

JOURNAL

OF THE

WATERFORD & SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND

Archæological Society.

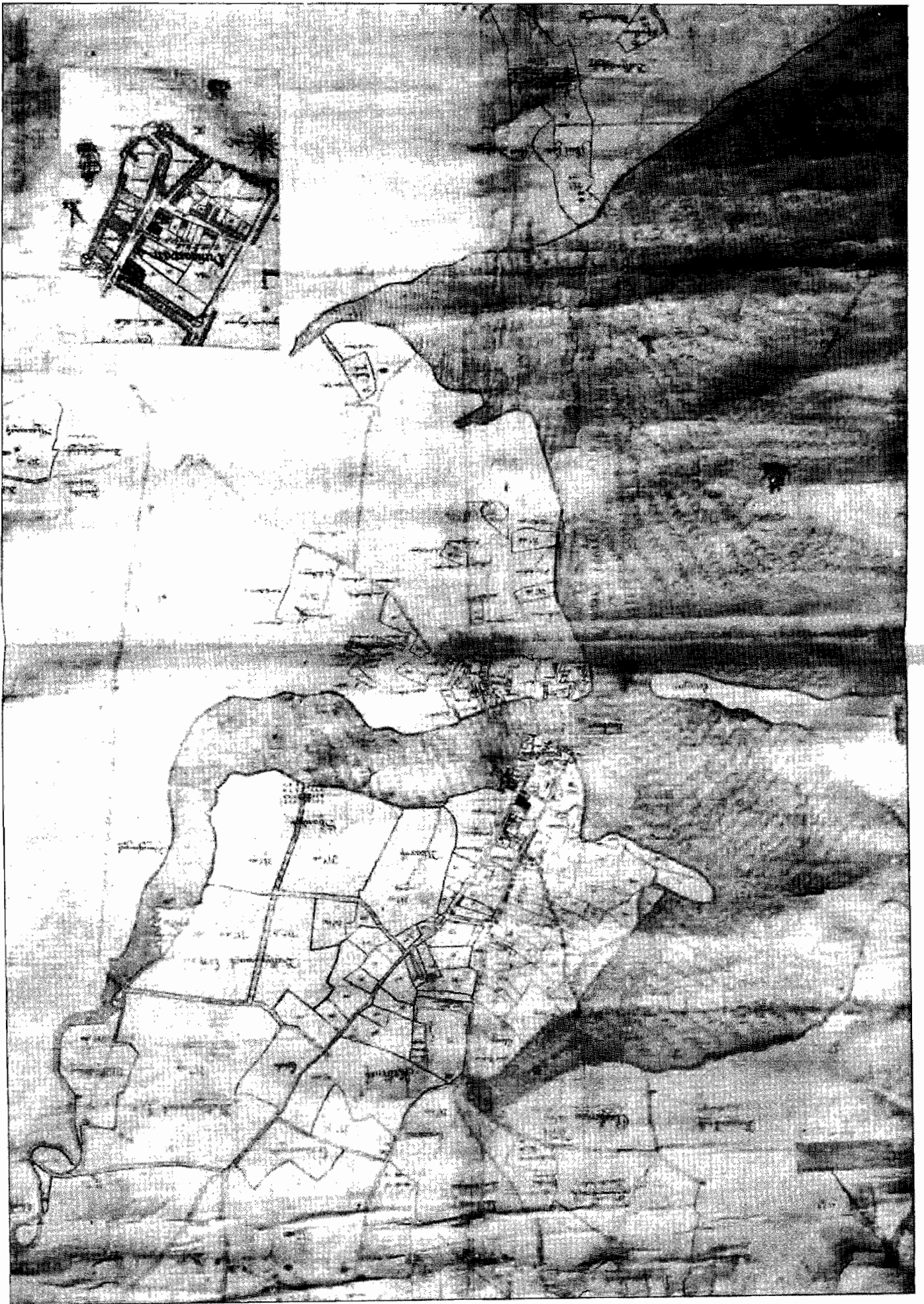
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WATERFORD :

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JOURNAL OF
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ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

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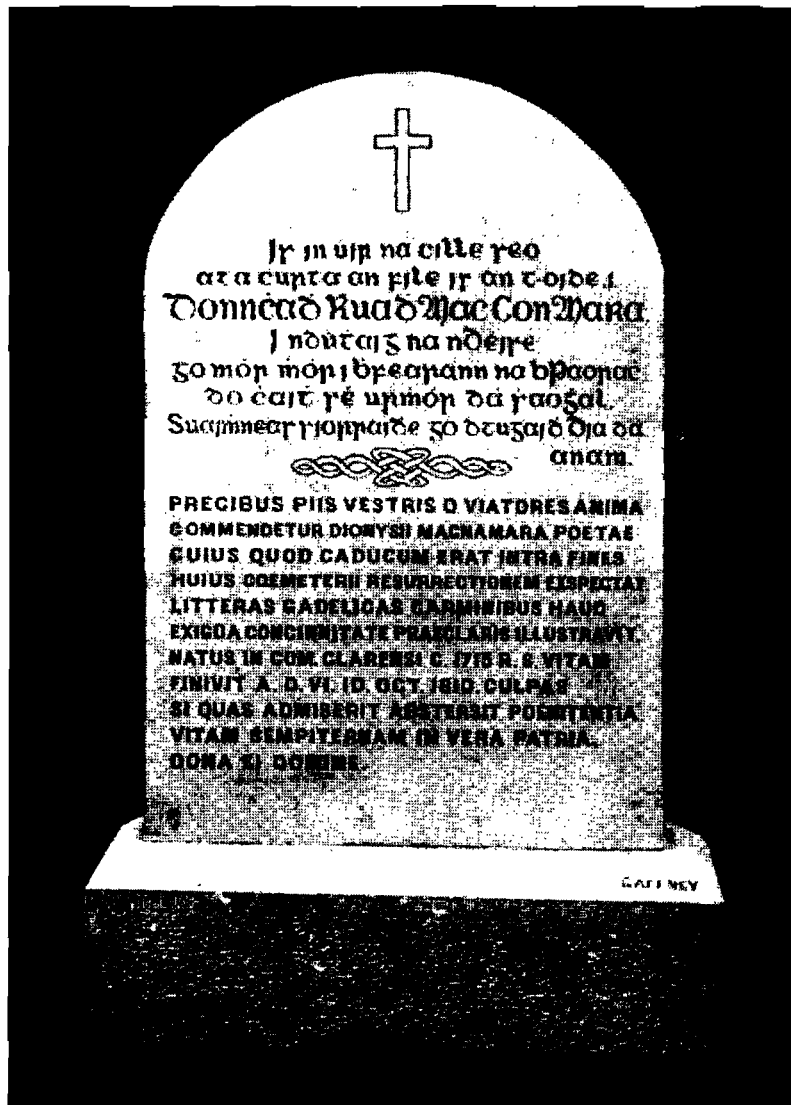
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- 2.—That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study of matters having an antiquarian interest relating to Waterford and the South Eastern Counties.
- 3.—That Ladies shall be eligible for membership.
- 4.—That the Annual Subscription 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.



MEMORIAL TO DONNCHADH RUADH, NEWTOWN CHURCHYARD.
(Erected October, 1910.)

SOME COMMONWEALTH ORDERS AND REFERENCES ON PETITIONS RELATING TO WATERFORD.

Contributed by PHILIP HERBERT HORE, late of Pole-Hore,
Co. Wexford, M.R.I.A.



MY attention was directed many years ago by the late Mr. John P. Prendergast, of Cromwellian settlement fame, to a wonderful collection of MSS. Books, more than 100 volumes, folio, in the Birmingham Tower, Ulster Office, Dublin Castle. Having obtained permission from Sir Bernard Burke, then Ulster king, to examine them and make extracts in connection with a proposed history of the County Wexford, I found so much and of such interest that the collection I made for my own County occupied me several weeks. Some of the results of my labour on that occasion have been printed in my Volume on the town of Wexford; but I find among the collection I then made that there are several Orders, &c., which relate more or less to the sister County on the other side of the Barrow, and these I now present in case they might interest the readers of the Waterford Journal. It must be noticed that I was not collecting for Waterford, but only for my own County, so that there are still unexplored no doubt many interesting items remaining there more directly concerning the former County which it is hoped may yet attract

the attention of some enterprising student who will be philanthropic enough to rescue them from oblivion, and add them to the Journal perhaps in some future contribution. The volumes to which I have referred I believe are still in one of the circular rooms of the Tower. They appear to contain copies of letters relating generally to the settlement of Ireland, references to the petitions of the landed gentry and others who were ordered to transplant, and the orders of the Lord Deputy and Council. The period is from 1650 to 1659. (a) I believe that the above-named original petitions were either destroyed after being considered, or fell victims to the disastrous fire in 1711 in Henrietta Street, Dublin, when many valuable historical documents were burned. In many instances there appears no clue whatever to the contents of the petition, and only in one case, that of William White of Ross, shown in my history of that town, are the whole contents of the petition shown. The volumes I have examined are all marked A, and a number below the letter indicates each separate volume. Thus ^A₈₂ 5, is vol. 82, page 5 of the collection.

^A₈₂, 110. *Boates belonging to y^e Comon-Wealth lying betweene Rosse and Carlow, and Rosse and Kilkenny to be carefully preserved for publique use.*

Whereas there are severale Boates belonging to y^e Com-Wealth lying betweene Rosse and Carlow, and Rosse and Kilkenny which receive damage by such their lying It is ordered that y^e respective Governors of Carlow, Loughlin, Kilkenny, Thomastowne, and Rosse, doe take a particular account of y^e said Boates within comand of their respective guarrisons and doe cause y^e same to be valued, as they are now worth, and do dispose of y^e same to some fitting persons who shall undertake to remedy (sic) all such goods as belong to y^e Com-Wealth from Waterford to y^e said respective Guarrison att y^e accustomed rates, and shall give security to keepe y^e said Boates in good repayre from time to time for y^e services aforesaid, and shall yield them up to the

(a) The orders are generally signed by Edward Suttrell, Miles Corbet, Chas. Fleetwood, John Jefferies, and Thos. Herbert, Clerk to the Council.

Parliaments use when required in as good Repayre as they were in when delivered into his or their custody. Kilkenny 13 January 1651.

^A₂₈, 120. A long report upon the conduct of one Thomas Goose, Searcher of Customs at the Port of Waterford, and his suspension from his said office.

Referred to Justice Cook and others. Kilkenny 15 Jan^y. 1651.

Here is an echo of the old antagonism and jealousy between Ross and Waterford respecting the landing of goods from ships coming up the river Barrow.

^A₈₂, 153. *Customs and Excise at Rosse to be examined.*

Ordered that the Commissioners of the Publique Revenue at Waterford doe examine the cause why the Duties of Custom and Excise at Rosse hath beene so little beneficial to the State, and how farr the Commissioners Orders touching the settlement of that Porte hath been observed, and to take care for the future that the same be managed to the best advantage.

Dublin, 1 March 1651.

Dunkirk pirates and Saltee rovers infested the sea to the south and south-east of Ireland at this time. One of their depots for pirated goods was in the larger of the Saltee Islands. (b)

^A₈₂, 243. Whereas the Commissioners are informed that there are severale Pirates lying upon y^e Coast between Kingsale and Wexford to y^e great hindrance of trade and prejudice of Merchants. It is therefore ordered that such of y^e states Shippes as are now in y^e river of Waterford and at liberty doe, with the first opportunity of wind, or other, putt to sea, to the end the coast may be cleared of y^e Pirates aforesaid, provided the same be not inconsistent with the orders given them by the Councill of State or the Generales at sea, and to certify their proceedings with the condicon of the Court forthwith to the said Commissioners of Parliament. Corke, 3 June 1652.

(b) See History of the Town of Wexford.

^A₈₂, 248. *To the Captain of the Hector.*

It is this day ordered that you with y^e first opportunity of wind and weather serving doe forthwith repaire to the Porte of Wexford, and thence you do use all Diligence to cleare the Coast of Pirates and other Enemies between Dublin and Waterford, or where you understand the Pirates shalbee between the Welsh and Irish Coasts, and to ply to and againe in y^e Irish seas, as may be of most encouragement to the merchants and traders betweene England and Ireland, and for soe doing this shalbee your Warrant.

Dated at Kinsayle, 15 June 1652.

The Commonwealth ships had little success in this direction before the advent of Cromwell. Beside the foreign pirates who preyed upon the merchant vessels of both countries, there were a score of fast sailing frigates and sloops in Wexford Harbour well manned and equipped, and their masters, who knew every rock and shoal round the south-east coast, were continually at war with the Parliament ships. After Cromwell's capture of the town there were many of the Wexford frigates at sea and their owners lived by preying on the English merchant ships, becoming regular pirates, with their rendezvous on the French coast.

^A₈₂, 281. Mr. Boyce, Commissary, to ship provisions and ammunition on board the "Hector." Waterford, 21 July 1652.

^A₈₂, 266. *Tanning of Leather.*

To y^e end y^e great and manifold abuses in the tanning of Leather within the Counties of Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny, may be speedily remedied and redressed. It is Ordered that Robert Campion of Kilkenny, Currier, be hereby authorized and appointed to make search for and enquire of all Leather that is or shalbee insufficiently tanned, and exposed for Sale in the Country aforesaid, and to make seizure of the said leather that is or shalbee insufficiently tanned, and thereof to give notice to y^e Com^{rs}. of Revenue for the Precinct wherein such leather is or shalbee found, and seized, who are upon oath to examine whether the said leather be sufficiently tanned or not, and upon judgment given of the

insufficiency of the said leather, (sic) the one moiety is to be converted to the States use and the other moiety to the use of the said Robert Campion, or any other informer that shall cause such leather to be seized as aforesaid. Provided alwayes that when it shall appeare that the Tanners and other owners of such Leather, either by y^e said Robert Campion, or any other that shall make seizures of any Leather as aforesaid, are unjustly molested, that in such case the said Com^{rs}. of Revenue, before whom such cases come to be adjudged, upon true prooffe made thereof, doe order the said Tanners, or anyone as abovesaid, sufficient damages, and this to continue till further order.

Corke, 2 July 1652.

^A₈₂ 285. The Governor of Duncannon (c) is to be supplied with such medicaments from Waterford for the sick and wounded as he may require. Waterford, 22 July, 1652.

^A₈₂ 298. *The Estate of Captain Anthony Harrison.*

Whereas Captain Anthony Harrison late of Gurtins in the County of Kilkenny was censured by a Court Marshall for supplying y^e Enemy with powder whereby y^e said Harrison's estate became forfeited to the Com-Wealth, and to the end the same may be better discovered and secured. It is ordered that the Com^{rs}. of Revenue within y^e Precincts of Wexford and Waterford doe forthwith call before them such persons as can give any Evidence concerning the said Estate, and to take their examination upon oath, and doe further for y^e Recovery and security of y^e same as shalbee agreeable to justice, and of their proceedings to give an account to the said Com^{rs}. of Parliament.

Drogheda, 10 August 1652.

^A₈₂ 300. *Provisions for Wexford.*

Ordered that y^e Commissary of Stores of Provisions at Waterford doe forthwith deliver unto y^e Governor of Wexford, or whom he shall appoint to receive the same, the quantity of 202½ barrels of wheate, being a full month's provision for y^e forces within

(c) Major Overstreet, See History of Duncannon Fort—4th Vol. of the Co. Wexford history—p. 224.

y^e Precinct of Wexford, or in liewe of every barrel of wheate 196 lbs of Oatmeal, for which this, together with the receipt of the said Governor shall be his discharge.

Drogheda, 13 August 1652.

^A₈₄, 518. Captain Timothy Wilkins appointed Collector of Prize Goods at the Ports of Waterford and Wexford. August 1653.

Pirates were still troubling the merchant ships in the south of the Irish Sea.

^A₈₄, 658. *Instructions to John Parker, Commander of the "True Love."*

You are with y^e first opportunity of wind and weather to putt to sea with y^e ffrigate under your comand, and to sayle to y^e Bay of Wexford, and constantly to ply to and fro between Waterford and Wexford for y^e clearing of that Coast from Pyrats till further order. Dublin 22 Oct 1653.

^A₈₄, 688. The Commissioners of Revenue at Wexford are to furnish y^e Steward of Captain John Parker's ffrigate the "True Love," appointed to ply to and fro between y^e head of Green Ore Bay and y^e Bay of Waterford, with one month's provision of Victuals for 40 men imployed on y^e said ffrigate, according to y^e allowed proporcons of provision in y^e Parliaments Navy.

Dublin, 2 Nov. 1653.

^A₈₄, 784. *Instructions to Captain John Parker of y^e "True Love."*

Whereas y^e Commissioners are informed that there are now diverse Merchant Ships lying at Wexford ready to putt to sea, but dare not adventure to passe y^e Land's End without a Convoy, you are therefore hereby authorized and required with y^e first opportunity of wind and weather to sett sayle with y^e said Vessels and safely to convoy them past y^e Land's end into y^e Islands of Sylley, from whence you are forthwith to returne and repaire unto your present Stacon, there to continue till further orders.

Dublin, 30 Nov. 1653.

^A₈₄, 805. *Transport of 1000 Irish.*

Permission is granted to Collonel Fealan to transport 1000

Irish for the service of the King of Spain (such as have been in Armes against the Parliament) from the ports of Wexford, Youghal, Waterford, Cork, and Kinsale. Dublin, 29 Nov. 1653.

^A₈₄, 796. *Mr. Miller to transport Vagrants.*

It is ordered that y^e Com^{rs}: appointed Overseers for y^e Relief of y^e poore in y^e Counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmell, and Wexford, or any 2 or more of them doe deliver, or cause to be delivered to Erasmus Miller, or such agents as he shall appoint to receive them, such Vagrants, idle, and incorrigible persons, bothe men and women, as shalbee apprehended and brought before them, and by them, or any 2 or more of them adjudged to be Vagrants, &c. and shall not be willing to betake themselves to some honest calling or course of Life without being burthensome to y^e Countrey. The said Miller first giving good security in £500 that he will make or cause to be made provision for them at his own charge from the time of his first receiving them into his Custody, and not to discharge any of the so received without speciale Lycence from y^e Com^{rs}. of Parliament, or y^e said Overseers, of any 2 or more of them.

Dublin, 5 Dec. 1653.

^A₈₄, 824. James Cary, the Priest at Waterford, sentenced to death for not transplanting is to be reprieved. 15 Dec. 1653.

^A₈₅, 13. *Sellick and Leader to transport Rogues and Vagabonds.*

Ordered that y^e Lord of Broghill and y^e respective Governors of Kilkenny, Rosse, Wexford, and Waterford, &c. bee, and are hereby authorized within their respective governments to apprehend and deliver or cause to be apprehended and delivered unto Mr. David Sellick and Mr. Richard Leader, English Merchants, or their agents or servants, all such Rogues, Beggars, Idlers and Wanderers, either men or women, and also such other Irish persons not having articles, as shall not by good testimony make it appeare that they have gotten their Livelyhood for a twelve month's past by their honest labour and Industry, or have meanes to maintaine them from Idlenes and Beggary within y^e severale Precincts mentioned. And also such Irish children or other Irish as are in

any Hospitalls or Workhouses in y^e abovesaid Townes respectively, provided that no person, being one apprehended by vertue of this order, bee discharged, but upon good proof made before such of y^e Governors abovementioned by whose order they were apprehended, but they are not persons under any of y^e aforesaid qualifications, and upon such proof shalbee discharged by Special Order in writing under y^e hand of y^e said Governor. And it is hereby further ordered that y^e said Governors respectively bee and are hereby authorized and required to deliver or cause to bee delivered unto y^e said Mr. Sellick and Mr. Leader, or their agents or servants, such Irish men and women as are now prisoners in any of y^e Goales or prisons in y^e said Garrisons or Townes respectively, other than such who are guilty or charged with blood, and other then such who are prisoners for debt, or upon suits defending betwixt party and party, provided that due Care be taken by y^e said respective Governors for y^e safe conveying of such prisoners from Garrison to Garrison unto y^e Ports where shipping are ready for y^e Transporting y^e said Prisoners for New England. And also provided that y^e said Mr. Sellick and Mr. Leader bee at all y^e charges of maynteyning and providing for all y^e Irish persons before and after they are once apprehended by vertue of this order for y^e purpose aforesaid, and that y^e Comon wealth bee freed from all charge herein, other than necessary Convoys from Garrison to Garrison, unto y^e place where they are to take Shipping. Dublin 28 Dec. 1653.

^A
85, 16. All the Counties bounded by the Barrow to be out of protection as regards Irish and Papists.

^A
85, 66. Ordered that y^e respective Governors of Catherlogh, Kilkenny, Clonmell, Wexford, Rosse and Waterford bee and are hereby authorized in their respective Governments to apprehend or deliver, or cause to be apprehended and delivered unto Captain Thos. Morgan, Dudley North, and John Johnson of Waterford, English Merchants, or their agents or servants, all such Rogues, Beggars, Idlers, and Wanderers, either men or women, and also such other Irish persons within y^e said respective Precincts (not

having Articles) as shall not by good Testimony make it appear that they are settled in such an honest and lawful course of Life as yields them subsistence by their Labour and Industry, or have meanes of their own to maintaine them from Idleness and beggary; and also all such Irish children or other Irish as are in any Hospitals or Workhouses in y^e aforesaid Townes respectively. Provided that no person bee apprehended by vertue of this Order who is inlisted as a Member of any ffamily for whose good behavior y^e Master of y^e ffamily will answer, according to y^e Tenor of y^e Declaration for Tickets, except such person be known to bee of evill fame, and his name inserted in y^e Warrant, &c. &c. [The remainder is much the same as that of ^A 85, 13.]

Dublin, 20 Jan^r 1653.

^A 85, 380. 3000 Irish natives transported into Flanders from the Southern Counties by Col^{on}el Daniel Treswell. 18 May 1654.

^A 75, 387. *Committees appointed for transplantable persons.*

Upon consideration had of the multiplicity of petitions presented by persons that are transplantable into Conaught and Clare from all parts of this Nation, and considering that y^e time limited for they stay in the places of their present aboad is neare expired. It is thought fitt and ordered that Coll Sankey, Coll Lawrence, Quarter M^r. Gen^l. Vernon, and S^t. Cole Warren, or any 2 of them bee, and are hereby appointed a Committee for the Precincts of Typperary, Waterford, Wexford, &c. to heare such petitions and to peruse the Certificates and the Returns made thereupon from the said respective Precincts, and to make such Orders thereupon by granting unto such of them as deserve the same, such dispensations as they shall judge fitt, and proportionable to their respective deserts. Provided that noe dispensation so by them to be granted as aforesaid be for any longer terme than to y^e 1st day of May next 1655; and that in every such dispensation soe to be granted the description of such person, soe to be dispensed with, by name, age, place of aboad, stature, complexion, Color of Haire, or such markes of Distinction as they shall think fitt bee inserted, and the said Committee are desired to meet from day to day and to appoint

one of their owne number to have the care of this service, that the same may be more effectually carryed on, and are authorized to make use of such Clarke as they shall judge necessary for the better dispatch of y^e said service, and to appoint them such reasonable and moderate Sallary as they shall think fitt for their paines therein, and to certify the same to y^e said Com^{rs}. of the Comonwealth. Dublin 19 May 1654.

^A₈₅, 403. Respecting merchants goods coming up the Barrow, hidden on the shores of Kilkenny and Waterford, instead of being landed at the "Common landing place at Rosse." The Searcher at Rosse is to search the Cabbins on the other side of the river for hidden goods. Dublin, 19 May 1654.

^A₈₅, 413. 1500 Irish Natives transported for the service of the Prince of Condé by Coll Treswell. 26 May 1654.

^A₁, 204. John Smith paid £6 for making Catalogues of books taken at Waterford, Rosse, and Kilkenny. 29 May 1654.

^A₈₅, 471. The Officers Commanding in Chief and Com^{rs}. of Revenue, or any 3 or more within the Precincts of Waterford and Wexford are to deliver all prisoners except "those charged with blood" to John Mylam Merchant, or his agent, for transportation. (As in former.) Dublin 5 July 1654.

^A₃, 84. *Proprietors of Tythes in Waterford and Wexford.*
Ordered that Coll Leigh and Capt Wade for and on y^e behalf of y^e Precinct of Waterford, and Capt Tho^s. Dancer and Bartuol Hussey Esq^r. for and on behalf of that of Wexford be and are hereby appointed joynt Commissioners to consider of and examine y^e disproporcon in y^e Assessment [of tithes] of each of y^e said Precincts, and whether y^e charge imposed on y^e one exceed not y^e proporcon laid upon y^e other according to their stocks and improvements in each of them respectively, and to certify their proceedings and opinions therein to y^e said Com^{rs}. with all convenient speed. Dublin, 11 August 1654.

^A₅, 82. *Woods at Rosse and Waterford to be preserved.*

In regard to y^e great waste of woods complained of, especially about Waterford and Rosse. It is referred to y^e said Com^{rs}. Gen^{ll}. to write their Letters to y^e Governors of those places to take Speciall Care that no more falls bee made of any y^e woods thereabouts, and to take account by whom y^e woods have been already felled, out of whose woods, and by what order, y^e quantity, quality, and value of y^e woods, and to returne y^e same. And y^e said Com^{rs}. are to give speciall order to woodreeves of y^e States woods to look to their charge, and prevent spoyle and waste of woods.

[Not dated, but the date must be between 2nd. Jan^y. and 9 March 1654.]

^A₆, 170. Petition of Anne White. Is to be allowed to reside in Waterford [In full in History of Wexford town, p. 314.]

^A₇, 180. Petition of Captain Robert Thornhill. Complaint that the Sub-Sheriffs of Tipperary and Waterford refused to take notice of a Court Leet and Baron as appurtenant and of right to the Manor Lands of Kilmanoline and Abby Slonogh now possessed by Colonel Sankey. Refers to a survey lately made by Capt. Castle. 3 April 1655.

^A₆, 195. Colonel Lawrence, Governor of Waterford, acquainted by express messenger sent by William White of Ross, of Sir Walter Dungan's surprisal of that town.

[In full in the History of Ross, p. 333.]

^A₈, 96. Nathaniel Boyse, Receiver and Agent for that part of the Army whose lot fell in the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick. 28 July 1655.

^A₅, 231. To y^e Com^{rs}. for setting out lands in Waterford and other Divisions.

Whereas information has been given that severall Souldiers of y^e Regiments and Companies of ffoot appointed to be disbanded will not sitt downe upon their lands, notwithstanding y^e encourage-

ment held forth. And there being some thoughts to prevent y^e inconveniences which they will necessarily fall under by receiving them into y^e Army again, you are hereby ordered notwithstanding any former Instrucons given you by vertue of your Commission, not to sett forth any lands to such of y^e disbanded as you shall not be satisfied will really sitt downe and plant upon their lands.

Your special care and diligence herein is required, and an Accompt of your proceedings is speedily expected.

Dublin, 4 Sept 1655.

As Mr. Prendergast points out in his Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland the disbanded soldier made the most unlikely and unwilling settler; the great majority of them knew nothing about farming, they were not allowed to marry among the Irish, and the land had to be stocked and houses built. It is not surprising that in most cases the poor soldier sold his debenture to his officer for a trifling sum.

^A₉, 205. Captain John Morris obtains leave to transport men, women, and young women not under 18, Vagrants, Idlers, and Beggars to the plantations in America. Out of Dublin 100. Limerick and Killmallock 100. Wexford, Ross, and Kilkenny 100. Waterford 50 and Clonmel 50. 25 Oct 1655.

^A₉, 295. *Marshal Peak to deliver prisoners to Capt. Coleman.*

Ordered that Philip Peak Esq. Marshal of y^e 4 Courts at Dublin doe forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered unto Capt Robert Coleman, Commander of the Wexford Frigate, all such Popish priests (other then such as are committed for murder) as also y^e persons brought out of y^e County of Kildare and committed to his custody for suspition of being privy to y^e Murther lately done at y^e Towne of Lackagh in y^e said County (except y^e 2. that are condemned to be hanged for y^e same) together with the reputed wife of Donnogh Derrick, alias blind Donnogh, in y^e custody of him y^e said Marshall, to y^e end hee, y^e said Coleman may (with y^e first opportunity of wind and weather) convey them with his Ship and deliver them in safe custody to y^e Governor of Waterford, to

bee by him delivered unto Capt John Norris, merchant there, who is safely to keep y^e said priests and others the Prisoners abovesaid at his owne charge untill he shall transport them for y^e Barbadoes.

List of Priests, &c. to be sent to the Clerk of the Council.

Dublin Castle 27 Nov. 1655.

List furnished 4 Dec.

4 Priests. 16 men. 19 women and children.

^A₈₆, 183. Thomas Goose of Waterford prays that the duty of Excise imposed on herrings by him bought at Wexford, being an inland comodity, and by him paid, might be reimbursed.

Referred to the Collector of Customs at Dublin. 3 March 1655.

^A₈₆, 280. Upon consideration of y^e peticon of Maior S. Shephard complaining that he and his Company are kept out of their lott in Waterford which fell to them. It is Referred to the Surveyor Generall of Lands for his report as to what should be done in the matter. Dublin Castle 21 March 1655. (*d*)

^A₂, 95. *Payments on Civil List.*

£10 paid to Maior Thos. Stanley for his souldiers for Tories killed in Waterford. Dublin, 7 April 1656.

^A₁₁, *Waterford and Ross Souldiers lately disbanded.*

Petition from divers officers, &c. whose lots are said to have fallen in the liberties of Waterford.

[In full in the History of Ross, p. 342.]

^A₁₄, 23. The Tower of Hook and traffic on the Coast of Waterford. Colonel Rudgeley's petition.

[In full in the History of Hook, 4th Vol. of the County Wexford history, p. 408.]

(*d*) See also History of Ross, p. 341.

Waterford during the Civil War

(1641-1653).

TRAITS AND STORIES FROM THE T.C.D. DEPOSITIONS.

(Continued.)

Edited by THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

XXIV

Also Plumer, of Cnockalary (*gg*), county Waterford, | f. 61
widow

(Losses, 33^{li} 6^s 8^d)

. . . by the means of Thomas ffitz Gerald of Ballycollan (*hh*),
in the s^d county, gentleman, Thomas Prendergasse of the parish of
Whitechurch in the said county, husbandman, James Poore of the
parish of Kilmallogh (*jj*), husbandman and others And further
she deposeth that Finda Stampe & Ann Plumer, both daughters to
this deponent, were hanged by Captaine ffennell & his company,
and one Elizabeth Lilly, an English protestant, was likewise cruelly
murdered (*kk*) by the s^d rebels.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 20 July 1642

Phil Bisse, Thomas Ellwell.

(*gg*) Knockalara.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*hh*) Ballycollane.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*jj*) Evidently for Kilmolash.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*kk*) To *allege* murder against 'the rebels' was sufficient, as it appears here
and in other depositions.

XXV

Martin Bosten, of Monorcede (*ll*), in the county of f. 64
Waterford

(Losses, 283^{li} 10^s)

. . . . The deponent was robbed by William Oflin, Phillipe ô Morrish of Dungarvan, laborer, Mahon m^c Mahon . . . laborer, Muroughe m^c Mahowne, laborer, Sheamus mac Mahowne, & John Aregane, laborer, Further the deponent saith, that he's selfe, wyfe, and [seaven] children were stript by the above said Rebels, in a barbarous manner, and a kinswoman w^{ch} lived with them, Jane Bethner, who was enticed out of his howse by Shane Brassell, who having gone some little way from the deponent's howse, the said Shenane (*sic*) Brassell ffell upon the s^d Jane and most barbarously murdered (*mm*) her.

MARTIN BOSTEN

Jurat &c 28 June 1642

. . . .
Phil Bisse, Hen Ruge

XXVI

John Bruer ff 66 7

(Losses, 427^{li} 12^s 10^d)

He sayth y^t he was robd by Capt. ffennell & his company consisting then of sixteene colours. He sayth y^t John Shepheards wife of Kilmalach (*nn*), heretofore a protestant & since this rebellion turned papist.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 22 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse, Jam. Wallis

(*ll*) Probably Monarud—the *c* being written in mistake for *r*.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*mm*) How does he know? That, as it seems, was of no consequence.

(*nn*) Kilmolash.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

XXVII

Barnaby Gosse . . . parish of Lismore . . . | f. 68
(Losses, 133^{li})

He saith also he was robd by the means of Capt. Edm. ffennell & Nicholas Poore of Kilballikelly (*oo*) in county of Waterford, Esq^{re}, & Edm. Roche of Torin (*pp*) in s^d county, gent, and John ffitzgerald of ffarnan (*qq*), gent, with divers others to the number of about a thousand men Rebels. He also saith y^t about the s^d time & place, by their means was kild Rob^t Downing (*rr*) of Ballysagard, gent, cornet to the Lord of Broghills troop & old John Bagwell of Ballive (*ss*) in the parish of Lismore, gent.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 16 Aug 1642

Phil Bisse, Jam Wallis

XXVIII

Tobias Bruer, late of Killesha (*tt*) in the county of | f 70
Waterford . . .

. . . He further sayth y^t he was Robd by the Rebels y^t took Dungarvan . . . And that one of the souldiers for the new supply out of England . . . and one Rose (*blank*) of Dungarvan an Irishwoman [for carrying water to the English in the Castle of Dungarvan], were both hanged by the Rebels y^t were then in Dungarvan about Shrovetide last, of whom Richard Butler of Kilkash was comander in chiefe.

He also saith that Peter Anthony of the Comeron (*uu*) in county Waterford was heretofore a reputed protestant, & now since this rebellion *turned papist & rebell.*

(Mark)

Jurat &c 12 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam. Wallis

(*oo*) Kilballyquilty.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*pp*) Toorin, on west bank of Blackwater, par. of Lismore.—*Ed. W. & S.E. I.A.J.*

(*qq*) Farnane, par. of Lickoran.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*rr*) See Urban Vigors for the 'murther' of this Cornet Downing 'a bold man, of very forward spirit.'

(*ss*) Perhaps, for Ballyvecane.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*tt*) Killishal, par. of Whitechurch.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*uu*) Comeragh, see deposition xv, *supra*.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

XXIX

Judah Sherman, of Ballingarry (*vv*), parish of f. 71
Lismore

(Losses, 35^{li} 10^s)

. . . about Shrovetide . . . Captaine James Walsh son & heire to Daniel Walsh of Rath-Ronan, in the county of Tipperary, Esq^{re}, James Tobin a captain among the rebels, son & heire to Thomas Tobin of Reylnegannagh (*ww*) in the s^d countie, Esq^{re}, & Pierce Butler of Banshagh in the s^d countie, gent, (son & heire to S^r Richard Butler, Kn^t), came to the lands of Ballingarrin afores^d, accompanied with three hundred armed men, & there with force & arms drove away his cattle . . . [among other cattle]. His cause of knowledge is that the s^d parties confessed the same to this deponent at Clonmell after driving of the s^d prey away.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 16 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam Wallis

XXX

Jane Burrowes, of the town and parish of Aglis f. 76
. . . widow

. . . She brought her goods [worth lxxi^{li}] to the custody of John Rushell of Aglis in y^e said county, gent, trusting to his loyalty, Whoe soon after went out in open rebellion, & ever since kept the goods.

(Mark)

Jur. &c 1 Nov. 1642

Phil Bisse, Ric Williamson

(*vv*) This is the modern townland of Glencairn. The castle of Ballygarrane stood on site of present Glencairn Abbey at which place the Blackwater is fordable for horsemen.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*ww*) This is possibly for Kynagannagh, another name for Kilroe (or a sub-division thereof), par. of Tubrid.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

XXXI

William Beale, late of Kinsalebegg in the county | f. 8o
of Waterford . . .

(Losses, 101^{li} 13^s 4^d)

. . . by James Walsh son to S^r Nicholas Walsh Knight, John fitz Gerrald of ffarnan in the said county, Esq^{re}, W^m. Oge of Grange in the s^d county, gent, Daniel ô Shehan of the same, gent, James Butler of Drumgallin (*xx*) in the said county, gent, Edmond M^c W^m of the same, gent, Robert Hackett and W^m Hackett of Kilgabriell in the s^d county, gent, James fitz Gerrald of Ballincorke (*yy*) in the said county, gent, James ô Shea of Crowbally in the said county, gent, Thomas ô Morrissoe of Cnockinegery (*zz*) in the said county, yeoman, Daniel Byther of Newtowne in the said county, gent, and divers others . . .

About the nynth of January 1641, S^r Nicholas Walsh of Bally keroge in the said county, knight, and his son James Walsh of the same, Esquire, John fitz Gerrald of ffarnan in the said county, gent, Brian Walsh, & divers others, at least [to the number] three or four hundred armed men in company with them, came to beseidge the Castle of Pilltown in the said county, & continued siedge to the same till the begining of Aprill following, dureing which time, & especially in & about the four and twentieth of January afores^d, one Edward Jacob of Listerane in the same county, shepheard, was murthered (*a*) by Thomas Toley of Bally keroge in the same county, yeoman, & after cleaving his head asunder, one Vlicke Bourke neere Newtowne in the said county, yeoman, stripped and left his corpse naked.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 17 Jan. 1642

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell

(*xx*) Drumgallane, par. of Kinsalebeg.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*yy*) Perhaps Ballynagorkagh, par. of Dunhill.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*zz*) Knocknageragh, par. of Modeligo.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*a*) 'The cause of his knowledge' does not appear. He swears to the particulars and that satisfied the examiners.

XXXII

Charity Bagwell of Lismore, deposeseth & saith: | f. 82

That on or aboute Shrovetide last and since the begining of this present rebellion in Ireland, she was robbed and forceably dispoiled of her goods & chattels to the value of 46^{li}.

And further she deposeseth, that John Bagwell, above Shrovetide last, was murdered by the rebels, but their names she knoweth not. (b)

(Mark)

Jurat &c 16 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam. Wallis

XXXIII

Isacke Quarie of Capperquin . . . | f. 83

(Losses, 19^{li} 19^s)

. . . y^t Henry Michaell of Mullagh in the county of Tipperary, gent, and Henry Michaell his son, formerly reputed Protestants, & since this rebellion become Papists & rebels.

(Mark)

Jurat 12 Aug (no year)

Phil Bisse, Jam. Wallis

XXXIV

James Collins, Capperquin . . . | f. 84

(Losses, 38^{li} 15^s)

. . . saith, that his horse was taken by Captaine Edmond ffennell & his company.

(Jurat, 11 Aug. 1642)

(b) What does she know of the 'murther'? The man was, of course, killed in the assault of the town.

XXXV

John Orton of the parish of Clashmore & county | f. 87
of Waterford . . .

. . . he was stript of his wearing apparell, and, as by the report of neighbours, was robbed by John Butler & his brother, and one John M^cSline & Edward his brother, both of Ardsala in y^e barony of Decies, & one ffrancis Gough of the same.

JOHN ORTON

Jurat &c 14 June 1641

(Coram Badnedge, Bisse, Ellwell)

XXXVI

John Lake . . . (robbed by the means of | f 88
Capt. ffennell of Dungarvan, with divers others . . .)

JOHN LAKE

Jur &c 16 June 1642

(Bisse, Badnedge)

XXXVII

Edward Crockford of Capperquin . . . | ff 92-3
(Losses, 369I^{li} 18^s 9^d)

. . . about the first of May last (c), he sawe most of the houses of Capperquin burnt by the means of Captain ffennell & Captain Sherlock, & their forces.

EDWARD CROCKFORD

Jur &c 77^{bris}

(Bisse, Wallis.)

XXXVIII

Christmas Spurgent, of the Cittie of Waterford, | f. 98
currier . . .
(Losses 49^{li})

. . . by Jeffrey Grant of Waterford, shoemaker, John Collins of the same, sadler, Teige son of the same, shoemaker, Michel Duffe of the same, shoemaker, Morris Power of the same, shoemaker, Tho. Power of the same, shoemaker, ('And deponent

(c) On Shrove Tuesday it was, according other deponents. Sherlock was killed in the action.

accounted the same good debts before the rebellion' *struck out*) . . .

He lastly saith, that about Candlemas 1641 the undernamed persons, formerly protestants, are since this rebellion turned papists, namely, Lawrence Ward of the same, yeoman, Thomas Rodgers of Woodstowne in the County of Waterford, yeoman, Francis Powell of Waterford, smith, Edward Abbott of the same, tobacco-pipemaker, John Hudson of the same, joyner. His cause of knowledge is that the said parties confessed to this deponent, before he came from thence, that they had turned papists.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 1 february 1642

Phil Bisse, Thomas Ellwell

XXXIX

Robert Bagg, parish of Whitechurch

| f. 103

(Losses, to the value 2570^{li})

. . . This deponent further saith, that there was murdered at the Lawnagh, (*d*) Morish Gambon and three souldiers, w^{ch} were murdered by Garrett fitz Gerrald & one Captaine Wailsh, as a servant maide w^{ch} this depon^t sent to the Castle of Dromanagh with a letter and she was mett withall by the way and sent to the High Sheriff of the County of Waterford, and there by his means hanged; the sheriff his name is Phillip mc Cragh of Carraghnasby, (*e*) gent; and two English maids of the Castell of Knock Mone which were taken by the Rebels and carried to Dungarvan and there hanged by Capt ffennell; the mayds' names were Judeth Plumer and Ann Plumer.

And this deponent further saith, that he had burnt by Phillip m^c Cragh his tenants three houses on his farm of Knockalaragh.

And further deposeth that Peter Anthony of the Comeragh in the said county, gent, formerly a reputed protestant and now turned papist.

ROBERT BAGG.

Jurat &c 7 July 1642

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell

(*d*) Laragh, par. Whitechurch.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*e*) Curraghnasledy, now Sleady, par. Modeligo.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

XL

Katherine ffowher, late of Dromanny, in the parish of Affane, widdow | f. 105

(Losses, 22^{li})

. . . And that Elizabeth the wife of Robert Bywater, of Dromany afores^d, about S^t Patrickstye last was murthered, but by whom she knoweth not (*f*) And that about Christmas last one Edward Butler of Cloin in the County of Tipperary, gent, Robert Cantwell, John Laffan, Richard Butler, and foure or five other gentlemen unknown to this deponent, came to Dromany afores^d, where they continued that night, and were entertained with meate, drink, and lodging.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 9 Dec. 1642

Phil Bisse, Ric Williamson

XLI

Robert Long, of Balycaster (*g*) in the parish of Lismore | f. 107

(Losses, to the value 51^{li} ster.)

. . . Sayth, old John Bagwell . . . was murdered by Capt ffennell and his company and divers others unknown to this depon^t.

ROBERT LONG

Jurat &c 14 Aug. 1642

(Bisse, Wallis)

XLII

Thomas Powell, late of the parish of Mothill, and county of Waterford, clearke | f. 108

(Losses, about 27 Dec. 1641, 40^{li} 10^s)

. . . by Pierce Butler, servant to Charles Everard of Newton-England, in the County of Tipperary, gent, and Darby Laghan, a servant to James Wall of Killimecky (*h*), Esq^{re}, and by the

(*f*) And what does she know of the 'murther'?

(*g*) Ballyrafter, presumably.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*h*) Coolnmucky, now Coolnamuck, par. Dysert.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

servants and tennants of Nicholas Poore of Kilballikilly (*j*), Esq^{re}, and by the servants and tennants of John Butler of this parish of Desert, gent, and by some of the tenants of Desert afores^d, belonging to the Earle of Ormond.

He also sayth, y^t this depon^t, his wife and fowre children were stript by the persons aforesaid. He also sayth y^t Peter Anthony of Kilbroseaty (*k*) in the County Waterford, gent, heretofore a reputed protestant is now turned papist ('and rebell . . . ' *scored out*): soe are his two sons Paul and Arthur, John Hodges [inkeeper] and his wife, of Carrick in the County of Tipperary, John Looime of Desert, husb., and his wife (formerly protestants) now turned papists.

THO: POWELL

Jurat &c 20 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam. Wallis

XLIII

James Tomson, Cappelquin, chapman . . . | f. 110

(Losses, about the first of May, 63^{li} 16^s)

Saith that about the latter end of 7^{ber}, Robert Bayly of Cappel Quin, shoemaker, was cruelly murdered about a quarter of a mile from the same, by John Legg of Dromany, yeoman, *as it is generally supposed.* (*l*)

(Mark)

Jurat &c 9 December, 1642

Phil Bisse, Ric Williamson

XLIV

Margery Phillips, late of Kilgraney in the parish | f. 111
of Whitechurch, widdow . . . deposeth & saith:

That about the 12th of 7^{ber} last, this deponent observed and saw that Mabel fitz Gerrald, wife to Gerrald fitz Gerrald of

(*j*) Killballyquilty, par. Rathgormack.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*k*) Kilrosanty, of course.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

(*l*) What 'is generally supposed'? The fact of the 'murder' is assumed.

Dromany in the said county, Esq^{re}, sent the said Gerrald's son and heire John fitz Gerrald, with a guard of musketeers, to be bred and nursed among the rebels; and within three or foure days after she delivered up the Castle of Dromany afores^d to the rebels.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 9 December, 1642

Phil Bisse

Ric Williamson

XLV

John Roebick, late of Kilbue (*m*) . . . | f. 112

(Losses, 42^{li} 19^s)

. . . The deponent saith that his cattle was taken away by means of Dermod m^c Cragh . . . son to Phillip m^c Cragh, Esquire, and Richard Butler of Kilcash in the Connty of Tipperary, Esquire, and his company. His cause of knowledge is, that he sent his wife to the campe where the said Richard Butler, and the said Dermod m^c Cragh then kept at Affane in the said County, to desire restitution of the said cattle, Who denyed to restore them to this deponent.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 15 August, 1642

Phil Bisse, Jam Wallis

XLVI

George Monnocky, late of Dungarvan, smith . . . | f. 113

(Losses, 137^{li})

And this deponent saith y^t John Hore ffitzMathewe of Dungarvan, Esq^{re}, Thomas Morley of the same, merchant, George Collins of the same, merchant, Thomas Collins of the same, merchant, John ffitz Gerrald of ffarnane, gent, Bartholomew Hore ffitz James of the same, yeoman, Thomas m^c Morris fitz Gerrald of

(*m*) Kilbree, par. of Lismore, is probably meant.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

Ballyharaghan in the said county, gent, Edward Hore of the same, merchant, James Gough of the same, merchant, Edward Gough of the same, merchant, Richard Gough fitzPatrick, of the same, John Hore fitz Thomas of the same, merchant, Thomas Gough of the same, yeoman, John Ncylc of the same, merchant, Michaell Hore fitz John of the same, merchant, Nicholas Negle of the same, merchant, Robert Nagle of the same, merchant, robbed and pillaged [him, And they alsoe] came in a hostile manner to assault the Castle of Dungarvan, where this deponent then was.

Hee further saith that Rob^t Smith and an English [souldier was] hanged by directions (as this deponent beleeveth) from Richard Butler of Kilcash, Esq^{re}, Capt Edmond ffennell, and divers others of their chief comanders . . .

Jurat caram nobis, 13 Aug. 1642

(No names) (*n*)

XLVII

S^r Percy Smyth, Kn^t, of Ballenatra in the County | f. 116
of Waterford

(Proves^o to losses, including debts, amounting to 8500^{li} —Jur. &c,
4 July 1642, before Badinage and Bisse)

XLVIII

Giles Bennett of the parish of Lismore . . . | f. 119
(Losses, 65^{li} 8^s 6^d)

. . . He saith that John Condon and Richard Condon of Bally m^c Patrick in the County of Cork, gentleman, and others whose names he knoweth not, robbed this deponent.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 27 June 1642

(Badnedge, Bisse)

(*n*) The document was drawn up to be afterwards sworn. As evidence of fact I consider it none the worse of the technical defect.

XLIX

Robert Holloway, late of Ardmore, parish | f. 123
 clarke . . .

(Losses, 13^{li} 5^s)

. . . He also sayth that John ô Hayl, plowman to Garrett ffitz Gerald, Esq^{re}, formerly a reputed protestant, and now, since this rebellion, turned papist, as he is credibly informed, and turned rebell also, as the s^d depon^t was an eye-witness, who saw the s^d John in arms among the rebels—when the Castle of Ardmore was taken.

ROB^T HOLLOWAY.

Jurat &c 23 June 1642

(Badnedge, Bisse, Ellwell)

L

Owen Floida, late of Knockane, in the County | f. 124
 of Waterford, husbandman . . .

(Losses, 64^{li})

This deponent saith he was robbed of his household stuffe and corne by John Welch of Knockane (*o*), husb., Richard Power of the Darrige (*p*), in y^e County of Waterford, gent, and Will Burdane of Knockane, and others whose names he knows not.

The deponent further saith, that the said Rich. Power appoynted sixteene men to lye in waite for the said Owen ffloid to stripp him, who stripped him stark naked.

(Mark)

Jur. &c 5, 9^{bris} 1642

Phil Bisse

Richard ffrensley.

(*To be continued*).

(*o*) Knockane, close to Portlaw, par. of Clonegam.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*
 (*p*) Darrige, par. Kilmeadan.—*Ed. W. & S.E.I.A.J.*

THE FITZ GERALDS OF FARNANE, CO. WATERFORD.

(Continued).

By G. O'C. REDMOND, M.R.C.P.I.



THE barony of Comeragh embraced the parishes of Fewes and Rosmire (Rosmeere), Stradbally, Killros-senta, Clonea, Kilgobinet, Dungarvan, Whitechurch, part of Kilmolash, Seskinane and Modeligo, in the last mentioned of which we find the townlands of Farnane, Graigumore, Graiguebeg and Kilcannon.

The earliest references I have seen to the Fitz Gerald's holding lands in Modeligo parish is in the following record:

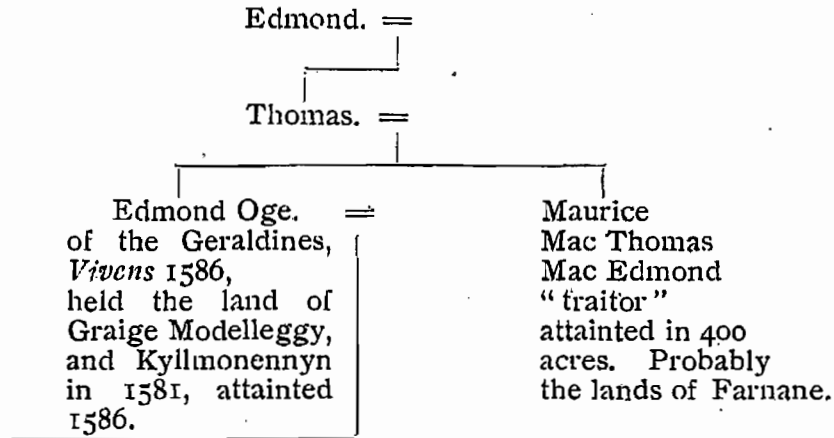
“Inquisition on lands held by the Earl of Desmond 28^o Eliz: 1586. Taken at Dungarvan 28th September, 1586 before Thomas Norreys, Esq., Vice-President of the province of Munster and others. The Earl of Desmond was found seised in his demesne as of fee of the castle and lands of Shronecally, . . . the town of Thagglishe in the parish of Thagglishe, and other lands. They say that Maurice Fitz Gerald of the Geraldines was seised in his demesne as of fee of the castle of Shaen, Bally Duff, etc., and that at the town of the Shaen on 21st May 22^o Eliz: he

took up arms and entered into rebellion against the Queen, and afterwards died. They also say that Edmond Oge of the Geraldines was seised as of fee of the towns, townlands, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of *Graige, Modelleggy, and Kyllmonennyn* (cc) containing two carucates of *land* lying near Mountain castle in the north of the County of Waterford, and being so seised on the twentieth day of September, in the twenty-third year of the reign of the said Lady the Queen (1581) *at le Graige*, in the said County of Waterford, took up arms and entered into rebellion against our lady the Queen and still survives (1586)."

We have in this record a proof that Edmond Oge Fitz Gerald held the lands of Graigue, Modeligo and Kyllmonennyn in 1581, apparently the same lands granted in 1589 to Sir Christopher Hatton, and which are stated in the grant to the latter to be "parcel of the lands of Mac Thomas of Pallas, County Limerick." It appears to me very probable that Maurice Mac Thomas, Mac Edmund, mentioned as a "traitor" in the grant to Sir Christopher Hatton, was brother of Edmond Oge of Graigue, and that Maurice held 400 acres, the lands of Farnane, both being grandsons of Edmond Fitz Gerald, hence the soubriquet "Oge" equivalent to "younger." In many instances attainted rebels were re-possessed in their lands and received a re-grant in compensation, and as I shall presently show proof that the lands of Farnane and Graige were held by John Fitz Gerald in the 17th century, it seems beyond doubt that the latter's father, Thomas "of the Sword," was the son of Edmond "Oge."

(cc) Kyllmonennyn, probably identical with Kilcannon. "On June 16th, 1597, George Isham of Brianstown, County Wexford, was granted for ever the Franciscan Friary of Youghal, and the great burgage of Lisimore, also Kilmonenen, Ferekilly, Ballymacpatrick, and Curragh ballivarogh, County Waterford." (Fiants of Elizabeth, No. 1617.)

PEDIGREE of Thomas "of the Sword"



Thomas Fitz Gerald of Farnane Castle, *Vivens* 1598, called Thomas "of the Sword." One of the chief men in the county of Waterford in 1598, descended from James Fitz Gerald, 7th Earl of Desmond, succeeded his father and uncle in the lands of Graige, &c., and Farnane. He was murdered by his servant who stabbed him in the back, A.D. 1609.

The peasantry in the parish of Modeligo maintain that there were two families of the Farnane branch, one of which resided at Farnane castle, and the other at Scart, which was probably a sub-denomination of the lands of "Graige Modelleggy." As we find Edmond "Oge" in possession of these lands in 1581, he being father of Thomas (*dd*) (whose son John held them in 1641), and as Edmond "Oge" was living in 1586, the date of the Inquisition on the Earl of Desmond, he may have been allowed to remain in possession under the conditions of the agreement between Sir Gerald Fitz James of Dromana and Sir Christopher Hatton, by which Sir Gerald was "not to be disturbed in the barony of Comeragh and *other lands*." It will be noticed that in the grant to Sir Christopher Hatton, the lands of Graigue Kilcannon, and Modeligo, are stated to be "parcel of the lands of Mac Thomas, of Pallas, County Limerick, rated at 800 acres, apparently the same lands, which in the Inquisition on the lands of the Earl of Desmond, dated 28th September, 1586, are given as "Graige Modelleggy and Kyllmonennyn containing two carucates," (*ee*) and

(*dd*) Or possibly brother, Thomas may have been re-granted the lands after Edmond Oge's attainder, but I have placed him as son of Edmond Oge.

(*ee*) A carucate equalled 120 acres; as 3236 Irish acres are equal to about 5177 English acres, two carucates or 240 acres Irish in 1589 would be equal to about the present acreage of Farnane townlands, viz., 457.

belonging to "Edmond Oge of the Geraldines." I am therefore inclined to identify *Kyllmonennyn* with Kilcannon, a townland also within the parish of Modeligo and not far distant from *Graige*, as the first "n" is a clerical error for "c," which if substituted will form the name *Kyllmocennyn*. In a letter from Sir Henry Wallop to Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, dated from Dublin, 17th July, 1581, he described how Edmond the White Knight defeated in that year a large number of Desmond's followers. In a previous letter from Wallop, dated 10th July, 1581, to Walsingham, he enclosed a "schedule of the principal among 30 rebels slain at *Drumfinnen* by Edmond McRodderie the White Knight." The schedule is as follows:

"Mc Thomas called Richard, a leader
 Shane Mc Thomas his brother, a leader
 Edmond Mc Thomas his brother, a leader
 Morris Fitz John of Knockmoen, a leader
 Richard Fitz John his brother, a leader
 Thomas Fitz John their brother, a leader."

and others.

Drumfinnen referred to in Wallop's letter, is the old name of the high ridge which extends from Castle Lyons in County Cork, to Ringagonah and Helvic Head in County Waterford, and divides the barony of Decies Within Drum from the Decies Without Drum in the latter county. The three "rebels" Morris Fitz John and his brothers Richard and Thomas, identified in Wallop's letter as of Knockmoan, appear to have been of the Sept of Mac Thomas of Pallis. Now it is possible that Edmond Mc Thomas (third on the schedule) is identical with *Edmond Oge*, who in 1581 held "Graigue, Modelleggy and *Kyllmonennyn*," and who is stated to be "*still living*" in 1586 although Wallop numbers Edmond Mc Thomas among the slain at Drumfinnen.

Thomas
 ┌───────────┬───────────┬───────────┐
 Richard Shane Edmond,
 Leaders. Slain in 1581 according to Wallop.

In a very interesting work entitled "A description of Ireland in 1598 (*ff*)" edited by the Rev. Father Hogan, S.J., a list of the

(*ff*) The original MS. of this work was found built into a recess in a wall at Clongowes Wood College.

chief men of the County Waterford in that year is given, which includes the following."

"The Heyre (2) of Fitz Gerrald Late Viscount of Derie (*sic* for "Decies) and Baron of Droman. Divers other houses of Powers, "Wyses (3). Aylewards, Walshs Maddons, Waddings (4). Sherlocks, Prendergrasses, Geraldines (5), and others."

The notes appear as numbered, viz.: (2) Gerald Fitz James Chief of the Deasyes only in personal shows a subject. (3) James Wise of the Manor died 1596. His son John was 26 in 1598. (4) Thomas Wadding was Mayor in 1596. (5) *Fitz Gerald of Farnane* and Fitz Gerald of Gurteens, County Waterford, now represented by Fitz Gerald of Turlough Park, County Mayo. It is remarkable that the learned Editor does not mention in his editorial notes any of the Geraldines of the county except the Dromana family and the Fitz Gerald of Farnane and Gurteens, the natural assumption being that there were no others of note at that date.

The record is sufficient to prove that the family owned Farnane in 1598, and was one of the "Chief Howses" in the county. In this valuable work, the Blackwater is called the "Great Water," the Decies is described as the "Mountain Countrie called the Decies," and a list of castles is given, which includes *Capahun* (for Cappelquin) with the note "the Fitz Gerald built the castle of Cappelquin." The author adds "this Countie (Waterford) in the late rebellion of Desmond was least infected with treasons yet much spoyled by the souldyers that lay in garrison there, and at this day some few are rebellious without any man of name to be their head."

Tradition however retains the memory of Thomas Fitz Gerald of Farnane, who was the son and immediate successor of Edmond Oge of the Geraldines (*gg*) of Graigue, Modelleggy and Kyllmonennyn.

(*gg*) "Of the Geraldines" The Irish designations of the Geraldines were:
 CLANNA GERALD i.e. the race of Gerald.
 MAC GERALD son of Gerald.
 MAC GERARD son of Garrett.

I find the following, and others, mentioned in various records, cotemporaries of Thomas Fitz Gerald of Farnane:—

1. Thomas Fitz Gerald of Knockmoan.
2. Thomas „ 2nd son of Garrett, XV Earl of Desmond.
3. Thomas „ of Mocollop Castle.
4. Thomas Fitz James (illegitimate son of Sir James Fitz Gerald of Dromana), married a daur. of John Elagh Macnamara, an illegitimate son of James XI, Earl of Desmond.

The peasantry relate stories of the terror inspired by "Tomár an Buitte móir" or "*Thomas of the big Blow*," the soubriquet still attaching to his name, and they point out the site of his castle, and retain for the family that enthusiastic love of the 'ould stock" of the Clanna Gerailt, which has sunk so deep into the Irish heart. There exists among the people of Modeligo parish a diversity of opinion as to the exact locale of the castle of Farnane. Some maintain that it was situated on the high land near a spot called Kilnalime, where I believe an ancient burial ground can be traced, (hh) and they quote in the Irish tongue a 'lamentation,' in which this place is mentioned in connexion with the family. To this subject however I shall refer again. Others say that they lived at Scart, and point out fragments of an ancient structure standing in a low lying field, close to the river Finisk, immediately opposite Scart Hely Cottage, as the castle of the Fitz Gerald.

A tradition prevails among the people of Modeligo parish which was recently related to the writer by an old man there to the following effect: "Thomas of the big blow" was treacherously murdered by his own servant who had been in his employment for seven years. The foul deed took place somewhere in the county Cork, where he had gone on some important business. The ruffian knowing of his master's departure from home secretly followed him, and on arriving at his destination gave information to the "Government" of his whereabouts, saying that the Geraldine was in their power, "but before the soldiers came to take him, the 'cowardly spalpeen of an informer' stabbed him in the back and begorra," continued the narrator, "from that day to this Tomár an Buitte móir is lookin' for him all over the country side." On one occasion a fray took place between the Fitz Gerald and the Prendergasts of Newcastle, and Thomas Fitz Gerald and one of the latter arranged to fight a duel, in the course of which Fitz Gerald's servant severed with a knife the reins of Prendergast's horse, thus causing his overthrow. This however leads us to infer that an advantage was given to Thomas of the big blow.

(hh) See Ordnance Survey Map.

Another tradition is that Thomas Fitz Gerald lived on the land known as Scart Hely, Modeligo, close to the river Finisk where stand portions of a wall of the old house said to have been his residence. On one occasion a party of soldiers arrived with orders to demand rent, or in lieu therefore to carry off cattle to the value required. Fitz Gerald, who is reputed to have been a man of great stature and enormous strength, came on the scene and settled the matter in a most convincing manner. With one blow of his sword he slew the officer in command, and such was the force of the blow that the weapon cleft the skull of the unfortunate man in twain, and was buried deep into the body between the shoulders, and Fitz Gerald's protest so overawed the soldiers that he was left unmolested. (*jj*)

A weird and sombre legend is cherished by the people of Modeligo Parish, which has clung to the locality for centuries, and is preserved in the Irish tongue as follows:—"Stuaḡ Mairge-óelḡa aḡur rluaḡ Mairteile ir lárpe in Eirinn," *i.e.*, "The Modeligo host and the Mothel host are the two strongest (hosts) in Erin." I am indebted to the Revd. Philip Dunphy, the respected Parish Priest of Cappoquin, for these lines. As used by the Modeligo people it would seem to refer to a spectral host of hurlers.

It is well known that the dark attributes of death loom ever large in the life of the Celt. A common belief exists among the peasantry, that all who have died during the year come back to life on All Soul's Day (2nd November) at midnight and appear for one hour, and they will tell you then that the "poor souls are out" and cross themselves devoutly. It is this belief in the communion of the dead with the living that is so tersely expressed in the lines above quoted, and which would seem to claim for the Parishes of Modeligo and Mothel a larger assembly of spectres than in any other part of Ireland. The Modeligo host are evidently possessed of keen sporting instincts, as the people there relate that on a certain night the "dead people" appear in a field adjoining the burial ground in which the ruins of the ancient church of Modeligo stand, and that each of them carries a caman, and having arranged

(*jj*) Hence the soubriquet "Tomár an élaróim" *i.e.* Thomas of the sword.

sides, begin a spirited game of hurley, and sometimes of football. For some time the match goes evenly, neither side gaining an advantage. Suddenly 'Thomas of the big blow' appears on the scene, and with vigour joins in the game, and wields his *coman mor* (*kk*) with terrific effect. His side invariably wins, and the vanquished fly before his powerful blows in all directions. This tale is related with grim earnestness and is implicitly believed in. The field in which the phantom hurling match is played is called *ρᾶιρσ να βῆυαδὸ*—the field of the spectres—and this field is generally strewn with sods and tufts, the effect of the spectral hurley matches, as the people say. A very old woman, since dead, who lived near the churchyard, told the tale to the present writer, and assured him with an air of great gravity and reverence that she saw the "dead people" moving about and changing places in the game, until *Tomár an Æuille Móir*, the spectral half-back appeared on the scene, and scattered them right and left, when all vanished.

The fact that Thomas Fitz Gerald held the lands of Farnane, Graigue, etc., subsequent to the Desmond forfeitures in spite of the rebellion of Edmond Oge in 1581, is rather in support of my surmises that he held those lands as vassal to the loyal lord of the Decies, who stipulated for the undisturbed possession of his barony of Comeragh and other lands, in consideration of his surrender of the lordship of Cappoquin. The attempt of the Government to levy rent from Fitz Gerald as traditionally related, and which ended so disastrously for the officer in command, may have been at the instance of the Daltons of Knockmoane on the *pretext* that Farnane was within the boundary line of the lordship of Cappoquin. Considering the many authentic records existing which display the rapacity for land among the undertakers of that sad epoch, and the unscrupulous manner in which they often gained possession of it, there seems to be much probability that such an attempt was made in regard to the Modeligo lands, which was frustrated by the resistance of Thomas Fitz Gerald, who thus earned the lasting renown which exists in the soubriquets, Thomas of the big blow,

(*kk*) *Coman* is the Irish for the game of hurley and also for a hurley stick.

and Thomas of the sword. He had a sister who married a gentleman named Sheedy, and local tradition affirms that their residence occupied the site where now stands the farm house and out-offices of Mr. Nicholas Walsh, on the rising land just above Mrs. David Walsh's licensed premises at Mill Street, Modeligo. There was a son by this marriage whose name was Fitz Gerald Sheedy, and he they say constructed the well marked on the ordnance survey map "Fitz Gerald's Well," and known to the country as *Ṭobair-na-nṢearat*. It is situated on the side of the lower road adjoining Nicholas Walsh's land, and between the road and the river Finnisk, which here flows towards Mountain castle. Thomas Fitz Gerald at his death left a son and heir John, and was interred in the family vault within the ruins of the old church at Modeligo. At the death of *Ṭomáir an Úuille moíir*, his son John Fitz Gerald succeeded in the castle and lands of Farnane, and Graigue Modeligo, &c.

Some very interesting and valuable records of John Fitz Gerald are forthcoming, which prove him to have been a man of note and of some prominence in public affairs. He was a cotemporary of Richard Boyle, styled the "Great" Earl of Cork, and being an adjoining landowner, it is not surprising to find his name recorded in the Autobiographical Notes, known as the "Diary of Richard Boyle" or the "Lismore Papers." These interesting remembrances, and diaries, were printed in ten volumes in 1886 for private circulation only, and edited by the Rev. Alexander Grosart, D.D., LL.D., F.S.A., &c., from the original MSS. belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. Having had the advantage of perusing the work, I can vouch for the authenticity of the following extracts, which introduce to us the personality of John Fitz Gerald of Farnane, and of a certain Thomas Fitz Gerald of whose identity I am in doubt. The extracts are here given chronologically and verbatim.

Vol. I, p. 21. 1613, April 27th.

"Bought the Mortgage of Cevnaghten (*ll*) near Affane, of *John Fitz Thomas Gerald* of Ballygyry (*mm*) for VI^{li}."

(*ll*) Cevnaghten. Crinaghtaun, near Cappoquin.

(*mm*) Ballygyry, now Ballyguiry.

Vol. I, p. 41. 1614, April 21st.

"I entered upon Kyllshel, geannevaddery, and balleloman (*nn*) and took in Mr. Mondaie's leases."

Vol. I, p. 79. 1615, August 8th.

"I was ordered by *Thomas ffitz Gerald* of Woodhouse and Richard Osbern to pay Mr. Thomas Mondaie for the fee farm of the 3 half plowlands of Ballyloman, Glaunevoddrrie, and Killishell 240^{li} Ster."

There is townland named Woodhouse immediately north of Mountain Castle containing 104 ac. 0 r. 28 p. This may be the Woodhouse indicated in the Earl's letters, but there is another Woodhouse near Aglish and another near Stradbally, I think. Thomas Fitz Gerald of Woodhouse may have been a brother of John of Farnane.

Vol. I, p. 80. 1615, August 24th.

"I exchanged my half plowland of Ateduff and Ballydessoon in Tamplemighell, with Sir John ffitzgerald (*oo*) knight for the half-plow land of Cloughdahennery (*pp*) near Cappoquin."

Vol. I, p. 84. 1615, October 12th.

"I bought Coolecryn (*qq*) and Coolegorthbowye (*rr*) near Cappoquin of Mr. Dalton for X^{li} ster and a Tercall of a goshawk."

Vol. II, p. 5. 1620, January 27th.

"I cleared the bownds between Bewly and the Quarter of Affane in presence of Mrs. Dalton and her son (*ss*) Mr. Osbern, Mr. Greatreaks, Henry Ruffen, *Thomas ffitz Gerald one of the Commissioners*, Mr. Kendall the other Commissioner also."

(*nn*) Kyllshel, Geannevaddery, Balleloman—Killeshal, Glenavaddra, Ballylomon, are all within five miles from Dungarvan.

(*oo*) Sir John Fitz Gerald of Dromana.

(*pp*) Now Cluttahena.

(*qq*) Coolnacreena.

(*rr*) Coolagortboy in the Electoral Division of Cappoquin, bordering Farnane.

(*ss*) Son for son-in-law presumably.

Vol. II, p. 17. 1621, June 12th.

"I was present when the bownds and mears between the lands of Affane called Coolecryn and Coolegortbwy belonging to me—and the lands of *ffarnham* belonging to John ffitzgerald of the same, were laid out, and cleered by xiiii of the ancient men (*tt*) and serieants (*uu*) in those borders and myself, and the said John, sworn on a book to stand to those bownds so layd out, and agreed uppon in both our presence, whereunto we did consent."

Vol. II, p. 48. 1622, June 30th.

"I gave Mrs. Dalton V^{li} ster towards the payment of 45^{li} her Seigniory was in arrear to his Majesty, I lent her XII more towards the discharge of the whole for my security (whereof she is to bring her coves from Tom ffitzgerald the Coroner and to leave them with me, and I delivered these XVII^{li} and other V^{li} X^s in all XXII^{li} X^s to Hercules of Affane to her use for cleering her arrears to his Majesty."

Vol. II, p. 156. 1625, May 14th.

"Mr. John ffitzgerald and divers others in his company came to Rathnemeenagh and forbade my myners to worck there, and took a crow of iron from them, and the 23 of this moneth 3 of Mr. ffitz Gerald's seriants came thither againe forbade my worckmen, and would have taken awaie their tools."

Vol. II, p. 334. 1629, July 30th.

"The arle of Kildare's lands to the dispoñion of the L. CH[ancellor] (*vv*) Mr. Thos ffitzgerald of Woodhouse some ten dayes since towld me that John Power said to him that he had rather than one C^{li} the L. CH[ancellor] were now heer again in the plight he was in; and that he could chardge him with one, 2, 3, and 4 corrupcoñs and takyng of brybes and could lay down the persons, the tyme and the place and the particular somes received by his LP."

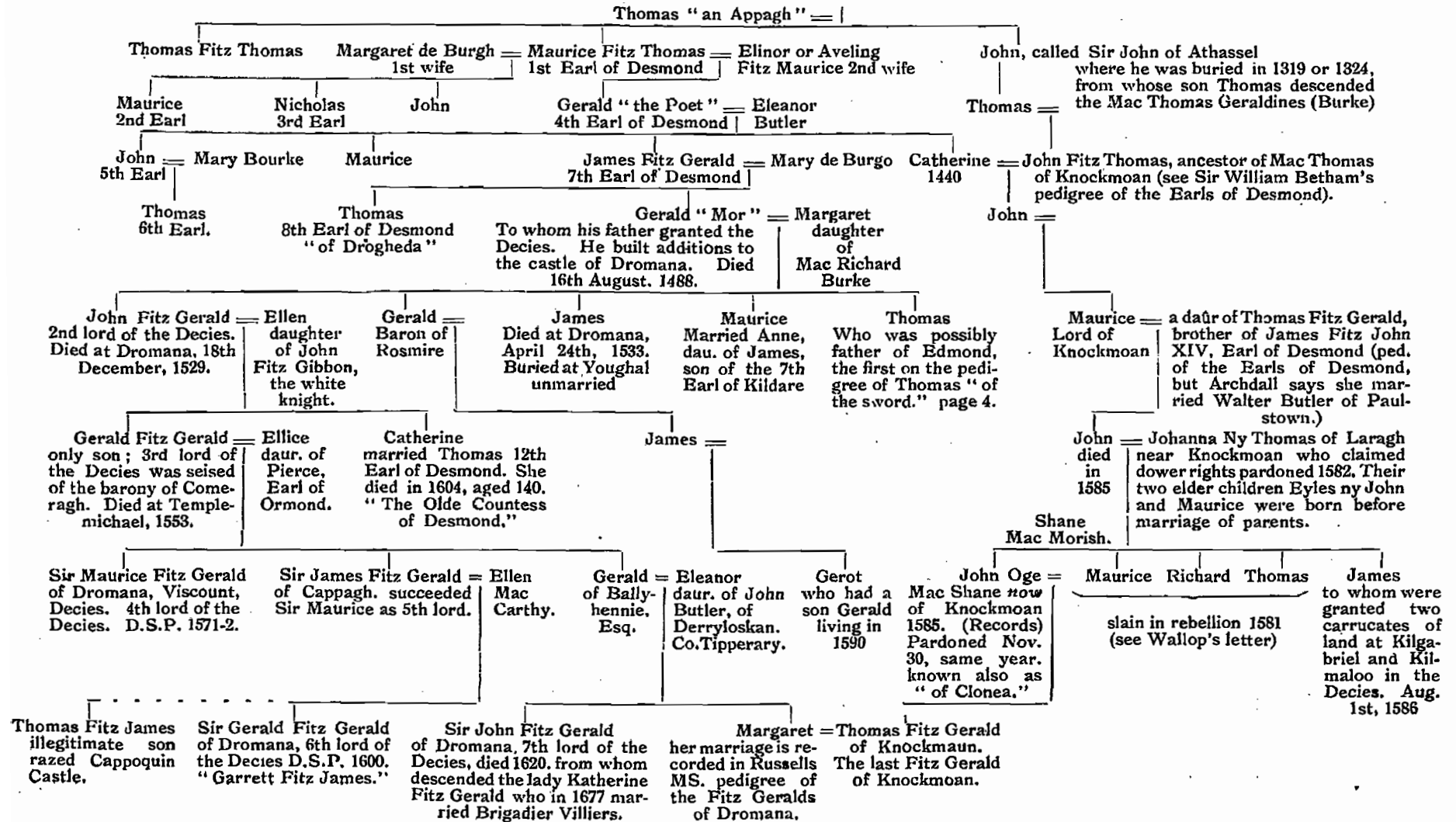
(*tt*) Ancient men. Some of the old inhabitants who knew the bounds.

(*uu*) Serieants, I presume means, servants, retainers or tenants.

(*vv*) Lord Chancellor. He was Sir Francis Bacon who in 1621 was impeached in the Commons for taking bribes and dismissed from office.

The foregoing extracts deal with negotiations of the Earl of Cork for the purchase of land lying between Cappoquin, Modeligo and Dungarvan, and all the townlands mentioned and which I have identified by their modern names in the footnotes, were within the bounds of the ancient Lordship of Cappoquin and the Seigniorship of Knockmoan. It is quite evident that the great Earl was endeavouring to extend the bounds of his property advantageously to himself. In spite of the various confiscations and grants to the Elizabethan planters, the Fitz Gerald's still seemed to have held some rights in these lands—we find a *John Fitz Thomas Gerald* of Ballyguiry, selling to the Earl, the mortgage of Crinaghtaun near Cappoquin in 1613—I presume this John Fitz Thomas to be identical with John Fitz Gerald of Farnane of whom these pages treat, whose father's name, as we have shewn was Thomas. It seems difficult to disassociate one from the other. In the next entry we find Thomas Fitz Gerald of Woodhouse and Richard Osbern "ordering" the Earl to pay a certain Mr. Mondaie for the lands of Ballyemon, Glenavoddera and Killishel, lands which were part of the Seigniorship of Knockmoan—formerly confiscated by Thomas Fitz Gerald, of Knockmoan. Again we find the Earl purchasing from Dalton the lands of Coolnacreea and Coolgortboy—townlands which to the present day adjoin the lands of Farnane, into which the Earl never encroached. In these transactions a Thomas Fitz Gerald appears as one of the Commissioners and Tom Fitz Gerald the "Coroner" perhaps a misprint for Commissioner, most probably the Thomas previously mentioned as of Woodhouse. He told the Earl of Cork about certain bribes which the Lord Chancellor (Sir Francis Bacon) had taken. It will be remembered that the Knockmoan property was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton who was Lord Chancellor in Elizabeth's reign. The Geraldines were however a far spreading tree, and we cannot be certain of the identity of persons of the same name.

A PEDIGREE showing the descent of the Fitz Gerald's of Dromana and of Knockmoan from



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

NEITHER a political partisan nor an Englishman is fitted to write the history of Ireland. As national misfortune, however, has had it, our soi-disant historians have been, almost without exception, partisans or foreigners. Hence largely the failure of the 19th century to produce a satisfying Irish History. Mere scholarship will not make the historian; critical acumen is as necessary as scholarship, and another ingredient—almost a *sine-qua-non*—is some grace of style. Rev. Dr. Dalton is an Irishman and scarcely anything of a partisan; he has the necessary learning, industry, the critical faculty and considerable felicity of presentment; therefore his “History of Ireland from the Earliest times to the Present Day” is a work of great worth and importance. As long ago as April, 1907, the present writer, in this Miscellany, noticed its second volume. Since date of the notice in question the history has reached its completion and has now been issued (as advertising page of present issue shows) in six substantial volumes with illustrations by the Gresham Publishing Co., London. Dr. Dalton’s professed aim (all history writers—at any rate implicitly—profess a similar aim) is historic truth and that he has approximately reached this ideal is broadly deducible from the twin facts that the Irish Nationalist organs of public opinion on the one hand, and the Unionist press on the other, mildly censure him for partiality towards the opposite (and of course—wrong) side. Thus does Father Dalton write and, in this form, preface introduction of himself and his work to the reader:—

“ It is an old story and a true one that Irishmen have not studied and do not study the history of their own country. The omission to do so was intelligible in the past when such study was proscribed and when the rhymer and the story teller were equally banned by law. But those days are past and while there is little encouragement given to the study of Irish history as compared with other branches of knowledge there is at least no prohibition. Irishmen may learn its facts if they will; but they are not willing, and there are few countries in the world where the people are so ignorant of their country's history. For the mass of the people the rath and mound and dun have no significance; and the old Norman castle and the roofless abbey, under the shadow of which the dead take their rest, are heedlessly passed by, and nothing is known of the story which they tell.”

The Rev. author has, it is scarcely necessary to add, availed himself of all the latest results of historical research; not only this but he has been himself an explorer, at first hand, in the Record and kindred offices. On the whole he seems more successful in his enumeration and marshalling of facts than in his explanation of them. Nowadays the reader of history wants not only the facts, but their why and wherefore—how these arose rather than others. On the other hand Father Dalton's pages are distinguished by some of the best qualities of historical work; they are researchful, accurate, copious in reference and provided with excellent indices. Add to this that they are illustrated with good maps and plans.

THE historical novel has fallen on somewhat evil times; it is, in fact, rather in disrepute in our day. So much the worse for the day probably, as historic fiction is an educational force of no mean account. This remark is suggested by “ With Poison and Sword ” (Mills and Boon, London) by W. M. O'Kane (perhaps I ought write Rev. before the initial), a stirring and correctly-staged tale of the times of Shane the Proud. The story opens in the Tower of London whence the scene shifts to Ulster and thence back again to London—to the Court of Elizabeth. The hero is one Cormac O'Hagan, henchman of The O'Neill, whose deeds of daring and hairbreadth escapades ought be excellent reading for Irish boys to whom the book should be a most acceptable Christmas or birthday gift.

IN Father Stephen Brown's (S.J.) "Readers Guide to Irish Fiction" (Browne and Nolan) is a capital design admirably executed. The Rev. author's aim has been to furnish a list more or less complete of works of fiction, the plot, scene or flavour of which is Irish, in part or entirely. But the work as we have it, is much more than a mere list: under the title of each book is a pithy clear cut and critical comment which will make the "Guide" indispensable to such as buy books for prize distribution or for libraries. What Father Brown has done for Irish fiction he proposes doing later for other classes of Irish literature.———"Αρχαὶ ἀν' Ὀίῆ" (Gill and Son) is a little volume of some 130 pages wherein Rev. M. Sheehan, M.A., D.Ph., Maynooth College, edits three stories taken down by him from the dictation of Patrick Dower, of Ring, Co. Waterford. The stories appeal to others besides the philologist—to the folklorist, and the antiquarian, aye and, in their measure, to the historian and the ethnologist for who would understand the nation's soul will read it in the stories that are told and the ballads that are sung by people's firesides. A philosopher it was who wrote "give me the making of a people's ballads (folk-tales) and let who will make the laws."

MR. THOMAS J. WESTROPP has made the subject of our stone forts (both ring forts and the monuments known as promontory forts) peculiarly his own. With prodigious industry he has studied and with admirable method treated the forts of Aran, Clare and Waterford. Now he is betaking himself to the forts of Mayo and Kerry. On the former group he is contributing to the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy and on the latter to the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. In the September No. of the last-named Journal, by the way, is a note (also from Mr. Westropp) which, because of its brevity, might easily escape the reader's notice. It regards the squirrel which I think it proves to be an indigenous Irish mammal. At any rate the evidence in this note shows that the lively little

enemy of the forester was known in Ireland centuries ago, for, passing over other facts, the citizens of Waterford were in April, 1244, and again in June, 1291, allowed for murage a tax on squirrel skins.——The Royal Irish Academy has since our last No. issued the following amongst other important papers:—Proceedings, Nos. 5 and 12, “An Irish Historical Tract dated A.D. 721,” and “Conchubrani Vita Sanctae Monennae,” Professor MacNeill by Mario Esposito respectively.——In the “Cork Historical and Archæological Journal” (July-September) I find myself chiefly interested in an out-of-the-way sort of paper, by S. T. McCarthy, entitled, “The Young Pretender’s Kerry Head-piece.” The “headpiece” was not a portion of armour but a gallant Kerryman, one General John O’Sullivan, who was Prince Charles’ right-hand man during the public portion of his career and who is claimed to have “understood the art of irregular warfare better than any man in Europe.” J.C. in the course of an interesting article on St. Colman of Cloyne (same No.) touches, without, I think, appreciating its difficulty, one of the great controverted questions of early Irish Christianity—the period of St. Declan, a question bound up inseparably with that other—of an Irish pre-Patrician Church. If we could assume as our writer, following Dr. Olden in N. D. B. does, that Colman of Cloyne was a forerunner of Declan then we had settled one of the thorniest problems of Irish hagiography.——The Irish Book Lover for September has a short but specially interesting biography by James Coleman, of “A Book-Loving Irish Bishop,” Dr. Murphy of Cloyne. Dr. Murphy bought Irish books and subsidised Irish scribes at a time when such collection and such patronage were not only rare but unique. In the same issue is a short note on Patrick Lynch, of Carrick-on-Suir, author of Life of St. Patrick, now sought after by antiquarians.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Errata :—In last issue's paper on Donnchadh Ruadh our printer improved the text by substitution of some dates of his own invention, for Mr. O'Cassidy's. Though the errors are pretty obvious it will be safer to formally "nail" them here.

P. 132, l. 12 for "1595" read 1795.

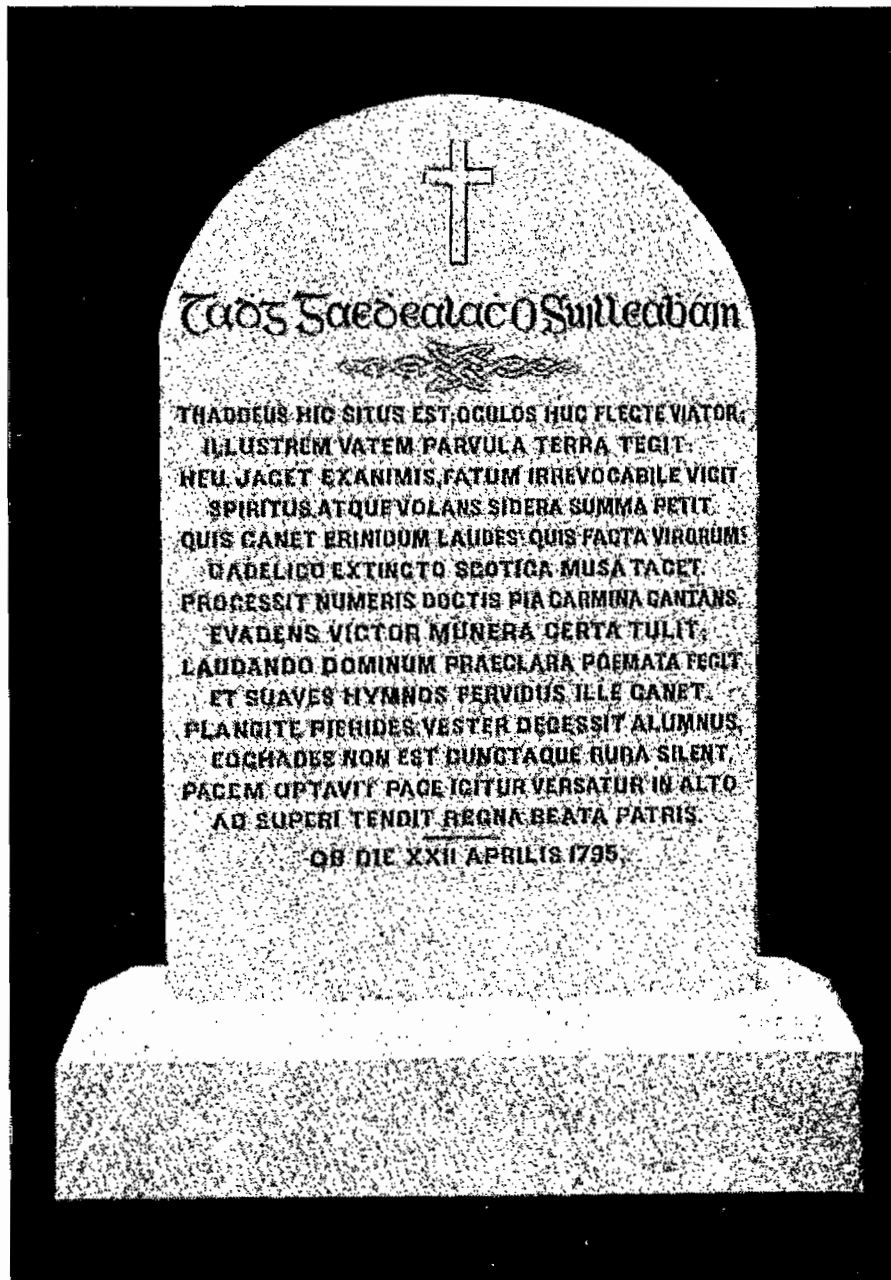
" 133, " 13 " "1840" " 1740.

" 136, " 5 " "ob. 1976" read ob. 1876.

" 136, n.(g) " "1581" read 1851.

Ed.

Archæological Map of Waterford.—Those who are interested in the study of our National Antiquities must have observed with regret the gradual disappearance of objects of the first interest which can never be replaced. One of the ends which I propose to myself in the suggestion which I am now going to make is to preserve some record of these National treasures for later generations. Further, many persons anxious to work at a certain line of antiquities find themselves greatly hampered by the difficulty of ascertaining the exact locality in which some of the objects are to be found. What I want to do is to make the Library of this College, which is the College of Munster, a kind of clearing-house where antiquarians can readily and accurately obtain the information which they require respecting the antiquities of the Province. One of the rooms in our Library is devoted entirely to books relating to Ireland and I propose to select therein such records of the antiquities of the Province as I can



MEMORIAL TO TADHG GAEDHEALACH, BALLYLANEEN GRAVEYARD.
(Erected December, 1910.)

secure either by my own work or by the help of other antiquarians in the Province. It is to solicit this help that I now make the following appeal. I should feel deeply grateful to any person who will send me the name and exact position of any object of antiquarian interest in their neighbourhood, giving the townland and where possible the sheet of the 6-inch ordnance map of where it is to be found. All such records will be catalogued and entered on the 6-inch sheets kept in the Library. Those who in addition will send me a photograph of the object in question and a note of any work in which it is described will very greatly oblige me. All such photographs and notes will be carefully stored in the room spoken of above and will be available for examination by workers at all times. Reprints of articles or notices of objects of archæological interest in Munster will be most gratefully received and preserved in the pamphlet collection in the Library. May I add that the Ethnological Museum of the College has a section devoted to Irish Antiquities, gifts for which will always be warmly welcomed.

BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, F.R.S., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,
President and Professor of Archæology,
University College, Cork.

Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara.—In the last issue my name was introduced by Seamus Ua Casaide, and certain shortcomings alleged against two very small Irish texts published by me for schools, as well as an article of mine in No. X., 1907, of this Journal. I shall reply briefly although at the disadvantage of being away from my books and papers. Fault is found that in my 1907 edition of the *Adventures* I avoided "all mention of the works of previous editors." For this I had, I consider, sufficient reasons,—the work of one I had never seen; that of the other I "avoided" of set purpose, after I had written to its editor offering not to proceed with mine if he were pecunarily interested in his edition. I ascertained afterwards from another source that he was not, but

as my proffered kindness had been treated with the contempt of silence, I held myself under no obligation to him and in no way bound to make acknowledgment, especially as I was transcribing from the poet's autograph which nobody else had yet worked upon or even discovered. Your correspondent had heard all this from me verbally before he penned his contribution, and I cannot understand what satisfaction it affords him to see it here in print. Your readers should know that my 1907 edition is merely an Intermediate school text of just 24 octavo pages, and, as the sketch of the poet's biography was less than 150 lines, I saw no necessity for bibliographical items or for detailed references. In that brief account I gave the 1810 obituary notice from the "Gentleman's Magazine," with date, and the name of the finder. In the 1908 booklet (which had only 63 lines of biography, etc.) I also quoted a notice indicating another location, and referring three lines lower down to an article in this Journal, an example which Seamus Ua Casaide did not follow in your last when giving the notice *in extenso*: he should have given the reference or else credited Dr. Grattan Flood with having first drawn attention to the newspaper. He gives the name of Mr. O'Rahilly as if it were the first mention, and possibly thinks it fair to omit to state that all these points are printed before his very eyes in my two little books which he had in his hands and under criticism at the self same moment that he purposely harks back to the Journal of an earlier date.

I am not influenced by the praise lavished on one who is described as having been "admittedly a fine scholar" (in the Irish Language). It was very easy to be regarded an Irish scholar in those days, as witness the limping rheumatic language of the leader in the initial number of the "Gaelic Journal," its writer stating (if I remember aright) that there was nobody else to do it. The Gaelic scholarship of that period and later may be judged by the veriest novice from the fact that it was responsible for rendering MacNamara's "Ἀξ μετ μο δεατῆραν" ("reciting my verses") as "selling my trenchers!" and for such sentences as "Ὅι ναοι ζσεότῆριθε ραν ηζῆρῆιζ ἀτ τᾶ ἀν δεατῆραδ ὀιοδ ρᾶ'η λειτ ρο"!.

I can show any time by numbers of examples that the "admittedly fine" scholar was simply hopeless as regards Gaelic verse, which was just what McNamara wrote. Further, he asserted that Thomas Moran was a schoolmaster and not a farmer, though the converse is proved by a contemporary poetical warrant; nor did he know that it was in Newfoundland the "Fair Hills of Eire" was composed, a fact which I discovered from the handwriting of Thomas Harney, a pupil of the author; we see from note on page 177 of last Journal that even the information given him about the younger O'Sullivan was incorrectly reproduced; he was most positive about Tadhg Gaedlach having been buried in 1800, though a century ago it was published that he died in 1795, which would mean that he had a five years' wake! And as I am on this point I might quite reasonably enquire why, seeing that the date 22nd April, 1795, for the death of Tadhg Gaedlach was discovered by another editor and brought to light again in the most recent edition of that poet, your correspondent on page 177 of last Journal, does not tell this directly, but simply refers us to an article of 1905 in a monthly which is now defunct and not within reach of readers in general, and, modestly enough, to a contribution which happens to be his own! In an essay of mine written some years ago I referred to an old pamphlet reproduced in another writer's magazine article, but although I gave his name, the date, locus, etc., my perfidy continues to be regularly recounted to my friends because I omitted to mention the discovery specifically. There is much less excuse for your correspondent.

At first I purposely omitted to indicate the location of the MacNamara autograph, for naturally I wished to utilise it myself, but I gave it in full in my little books and here it was that my critic got the information as to its whereabouts (which he gives incompletely) but, ungenerously, he omits to admit it. His words would leave the ordinary reader under the impression that this MS. had always been in sight whereas it was long classed as "missing" until I found it bound up at the end of another volume.

In view of recent events there is one sentence the last in my preface to the "Adventures" booklet of 1907 to which Seamus Ua

Casaide might have referred, viz., "The poet's resting place in the graveyard of Newtown is neglected, and unmarked by an inscription of any kind." I believe I made reference to it also in the Journal article of 1907, describing the fact as a reproach. I am glad to know that a suitable monument to MacNamara is now in position, as well as another to his colleague, Tadhg Gaedhlach.

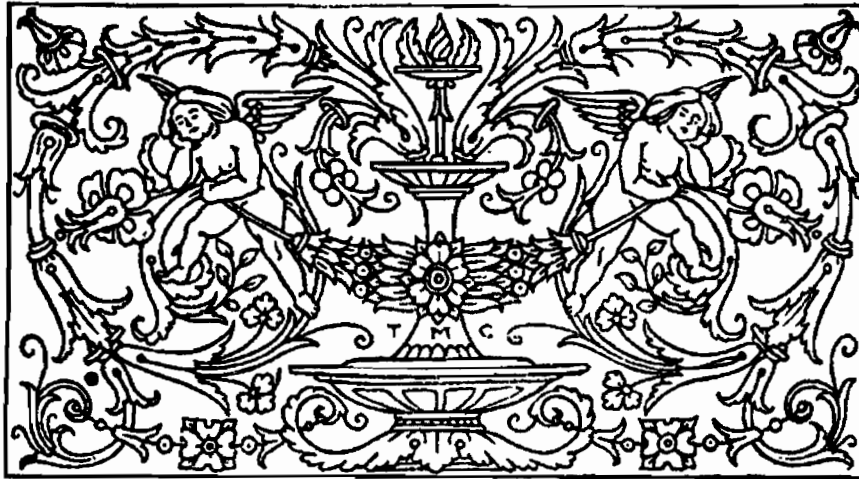
RISEÁRTO Ó FOGLUÓD,

1. "Fiacra Éiriceac."

Doñcáð Ruad and Tadóς Ξαεθεαλαc Memorials:—As a frontispiece and ordinary illustration to present number of JOURNAL appear photographs of the memorials to Doñcáð and Tadóς erected within the past couple of months by readers of this JOURNAL and some extern admirers of the two poets. The first-named rests in Newtown, near Kilmacthomas, and as his grave is practically unreachable the monument has been set up just within the chapel gates. Tadóς awaits the resurrection in old Ballylaneen where his memorial has been erected over his grave. In addition to the sums already acknowledged I have received the following subscriptions towards the memorials:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A. ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Geoffrey Cummins, Kill ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Doéireac | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Rt. Rev. Monsignor Power, V.G. ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. James Power, New York ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Wm. Ormond, Clonmel ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Tomás Ó Rahili, B.A., Dublin ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |

EDITOR.



JOURNAL OF
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& SOUTH-EAST
OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

SECOND QUARTER,
APRIL TO JUNE, 1911.



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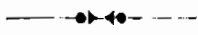
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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 10/-, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

RULES.

- 1.—That the Society be called **THE WATERFORD AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**
- 2.—That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study of matters having an antiquarian interest relating to Waterford and the South Eastern Counties.
- 3.—That Ladies shall be eligible for membership.
- 4.—That the Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shillings, payable on the first of January in each year, and that a payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- 5.—That the Society be managed by a President, four Vice- Presidents, and one Vice-President, from each County taking part in the proceedings of the Society, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and a Committee of nine Members, any three of whom shall form a quorum.
- 6.—That an Annual General Meeting, for the purpose of electing the 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.

WATERFORD CITY CHURCHES.

TEMP. JAMES I.

By Rev. P. POWER.



IN my introduction to Bishop Miler MacGrath's visitation (1588) of Waterford and Lismore, edited for the Journal (Vol. xii. No. 4, and Vol. xiii. No. 1), I made a promise which, I confess, afterwards escaped my memory, that I should at end of the visitation in question publish some notes on or from the material supplied by the Liber Regalis Visitationis in the Public Record Office, Dublin. This rather ancient promise I now purpose to redeem in part. For information as to the character, object and history of this visitation, I beg to refer the reader to the introduction alluded to. Again let me say I am working, not from the original MS. in the Record Office, but from the copy in the Reeves' Collection, Trinity College, Dublin. In the year 1615 the Commissioners of Visitation demanded from the Mayor of Waterford, Alexander Leonard by name, and most probably—judging from his diplomatic reply—a non-juring Catholic by profession, a report upon the material condition of the city churches. My readers will look in vain in their Smith for the name of Alexander Leonard; it does not occur therein, at least in the list of Mayors and Sheriffs, and as Smith's successors were for the most part mere copiers, it follows that they have perpetuated the master's error. Smith gives Thomas White as Mayor

in 1615 and the succeeding history writers echo the statement. The fact is, as Ryland hints, that ever since the accession of James in 1603 the municipal government of the city was in a condition of extreme disorder. The Catholics had risen on the death of Elizabeth and seized on all the city churches and though Mountjoy compelled surrender of the latter the Catholics refused the oath of conformity and the matter culminated in the deportation to Cork jail of the city magistrates and withdrawal of the city charter in 1617. Dismissal of the magistrates we may presume to have been led up to by refusal of the citizens to repair the city churches and this refusal, we may conclude, was based on motives of conscience. Two years previous to withdrawal of the charter, Mayor Leonard was requested to furnish a report on the condition &c. of the churches, and, though it is fairly evident the task set him was none too much to his worship's liking, he reports, as ordered, on July 14th, 1615. The point in the Commissioners' order is this: the parishioners were required by the law (presumably the continuation of the pre-Reformation Canon Law as it ran in Ireland) to keep the buildings, or at least the larger portion of the fabric, in repair. The incumbent (rector) was responsible for the good repair of the remainder of the building—generally the chancel, judging from these visitations. Previous to the change of religion there did not, far as we can see, arise any special difficulty about the repairs &c., but in 1615 and for many years previous both people and incumbents seem to have been remiss, or more than remiss, in the matter. The report is addressed:—

“ To the Rt. honor my verie good Lo. the Lo. Chancellor and the rest of his associated Commissioners now in his Mat^e regall visitacon this.

“ The answer of the Maio^r of his Mat^e Cittye of Waterford to the propocions made by his highnes Commissioners in his regall visitacon touching the building and^t furnishing of the under-named churches and mynisters howses being at this present found to be in decay and unfurnished ”.

Appended to the report is the Mayor's covering letter, as well as second letter dated two months later:—

May it please your Lls: according to your directions sent unto us touching the decayed and unfurnyshed Churches within this Cittie I make bould to send herewith my answer to ech of them severally as they are propounded being hartelye sorie that it is not such as would answer y^r Llps. desire and this Corporations for the repayringe of those auncient monument^s, assurying yo^r Llps: withall that if our abilities at the present could reach thereunto howsoever the building of the vearie chancells or the rest as the case standeth myght be a worcke of superarrogation in us our affections would not be wanting from soe godly a worcke but lett me affirme it upon the credite of this Citty that durying my memory they were never soe poore in generall as they are at this present. And soe with tender of my farther service herein upon any overture to be made that it may availe I humbly rest

To be comanded by yor good

Llps:

ALEXANDER LEONARD Maior
of Waterford.

Waterford the 14th
of July 1615.

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My verie good Lo: In accomplishment of your honourable directions for repayringe the ruynous and decayed churches within this Cittie according the tyme prefixed by your Lo: w^{ch} we are willing and ready to performe, as by my Ires herewith sent may appeare being done by the consent of my brethren: Forasmuch as by your Lo: warrant myself and the Sheriffs are required and comanded to appear before your hono^{rs} on the fworth day of October next, being nowe neere at hand and hoping that your Lo: wilbe satisfied with this our annswere and willingnes I humbly therfor pray your Lo: to be pleased to accept therof, being as much as your hono^r doth require of us, otherwise that we may resolve to appeer according the contente of your Lo: said warrant.

And so with remembrance of my duetie I humbly take leave,
Waterford the vijth of September 1615.

Yo^r Honourable Lo: most humble

at Comann^d

ALEXANDER LEONARD Maior of

(Endorsed) Maior Waterford

Waterford

16 Septembris

To the Right honourable my very good Lo: the Lo: Chauncellor.

St. Olave's Church, the Mayor describes as, in the late Bishop's time in good repair and furnished with a seat and pulpit. What the "seate" is I do not exactly know. The "late bishop" was, presumably, Miler Magrath (1582-9 and again 1592-1607). Latterly, however, as a consequence of the introduction of bells into a tower or belfry over the chancel, decay and ruin of the chancel has been occasioned. The Dean who is responsible for repair of the specified portion of the church was an absentee with the result that the proverbial stitch in time was neglected and the further result of collapse of the entire building, nave as well as chancel. The parishioners, the Report urges, are few—only seventy families all told, whereof fifty-five families are of the poor artisan and labouring class with a valuation of less than twenty shillings, and the others—merchants of but scant means. For adequate repair of the church more than £200 would be needed. (a)

St. Peter's Church is, the Report continues, in much the same plight as St. Olave's. It has also fallen through causes somewhat similar to those which ruined the latter church. The Bishop (John Lancaster, 1607-1619) has co-operated in the work of destruction—at any rate he has profited by it to the extent of using the materials of the church to build his episcopal residence. The parishioners do not number more than thirty eight families of

(a) "St. Olave's. This church in the late Bushoppes tyme was well repayred and a pulpitt and seate placed in it but after partlie by reason that the Bells did hang neere the Chancell the same began to decay, and the Deane whoe is Patron thereof and fyndeth a Chaplin there being not resident heere the Chancell fell, and the whole Church after by reason of the ruyne thereof. The parish thereof is one of the smaest in the towne not con-
teyning above ^{xx}_{iiix} parishioners whereof fittie five are poore artificers and labouring men not of xx^s meanes, the rest are merchantes of smale stock. cc^{li} would not repayre this church."

which twenty are of the poor craftman class, obliged, through poverty, to dwell in cellars and such places. Here again as in the case of St. Olave's decay of the chancel occurred in Bishop Magrath's time. (b)

St. Patrick's Church owes its ruin largely to its position close to the citadel or principal part of the city. This part was on site of the present City and County Jail. It is charged by the Mayor against the garrison stationed here upon the withdrawal of Mountjoy that the soldiers demolished the church to use the woodwork for fuel. Here again it is the chancel which, giving way first, causes collapse of the whole. The pulpit has apparently survived the ruin though the table and seat have ended in ashes. The parish numbers, like St. Olave's, seventy families, and two-thirds of these are of the poor artisan class, that is of less than twenty shillings valuation. The Bishop is patron. For reparation of the church £133 would not suffice (c). St. Patrick's Church stood on the site of the present St. Patrick's Protestant Church in Patrick Street. The remains of its clergy house still stand in fair preservation and portions of the cut stone work of its windows may be seen built into the surrounding wall of the Cemetery.

St. Michael's is the only other church upon which his worship reports. Holy Trinity Church—as the Cathedral—was, presumably, without his purview—so presumably were St. John's (monastic) St. Stephen's (hospital) and St. Thomas' and Our Lady's (chantry or votive). St. Michael's Church ruin (showing early Tudor features) still survives surrounded by a partly preserved cemetery which was

(b) "St. Peter's. This Church upon the like occasion did fall. My Lo: Bushopp whoe now is tooke of the Timbers and other stuffe hereof to buyld his owne howse. CCⁱⁱ would not build that Church and the parishioners thereof are in number but xxxviiij. wherof twenty are poore artificers not abill to releev or fynd them selves dwelling by reason of their povertie in cellers and obscure places the rest are merchante of smale meanes. This decay of the Chauncell w^{ch} occasioned the ruine of the rest was alsoe in the late Bushopps tyme whoe is patron thereof and collateth to it."

(c) "St. Patrick's. This Church hath a forte where souldiors kept lyeing close to the churchyard thereof, the souldiors warding there aboute the beginning of his Ma^{te} reigne pulled down the Tymbers of it and tooke away the seate and burned them for fire but there is a pulpitt and there was a table and seate and upon the decay of the Chancell all was spoyled by the souldiors the parishioners thereof are in number ^{xx} _{iiii} of which two partes are artificers notworth xx^s in goods or lande. The Bushopp is patron of this Church. CC marke would not repaire it."

entered by a gateway (still preserved) on the east side of Michael Street. This was apparently the last of the parish churches to fall into decay. As late as 1605 the parishioners repaired the nave and glazed the windows, but as the Dean (non-resident as we have seen), who was responsible for the chancel, had neglected his obligation to repair latter, the whole is going fast to decay. The repairs would now require over £41 and the parishioners are few—only forty-six families. (d)

As a sort of appendix to this paper I add the Mayor's general comments and explanations on some other matters connected with the churches. First, he practically lays blame upon Bishops and Deans for the neglected state of the sacred edifices, the consequence mainly of the non-residence of the dignitaries mentioned. Secondly, he refers to the clergy houses and points out that only Sts. Michael's, Patrick's, John's and Peter's had such houses, and, consequent on the union of livings, the houses—untenanted and fireless—fell into decay. Thirdly, his worship replies regarding church books that the corporation has recently paid twelve shillings sterling to supply Irish books (this does not, I presume, mean books in Irish) to all the churches of the city. Finally the Mayor suggests a practical *modus vivendi* as between citizens and the church authorities for the future.

“ Note. When all those ruynes of the Chancell did begin the Patrons, whoe found onlly stipendaries in them were absent and resident elsewhere, for until the Lo : Bushopp who now is is tyme the Bushopp and Deane for thirtie yeeres before dwelled upon Livinge which they had elsewhere.

“ Ministers howses. For the Mynisters howses noe one of all these had any but onely St. Michaells, St. Patricks, and St. Johnes and the Archdeken of St. Peeters had a howse neere that church. When all those parishes weere ingrosed to the hande of one or two at the moste, the houses fell to decay the

(d) “ St. Michael's. This Church was within these ten yeares exceedingly well repayred by the parishioners, and the wyndoes glazed, but the Deane being Patron (and fynding the Cure thereof) neglected the reparacon of the chancell, and the decay that nowis of the rest is occasioned hereby. xliⁱⁱ would not repaire that church the parishioners are in number 46 of which most are poore artificers and wydoes.”

ministers not residing or keeping fire in them and the parishioners have not to doe with building of those howses.

“Bookes. For books we payed by direction from the State to the Lo: Bushopp within theis two yeares 12^s sterling for Irysh bookes for every church within the Citty being in repayre or out of repayre, and for such of them as are usefull at this day they are redde to further them as becometh.

“Lastly they pray that yo^r Llps: wilbe pleased to take notice that the Deane and Chapter have by their comon seale discharged thinhabitants of the buylding of the fabricke of the Cathedral Church and that the corporaçon repayreth it which costeth communibus omnis above forty marke yeerely and this as we suppose is in consideraçon of the reparaçon of the rest of the smale churches to be by the clergy: for otherwise the Corporaçon or parishioners are not to repayre that church nor be at that great yeerely chardg with it having soe good a dischardg.

“Yf his Ma^{ty} would be pleased to appoint an unyon to be made of 2 of those smale churches and parishes one of the churches might be built in convenient time to which the Corporaçon wilbe redde to afforde their best help when the Patrons shall goe in hand with their partes,*but we humbly desire that in regard of the weight of the customes which lieth more heavie upon vs and to greatest disadvantag of any parte of the kingdom by reason of our want of resorte competent tyme may be appointed unto vs for soemuch as we shalbe enjoyned to doe for our desires and zeale to repaire those old monuments have bene and styll are very great and when the ruynes of the chancells did begin the Maio^r for the time being did acquainte the Patrons herewith and solicited them earnestly for the reparaçon of them to prevent the decay of the rest but they could effect nothing with them, their eyes (by reason of their absence) being not spectators to move their affections to comiseration as it did those Maiors and the Corporaçon whoe daylie passed by and with greife did see them.

ALEXANDER LEONARD Maio^r
of Waterford.”

Waterford during the Civil War

(1641-1653).

TRAITS AND STORIES FROM THE T.C.D. DEPOSITIONS.
(Continued.)

Edited by THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

LI

John Crockford, of Killgraney, in the County of f. 125
Waterford

(Losses, 52^r 13^s 9^d)

. . . And further he sayth, y^t there was murdered, of
and in the parish of Whitechurch, Ralph Bennett jun, W^m Shoah,
Robert Drew, James brother-in-law to Robert Wallis, Robert
Damorell, and four others whose names he knoweth not.

And further the depon^t sayth, that he was robbed of his
goods & chattells by the hands & means of S^r Nicholas Walsh
of Ballykeroge, Knt, John Hore of Dungarvan, gent, Capt Edmond
ffennell, now of Dungarvan, Richard Butler of Kilcash, a reputed
Generall of the forces of Waterford and Tipperary, Edmund
m^c James, & Robert Stephens, parish of Whitechurch, John
fitz gerald of Balliellane

JOHN CROCKFORD.

Jur &c 18 June 1642

(Bisse, Badinedge, Rugge)

LII

John Lambert of the Grange, barony of Decies | f. 126

(Losses, 376^{li})

. . . He saith that John fitz Gerrald of ffarnan, gent, James Welsh, son to S^r Nicholas Welsh, Knt, and John Butler of Ringova (*q*), gent (a reputed Captaine of the rebels), were the parties that robbed this depon^t, as he is [credibly] informed.

And further he deposeth that John Stutely (*r*) of Ardmore (*sic*), in y^e s^d county, cleark, formerly curat of Armore, since this rebellion turned papist, together with his wife & family, John Adams his wife and family, likewise turned papists.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 23 Junii 1642

Tho: Badnedge

Hen: Rugge.

LIII

Barnard Pabe of Ballingambon, parish of Whitechurch, yeoman | f. 128

(Losses, 264^{li} 11^s 4^d)

. . . He was robbed by the hands & means of Robert Stephens & his followers, as, W^m Veale of Ballingambon, & John Veale brother to the s^d W^m, husbandmen, & divers others

He further sayth that Phillipp Veale of y^e parish of Whitechurch, taylor, John ô Lyne of the same, husb., Daniell . . . , husb., who also tould his wife, a protestant, that she must shift for herself, for if it were knowne that he was in her company he should be cut to pieces (*s*): All these were heretofore reputed protestants, and now, sithence this rebellion, turned papists.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 18 Junii 1642

(Badnedge, Bisse, Rugge)

(*q*) Ringagoona.

(*r*) See also Nos. c, cxiv.

(*s*) How can the deponent swear to this?

LIV

Hercules Beere of Gleinmore, parish of Lismore, | f. 129
carpenter . . .

(Losses, 439^{li} sterl.)

The deponent saith that Morris ô Downey of Glanmore, husbandman, James fitz Gerat of Coole-Ishell, gentleman, and others whose names he knoweth not, were the parties that then and there so robbed him.

(Mark)

Jur. &c 17 June 1642

(Bisse, Ellwell)

LV

Charles Hart, parish of Kilgobinet, barony of | f. 131
Decies, husbandman . . .

(Losses, on New years day night, 9^{li} 5^s)

. . . by Turlough ô Brien his tenants. He saith that he himself his wife and children, were then and there stript by the tenants of Turlough ô Brien afores^d and John Hore ffitz Mathew of Shandon, barony of Decies, Esq^{re}.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 15 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam Wallis

LVI

Robert Clay of Coscam, parish of Dungarvan, | f. 132
clothier, . . .

(Losses, value 35^{li} 7^s)

He further sayth, he was robbed by Garrett Newgent, of Coscam, gent, & his followers . . . And further sayth that S^r Nicho. Welsh of Ballycaroge & his followers stole & carryed away certaine Englishmen's cattle, & as they were driving them by an house nere wherein the deponent was ffaine to hyde himselfe for shelter, his wife and one child, being one James Mac Thomas his house, of Coscam . . . hearing ye drove of cattle going by y^e afores^d James mac Thomas, now in actuall rebellion, & his company, ran out and took of the prey an English heiffer & presently killed it. He further sayth that

one . . . Boston, with his wife & three children were stripped by y^e rebels; but knoweth not who they were y^t stripped them.

And lastly this deponent sayth, that Peter Anthony of Comro (*t*) his wife, & children formerly a professed protestant, but since this rebellion turned papists.

ROBERT CLAY

Jurat &c 22 June, 1642

(Badnedge, Bisse, Rugge, Ellwell)

LVII

Phillipp Chapple, of the town and parish of | f. 133

Whitechurch, clarke . . . (*u*)

(Losses, 39^{li} 3^s)

(. . . besides the loss of his curattship of Whit Church under the Bishop's seale, worth to this depon^t cōibus annis twelve pounds per annum—further sayth he was robbed of his goods, as he is credibly informed, 'struck out) by Margrett Tobin of the same parish, with her son Edmond and daughter More, and David Morrish his brother-in-law—his name the deponent knoweth not, and W^m Brenagh of the said parish his brother & Margarett Garracoin, only so called in the s^d parish, widow, with divers of the forces of Waterford and Tipperary . . . He also sayth that he was stripped stark naked by the said rebels.

Jur 24 June 1642

PHILLIPP CHAPPELL

Percye Smyth

Phil Bisse

LVIII

William Ledsham, late of Kilcloger, parish of | f. 134

Lismore (*v*), gent . . .

(Losses, 1344^{li}, including debts, due by W^m Freshwater, Harry Osborne, Charles Hart, Arthur Plumer, Thomas Sanders: *all struck out*. Then follow:)

John Piggot of Glanmore, Philipp m^eW^m, carpenter, Donnell

(*t*) Comeragh.

(*u*) A copy of the same deposition at folio 156. The statement is not one of the clearest. There is a further examination No. lxxxviii, of same date.

(*v*) Kilcloher is not in the parish of Lismore but in Whitechurch.

ô Connery, Darby m^c David ô Mulcahan of KnockanPower in the same county, gent, Daniell ô Brien of . . . Garrett Nugent, John m^c Cragh . . . But in regard the said parties are out in actuall rebellion (except Darby ô Mulcahan, who is beyond the sea, as this deponent is informed) therefore this deponent cannot get satisfaction.

The depon^t sayth that as he is credibly informed, he was robbed [of his corne] by Nicholas Lombard of Ballymacarbry, gent, Donnell ô Connery of Ballyhanbegg, gent, John ffitz Gerrald of ffarnane's tenants, Donogh ô Brien of Mogelthy (*w*), David ô Mulcahan of Knock Poer, gent, Owen m^c Donnell of Currybeg, yeoman, Alexander Power, Esquire, Donnell Connery of Ballinabeg, and Nicholas Lombard . . .

Deponent saith, that aboute the third of July last one Samuell Maguan (a brittish protestant) was killed by Walter ô Harney of Ballykeroge, servant to S^r Nicholas Walsh, *as he is credibly informed.* (*x*)

W. LEDSHAM

Jur. &c 11 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse, Jam. Wallis

LIX

Ursula Winyard of Capper Quin (*y*), wife to John | f. 136

Winyard, butcher, deposeth and sayth:

That about the 16th 7^{ber} last, this depon^t together with Willm Hogden of Youghall, Walter Browne of the same, John Ellet of the Saule, and three other men whose names she knoweth not, & two children of the said Hogden's and Elliot's, were taken prisoners, coming from Capper Quin to Youghall afores^d by water, by means of Anthony Welsh a masse-priest, & Edward Butler of Clara in the County of Tipperary, captaine and comander then of the Castle of Dromany; and after they were taken they were sent with a guard to Dungarvan and Waterford, this depon^t continuing six weeks, Dureing which time she heard reported among

(*w*) Mogheha.

(*x*) But as usual in such cases, the examiners showed no curiosity as to how the deponent obtained his 'credible' information.

(*y*) Cappelquin.

them, that they had the Kinges broade seale [for what they did], & that they must be all in England about the first week of next Lent.

Jurat &c 9 Dec. 1642

(Mark)

Phil. Bisse

Ric. Williamson

LX

John Hathway, late of Beally (z), in the barony of | f. 137
Decies, yeoman, deposes and saith:

That on or about Christmas last this deponent and divers English protestants, to the number of thirty persons betook themselves for their safeguard to Dromany Castle in the s^d County, At which time this deponent observed that Edward Butler of Clare in the County of Tipperary, gent, accompanied with nyne other gentlemen whose names he knoweth not [came to Dromany], & at night after supper there past a certaine communication between the s^d parties and Gerrald fitz Gerrard of Dromany, Esq^{re}, to this effect: The s^d Gerrald demanding them a question, being all papists, Whether they could say the ten comandments; they answered, Yea: How then comes it to passe [quoth he] that you worshipp graven Images. They answered, that that Commandment was none of the Ten, but added by protestant ministers. They further urged the s^d fitz Gerrald to turne to Masse, & then he answered, he would never doe soe while he had life to breathe. (aa)

(z) Bewley.

(aa) "Dromana, in the parish of Affane is one of the most magnificent demesnes in Ireland . . . The Lords of Decies, the ancient proprietors of Dromana, derived their descent from James, the seventh Earl of Desmond. In 1561, a descendant of this nobleman was created Baron of Dromany and Viscount Desses, and dying without issue, his possessions, but not his titles, descended to his brother Sir James Fitz Gerald, who removed from Cappagh to Dromana, where he died in December, 1581."

"It was a son of this Lord of Decies who received Sir Walter Raleigh when he retired from active life to improve his estates in Ireland. It is said that Raleigh first introduced the potatoe, and a fine species of cherry which he brought from the Canary Islands . . . The cherry was domesticated in the neighbourhood of Dromana, where it has continued to flourish to the present time, and is still in high estimation . . . Dromana is now (1824) the property of John Villiers Stewart, a descendant of the original proprietor . . . To view Dromana to the greatest advantage, it should be approached by crossing the Blackwater which runs between it and Lismore . . . The mansion appears suspended over the river, the land shelving rapidly, in some places perpendicularly, to the water's edge."—*Ryland*, pp. 315, 316.

This deponent heard them tell the s^d fitz Gerrald in plaine terms, that what the Irish army did in banishing and stripping the English was by virtue of his Ma^{ties} Comission.

JO. HATHWAY

Jurat &c 9 Dec 1642

Phil. Bisse

Ric. Williamson

LXI

Nicholas Osborne, late of Cappagh, in the parish of | f. 138

Whitechurch, County of Waterford, Esquire . . .

(Losses, 475^oli 17^s 6^d, including debts—)

. . . due from the undernamed persons Irish and papists, viz Walter fitz Robert of Strehans in the County of Tipperary, gent, Richard ô Quirk, of Killoquirk, in the s^d county, gent, (a reputed captaine of the rebels), Pierce Butler of Banshada (*sic*) in the said county, Esquire, John Hore ffitz Mathewe of Dungarvan in the county of Waterford, gent, Nicholas White of the same, merchant, Robert Nagle of the same, merchant, John Oge Gerrald of Cappagh afores^d, yeoman, John Tobin of Calligan (*bb*) in County of Waterford, and divers others [all out in actuall rebellion] . . .

[He was soe robbed and dispoiled] by the hands & means of the Lord of Dunboyne, Pierce Butler of Banshada (a reputed captaine among the rebels), Richard Quirke of Killoquirke, gent, Colonell Thomas Butler . . .

Deponent likewise saith, that Pierce Butler of Banshada, and Phillip Marragh of Curraghnesheidy (*cc*) in the county of Waterford (a chiefe man of their comitte, as they term themselves), about the end of ffebruary last, conferring with this deponent upon a parley at Knockane, they tould this deponent that whatsoever was don by the Irish, they had had a sufficient warrant for, from his Ma^{tie}, & that it would soe appear at the end; and that a certaine comission was extant with them to that purpose.

(*bb*) Colligan.

(*cc*) Magrath of Curragh na Sledy.

About Christmas last the widowe Barloe, late a minister's wife [liveing in ye parish of Whitechurch], Richard Richards and Amis his wife, with 4 other protestants of this deponents tenants were robbed and stripped naked by Robert Welsh (a captain among ye rebels) and others in his company [to the number of six score, but their names he knoweth not], and came soe nakedly stript to this deponents house at Cappagh aforesaid.

This deponent further saith, That the enemy, about the 13th or 14th of March last hanged at Dungarvan one Rose Smith (a protestant) for conveying, as they alleadged, a little water to the warders of the Castle of Dungarvan. They have likewise [hanged and killed] three poore Englishwomen [two of which were called by the name of Plumer] belonging to the Castle of Knockmone, and murthered Owen Jones and two other soldiers of tre s^d garrison of Knockmone.

NICH. OSBURNE.

Jurat &c 22 July 1642

Percye Smyth

Phil Bisse

LXIa.

(The following from the Louth and Monaghan Depositions, one volume, F. 3. 5, connects with Waterford. The deponent was evidently a member of the Osborne family in that county.)

Robert Osborne, Cleark, Rector of | Louth &c folio 17
Clonkeene, in the countie of Lowth, sworne and
examined, deposeth and saith:

That since the begining of the p^rsent Rebellion and by meanes [thereof], he this Depon^t hath been and still is expelled deprived robbed or otherwise dispoyled of the possession rentes and proffits of his Rectorie and other meanes, farmes, which when the Rebellion began were worth 280^{li} per ann^m, and that he is like to be deprived of and loose the future proffits thereof vnttil a peace be settled, and of cattle and horses worth 44^{li}, of household

goodes, plate, ready money, corne and hay worth XXV^{li}, Debtes due by [or by the meanes of] such as are in absolute Rebellion, amounting to CCCIX^{li} sterlinge, Viz^t, by ffrancis Wise of Newtowne in the Countie of Waterford, Esq^{re}, 40^{li}, by William More of Barmeath in the Countie of Lowth, and Owen m^c Brian m^c Maghan of (*blank*) in the Countie of Monaghan, CCXXV^{li}, And by John Taaffe of Braganstown in the Countie of Lowth, Esq^{re}, iiij^{li} viij^s, & Patrick Taaffe of Storminstowne in the Countie of Lowth, gent, & Lawrence his sonne, 40^{li}: All w^{ch} persons are [or lately were] actuall and knowne Rebels, and carryed armes against his Ma^{ty} and his loyall subjects.

And further saith that the p^{ties} Rebels that soe deprived and dispoyled him this depon^t of his goodes and meanes or of some part thereof, are theis that follow, viz^t Robert Taaffe of Cowkestowne in the Countie of Lowth, Esq^{re}, Lawrence Taaffe, his brother James Taaffe of Atherdee in the same Countie, their kinsmen and about 60 more their complices souldiers or partakers, whose names he cannot expresse, And by John ff^z garrald of ffarahan (*dd*) in the Countie of Waterford, gent, and James (*ee*) ffennell a Captⁿ of Rebels in the same Countie, gent, as this depon^t is credibly informed.

And further saith, that about 6 or 7 weekes before the Rebellion, There were 100 souldiers of irish, or thereabouts, that came to Atherdee in the County of Lowth, but what the Captaines name is that brought them thither he cannot tell, But it was reported they were to goe for Spaine. But afterwards one Mathew Pentony, of the same towne, told this depon^t that he thought they were for some other purpose. And that one Garrett Cooley, then portriff or governor of that towne, billeted these souldiers in that towne in divers howses in such sort as is vsuall for the kinges souldiers, and carried some of the officers to his owne howse and gave them entertainment.

And this depon^t being in company wth the said Garrett Cooley and one of his son-in-lawes, not long before the said souldiers

(*dd*) Farnane.

(*ee*) *Sic*, perhaps in error for Edmond.

came to Atherdee, They all discoursed about some moneys they owed this depon^t for tythes. And the said Garrett Cooley, after some expressions of greef made that any moneys shold be paid for tythes, expressed himself in an Irish Ryme to this purpose, That severall persons shold come, and amongst them Owen Roe ô Neile, Who would thrust out the black divells, and then tythes shold be their owne. And the said son-in-lawe to the said Garrett desired this deponent to give tyme for payment of the money w^{ch} he owed to this depon^t vntill Xy^{mas}. But the said Garrett then turned back and laughed vpon his son-in-lawe [saying], That if he could gett tyme vntill Alhollantyde, it was sufficient, *or to that effect*, W^{ch} Alhollantyde was about the begining of the Rebellion, and this depon^t is verily p^rswaded the said Garrett, when he spoke those wordes had notice when the Rebellion would begin (*ff*).

ROBERT OSBURNE.

Jur. 13 December, 1642.

Joh. Watson

Will Aldrich

Edw. Pigott.

LXII

Zabulon Orton, of Clashmore in the barony of f. 141

Decies, yeoman, . . .

(Losses, 69^{li})

. . . The deponent saith that Richard Butler of Waterford, gent, & one Captaine Edmond ffennell, were the parties that robbed this deponent, as he was credibly informed. (*gg*)

ZABULON ORTON

Jurat &c 14 Junii 1642

(Badnedge, Bisse).

(*ff*) The Parsons-Borlase Government strained matters to implicate the Lords and Gentry of the Pale in 'the plot of the rising.' When Osborne's examination was taken, Gerald Cooley, portreeve or governor of Atherdee (Ardee), was prisoner in Dublin, having been apprehended and sent on, in April 1642, by Sir Henry Tichborne. (Louth depositions, folio 26).

(*gg*) See No. xi., in which Zabulon Orton is accused of robbing with 'the rebels.'

LXIII

George Poole, late of Owenboy (*hh*), yeoman. | f. 143
(Losses, 28^{li})

. . . He was robbed, as he is informed, by Richard and John Condon of Ballydurgen, in the County of Cork, gentlemen, [& their company]

GEORG POOLE

Jurat &c 16 Aug. 1642
(Bisse, Wallis)

LXIV

George Farmer, late of Drummanaboye, barony | f. 144
of Decies, mason . . .
(Losses, 22^{li} 6^s)

. . . Further saith that Will^m Russell of Dromanagh, husb., took away one of the deponent's piggs, and Thomas m^c Knogher of Dromanagh, broage-maker, tooke away another of the deponent's piggs. And he saith y^t John ô Conelo of Curryrock (*jj*), boatman, took away the deponent's barley, being accompanied with Will^m ô Curly of the parish of Aglish, weaver.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 16 Aug. 1642
(Bisse, Wallis)

LXV

Robert Sanders, late of Athmeane, merchant, . . . | f. 149
(Losses, 75^{li})

. . . The deponent further saith, that about the 15th of March last, when the Castle of Dungarvan was taken by Colonell Butler and his forces, Capt Edmond ffennell then in company with him, tould this deponent then and there, that they (meaning the rebells) were the Kings true subjects, and this deponent and the rest of the English protestants were traytors; or words to that effect.

ROBERT SANDERS.

Jurat &c 15 Augusti 1642
Phil Bisse
Jam. Wallis

(*hh*) Probably Ahaunboy, parish Lismore.
(*jj*) Curraghroche.

LXVI

Jenkin Morgan, of Ballina (*kk*), in the parish of f. 151
Lismore, husbandman

(Losses, 72^{li})

. . . by Thomas ô Meahar of Gortocullen in County Tipperary, yeom., and Willm m^c Kennedy of Dughill, of the same county, gent, David Oge Kennedy of Grayg, of the same county, gent, and Thomas m^c Garrett Prendergast, of Klonokully (*ll*) of same county, gent, Morrice ô Quinlan, of the Grayg, husb., John ô Hanhin of the same, laborer, James Currin of Clohine, merchant, all of the County of Tipperary.

He also sayth y^t about the begining of July last, he saw three houses of Ballyeasker in parish of Lismore all burnt by the rebels of the Lord of Cahir's company. (*mm*)

(Mark)

Jurat &c 17 Aug. 1642

Phil. Bisse

Jam. Wallis

LXVII

Morgan ô Morroghoe of Ballyurneagh f. 155

(Losses, 16^{li} 2^s)

. . . by the means of Rory m^c Manus his son [called Manus] & Robin Roberts an Englishman [late of the same parish] since this rebellion turned papist, and divers others whose names he knoweth not.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 25 June 1642

(Bisse, Ellwell.)

(*kk*) Ballynoe.

(*ll*) Clocully.

(*mm*) The following note is appended to this examination: 'John Leaghie swore y^t the deposition of the names of the rebels, and burnings, were true.'

LXVIII

Reginald Daniel, late of Ballysaggard, in the parish of Lismore, yeoman . . . | f. 160

(Losses, 55^{li} 12^s, chiefly debts)

. . . Hee saith that one Captain Butler of Cloghine in the County of Tipperary, gent, Edmond ffennell a captain among the rebells, and their companies, took away this deponent's cattle.

And as he heard, Robert Downing gent (a brittish protestant) was killed in about the latter end of ffebruary last.

REGINALD DANIELL

Jurat &c 11 August 1642

Phil Bisse, Jam. Wallis.

LXIX

Katherine Croker, late of Ballyancor, parish of Lismore, widdow . . . | f. 161

(Losses, about Shrovetide, &c, 42^{li} 2^s)

. . . Shee further saith, that Edmond Roch of Killahaly, County of Waterford, gent, was in company with Edmond Roe Power fitz John [living] neere Cashell [whoe] took away this deponent's gowne and a parcell of lace, as he confessed afterwards to this deponent. Collonell Butler son to S^r Richard Butler, Knight, turned this deponent [likewise] out of her house of Ballyancor afores^d; the rest of her goods was taken away by the rebells then in company with the said parties [whose names she knoweth not].

And further she deposeth that about the same time at Ballyancor afores^d, John Peek th^r elder and John Peek the younger [who was half-hanged and then cut downe, and from the head was downward cut in two pieces] (*nn*) his son, both living neere the said Ballyancor, Thomas Butler of the same [his shepheard], English protestants, were hanged by the said rebells.

(*nn*) How could she swear to the allegation so interlined on the deposition? The commissioners are of course responsible for the order in which the events are recorded. First the deponent bemoans the loss of her gown and lace; next the mutilation of two neighbours; and lastly, the shooting to death of her own husband. See also folio 336.

And likewise saith, that Edward Croker of Ballyancor [husband to this deponent], gent, was bound to a certain place in a ditch, and then shott to death, and the parties that shott him (as she is credibly informed) Welsh (oo) Ballykeroge, in the said county, yeoman . . . [was the man y^t formerly killed John Travers serieant to the Lord of Dunmanway's troope, and Rob^t Downing . . .]. Shē likewise saith that the said parties stripped the said Edward stark-naked after he was killed [whose names she knoweth not], and that W^m Power of . . . gent, Phillipp m^c Cragh, Curraghnesheddy, Esq^{re}, Mathew Hore fitz John of Shandon, gent, John ffitz Tibbot of Clonea, gent, James Cromin of Ballykeroge, gent, Dominick Gough of Dungan, gent, Patrick Gough of Kilmanahan, in the county of Tipperary, Esquire, Turlough ô Brien . . . and divers others were then in company with the said rebels, in a hostill & warlike manner when the deponent was stripped and robbed.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 14 Aug 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam. Wallis

LXX

Isaak Abraham, late of Killyshy (pp), parish of | f. 163
Whitechurch . . .

(Losses, value 54^{li} 10^s)

He saith that Margarett Nance, Widdowe Browne, & the wife of Rob^t Sanders, (qq) and Jane (a servant of the s^d Widdowe Browne) were murdered by the rebels at Capper Quin, about the first of May last.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 10 August 1642

(Bisse, Wallis)

(oo) The matter is here confused by interlineation.

(pp) Killishal.

(qq) Robert Sanders was examined on 15 August, 1642, and is silent about the 'murther' of his wife. See No. lxxv.

LXXI

Marlin Graham, late of the towne and parish | f. 165
 of Modelligoe [spinster] . . .
 [Losses, 28^{li} 10^s]

Shee further saith, that shee was robbed of part of the premisses by the means of Baron Loghmoe, alias Theobald Purcell of Loghmoe, in the county of Tipperary, Esq^{re}. Shee further saith that she [and her father] and her mother Elizabeth Hethrington, with all her mother's maid and men servants, were stripped by the said Baron Loghmoe and his followers.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 24 June, 1642

Percye Smyth

Phil Bisse

LXXII

George Horson (*rr*), late of Balligambon, parish | f. 167
 of Whitechurch, yeoman . . .
 (Losses, value 60^{li} 1^s)

He sayth he was credibly informed, y^t the Lord of Dunboyne & his company tooke away five of the deponent's cows, and Philip m^c Danagher m^c Cragh his daughter-in-law, Pierce Butler of Knockanammy, in County Tipperary, Esquire, his daughter and the said m^c Cragh's tenants they had the rest of the cattle. He sayth that his corne in stack was taken away by Robert Stevenson of Ballygambon, gent. He sayth y^t about neer Midsummer last, on Allis Bywater, wife to Robert Bywater of Dromane Castle was murdered with skeans by Capt ffennell's foote, *as is credibly reported* (*ss*). Hee also sayth y^t the deponent was stript by the Lord of Dunboyne's men whose names he knoweth not.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 12 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse, Jam. Wallis.

(*rr*) Perhaps a form of 'Orton,' a name common in that locality at the time.
 (*ss*) Reported where? by whom? among whom?

LXXIII

John Dartnell, of Ballihane, barony of Decies, | f. 168
carpenter

(Losses, value 217^{li} 10^s, ster)

. . . by the hands of W^m ô Murrye of Affane, husb., and
by the rebels whose names he knoweth not. Likewise sayth,
that there was Murthered at Capoquin, the wife of Hugh Shuger
and his daughter, one Mrs Browne, and her mayde, the wife of
Robert Sanders, the wife of Henry Nance and her child, the wife
of William Hill, and one Richard Agle,—all w^{ch} were Murthered
by the hands and means of Captaine Edmond ffennell, Captaine
Sharloge and their followers (*tt*)

(Mark)

Jurat &c 30 June 1642
(Badnedge, Bisse)

LXXIV

William Sowton, of the town of Cappelquin, | f. 170
glover

(Losses, value 11^{li} 6^s 8^d)

. . . And saith, that the last of Aprill last past, when the
Rebells attempted to take the towne of Cappelquin afores^d,
Captaine John Sherlock of Molto, and Capt Edmund ffennell of
Clonmell, gent, and their souldiers, wer the men that robbed him
of his goods, and then burned his howse, and murthered Richard
Sowton his father.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 16 Augusti 1642
Phil Bisse
Jam. Wallis

(To be continued).

(*tt*) A fair specimen of 'massacre' testimony! What would become of it
under cross-examination?

THE FITZ GERALDS OF FARNANE, CO. WATERFORD.

(Continued).

By G. O'C. REDMOND, M.R.C.P.I.



THE entry dated June 12th, 1621, is sufficiently explicit and requires little comment. The Earl having purchased from Mr. Dalton the lands of Coolecryn and Coolegorthbwy, which adjoin the lands of Farnane, arranged with Mr. John Fitz Gerald of the latter place, to lay out and clear the bounds of the properties, and both landowners "swore on a book" to respect the agreement entered into. This record fully identifies John Fitz Gerald as the absolute owner in 1621 of the lands of Farnane. He and his kinsmen and namesake, John Fitz Gerald of Dromana, were apparently the only extensive landowners of the good old stock, in the neighbourhood, living in undisturbed possession of their inheritance at the date recorded—as the Lord of the Decies still held sway over the lands outside the Lordships of Cappoquin, and Knockmoan, which would of course embrace the Parish of Modeligo, in which Farnane was situated.

It does not seem quite clear in the extract dated May 14th, 1625, whether John Fitz Gerald of Farnane or John Fitz Gerald of Dromana is referred to. As they were namesakes and contemporaries some degree of uncertainty arises, but nevertheless it would seem more probable, that the raid on the mining operations at

Rathnemeenagh was organised by John Fitz Gerald of Dromana (*ww*) and not by John of Farnane. The former it must be remembered was Lord of the Decies at the time, and evidently claimed the iron ore as his feudal right, in which action he was justified under the original grant of the Decies to his ancestor. The Earl of Cork however based his claim on a lease of the land as the following entry in his Dairy indicates "6th March, 1624 (old style)" "I did entrust Garrett Toben to buy into my use a lease of Rathnemeenagh where the iron mines near unto Helwick Head are found for which Mr. Walley delivered him to pay Donnell O'Brien for a fine £8 2s. 6d. and for nineteen years to pay £10 per annum, with poundage and I was to bear the fine to have the liberty of the mines and Garrett Toben the land paying the rent. And then my workmen began to work in the mines." It is beyond the scope of this, my treatise, to enter into a discussion on this subject. Suffice it is to say that the astute Earl of Cork was, apparently, very busy feathering his nest at his neighbours' expense, and naturally the Lord of the Decies was incensed at such an encoachment on his hereditary mining rights at Ringagonah.

The following records refer to some Fitz Geraldts who may have been closely related to the Farnane family:—

A.D. 1628. "Livery of the possessions of Edmund Gitz Gerald late of Bally McShonicke (*xx*) Co. Waterford to James his son and heir 1628. (C. & P. Rolls, Cha^s I).

A.D. 1631. "Livery of the possessions of Thomas Oge Fitz Gerald late of Bally foline in the County of Tipperary to William and Edmund his sons and heirs." 1631. (C. & P. Rolls, Cha^s I).

"Pardon of several alienations of lands in the County of Waterford by *John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald* unto James Fitz Edmund and others and grant to John Fitz Gerald of the Custody, and marriage of Gerald Fitz Gerald, grand-child and heir of Garrett

(*ww*) But the Earl calls him *Mr.* John Ffitz Gerald whereas in the previous entry (dated 1614 April 21) he writes Sir John ffitz Gerald Knight. Possibly John of Farnane is referred to.

(*xx*) Ballyshunock, near Carroll's Cross.

Fitz Gerald late of Bally foline in the County of Tipperary. (yy) It is almost impossible to identify individuals by these scattered records, but the foregoing may be thus tabulated as possibly of the Modeligo family.

It seems to me that John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald mentioned in these Rolls is identical with John of Farnane, and as he is connected with the Pardon in 1631 to James Fitz Edmund and others, and appointed Guardian to Gerald, Grandson and heir of Garrett Fitz Gerald of Bally foline, the inference points to the strong presumption that these Gentlemen were of the same family. Records of the locality called Bally foline would throw additional light on the subject but at present they are not at hand.

John Fitz Gerald of Farnane remained in peaceful possession of his property, undisturbed apparently by the land agitation which appears to have been carried on among the Planters of Elizabeth's and James I.'s reigns, in which the Earl of Cork, the Daltons, and Osbornes of Knockmoan were active participators, as well as the Lord Chancellor of England. We do not find John Fitz Gerald again referred to in the Earl of Cork's Diary until 1641, the eventful year of the outbreak of the great Rebellion, or more correctly speaking, the Civil War, which has left so sad an impression on the pages of our history. How it spread through the Co. Waterford is best related in the words of that eminent historian, Dr. Smith. "1641—In December this year the Irish
 "rebels having plundered a great part of the County of Tipperary,
 "and that of Kilkenny, and in the latter all the lands of the Earl
 "of Ormond, they crossed the river Suir towards Waterford. All
 "the lands in the Barony of Gualtiere belonging to the English
 "they ravaged and plundered, they then proceeded towards the
 "Western parts of the County, but a great check was put to their
 "plundering by the Earl of Cork and his tenants, then in arms:
 "soon after this the Lord President came into this County, upon
 "a notice that a party of the Leinster rebels had passed this way
 "into his province. On the 2nd of December he put them to
 "flight with the loss of 200 Irish. The rebels just before had

(yy) Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls, Car 1, 1631.

“ seized Fethard, which loss was followed with the revolt of Clonmel
 “ and all the towns in Tipperary, and of Waterford, Limerick,
 “ Killmallock and Dungarvan. In January following (zz) the
 “ rebels at Cashel were 10,000 strong, of which a very considerable
 “ part were well armed and among them one Mr. Edward Butler
 “ had a troop of 100 horse in full order. Here they were joined by
 “ the Lord Mount Garrett, and most of the Popish Lords in Leinster
 “ and Munster. The February following they were proclaimed in
 “ this province, and a pardon offered to all that would lay down
 “ their arms.”

The part that John Fitz Gerald of Farnane took in the Campaign will be made clear by the ensuing extracts from the Earl of Cork's Diary, which give us much interesting and valuable information otherwise unattainable, and Dr. Smith's reference to him is included in chronological order. The first reference in the Earl's Diary to the insurrection is contained in a letter from “ Garrott Fitz Gerald of Dromana, dated 14th January, 1641, in which the latter says “ Had not the Castle of Dungarvan bin surprised for want of men and ammunitiun this side of the Country had not been overrun as it now is, the enemy came home to my doore robbed and spoyled my servant and Depopulated my Lande.” The writer appeals to the Earl for ammunitiun to defend Dromana, as he understands “ the enemye determynes to infest the way from Youghall ferry to Dromana as well by water as lande.”—Then follows a long letter from Sir Richard Osborne to Lord Cork dated from Knockmoan 26th January, 1641, in which the following passages occur ; states “ that his Castle was attempted by Thomas fz Morishe (a) of Ballyharraghane, who came with 100 or 6 score men to have taken the Castle prey.” He describes how some of them entered with swordes drawn and wounded two or three “ Souldyers ” but were repulsed, and adds “ for my beloved gossip John Hore (b) I never expected better of him, in whose forehead I saw the now Appearing Carracters writt, and this Universall

(zz) MS. in Lismore.

(a) I cannot identify Thomas fz Morishe of Ballyharraghane. The place is identical with Ballyharraghane near Dungarvan.

(b) This was the John Hore FitzMathew who with John Fitz Gerald surprised the Castle of Dungarvan.

eruption of disloyalty was seated at Dublin by the receipt of sacrament by 4 or 5 or 6 of each county of this Kingdom. I am glad they have consumed Dungarvan of their victualls for they are inforced to fest Abroade in the country being but few left in the towne who I know cann no longer receive them and impute the fault of draweing them thither to the Butlers of Rinogonae and to John fz Gerrald of ffarnane the principall disturbers of theis parts and valuable men in this Sacred War." The succeeding entries in the Diary deal with the defence of Lismore and Cappoquin, contained in letters, to and from, the Earl and his son Lord Broghill. The following mentions John Fitz Gerald of Farnane and displays his activity in the Campaign.

From Dean Naylor to Lord Cork, 1641. . . . "The unruliest rogue belonging to Camphire is one Edward Caine, this villine stole a lighter from Camphire when ye rebels lay in hundreds along ye water side, which lighter as it was passing down was intercepted by John O Farnane and his Company (c) who came over in ye same to ye Parishes of Kilcockan and Kilotermoy and Rinorye and by that means stripped your poore tenants of all yt ever they had. The Lord President and many of ye Commanders quartered ye last night with Sir Richard Osborne . . . Yr. Lordships truly devoted

ROBERT NAYLOR.

Lismore, March 3rd, 1641."

Smith gives us an interesting insight into the progress of events during the early months of the year, 1641 (old style) He writes (d) "Soon after the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, (e) the Lord President of Munster in March 1642 (f) recovered Dungarvan, which had revolted but a few months before with most of the towns in Munster: He left one Lieutenant Rossington (g)

(c) John O'Farnane otherwise John Fitz Gerald of Farnane, Captain of a Company in the Confederate Army.

(d) See Smith's History of Waterford p. 85.

(e) In October 1641.

(f) The year ended on 25th March, old style. Consequently this was March following the outbreak.

(g) Lieutenant Rossington was killed in 1643 with many other officers in one of the Skirmishes near Fermoy, when Sir Charles Vavasour in command, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and the English Colours and 2 pieces of ordnance captured.

Governor of the Castle from whom the Irish soon after took it by surprize : The persons who concerted the design were John Hore (*h*) Fitz Matthew, Matthew his son and John Fitz Gerald of Farnane, who at the request of Richard Butler Esq. of Kilcash made the attempt. The Castle was taken with the help of scaling ladders placed between the grate (*j*) and the wall and the same night all the English in the town were plundered by Sir Nicholas Walsh and his followers. After this surprize they fitted out a vessel for France and loaded her with several kinds of goods, and in return brought over a large quantity of powder, cannon, and other fire arms, with which they fortified the Castle. The Irish Governor was one John Butler (*h*) who lived near Carrick and had (as the MS. says) a little Scotch engineer, who undertook to supply the place with fresh water, but could not effect it. They held the town till May 1647 at which time the Lord President Inchiquin with 1,500 horse, and as many foot, made himself master of it, having in his march reduced the Castles of Cappoquin and Dromana. The town continued two years in the hands of the royal party, till about the beginning of December 1649, at which time Cromwell raised the siege of Waterford, . . . marched this way etc.”—Dungarvan surrendered to Cromwell, who however spared the inhabitants and

(*h*) Hore of Shandon near Dungarvan.

(*j*) Presumably the Portcullis Grate; the arches of the Partcullis gate are still standing.

(*k*) Possibly the father of the lady who married Thomas Fitz Gerald of Tinniscart, son of John of Farnane.

Extract from Pedigree of Hore of Shandon. Sir James Hore of Shandon was Knight of the Shire for Co. Waterford 1497. His grt. grd-son Matthew left a son.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| John Hore of Shandon = Margaret dau of Sir John died 10th July 1629. | | Coppinger of Crosshaven |
| | | |
| John Hore of Shandon. = Mary dau of Thos Wadding 1639. | | |
| | | |
| Matthew Hore of Shandon. = Mary ? dispossessed by Cromwell. | | |
| | | |
| John Hore M.P. for Dungarvan 1689. | | |

I think it must have been Matthew Hore fitz John and John his son, who assisted John Fitz Gerald in capturing Dungarvan Castle.

saved the town from pillage in recognition of the hospitality of a woman named Nagle who with a flagon of beer in her hand drank to his health, and distributed some barrels of beer among his soldiers.

The next reference I find to John Fitz Gerald of Farnane is contained in a letter from Sir Richard Osborne to the Earl of Cork, which follows verbatim

“ Right Honorable, I received your comfortable lines which, (though noe soldier) hath added much Courage into me. The rebels almost daily approaches halfe trying me yet could with small addicon of strength make myself more terrible to them, than they to me, for their dayly attempts have now made me more vallarous than I thought I was !! When I wrote my last touching Captaine Croker and the watch at Cappelquin I then had not received yours nor knew the particulars of that, but doe much wonder how the eneme should come to the market house in Cappelquin and there kill 7 women and children and two men, without discoverie or resistance and undoubtedly might have done more if they had surprised the market place unto which they were come. But the repulse with losse of men and disgrace on the Rebels side was happilie acted. And I hope will teach Captain Croker hereafter to be more warie for that place is full of perfidious people. Captain John of ffarnane hath, by drawing them thither and the losse thereof sustained been deprived of his Company which is conferred upon one Captain Welsh. And this was he (Welsh) who lost 17 there at Cappagh upon his first incursion into this country. . . . My Traytorlie Gossop John Hore is gone to (illegible) where the general is and hath there a Parliament (as they call it) to procure ffennel’s removal from Dungarvan for the Irish are all tired with his oppressions.

Your ever devoted Servant,

RICH. OSBORNE.

Knockmone Castle.

2nd May 1642.

P.S. Here are now come in 4 companies, the enemie torne Dungarvan and all the Comera.”

In his next letter to the Earl, Richard Osborne writes :—“ The Rebell’s Sheriff Phillip McCragh hath drawn his brother Darby O’Brien’s Company with his own 3 or 4 Companies more to house at Curragh Sledy to p’event as he saies the incurson of the Lord of Broghill (the Earl’s Son) and the English armie upon him, and those parts w^{ch} he pretends to be threatened with all Mountaine Castle is a good granarie well stored and fortiefied with men.”

The rest of this letter which is dated from Knockmoane Castle 8th May, 1642, deals with the movements of the rebels in the surrounding country, and many other letters in the Earl’s Diary describe the progress of the confederate army, the Siege of Cappoquin and various skirmishes with which we do not propose to deal, as John Fitz Gerald is not again mentioned in any of them.

In the absence of further records, we can only presume that John Fitz Gerald of Farnane continued to take an active part in the war, which he survived only to suffer spoliation and forfeiture of his ancestral lands.

“ It was about Michaelmas Day 1653, that the Commissioners “ for the affairs of Ireland received the instructions of the Parliament, for the Survey of the lands forfeited on account of the “ rebellion, and Commissioners were immediately sent into every “ County of the three provinces, to take an account of the lands “ in the disposal of the Government. It must have been painful “ to the owners of these estates and their families to see them “ valued before they had actually passed out of their hands, being “ only a preparation for their banishment, and for others to occupy “ their ancient hereditary seats, endeared to them by a thousand “ tender memories.” (l).

Two years later, in 1655, the celebrated Down Survey was prepared and from this work, the following are extracts. They deal with the lands forfeited by John Fitz Gerald of Farnane.

(l) Prendergasts “ Comwellian Settlement of Ireland. p. 202.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF IRELAND.

CERTIFIED COPY OF PORTIONS OF
A RECORD IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF IRELAND, *entitled*
BOOK OF SURVEY, AND DISTRIBUTION COS. OF KERRY AND
WATERFORD. (a).

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

DEICIES BARRONY

MODELIGO PARISH.

| No. in the Plott. | Proprietors names. in 1641. | Denominations. | No. of acres | | No profit : acres disposed. | To whom disposed. |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | unprofit : | profit : | | |
| 58. | Jon. Fitz Gerrald of Fernane. | Grangebegg & Grangemore (b) | 1084 : 2 : 00 | 896 : 3 : 00 | 256 : 3 : 24 | Rbt. Beard. (d) |
| 58m. | The same. | of ye same | | | 422 : 2 : 05 055 : 2 : 08 126 : 2 : 27 035 : 1 : 16 | Rbt. Robbins. Jhn. Stephenson. Eliz. & Wm. Winston. Jhn. Levering. |
| 59. | John Fitz Gerrald afores (c) | FARNANE | | 427 : 0 : 16 | 427 : 0 : 16 | Thom. Brightwell. |
| 59m. | The same. | of ye same | 858 : 0 : 00 | | | |

I certify that the foregoing is a true and authentic copy made pursuant to the Statute 30 & 31 Vic. c. 70.

JAMES MILLS, D.K.

28th Aug., 1906.

A.D. 1642 Among those indited for High Treason in Co. Waterford appears the name John Fitz Gerald of P.R.O.D. Farnane.

We learn from the evidence of the foregoing extract from the

(a) Vol. IV. Books of Survey and Distribution P.R.O.D. Auditor General's Collection.

(b) Recté Graiguebeg and Graiguemore.

(c) Afores^d refers to previous No. 58.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|----|----|
| (d) Beard. | of Thaydon Garmon Tanner | £200 . 0 . 0d. | ac. | r. | p. |
| Robbins. | of London Glover | 300 . 0 . 0d. | 896 . 3 . 0 | | |
| Stephenson. | of London Blacksmith | 50 . 0 . 0d. | 1084 . 2 . 0 | | |
| Winston. | of London Grocer | 100 . 0 . 0d. | 858 . 0 . 0 | | |
| Levering. | of Exon Merchant | 100 . 0 . 0d. | 427 . 0 . 16 | | |
| Brightwell. | of London a Bowyer | 233 . 6 . 8d. | | | |
| | | 400 . 0 . 0d. | | | |
| | | | 3266 . 1 . 16 | | |

(See Index, Prendergast's Cromwellian, Settlement.)

Irish acres.

Down Survey Books of Distribution that John Fitz Gerald lost estates amounting to 3266 ac. 1 r. 16 ps. Irish measurement, equivalent to 5177 acres English Measurement (*m*) (representing a larger acreage at the present day) (*n*) which were granted to certain "Adventurers" under the "Acts of Settlement and Explanation" (1661-1665) passed in the reign of Charles II. These highly distinguished individuals whose names appear as above were some of that detestable gang of Adventurers for lands in Ireland, who subscribed sums of money for the support of Cromwell's army, and for the Sea Service, and who were requited by an ungrateful King by grants of forfeited lands belonging to those who had fought for his Cause. Brightwell was a bowyer of London, and subscribed the sums £233 6s. 8d. and £400 for which he was rewarded by a grant of the lands of Farnane. This man Brightwell was one of a Committee of the Adventurers who were appointed on the 6th Aug: 1654 (*o*) for determining differences among the Adventurers in order to settle a method for determining by lott the lands assigned to these plundering robbers. (*p*) Although the lands of Farnane were virtually sequestrated at the date of the Down Survey (1655) John Fitz Gerald probably remained in nominal possession until after the passing of the Acts of Settlement (1661-1665) and until his death which occurred in 1663—when Brightwell presumably took possession, but we have no proof that he ever did so, as many of the Adventurers sold their ill gotten lands to others. It is beyond the scope of this memoir to trace the subsequent transfers, leases and dealings with the forfeited lands of Farnane, although I venture to say that Sir John Fitz Gerald, Lord of the Decies, may have opposed the sequestration of part of his ancient States, and possibly the lands of Farnane never passed out of his sway into that of any adventurers. John Fitz Gerald of Farnane died in 1663 and was interred in the family vault with his father, in Modeligo Churchyard.

(*m*) See Copy of Sir William Petty's Survey of Co. Waterford showing the Barony of Decies including the lands of Farnane, Graiguemore, and Graiguebeg, forfeited by John Fitz Gerald.

(*n*) 100 Acres Irish Measure are very nearly equivalent to 162 English.

(*o*) 1553 New Style.

(*p*) See the certificate of the Committee in full in Prendergast.

CAOINTEÁIN NE ĞEARLTAIĞ MÓR A FEARNÁIN AĞUR NA SĞAIRTE.

Connaisc mé féin lá éigint 'r uairle
le na céile a' déun ' féur go h-uairal
Ğe cúl a' Ğearrán óinn, 'Ğe coir adainn móire
Mar ar fogleann tú an reabair-roc do bualaó
Nó mar ar fogleann tú an leabair, ó pé ir uairle.

Nó 'go faitce na Siurac 'ra otuaithe tuairó ann
Mar tug tú clúitce na Múman i otuairó leat
Ir mó fear lúctmar raió a cúl faoi, buailte
Ağur rian a beit ríor ar baill a Ğuailleann.

Níor Ğadó tuit beit tlat ar an uairi úo
Mar ir fearac bí coraint ar do Ğuailleann
Tura i mbun-cúl ağur buó conĞnató móri tú
Do láim a bí láirir cun fuairgealt uaire.

Cuirfead an reabair-roc i n-áirde ar a otuairream
Ğab 'aircĞréine na rpreire móire
Ar an lá déunac deunrar uairó tuit
Ağur taim-re rĞairte de'm Ğearltac uairal.

Óideabair go meirreac i Ğ-Coill-mo-Léime
Ağur búr nĞadair inr an coill ar Ğac taob óinn
Ó Déiric bí raóaire ar búr ráotar
i Ğ-coilleacáta an oirre bí rairóbir a óaoóainn

Lá raió cután móri de h-uairlió na h-Eireann
Ar rliab araglin ağur an riató fearbac á rpreicead
Go deimín bí airre na n-Óaire
Ağur áarha boğ de rlaite 'Ğe baint réic ar.

Nuair a rtaideadar na marcac le tréigte
Do leanair-re ağur do pacca coin ba éreun é
Níor tug tú 'rteac cun do méil é
Acé é cáiteam cun Ğac dealó boct a bí réucaint.

Míic-ḡearlcaig-Comáir mo ḡreabán éruairó tú
 'Níor ar an ḡann tráig aḡur ir díomác liom uaim tú
 Sé an rḡeul túbad, dealb linn
 Na curraio reo ar éuairto uainn
 Cuairó éar uirḡe aḡur ná fillio don uair éúḡainn

Mo díct-creac mar a ríor leaḡairó uairḡ ort
 Fíir an éroide ḡil raib to luigḡe tig-na-cuairte
 Aḡur rliḡe 'meaḡḡ na míle raib clú aca
 Cóiróce ma bíim ríor le h-aon cúirre
 Cé rḡmoóctíó éun líne in do éúntar.

Tá Máire marb i mBaile-míic-Éuroa
 An bean ba breaḡte a raib clár ar a h-euroain
 Tá Maibla i ḡCnoc-a-Óráca na h-aonar
 Aḡ feucáint áinḡear ar rḡairt na ḡcaol eac

'Náit a raib 'úr naḡair fá reac lá éigint
 Aḡur moḡán de'n talam ḡan pléiró aigḡe
 Cé ḡur rocair a cóólan ann meirórlig
 ḡe éreíó Cíomaili a élog ar an éuḡ 'ḡainn.

TRANSLATION.

A LAMENT FOR THE GREAT FITZ GERALDS OF
FARNANE AND SCART.

I saw one day the nobles
 Together recreating splendidly
 Behind Garrandine beside the Blackwater
 Where Thou didst learn to bring down the fat buck
 Or didst acquire book learning, a noble acquisition

Or on the green by the Suir in the northern district
 Whence Thou didst bring hither Munster games
 Many an active man in charge of the goal there was beaten,
 And marks of defeat along his shoulders

There was no need for thee to be low downcast there
 Because defence was close at hand
 Thou defending the goal and great help thou hast
 Strong was thy hand to relieve.

Thou wouldst start the fat buck from its cover
 That — the rainbow in the expansive sky
 On the last day a grave shall be made for thee
 And I am parted from my noble Fitz Gerald.

Ye were mirthful in Kill-mo-leime
 With your dogs (beagles) in the woods all round us
 From Dyrick there was a view of your exploits
 In the woods of the heir who was right wealthy.

One day when a great crowd of the nobles of Erin
 Were on Araglin Mountain hunting down the doe
 Verily the Scion of the Decies was there
 With a soft branch-top waving in his hand.

When the horsemen fell back through fatigue
 Thou didst follow on with thy pack of strong hounds
 Thou didst not bring home the spoils for thy table
 But didst share it on every poor destitute person who was looking on.

Fitz Gerald Thomas ! My pity alas for thee
 Now on the bare beach, and sorrowful I am for thy absence
 Melancholy and forlorn all is over cast, because those heroes sojourn
 abroad
 Who went beyond the seas and will never return to us again.

My bitter woe that the clay was heavily laid upon thee
 Thou of the upright heart, whose reclining was in the Mansion
 And who hadst place among the thousands who were famous.
 If ever I be down for any offence
 Who will write me a line on thy account

Mary is dead in Ballymakea, the finest woman who was graven
 with noble brow
 Mable is in Knockbrack above looking from the South at Scart
 of the slender steeds
 Where once her father lived in prosperity and where he held
 much land without dispute
 Although peaceably sleeps there (now) plunderers
 Of the race of Cromwell who have been a heart's scald to us.

Scraps of Walsh Mountain History

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

No. 5.—

ABSTRACT OF DEEDS OF THE CASTLEHALE WALSHS,
MADE ABOUT 1742.

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

A. 2nd Nov^r 1632. Indenture between Walter Walsh of Castlehoyle, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq^r, of the one part, and Richard Strange of Dunkitt, Esquire, and W^m Walsh, of Clogherauke, in the county of Kilkenny, gent., of the other part, whereby said Walter did grant [and] confirm to said Richard and William an annuity or rent of £25 ster. currant & lawful money of and in England, issuing, growing & accruing out and upon the towns, lands, tenements and heredit. of Skart, Glandonile and Ballingony in the afores^d county of Kilkenny: To hold to the af^d Richard and W^m, their heirs and ass. from the feast of Easter then next, payable by just moyetys at the two usual feasts of Easter and Michas with power of distress for non-payment. Proviso for redemption on payment of £250 by Walter at any time thereafter with the arrears of the annuity then due.

Signed by RICHARD STRANGE & W^m WALSH.

Witnessed by Jos. Leonard, Piers Walsh & Rowland Dabb.

B. 16th April 1633. Indenture between Walter Walsh of Castle Hoyle, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq^r, Philip Devereux of Ballimagirr in the county of Wexford, Esq^r, and Thomas

Comerford of Ballymanad, in the said county of Kilkenny, gent., of the one part, and Richard Grant, of Corlody, in the af^d county of Kilkenny, Esq^r, David Grant of Fulbuckstown in the same county, gent., W^m Walsh of Clorauke, in the same county, gent., John Walsh of Balling, in the same county, gent., and Piers Walsh of Kilmavehon, in the same county, gent., of the other part: Witnesseth that the said Philip and Thomas for divers considerations then moving and especially for the advancement of the said Walter's wife and children, in payment of his debts, and settling his estate in his house, name and posterity, did demise, set and to farm let to the said Richard Grant, David Grant, W^m Walsh, John Walsh and Piers Walsh, the manors, castles, towns, lands, tenements & heredit. of Castle Hoyle aforesaid, Ballydermut, Ballyngounmore, Ballintea, Ballingony, Kilandrew. Balliogreeke, Garrandarraugh, Coulenymne, the 3rd part of Dirrelacaugh, the 3rd part of Knockmoylan, Ballngounbege with the mill thereto adjoining called Bashers Mill, Scartduff, Mullinevatt, Glandonill, Skartt, Clonasse, Rochestowne, Ballivagh, Killcronone, Ballingarran, Garrihage, Ballintubber, Balliknockbeg, Kilahac, Mayloestown, Balliobbine, Ballinemadugh, a burgagery in Jerpond, a burgagery in Kilfane, Ballinteskin, Barnedoune, Brownstown, Rahenarin another Ballngounbeg, Newchurch, Carrignegage, Templeorum, Rahinegeragh, Boliglass, Corbally, Killcolman, and Gurtcullin, and all other the lands, tenements, rents, services, and hereditaments wheresoever within the realm of Ireland wherein the said Walter hath any estate of freehold or inheritance in use, possession, remainder or reversion, and the rent and reversion of. Court Hoyle, alias Carrigbrin, Rahinehinedee, Louagh, Rathlire, Rahineclonagh, Rathlire and Tomquill. To hold to the aforesaid Richard Grant, David Grant, W^m Walsh, John Walsh and Piers Walsh, their exec^{rs}, adm^{rs} and ass. for the term of 31 years from the feast of St. Michael then last past to the uses thereafter declared wherein is contained a covenant of warranty: To the intent that said Richard Grant, David Grant, W^m Walsh, John Walsh and Piers Walsh, their exec^{rs}, adm^{rs} and ass. should stand and be possessed of all and singular the abovementioned manors, &c., and to the

use and behoof of the said Walter during his natural life; the Remainder of Templeorum & Templenoe for the years that at the time of his death shall be unexpired to the use of paying and rendering to Maudlin Walsh ãs Sheffeld the sum of £60 sterling currant and lawful money of and in England during her natural life for her maintenance and in full satisfaction of all such dower, jointures, marr. portion as might be pretended by her or in her right by Law, Equity or Custom of any real or personal estate appertaining to the said Walter; And the rest and reversion of Court Hoyle ãs Carrigbrin, Rahinehinedye, Rahineglough, Rathlire and Tomquill, Ballineonny, and £40 out of Ballidermott to the use and behoof of Eliz. Walsh, daur of said Walter during the term of 12 years towards her maintenance, education and preferment, provided that if she married without the consent of Philip Percivall and John Leonard, or the survivor of them, that she should have only £100 sterling, and that the use to her limited should cease; and that all the rest of the manors, castles, &c., first abovementioned with the remainder of the premises to the use and behoof of the younger sons of the said Walter then in being or to be begotten thereafter, their execrs and ãs, until the heirs males of the body of the said Walter come to the age of one and twenty yielding and rendering to the heirs males of the body of the said Walter yearly for their maintenance and boarding the sum of 14 (*sic*) sterling until they attain to the age of 14 years and, after, rendering and paying to such heirs until they shall attain to the age of one and twenty years for their breeding and education in England, if during that time such heirs should there live the sum of £50 yearly and not otherwise. Remainder to the heirs males of the body of the said Walter as long as he shall have heirs males of his body. Remainder to the heirs males of Walter Walsh deceased and late grandfather to the said Walter, And reciting that whereas said Walter was engaged to the said John Walsh for payment of £250, the intention thereof was that the said sum should be paid out of the first fruits and profit of all the premises, the said Maudlin's part excepted, and also that immediately after such payment the sums of £1,000 should be paid to

Richard Brown and £160 to Edw^d Den and after such payment that there should be an estate executed & made of Rochestown and Balliglasse to the younger sons of the said Walter until the heirs of the said Walter should attain to the age of twenty one years, and after to the use of the said heir and his heirs for ever. Provided that for the first 5 years there should be £20 ster. yearly paid to his brother Edmund if he lived so long and that the castle of Castle Hoyle should be duly kept and maintained in decent reparation and that the Newhouse begun by the said Walter should be finished and a convenient Baune built about both and likewise that if said Eliz. should dye before her portion paid or marriage that the limitation of uses to her made should be void and also that said Walter by his last will or other act or instrument expressly declaring such intention might alter, add or diminish to them uses and intents in such manner as he should think fit and that this lease should not extend to the prejudice of any lease or estate that said Philip or Thomas had to their own uses or to the prejudice of any other man's right. Signed by Walter Walsh, Philip Devereux, Thomas Comerford. On which deed are memorandums or indorsements of several tenants to the within lessees.

C. 6 May 1634. Deed Poll whereby Walter Walsh of Castle Hoyle in the county of Kilkenny, Esq^r, Philip Devereux of Ballinagire in com. Wexford, Esq^r, and Thomas Comerford of Ballinmauge in com. Kilkenny, gent., for divers considerations and especially for the settling of the estate of said Walter, advancement of his house, name and children, and the maintenance of his wife, did grant and confirm to Robert Walsh of Ballyounbege and James Walsh of the Rahin in the said county, the manors, estates, towns and lands, rents, services and reversions of Castle Hoyle aforesaid, Ballidermott, Ballynyounmore, Ballintlea, Ballingony, Kilandraw, Balliogreeke, Garrandarraugh, Couleneym[od], the 3rd part of Direlacaugh, the 3rd part of Knockmoylan, Ballyounbege with the mill thereto adjoining called Boshers Mill, Scartduffe, Mullinevat, Glandonill, Scart, Clonassy, Rochestown, Ballivagh, Kilcronan, Ballingarran, Garrigage, Ballintubber, Ballicnockbege, Killahee,

Maylodstown, Balliobbine, Ballinemabugh, a burgagerie in Gerpond, a burgagery in Kilfane, Ballineteskin, Barrenedoune, Brounestown, Rahenarin, another Ballingounbege, Newchurch, Garridufe, Carrignegage, Templeorum, Rahinegeragh, Boliglasse, Corbally, Killcolman & Gurtcullin in the county of Kilkenny; and the rest and reversion of Court Hoyle ãs Carrigbrin, Rahinehinedie, Rahineglonagh, Rathlire and Tomquill in the county of Wexford, And all other the lands, tenements, and heriditaments whereof the said Walter Walsh was seised in use, possession, or reversion within the realm of Ireland and whereof said Philip and Thomas were ffeoffees to the use of the said Walter. To hold to said Robert and James, their heirs and ass. for ever to the use and intents thereafter declared by which deed the said Walter Walsh, Philip Devereux and Thomas Comerford did constitute Lewis Walsh of Castle Hoyle, gent., their lawful attorney in their names to all the premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to enter and seizin & possession thereof to take and after such seizin and possession so taken, the same to deliver over to said Robert and James or either in name of both, And that said ffeoff, gift, grant, deed and instrument might be the less subject to any objection that might impeach the validity or operation thereof it was thereby covenanted by the said grantors for them and their heirs that the same might and should enure and take effect by way of ffeoffment, release, bargain and sale, confirmation or otherwise for the best advantage of said Robert and James their heirs and assigns in use, possession or reversion and in all strength and strictness of construction (wherein is contained a covenant of warranty), To the intent that said ffeoffees their heirs and assigns should stand seized of the premises to the uses limited and comprized in deed of 6th April 1633 and after to the use of Maudlin Walsh wife of said Walter for so much as by that estate is appointed or disposed of to her in case she should outlive the time in said deed contained, And the rest with Remainder of that estate to the use of Edmund Walsh the son and heir apparent of said Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to Hoyl Walsh 2nd son of said Walter and the heirs males of his body,

Remainder of the 3rd son of said Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to such other issue male as the said Walter should have living at the time of such uses spent and the heirs males of the body of such issue each to be preferred according to the priority of his age successively, Remainder to John Walsh and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to Edmond Walsh and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to Piers Walsh fitz Edmond and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to W^m Walsh fitz Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to John Walsh and the heirs males of his body for ever. By which deed it was further declared that the deed should not extend to prejudice said Philip Devereux of any estate or interest that he had of or in any of the towns & lands aforesaid to his own use.

Signed by Walter Walsh, Philip Devereux and Tho^s Comerford.

On which deed is an endorsement or memorandum of the attornment of the Piers Walsh and his cotenants to Robert Walsh & James Walsh.

(To be continued).



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

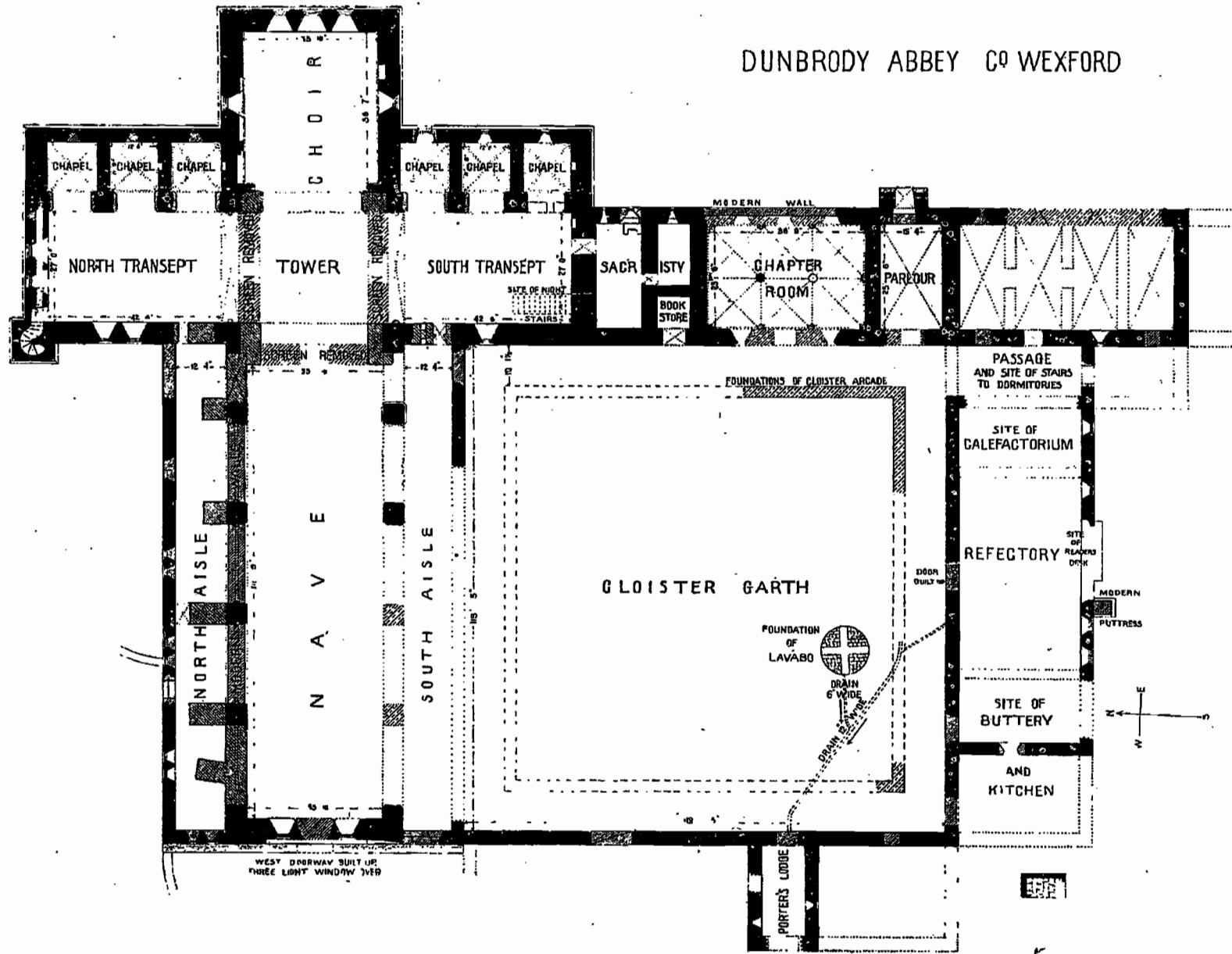
No work on its subject has appeared since the time of Petrie important as Arthur C. Champneys' "Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture" (Bell & Sons, Ltd., London,) in which magnificent volume, worthy of its subject and illustrated by hundreds of photographs, the author traces the story of our native architecture from its cradle in the 5th century to its dissolution eight centuries later. Mr. Champneys notes, reviews and measures in detail the influences foreign and domestic by which, from century to century, that architecture was affected and modified in infancy, growth, and development. Beehive cells and stone oratories, round towers and primitive doorways, Romanesque ornament and the Irish transitional receive copious attention and some knotty problems of Irish art are tackled and resolved. For the new light thrown on many a corner which had long resisted illumination the author deserves the gratitude of students and fellow investigators, though these latter may not accept all Mr. Champneys' conclusions. All must however admit the great importance of Mr. Champneys' book, the author's devotion and exceeding worth of his work. Some fault may be found with the arrangement of materials as calculated to make study of the work unnecessarily difficult, and it may be objected that the author somewhat unduly magnifies the circumstance of foreign influences. On the other hand agreement will be pretty general that Mr. Champneys' rightly contends Petrie's dates are too early. In this last connection, by the way, it is interesting to learn from Petrie's correspondence that the Doctor himself before his death, and as the result of fuller investigation, had modified some of his views concerning dates expressed in his immortal work on the round towers.

THE Annual Report (year ending, March, 1910), Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, possesses special value. It notes the Board's repairs during the year to the following amongst other

ruins of high historic and national interest—Rock of Cashel, Glendalough, Donoghmore (near Clonmel), the Augustinian Priors of Ferns and Athassell and the Cistercian Abbeys of Jerpoint, Dunbrody and Holy Cross. At Ferns and Dunbrody the repairs and consequent investigations were extensive and I would commend particularly to my readers a study of the Inspector's (Dr. Cochrane's) report on Dunbrody. At Dunbrody the ivy has been cut, the masonry pointed, broken summits and ends of walls concreted, rubbish removed and plan of the noble pile revealed. Excavation in the cloister garth has brought to light the foundations of the Lavabo (which we knew all along ought be there) as well as the line of a drain which carried the waste water from the latter. The Lavabo was here of circular plan and twelve feet in diameter. Very suggestive and interesting in results is the tabulated comparison which the inspector makes of the measurements at Dunbrody with the corresponding measurements of two great Welsh Abbeys of the order—Talley and Strata Florida. There is also the further item of similarity that the three mentioned Abbeys have all the same number of side chapels—six. Of the three Dunbrody is the widest across the nave and aisles; it would therefore require the heaviest roof, a fact which will perhaps explain the fall of one side wall of the nave and the yielding of the other. Through courtesy of the Board I am able to reproduce from the report the Ground Plan of Dunbrody.

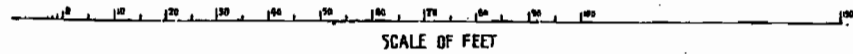
FROM the Irish Text Society comes "The Poems of David O'Brudair" part 1 (David Nutt, London), edited with introduction, translation, and notes by Rev. J. MacErlean, S.J. The introduction occupies forty pages of small type and is, as anything of the kind from Father MacErlean's hands is sure to be, an exhaustive piece of work, brimful of information and historic interest, illumining for us, in a concrete case, the dark period between the middle and end of the 17th century. O'Brudair was born in Co. Kerry soon after the Desmond confiscations and he lived to witness violation of the Treaty of Limerick. His poet's sensitive soul was stirred by the tidings of Benburb; he lived to see his country degraded, his race and patrons despoiled, his own property confiscated, his friends and kinsmen exiled and himself a lonely old man with nothing in

DUNBRODY ABBEY CO WEXFORD



GROUND PLAN

*Alv. Johnson
Jan 1904*



the world left save a few old MS. volumes which the despoilers did not think worth the taking. A concrete case like this of O'Brudair crystallises for us, so to speak, and brings home to us in all its frank and brutal realism the devilry of the Penal Laws. O blame not the bard if his heart grew sick and his numbers which might have burned, froze at their source. O'Brudair died in 1697, but there is neither record nor tradition of the place or manner of his death nor of the place where his bones lie buried.

THE latest issue (Volume VI., new series) of the Historical MSS. Commission (His Majesty's Stationery Office) deals with the MSS. of the Marquis of Ormonde preserved in Kilkenny Castle. The matter of the present volume is concerned mainly with politics and Irish administration: its local interest is less than some of its predecessors. This is not to imply that local colour is altogether absent. Under date April 1681, for instance, there is correspondence regarding the free school of Clonmel between the Mayor, Aldermen and Bailiffs of Clonmel and Captain Mathews, and in July, same year, Ormond writes to the Earl of Arran:—

“ Almost all my deer in Carrick Park are run mad and infect and kill one another in a strange manner and my park here is not half stored.”

THE Royal Irish Academy Proceedings for the current year include (No. 1) “ The Gospels of MacRegol of Birr: a Study in Celtic Illumination ” by Rev. Samuel Hemphill, Litt.D., and (No. 2) “ Notes on the Larger Cliff Forts of the West Coast of Co. Mayo ” by Mr. T. F. Westropp, M.A. The Gospel of MacRegol, by the way, is an Irish illuminated MS. preserved in the Bodleian at Oxford, and long regarded by authorities as an English MS. Even Westwood regarded it as English and refers to it as one of the most precious of English National Monuments.—“ Windle's Cork.” (Guy & Co., Cork,) is a revised, abridged and annotated edition of John Windle's “ Notices of Cork and its vicinity,” the last edition of which appeared as long ago as sixty years since. The editor of the present edition is Mr. James Coleman, who has brought the work up to date and embodied in it all the more important features of the original work.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Donnchadh Ruadh.—A very interesting biography of Donnchadh Ruadh MacNamara by Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A., appeared in the "Waterford News" (7-14 Oct., 1910), and has since been republished in pamphlet form. Father Power states that the poet's son, young Donnchadh, was a weaver in Newtown, and some specimens of his workmanship are preserved in a Waterford convent. There is a tradition that John, another son of the poet, was married to Betty Mullaly a Kilkenny woman. Richard O'Flynn, grandson of Richard Power (lauded by MacNamara in his "Adventures") contributed in 1894-5 some notes on tombstones in Stradbally churchyard to the "Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland." Among the memorials described is that of the Powers of Ballyvoile. Richard O'Flynn died in Worcester (Mass.) in January 1907. His son, Thomas F. O'Flynn, has written "The Story of Worcester" which is to be published soon in Boston.

The amusing incident of the fright occasioned by the appearance of a goat to William Power, one of MacNamara's patrons, while recovering from a drunken slumber after his recantation was first described in Cox's "Irish Magazine" (July 1813) as having happened to *Nicholas* Power of the parish of Whitechurch, near Dungarvan. According to this authority Nicholas Power (father of Robin Power of Ballyvoile who died about the year 1807) read his recantation in Mothill church on 1st June, 1746, and on his return stopped to drown his sorrows in Duckett's house, where the incident occurred.

Donnchaadh Ruadh and Tadhg Saeðhealadh Memorial :—I beg to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions to this Fund :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| E. R. McC. Dix, M.R.I.A. | 10 | 0 | |
| Thos. F. O'Higgins, Dungarvan.. | 10 | 0 | |
| SAGART | 10 | 0 | |
| John Goulding, Lismore | 10 | 0 | |
| J. F. Boyle | 5 | 0 | |
| Thos. Keawell | 5 | 0 | |
| Michael Flynn | 5 | 0 | |
| Tadhg O'Donoghue | 5 | 0 | |
| P. O'Neill, Dungarvan | 3 | 0 | |
| Michael Power | 2 | 6 | |
| Collected at Ring College | 5 | 10 | 0 |

The total amount subscribed is £28 7s. 6d., and, after defraying all expenses in connexion with the monuments there remains on hand a balance of £1 7s. 8d. This amount, together with a few very recent donations for the same purpose, I am, at the suggestion of our Most Rev. President, carrying over to a Dr. Geoffrey Keating Memorial Fund. For this latter I beg to acknowledge the following sums :—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| SAGART | £1 | 0 | 0 |
| Society for Preservation of Irish Language | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Smaller sums.. .. | 6 | 6 | |

EDITOR.

Strange Find of a Stone Celt ;—On March 28th last I found, under what I think will be regarded as rather extraordinary circumstances, a neolithic stone axe. On the morning in question, about 7.0 o'clock, I was cycling along the main Waterford-Dungarvan road, at a place called Ross, a mile or so to East of Carroll's Cross Railway Station, when I noticed lying in the middle of the roadway the stone object named. I could hardly credit the evidence

of my eyes and could not at first understand how this relic of pre-historic times should have found a home on the public road—of all places in the world. A little examination of object and locality explained matters: the celt was clay-encrusted and a field by the roadside bore abundant traces of the preceding day's tillage operations. Someone, probably a child or a worker in the field, had thrown the stone the preceding evening—possibly at a trespassing fowl belonging to the cottage within a dozen yards of me. Anyhow there lay the celt, sticky ochre-like earth attaching to it, waiting to be crushed beneath the next passing cart. The material is an exceedingly hard sandstone and the object is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long by 1" wide at the back or poll and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " at the cutting edge. I imagine the poll in question was intended for use as a hammer. Some chipping, from use, has occurred at the striking as well as at the cutting end. It is interesting to note that the field from which presumably the celt was flung was the site of an ancient castle and bears the name, *Uán a Cairteáin*. The celt which is hundreds—perhaps thousands—of years older than the castle had, of course, no connexion with the latter, but it is permissible to speculate that the castle was erected, as early castles very often were, on the site of an earlier (Celtic) residence or Lios. The axe I purpose in due time depositing in the Waterford Museum.

P. POWER.





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

THIRD QUARTER,
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1911.



PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee held in the Mayor's Office, Town Hall, Waterford, on 30th June, the Honorary Secretary having stated, that owing to increase of his official duties, he begged, with much regret, to tender his resignation, it was proposed by the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, seconded by the Rev. P. Power, and unanimously resolved—That the resignation of Mr. P. Higgins as Hon. Secretary be accepted with great regret, and that we desire to place on record our sense of the services which he has rendered to the Society in performing the duties of Honorary Secretary, and tender our thanks to him for them. Mr. Higgins consented to continue to act as Hon. Treasurer at the request of His Lordship. On the proposal of His Lordship, seconded by Mr. Higgins, the Rev. W. J. O'Connell was unanimously elected Hon. Secretary.

SOCIETY'S BALANCE SHEET TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| To credit balance from 12th October, 1910, being date of last Account rendered | 58 | 19 | 11 | By Messrs. Harvey & Co., Account paid to 31st December, 1910, less £1 for advertising in Journal | 54 | 14 | 10 |
| „ Messrs. Harvey & Co., Advertising in Journal ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | „ Balance (Cr.) ... | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | £59 | 19 | 11 | | £59 | 19 | 11 |

(Signed) PATRICK HIGGINS,

6th April, 1911.

Hon. Treasurer.

A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809.

By REV. P. POWER.



IT has been my good fortune recently to meet with a very interesting MS. Diary kept by a Carrick-on-Suir worthy of the late 18th century. Permission to examine and make extracts from the MS. I owe to Miss Power, Newtown House, Tramore, to whose good offices I hereby acknowledge my indebtedness. The original diarist was a Mr. James Ryan, a land surveyor, who, at his death in 1809, bequeathed the volume to his lifelong friend and intimate, William Hayes. As, however, the legatee did not reside in Carrick he was unable to carry out the testator's wish that the Diary should be continued, Accordingly he handed the volume to a mutual friend of testator and legatee, Mr. Francis Doyle, with a proviso that if ever William Hayes should return to live in Carrick, and thus be in a position to personally continue the Diary, the latter was to be given back to him again. Of James Ryan we know nothing beyond what we gather incidentally from his own autobiographical observations in the Diary. These indicate him a man of benevolent, genial nature, charitable, tolerant, and liberal of mind, shrewd, withal, observant and gifted with a vein of sly humour. His instincts are distinctly sociable and attachment to his friends is a strongly marked characteristic. The kindly soul commences his Diary in 1787 and

continues, for slightly over twenty years a series of interesting notes of passing events—social, political, municipal and ecclesiastical. During the stirring summer and autumn of 1798 the diarist witnessed the march through Carrick of regiment after regiment for Wexford; he was cognisant too of the departure Wexfordwards of young men of Carrick to join the insurgents. Though Carrick during '98 was not noted for its loyalty and though our diarist was of the people, he has but little sympathy or none with the rising—the real proportions and nature of which he evidently does not understand or realise. With unfortunate croppies and the sufferings of political prisoners and suspects he sympathises keenly. Some of the prisoners and suspects were acquaintances or friends of his own; Mr. Francis Doyle, for instance, the third possessor of the Diary, was flogged, in 1798, by the popularly detested Judkin Fitzgerald. The Diary affords occasional glimpses of the rising from within, so to speak, or from the people's point of view; it shows us martial law in actual operation. The diarist's notes and observations, if not always of much intrinsic worth, help to make the Carrick of over half-a-century ago live again for us, with its merrymakings and its mournings, its comings and goings, its crimes and virtues, its commercial, its municipal, its public and its social life.

William Hayes, to whom we owe a brief continuation of the Diary after 1809, appears to have amassed a modest competence as a business man in Carrick and to have retired with this to a small country residence at Millvale. Owing to non-residence he found it difficult to keep up the record of town happenings and hence on Nov. 1st, 1809, he handed the MS. over to Francis Doyle, as already stated:—"William Hayes willing to gratify the Desires of his dear departed friend Mr. Ryan even beyond the Grave knowing he wished to have the book continued (and which it has been since his Death) but in consequence of non-residence it cannot be conveniently continued longer by him he therefore hands it and the former one over to Mr. Francis Doyle for that purpose. Meantime he expects that Mr. Doyle will act honourably by him in returning them to him in case he should think it eligible at a

future Day to become a Resident again and requests he will note his Intention of so doing at foot hereof. Carrick-on-Suir, 1st November, 1809. Wm. Hayes." What the second book referred to is I do not know—possibly it is another (earlier and probably still more valuable) volume of the Diary. Francis Doyle, to whom Mr. Ryan has many references throughout the journal, does not seem to have had a taste for Diary keeping: he has added nothing of interest. He left an only son, Peter Joseph, who died in indigence, 1845. There is no evidence that William Hayes ever reclaimed the volume: at any rate, it was at his death bequeathed by Francis Doyle to Patrick Hayden, of Carrickbeg, grandfather to Mr. P. J. Power, M.P. Patrick Hayden was a rather remarkable man. Born of a respectable family—the Haydens of Clone, near Kilmoganny—he was apprenticed, at an early age, to a well known army clothier, John Moore of Carrickbeg. John Moore's factory at Carrickbeg was quite an important concern, it held, for years, the contract for clothing three regiments, every article from the soldier's inner vest to his great coat and gaiters being manufactured there. The original book of patterns is still in possession of Mr. P. J. Power and was by him loaned to the Cork, Dublin, etc., Exhibitions. Mr. Power also, I believe, holds the recipe for the dyes—brilliant scarlet and crimson, etc., affected by the military authorities of the period. John Moore died in 1797 and was succeeded in ownership and management of the factory by his son James, who died in 1812. Two years later Mr. Hayden bought the factory from the Moores and worked it with success till the decline of the woollen trade; he died in 1822, and William Duggan, the last of the operative Carrick clothiers died in 1844.

The Diary contains about 265 written folio pages, exclusive of perhaps a couple of hundred pages blank; it is bound in vellum, measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and is inscribed on the cover:—

“JAMES RYAN

1787

TO

WM. HAYES.”

The diarist's arrangement of his notes is somewhat peculiar: eschewing the stereotyped journal order he adopts a method of record by subject, thus—Accidents, Removals, Deaths, etc., etc., and interspersed through the Diary are occasional recipes, calculations, statistical tables. A few times—perhaps half-a-dozen in all—the diarist makes a note or observation in Irish, which he writes in a good scribal hand, but in a peculiar spelling. The chief headings are:—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Accidents, | Deaths, |
| Amusements, | Ecclesiastical, |
| Appointments, | Excursions, |
| Autobiographical, | Faction Fighting, |
| Births and Christenings, | Insurrection, |
| Civil Service, | Mail, |
| Charity (Philanthropy), | Marriages, |
| Commercial (including Shipping and Bankruptcy), | Municipal, |
| Crime, | Natural Phenomena, |
| | Political, |
| | Social. |

The foregoing are not exactly, and in all cases, the headings used by the diarist, but for various reasons, they will serve our purpose better than the latter. Under each of the above headings I propose setting down the substance of Mr. Ryan's notes to the respective subjects appertaining. If, as a rule, I depart from the diarist's words, it is for sake of conciseness and to avoid obscurity. Where necessary or useful I add my own own observations, elucidatory of the text. I ought add that in the Diary the subjects are not arranged as in the following pages—in strict alphabetical order.

1. Accidents:—

Nov. 15th, 1787. One of Cornelius Ryan's boats was wrecked against the bridge (old bridge of course) and out of her crew of seven hands three were unfortunately drowned—Thos. Woods, Jno. Ryan and Martin Quin. Ryan's body was found at Clonmore and Woods' at Mt. Bolton. The diarist remarks that poor Woods when found was still wearing his hat and wig.

April 6th, 1788. Thos. Byrne, publican, of Lough St. was killed at Ballyrichard at 11.0 p.m., as he was returning from a funeral. In the month following Thos. Butler, Esq. (brother to Mrs. Jephson), was killed by a military officer in Clonmel. In June of the same year Michael Forrestal, a gardener, had his leg mangled (the writer does not state how), in the market at Carrick. Fatal consequences are feared but we are not told whether they were realised. The succeeding month again (July) a Carrick carrier named Thomas Connors was killed as he returned from the Fair of Enniscorthy. Probably he was taking a load of Wexford wool to the Carrick looms. As he lay on top of his load he was killed by capsizing of the latter.

Heavy rains in Nov., 1787, caused high floods—the highest ever remembered in the Suir and its tributaries, “Mr. Terence Doyle’s yardwall below the new shambles” was carried away, also part of the paddock wall at Ballydine; worst of all “Sir Thos. Osborne’s New Bridge which he built across the Suir lately” collapsed. The “New Bridge” in question is the now very ancient Two-Mile Bridge near Clonmel. Presumably, only the arch was carried away, the abutments and piers remaining intact. A rebuilding after the flood and a raising of the arches explains the present high pitch of this quaint bridge and its roadway. “There are great accounts,” our diarist comments, “from all parts of the country of damage done.” Although, according to the Diary, the November flood was the greatest remembered for years, the very next paragraph records a greater still—in the September of the same year. This September flood “ran across Bridge Lane from Corn^s. Ryan’s gate through Billy Hayes’, James Morrissey’s and T. Doyle’s houses very rapidly.” Much hay was carried down—a great deal of which came from Dove Hill, the property of Mr. Francis Doyle. In this flood four local bridges collapsed entirely or in part, viz. :—Cregg, Three Bridges, Portlaw and Curraghmore. The bridge of Carrick however, built in 1445, withstood the strain. Curraghmore Bridge referred to must be the ancient stone structure known as King John’s Bridge. In 1809 another unusual flood is chronicled. It carried over the river banks into a field and thence

out again into the river two coal laden lighters or barges. In 1788, a daughter of James Duggan's, Carrickbegg, fell beneath the mill wheel and was drowned: following April a child of John Meany's was smothered by fall of a stack of hay, a fate narrowly escaped by two other children. Next year (May 5th) John Power, Esq., Clashmore, was killed in a duel at Waterford by one Gumbleton, an officer of the 13th L. Dragoons. In 1791 the accidents recorded number three—the drowning of David Healy at Tincolla (Tinhalla), the killing of a woman (a stranger) by a man at Carrickbegg (May 20th), and the burning (Nov. 7th at 1.0 a.m.) of nine houses on the Green. From this last accident it must not be concluded the town was at the period without a fire brigade. We know from other references in the Diary that such a brigade—a fire engine, at any rate,—existed and that it was housed on the Bridge. Cock fighting (there is nothing in the Diary about dog-fighting) in Carrick has a long tradition behind it; in May, 1792, a young man of the town, George Fling by name, was drowned in crossing the river to a rendezvous of the "fancy."

In the 18th century, long before the advent of good roads and long before a railway was dreamed of, the waterway of the Suir was practically the only freight route from Waterford to Carrick or *vice versa*, and many were the mishaps to boats, their crews, their passengers and their cargo. In January of 1793, for instance, John Kennedy's boat was wrecked at Granny Castle and her entire cargo lost. The disaster wrings a personal groan from our diarist, five pounds worth of whose own store went to the bottom with John Kennedy's ill fated craft. In the same year and month a flour and butter laden barge from Clonmel collided with a buttress of Carrick bridge and sank. To complete the list of disasters on water of that year, two youths (Hickey and Hartley) were drowned in the river on the same day. Hickey sank near the Castle and Hartley above the bridge.

(To be continued).



AN OLD MAP OF DUNGARVAN,

Dated 1760.

By THE EDITOR.



THE ancient map of Dungarvan town and district here reproduced is the property of Mr. R. J. Ussher, of Cappagh, who has very kindly allowed me to photograph it for purpose of the present paper. It formerly belonged to the late Mr. Thomas O'Brien Williams of Dungarvan. It was evidently made for estate purposes. Old maps—especially those showing towns or their suburbs are, needless to say, of great interest to local residents and of considerable value to the local historian or to topographer. To the lawyer also and the property owner they sometimes possess a particularly tangible worth. Usually such maps are rather inaccessible—under lock and key in estate offices, in the muniment room of corporations or buried amid the Public Records. The present map seems to me to possess more than ordinary value for its class—sufficient value to justify me in devoting a few pages of the present issue to its description. The original, in Mr. Ussher's possession, has attached to it an index to the numbers by which the plots are distinguished in the map as well as a somewhat enlarged plan of the town. This plan I reproduce

as an inset in the lower right hand corner of the map. The surveyor or map maker tells us:—

“This map
with the one annexed contains the Survey
of the estate of Sir Patrick Bellew Bart Dame
Mary his wife John Donelan Esq^r and Mable
his wife and Honnor Hore spinster
(which Dame Mary and Honnor
are the cohiers of Mathew and John
Hore Esq^r deceased) lying in and adjoining
to Dungarvan in the Barony of
Decies and County of Waterford
divided into three parts and containing
alltogether 1477 acres and 30 perches statute
measure exclusive of the Commons and
Lands in dispute laid down by the
annexed scales and surveyed in 1760.

By Charles Arrelby *Frizelle*

Charles Frizell Jun^r.”

It will, I think, be best to print the key or index in full, together
with an appended memorandum:—

| No. | Denomination. | Tenants' Names. | No. Acres. | Slate Houses. | Cabins. | Yearly Rent. | Expiration of Tenancy from 1762. | Receiving Rents. |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Dungarvan within the town. —</i> | | <i>A. R. P.</i> | | | <i>£ s. d.</i> | | <i>£ s. d.</i> |
| <i>wall</i> 1 | ...in Quay Lane | <i>esoy</i> Mrs. Fennel's | 24 | I | | 6 10 0 | 1765 | 0 10 0 |
| 2 | | Rev. Mr. Lyston | 6 | I | | 1 0 0 | 1782 | 4 0 0 |
| 3 | | [Illegible] | 4 | I | | 5 0 0 | For 31 yrs. | |
| 4 | South Side of | Thos. Flin | 8 | I | | 6 0 0 | 1764 | |
| 5 | Church Street | Mr. Beverley Hearn | 17 | I | | 8 0 0 | 31 years or his life. | |
| 6 | | Mr. John Hearn | 11 | I | | 5 0 0 | 31 years | |
| 7 | | Jno. Coghlan, Esq. | I 8 | 8 | | 5 0 0 | 1793 | 10 0 0 |
| 8 | | Jno. Fitzgibbon | 32 | | 3 | 5 0 0 | 31 years | |
| 9 | | Rich. Musgrave, Esq. | 24 | | | 1 10 0 | 1793 | |
| 10 | North Side of | Robert Hushin | I 6 | 2 | | 4 10 0 | 1775 | 1 10 0 |
| 11 | Church Street | | 19 | I | 1 | 5 0 0 | 31 years | |
| 12 | | Anthony Hearn | 24 | | | 5 0 | Do. or his life | |
| 13 | | Thomas Barton | 12 | | | 1 15 0 | 1763 | |
| 14 & 15 | | Wm. Walsh, Tanner | 30 | I | | 14 0 0 | 31 years | |

| No. | Denomination. | Tenants' Names. | No. Acres. | Slate Houses. | Cabins. | Yearly Rent. | Expiration of Tenancy from 1762. | Receiving Rents. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | A. R. P. | | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 52 | Up ^r . Side of Market Street and Angle of Church Street | William Power | 14 | 3 | | 20 0 0 | for do. | |
| 53 | Between Harbor and Churchyard, against the Town Wall | Augustine Connory | 2 38 | | 4 | 6 5 0 | for do. | |
| 54 | From Upper Basin of Town Wall. The Lower Side of Buttery St. | Roger Mergin | 26 | 3 | | 1 10 0 | 1776 | |
| 55 | From Churchyard by Side of Buttery St. to Fair Green | Wm. Morrison | 1 39 | 6 | | 6 0 0 | | |
| 56 | Oulert Anna | Ellen Lenny <i>Lenny</i> | 1 39 | | 10 | 3 15 0 | 21 years | |
| 57 | Garryacrehana? | Andrew Carbery | 2 1 15 | | 14 | 11 0 0 | 31 years | <i>Garryacrehana</i> |
| 58 & 60 | Coologues | Edward Hayes | 1 20 | | 6 | 16 0 0 | 1774 | 3 14 0 |
| | | David Foisler <i>Dyer</i> | 7 0 6 | | 3 | 3 0 0 | 21 years | |
| 59 | Pt. Do. | Kane & Hurley | 1 2 13 | | | 3 0 0 | 1775 | |
| 61 | " " | Roger Magrath | 1 0 2 | | 1 | 2 10 0 | 31 years | |
| 62 | " " | James Hogan | 3 38 | | 1 | 2 10 0 | Do. | |
| 63 | " " | Edward Hayes | 1 3 0 | | 3 | 7 0 0 | Do. | |
| 64 | " " | W. Kane & Black | | | | | | |
| 65 | " " | William Roche | 2 1 11 | | 5 | 4 10 0 | 1776 | 2 10 0 |
| 65 | " " | R. Kiely, Esq. and Coghlan | 4 1 12 | | 2 | 3 8 0 | 1775 | 1 2 0 |
| 65 | " " | W. Walsh, <i>Costomer</i> | 4 1 12 | | 2 | 3 8 0 | 1775 | 1 2 0 |
| 66 | From Buttery St., along Chapel Lane to Clogherane Pill | Denis Gallagher | 0 2 12 | | 1 | 1 5 0 | 31 years | |
| 67 | Pt. Coologues | Lawrence Dwyer | 1 30 | 1 | | 3 0 0 | Do. | |
| 68 | Chappel & Yard | Lawrence Dwyer | 4 0 11 | | 3 | 10 0 0 | 31 years | <i>Cloghergun money?</i> |
| 69, 70 & 71 | Cloghergun-money | Edward Kane | 5 3 2 | | 1 | 9 10 0 | Do. | |
| 72 | Parkatra | Lawrence Kane | 1 3 38 | | 1 | 4 10 0 | Do. | |
| 73 | " " | Martin Hore | 2 3 30 | | 1 | 4 10 0 | Do. | <i>Done Elly.</i> |
| 74 | Clone Eily | James Kane | 1 3 25 | | 1 | 4 10 0 | Do. | |
| 75 | Parkaclighduff | Wm. Roche and James Kane | 5 1 7 | | 1 | 8 0 0 | 1775 | |
| 76, 77 & 78 | Parknefinshoge | Mr. Beverley Hearn | 3 3 6 | | | 4 10 0 | 31 years | |
| 79 | Monetawn | Mr. Abr. Anthony | 10 3 16 | | | 15 0 0 | Do. | |
| 80 | From Fair Green to Pill of Clogherane | Wm. Walsh, Tanner | 3 0 27 | | 1 | 5 0 0 | Do. | |
| 81 | Parkna.....han | Wm. Clery and James Kane | 7 2 0 | | 3 | 10 10 0 | 1775 | 1 10 0 |

madham

| No. | Denomination. | Tenants' Names. | No. Acres. | Slate Houses. | Cabins. | Yearly Rent. | Expiration of Tenancy from 1762. | Receiving Rents. |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | A. R. P. | | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| <i>art</i> 83 | Parknasagail | John Delaney & Roger Magrath | 2 2 16 | | 1 | 5 0 0 | 21 years | |
| 83 | Carbery's Staing | Thos. Drummy | 2 0 3 | | | 1 5 0 | 1774 | 0 10 0 |
| 84 | Cloune | James Rockett | 3 3 36 | | | 7 0 0 | 1775 | |
| 103 | Adjoining Road from Strand to Buttery Street From Churchyard along Strand to Chapel Lane | Michael Kennedy | 1 12 | | 1 | 1 12 0 | 21 years | |
| 106 | Garrynacloghe | Laurence Morrison | 3 34 | | 1 | 1 0 0 | 1763 | 0 15 0 |
| <i>Money + Sandy</i> 107 & 108 | Message and Lands, Grazing | John Bork <i>Roch</i> | 10 3 19 | | 3 | 12 0 0 | 1773 | 5 0 0 |
| 109, 110 & 111 | Profitable with Grazing of Sand Bank, landing place for Manure and.... Marsh | Thomas Morrison and Black Wm. Bork <i>Roch</i> | 17 2 23 | | 1 | 10 0 0 | 1773 | 4 0 0 |
| <i>slabby</i> 112, 113, 114, 115, & 116 | Profitable and Unprofitable | Pat. <i>P.A.B.</i> andCurran | 23 1 33 | | | 9 0 0 | 21 years | |
| 130 & 131 | Mapestown | | 168 0 5 | | 7 | 130 0 0 | | |
| 135 & 136 | Clogherane and Parkavadra | Mr. David Galway | 64 1 17 | | 4 | 55 0 0 | 21 years | |
| 137 | Ballymore and Lisnefennally The Fairs of Dun | Richard Kiely, Esq. garvan | 111 3 27 | 1 | 3 | 60 0 0 | 21 years | |
| | | | | | | 9 0 0 | at will | |

Appended to the map is the following memo with signatures:—

“The above reference to the first division which was that part of the said estate which was allotted and assigned to Sir Patrick Bellew and Dame Mary his wife, and is marked out in the map by red lines contains four hundred and ninety three acres three roods and thirty nine perches statute measure twenty three slate houses and ninety nine cabbins and is now sett at the several yearly rents above mentioned amounting to the whole annual rent or sum of five hundred and twenty eight pounds five shillings, and at the expiration of the leases above mentioned will by computation rise to the further sum of thirty six pounds eight shillings and six pence by the year as witness the hands and seals of the said Sir Patrick Bellew, Dame Mary his wife, John Donelan, Mable his wife and Honnor Hore this first day of July 1762

Singed and sealed in the
presence of us,

Robert Greene Pat Bellew (*seal*), M. Bellew (*seal*), Jn^o. Donelan (*seal*),
John Carroll M. Donelan (*seal*), H. Hore (*seal*)."

Our map preserves quite a large number of forgotten and submerged townland and other local names and, better still, it enables us to identify exactly the places which bore them—for instance, Oulert Anna ("Anne's Orchard") was name of the plot comprised in the present field of the Christian Brothers and garden attached to the curates' residence. It is surprising how few of the place names recorded in the map survive as modern townland designations. Mapstown, Lisfennel and Clogherane practically exhaust the list. Mention of Carbery's Staing suggests the remark that *Staing*, a word of common incorporation in place names around Dungarvan and unknown elsewhere in the Decies, is of foreign (Teutonic) origin. We find it frequently used in ancient documents as a measure of land—equal to a perch or pole. In the Dungarvan region its application is somewhat peculiar—to certain long and very narrow strips of land, the origin of which I am unable to trace.



Early Printing in the South-East of Ireland.

By E. R. McC. DIX, M.R.I.A.

PART I.—CARLOW.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.



SINCE the appearance in this Journal for 1906 Vol. IX., p. 112, etc., of my article on Early Printing in Carlow and the list of such printing there as I was then aware of, that is, over four years ago, I have acquired some fresh items of Carlow printing and gleaned some further particulars which are, I think, of sufficient interest to appear now in this Journal as a "Supplement" to my former article.

In the first place we now can carry back printing in Carlow eight years earlier.

The marriage of Kinnier to a Co. Wexford lass is interesting and human. The date of his death was given in the former list.

We find that Carlow boasted of two newspapers in 1782, earlier than was known before, but I am now inclined to think that The Carlow "Chronicle," given in the former list on the authority of Cotton, was a misnomer for the "Journal."

Further we find the name of *Lord* joined with *Eustace* as a printer of the Carlow Mercury, a copy of which is now forthcoming.

The six sets of early Carlow Presentments are worthy to be noted as they contain local names and allusions to local events.

We find the Carlow "Morning Post" appeared two years earlier than was noted before and lastly we note another printed Pastoral from the famous Bishop, "J. K. L."

All this is worth recording to the honour of Carlow as a printing and publishing centre!

I have been very fortunate in becoming the owner of two copies of the "Carlow Journal," and one copy of the very rare "Carlow Mercury" which appeared in the year 1788 and is set out in the accompanying list. From it too we learn the name of another printer in Carlow of which I was not aware before, namely, *Lord*, and that he was in partnership with *Eustace*, which Arch-deacon Cotton does not appear to have known. Also we are able to carry back the publication of this rare paper to a year earlier than given by Cotton.

It is also very interesting to learn the name of a Carlow paper *not* recorded before any where, namely, "The Carlow Evening Post," which is referred to in the very rare volume called "Collection of Resolutions of the Volunteers, etc." compiled by Wilson and published in Dublin in 1782. From this volume we also gather that the "Carlow Journal" was also *then* in existence.

In the former list there was recorded amongst the items printed in Carlow two copies of Co. Kildare Presentments. It is now interesting to find printed copies of "Co. Carlow" Presentments as early as 1800. These Presentments are full of local names and other information which I cannot but think would be welcome to anyone writing a history of Carlow, and from them too we learn that *Wm. Moore* was a printer in Carlow in 1805. We had his name in the former list but the items so printed by him were only conjecturally put down by me under "1800" as the probable date of their publication. Perhaps this date was too early. We find in the Presentments for 1812 that there also occurs the name of *Daniel Cooke* as being paid for printing. Possibly he was the successor of *G. Cooke* who printed in Carlow a few years earlier.

It is interesting in the later years of the period to meet a new item from the pen of the illustrious Bishop Doyle.

Publishing supplemental lists has this drawback that they require, if they are to be properly appreciated, that the old list should be compared side by side with them. Indeed both the original list and the supplement should ultimately be printed in one in their proper chronological order, in order to show exactly what we know about the printing done in any particular place. It is now clear from the additional information afforded by this supplemental list that the first introduction of the printing press into Carlow was for the purpose of publishing a newspaper. We also now know that there were at least three distinct newspapers printed in Carlow prior to 1800, and we get the names of new printers.

1770 The Carlow Journal began this year,(?)

[*Vide* 1784 *infra*.]

1773 Married Mr. Wm. Kinnier, *Printer* of Carlow to Miss
Novr. Mary Gilbert of Clones, Co. Wexford.

[*Vide* The Hibernian Chronicle (Cork) of
22 Nov., 1773.]

1782 The Carlow Evening Post.

March

Vide Wilson's "Collection of Resolutions
of Volunteers," &c. Dublin, 1782.]

1782 The Carlow Journal.

March

[*Vide* Wilson's "Collection of Resolutions
of Volunteers," &c. Dublin, 1782.]

1784 Kinnier's Carlow Journal; Or, Leinster Chronicle.
March Saturday. Vol. xiv, No. 13. Four pages of four columns
27th each.

(*William Kinnier*, at his Printing Office, Dublin St.)

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1785 Kinnier's Carlow Journal; Or, Leinster Chronicle.
 Feby. Saturday. Vol. xv, No. 7. Four pages of four columns
 12th each. (*Wm. Kinnier.*)

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1788 Carlow Mercury; or, *Leinster Advertiser*. Vol. i, No. 7.
 Saturday, October 25, to Wednesday, October 29. Four
 pages of four columns each. "Price 2½d." Twice
 weekly. (*Eustace & Lord, Dublin St.*)

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1880 County of Carlow. Summer Assizes, 1800, (Present-
 ments) 4to. 12 pp. [last blank.] Paper Cover. (*G.*
Cooke, Market-cross.)

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1801 County of Carlow. Lent Assizes, 1801, (Presentments).
 4to. 20 pp. [wanting pp. 15-18.] *G. Cooke.*

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1802 County of Carlow—Lent Assizes—17th April 1802. (Pre-
 sentments). 4to. 20 pp. + paper cover. (*G. Cooke.*)

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

1805 County of Carlow—Spring Assizes—18th April, 1805.
 (Presentments). 4to. 20 pp. [last blank.]

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

N.B.—There is no imprint, but in type, paper, form, etc., it is
 identical with the other "Presentments" printed in Carlow.

1805 County of Carlow—Summer Assizes—20th August, 1805
 (Presentments). 4to. 12 pp. [last blank.] Paper cover

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

N.B.—There is no imprint, but identical with last item. There
 is mention in it of *William Moore*, printer, who was paid
 £7 7. 10. for "County" printing.

- 1812 County of Carlow—Spring Assizes—24th March, 1812. (Presentments). 4to. 28 pp. + paper cover. (*Wm. Moore*).

[E. R. McC. Dix.]

N.B.—There is mention of "Daniel Cooke" being paid £22 2. 2. for printing 106 Books of Schedule of affidavits for Presentments, and £5 0. 0. for printing 70 copies respited presentments.

- 1818 The Carlow Morning Post.
[*Vide Carrick's Morning Post & Dublin Journal*, 27th Novr. 1818.]

- 1821 Pastoral Instructions, for the Lent of 1821, etc., etc. With Appendix. The Rt. Revd. Jas. Doyle, D.D. (*R. Price* at the "Morning Post" Office). 8vo. 68 pp.
[E. R. McC. Dix.]

- 1823 The Carlow Morning Post,
[*Vide* next item.]

- 1824 Letters of Laelius on Various Topics connected with the present situation of Ireland as published in The Carlow Morning Post in the years 1822 and 1823. (*Richard Price* at the "Morning Post" Office, Dublin St.) 8vo. 61 pp. + 1 p. (blank).

[M. Clohisey.]

SOME EDITIONS OF O'SULLIVAN'S MISCELLANY.

By Seamus Óa Capáin.



THE most popular of the modern Munster poets was Tadhg Gaedhlach Ua Súilleabháin who spent the greater part of his long life in the County Waterford. The place of his birth is still uncertain. Crofton Croker instructed his Irish scribe, David Murphy, to make inquiries on this point, and Murphy received positive information from what he appeared to consider a reliable source that Tadhg was a native of the County of Tipperary. Domhnal O Fearachair of Dungarvan quoted for me a stanza attributed to Tadhg in which he refers to Duhallow in the County Cork as his birthplace, while William Williams believed that the poet was a native of the northern part of the Barony of Barryroe in the same county. No Waterford writer has ever claimed for County Waterford the honour of O'Sullivan's birthplace, so it is probable that the poet was a native of one of the adjoining Munster counties.

The religious poems of the poet went through a great number of editions, many of which have completely disappeared and of others only single copies remain. The following list of editions

of which records are available may be of some interest and may elicit further information on the subject.

(A) A Spiritual Miscellany, by Timothy O'Sullivan. Limerick, circa 1795.

In publishing some specimens of O'Sullivan's poetry, James Hardiman ("Irish Minstrelsy," London, 1831), writes:—

"For many years before his death, he devoted his talents to the composition of sacred poems and hymns, in Irish; of which a collection was published in Limerick, under the title of 'a Spiritual Miscellany.' He died an exemplary penitent, and at an advanced age on the 5th April, 1795. In some editions of the little publication alluded to, will be found a short account of his life and writings."

John O'Daly in his 1868 edition of O'Sullivan's poems also mentions this Limerick edition but he is apparently borrowing from Hardiman as he admits never having seen a copy. O'Daly adds that the edition appeared some time before O'Sullivan's death, which both he and John Fleming place in the year 1799 or 1800. Fleming must have been influenced by some traditional story of the poet's death about that period, because both Fleming and O'Daly must have been aware of Hardiman's statement fixing the date in April 1795.

(B) Timothy O'Sullivan's Irish Pious Miscellany; To Which Is Added A Poem On The Passion Of Our Saviour, By The Rev. Dr. Coyle, Roman Catholic Bishop Of Raphoe.

Clonmel: Printed And Sold By T. Gorman, Bookseller And Stationer Main-Street. 1802.

16° 84 pp.

This is the earliest extant edition so far traced, and it contains the brief account of the poet's life referred to by Hardiman. This indeed may be the first edition of the Miscellany, as Hardiman may have been trusting to his memory in writing his notes on O'Sullivan. The date of the poet's death as given in this Clonmel

Timothy O'Sullivan's

IRISH
PIOUS MISCELLANY;

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A P O E M

ON THE

PASSION OF OUR SAVIOUR,

BY THE REV. DR. COYLE,

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF RAPHOE.

CLONMEL.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY T. GORMAN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER MAIN-STREET,

1802.

edition was 22d, of April 1795, though Hardiman put it 17 days earlier. Clonmel being nearer to the districts frequented by O'Sullivan would probably be selected before Limerick as the place of publication of the first edition of his poems. This Clonmel edition also contains a list of subscribers, which is more usual in a first than in a later edition.

There is no internal evidence of the identity of the editor of the poems, but according to John Fleming (*a*) they were learned by rote, and afterwards committed to paper, either by Father Mathias Morrissey, P.P. of Kill and Newtown, or by Father Piers Power, P.P. of Ballybricken, both in the diocese of Waterford. Father Power, I believe, got the first edition of the "Pious Miscellany" printed in Clonmel. Accordingly to William Williams, Tadhg died in Baile Breac in the house of the above-mentioned Father Mathias Morrissey, though later on Williams states that the poet died in the poor-home in Waterford about 1804. Fleming says (*a*) that "Timothy Sullivan was waked in the 'Big Chapel' of Waterford, either on the Christmas Eve or the last night of 1799, and interred next day at Ballylaneen, midway between Kilmacthomas and Bonmahon."

There are only two copies known of this first Clonmel edition, and through the courtesy of their owners I have been able to examine both. The copy in the possession of the Rev. Richard Henebry, Ph.D. of Univerity College, Cork, grand-nephew of Father Piers Power, the first editor of the "Pious Miscellany," is somewhat imperfect (wants pp. 47-74), but is of particular value as it contains the unique title leaf (verso blank) and the last leaf of subscribers' names (pp. 79-80), both of which are missing from the copy (*b*) belonging to the Rev. Patrick Power, M.R.I.A., Portlaw. Through the kindness of my friend E. R. McC. Dix, M.R.I.A., I am enabled to give an illustration of the title page of the Rev. Dr. Henebry's copy.

The subscribers who number some 277 are mainly from the County Tipperary, which taken in conjunction with the fact that

(*a*) *Vide* "Gaelic Journal," 1889, No. 31.

(*b*) For some details of this and later editions, *vide* "Gaelic Journal," December 1905.

this and at least two other of the earlier editions of the Miscellany were printed in that county may help Tipperary's claim to the honour of the poet's birthplace. It is worth noting too that one of the earliest extant manuscript copies of O'Sullivan's poems was made by John O'Brien (*c*) at Lismoyna near Fethard, Co. Tipperary. A careful examination of the manuscripts would throw considerable light on the poet's career. One of the subscribers to the Clonmel edition, the Rev. L. Morrissey, P.P. of Owing, etc., Co. Kilkenny, transcribed a copy of the poems in 1792. This MS. was successively in the possession of John O'Daly (*d*) and D. H. Kelly. (*e*)

The following clergymen were among the subscribers to the Clonmel edition of the "Miscellany":—Rev. Thos. Anglin, P.P., Kilcash; Rev. Lau. Burke, Thur.; Rev. J. Burke, Mothill; Rev. J. Barry, Waterf.; Rev. Derby O'Brien, Mitchelstown; Rev. Mr. Clancy, P.P., Upper Church; Rev. E. Cahill, Moyne; Rev. L. Callanan, Cork; Rev. A. Daun, Waterf.; Rev. Patrick Fox, P.P., Mullinahone; Rev. M. Farren, Cork; Rev. Martin Fleming, Carrick-on-Suir; Rev. James Giles, Kilcash, 4 books; Rev. Js. Keating, P.P., Clogheen; Rev. M. Keating, P.P., Cahir; Rev. Dr. Thos. Keating, P.P., Dungarvan, 12 b.; Rev. W. Keating, Cork; Rev. E. Kenna, Kilkenny; Right Rev. Dr. James Lanigan, R.C.B. of Ossory; Rev. R. Laffan, Thurles; Rev. Denis Meany, Portlaw, 2 books; Rev. D. M'Grath, Birr; Rev. Lau. M'Grath, P.P., Doone; Rev. Denis M'Grath, P.P., Emly; Rev. David M'Grath; Rev. Pat Meagher, Mullinahone; Rev. L. Morrissey, Ownin; Rev. M. Power, P.P., Portlaw, 2 books; Rev. E. Prendergast, P.P., Mothill; Rev. J. Power, P.P., Stradbally, 6 books; Rev. P. Power, Dungarv.; Rev. Ed. Power, Cork; Rev. E. Ryan, P.P., Burris and Micarcey; Rev. J. Ryan, Killosty; Rev. J. Rice, Callan; Rev. J. Ryan, Clougheen, Rev. J. Slattery, P.P., Bohaylahan; and Rev. T. Stehens, Dio. of Cashel.

The Presentation Convent, Cork (Mrs. M. B. M'Grath), and the Ursuline Convent, Thurles, also subscribed.

(*c*) *Vide* Irish Book Lover, 1910, vol. I, p. 130.

(*d*) *Vide* O'Daly's Sale Catalogue, 1854. No. VII, item 168.

(*e*) *Vide* Jones's Catalogue of Kelly's Library, 1875, item 157, and Sharpe's Auction Catalogue of Bryan Geraghty's MSS, Dublin 1848, item 5.

(C) Timothy O'Sullivan's Pious Miscellany. Clonmel, 1810.
(*Vide* "Irish Book Lover," 1910, vol. I, p. 130.)

(D) A New Edition Of Timothy O'Sullivan's Commonly Called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany; Much Improved By Many Religious Additions; And now Recommended to all Devout Catholics, As a Work of great Merit.

Clonmel: Printed And Sold By T. Gorman, Bookseller And Stationer, Shakspear's-Head, Main-Street.—1812.

Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J., D. Litt., kindly showed me his copy of this edition.

(E) Timothy O'Sullivan's Pious Miscellany. Clonmel, 1816.
(*Vide* O'Daly's 1868 Edition, and P. Traynor's Sale Catalogue, No. 3, item 597.)

(F) A New Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's commonly called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany Much Improved by many religious additions, and now recommended to all Devout Catholics, as a work of Great Merit. The Sixth Edition.

Cork Printed by J. Connor Bookseller 1817
12° 90 pp.

(G) A New Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's commonly called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany Much Improved by many religious additions, and now recommended to all Devout Catholics, as a work of Great Merit. The Sixth Edition.

Cork Printed by J. Geary, Bookseller, Exchange. 1817.
12° 90 pp. (?)

(H) A New Edition Of Timothy O'Sullivan's Commonly Called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany; Much Improved By Many Religious Additions, And Now Recommended To All Devout Catholics, As A Work Of Great Merit. The Sixth Edition.

Cork: Printed And Sold By William Fergusson, 22, Patrick-Street, Within One House Of Marlborough-Street. 1821.
24° 130 pp.

This is the earliest edition with which Patrick Denn's Appendix of Irish Religious Poems is found, but the Appendix was apparently added after the Miscellany had been printed (though the pagination is continuous) since 6 pages of Fergusson's advertisements of books for sale intervene, and Denn's "Instructions For Reading this Miscellany" are dated at Cappoquin, April 9, 1822.

(I) A New Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's commonly called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany much improved by many Religious Additions and now recommended to all Devout Catholics as a work of great merit. The Seventh Edition.

Cork : Printed by J. Connor, 19 Grand-Parade 1821
16° 78 pp.

(J) A new edition of T. O'Sullivan's Pious Miscellany. Much improved and well corrected [by Patrick Denn]. with an appendix of other religious compositions. Sixth edition.

C. Dillon : Cork 1822.
16° 112 pp.

(K) A New Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's commonly called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany. Eight Edition. By P. Denn.

Cork : Charles Dillon, 12 Castle-Street. 1823.
16°

William Williams of Dungarvan had a copy (132 pp. only) of this edition.

(L) A New Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's Commonly Called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany, Much Improved By Many Religious Additions: With Patrick Denn's Appendix: And Recommended to all Devout Catholics, As A Work Of Great Merit. Ninth Edition.

Cork : Printed By T. Geary, No. 114, Exchange. 1827.
24° 142 pp. (?)

(M) A New Edition Of Timothy O'Sullivan's, Commonly Called Taidhag Gaodhlach's, Pious Miscellany. Enlarged, Improved, And Corrected. With An Appendix Of Other Religious Compositions, In English And Irish ; And recommended to all devout Catholics as a Work of great merit. Tenth Edition. By Patrick Denn, Cappoquin.

Cork : Printed By Charles Dillon, Castle-Street. 1828.

16° 130 pp.

The yellow paper cover of the copy of this edition in the possession of E. R. McC. Dix, M.R.I.A., bears the undated imprint of C. Dillon & Son, No. 12, Castle-Street, Cork.

(N) A New Edition Of Timothy O'Sullivan's Commonly called Taidhag Goadhlach's, Pious Miscellany. Enlarged, Improved, And Corrected. With An Appendix Of Other Religious Compositions, In English And Irish ; And recommended to all devout Catholics as a Work of great merit. Tenth Edition. By Patrick Denn, Cappoquin.

Cork : Printed And Sold By John Connor. 1829.

16° 112 pp.

(O) A New Genuine Edition Of Timothy O'Sullivan's Commonly Called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany. Enlarged, Improved, And Corrected. With An Appendix, Of Other Religious Compositions In English And Irish ; And recommended to all devout Catholics, as a work of great merit. Fourteenth Edition. By Patrick Denn, Cappoquin.

Limerick : Printed And Sold By G. and J. Goggin, 15, George-Street. 1832.

16° 118 pp.

(P) Dillon's Genuine Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's commonly called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany. Enlarged, improved and corrected. With an Appendix of other Religious Compositions, in English and Irish ; and recommended to all

devout Catholics as a work of great merit. Thirteenth Edition
By Patrick Denn, Cappoquin.

Cork : Printed by C. Dillon & Son, Booksellers, 12, Castle-
Street. 1833.

24° 131 pp.

There is a copy of this edition in the Dix Collection of Cork-
printed books in the National Library, Dublin.

(Q) A New Genuine Edition Of Timothy O'Sullivan's Com-
monly called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany, With An
Appendix Of other Religious Compositions in Irish and English.
By Patrick Denn, Cappoquin.

Limerick ; Printed by G. M. Goggin, 15, George-street. 1834.
16°

(R) A New Edition of Timothy O'Sullivan's commonly called
Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany much improved by many
Religious Additions with Patrick Denn's Appendix and Recom-
mended to all Devout Catholics as a work of great merit. Eleventh
Edition.

Cork Printed by Geary, No. 114, Exchange 1837.

16° 142 pp.

There was a copy of this edition in the library of the late
Matthew D'Orey of Sandymount, which was purchased by the
Guinness family.

(S) Timothy O'Sullivan's Pious Miscellany 18mo. New Edition.
1838. (*Vide* John O'Daly's Sale Catalogue, No. 35, 1867, item
428. The date 1838 may be a misprint and the reference may
really be to O'Daly's 1858 Edition.)

(T) Dillon's Genuine Edition Of Timothy O'Sullivan's Com-
monly Called Taidhag Gaodhlach's Pious Miscellany. Enlarged,
Improved, and Corrected. With An Appendix Of Other Religious
Compositions, In English And Irish ; And recommended to all

Duinnín Uíghair an t-riama "Cneideamh agus Foirce," 7 an réite
 "Commac na Conaill"; Eadairtóir "Dothasáin Uí Radaillie," 7c.
 1ar n-a zsur amac do Connaic na Saedilze i mbaille áca
 Cliaic 1903.

[verso—Printed At The Dublin University Press By Ponsonby & Gibbs.]

8° viii x 184 pp.

The Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A., Portlaw, has copies of the editions marked b (imp.), i, t, u and v.

British Museum—f, j, t and v.

Royal Irish Academy—f, g (84 pp. only), o, q (T. L. only), u and v.

The writer of this note has copies of h, l (128 pp. only), n, t, u, v, w, and x.

It is a remarkable testimony to the popularity of O'Sullivan's poetry that every one of the editions mentioned above, even including Father Dineen's (Dublin, 1903), are out of print for years past. Ripeartó ó Fozluóda has been recently editing a new and more complete edition of the poems of Tadahg Gaolach in the columns of the "Gaelic American," and will probably re-issue his work in book form.

Séamus na Capaíde.



Waterford during the Civil War

(1641-1653).

TRAITS AND STORIES FROM THE T.C.D. DEPOSITIONS
(Continued.)

Edited by THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

LXXV

Henry Howell, late of Dungarvan,
husbandman,

f. 171

(Losses, value 93^{li})

. . . by Edward Hore of Dungarvan, masse-priest, Anstace White of the same widdowe. And saith he was present when the Castle of Dungarvan was surprised and taken by the rebels, viz^t, John Butler, living neere the same, John Hore of Shandon in the said county, Esquire, John Clancy of the same, gent, John Hore ffitz Michaell of the same, gent, Matthew Hore of the same, gent, [Tho. Morrin of the same, merchant], and divers others whose names he knoweth not.

The said Castle was taken after this manner: John Hore of Shandon afores^d, pretending (a matter of a fortnight before the Castle was taken), that the rooffe of his house wanted reparation and slateing, borrowed a lather (*sic*) out of the said Castle, and the same

morning it was taken the s^d Hore sent word to the s^d castle to fetch home the s^d ladder, For, saith he, the enemy is neere at hand, and it is to (be) feared they will scale [with it] the walls, except it were brought in by times, And withall sent six men with the ladder to the Castle gate ; & presently noe sooner were the gates opened to receive in the ladder but the parties that carried same stood in the midst of the s^d gate with the one half of the ladder within doores & th' other half without, Whereby the rebels instantly rushed in a greate number and tooke the said Castle, where they stripped a matter of fortie persons young and ould, English & Protestants. (*uu*)

(Mark)

Jurat &c 2 die Julii 1642

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell

LXXVI

William Masters, on behalf of Henry Masters, | f. 172
 Hugh Masters, & Ursula Masters, three orphants,
 the children of Hugh Masters—of Currakeale, taylor,
 deposeth and saith :

That upon the first of January 1641, or thereabouts, the said Hugh Masters in his life time lost, was robbed, and forceably despoiled of his goods and chattles to the value of 20^{li}

The deponent saith that the said Hugh Masters left his castle & household stuffe in the custody of Pierce Edward of Cloghine, whoe is now in open and actuall rebellion. And likewise the said orphants' sheepe were taken away by James White neere Everard's Castle, gent.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 17 Martii 1642

Phil Bisse

Ric Williamson :

(*uu*) For another account of the re-capture of Dungarvan Castle by the Irish, see deposition of Walter Bartram of Dungarvan (No. cxii.)

LXXVII

Walter Power, late of Ballymalloe, parish of f. 174
 Whitechurch, gent, . . .
 (Losses, 200^{li})

The deponent saith, that John fitz Gerald of ffarnan, gent, Captain Edmond ffennell & Henry Dowdall of Clashmore, gentlemen, were the parties that took away this deponents cattle & goods. And further saith, that one Richard Halloway of Knockmone with six others English and protestants, & divers women and children were murdered (*vv*) neere Knockmone, by the said Captaine Edmond ffennell and his company.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 17 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam. Wallis

LXXVIII

James Burne of Dungarvan, yeoman . . . f. 176
 (Losses, 59^{li} 7^s 10^d)

The deponent saith that he heard Walter Roch, of Wexford say, That he hoped [to see] the English goe to Masse or made to run into the sea. He further saith, that he was robbed by Captaine Edmond ffennell, S^r Nicholas Welsh his eldest son, W^m Murphy of Dungarvan, husb., Captaine Welsh of Slievebrayagh, county of Kilkenny.

Jurat &c 12 Aug, 1642

JAMES BURNE

Phil. Bisse

Jam. Wallis

LXXIX

Richard Prudderagh, late of Whitechurch, f. 177
 Cordyner, . . .
 (Losses, 117^{li} 10^s)

The deponent saith that Teige Laghten of Ballylemon, husb.,

(*vv*) Another sample of 'massacre' testimony! How little 'agonized curiosity' had the commissioners as to the source of the information so recorded. The deponent swears to the allegation, and that was sufficient.

robbed this deponent of his garden fruits, & that David Prudderagh his father, and Mary Prudderragh his mother, were murdered at Golden bridge in the County of Tipperary, *as he is informed.*

RICHARD PRODDER . . .

Jurat &c 16 Aug. 1642

Phil. Bisse

Jam. Wallis

LXXX

James Curry, late of the towne & parish of Affane, husbandman . . . | f. 178

(Losses, 39^{li})

He sayth that he was stript at Affane afores^d by Tibbot Butler of Knockanamony in the County of Tipperary, & his followers, And y^t Donell m^c David, late of Ballyhanebegg, parish of Whitechurch, gent, did say, in this deponent's hearing, when he was prisoner about Candlemas last, that the protestants were trayterous English doggs, and that they knew no god y^t they had.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 15 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse .

Jam Wallis

LXXXI

Richard Rely of Cappoquin, yeoman, . . . | f. 180
(Losses, about 1 March & after, 21^{li})

The deponent further saith that about the time afores^d, he was taken prisoner by [. y^e under named persons, viz^t] Richard Butler of Kilcash in the County of Tipperary, Esquire, Captaine Edmond ffennell, Pierce Butler of Bansagh in the County of Waterford (*sic*), gent, Patrick Gough of Kilmanihan, gent, Clement Gough of the same, gent, and divers others in company with them, to the number of a thousand armed men, or thereabouts, Whoe came to the Castle of Dromanny in y^e said county, purposeing to goe over the Blackwater, & notwithstanding that the enemy stood in a full body

within distance to the said Castle, yett one Miles Magrath comānder of the said Castle, & Mabell fitz Gerrald, wife to Gerrald fitz Gerrald of the same, Esquire, would not permitt any of the warders of the s^d Castle to make any shott at them ; besides, they suffered the s^d rebels to make use of a boate under the comānd of the s^d Castle, thereby to carry their men over the s^d river to robb & pilladge the kinges subjects.

Jurat &c 8 Dec. 1642

RICHARD REELY (*ww*)

Phil Bisse

Ric. Williamson

LXXXII

Daniell Spicer, of Lismore, clerk, deposeth and saith : | f. 183

That since the begining & by means of the present rebellion in Ireland, he lost and was despoiled of his goods & chattells & debts, worth One-hundred fortie three powndes, Part thereof due by Richard Magner ('clarke' *scored out*) of Kilnattock, clerke . . . w^{ch} Magner was . . . hanged by the rebels of Mountgarret's army, & Garret Browne, & Anthony Preston & the rest, papists and rebels ; Donogh ôGrady of Kilbotowne, gent, and Loghlin ô Dwire of the same parish & county, clarke, *now turned papist & rebell*) Michael Blunt of Any, in the said County yeoman, Rob^t ffarnan, Edward Rawleigh, of the same, butcher, Philip Karney of the same yeoman, John Burgett of the same, Esquire, Andrew tragh (*sic*) of Stonehouse in the County of Waterford, gent, Besides the losse of the benefit of his Church-living worth one hundred pounds.

DANIEL SPICER

Jurat &c 17 August 1642

Phil Bisse, Jam. Wallis.

(*ww*) Is this the Richard Ryly (or O'Rely) who later on is said to have been hanged by Fennell on Shrove Tuesday, 1641-2, that is, about ten months prior to the date of this deposition? See No. cxliii and other examinations relating to Mountain Castle near Cappoquin.

LXXXIII

Hugh Cooke, late of Kilbrice, County of Waterford, gent . . . | f. 184

(Losses, 241^{li})

Phillip Corkran, yeoman, servant to the deponent upon oath deposeth . . . (and names the parties concerned in the alleged robbery) Thomas Corkran, yeoman, deposeth that one Captaine Kenedy, Captaine Edmond ffennell, & Donogh ô Brien, gent, were all at Kilbrice afores^d, wasting and destroying the said Hugh Croker's corne & household goods.

HUGH CROKER

(The Corkrans both mark,

Jur. &c 12 Augusti 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam. Wallis

 LXXXIV

Donogh Newman of Cappoquin . . . | f. 186

(Losses, 97^{li} 15^s)

And further saith that he lately bestowed in the buyldinge of the said house Twentie pownds w^{ch} he never raised out of the same for y^t the last April the same was burned by Capt John Sherlock, late of Motee in foresaid County, and Capt. Edmond ffennell late of Clonmell, and their souldiers . . .

(Mark)

Jurat &c 15 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse, Jam Wallis

 LXXXV

John Smith, late of the Cittie of Waterford, hatter . . . | f. 187

(Losses x^{li} x^s)

Thomas Hore, Patrick Glissin, hatmaker, John Stephens of Wexford, seaman, but in regard the said parties are partly in rebellion and partly disenabled by means of the rebellion, therefore the deponent cannot get satisfaction from them.

And that about Candlemas 1641, the undernamed parties, formerly protestants, are, since this rebellion, turned papists, namely, Laurence Ward of the same, yeoman, Thomas Rodgers of Woodstown in the County of Waterford, yeoman, ffrancis Powell of Waterford, with Edward Abbott of the same, tobacco pipe-maker, John Hudson of the same joyner, Mr. Williams organist of Christ-church in the said Cittie, Robert Claffe of the same, tanner, Ralph Mollineux of the same, smith. His cause of knowledge is, that he sawe some of the said parties goe into the Masse-house, & the rest did bouldly affirm their said revoult & openly confess their going to Masse.

JOHN SMYTH

Jurat &c 1 ffebr 1642

Phil Bisse, Thomas Ellwell

LXXXVI

John Potter, curate of Affane, County

| f. 204

Waterford . . .

(Losses, 4^{li} 10^s)

(‘ Of one cowe to the value of fortie shillings ’ *struck out*). Of household stuffe & his house burnt to the ground, *to the value of one pound ten shillings*. Of hay to the value of one pound. Besides the losse of the benefitt of his Church liveings, the curateship of Affane, worth, coibus annis, *the sum of three pounds ten shillings (xx)*, which he leaves to consideration.

JOHN POTTER

Jurat &c 13 Aug. 1642

Phil Bisse

Jam. Wallis

LXXXVII

(The following curious memorandum appears on | f. 209
this folio :)

By the relaçon of Nicholas Roberts of Ballycarty, fflorence m^cCarty exprest some favours to the English after y^e Castle was yeilded upp, who, when they were threatned & in danger of their lives, came & told them that he was but one man, & that he knew not

(xx) The curate of Affane was surely one of the poorest of poor curates.

what to doe for them, & to give them a convoy he thought it to be very dangerous, Whereupon he told them that they had best, as he conceaved, to buy a peare of brogues a-peece & see how the brogues & the mountaynes wold agree, meaning, to escape thereby, & soe y^e very next night after, being snowy winter-weather they went over y^e mountane & escaped all safe to the Newmarket, being twenty miles distant.

Also by y^e relaçon of Mr. Daverax Spratt, clarke, it appeareth, y^t Peirce fferitur did much favour y^e English in many respects above all y^e Irish gent, in Kerry, in protecting many men's lives & goods, & releeving many poore protestants out of his owne purse, And in giving many five shill. a-piece, some half-a-crown a-piece, & some less, Who was y^e man when y^e Castle of Tralee was taken who propounded to y^e rest of y^e Capt^{ns} there, that if they would give back to y^e protestants one-third part w^{ch} they had in y^e Castle, that he for his part wold give them all his owne share, W^{ch} notwithstanding they denying, he gave much of y^e protestants' goods back that fell to his share.

(Not signed ; but this noting on margin, 209^b : ' Good acts of some ill men y^t are Rebles—namely, fflorence m^cCarty & Peirs fferitur.')

LXXXVIII

Phillip Chappell, Whitechurch, clerk . . . | f. 211
deposeth & saith : (yy)

That on or about the 12th day of January last past, and sithence the beginning of the present rebellion, that the church of Whitechurch [of which he was Curat, was] Robd and forcibly dispoiled of its ornaments and vtensills to the value following : Of one silver cup, a church byble of the large volume, two new Comon praier-bookes, a book of Commons, one surplus (*sic*), one lynen tabell-cloth, one carpett, one pulpitt-cloth, a peece of new cloth apoynted to make a pulpit cushioning : To the value of six pounds.

Jurat &c 24 June, 1642

PHILLIP CHAPPELL

Tho. Badnedge

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell

(yy) See also No. Ivii, of same date.

LXXXIX

Judith Phillipps, of Waterford, for and in the | f. 219
 behalf of John Williams ('now a souldier in his
 Ma^{ties} army, & this deponent's husband,' *struck out*)
 deposeth and saith :

(Losses, about Shrovetide, 40^{li}) (zz)

This deponent sayth that at the afores^d time y^e Citizens of Waterford did appoint the Constables of every parish in y^e s^d City of Waterford, to fetch y^e English protestants (men, women, and children in y^e s^d City), & thereupon had some of them Comitted in y^e Citty Hall, & y^e rest in three severall other places within the s^d City, & soe kept them in the nature of prisoners for foure days together & seized upon all their goodes. And afterwards they comanded y^t all the women & children should be led away guarded with halberts & pikes through y^e s^d Citty, & to be turned out of the gates towards Passadge, W^{ch} was accordingly done, & one Capt. Stronge (governor of y^e Passadge, as they tearme him) comanded to put the women & children in some severall houses in y^e s^d Passadge.

The depon^t further sayth y^t the s^d Capt Stronge & his company, in a most cruell manner, kept this depon^t & y^e rest prisoners (being stript by y^e rebells) y^t came out of y^e county of Waterford to the number of three hundred & fifty men, women and children, English & Protestants, or threabouts, allowing them but a farthing's worth in bread every third day, Soe that through his cruell vsadge of them, there perished & dyed (most of them being starved to death) aboute y^e number of eight & forty persons, young & ould (*as shee verily beleeves*)—their names she cannot remember except two, the widdow Joice & the widdow Juan.

And this examin^t likewise sayth that the s^d Captaine Stronge & his company would not suffer y^e Corpes of y^e parties so dead to have any christian buriall, but threw their dead corpes upon the sands. She also sayeth that shee this depon^t, at Passadge afores^d, once persuaded to come out of y^e house where she was kept prisoner to buy some bread for her poore children (almost famished to death)

(zz) Mrs. Judith was a good story-teller, and it was of the purpose then to encourage rather than to test such high-strung recitals.

from Irish in Passadge afores^d, having a piece of silver in her hand to buy the said bread, One of the s^d Captaine Stronge's men, meeting with this examinat (his name she knoweth not) striving to get the said money out of her hand, with the butt end of his peece strooke this deponents child Joan Phillips of y^e age of three years, then in this examinat's arms, & strooke out her brains, & afterwards fell to beating this deponent most miserably (she being in the latter end of her time), & gave her a matter of eleven wounds with his skein Whereupon she imediately miscarryed of a man child.

This examinat further sayeth, y^t John Lowther of y^e parish of Christchurch within the City of Waterford, shoemaker, formerly an English protestant but since this rebellion turned papist, himselfe and his wife ; & being in a conference with this examinat aboute the time aforesaid, this depon^t demanded the said Lowther whether he heard any newes out of England, or whether any forces were coming out of England, yea or noe, He answered & sayd (with a great oath), Doe you expect (quoth he) any ayde out of England & they being upp there one ag^t another, & the King having lost his Crowne, Whereupon this examinat reprehended him & bad him not to say soe, He replyed & sayde, *he lost his Crowne by looseing Ireland (a)*, for, if you live, sayth he (averring the same with oathes & wounds *sic*) a hundred years, you shall see Ireland new-recovered agen by y^e English.

And lastly she deposeth y^t she was present when Leiut. Trevisor & fourtene men and nyne women (b) English & protestant in company with, him (whose names she knoweth not) were killed & *murthered* by the rebells at Dungulfe nere Tinterne in y^e County of Wexford ; but the rebells' names she knoweth not.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 27 Jany. 1642

Tho. Badnedge

Phil Bisse

(a) In this, at any rate, Lowther was right. Had Charles I come, as he intended, to Ireland in the spring of 1642, the whole course of that war could have been changed.

(b) How did this woman escape? There was an engagement near Tintern. Did the deponent count the victims? We may at least suspect her *arithmetic* if not her veracity. The deposition was made in January 1642-3.

XC

Sr Richard Osborne of Knockmonne . . . | f. 221
 (Losses, including debts, 3,386ⁱ. Among those indebted to him—
 James Hore ffitzjohn of Dungarvan . . .)

Lastly this depon^t saith, that the howse of Cappagh in the said county (wherin the Lord of Ikerrin, & the Lord of Dunboyne, with their forces, lately encampt themselves) belonging to this depon^t, by means of this rebellion was burned and utterly ruined together with . . . to his loss of five hundred pounds. . . he was robbed of his goods by the hands and means of Captaine ffennell of Clonmell . . . (c) He likewise saith that upon the tenth of March last, the rebels killed in the County of Waterford, upon the lands of Knockmone, the undernamed persons English and protestants, viz^t, Richard Holloway, yeoman, Thomas Bayley, yeoman, William Shea, Ralph Bennett, yeoman, Thomas fforane, Rob^t True th' elder, Rob^t True the younger, then of the garrison soulders of Knockmone Castle in the parish of Whitechurch, County of Waterford. He sayth that they were killed by John fitz Thomas of Wood house, in the s^d County, gent, (a reputed Captaine of the rebels), John fitz Tibbot of Clonea in the s^d countie, gent, John ffitz Gerrald of ffarnane, in the said countie, gent, & divers others . . .

Jurat &c 22 July 1642

RICH : OSBORNE

Percye Smyth

Phil Bisse

XCI

Henry Cliffe of Lisnekilie, County of Waterford, | f. 229
 gent, . . .

(Losses, 202ⁱ)

. . . by the means of Thomas Wadding Esq^{re} and James Lincoll, gent, of the (*torn*) of Waterford in chiefe of the s^d farms of

(c) The portion of the deposition that follows is in a different hand. "The Castle of Knockmoan in the parish of Whitechurch is a most picturesque building . . . situated on a tall insulated rock, commanding an extensive prospect; it is perfectly secured by a deep morass which encloses it on every side . . . Sir Richard Osborne was besieged in this place, in the rebellion of 1641. It was afterwards taken by Cromwell's soldiers, and probably it was by them reduced to the ruinous state in which it now appears.—*Ryland* pp. 314, 315.

Clones and Broad . . . And further saith, that one Paul Cary of Waterford, vintner, spake the . . . words in the presence of this deponent & Mr. Kidly of Carrick in the county of Tipperary, clarke, that *the puritant parliament of England was the cause of all these troubles*, And furthermore that they had made a match between the Lady of England, the Kinges eldest daughter, and a traytour's son that had never a foote of land.

(Mark)

Jurat &c 18 June 1642

Tho. Badnedge

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell.

XCII

Roger Greene, late of Ballyhambles, husbandman, | f. 230
deposeth and saith :

That on or about the first of October last, this deponent together with the number of eleven men and women, viz^t., Alexander Crase, Garret Barry, Rich. West, W^m Watts, W^m ô Hea, Ann Merryville the wife of John Merryville, Ursula Gullyferr, & others, were sent by direction from serieant-májor Apleyard, governor of the towne of Youghall, over the ferry of Youghall, into the County of Waterford, *to reape & bind some of the rebels' corne*. But the enemy, consisting of the number of forty horse & three score foote, or thereabouts, came and assaulted this deponent & the rest, & being apprehended by them, they carried them prisoners to Dungarvan a place of the enemy's randezvous, And being there comitted a long time (*d*), then & there they observed two barques come in to Dungarvan afores^d., one whereof came out of Spayne laden with armes and am̄nition, com̄anded by one Captain John Donnell a native of this kingdom, & th' other laden with salt, powder and armes newly come out of ffrance, but what

(*d*) And nothing worse, it appears, happened to those who admittedly went on a marauding expedition. Had 'the rebels' resorted to a severer course, they would have been within the rights of war. It w^d, I am sure, be futile to search for an instance of similar forbearance on the part of their accusers.

quantity of armes & other amunition they brought into the said harbour this depon^t know not.

Hee likewise deposeth that they then observed one Bourke (his christian name he knoweth not) to come thither out of the County Clare, Whoe bought from the said Captain Donnell three hundred musketts, sixteen barrels of powder, and five thous^d weight of match, & carried the same away, being guarded with a convoy of twelve musketteers sent with him by John Butler of Ballycloghey, in the county of Tipperary, then Captain & cheefe comander of the Castle of Dungarvan afores^d. (e)

Garrett Barry of Youghall, in the County of Cork, yeoman, this day came before us, and deposed that the premises were true in all particulars.

These deponents lastly doe severally say, That they sawe at Dungarvan, John Roch of Ballyfinsoge, in the County of Waterford, gent, bearing arms in the company of the said John Butler. And likewise they saw then & there James Butler, late of the Grange, in the s^d county, gent, then in company with the rebels. And further they depose that, then & there, they heard the rebels at Dungarvan cursing the puritants, & saying they were the cause of all these mischeefs, &c

Jur. &c 12 Decembris, 1642

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell

(Both deponents
'mark')

XCIH

John Andrews, late of the parish of Lismore, | f. 234
gent, . . .

(Losses, 189^{li})

. . . Further saith that John Murphy of Carrick in the County of Tipperary told this deponent that he himself had killed seaven women at Cappelquaine, thjs deponent being prisoner, and in company with all the rest.

He also saith that Edmond Unssin of the barony of Inchequin,

(e) How could he swear to such particulars? It is astonishing what opportunities of 'observing' were accorded to their prisoners by those wicked Irish rebels. What is the value of Garrett Barry's certificate? What was 'the cause of his knowledge'?

in the County of Clare, was killed by Captaine ffennell, being accompanied with all the rest : All w^{ch} rebels told this deponent that they had the Kings broade seale of England to warrant them for what they did, And further said that all the English in Ireland were rebellious Rogues and were worthy to be hanged, And that they fought for the King, and moreover wished that, in the deponent's room, they had had the Lord President, the Earle of Corke, the Earle of Barrymore, the Lord of Dungarvan, the Lord of Kynallmeaky, the Lord of Broghill (*f*), and Sr John Browne, whoe they said were all traytours and rebels. And that they fought for the King (*sic, repeated*). And further saith that if the English wholly in generall did not leave the kingdom, they would kill them, or hang them all.

He also saith that they stripped this deponent, saying, that there was never a ('man' *cancelled*) [souldier] come over out of England but such as the Earle of Cork had raised in England uppon his owne landes ; but they would make him glad to carry them back againe as fast as they came over.

Jurat &c 29 die Septembris, 1642.

JOHN ANDREWEŞ.

Jam. Wallis

Hen. Rugge.

XCIV

Christopher Choreton, late of Dungarvan, yeoman, | f. 237
deposeth & saith :

That on or about Christmas last, he was robbed of his goods & chattells, to the value of 84^{li} 15^s . . .

The deponent saith he was robbed by the means and hands of Edward Hore of Dungarvan, gent, Tibbot fitz John, nere Dungarvan, gent, & Thomas Morley of the same, merchant.

He further saith that this deponent, William ffarmer, Henry Davy, Walter Bactra, John Allen, Thomas Gadsell, their wives & children, all English protestants, were stripped about ten o'clock at night by the rebels . . .

Jurat &c 25 June 1642

CHRISTOPHER CHORETON.

Phil Bisse, Thomas Ellwell.

(*f*) Lords Dungarvan, Kinalmeaky, and Broghill, three of the seven sons of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork.

XCV

Jeremy Wyse, late of Loghdolim, gent, . . . | f. 239
 (Losses, 257^{li} 16^s 8^d)

. . . by the hands and means of one Grant living neere the Three-mile bridge, a reputed captaine of the rebels, & his forces The deponent saith that, Thomas Coote, ffrancis Powell [smith, who made halberds & pikes for the rebels], John Collins, sadler, [who makes saddles likewise for them], Lawrence Ward, inkeeper, Thomas Rogers, ffarmer, Mathew Johnson, carpenter [who makes cariadges for the ordnance of the rebels], John Hudson joiner, Richard Sherett, cooper, Ralph Mullineux, smith, Joseph the hatter. [all of Waterford, were] English protestants formerly, but since this rebellion turned papists.

Jurat &c 16 July, 1642

JEREMY WYSE

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell.

XCVI

Richard Shepard, late of Ballycollane, parish | f. 243
 of Aglish . . .
 (Loeese, 42^{li} 10^s)

Hee further saith, that one Henerie Lyncoll of the parish of Clashmore, husbandman, together with his wife, were murdered by Owen ô Comery, of the parish of Clashmore, the said Henerie ô Nealle & his company. Hee also saith that he was stript, with his wyfe and ffive children by Captⁿ Edmond ffennell.

Jur. &c 17 Junii 1642

(Mark.)

Tho. Badnedge, Phil Bisse

XCVII

Roger Boyle of Kilnaparke, in the County of | f. 246
 Waterford . . .
 (Losses, 270^{li}) (g)

The parties so robbed were the following [by the deposition of Ann Boyle, wyfe to the said Roger] :

(g) Roger details his losses, leaving the rest to Anne his wife, who was clearly the better story-teller.

Margrett Smith, Judith Richmond, Michaell Smith, Mr Dinn, his wife and three elder children, Joan Llewelin, John Sterne, his wife, son & servant, John Smith & his wife, Goody Smith & her children, Mrs Rookes & her two children, Ge. . . Morgan her daughter & her children, & divers others whose names she cannot remember, to the number of [between] 3 or 400 persons, *as she conceives*. She also saith that there was nine children & one old woman buried on the . . . day which she [verily conceives] was occasioned by the vnhuman vsage of those Irish rebels there vpon them. (*h*)

She further (*torn*) that there is Thomas Atkins & his wife living on Passage Hill neere Waterford, a weaver, Ralph Mullineux & his wife, at Killure, smith, Lawrence Wade at the Kinges Head [in Waterford, inkeeper], Thomas Rogers & his wife of Woodestowne, francis Powell of the Cittty of Waterford, [smith] & his wife, Thomas Dobson & his wife [husbandman], Joseph Ellis & his wife of Waterford, hatter, old Nicholas the miller, without S^t Patrick's gate in Waterford & his wife, Evan Welsh of Killauline, ffisherman, his wife & daughters, Mathew Johnson of Ballyhow, carpenter, Mr Williams of the Cathedrall church of Waterford organist, one other Mr Williams who professes himself to be a drainer of Bogge & engineer, All w^{ch} were known protestants, & now gone to Masse with the Irish.

Jur. &c 17 June 1642

Tho. Badnedge

(No other signature)

ROGER DOYLE

ANN BOYLE

(*To be continued.*)

(*h*) How can she swear to all this? Did she see all the burials?

NOTES AND QUERIES.

An Unrecorded Cromlech.—On June 20th last I discovered on the lands of Whitestown East, close to the boundary of the latter with Croughataggart, and on the farm of Mr. Geoffrey Murphy, a fine, partly ruined Cromlech. The monument is not recorded on either the one-inch or the six-inch ordnance map, though how the officers of the survey managed to overlook it, as well as others of its class, it is not easy to understand. As I have not seen the new (largest scale) ordnance sheets I do not know whether the most recent survey has recorded this prehistoric survival. The covering stone is of great size and weight—larger I think, than the covering stone of the Knockeen Cromlech; it is roughly oval in outline and measures some 15 feet in greater by about 11 feet in lesser diameter. On a future occasion I hope to illustrate by a photograph a fuller description of this latest addition to our list of Co. Waterford Cromlechs. P.

The Proposed Keating Memorial.—In reponse to our Most Rev. President's suggestion, quoted in last issue,—that the Society initiate a Dr. Geoffrey Keating Memorial Fund,—I have, since last acknowledgment, received some additional donations with promises of others. I beg now to acknowledge the following new subscriptions :—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|------|---|----|----|
| Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Michael Beary | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| SEAMUR Ua CAPAIDE | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry D. Keane | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A. | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. McCraith | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Dan Fraher | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Mr. John Kiersey, Belfast | | 0 | 17 | 6 |

The fund stands for the present, therefore, at £15 14s. 8d.

EDITOR.

Souterrain at Cragg.—There is a fine example of an earthen fort or “*lios*,” in the townland of Cragg, in the parish of Clashmore : about 2 miles from Goish Bridge. The neighbouring country is rich in these relics of bygone days : in the townland of Tinnascart, which adjoins Cragg, there are 3 forts, one of which has a large flagstone inside, and which I excavated, with no result. Knockanarris, another townland also has 3 forts, Curradarra one, Coolbagh one, Kilmore also bears a huge enclosure, called Kilmor Rath, but which the Rev. P. Power says, is really an ancient church site. It is 300 yards in the greatest diameter, and is composed of walls no less than 25 feet high in parts. Further information will be found in “*Place Names of Decies*” by Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A. The *lios* at Cragg is however of average size, its greatest diameter, that is the East and West, is about 124 feet, and the North and South a foot or two less. The height of the rampart from the inside is 5 feet 9 inches, from the top of the rampart to the bottom of the fosse is 10 feet : the fosse itself is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. In the East and West diameter, about 82 feet from the West rampart, there is a small opening in the ground, which leads into a souterrain, and which comes out again, probably owing to a falling in of the roof, about 6 feet from the East rampart, after an underground passage of some 35 feet. The entrance to the passage is extremely low and narrow, and the path slopes gradually downwards : after traversing 10 feet 9 inches, traces of what appear to have been a sort of doorway, which consists merely of a sudden narrowing for a foot of the passage, are met with ; the ground still slopes, and at length another sudden narrow place is reached, so small that it is with great difficulty a person squeezes through ; once through however, it is possible to almost stand up in a chamber 4 feet 3 inches broad, 11 feet 3 inches long, and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet in height. At the right hand far corner, there is a passage leading out straight for some 14 feet, where progress is stopped by a fall of earth and stones from the roof, and through which daylight may be seen in places.

The floor of the passage and chamber is more or less covered with what seem to me like field stones, and which may have been

thrown in by visitors, as they evidently have not fallen from the roof, with the exception of two or three. I searched all the sides and walls of the souterrain for markings or scribings, such as were met with in the well known souterrain at Drumloghan, but with no result. What these souterrains were intended for is a difficult question to decide ; generally, they are either supposed to have served as storehouses, or else places of retreat when hard pressed. The latter theory seems hardly sound, as very few people could fit in a souterrain such as at Cragg, and moreover could easily be smoked out.

All these forts were not used as defences against human enemies I think, but rather as shelters for cattle from bears and wolves, when the nomadic people of this country wandered from place to place to pasture their cattle. Of course in the case of forts, surrounded by a series of ramparts, with a deep mole, that they were intended as places of defence against hostile tribes, is no doubt the correct theory.

There is mention of a fort being built as late as the 15th century : in 1459 Donagh Arbrath O'Brien built one of stone, called a "CATHAIR," and also one of earth, near Ennis ; and they appear to have been used as permanent dwelling places. The Irish name for a fort, or earthen entrenchment, is "LIOP" which also signifies a house. Col. Wood-Martin says "It is curious "that the belief, universal among the peasantry of Ireland, of "these earthen forts or raths being the work of the Danes, is merely "an anachronism, for they were doubtless constructed by that "race known as the Tuatha de Danaan, who are fabled to have "arrived in remote ages, as colonists and conquerors. The erection "of some of these raths is subsequent to the age of the ogham- "inscribing race ; for their architects utilized as building materials "the large slabs on which these characters were inscribed."

I have noticed that a good many of the peasantry however ascribe these forts to the fairies, who are more or less equivalent to the Tuatha de Danaan, as both peoples were supposed to have magical powers.

G. W. FORSAYETH.

Prehistoric Cooking Place.—In the year 1885, the late Mr. Quinlan of Clonkerdin, excavated a prehistoric cooking place, in Clonkerdin bog. In his essay on the discovery, he mentioned that these cooking-places, known locally as *folacht fiadh* are to be found by the side of small streams, and are fairly common. In the townland of Ballygambon, in Whitechurch, there are no less than five; one I excavated thoroughly. The shape of these fire-places is like a horse shoe, and the banks composing them are a few feet high, and are about twice as wide. I commenced by digging a trench, about three feet deep, starting at the centre of the oval, and working right through the enclosing bank. At a depth of a few inches, the soil became black, and full of fragments of charcoal; the stones mixed with it all bearing traces of having been burnt. No traces of bone, burnt or otherwise, were found, which strikes me as peculiar, in a so called cooking-place. About 3 feet deep, a rude platform was met with, corresponding somewhat to that Mr. Quinlan mentions (*Journal, R.H.A.A.I., Vol. VII, 4th series*) with this difference, that the stones composing the platform I found were not dressed at all, but were rough flags, while in Mr. Quinlan's essay we find them described as "heavy sandstone blocks, apparently dressed neatly and hollowed out." Also the Ballygambon cooking place is larger than the Clonkerdin one by a few feet. Mr. Quinlan also found a trough, composed of an oak tree hollowed out, and within a few feet of the fire-place 3 bronze celts; no like objects however, were discovered by me.

In the townland of Cool, which adjoins that of Clonkerdin, I excavated another *folacht fiadh*, with the above result, only finding a rude stone platform: R. J. Ussher, Esq., of Cappagh, dug a *folacht fiadh* near Cappagh, finding only burnt stones and earth.

From these circumstances I am inclined to doubt the truth of the statement that these mounds are cooking-places. If so, why is it that no traces of burnt bones are ever found near them? Mr. Quinlan does not mention finding bones, and the man who assisted in digging the mound told me no trace of bones were

dug up. Surely if people took the trouble to construct an elaborate fire-place, which could cook a whole deer at once, they would have a feast, and consume the meat there and then, and thereby leave traces, in the shape of bones. I believe that these places corresponded to Turkish baths, or at least ordinary hot water baths for curative purposes, the bath being the wooden trough, the dimensions of which are about 10 feet long by 2 feet wide, in fact a little larger than the modern hot water bath. The pre-historic people knew the value of hot baths and sweating, as is evident from the sweating houses, in parts of Ireland. In Colonel Wood-Martin's book, "Pagan Ireland," on page 197, we find the following "The hot air bath, now-a-days designated 'Turkish Bath' itself, but a degenerated imitation of the luxurious "laconicum of ancient Greece and Imperial Rome, was in common "use amongst the Irish, and lingered on till the commencement "of the last century. Such a structure is designated by the natives "of this country as *Teac-an-aitir* i.e., Sweat House. Many "of them yet remain, they were generally of beehive shape." Also on page 198 of the same work, "Russian bath, as used by the "peasantry, bears a close resemblance to the Irish method. They "usually consist of wooden houses situated, if possible, by the "side of a running stream. In the bath room is a large vaulted "oven, which, when heated, makes the paving stones lying upon "it red hot, and adjoining to the oven is a kettle fixed in masonry "for the purpose of holding boiling water."

Surely if these ancient people knew and appreciated the value of a vapour bath, they also knew the value of an ordinary hot water bath. The water was undoubtedly boiled, by means of stones being brought to a high temperature by fire, and then dropped into the wooden trough, which was filled, in the American way, by temporarily diverting the course of a stream, which is always a feature of all the folacht fiadh.

The absence of a trough in both my excavations does not weaken by theory, for doubtless it decayed and vanished through countless ages, as the ground is not of a turfy nature where I dug, and therefore would not act as a preservative, as it did in Clonardin.

There are many other Fulacht Fiadh in the county, there are a dozen within two miles of where I live, and which I hope to explore: and I shall be much obliged if any archæologists dig fulacht fiadh that they will compare notes with me, and find whether my statement, that no traces of bones, burnt or otherwise, have not and will not be found in these monuments of antiquity.

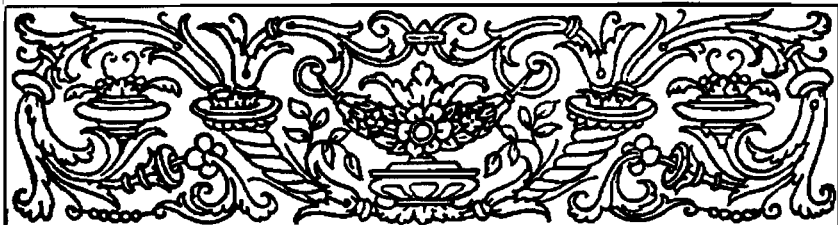
GORDON W. FORSAYETH.





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FOURTH QUARTER,
OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1911.



A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809

(Continued).

By REV. P. POWER.



WE may, I suppose, roughly include suicides under the general head of accidents. Our diarist has unfortunately a goodly number of the former to chronicle but I propose quoting from the sad catalogue only a few of the more notable. On July 4th, 1787, the wife of Mr. Frank Barron (she had been mentally deranged for some time previously and District Lunatic Asylums had not yet come) hanged herself. There was much difficulty about burial. The latter took place privately and at night in the parish graveyard, but this almost led to a riot. A tumultuous crowd assembled in the morning demanding removal of the body from consecrated ground. A truce till night was ultimately agreed on and next night the remains were disinterred, carried home again and finally disposed of—the diarist does not know how. The next year again there was another suicide by hanging, the victim being a mere boy, about sixteen years old, apprentice to a joiner of Carrickbeg. A strong preference for the halter method was the characteristic of Carrick prospective suicides of the period. In 1800 that method claimed two

further victims—John Mullins (nicknamed *Seághan na Stocairbe*—“John of the Stockings”), and one Casey, “husband of Nell Fling,” Redmond Magrath however broke with the tradition or fashion. A month or two after the death of Casey he went to Waterford and thence to IslandKane, where he stayed the night at Mr. John Phelan’s. After dinner he left the house and going towards the cliffs flung himself over. Notwithstanding his suicide Magrath was accorded public and Christian sepulture, but it was proved that for some time previous to his death the poor fellow had been the victim of dejection, a result of disappointments.

Although there were no motor cars, bicycles, nor trains in the late 18th century, travelling accidents were frequent. About midsummer of 1796, James Fanin, bailiff of the manor of Carrick, was killed by a kick from his horse in the neighbourhood of St. John’s Well. In October, 1800, Rev. Otway Hubert, “a young man of exemplary morals and beneficent disposition” was thrown from his horse, dying from the effects a fortnight later; the diarist quaintly adds of the worthy young cleric that “he was never known to make his neighbour’s child cry, till they cried for his untimely death.” A fall from his horse was likewise the cause of death to Mr. Joe Murphy, of Cregg, on May 25th, 1805, as he was on his way home from Carrick.

From an accident recorded under September, 1797, it appears that the Carrick slate quarries were actively worked at that date. In the last week of the month named a boat laden with a cargo of slates for Waterford was lost with its crew of two men. It was supposed the craft sank when the men were asleep. A year and a-half later a very serious boating accident is recorded. A passenger boat carrying recruits from Clonmel with their wives and children to a total of 70, capsized beneath Carrick bridge, and all but ten or eleven persons were drowned. There were two further deaths from drowning in the autumn of 1801,—in one case a young man fell from the bridge; in the other a son of John Stacey’s fell in from the quay. Drownings were apparently very frequent in the diarist’s day. In 1805 a boat laden with passengers for Waterford great May fair foundered and nine of the passengers

were lost. Finally, on the night of December 12th, 1806, Edmond Torpey, miller, fell into the river from Carrickbeg Quay and was lost. Torpey had on a previous occasion fallen into the water at the same place, and as a consequence of the accident he remained lame till his untimely end as recorded.

Burnings in these long ago times were much less destructive—at least of human life—than the river. Amongst the burnings recorded is one at Messrs. Byrne & French's, in March, 1800, which involved the entire destruction of the firm's great warehouse. In this case it remained doubtful where the fire was intentionally or accidentally caused. A sadder accident was the destruction by fire of three or four houses in St. John's Road, September, 1804, when a woman and a boy were found charred in the ruins. July, 1808, a fire broke out in Mr. Jas. Kenny's stables, involving death in the flames of three horses and one driver.

Under the head of amusements our diarist, serious man that he generally is, has not proportionately much to chronicle. Apparently amusement did not, comparatively speaking, occupy as prominent a place in the minds of Carrick men and women a hundred years ago as it does to-day. The diarist's own favourite recreation seems to have been—walking, and a favourite rendezvous for pedestrian excursionists from Carrick seems to have been—Portlaw. In August, 1787, the diarist, with his friends Messrs. Francis White and Joe Hearn, took a walk to the newly erected Le Poer Tower on Clonegam Hill. Mr. Ryan copied the inscription on the tower:—

“ERECTED IN THE YEAR 1785
BY GEORGE EARL OF TYRONE
TO HIS BELOVED SON
HIS NEICE
AND HIS FRIEND.”

From Clonegam the friends “rolled down the hill to Portlaw,” and there they dined as happy as Captain Fireball on beef and cabbage and a couple of roast fowl. Mr. Hearn “like a true honest fellow,” paid the reckoning and the trio started, again on foot, for home. Some rain on the way may have damped their skins

but it did not affect their ardour. They however had some punch when they reached Carrick, "and so," observes our historian, "we were wet on both sides." The three friends started on a second excursion—to Waterford this time—in January following. They reached Portlaw (where they breakfasted) in two hours and twenty minutes from Carrick. At Waterford they put up at Thompson's, "The Royal Oak." This latter hostelry was, I think, on or about the present site of Mr. Richard Gough's grocery and leather store in Broad street. Here the travellers remained—presumably to recuperate and see the city—the whole following day, and the next day but one they made the homeward journey. The trudge back was a much less pleasant affair than the walk to Waterford for the hard frost in which the three pilgrims had left Carrick had given place to a slushy thaw detested of pedestrians. They broke the homeward journey two hours for refreshment at Portlaw, and got home very tired at 7.30 p.m. Messrs. White and Hearn on this occasion discharged the account at the inn the diarist paying nothing. Two further excursions of the trio to Portlaw are recorded, and finally an excursion to the same picturesque neighbourhood in which they are joined by two additional friends—Phil Higgins and Pat Lynch. This latter event took place June 16th, 1790. The route outward was *via* Curraghmore and the start from Carrick was at 4.30 a.m. (Carrick folk have long since abandoned such early hours). Portlaw, and breakfast, was reached at 8.0 a.m. Breakfast disposed of there was a walk about the woods and to *léim an Earra* (the "Waterfall") till dinner. They dined as they had breakfasted at Mr. Hearn's expense—the bill, by the way, coming to eighteen shillings and four pence.

There were occasional amateur theatricals and occasional visits of strolling players. October 1788 brought a party of travelling actors under the managership of Mr. Smithson. The company, which included Messrs. Mitchel, Murray, Brennan, Kelly, Henry, Hall, etc., performed to large and appreciative houses. There is no further mention of a play till April 1790, when the pupils of Mr. Clindinan's Academy gave "The Seige of Damascus" to a

full house amid much applause. The receipts on the occasion totalled £16, and principal characters were taken by Masters Joe Holliday, Frank Mandeville, Ned Power, Ned Smyth, Val. Smyth, Thos. Neil, Richard Doyle, and David Ryan. It is five years to the record of another play; in October 1795, Mr. O'Neill's company, consisting, amongst others, of Messrs. Byrne, Dawson, Rutley, Patten, Duffy, and "the warbling Miss Brit," played a comedy—"Love in a village." The next reference to matters theatrical is under December, 1799, when the "Tragedy of Venice Preserved," was acted in the Carrick Theatre for Mr. Lynch's benefit, by some of the young men of the town. The characters were, we are assured, ably supported by Messrs. Tom Power, Morgan Hayes, Pat Hayden, D. Cantwell, John Moore and Lieutenant Holbrooke. Mrs. Stuart, evidently a stranger in Carrick, played the part of Belvidera. This was the first play staged in Mr. Lynch's theatre and, as our diarist received the cash and tickets, he is able to quote the receipts authoritatively—scil.: 29½ guineas. Quite a taste for theatricals and tragedy now manifested itself. Two or three nights after Mr. Lynch's benefit the "Tragedy of Douglas" was presented by the privates of the Argyleshire Regiment, and again, a week later, the "Tragedy of Venice Preserved" was repeated in the interests of the original beneficiary. We have no further allusion to the Carrick playhouse till February, 1801, when "The Fair Penitent" was played by amateurs for benefit of the poor. The same year saw (March 14th) the presentation of "Retaliation" for Mr. Lynch's benefit, and (December 3rd) a play entitled "Lovers' Vows."

To social festivities besides christenings and weddings Mr. Ryan's references are not many. There was a remarkable ball and supper in May 1798—while the insurrection was an active reality in a practically adjoining county! The entertainment in question was given by Mr. Thomas McCarthy, junr., in his new house. Three hundred guests were invited of whom fully two hundred attended; they occupied the lower, middle and upper floors, and it was said (*teste* our diarist, who styles it another *πλέσινάσα να Ρυαίρσεας*) that never was such a fandango seen in Carrick.

Athletics, except hurling, do not appear to have had much vogue in our old Carrick of the late 18th century. On September 1788, a hurling match between the Counties of Waterford and Tipperary was played at Churchtown—on as bad a piece of ground above the new orchard as ever was chosen. A most miserable match it was: play commenced at nightfall and lasted only ten minutes.

Of wagers the diarist records only two or three. He might have told us many tales of his fire-eating neighbour, Pat Power of Darrigle (Darrigle na Deirgail), then residing at Coolnamuck and Tinhalla; unfortunately, however, we are put off with a couple of unimportant references to that hero of a hundred adventures. Mr. James Barron, of Georgestown, laid a wager of six guineas to walk four miles in one hour on January 18th, 1799. Mr. Edmond Smyth, of Carrick, took up the bet. Mr. Ryan, our diarist, measured the ground from "the finger post above Tincolla" to Pat Flaherty's house at Kildroochtane and received a one guinea fee for the service. Mr. Barron won the bet, performing the distance in $57\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, though the road was remarkably deep and dirty. Again, on October 7th of the same year, Mr. William Mandeville for a small sporting wager picked up one hundred small stones laid at a yard's distance from one another and returned with each separately in forty five minutes. The time allowed was forty eight minutes. Mr. Ryan figures out the distance walked as twenty yards over four and a-half miles, thus:—

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|---|---------------|------------------|
| Irish mile | 2240 |) | 10100 | ($4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | 8960 | |
| | | | 1140 | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ mile | | | 1120 | |
| | | | 20 | |
| First distance | | | 42 yards run. | |
| Last | ,, | | 200 yards. | |
| | | | 202 | |
| | | | 50 = half. | |
| | | | 10100 yards. | |

Waterford during the Civil War

(1641-1653).

TRAITS AND STORIES FROM THE T.C.D. DEPOSITIONS
(Continued.)

Edited by THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

XCVIII

Francis Baker, of Tallagh-bridge, barony of f. 247
Coshmore & Cosbride, in the County of Waterford.

(Losses, 20^{li})

The deponent was robbed by Corinell Richard Buttler, and his company. Hee further saith, that John ffoster, inkeeper, & Walter Strode, both of Tallagh-bridge, & John Orton, husbandman, of Whythall, were all kild by the afores^d Corinell Buttler & his company. ffurther he saith that James Picke and John Picke his son, both of Knocknamuck in the parish afores^d were hanged *and slaine* in a most barbarous manner by the afores^d Buttler, Captⁿ ffennell and their company.

Jurat &c 18 June 1642

Tho. Badnedge

Phil Bisse

Hen. Rugge

FFRANCIS BAKER

XCIX

John ffleming | f. 248
 (Losses, 23^{li} 16^s) . . . by

. . . by means of Thomas Butler of Rinegony, (*j*) gent, & divers others . . . And the said Butler at that time tould this deponent & others, that they had authority to turn them out of this country into England. And that Peeter Harrison, an English protestant, was killed at Armore (*k*) Castle by the rebels whose names he knoweth not.

Jurat &c 13 Junii 1642 (Mark)

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell.

C

Amos Godsell, late of Grange, in the County of | f. 253
 Waterford, husb.
 (Losses, 42^{li} 2^s)

And that his said goods were taken away by Sr Nicholas Welsh his son, & John ffarnane, of Ballyellelane, (*l*) in the s^d county, gentleman, (as this deponent is credibly informed).

The deponent further saith that when the said rebels took away his this deponent's cattle, among others' cattle, he this deponent demanded, Wherefore they took them away. They answered that they had authority for to doe it, & that they had the Kinges broad seale to show for it.

He lastly saith that John Adams his wife & children & his sister-in-law, Richard Hennisy, Robert Marlin, his wife & all his family, & John Stutely (*m*) & his wife & family, & the widow Whitelock and her son James Whitelock, John Lacy, James Cooper, W^m Tobin, James Brannagh, Edward Newtown & his wife Ellen Tobin, All formerly protestants, but since this rebellion turned papists, all parishioners of the severall parishes of Lisgenin, Armore, & Kinsale.

(*j*) Ring.—*Ed.*

(*k*) Ardmore.—*Ed.*

(*l*) Ballylane.—*Ed.*

(*m*) See also Nos. lii, cxiv.

The deponent further saith that the undernamed persons are indebted to this deponent . . .

Jurat &c 15 Junii 1642

AMOS GODSELL

Tho. Badnedge

Phil. Bisse

CI

Edmond Bagg, late of Bowley, yeoman, . . . | f. 259
(Losses, 1061^{li} 10^s)

Hee saith that he was robbed by the Lord of Mountgarrett, Theobald Purcell, baron of Loughmoe, in the County of Tipperary, Esquire, S^r Nicholas Welsh of Ballykeroge, Knight, Phillip m^c Cragh, high sheriff (*n*) of the s^d County of Waterford [at that time], John Roch of Cur (*o*) . . . his two sons Peerce Roch & Tibbot Roch . . . ô Connery of Ballyhanebegg, gent, John m^c Thomas fitz Gerrald of ffarnan, gent, John Butler, Thomas oge Macragh, [of Dromany] in the s^d county, gent, & George Russell [an English papist] of Aglis, gent, Edmond ffennell of Dungarvan, gent, Richard Butler, Esquire, brother to the Earle of Ormond, the Lord of Dunboyne, & divers others of their forces . . . He lastly saith that one Allis Bywater, wife to Robert Bywater of Dromany was murthared by the rebels whose names he knoweth not (*p*).

Jurat &c 16 Junii 1642

EDMOND BAGG.

Tho. Badnedge

Phil Bisse

CII

John Bicknor, of Dromore, in the parish of | fol 261
Aglis, gentleman,

(Losses, 3251^{li})

The deponent further saith, that Edward Butler of Clare in the County of Tipperary, Esquire, Peerce Cantwell of Muckarky, in same county, gent, James Buttler son to Edward, together with the elder son of the said Cantwell, did, about the xxiiith

(*n*) The name does not appear on Ryland's or Egan's list of High Sheriffs. He may have been sub-sheriff.

(*o*) Curraghroche.—*Ed.*

(*p*) What does he know of the 'murther' ?

of January last, publish, declare, and aver that the Lord Mountgarret, Theobald Purcell al^s Baron Loghmoe, & Richard Butler of Kilgash (*sic*), & all other their comandars, had a Comission from his Ma^{tie}, under the great seale of England, for authorizing their actions & for the extirpation & other rooting out of all the English protestants, in this kingdom of Ireland that would not conform themselves to the Church of Rome. (*q*) He likewise saith that James Hay & Roger m^c Donnell of Coolehastie, (*r*) County Waterford, Mahowne ô Lyne of Aglis, & divers others, upon the xiith of february did stripp and take away the clothes of Ann Bicknor of the adge of two years, and W^m Bicknor of the adge of one year (this deponent's children), whereby the said W^m & Ann languished (as this deponent conceiveth) & both dyed thereof aboute two moneths after.

The deponent further saith, that Phillipp Hill of Kilmalesh, County of Waterford, *did relate* to this deponent, in the presence of Rowland Davenporte, an English protestant, that Owen ô Feely of Dromany, *did say*, that the Lord President of Munster was a greater rebell than those that he had burned and killed in the County of Tipperary. (*s*)

He lastly saith that he was offred (and the message sent by Terlagh Bren . . . a Dominican ffryar) from Richard Butler of Kilcash, Esquire, that if this deponent would put away his English servants & keep none but Romish Catholiques, & yeeld vp vnto them his arms, & take his oath to doe noe detryment to their army (as the s^d Therlagh termed it), that the deponent would dwell safely in his house & place, & plowe & sowe till Easter following: All w^{ch} the deponent vtterly refusing to doe, the s^d rebels robbed him of all . . .

Jurat &c 17 Junii 1642

JOHN BICKNOR

Tho. Badnedge

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell.

(*q*) Whose words and description have we here?

(*r*) Coolahest —*Ed.*

(*s*) Here we have an involuntary admission of the atrocities perpetrated by St Leger, the immediate cause of so many of the Anglo-Irish of Munster taking up arms.

CIII

John Horton, parish of Clashmore, yeoman | f. 264

(Losses, 91^{li} 2^s)

. . . Hee lastly saith, that Henry Linkhorne & his wife, of Kilmore, in the parish of Clashmore, English protestants, were killed by the rebels [in those parts], as this deponent is credibly informed.

Jurat &c 15 June 1642 (Mark)

Tho. Badnedge

Phil Bisse.

CIV

John Smith the younger, late of the parish of | f. 266

S^d Patricks, in the city of Waterford, gentleman, . . .

(Losses, 250^{li})

. . . by the means of James Lincolne of the s^d Cittie, landlord to this deponent, Also this deponent saith that Captaine Peirce Butler, out of the County of Wexford, gent, Paul Waddinge fitz Richard of Pembrokestowne, in the County of Waterford, & their companies, stripped this deponent's childe, Michall Smith of 7 yeres of adge, & Sara Smith of 4 yeres of adge, & his this deponents mother, who, through their cruell vsadge of her, shee spitted blood & thereupon dyed.

Jurat &c 17 Junii 1642 JOHN SMITH, y.

Tho. Badnedge

Phil Bisse

CV

Elizabeth ffleming, late of Ballybrowse, (t) County | f. 269
of Waterford . . .

(Losses, 145^{li} 12^s)

. . . by the means & hands of James Welsh (S^r Nicholas Welsh his son) a captaine among the rebels, Captaine Edmond ffennell, James ffitz-Gerald, & divers others in their company. She was stripped by the s^d parties, & divers others English prot-

(t) Ballybrusa, par. Grange.—Ed.

estants, viz^t, John ffleming, Thomas Richards, George ffleming, John Cox, James Lowden & his wife, Richard ffleming, & W^m ffleming, yeoman. And that one Peeter Harris, neere Ardmore, an English protestant, was killed at the siege of Ardmore. Robert Marlin of Ardmore, formerly a protestant, but since this rebellion turned papist.

Jurat &c 25 Junii, 1642.

(Mark)

Phil Bisse, Thomas Ellwell.

CVI

Thomas Carter th' elder, of Maccollop, County | f. 270
Waterford

(Losses, 673^{li})

. . . by the means of John & Richard Condon, of Ballym^c Patrick, gentlemen, John Condon & Richard Condon of Ballydurgan, and one Captain Grace of Clogh Leah, County Cork, with their followers & tennants, & John m^c Donogh of Dungalene Castle, in the parish of Mocroney, gent, & Tho. m^c Shane late of Clogh Leah, gent, James m^c Morris, Teige Odagh servunt to the deponent . . . He also saith y^t one Tho. Corran [taylor], James Dover [potter], of Mackollop Castle, English protestants, & Phillip Andrews gardner, & Edmund Gibbon, labourer, of Mackollop, were all murdered by the Condons of Ballym^cPatrick & Ballydurgan; the s^d Condons' company cutt off the s^d Dover's nose after he was killed, and the said Gibbon was enforced by them to digg his own grave, & then, that don, they murdered him. (u)

He also saith y^t by the rebels afores^d, the deponent & his son, Thomas Carter, had no lesse than thirteene houses, of dwelling and out houses, burned down to the ground [by the said rebels].

He lastly saith, y^t Morris Count, of Mackollop, & Edward Mahone, same parish, husb., formerly reputed protestants, and since this rebellion turned papists.

Jurat &c 15 June 1642

(Mark)

Phil. Bisse

Tho. Badnedge

(u) Here we have *accusation*, but no evidence. In such cases the examiners raise no question as to the 'cause of deponent's knowledge.

CVII

Thomas Carter, the younger, . . . | f. 271

(Losses, 468^{li})

(Similar evidence, taken on same date.)

CVIII

John Godsell, of Granyry, (*v*) carpenter, . . . | f. 272

(Losses, 122^{li})

The deponent saith, that (as he is credibly informed) Sr Nicholas Welsh his son, & one ffennell (a supposed captaine of the rebels), with others in their company, carried away this deponent's cattle. He lastly saith that Thomas Adams [formerly] an English protestant, & James Branagh of the same parish, an Irish protestant [are] both now since this rebellion turned papists.

Jurat &c 13 Junii 1642 (Mark)

Percye Smyth

Tho. Badnedge

Phil. Bisse

CIX

Elizabeth Hathway, parish of Athmean, (*w*) | f. 273

widdow, . . .

(Losses, 34^{li} 16^s) .

The deponent saith that her husband James Hathway, was killed by the rebels in the County of Kerry, as she is informed ; likewise Alse Bywater, the deponents sister, was murdered at Dromany in the County of Waterford, by some of Captaine ffennell's company, as this deponent was credibly informed.

Jurat &c 21 July 1642 (Mark)

Phil. Bisse, Thomas Ellwell.

(*v*) Grange.—*Ed.*

(*w*) Affane.—*Ed.*

CX

Edmond Rixon, of Cappoquin . . . | f. 275
(Losses, 140ⁱⁱ)

And further he saith that at Capoquin, on or aboute the 28th day of May, there were murdered Margrett Nance & her childe (wife to Henry Nance), Richard a glover, Goodwife Sanders [wife] to Robert Sanders, Goodwife Shuger wife to Hugh Shuger [& his child], Alce Browne her mayde, being all murdered at Cappoqueene . . . And further he saith that hee was robbed by the rebels of those parts.

Jurat &c 18 Junii, 1642 (Mark)
Phil Bisse, Hen. Rugge.

CXI

John Griffin, late of Affane, deposeth & saith : | f. 279

That about the first . . . (x) this deponent (being imployed a trooper in his Ma^{ties} service, under the comand of the right hon^{ble} the Lord of Broghill) was then taken prisoner, following the rest of his Lo^{ps} troope as they went to keepe off the enemy from goeing over the blackwater, & that by the hands and means of Richard Butler of Kilcash in the County of Tipperary, Esquire, colonell among the rebels, Captaine Edmond ffennell of Clonmell in the said county, gent, Therlagh ô Bryen of Comroe (y) in the s^d county, gent, Captain Comerford, Captain Butler, John fitz Gerrald of ffarnane, County Waterford, gent, Whoë then came with force and armes, at least fôur hundred men in company with them, & comitted many outrages & rebellious actions against his Ma^{ties} subjects, namely, by murdering Edward Croker of Ballyancor, in the said county, merchant, & two or three of his family (their names he knoweth not), likewise Robert Downing, cornett of the s^d troope was then killed by them. (z)

(x) 'January' first written and crossed out, then 'ffebruary' interlined and cancelled; and so it remains.

(y) Comeragh.—*Ed.*

(z) It does not appear that he witnessed these 'murthers.' But that did not then signify, so long as the deponent would *swear* to the fact.

This deponent saith that he being then taken prisoner & disarmed by the said parties, he observed that they and [some sixteene musketeers] were admitted to come into Dromany Castle [in y^e s^d county] by the consent of Mabell fitz Gerrald, wife to Gerrald fitz Gerrald, of the same, Esquire, & notwithstanding the said parties stood in a full body within the shott of the said Castle, one Miles m^c Grath who comanded the same, & now in open rebellion, would not suffer noe shott to be made at them by any of the warders of the s^d Castle.

And lastly saith that the s^d officers and chief comandars of the rebells were entertained in the said Castle from morning till two o'clock at night, dureing which time he saw the enemy abroad releved at the s^d Castle [as he verely beleeveth] with beefe, bread, & beere.

[As also the Tower & garden neere adjoining to the said Castle was delivered vnto them, wherby to defend themselves against any shott to be made against them out of y^e Kings pinace which then was expected to come up the river] (aa)

Jurat &c 8 Decembris, 1642

JOHN GRIFFINE

Phil Bisse

Ric. Williamson.

CXII

Walter Bartram, of Dungarvan, yeoman . . . | f. 282
(Losses, 218^{li})

He was robd by the hands & means of Captaine ffennell of Dungarvan, Tho. Morley, of the same merchant, John Hore ffitz Mathew & his eldest son a captain among the rebells, with their tennants and followers. The said John was the man that betrayed the Castle of Dungarvan, with the protestants therein, to the rebells, after this manner: This John Hore sent his son-in-law, his brother Thomas Hore, & Tho. Morley of Dungarvan, to the protestants in the said Castle, telling them that they should doe well to take in the ladders in the towne, for feare of the rebells scaling the

(aa) This passage is written along the side of the first page of the deposition.

castle with the same. Upon that the said Thomas Hore & Thomas Morley, with their assistants, brought one of the ladders, w^{ch} to receive in, they of the Castle opened an iron grate in a lower roome w^{ch} when it was halfe wayes thrust into the Castle, the said Thomases made a stop at the thrusting in of the ladder: Upon that they with their forces (*bb*) w^{ch} lay in ambush for that businesse presently fell to their armes w^{ch} they had nere them, and so entred the Castle & tooke it, pretending friendship to the protestants before in their advice, wounded some & stript all the protestants there, & so turned them out of the said Castle.

The names of protestants there & so stript were: Mrs Bolt, the minister's wife of Dungarvan, Henry Davis, chandler, & his wife, John Lawsell's wife, William ffarmer [inkeeper] & his wife, Christopher Churton's wife, All of Dungarvan, with divers others whose names he cannot remember.

He further sayth y^t when the depon^t askt the said eldest son of John Hore, called Mathew Hore, why he did this, namely, to rise in rebellion, the s^d Mathew answered this depon^t, that, If we had not done this all our throats should be cutt.

Jurat &c

(Names and date torn off).

CXIII

Robert Nayler, of the town & parish of Lysmore, | f. 284
clerk & dean of Lymerick, deposeth and saith:

That vpon the 19th day of ffebruary 1641, & divers times since the begining of this present rebellion in Ireland, he lost, was robbed, and forcably dispoiled of his goods & chattells . . . worth 1797^{li} 8^s 11^d

[And saith] the undernamed persons are indebted to him this depon^t, namely, Rob^t Ambrose of Ould Castletown, in the County of Cork, yeoman, Edmond Ambrose of the same, yeoman, John Hogane of the same, yeoman, Richard m^c Phillipp Maher, of

(*bb*) How could the 'rebel forces' enter by such an aperture, already blocked by the ladder? Compare the account by Henry Howell (No. lxxv).

the parish of Cahir in the County of Tipperary, yeoman, Donogh ô Dowdy of the parish of Tubrid, in the County of Tipperary, yeoman, Owen m^c Donogh of the same, gent, Thomas m^c Roger m^c Crath of the same, gent, John m^c Teig & Donnell m^c Cragh, of the same, gentlemen, Tibbot Butler of the same, gent, John Condon of Bregowne, in the County of Cork, gent, Edward ffox of the same, gent, Edmond Condon of the same, gent, David Condon of the same, gent, Theobald Roch of the same, gent, John Power of Dunhill, County Waterford, Esquire, Edmond Power of Ballintemple (*cc*) in the said county, gent, Nicholas Power of Kilballykelly (*dd*) in the said county, Esquire, Peeter Anthony of Comroe in the said county, gent, John Siggerson of Lysmore, Esquire: All w^{ch} are now in open and actuall rebellion, therefore this deponent cannot get satisfaction from them; besides the loss of the benefitt of his church-liveings since the begining of this rebellion, worth him cōibus annis, five hundred pounds per annum, that is, the deanery of Lymerick prebend of Bregemore, Michellstowne, prebend of Disert and Killmolleran. (*ee*)

And further he deposeth that parte of his cowes and horses were taken away the eight and twentieth day of this month by the warders and rebels in the Castle of Dromany.

Jurat &c 2 Jan, 1642

ROBERT NAYLER.

Percye Smyth

Phil Bisse

—————
CXIV

John Stuikey, (*ff*) late of the town and parish of f. 288
Ringogona, (*gg*) County of Waterford, clerk, deposeth
& saith:

That on or about the first of January 1642, and since the

(*cc*) Churchtown, par. of Dysart.—*Ed.*

(*dd*) Kilballyquilty, par. Rathgormac.—*Ed.*

(*ee*) Compare the income of this pluralist with that of the curate of Affane. (See No. lxxxvi). Like most clerical deponents, the dean of Limerick confines himself to his own affairs, leaving the 'murthering' to the gossips.

(*ff*) The name appears in this form at the head of the examination, but 'Stutely' in the autograph. The deponent is, doubtless the minister who figures as a renegade in other documents. (See in particular Nos. lii, c.) How did he escape pillaging until January 1642-3?

(*gg*) Ring.—*Ed.*

begining of this present rebellion in Ireland, he lost, was robbed, and forceably dispoiled of his goods and chattells, worth 66^{li} 7^s (part consisting of debts . . . [besides] the benefitt of his church-liveings, viz., the vicaradges of Ringogona and Clonea, in the said county, worth cōibus annis thirty pounds per annum.

The deponent saith that about the time above-menconed, his goods and cattle were forceably, and in a rebellious manner, taken away by the hands and means of John fitz-Gerrald of ffarnane, in the said county, gent, and by James Welsh son to S^r Nicholas Welsh of Ballykeroge in the s^d county, knight.

He also saith that James Whitlock of Crobally in the said county, husbandman, an English protestant [before this rebellion], neere about the begining of March last was murdered by W^m Brenagh of the parish of Ringogona afores^d, assisted by one of the servants of one Captain Welsh of Dungarvan, but his name this deponent knoweth not; the said Whitlock being seduced and drawn since this rebellion to turn papist, [yet] in a perfidious manner afterwards murdered him.

Jurat &c 3 January, 1642

Phil Bisse

Thomas Ellwell.

JOHN STUTELY, clearke

CXV

Elizabeth ffary, late of Corrane, (*hh*) parish of | f. 290
Lismore, widdow . . .

(Losses, 159^{li})

She saith that Thomas Prendergast, of Crane, gent, Edmond Roch of Tuorine, gent, did forceably take away the deponents horses and hay, And that Alse Browne & her maid-servant called An, Ann Shugar & her daughter, also Thomasin the wife of Robert the barber, and the wife of Robert Saunders & her daughter, W^m Glover, all English protestants, & others whose names she

(*hh*) There is at present no townland of the name in Lismore parish.—*Ed*

knoweth not, were murdered at Cappo Quin by Captaine ffennell & Captain Sherlock & their companies. (*jj*)

Jurat &c 13 Junii, 1642 (Mark)

Percye Smyth
Tho. Badnedge
Phil. Bisse

CXVI

James Bartlett, Maccollop, clothworker, . . . | f. 291
(Losses, 45^{li} 18^s)

He deposeth that Morris Count & Edmond m^c Mahowne were formerly protestants, but since this rebellion turned papists.

Jurat &c 15 June, 1642 (Mark)

(Badnedge, Bisse).

CXVII

Thomas Tobin, of Cappo Quin, yeoman, deposeth | f. 296
& saith :

That about the begining of August last, this deponent was imployed from Cappoquin to carry a letter to Classmore neere Youghall, & in the way goeing thither was apprehended, & taken prisoner by Nicholas Welsh son to S^r Nicholas Welsh of Ballykeroge, knight, & afterwards carryed to Dungarvan, where he was kept two or three dayes, Dureing w^{ch} time he heard one Captaine Welsh & Nicholas Welsh afores^d say that all the noblemen & gentlemen in the kingdom of Ireland would never rise out in action excepte they had the Kings Comission & consent to doe what they did, And he heard them report, that they received four thousand men's armes out of Spaine & three Tunnes of powder. He likewise saith that one Patrick Rushell of Dungarvan, merchant, to this deponent's knowledge, freighted a barque laden with hides & talloe for Spaine, from thence to bring more powder & armes.

(*jj*) It is 'duly sworn and solemnly deposed:' What is the statement the better of the oath? It is upon such sweeping swearing that 'the Irish massacre is set up.'

He further saith, that about the same time, John Power of Donoyle (*kk*) in the said county, gent, Thomas m^c Grath, neere Curragh m^c Sledy, in the s^d county, gent, ffran. Wise of Newton in the s^d county, Esquire, Nicholas Welsh afores^d with the number of three or foure hundred were sent for [as the deponent was informed] to Cappagh in the s^d county, by Mabell fitz Gerrald wife to Gerrald fitz Gerrald of Dromany, Esquire, & being come stayed in and neere Dromanny afores^d from friday till Sunday following, & in the meanwhile were relieved by the said Mabell with beefe, muttuns, bread & beere; & they being informed that a barque loaden with powder and amunition came into Dungarvan, they gave a volley of shot for joy, & then went away.

Jurat &c 8 December 1642

(Mark)

Phil Bisse

Ric. Williamson

—————
CXVIII

John Seller, late of y^e towne and parish of Shoram | f. 300
in y^e Countie of Sussex and within y^e Realme of
England, Sayler, deposeth and saith:

That from y^e 14th day of Aprill last, or thereabouts, this deponent, Richard Bradshaw of West Chester in England, merchant, & one Mr Parnell of y^e same, merchant, lost, were robbed & forceably dispoiled of their goods and chattells: The s^d Richard Bradshaw & y^e s^d Parnell, being partners, lost in calf-skins ready-tanned, to y^e value of One Thousand pounds, or thereabouts. He saith that he lost of his owne proper goods, in fustaine, wax, lynnens, wearing apparell & provision to y^e value of three score fourteene pounds. He also saith that he lost a barque burthen five & fiftie Tuns, taken by y^e rebels in this kingdom of Ireland, W^{ch} barque was worth, to be bought or sold, three hundred and three score pounds. The total of y^e s^d Bradshaw's & Parnell's losses amounts to One Thousand pounds, & y^t of this examinats proper losses amounts to four hundred four & thirty pounds.

(*kk*) This is the Don Isle of Ryland's History of Waterford (1824), p. 76; more usually Dunhill, one of the three chief seats of the Powers. Kilmeaden and Curraghmore were the other chief seats.

The deponent, being further examined, deposeth, That about y^e time above-menconed, this examināt having then in company with him five men & one boy aboard y^e said shipp, called y^e Mary Gould of Shoram, & having frayghted y^e same at y^e key of West Chester afores^d, with y^e s^d calf-skins & other Comodities, sailed away, being bound by a charter-partie to Bilboa in y^e kingdom of Spain, & from thence to London ; but this examināt saith y^t aboute y^e time afores^d he was chased by a frigate of Dunkirk (then impoyed by y^e rebels of y^e Towne of Dungarvan for pyracy) having then a-board her Two & thirtie men, or thereabouts, halfe of them Irishmen, comāded by Richard ffanning, of y^e same, gent, & th' other halfe Dunkirkers comāded by one Captaine Garret a Dunkirker, Whoe at last halled this examināt s^d barque, and tooke her vpon y^e coast of ffrance, & brought this examināt & the rest prisoners to Dungarvan afores^d. Therefore he saith that by means of y^e s^d parties the goods & barque were lost ; as also he further informeth, y^t y^e s^d calf-skins were, soon after y^e taking of this examināt prisoner, sould to Mr White of Waterford, merchant, whoe conveyed them away, at y^e rate of 22^s the doossen, giving this examināt noe kind of satisfaction for y^e same.

This examināt further informeth, That vpon y^e 22th day of Aprill last [or thereabouts], presently upon y^e landing of this examināt, he and his said men were comitted close prisoners, but (he saith) y^t being first brought before one Captaine Donnell, a pyrat, at Dungarvan, y^e s^d Donnell, in a great rage [said], Why did you bring those Parliament doggs a-shore, could not you throw them overboard ; vowing, that as many as he could take of them (meaning y^e English) by sea, he would give them read collars or bands about their necks, meaning thereby (as he then expressed himself) y^t he would cut of their heads. (ll)

This examināt further informeth, y^t he and his s^d men were kept close prisoners at Dungarvan for four weeks & odd dayes, by directions from y^e vndernamed parties, to witt, y^e captaine of y^e Castle there (his name he cannot remember), Mathew fitz John Hore deputy-Soveraigne of y^e s^d Towne, and Captaine

(ll) But he hurt none of them, after all the strong language with which he the said 'pyrat' is credited.

Anthony [a fryer], comander or governor of y^e s^d towne of Dungarvan.

He also declareth, that about the time above menconed, he observed that one Captaine Christian, late of S^t Sebastian's in y^e kingdom of Spaine, brought into Dungarvan four whole Culverins weighing four thousand four hundred pounds a peece, or thereabouts, & armes (especially musketts) for eight thousand men, His cause of knowledge appeareth, for he saith y^t he sawe y^e s^d four Culverins, But y^e armes he saw not, only he was credibly informed y^t such a quantity of arms came in there. He saith that two of the said Culverins were sent to Waterford & th' other two kept at Dungarvan.

This examinat further informeth, That about y^e first of this month, he saw a ffrench shipp newly to come out of y^e River of Nantes [in Brittany] into Dungarvan aforesaid, Whoe landed there forty gentlemen, or thereabouts, richly appavelled, most of them officers and comanders; their certain names he knoweth not.

The deponent likewise declareth y^t dureing this restraint at Dungarvan, he heard the s^d Captaine Donnell, y^e s^d Hore, & divers others, affirme and say, y^t y^e English (meaning y^e protestants) fought against God & y^e King, & y^t they (meaning y^e rebels) were y^e Kings true subjects, & had comission under his Maties broad seal for what they did.

He lastly declareth y^t y^e s^d Captaine Christian & y^e s^d Captaine Donnell, about y^e s^d 17th of this month, were appointed men of warr & went to sea to use piracy ag^t y^e English, Dutch, and ffrench, as themselves gave out. And further he deposeth not. (*mm*)

Edward Carter, late of Shoram afores^d. sayler, this day was produced before us (as a witness), & being duly examined & sworne . . . deposeth y^t y^e severall losses above menconed to this deponents own knowledge.

Jurat &c xxix Maii 1643

Jam. Wallis

Thomas Ellwell.

JOHN SELLER'S mark

EDWARD CARTER

(*mm*) As a seaman's yarn, the foregoing narrative is of particular interest. One may well wonder how they who were held in close prison by those dreadful Irish rebels could know so much about what was going on outside the prison walls. Carter was Seller's ship-mate and fellow prisoner; and as such claims to know all.

CXIX

Arthur Birt, late of the towne & parish of | f. 303
Lismore, chandler. . . .

(Losses, 28^{li})

The deponent, being further examined, saith, That upon y^e 28th day of y^e last month of May, early in y^e morning, a matter of Two or three hundred rebels comanded by one Captaine Butler and Captaine ffennell (as this examinat is given to understand) assaulted y^e Towne of Lismore afores^d, and setting fire to y^e same in a rebellious and hostile manner murthered divers & heavily wounded others both English and Irish in y^e s^d Towne, to witt, W^m Lander, son to Garret Lander (an Irishman), his mother, and his brother-in-law were murthered in a thatch-house vpon y^e south side of y^e Cathedral church there, besides divers others of y^e inhabitants of y^e s^d Towne.

He further saith that then and there in a cruell manner y^e s^d rebels murthered of English protestants the vndernamed persons, to wit, Daniel Toby, Mr Pollard, Richard Long, y^e Lord of Cork's cooke, & others; also Edward Baker & his wife, two of Mr Rivers' children, and at least a score of y^e Irish inhabitants of Lismore are grevously wounded and some of them likely never to recover. (*nn*)

Jurat &c 2 June 1643

ARTHUR BYRT

Jam. Wallis

Thomas Ellwell.

(*nn*) There is an account of the same date in the first Earl of Cork's Diary (in Lismore Castle), which shows the cause of this attack :

"1643, May 28. This Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, 200 rebels, with a party of horse, (in revenge that my son Francis, with the forces of Lismore, had, the Friday evening before, taken, plundered, and burned the town of Clogheen, and brought Luke Everard and another of that name, with one Mr Englys, the free holder of Rochestown, prisoners home with him) for want of good works, they secretly, before it was day, entered the town of Lismore, burned most of the thatched houses and cabbins in the town, to the out gate of my castle. Took Brian Cavenagh, the portrieve, Garret fitz-Eustace Roche, my servant John O'Donovan, and two soldiers, away with them prisoners; burned my alm-houses, killed Morice Roche and old Pollard, being two of my almsmen, and about sixty of my Irish tenants, men, women, and children, and hurt many more, as Peter Baker and his wife."—RYLAND, *History of Waterford*, p. 339.

His Lordship over-estimates the slaughter of his tenants, if Birt is right. The incident but too well illustrates the horrors of civil war. Was it 'for want of good works' that 'my son Francis' made that raid upon Clogheen on Friday, 26 May? No such raid was made upon the Irish without much slaughter of the villagers.

CXX

Richard Hadynot, of Ballydegan parish of
Lismore, blacksmith, . . .

f. 304

(Losses, 36^{li} 10^s)

The deponent, as he is informed, [says that] James Welsh (a captain among the rebels), of Rathronan, in the County of Tipperary, gent, James Tobin son to Thomas Tobin of Reyliegannanagh (*sic*) in the said county, gent, another captaine among the rebels, & Pierce Butler of Banshagh in the said countie Esquire, son to Sr Richard Butler, knight, were the parties that robbed this deponent of his cattle.

Jurat &c 16 Augusti, 1642

(Mark)

Phil Bisse

Jam Wallis.

(To be continued.)



(3) Where, following an assessment under *subsection (1)*, a registered medical practitioner is of the opinion that an employee is unfit to perform work activities referred to in *subsection (2)*, he or she shall notify the employer, by the quickest practicable means, of that opinion and the likelihood of early resumption of work for rehabilitative purposes and shall inform the employee accordingly, giving the reasons for that opinion.

(4) If an employee referred to in *subsection (1)* becomes aware that he or she is suffering from any disease or physical or mental impairment which, should he or she perform a work activity referred to in *subsection (2)*, would be likely to cause him or her to expose himself or herself or another person to danger or risk of danger, he or she shall immediately notify the employer concerned or a registered medical practitioner nominated by that employer who shall in turn notify the employer.

(5) Where an employer receives a notification under *subsection (3)* or *(4)*, he or she shall immediately take appropriate action to comply with his or her general duties under *section 8*.

24.—(1) A trade union of employees, representing a class or classes of employees, and a trade union of employers may— Joint safety and health agreements.

(a) enter into or vary an agreement (in this Act referred to as a “joint safety and health agreement”) providing practical guidance to the employees and employers with respect to safety, health and welfare at work including the requirements of the relevant statutory provisions, and

(b) apply to the Authority seeking approval for the agreement or its variation.

(2) The Authority may approve of a joint safety and health agreement where it is satisfied that—

(a) the parties concerned consent to the approval sought,

(b) the agreement is expressed to apply to all employees of a particular class and their employers and the Authority is satisfied that it is normal and desirable that it should so apply,

(c) the parties to the agreement are substantially representative of such employees and employers.

(d) the agreement does not conflict with the requirements of the relevant statutory provisions, and

(e) the agreement is in a form suitable for approval.

(3) Where an application is made to the Authority for approval of a joint safety and health agreement, the Authority shall direct the parties concerned to publish information on the agreement in such a manner that is best calculated to bring the application to the notice of all persons concerned.

(4) The Authority shall not approve of a joint safety and health agreement until one month after its publication under *subsection (3)* and if any objection is received within that period, the Authority shall consider the objection and shall not approve the agreement if it does not comply with *subsection (2)*.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF ST. PATRICK.

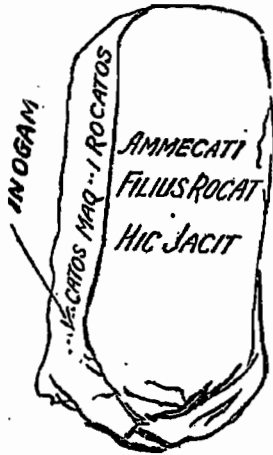
By Very Rev. CANON QUINE, Lonan, Isle-of-Man.

[The paragraph on St. Patrick's birthplace in Notes and Queries *infra*, was already in type and corrected for the press when the present contribution came to hand. Canon Quine did not intend the paper for publication (it was really portion of a private letter), though I have since received his permission to print it. It is simply a synopsis for my private study, and for the definitely limited purpose of giving me an idea of the author's general data, of the learned Canon's theory and argument. Readers will recognise that the synopsis is written *currente calamo*.—EDITOR.]



REFERRING to the recent discovery of a Vth or VIth century inscription in this island, as mentioned to you on the day of the Royal Society of Antiquaries visit to Armagh, I think the following resume will at least interest you. Indeed I think you expressed a wish to hear something more about it, than I could state in a brief conversation.

I.—The epitaph and stone (a) on which it is incised are best seen from this sketch:—

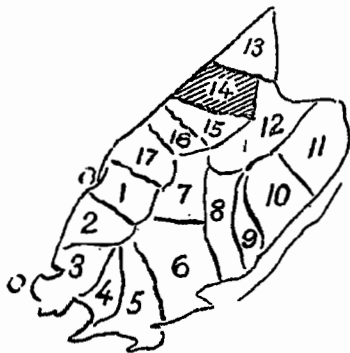


(a) The stone stands about 6 feet in height; it is 24 ins. wide at base by 16 ins. wide at top and from 8 ins. to 10 ins. in thickness.

II.—The stone was found on an old “Keill” site, in the course of excavation to ascertain the size of the Keill (say 15ft. by 10ft., or possibly even less) and the treen [TREEN] or ancient estate on which this Keill stands is “Kyrke Asseton”—a name found in our earliest ext. Manorial Roll of this island (A.D. 1514),—and still retained in the Manorial Rolls. I take this to be the Danish form equivalent of an older Celtic “Keill Issernin,” this, of course, to be shown probable only by evidence in hand.

III.—In the earliest Manorial Roll Kyrke Asseton is linked with the treen óf Ballynessar or possibly Ballynessare—which I explain as “the treen of the Keill of St. Sare” (Sayer, Seyer, Segher, Seguer), and I identify Seguer as the British form of *Sevér*, i.e., Sequerus is the British (Welsh) chronicler’s form of St. Severus. (b) Of St. Severus something further to be noted below.

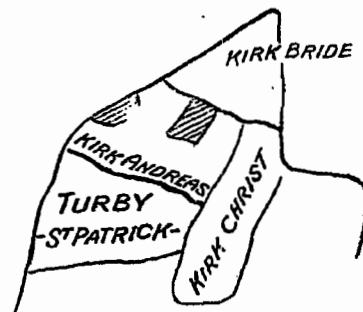
IV.—The linking of these two treens in the Manorial Roll is singular, (a) because, I think, the only instance of such linking; and (b) because the two treens are geographically some miles apart. A sketch will best explain where the treens are:—



Isle of Man.
with 17 ancient parishes.

N.B.—Kirk Andreas, where monument discovered, *shown heavy black*.

Kirk Andreas is from time immemorial—viz., say 12th century—the seat of the Archdeacon of Mann.



4 Northern parishes of Mann.

The two treens of Kyrke Asseton, on the coast, and Ballynessare, inland, in the centre of the parish, both *shown heavy black*. They are two miles apart. The parish church, with the seat of the Archdeacon, stands on the treen of Ballynessare, about forty acres of this treen being the Rectory glebe, Rectory grounds, churchyard, etc.

(b) Welsh, *gw* = Latin *v*.

V.—The inscription in Latin capitals, “Ammecati-filius Rocathic jacit,” (*a*) is on the basis of the form of the letters as early as the VIth century; (*b*) the ogams on the edge of the stone—of which a fragment can be made out— Catos Maq^oi Rocatos—are British or Welsh, viz., *not* of Irish type, the half dozen other ogam inscriptions found on the island being all of Irish type; (*c*) generally Mr. Kermodé considers the date approximately 550, this does not say that it may not be earlier, say as early as A.D. 500, or a decade or two earlier.

VI.—The formes Ammecati and Rocati in the Latin inscription seem indeclinable forms, viz., like others existing in Wales, where nominative and oblique cases of proper names end in the letter *i*, e.g., Vendubarri filius Baruvendi, etc.

VII.—We have therefore (*a*) an epitaph of a man, with his personal name and patronymic; (*b*) inscribed by persons acquainted with Latin; (*c*) using a christian formula: and therefore clerics, one may assume; (*d*) also they use ogams, and these of British type: and therefore we may assume clergy from Britain or Wales.

VIII.—It is a surprise to find Welsh clerics in Mann; but more especially a surprise to find them on the N.W. margin of the island,—the part most remote from Wales—the part nearest Galloway and Dalriada, or at least Co. Down.

Nevertheless, we must take it that circa A.D. 500, the important man Ammecati had about him a group or mission of clergy from Wales, and has a Christian epitaph. We may suppose him a Christian himself, and that he had received a mission from Wales, and given it a place in his territory.

IX.—This sent me to re-read Nennius with whose History of the Britons I was fairly well acquainted, and remembering several things there stated about St. Patrick, as sent by St. Germanus, etc. I have only the Bohn edition, and the critic's notes are few. But as I have spent years of intermittent study on fully understanding various chronicles,—the Saxon, Bede, etc., etc.,—and the Chronicon Manniæ et Insularum, it was an agreeable task set before me to re-read Nennius.

X.—Not to go into details, or even main questions, he says that a certain person named Maun, who on being raised to the Episcopal degree took the name Patricius, was sent by St. Germanus to convert the Scots (of Dalriada); but first, to King Amatheus, who “lived near to” the Scots; and with Maun went the “Presbyter Segerus, Auxilius, Isserninus, and other brothers.”

XI.—King Amatheus (with variant readings—*a* Amathearex, Amatheorex, Matheorex. *b* Ammacati. . . Ammēcāti: Latinize—Ammēcātheus or Ammecathius, Am mēc ātheus, Amātheus,) lived near the Scots. I, in fact, suggest that the Amatheus of Nennius is the Ammecati of the inscription.

XII.—Now St. Patrick—the Patricius of Nennius—was previously known as “Maun,” viz., I suggest in that monastery from which he, with the Presbyter Segerus, Auxilius, Isserninus, and other brothers set out: the “brothers” implying members of a monastic community.

In the “Confessio Patricii” the writer says his birthplace was Bonaven Taberniæ (MS. somewhat illegible) I suggest “Monavea Hiberniæ”—the Monavea of Ireland in antithesis to the Monavea of Britain (or the Britains) i.e., Mann is distinguished from Anglesey. And his having been born in Mann would explain the name or sobriquet “Maun” by which he was known in the religious community, from which he set out on his mission.

Also the fact that he was born in Mann, and had knowledge of the country and people, would account for his being sent there first—to King Amatheus—or Ammecati, who lived near the Scots of Co. Down—viz., as a reconnaissance, preliminary to his moving to Co. Down.

XIII.—Again, in the “Epistola ad Coroticum,” St Patrick is addressing a petty king, allied with the Picts, viz., the men of Galloway, as also the still heathen Scots, viz., of Dalriada. Such a petty king might well be the then occupant of the N. or N.W. region of the Isle of Man: no other situation suits so well.

This Coroticus is (or has been) a Christian; and it would even seem that St Patrick had already been in communication with him, personally or otherwise.

I suggest that: (a) Ammecati filius Rocati, or in the Celtic form Maqoi Rocatos, (Ma' Coirocatos), when Latinized gives Coroticus and (b) and that we have in Coroticus, to whom the epistle was addressed, this Ammecati, to whom Patrick had gone forth on a mission, before essaying the final movement into County Down.

XIV.—From where,—from what monastic community—was Patrick sent to Ammecati? I infer, from some house in Britain, viz., Wales, and therefore Bangor-iscoed is immediately suggested.

Now this was one of the Monasteries erected by St. German (Germanus of Auxerre) in A.D. 430, and A.D. 448.

Also Nennins Banchorensis—writing at Bangor-on-Menai, circa 790,—is writing in a daughter-house of Bangor-iscoed! Bangor-iscoed flourished from its foundation in the 4th century down to A.D. 613, when it suffered complete eclipse. St. Germanus visits it 430 and 448; and a record of this doubtless remained in its library.

Circa 550, St. Deiniol, with a colony from Bangor-iscoed, founded Bangor-on-Menai. With the disaster of A.D. 613,—battle of Chester, and slaughter of the Monks of Bangor-iscoed—a remnant doubtless fled, whither? Out of reach of the Anglian hosts, probably to the daughter-house of Bangor-on-Menai, safe out of reach. If such a remnant carried with them any MS. treasures these would probably exist at Bangor-on-Menai less than 200 years later (613-790), when Nennius transcribed, as he tells us, writings not wholly intelligible to himself in respect of the things they related to.

Here then is suggested the source of Nennius' information in what he relates of St. German, and his sending of Patrick, viz., MS. written originally at Bangor-iscoed, by a scribe of that community, and therefore trustworthy, as records of the acts of St. German on the occasion of his visits to their own house.

XV.—I am disposed to write of Patrick thus:—A.D. 405.—Born in Mann (a part of Roman Britain, on account of its valuable lead, iron and copper mines—accounting for the decurion's office.) A.D. 421.—Carried off in a raid of the Scots on the now defenceless, because civilised island (410 year of siege of Rome by Alaric the

Goth, and withdrawal of Roman administration from Britain), A.D. 427.—Escapes from Ireland, and goes to Bangor-iscoed, for training and Orders. A.D. 430.—St. Germanus and St. Lupus arrive (the latter having probably his “disciple” Severus with him as chaplain). St. Germanus finds Maun in the community of Bangor, and takes an interest in his story, and in his zeal for service Maun is taken back to Gaul in the entourage of St. Germanus, where he remains eightēen years, visiting Lerins, and doubtless Rome. A.D. 448.—St. Germanus accompanied by Severus (*vide* Bede) and Maun, visit Britain again, and come to Bangor-iscoed. And now Germanus sends Maun, raised to the episcopal degree, with Severus as Archdeacon, Auxilius, Isserninus, and other brothers who were (Nennius) raised to inferior degrees, first to Maun (or the Isle of Man), to the then influential magnate Ammecati, the son of Rocati, who had got possession of the northern part of the island. This I take to be Patrick’s conversion of Maun (mentioned by Jocelyn of Furness), on his way to Ireland, though with some confusion in details, yet in the main a tradition that had survived to Jocelyn’s statement that Maun had “formerly” belonged to Britain. St. Patrick’s Orders are (per St. German) directly of the Church of Rome.

XVI.—Now let us in imagination go to that district of Maun, to which these religious persons came, viz.:—Patrick, Severus, Auxilius, Isserninus, and other brothers, to Ammecati and let us ask about any dedications, if any, that may confirm this, or at least harmonize with it.

Andreas, on the more ancient site of Baly-ne(kil)Sequer (Severus).

Kyrke Asseton, K̄il Issernin (viz., of Isserninus) where Ammecati was buried.

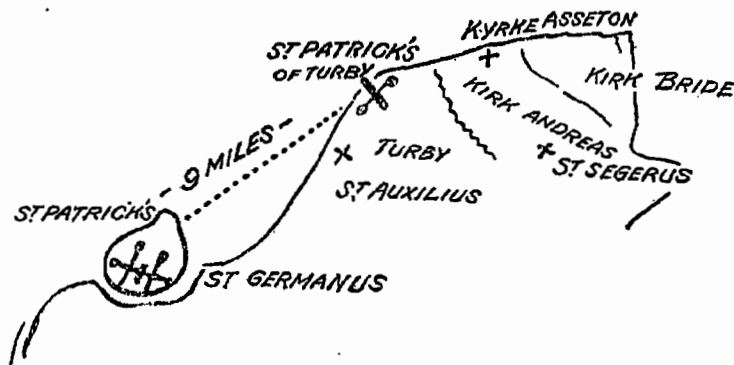
Kirk Patrick of Turby; ded. St. Patrick, adjoining Kirk Andreas on the south, viz., along the west coast of the island.

Treen Chapel of Cnoc Shewell, immediately south of St. Patrick’s Church of Turby, and note etymology of Cnoc Shewell.

Cnoc-Shewell or Knok-Shewell, is a treen, with Keill, or farm called Balla Salla.

In Cnoc-Shewell and Balla Salla we see Auxili-us. Baly Auxili, Bal-Auk-sili, Bal Auh-sili, Balla-salla. Cnoc-Auili, Cnoc Aushili, Cnoc-Shauili, Cnoc Shew-ell.

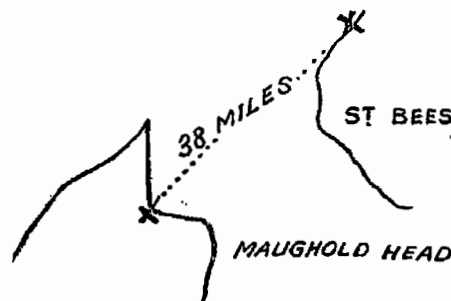
XVII.—Now further south along the west coast—visible from St. Patrick's of Turby—across the sea, by reason of the incurving of the coast, is St. Patrick's Church, on St. Patrick's Isle, and also on the isle the church of St. Germanus, formerly the cathedral church of the mediæval diocese of Sodor and Mann.



It would seem that the Cathedral dedication must be to St. Germanus of Auxerre, and that the traditions that reached Jocelyn of Furness were somewhat blurred by the troubles of the Danish period, say A.D. 800—A.D. 1100.

XVIII.—It may be asked on what grounds may we assume that the account in the "Confessio Patricii" would be true of the Isle of Man: (a) viz., the settled life of Roman Britain in this island, in the 4th century; (b) the grandfather of Patrick a priest; (c) the father of Patrick a deacon and decurion.

A.D. 140, circa, the Romans in the time of Hadrian, 265 years before the birth of St. Patrick, had a naval station near Maryport in Cumberland, within the wall, thirty-eight miles from Ramsey.



The Romans were most keen in occupying the parts where metals were found; and the Maughold Head coast is, or has been singularly rich in metals. The present churchyard is, I am confident, a Roman camp or military post, probably to protect a community engaged in mining. Wherever there were such mining communities there was a "local government" with decurions; and Maun must have been a small Klondyke, as evidenced by ancient workings.

Similarly the extreme S.W. end of the island was very rich in lead and copper (formerly). This is a sufficient reason for the island being a valuable possession, and this may account for the Roman roads ending on the coast at Ravenglass, south of St. Bees; and at Freikleton-on-Ribble, the latter road leading direct to Eboracum or York, via., Ribchester.

XIX.—A final note,—overlooked at an earlier stage. Kirk Asseton treen contains two estates only, one of which is Cnoc-e-dooney, on which is the Keill and Ammecati's epitaph, and Cnoc-e-dooney is explained as "Sunday" Hill; but it is clearly the Irish *domhnach*, Cnuc-e-domnach—and in place-names in Ireland Domhnach=Church, with the tradition that every domhnach was founded by St. Patrick in person. Cnoc-e-domnach, therefore=Hill of the Church founded by St. Patrick in person.

There is only one other Cnoc-e-dooney in the Isle of Man, viz., in the metalliferous district at the extreme S.W. end of the island, on the treen of "Kyrke Patryk" as in Manorial Roll, where is still the Keill of St. Patrick on the farm called Baly-kil-Pherrick.

Scraps of Walsh Mountain History

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

No. 5.—(Continued.)

ABSTRACT OF DEEDS OF THE CASTLEHALE WALSHS,
MADE ABOUT 1742.

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

D. 4th April 1634. By deed Poll of this date, Richard Sermentt of Lismacteige, in the county of Kilkenny, gent., Ellise Sermen, ās Fitzgerald, his wife, Piers Phelan of Burnechurch, in the same county, yeoman, John Murphy of Knockmelan, in the same county, husbandman, Piers Fitzgerald of Killmurry in the same county, gent., Morricks (*sic*) Fitzgerald of Burnechurch aforesaid, gent., David Grant of Ballifillobucke, in the same county, gent., and Richard Fitzgerald, of Burnechurch aforesaid, gent., have for divers considerations them moving and especially for and in consideration of the just and compleat sum of £408, before the date, sealing, and perfection thereof rece[ive]d by the aforesaid Rich^d Serment at the hands of Walter Walsh of Castle Hoyle in the county of Kilkenny aforesaid, esq^r, given, granted, demised, sett, and to farm lett to Nicholas Devereux of Adamstown in the county of Wexford, Esq^r, and James Wale of Mocrery in the county of Tipperary, gent., all and singular the manor, castle, towns and lands of Harristown, Rosnololigh, Weekirstowne, Gragregihie, Ballinicoulby, Ballainslony, and Coulbane, with all the houses, gardens, meadows, moors, pastures, commons, ffishings, wears, &c. to them or any of them at any time belonging, or used, occupied, deemed, or reputed to belong or appertain to the same, in as large,

ample, and beneficial manner as the aforesaid Richard Serment, his ancestors, ffeoffees or those whose estate in the premises they or any of them have had or any of their tenants enjoyed or occupied had or of right ought to have: To Have and to Hold the afores^d manor &c. to the aforesaid Nicholas Devereux and James Wale, their execrs, admrs and ass. for the term of fourscore and nine years from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel then last past to the uses and intents thereafter specified and declared by which deed all the said granters did covenant and grant for them their heirs and ass. jointly and severally and respectively to and with the aforesaid Nicholas Devereux and James Wale their execrs and ass. to the use of the aforesaid Walter Walsh his execrs and ass. that the aforesaid Richard Serment his heirs and ass. and all other persons seized or that thereafter should be seized of any estate whatsoever of the premises should make, procure, and suffer all such further estate, assurance, conveyance and security of the fee simple and reversion of the manors, castles, towns, lands, tenements and heredit. aforesaid to such person and persons and their heirs and ass. as should be nominated or appointed by the said Walter Walsh, his heirs or assigns whether the same should be by fine with proclamations according to the statute recovery with one or many vouchers ffeoffment grant bargain and sale deed inrolled or otherwise upon request made or notice given or such estate or assurance tendered presented or demanded to or at the hands of the said Richard Serment, his heirs, assigns or feoffees to the uses thereafter limited to such uses all the said grantors did thereby covenant to stand seized and that they were then seized in fee simple of all the said manor & premises free from all incumbrances which might affect or impeach any part thereof, wherein is a covenant to deliver all writings, escripts, &c., that concern the said premises to said Nicholas Devereux and James Wale and also a covenant of Warranty (from said Richard and Elice against all men and from all the other grantors against all persons claiming under them or any of them) by which deed it is mentioned that the intent, purport and meaning thereof was that the above mentioned lessors their execrs and assigns should stand and be possessed of the manor

&c. above mentioned to the use and behoof of the said Walter Walsh during his natural life, the Remainder of so many years of said term as should be unexpired at the time of his death to the use of Edmund Walsh the son and heir apparent of the said Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to Hoyle Walsh the second son of the said Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to the 3rd son of the said Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to such other issue male as the said Walter should have living at the time of such uses spent and the heirs male of such issue each one preferred according to the priority of his age successively, Remainder to John Walsh, brother to the said Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to Edmund Walsh another brother to the said Walter & the heirs males of his body, Remainder to Robert Walsh another brother of the said Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to Piers Walsh fitz Edmond and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to William Walsh fitz Walter uncle to said Walter and the heirs males of his body, Remainder to John Walsh fitz Walter another uncle to said Walter and the heirs males of his body for ever. Which deed is signed by Richard Serment, Ellis Serment her mark, Piers Phelan his mark, John Murphy his mark, Piers Fitzgerald, Moris Fitzgerald his mark, David Grant and Richard Fitzgerald.

E. 11 July 1645. Indenture between Walter Walsh of Ballimony in the county of Kilkenny, Esq^r, of one part, and Hoyle Walsh of Ardry in said county, gent., of the other part reciting that said Walter in pursuance of certain articles of Intermarriage between Edmond Walsh his son and heir and Margaret Walsh als Grace daur of Oliver Grace then late of Inch in said county, Esq^r, deceased, had by his deeds indented bearing date 8th Oct. 1642 demised to James Wale of Coolenemucky, in the county of Waterford, Esq., and Pat Brain of Lismune [*recte* Lismain] in the county of Kilkenny, Esq., among other things the manor, castles, towns, lands, tenements and heredit. of Ballinony, Ballingounamore, Ballidermott, Coolenymod, Ballentlea, Kilandre, Balliogreeke, Garrindarraugh, Skart, [2 Denominahons eaten away],

Mollinivatty, Ballingownbege, the 3rd part of Knockmellan, Meglaestown [*recte* Myladstown], Newchurch, Ballinteskin, Ballingownbege near Newchurch, Killenleagh, Knockmo (*sic*) and Scartduffe, with all their hamlets, rents profits members and appurtenances thereto or to the same belonging and thereto reputed at any time parcell or member: To hold to said James and Patrick their execrs and ass. for the term of 99 years from the date of said deed indented, to certain uses therein expressed: provided, nevertheless, that said Walter should have full power to change all the before mentioned premises by his will and testament in writing or other act executed in his lifetime, with the sum of £1,100 ster. to be raised after the death of the said Walter out of the yearly rents and profits of said premises for the maintenance and preferment of the rest of his children to be raised and distributed in such manner as he by his last will or other act executed in his lifetime should appoint; And if Magdalen Walsh Sheffield, wife of said Walter, should recover her perfect senses and memory that she should be capable of the 3rd of the premises, and if not that said Walter might assign a certain annuity of fourscore pounds sterl. English money, to be issuing out of all the premises or any part thereof for her maintenance during her life in lieu of her dower; And that said Walter by virtue of said proviso, power, and authority had granted and confirmed to his son Hoyle Walsh the manors, &c., of Ballinony, Ballingounmore, Ballidermode, Coolneymod, Ballentlea, Killandre, Balliogreeke, Garrindarraugh, Skart, Glandonill, Clanassy, Mollinivatt, Ballingounbege, the 3rd part of Knockmellan, Meyladstown, Garrigage, Maddogstown, Corbally, Harristown and all other the several lands that was set to John Knatchpoole by lease together with Rahenogeragh, Templeorum, Garriduffe, Brownstown, Rahenerin, Newchurch, Ballintesken, Ballingownbege near Newchurch, Ballinleagh, Cnockmore, Moniheny and Scartduffe: To hold with their appurtenances to said Hoyle Walsh his execrs and ass. during the term of threescore years towards payment of said £1,100 in manner foll., that is to say towards payment of £300 of said sum to said Hoyle Walsh the 2nd son of said Walter out of the rents and profits of Ballinony, Ballengownmore, Balli-

dermed & Colleneymod £300 more to the 3rd son of said Walter called Robert Walsh out of the rents and profits of Ballintlea, Kilandre, Balliogreeke, Garrandarraugh, Scart, Glandonill, Clonassy and Mullenavath and £500 more of the aforesaid £1,100 to Ursula Walsh the unpreferred daughter of said Walter out and upon the rents and profits of Ballingownbegge, the 3rd part of Knockmellan, Meyladstown, Garrigage, Maddogstown, Corbally, Harristown and all the other several lands that were formerly set to John Knatchpoole together with Rahininigeragh & Templeorum. Provided that after said sums should be levied and paid as aforesaid respectively said lease as for said particulars should cease. And said Walter granted to said Hoyl Walsh and assigns the lands and profits of Garriduffe, Brownstown, Rahinarin, Newchurch, Ballintskin, Ballingownbege near Newchurch, Killenleagh, Knockmore, Monihenry, and Scartduffe for threescore years if Magdalen Walsh should so long live for and towards the yearly payment of fourscore pounds towards her maintenance, with intent, nevertheless, that if she should recover her perfect senses she might betake herself to her dower, waiving the benefit of the presents; And that said Hoyel Walsh should have the care and tuition of said Magdalen during her distemper. Provided that it should be lawful for said Walter by his last will and testament or other writing testified by three sufficient witnesses at least to revoke the premises or uses thereupon declared and to declare others at his will and pleasure.

This deed does not appear to be signed by any other parties thereto tho' sealed and attested by several witnesses, some . . . having taken of the signing but it was read on the triall at Barr.

F. Aug. 10th 1668. Be it known unto all men by these presents that I, Robert Wailsh of Wailsheshouse, in the Countie of Kilkenny, Esqr, for and in consideration of six score pounds . . . by me received . . . by the hands of Thomas Bowers of Knocktopher . . . have given . . . by these presents . . . to the said Thomas Bowers, all and singular the town and lands of Ballinekill, Balliogreek, the Commons between Ballintlea and Ballinonee commonly called Commons

to the adjacent Towns, containing three hundred and nineteen acres three roods twenty four perches of plantation measure with their appurtenances whatsoever . . . in the Barony of Knocktopher and county of Kilkenny To have and to hold . . . to the said Thomas Bowers upon condition that whensoever the same Robert Walsh shall give twelve months warning to the said Thomas Bowers & pay the said sum of six score pounds unto the said Thomas Bowers . . . that then . . . it shall be lawful for the said Walter Walsh . . . into the premises . . to reenter and the same to have, hold and enjoy as in our former estates In witness whereof the said parties have . . . put their hands and seals, the 10th of Aug^t 1668.

Signed, Robert Walsh.

G. 10th Aug. 1668. Bond of the penalty of £240 from said Robert Walsh to said Thomas Bowers conditioned for performance of the covenants in said last mentioned deed of mortgage.

H. 11th Jan^y 1672. Indented articles of Agreement between Piers Walsh of Balligunner in com. Waterford, Esq^r of the one part and Robert Walsh of the Walsh Mountain in com. Kilkenny of the other whereby the said Robert Walsh did covenant that he would upon the securing to him the sum of money thereafter mentioned take to wife Mary the daughter of said Piers after securing to him the payment aforesaid in manner thereafter mentioned. The said Piers Walsh did covenant that he in consideration of said marriage would pay or secure to said Robert Walsh or his assigns £600 ster. currant money of England in manner foll. that is to say £100 ster. upon perfection of said articles to be laid out and paid unto W^m Burgess of Kilkenny, Esq^r, in redemption of the town and lands of Balliquidihy in the said county by John Grace, Esq^r, conveyed to W^m Burgess for the proper debt of said Robert and the like sum of £100 unto Mathias Relagh by or before the 1st of May then next in redemption of the town and lands of Glandonell and Scart in said county belonging to said Robert and by him conveyed

to said Relagh for security of the like sum and also £100 more on behalf of said Robert to Thomas Bowers of Knocktopher at or before the twenty ninth of Sept^r then next in redemption of Balliogreeke, Ballinekill and their right to Commons of the adjacent towns in said county passt by said Robert to said Thomas in mortgage for £100 And the other £300 said Piers was to secure to said Robert or assigns out of the estate real or personal of said John Grace who stood engaged to said Piers in that sum and more by judgment in the Court of Chief pleas in Ireland. And said Robert did thereby covenant that as soon as said several lands lying in mortgage with said Burgess, Relagh and Bowers shall be discharged from the incumbrances aforesaid he would convey them and other temperal lands of his own unto such person or persons as said Piers should appoint in trust for the use of said Robert and Mary and the overliver of them. Remainder to the heirs of said Robert: Which lands so to be conveyed should be worth £100 a year free from all incumbrances.

Signed, Robert Walsh.

I. 11th Jan^y 1672. Bond from said Piers Walsh of the penalty of £1,000 to said Robert Walsh conditioned for performance of the said articles.

J. 15th Jan^y, 1672. License from the Bishop of Waterford directed to W^m Derton [Daton ?] to solemnize the marriage between said Robert Walsh and Mary Walsh.

K. 27th Aug^t, 1679. Bond for Oliver Grace of Shingan[a] in the Queen's County, Esq^r, of the penalty of £500 payable to Robert Walsh of Chinstown in the county of Kilkenny, Esq^r, Reciting that the said Oliver Grace by deeds of lease and release bearing date the 27th & 25th of Aug^t 1679 had in consideration of £250 ster. bargained, sold, released and confirmed to said Robert Walsh his heirs and assigns the towns and lands of Lismactiege with the appurtenances in the county of Kilkenny under the clauses, covenants, grants and provisoes in said deeds mentioned. The condition of said bond was for performance of the covenants in said deed mentioned.

L. 16 ffeb. 1683. Order made by the Court of Exchequer in Ireland on the allegations contained in the petition of Robert Walsh, esq^r to his Excellence, Richard, Earl of Arran, Lord Deputy of that kingdom for a custodium of 150 ac. 2 r. of Ballynourabagh, 132 ac. 0r. 5p. of Millodstown, 97 ac. 3 r. 37p. of Barnadown & 12 ac. 0 r. 5 p. of Castle Hoyle, being part of the 2,000 acres contiguous to Castle Hoyle claimed by him as a nomine[e] and for 39 ac. 3 r. 35 p. of Ballymone [*recte* Ballynonie] being part of his ancient estate (in regard the said lands were in his Majesty's dispose who referred the same to the Barons of said Court) for referring the said matter to the then present Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue to the Surveyor General to certifie the truth of said allegations.

M. 13th June 1684. Indenture of lease between Robert Walsh of Clounassie in com. Kilkenny, Esq^r of one part, and John Walsh of Ballinony in said county, yeoman, of the other part, witnesseth that said Robert Walsh demised to said John Walsh and his assigns 39 acres in lands of Ballynony (which the High Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny delivered possession of to said Robert) for the term of 21 years, commencing the 1st of May then last at the yearly rent of £3 ster. moitively (that is to say) at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Lady, together with one hogg, one mutton, and a couple of hens, and twelve days work yearly during said term and all contributions, county charges, and taxes only quit rent patent rent and yearly value excepted which said Robert or assigns were to discharge (wherein are contained covenants for distress and reentry.)

Signed, John ^{his}_{mark} Walsh.

N. Aug. 12th 1684. A list of Deeds left in the hands of John Shee, as per his receipt :

- (1) A lease and release from Thomas Hewetson to Robert Walsh of 80 acres in Cloneassy.
- (2) Do. from Captain Mathews to Mr. Walsh for part of Clonassy and Rochestown.

- (3) A lease and release from Mrs Fennell and Captain Mathews for the same lands.
- (4) A copy of ——— Walsh his decree of Innocencie.
- (5) King's letter about Mr Walsh to the Duke of Ormond.

O. 13th June 1690. A receipt from the receiver of the chief Commissioners and Governors of his Majesty's revenue of Ireland for half a year's rent due at Easter then last for Smithstown.

P. 7th Jan^{ry} 1709. Indenture between Walter Walsh of Castle Hoyle in com. Kilkenny, Esq^r, son and heir of Rob^t Walsh of the same, Esq^r, deceased, of the one part, and Robert Power, of the Middle Temple, London, and of Balli[s]canlan, in the county of Waterford, Esq^r, of the other part, whereby the said Robert (Walter ?) Walsh did demise unto the said Robert Power all those the villages and lands of Clonassye & Rochestown in the parish of Kilmacow, Barony of Iverk, & county of Kilkenny with their appurtenances (parcells of the ancient inheritance of the said Walter Walsh's ancestors) : To hold to said Robert Power and assigns from the date thereof for the term of 99 years without impeachment of waste, Yielding and paying to said Robert (Walter ?) Walsh his heirs and ass. the yearly rent of £40 ster. at the feasts of All Saints and Philip and Jacob, by even portions deducting quitt rents and all other rent or land taxes yearly thereout and no other (wherein is contained a covenant for distress.)

Signed by Robert Power.

Q. 2nd Sept. 1741. Certificate of the entry of the license of the 15th Jan^{ry} 1672 before mentioned from the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

R. 26th July 1742. Letters of administration from the Archbishop of Canterbury to Magdalen Walsh, spr, sister and next of kin of Walter Walsh late of Dunkitt in the county of Kilkenny, batchelor, deceased.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

MR. Goddard Orpen is familiar to every student of our country's history as the foremost authority on early Norman settlement in Ireland. I have had several times in this section to refer to Mr. Orpen's work, especially in reference to the great mote controversy, and once at least—many years since—I noticed some contributions of his on the round towers. In his "Ireland under the Normans, 1169-1216" (2 vols., Clarendon Press) Mr. Orpen shows himself worthy of a great subject and a strong epoch. Though documents for the period are rare Mr. Orpen succeeds wonderfully in lighting it up—a success to which his wide learning and accurate local knowledge contribute. In addition to learning the author possesses and brings to bear on his subject an invaluable accessory in his acute critical sense. The result is a work which, automatically as it were, takes its place as an authority. Naturally enough Mr. Orpen has much to say of the motes. Briefly stated his contention is that they are Norman—forerunners of the stone castles. The settlers threw up these mounds to be their strong places till opportunity offered of replacing them by formal castles; the mounds were crowned with loop-holed and battlemented towers of wood and the enciente protected by stout palisading of pointed oaken posts. Attached to the mote and castle as a necessary adjunct was a fortified bailey. No doubt Mr. Orpen's theory is correct in the main; the motes are mostly Norman, but, it seems to the present writer, the whole question is confused by the fact that the motes were sometimes, as at Downpatrick, built within or upon the sites of Celtic raths and by the further fact that we have Celtic burial mounds which, though many centuries older, can hardly be distinguished in external

Pa.

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appearance from the Norman notes. Local antiquaries, by the way, who may wish to examine a mote with its fortified bailey will find a very fine specimen at Portnascully, on the north bank of the Suir, about seven miles from Waterford. In this example the bailey is of immense strength. Mr. Orpen insists—the contention will hardly be gainsaid—that the Norman invasion is the most momentous event in Irish history since the introduction of Christianity. Nevertheless till Mr. Orpen made the subject his own it had not been anything like adequately studied. The present work aims at a more adequate as well as accurate account of the actual arrival of the adventurers and the settlement immediately consequent thereon. As a result of prolonged and careful study of the documents bearing on the invasion the author is unable to accept the common opinion of the untrustworthiness of Cambrensis. Giraldus he claims as an extraordinarily acute observer and as a writer who (allowance being made for obvious prepossessions) faithfully records what he saw and heard. Our author's sympathies are distinctly pro-Norman. This must not be taken as insinuating that Mr. Orpen does not possess the best qualities of an historian—was any historian worthy of the name ever without his bias? Mr. Orpen does possess, and in an eminent degree, the qualities specified; he is learned, he is painstaking, he possesses the gift of clear analysis and easy presentment. Lastly his style is limpid, rhythmical and pleasant, winning the reader's thanks if not also his judgment.

“A HISTORY of Beaulieu Abbey” by Sir James Fowler (London, The Car Illustrated Office), is less a history than a splendidly produced and illustrated description of an English Cistercian abbey. Its main value to Irish ecclesiologists lies in its detailed study of the plan and buildings of a great Cistercian house. This study of Bewley in Hampshire is practically a study of our own Dunbrody or Jerpoint. Of all the English abbeys Bewley or Beaulieu approached most closely in its details to Clairvaux. Like Clairvaux and unlike Dunbrody our abbey had a semi-circular apse, with an ambulatory and a series of side chapels to rear of the high altar. Another detail in which Bewley differs from the

Irish examples with which we are familiar, is the direction of the refectory. In Dunbrody and other Irish abbeys the latter is parallel with the south side of the cloister; in Bewley however the Refectory runs at right angles to the cloister side aforesaid. The Refectory, by the way, is one of the few portions of the building which still survive at Bewley and is now used as the parish church. Then, again, Bewley, as became a "Royal Abbey," was larger than the Irish abbeys and had all its parts on a grander scale. The scale, in fact, at Bewley was princely. To all the devoted author's deductions we cannot subscribe, but there cannot be two opinions as to his industry and the valuable results accruing from it and revealed in the splendid volume under notice. The magnificent setting in which the "Car Illustrated" firm has enshrined Sir James Fowler's work is worthy of the material as the latter in its turn is worthy of the setting.

PROFESSOR John MacNeill's paper on Early Irish Population Groups (Proceedings, Royal Irish Academy, No. 4, 1911) makes rather hard reading—especially for one not very familiar with recent literature on the subject. The paper is a very valuable contribution to a somewhat baffling study. It seems by the way to indicate some modification of the learned author's previously defined position on the period of the Milesian or Gaelic invasion. It appears to the present writer that this big question, involving so many others, will have to be approached by three independent investigators from three distinct directions—the ethnologist, the historian and the archæologist, and of these three it is from the last named we are to expect and finally to receive most light. Professor MacNeill, by the way, has a paper also in the April-June "Ivernian Journal," wherein he puts in more popular form some of what he has been saying elsewhere in a more severely scientific way. Nos. 5 and 6 of the Proceedings are "The Monastery of Tallaght" by E. J. Gwynn and W. J. Purton, and "The First Dublin Imprint of the New Testament," by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix. No. 3 (April) is a too brief account of Glass Making in Ireland by M. S. D. Westropp. This valuable contribution displays wide research and suggests long study of the subject. Nothing appears to be known of any glass making in Ireland previous to the 16th century

and up to 1700 the references thereto are few and far between. The earliest record of glass manufacture at, or around, Waterford is, under date, 1729, when works at the present Glasshouse, Co. Kilkenny, were erected. In 1783 Messrs. George and William Penrose commenced making glass on the Quay, Waterford, where they claim to have manufactured all kinds of plain and ornamental flint glass "of as fine a quality as any in Europe" and to have employed a number of the best manufacturers, cutters and engravers. Messrs. Penrose, in 1797, disposed of their interest to the firm of which the first of the famous Gatchells was a member—the house of Ramsey, Gatchell & Barcroft. About 1802 the last named firm erected a new glass house on a plot of ground in Ann St., hitherto known as the "Old Tan Yard." Shortly afterwards Waterford glass earned a high reputation and was in great demand, not only throughout Ireland and Great Britain but amongst people of means and taste over half of Europe and a great part of America.

"IRELAND One Hundred and Twenty Years Ago" (M. H. Gill and Son, Limited,) by the Right Hon. John Edward Walsh, at one time Master of the Rolls, is a reprint, with notes and under a modified title, of a work well known in Ireland half a century since. Like Madden's entertaining "Recollections" the present work consists mainly of anecdotes, intended to illustrate the social side of Irish life a decade before the Union. But the picture presented is an exaggeration. The author has selected the grotesque and the horrible—incidents arising from play of primitive passion—and, in his zeal to entertain, there is a suggestion that this is not caricature or the abnormal, but the ordinary. Walsh was a Waterford man and as might be expected many Waterford celebrities and notorities figure in his pages. Thus, there are several anecdotes of Pat Power of Darrigle and some of Crotty, the outlaw; the history of the famous Kennedy (Rathmedan) abduction case is detailed, and there is reference and something more to another once noted fire eater of Carrick-on-Suir—"Nosey Hayes" by name. Hayes derived his sobriquet from a remarkable fleshy excrescence on the point of his nose; in his many affairs of

honour it is said Hayes's antagonists usually aimed at his nose, as the latter was the most prominent and conspicuous part of his person.

OUR Society has sustained a more than usually severe loss in the death of Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney. For years His Eminence had been a member of our Society and his sympathy with our work and objects was constant and practical. The very day that the cable announced the Cardinal's death the writer of this paragraph had a letter from him asking reservation of space in the forthcoming January issue for the first of a series of papers which he proposed contributing. Let us hope the papers were left ready and that there is something to indicate to the executors their destination.

At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, held this year in Belfast and attended by a number of Manx representatives, it was the writer's good fortune to fall in with an Isle-of-Man clergyman, a dignitary of the Manx Church, who has devoted much time and an acute and well trained mind to the study of the antiquities of his native island. My friend had with him in his bag a paper which a modesty carried too far prevented him, to my great regret, reading at the general meeting. The subject was St. Patrick's Birthplace on which the author has a new theory—most ingeniously worked out. The author, basing his reasoning to some extent on deductions from a bilingual (Ogham and Latin) inscription lately brought to light by, I believe Mr. Kermodé, the well known Manx antiquary, claims St. Patrick as a Manxman—born at a Roman settlement in Mann. "Taberniæ" of the saint's birthplace is a copyist's error for Hiberniæ and "Bonaven" is a corruption of Monavea. Moreover, Coroticus was a chieftain of Mann personally known to the apostle, etc., etc. I look with anticipation to the formal presentation of Mona's claim.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

“**Brennan on the Moor.**”—I am not aware that in any catalogue of Waterford “worthies” (or “unworthies”) the name of William Brennan, outlaw and popular hero, finds mention. “Bold Brennan” of local song and story was a Co. Waterford native, though the scenes of his adventures and escapades lay mainly in Cork and Tipperary. Brennan was born at Raspberry Hill, a frontier townland of Co. Waterford, on the north bank of the Blackwater. An old newspaper cutting (name of newspaper not recorded) before me tells that “Brennan was captured in County Tipperary, and tried and executed in Clonmel Gaol, and that his remains were, as was usual in those days, handed over to his relatives for interment. There seems to be no doubt that, in common with many others of his class in those troubled times, he was looked on in the light of a popular hero, as the long cavalcade, up to two miles in length, that followed his remains to their last resting place in Kilcumper—midway between Kilworth and Fermoy—testified. His grave is still pointed out beneath a little niche in the only existing wall of the old church of Kilcumper. I heard the story and many of his wild adventures nearly forty years ago from the lips of an old man who witnessed his funeral. I could never ascertain what first induced him to ‘run the outlaws wild career.’ Among many other stories recorded of him is that on one occasion he held up an under-agent of the then Earl of Mountcashel, who was returning from collecting rent from his lordship’s County Tipperary tenants, and relieved him of the proceeds of his day’s collection. On ascertaining from the agent, who was at heart a kindly-disposed gentleman, that he was a comparatively poor man and should make good the amount from

his own resources or lose his situation, he returned him the money, and it is recorded of him that in return he repeatedly sheltered Brennan at his residence in Kilworth, in the house now occupied by the parish priest."

As boys in Waterford we often heard (and heard I regret to say—with pride and pleasure) how Brennan and his wife robbed the Mayor of Cashel "a mile outside that town." Also, how the daring outlaw caught a tartar when

"One night he robbed a packman
By the name of Pedlar Bawn;
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."

P.

Effigy of St. Munna, at Kilbunny:—In "Place Names of Decies," p. 424, and, again, in this *Journal*, vol. i, p. 247, I refer to an inscribed slab in Kilbunny graveyard, near Portlaw. This slab or panel is, I think, of 16th or 17th century character and bears within a Romanesque arcade the effigy of a bishop, or rather an abbot, in full canonicals. The staff-head is of very peculiar design. In his left hand the abbot (St. Fionntan Munnu) bears a shrine or book. My main interest just now in the figure and inscription lies in the proof which they afford or suggest of the meaning of the name Kilbunny. The Irish form is CILL ÆUNNA of which the second part is clearly a corruption of munnu. But how account for transmutation of the *m* into a *Û*! By a rather curious mental process: the Irish form as pronounced might be either CILL ÆUNNA or C. Munnna. In anglicising, the word was taken to be ÆUNNA, the Saint's cognomen having been forgotten. The slab I may add lies within the church ruin; it is of limestone and measures 23" x 13" I am indebted to Mr. Ronayne Jennings for the careful sketch reproduced herewith (see frontispiece). Munnu is really an alias of Fionntan—thus, Munnu = Mo Fhindu.

P.

[Alas, since the foregoing paragraph was set in type, a note from the printers informs me that the drawing, on its way from

them to the block maker's, got mislaid and lost. Personally I regret the loss immensely—the more so, that I am unable to repair it. We have notified the Post Office of the non-delivery, and, in event of recovery of the sketch, we shall reproduce latter in present or succeeding issue.—ED.]

Wall's Irish Sermons:—Although up to a comparatively recent period sermons in the Irish language were the rule throughout the greater part of the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, very few specimens of native pulpit eloquence are available in printed form. In 1835 an Irish sermon on "Charity or the Love of our Neighbour" was printed for Philip Barron who said, "It is one, out of many excellent Sermons, preached by the Rev. John Meany, now no more, who was formerly parish priest of the parish of Kilrossenty, a retired mountainy district, in the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore; he was an eminent classical scholar. He read and wrote his native language; and to this accidental circumstance we are indebted for possessing, at this day, those compositions which will be so highly prized, when they go before the public. This exception but the more forcibly proves the loss which has been sustained, in consequence of Irish divines not being able generally to write the language in which their sermons are preached."

The valuable collection of Irish manuscripts bequeathed by Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, to Maynooth College, included a number of Irish sermons, and during the last few years the Columban League has published in three volumes a selection of the Irish sermons in the Murphy and other collections in the College Library. In the third volume (Dublin, 1908) there is an Irish sermon composed by [Rev.] Johannes Power for the feast day of SS. Peter and Paul, 1808.

Among the MSS. formerly belonging to John Windele, the Cork antiquary, and now in the Royal Irish Academy, there is a thick folio volume (23 H 17) which is thus described on the title page:—"Irish Sermons by the Rev. Pat^k Wall, P.P. of Stradbally and Ballylanin, in the county of Waterford. The dates shew that from 1814 to 1821 he officiated at Carrickbeg and Windgap; from 1822 to 1829 he was P.P. of Clonea and Rathgormick,

(Mothill), and from 1830 to 1832, P.P. of Stradbally. Whilst at Mothill he made the immense folio copy of Plunket's Latino-Irish Dictionary mentioned by Jas. Scurry in *Trans. R. I. Academy*, vol. 15, pa. . . and now in the possession of J. Windele. 1856." This interesting MS. consists of four hundred and twenty pages including the leaf which bears the description in Windele's writing. The first twenty-two pages of the sermons are closely and neatly written in the Irish characters (possibly in the handwriting of Thomas O'Hickey, one of Barron's Irish professors). The greater part of the volume is occupied with over a hundred Irish sermons hastily written in the ordinary characters, and in each case there is usually a note of the date and place at which the sermon was delivered. Only one of the sermons is in the English language. Towards the end of the volume there is a leaf taken up with the rules of some confraternity and the names of certain parishioners in Balylanin and Bonmahon. The following leaf contains a very long priced list of books of voyages and travel, and the next and last leaf is blank.

Séamus ua Caparóe.

[I have not examined the MS. referred to, but I am practically certain from the description that it is O'Hickey's work. Poor O'Hickey lived for years in the service of Rev. Mr. Wall for whom he copied Irish MSS. enough to fill a bookcase. There is a second copy of Plunket's MS. Dictionary in the Library of St. John's College, Waterford. This was made by O'Hickey for Bishop Dominick O'Brien in 1837. The Dictionary is triglot and two inks are used throughout—black for the Latin and Irish, and red for the English.—ED.]

The Kennedy Abduction Case:—On another page in this present issue I make reference to the celebrated Kennedy abduction, for leading parts in which three young men of the county gentry class suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Gallows Green, Kilkenny, December 2nd, 1780. I am indebted to Miss Power, Newtown House, Tramore, for copy of the last speeches of the condemned. James Strange was, I believe, great uncle of

the late L. C. Strange. The speeches were printed in a contemporary leaflet issued by R. Jones, Enniscorthy:—

“The last speech, confession, and declaration of Gerald Byrne, James and Patrick Strange, who were executed for abducting Catherine and Anne Kennedy from Graiguenamanagh, in Co. Kilkenny:—

GOOD PEOPLE,

As we have for some time past excited the publick interest, it may be expected in our last moments to say a few words, regarding the cause for which we suffer.

As to our births, we have come from respectable families near Graiguenamanagh, in the Counties of Kilkenny and Carlow.

From an early acquaintance with the Misses Kennedy, we unfortunately conceived an affection for them, grounded on the most virtuous and honorable terms.

They received our addresses, and seemed to approve of our passions by the mutual exchange of their love for ours.

But alas! How we have been deceived! Thus encouraged by the many repeated assurances that we were not disagreeable, made us imprudently determined to take them away, which resolution we unhappily put into execution and immediately afterwards married them.

During the time of their living with us, no women could be happier, as we used them in the most tender, loving, and affectionate manner.

However, ill natured people have shamefully propagated that we treated them ungentlemanlike; but such ill-natured reports have been founded, and circulated by malice, and we hope in the humane and honest mind will have no weight. We freely forgive our unnatural wives, beseeching the Searcher of all hearts, when they appear before His awful Tribunal, will mitigate the cruelty they have shown to us, and receive them into the Mansions of bliss. We die members of the Church of Rome, in peace with the world, in the 23^d and 20th years of our age, and may the Lord have mercy on our souls. Amen. James Byrne, and James Strange.

The last speech of Patrick Strange (cousin to James Strange) who was executed for aiding and assisting in the abduction of the Misses Kennedy :—

GOOD CHRISTIANS,

As it is usual for persons in my unhappy situation to give some account of their past life, I shall only trespass on the publick to mention that I was born in the Co. Carlow, came from a reputable family, and always preserved an unblemished character.

The cause I die for, was for assisting Messrs. Byrne and Strange, in carrying away the Miss Kennedys. I forgive my prosecutors, requesting the prayers of all good Christians, and depart in peace, with mankind in the 24th year of my age. Patrick Strange.”

P.

The Geoffrey Keating Memorial:—Without any appeal beyond that silently made by publication of the project in the *Journal*, contributions continue to come in to the Memorial Fund. Since last acknowledgment I have received :—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, M.R.I.A. | 10 | 0 | |
| Rev. R. Mockler, P.P., Tubrid | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. M. Walsh, Dungarvan | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Egan, Cahir | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss O'Donnell, do. | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Skeffington Thompson, Chislehurst | 10 | 0 | |
| Rev. L. Ormond | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Seádan Ó Flóinn | 2 | 6 | |

The total amount acknowledged up to date is £19 8s. 8d. Let me say again, in brief explanation of the movement, that, at the suggestion of Most Rev. D. Sheehan, president of our Society, it is proposed to erect a monument or memorial to Dr. Keating in Tubrid Graveyard, where the mortal remains of our great historian await the Resurrection.

EDITOR.