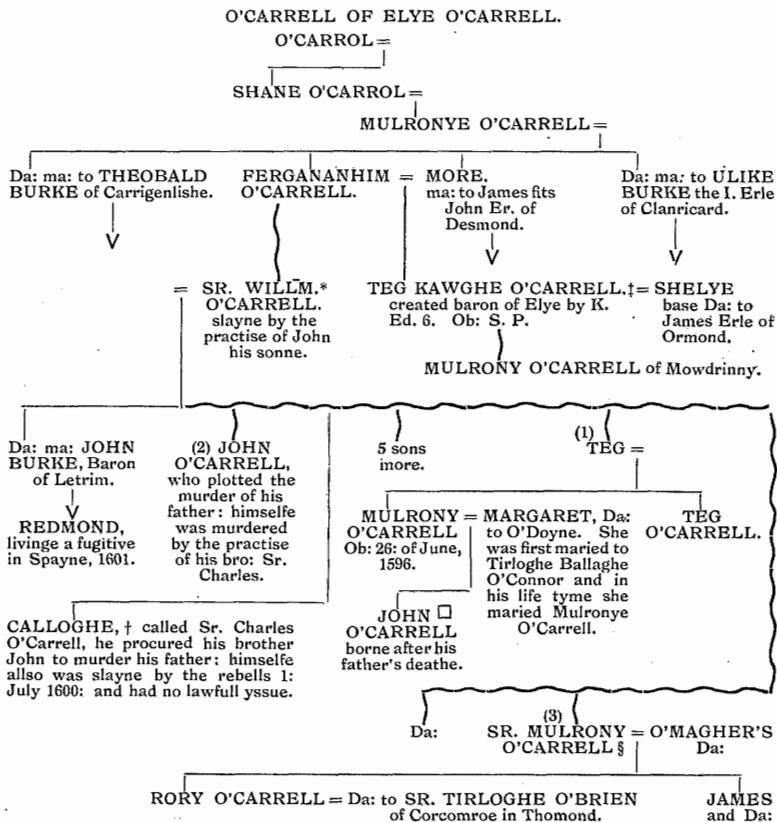
APPENDIX A. (*see p. 69 ante*).

O'CARROLL OF ELY O'CARROLL.

A fairly exhaustive account of this ancient but somewhat licentious sept, up to the commencement of the seventeenth century,

(*ee*) The history of Kilmainham as a vice-regal residence is fully narrated in the chapter on "The Phoenix Park" contained in the late Mr. Litton Falkiner's *Illustrations of Irish History and Topography* (London, 1904).

is given in *Cooke's History of Birr*, Dublin, 1875. The following genealogy and notes are copied from the Carew MSS., Vol. 626, fol. 151, in the Lambeth Palace Library.



* This Willm was knighted by Sr. Henry Sidney, 1568.

This Sir Willm O'Carrell after the deathe of his brother Teg: possesst himselfe of the Countrie by force, he surrendered his lands 28: of Julye in 20: Elizab., wch were regraunted vnto him by the sayed queene 1: Aug: eodem ano. to him selfe and his heyres, he entayled by a feoffment made in trust to John Lige and Kathrin Lige, the first in the entayle was his base sonne John, the second Calloghe and the third Mulrony O'Carrell sonne to his sonne Teg: All three beinge bastards.

† This Calloghe or charles was knighted by Sr. John Perrott.

By inquisition after the deathe of Sr Charles or Calloghe O'Carrell it was found that he had in his possession 13 plowlands in O'Moloynes Countrie.

‡ This Teg Kewghe O'Carrell was created Baron of Elie O'Carrell tempore Ed: 6: he surrendered his land and tooke itt from the Kinge to him selfe and his heyres masles lawfully begotten.

§ This Mu'ronye vpon the deathe of his brother Sr. Calloghe pretended to Elyeocarrell, and was possessed of the Countrie, and dispossessed agayne by the state, and his nephew John was found the King's ward at this □ marke.

Elye O'Carrell conteynes 93§ plowland. Every plowland 200 Acres. Totalis 18726 Acres. There belongs to the lord of the Countrie for his portion 37: plowlands.

This genealogical table is not complete and several additional particulars respecting the careers of the O'Carroll chiefs, their feuds and alliances, the dates and manner of their deaths and the extent of the sept's possessions will be found in the above quoted work and also in *Hitchcock's Midland Septs and the Pale, Dublin, 1908*. The statement in it that Teige (Caoch) O'Carroll was created Baron of Ely in 1552 is important as it removes the doubt as to such creation conveyed in *Ware's Annals*.

APPENDIX B.

According to a Lansdowne MS. (No. 159) entitled "a discourse of the power of the Irishe men," &c. (*circa 1557*) the forces of the O'Carroll and some other septs referred to in Sydney's letter mustered as follows:

"Item, a sept of the brenes [O'Brien] Dwelleth at the Mano of Karryckeogynnell and therabout and wilbe xx [20] horsmen and $\frac{xx}{iii}$ [3 score] Kerne.

Item, annother sept of that blodd Dwelleth at haarlagh, [Aherlow] and will be viii horsmen xxiiii kerne.

Item, more of them Dwelleth at combragh [Commeragh mountains] and wilbe six horsmen and xxiiii kerne.

Item, Okenedy is lorde of thother Ormonde and wilbe $\frac{xx}{iii}$ horsmen a battayle and $\frac{xx}{vi}$ [6 score] kerne.

Item, Okervayle is lorde of Ely and wilbe $\frac{xx}{iii}$ horsmen, a battayle and $\frac{xx}{viii}$ kerne.

Item, OMaghirre is lorde of Ikirrine, and willbe xvi horsmen and a C [100] kerne.

M^cgilpatrick is lorde of Osserie and wilbe xl horsmen a battayle and $\frac{xx}{iii}$ kerne.

A battaile of galloglass is bene $\frac{xx}{iii}$ or $\frac{xx}{iiii}$ harnised men on foote."

A muster roll of the Irish forces some ten years later is printed in the *Calendar of the Carew MSS*.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

QUANTITY rather than quality distinguishes the literary output of the quarter just ended. The new books of the term make quite a pile—their names make quite a list, at any rate—but there is little of first class and not much of even second class importance. Mr. John MacNeill's "The Irish Ogham Inscriptions" (Proceedings, R.I.A.) is easily the first in interest and value. It is a series of notes on the distribution, history, grammar and import of the Irish oghams. While Mr. MacNeill's conclusions agree in the main with other recent authoritative pronouncements as to approximate age of the inscriptions they join issue with some of the latest of the latter on the question of Christian or Pagan origin of the oghams. Mr. MacNeill contends, and his arguments are strong, for their emphatic pagan genesis and character:—

"The bulk of the Ogham inscriptions may perhaps be ascribed to the fifth and sixth centuries and I think the cult must have chiefly flourished in the fifth century."

"The arresting courses, it can hardly be doubted were the spread of Christianity and the concomittant spread of Latin learning and the Latin alphabet. The use of Latin letters is not in itself sufficient to explain the discontinuance of ogham epigraphy. The ancient cult was abandoned, not altered."

"The characteristic Christian nomenclature and vocabulary of ancient Ireland are absent from all but half a dozen, at the most, of the known inscriptions. . . . No ogham inscription contains anything expressive of Christian religious sentiment. It seems therefore probable that Ogham epigraphy, while it lasted, remained in Pagan Lands."

Analysis of Mr. MacNeill's very valuable monograph, to do its subject justice, might appropriately claim a paper all to itself; reference to it here in this perfunctory manner may seem almost an injustice to it.

“*Εἰς τὴν Συστὴν ἢ Σεαντάρῳ*” (Gill & Son) is a series of extracts, from Middle Irish Literature, well edited and annotated by members of the Colmcille Society of Maynooth and gracefully dedicated by them to Rev. Dr. O’Hickey. No such guarantee for the future of Irish scholarship has ever been given as the editing of these texts by five students of Maynooth College. During part, if not the whole, of the 18th century there almost certainly was not a man in Ireland capable of doing what any one of these five young men has done! The extracts are twenty in number, mostly prose, with the addition of one tale in modern Irish and, though the little volume is intended only as a text book for students, it will—so excellent is the editing—be found useful to many besides.——From the same publishers, likewise, comes “*Εἰς τὴν*,” a three-act historical play in Irish by Rev. T. O’Kelly, B.A., B.D., the scene of which is laid in the Dun of the High-King at Tara. Though this is not Father O’Kelly’s first essay in play writing it is I think his first attempt, and a singularly successful one it must be owned, at historical drama. *Εἰς τὴν* has had a flattering reception on the stage and has won commendation as literature; action and setting throughout are true to life and history, and what we may call the archæological effects are all correct.——With the foregoing may appropriately be coupled Mr. Pierce Beasley’s “*Cormac na Cuille*” (Duffy & Co., Ltd.), another historical play in Irish. The plot here centres round the person and fortunes of the Tanist, Cormac MacCarthy Reagh, towards the close of Elizabeth’s reign. This volume belongs to what is called the “*Fola*” series—the editors of which use Roman, instead of Irish, type and use a phonetic or “reformed” spelling.

THE exquisite literary flavour of “*The Light of the West*” (Gill and Son) does not unfortunately—except in very minor degree—concern us here. Unfortunately for *us* likewise, the book is literature first, popular economics second and history only in the third place, though a silver note of historical philosophy is audible throughout. Disguised under the heading, “*A Great People, Sir,*” there is a haunting chapter on the Clan MacMahon of Clare and

their fallen fortunes. Here are the "wild geese" in artistic but sombre touch:—

"For fully one hundred years following the capitulation of Limerick the deep bays and secluded harbours of the south and west coasts of Ireland saw strange vessels standing in at nightfall from the open sea; at daybreak next morning a sail would be visible on the horizons, fast fading into space; and up in the treeless hills of Corca Basca, or on the lonely shores of Moyarta there would be weeping eyes and breaking hearts for the boy who had gone to take his place in the ranks of Clare's Dragoons or Inchiquin's Foot or to lay his nameless dust by Danube's shore or Rhenish hill-side, in the great game of European history."

For MacMahon read the Gael and for Corca Basca Ireland and the chapter in question is in miniature the 18th century history of Ireland:—

"A dark century truly for Ireland, . . . The old leaders gone, the men whose brain-power could and must have led the ranks beneath them into the paths of progress banished from the land; giving leaders of armies to half the States of Europe; their places at home taken by men who possessed not one attribute that could command from the people the obedience given to birth or yielded to distinction."

THE movement for popularising History study is responsible for the appearance of "Memorable Dublin Houses" (Leckie & Co., Dublin), an excellent guide book, excellently designed and illustrated, to old Dublin houses in which distinguished persons, chiefly Irishmen, were born, lived or died. To notice of the house in each case is appended a nutshell biography of the celebrity in whose fame it vicariously rejoices. Thus Edmund Burke (12 Arran Quay), Lord Charlemont (General Register and Census Office), Robert Emmet (Mt. Drummond Avenue), Charles Lever (Templeogue House), James Clarence Mangan (3 Lord Edward St.), Thomas Moore (12 Aungier St.), and some one hundred and one Irish notabilities beside are pithily sketched in connection with the houses they once knew as home.

WOULD that all our greater (at any rate) religious houses had accomplished for them what Oliver J. Burke, Barrister-at-Law, has done for the Friary of Ross, Co. Galway. In the new edition of his "Abbey of Ross" (Gill & Son) Mr. Burke sketches from

its cradle to its grave the story of this foundation. Although, conformable to local usage, he calls it an *abbey* the author is careful to explain that this term is a misnomer as applied to a house of Franciscans. Mr. Burke's work is popular rather than ponderously learned or critical, yet it will be found full, accurate and well written. Small as the book is (86 pages) it would greatly benefit by addition of an index.

"EXPLORERS of the New World, Before and After Columbus" (Longmans & Co.) by Mrs. M. McMurrrough Mulhall, widow of the late distinguished statistician, concerns us mainly for its various references in Chap. I. to the alleged intercourse, in Celtic times, between Ireland and America. The first reputed post-Brendandine voyager from the Old World to the New was one Ari Marson, an Irish Dane, at least by descent, with whom were more or less intimately associated in New World discovery and colonization Biorn Asbrander, likewise by descent an Irish Dane and Gudlief of Dublin. In support of the Irish claims of early discovery Mrs. Mulhall cites Scandinavian and other out-of-the-way authorities, for instance, Rafu ("Antiquitates Americanae"), Von Tschudi ("Peruvian Antiquities"), Rask ("Samlied Afhandlinger"), Forfocus ("Hist. Finlandiae Antiquae") &c. Rafu is quoted as stating that a people speaking the Irish language was found in Florida in the 8th century.

NEITHER the professedly archæological magazines of the quarter nor the periodicals which deal only occasionally with matters historical and archæological, have much of special interest or value,——"The Irish Theological Quarterly" introduces in the person of Rev. Thomas Gogarty, a new investigator of the still unsolved questions of Early Irish ecclesiastical history. Father Gogarty's work shows much promise—as does indeed his very choice of his subject; his method is scientific and his treatment,

far as it goes, thorough. His "Boundaries of Some Irish Dioceses" breaks new ground and opens up a subject to which no one hitherto seems to have had time or courage to apply himself.—The "Journal, R.S.A.I." (June) records the discovery of two new oghams,—one in Leitrim, the other in Kerry. Dr. Grattan Flood writes therein on "Dublin Pianoforte Makers of the Eighteenth Century," giving as usual much original and out-of-the-way information on his subject.—In "The Co. Kildare Archæological Journal," Rev. E. O'Leary and Canon Ffrench treat of the Rock of Dunamais and the Family of Sherlock respectively.—The "Journal of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society" illustrates and describes a most interesting Irish chalice of the 15th cent.—Our frequent contributor, Mr. James Coleman, furnishes to the "Cork Historical and Archæological Journal" an entertaining account of three recent Co. Cork clerical authors—Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., LL.D., Rev. Dr. MacCarthy, and Venerable Archdeacon Dennehy.—"The Irish Book Lover" is a new departure. It is a magazine about Irish books for Irish bookmen, which comes to us from London where it is edited by an Irish medical man in active practice. If its successors excel or equal the first number now before us this will indeed be a valuable addition to Ireland's periodical literature. The place of honour in the first issue is devoted to notice of a little known publication—Mr. John Power's "Irish Literary Magazine" (1865) of which only four numbers ever appeared, and copies of which are now both prized and rare. Power styles himself, of Belle-vue, Youghal, but scarcely anything is known of his history or antecedents. Irish book lore was unremunerative merchandise in poor Power's day.—"An Leabharlann," the Journal of the Public Library Association of Ireland is undoubtedly a publication of sterling worth—and of interest immensely wider than the merely technical. No. 1, Vol. III. (June, 1909) is just to hand accompanied by a supplemental number. The former is practically a Dr. J. Kells Ingram No.; it has a fine portrait of the distinguished poet, who was more a scholar than poet, a sketch of his life and a bibliography of his writings. To the Ingram matter succeeds an instalment (the fourth) of Mr. John Condon's "Short Bibliography

of Irish History." The supplemental issue is devoted to a reproduction (about 100 pp.) of O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey Letters (1834) on the Antiquities and History of Co. Down. Though there is much of real value in the letters it seems doubtful—there is so much wool for the quantity of sheep—whether the matter is worth publication in this extended form. To the *Leabharlann* our best thanks are due for permission, very graciously given, to reproduce, as frontispiece to present issue, its fine portrait of O'Donovan.

OF the four Nos., "Proceedings," R.I.A., issued since our last appearance, one (No. 15) has been already noticed. No. 16 is the concluding portion of Mr. Westropp's description of the Ring-forts of Co. Clare (Quin, Tulla & Bodyke). Nos. 17 and 18 stand to credit of our fellow member and occasional contributor, Mr. E. R. McC. Dix. In the former Mr. Dix notices a very curious early 18th century Broadside on the Art of Printing, and in the other some leaves of the first book printed in Dublin, recently discovered in the Academy. No. 11, Section B (Science) is a detailed essay, with plates, on the Mitchelstown Caves, by Drs. Chas. A. Hill, Harold Broderick and Alexander Rule of the Yorkshire Ramblers' Club. The paper is specially valuable inasmuch as it is our first accurate description of the now little known "Old Cave," in which the Sugean Earl of Desmond, who had sought refuge there, was captured in 1601 by the White Knight—the terrible *Ríoripe Dán* of the local peasantry.

AT Curramore, near Ballina, a keg of "bog-butter" was recently unearthed by turf-cutters. It is estimated that the butter in the present instance has been some three centuries buried. When exposed to the air it crumbled into pieces of various sizes but it distinctly preserves its flavour as butter.—A curious legal function is reported from Yeovil, in the county of Somerset. It is an inquest by the local coroner on a treasure trove. The "find"

was a Celtic torque of pure gold. Under his ancient jurisdiction it pertains to the coroner to determine the ownership of such objects, and the present enquiry was the result of representation by the Treasury. Our interest centres in the torque; this weighs 5 oz. 7½ dwts. and is of purely Celtic type and pattern—dating from 800 to 500 B.C. The article had been sold by the finder to the local Archæological Society for £40 and half its additional value, if any.—A distinguished French writer, M. Charles le Goffie, has been lecturing before the Historical &c. Society of St. Malo on the ancient religions of Brittany. In the course of his lecture M. Goffie referred to Waterford and Wexford, from which, in pre-Christian times, colonies, under a leader named Glonid, went out to Wales. The colonists, in the course of time, became themselves colonisers; they sent out sub-colonies to Brittany. South-Easterners, we may therefore regard ourselves as cousins (some degrees removed, to be sure), to the gallant Breton people. —To “America” (New York) we stand indebted for the information that a fine replica of the great Cross of Monasterboice has been made to the order of the Knights of St. Brendan and presented by them to the Celtic Museum of Boston College.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Martin Madan of Nevis.—Mr. Alan Stewart, 23, Willingdon Road, Eastbourne, writes: "You may remember that a few months ago I ventured to trouble you with an inquiry about this gentleman's parentage and pedigree. In the meantime we have been making inquiries in other quarters, and about a fortnight ago I found a document evidently relating to him at the Record Office, which seems to me sufficiently important and interesting to warrant my sending you a copy. It may even seem enough so for publication in your magazine, as showing what Irishmen were liable to in 1689. He had been banished from Nevis because he was 'born an Irishman,' and this is a Royal Warrant authorizing him to return. It seems to me that we may read this as equivalent to 'born in Ireland,' and, if so, it seems to prove that his parents lived in Ireland and that he went out as a young man to seek his fortune. It is, therefore, in Ireland that we must look for a clue to his parentage. I have this very week had a copy of the will of a Waterford Madan sent me, and I also enclose a copy of that, as it may interest you to see it. It contains various expressions and words which I do not quite understand (*a*). Perhaps you may recognize some of the local allusions. Of course, it may have nothing to do with M. M. of N., but it may possibly come in useful. I calculate that the latter was probably born *circa* 1650—

(*a*) See "Old Waterford Wills" (No. XIV.) in this present issue.—*Ed.*

1660, and this testator died 1602, so the gap is not a very wide one, and may possibly be bridged over by one more will—that of one of this testator's sons. I have searched the wills at Somerset House from 1658 to 1762. This would probably include his father's will, if it was there at all, but I found no trace of it. The name occurs only five times in that 104 years—Admon to a brother Patrick, M.D. in 1695; Will of M. M. of N. 1703; of his Widow, 1708, and the wills of two of his sons. The name does not occur earlier than 1695."

Royal Warrant.

(Copied from a contemporary copy at the Public Record Office, bound up in "America and West Indies," Vol. 550, p. 210.)

William Rex.

William & Mary by the grace of god King & Queen of England Scotland France & Irland defenders of the faith &c To all to whom these presents shall come greating. Whereas M Maden hath by his humble petition represented unto us that he hath for severall yeares lived in our Island of Nevis one of our Leiward Carribee Islands in America & that dureing all that time he hath behaved himselfe in comformitie to the Government but in regard of his countree being born an Irishman he was banished thence and forced to quitt his Estate there and place of aboade and hath humbly prayed in regard this may prove his utter ruine and that he hath comitted noe other crime there which may deserve this punishment that wee would be pleased to give him leave to return to Nevis or anny of the neighbouring Islands there to live and trade as formerly Wee are graciously pleased to condecend to his request and wee doe accordingly hereby give and grant him full leave license & permission to repaire to Nevis aforesaide or anny other of our adjacent Islands in America there to remaine & trade in such manner as he hath formerly used without lett hinderance or molestation for or in respect of his countree or anny other cause matter or thing relateing therto provided still that he the saide Madin upon his arrivall in anny of our Islands repaire to the cheife

Governor of the same and produce to each of them this Lycense and hereof all our Governors Officers & Ministers within anny of our said Islands are to take notice and to yeeald due obedience to our pleasur herein declared.

Given at our Court at White halle this in the yeaere of our lord god 1689.

SHROUSBEREY.

For NOTTINGHAM.

