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

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

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

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

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

Hackett, Very Rev. Dean, M.A., B.D., The Deanery, Waterford
 Hammond, J. R., The Mall, Waterford
 Hancock, Gustavus Frederick, 5 Hazlewell Road, Putney, London, S.W.
 Healy, Rev. W., P.P., F.R.S.A., Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny
 Healy, Rev. P. J., D.D., Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.
 Higgins, Patrick, J.P., Asst. Town Clerk, Waterford
 Hutton, Lucius O., 8, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin

Jacob, T. F. H., Newtown, Waterford
 Jennings, I. R. B., J.P., 70, Eccles Street, Dublin

Keane, H. D., Solicitor, John's Hill, Waterford
 Kelleher, Rev. John, S.T.L., St. John's College, Waterford
 Kelly, Right Rev. Dr., Archbishop of Sydney, St. Benedict's Catholic Church,
 Kelly, E. Walshe, Parnell Street, Waterford [Sydney, N.S.W.]
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 Mockler, Rev. Richard, P.P., Ballylooby, Cahir.
 Mockler, Rev. T., St. John's College, Waterford
 Mount St. Joseph, Lord Abbot of, Roscrea
 Murphy, Rev. J., C.C., Tallow, Co. Waterford
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 Mount St. Joseph, Lord Abbot of, Roscrea
 Murphy, Rev. J., C.C., Tallow, Co. Waterford
 Murphy, W. J., Secretary "Nationalist," Clonmel

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

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

Phelan, James J., Newtown, Waterford
 Pim, Miss E. M., Newtown Park, do.
 Poer, Count E. de La, H.M.L., Gurteen-le-Poer, Kilsheelan
 Poole, A. H., The Mall, Waterford
 Pope, P. A., F.R.S.A., 1, Priory Place, New Ross
 Power, P. M., D.L., Faithlegg, Waterford
 Power, Rev. P., M.R.I.A., Portlaw
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 Power, Walter, Ballyduff N.S., Kilmeaden
 Power, William, 37, Quay, Waterford
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 Power, Right Rev. Monsignor, P.P., V.G., Dungarvan
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 Roberts, E. A., Gaultier Lodge, Woodstown, Waterford
 Russell, Edmund, 18, Montrell Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W
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 St. Munna's Temperance Club, Portlaw

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 Thompson, Joseph, Summerland, Waterford
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 Ursuline Convent, Waterford

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 White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P., D.L., Rockfield, Cappagh S.O., Co. Waterford
 White, Wm. James Grove (Crown Solr. for Kildare, 18., Elgin Road, Dublin
 White, J. N., M.R.I.A., J.P., Rocklands, Waterford
 White, Dr. J. T., Broad Street, do.
 White, Edgar, Coolegrean, Newtown, do.
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Hogan, Rev. Edmund, S.J., F.R.U.I., LL.D., M.R.I.A., University College, Dublin

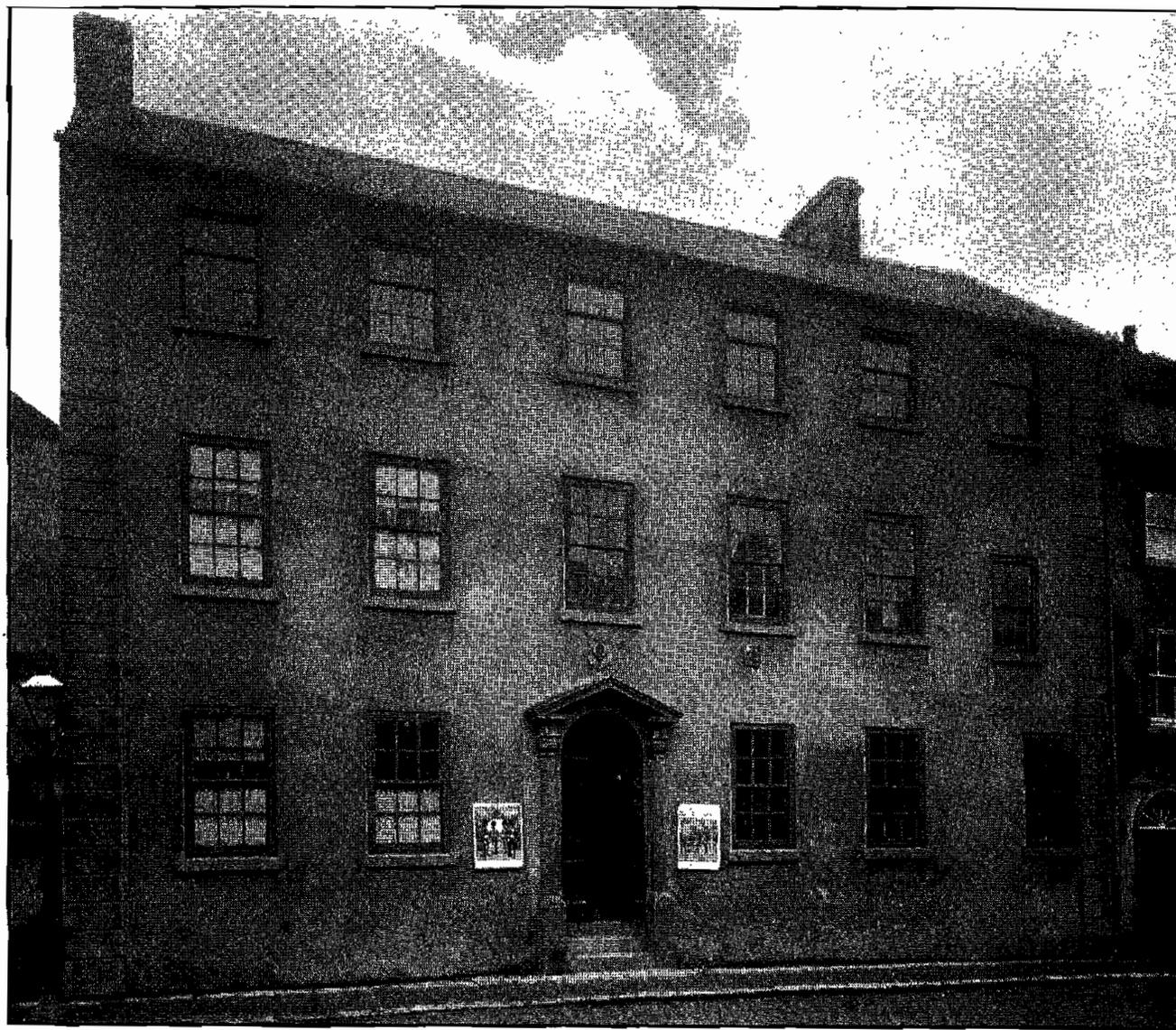


ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 10/-, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.



RULES.

- 1.—That the Society be called **THE WATERFORD AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**
- 2.—That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study of matters having an antiquarian interest relating to Waterford and the South Eastern Counties.
- 3.—That Ladies shall be eligible for membership.
- 4.—That the Annual Subscription shall be Ten Shillings, payable on the first of January in each year, and that a payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- 5.—That the Society be managed by a President, four Vice- Presidents, and one Vice-Président, 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.



THE MANOR ST. POLICE STATION—A HOUSE WITH A HISTORY.

A Historic Waterford House—

THE PRESENT
MANOR STREET POLICE STATION.



ON the "13th of the tenth month commonly called December," 1703, John Dennis of the City of Cork, "Joyner," and Rebekah Dennis of the City of Waterford, widow, leased to Samuel Cooke of Clonmel, merchant, Stephen Collet of Clonmel, "skiner," and David Hutchinson of the City of Waterford, "Joyner," a parcel of ground with an entrance to the same from Bowling-green Lane, and which parcel of ground was stated to be bounded "on the North with the Widow Boulton's garden, on the South and East with a waste piece of ground of which the premises are parte, and on the West with said bowling green Lane being parte and parsel of som houldings & Lands purchased by John Dennis afores^d as Trustee for s^d Rebokah Dennis widdow & Samuel Dennis her son from William Causabon."

The object of the Lease to Mess^{rs} Cooke, Collet and Huchinson was, it was subsequently declared by the two latter, as trustees for the rest of their friends the Society of the People called Quakers of the Citty and County of Waterford or elsewhere soe often when and housever they or any of them, fewer or many, shall have occasion to make use of the said Land or parsell of

ground *with the house since built there one (a) & appurtenances* thereunto belonging either upon a Religious account for meeting and assembling them selves together or otherwise as with the joynt consent of ye major Parte of the said People, afores^d of that County, &c., shall be thought fitt." This declaration was made "unto Josshuah ffennell of Caher and Charles Howill of Clonmell for the use of them selves and the Rest of theyr friends."

On the 25th March, 1709, Rebekah Dennis and John Dennis executed to William Penrose & Francis Annesly of the City of Waterford, merchants, and Robert Wickam of the same City, Malster, a further Lease of a plot of ground lying approximately between the Rampier and City Wall on the South "& the way leading to the Quakers meeting House" on the North; and on the 20th Augt. following W^m Penrose, Francis Annesley & Robert Wickham declared in writing that they held the premises in that Lease, also for "the sole & only use, benefitt and behoofe of the Brethern and Society of People called Quakers in and about the City of Waterford."

Later, in 1749 Robert Wickham, who was presumably the then sole survivor of the lessees, executed a further declaration to Isaac Jacob, merchant; Samuel Williams, chandler; and Thomas Fawset, tanner, all of Waterford in favor of the same Society of Friends, and it is interesting to note that "Den Cherry," probably an ancestor of the present learned and much respected Lord Justice Cherry, was one of the two witnesses.

In December, 1785, after, and as the result of an Exchequer suit which arose upon the death of Joseph Jacob, who it would appear acquired the premises lying to the South of the Meeting House, these latter premises were sold by James, Earl of Clanbrassill, Chief Remembrancer, to Joshua Strangman. In this or some other way Mr. Strangman put himself in a position to execute as he did.

On the 7th August, 1790, a Lease to "the Reverend Thomas Keating and Francis Ronayne of the said City Clks" for lives renewable for ever at £30 yearly of "the house in Bowling Green Lane in the City of Waterford, together with the fixtures lately in the possession of Richard Goff, farmer, *now in the possession*

(a) This would imply that the house was built within, at most, a few years of 1703.

“of the said Thomas Keating and Francis Ronayne, (b) together with the yard and appurtenances thereunto belonging, bounded on the East partly with Samuel Penrose’s concerns and partly with the ground that was formerly the Rampart ; on the West with Bowling Green Lane ; on the North with the Quaker Meeting House and yard, and on the South with the ground that was formerly belonging to the Rampart.”

It is to be noted that Rev. Dr. Keating was now, in 1790, living in the house immediately to the South of the Quakers’ Meeting House, the present Manor Street Police Barracks, but it would not appear that he had yet got that House under any tenure ; it is also to be noted that still, in 1790, the Quakers’ Meeting House would appear to be used as such.

On the same 7th August, 1790, Joshua Strangman also leased to Rev. Doctors Keating and Ronayne, at the yearly rent of one shilling, “the liberty of building on the City Wall from the Bowling Green Gate towards the *flank* yard.” (c)

These two Leases would appear to cover all the ground lying between the Meeting House and the City Wall, and even the right to build on the latter. Dr. Ronayne, on the 16th July, 1795, assyned all his interest in the two leases of 1790 to his friend, Rev. Dr. Thomas Keating, and on this occasion it may be noted he writes his name “Ronan.”

On the 2nd January, 1793, two important events occurred. Mr. Joshua Strangman acquired by purchase the Quakers’ Meeting House and premises—those in the two leases of 1703 and 1709—and on the same day he leased the Meeting House to Dr. Keating. It was John Courtenay and Henry Ridgway who for £131. 1s. and “with the express desire, direction and appointment of the said Friends’ Society of the people called Quakers in the said City of Waterford, sold and conveyed the premises in the foregoing leases of 1703 and 1709, mentioned to Joshua Strangman.” In the deed to Mr. Strangman the premises in the Lease of

(b) This was where and whilst Dr. Keating was carrying on his famous school, although I have positive knowledge that a school was about this very time carried on where two small houses now stand at the North-Western side of Grady’s Yard, right behind Miss Myler’s house in John street at the corner of that Yard.

(c) *Sic* ; but should be “*Hank*” yard.

1703 are now stated to be bounded "on the North by the late Edward Howis's concerns, on the South by the holdings of the late Joseph Jacob, now in the tenure and occupation of Thomas Keating, on the East by the garden of Samuel Penrose, merchant, and on the West by Bowling Green Lane." On the 2nd January, 1793, Joshua Strangman executed a lease to Thomas Keating for 999 years, at the yearly rent of £1 17s. 0d., of "the Lot or piece of ground situate, lying and being at or near Bowling Green Lane in the said City of Waterford, and on which * * * the Old Meeting House *lately* belonging to the Brethern and Society of the people called Quakers in and about the City of Waterford, now stands and is erected * * * bounded on the West by Bowling Green Lane aforesaid, on the East by the Garden of Samuel Penrose, on the North by the Holdings, lately in the possession of Mr. Edward Howis, and on the South by the Holdings lately belonging to Mr. Joseph Jacob, now in the tenure and occupation of the said Thomas Keating."

On the 21st February, 1880, "The Rev. Doct. Thomas Keating, P.P., of Dungarvan, demised to the Rev. John Power of the City of Waterford, P.P. of John's Town, the house and yard facing, and on the West bounded by Bowling Green and then lately occupied by Mr. O'Connor; bounded on the North by Miss Boyle's house and on the South "by the Garden of the old Nunary." This lease was to run as from 25th March then next and be for ninety-one years at the yearly rent of £20. The existence of this lease proves that the lessee who succeeded Doctor Keating in the pastorate of St. John's, and who on Dr. Hussey's demise became Bishop of the Diocese, did not at first live in the house immediately to the South of the Quakers' Meeting House, and the next reference shows that he was probably four years bishop before he went into that house.

On the 25th March, 1808, Rev. Dr. Keating then described as of Dungarvan, leased to the Right Rev. Dr. John Power at the yearly rent of £60, "the house in Bowling Green in the City of Waterford, formerly occupied by the said Thos. Keating together with the fixtures, backyard and appurtenances thereunto belonging, bounded on the East by the concerns formerly belonging to Samuel Penrose, and partly with the ground formerly the Ramparts, on the West with Bowling Green Lane, on the North

with the old Quakers' Meeting House and yard, and on the South with the ground formerly belonging to the ramparts.

Dr. Keating did not make a bad bargain ; he leased to his bishop at £60 a year premises he himself held at £30 per annum. It is but just to say that Doctor Power in a memorandum which I have before me explains that "Dr. Keating having added buildings and improvements to his part I have taken from him his time at £60 per annum, which leaves him £30 per annum profit." It must be further explained that previously to getting the foregoing lease, that is to say on the 27th April, 1807, he (Dr. Power) acquired by purchase Mr. Joshua Strangman's superior interest for £550. He was thus his own landlord, and at the same time his tenant. Thenceforward Dr. Keating paid him £30 and he paid Dr. Keating £60 !!

When in 1814 Dr. Power died he left all these premises by Will in Charity—one-third to the new and struggling Presentation Community, one-third to the newly established Christian Brothers, and one-third to St. John's College. A nephew returned from the Continent contested this will, alleging, in his disappointment and although he was a Roman Catholic, that the above and other gifts contravened the penal laws of the period and the will was upset, but in the course of a quarter of a century the testator's intentions were, through the wise counsel and direction of Edmund Ignatius Rice, founder of the Christian Brothers, given effect to, Mr. Rice having practically by arrangements with members of the Power family restored the original will.



Waterford during the Civil War

(1641-1653).

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

Edited by THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

CXXI

James Wallis, late of Woodhouse, in the parish | f. 306
of Stradbally, County of Waterford, Esquire, deposeth
and saith :

That from the 20th of December, 1641, or thereabouts, and
divers times since, he lost . . . to the value of 3913^{li}. part
consisting of debts.

(Over a page of details crossed out).

This examinat lastly saith, that he was robbed of his said
goods, corne, & cattle (as he is credibly informed, being himselfe
in the Castle of Dungarvan for his safety) by Richard Power,
Morris Power son & heire to y^e Lord Power, Morris Power fitz
David & Edmund Power fitz David, both of Curraghmore, in
y^e same county, gents, S^r Nicholas Welsh of Ballykeroge, in y^e
same county, knight, John fitz Gerrald of Isilmendine, gent, &
Ed, fitz Gerrald his brother.

Jurat &c 7 July 1643

JAM. WALLIS (oo)

Phil Bisse

Hen. Rugge

(oo) The signature is the same as the 'Jam. Wallis' appended to so
many of these examinations.

CXXII

John Sherwin, late of Ballyneell, parish of Aglish, | f. 308
gent, . . .

(Losses, 1031^{li})

[And saith], that Leonard Anthony of Narrowleagh (*pp*), County of Waterford, gent, took away y^e deponent's cattle & carryed them away to Morris . . . W^{ms} house at Knockanaris in y^e parish of Clashmore, W^{ch} cattle were bawnd in y^e said Williams' bawne. He sayth that Clement Creagh and John fitz Gerald took away the depon^{ts} horses, some cows, household stuffe, corne in house, & haggard. He also sayth y^t one Morris m'Richard Gerald . . . does deteyne 20 of the deponent's cattle. He also sayth y^t one Richard Sheepeheard, in the parish of Aglis, yeoman, & Anne Langford of the same, widow, & John Sheepeheard of Kilmalash, yeoman, formerly reputed protestants are since this rebellion turned papists.

Jurat &c 13 Aug. 1643

JOHN SHERWIN

Phil Bisse

Jam. Wallis

CXXIII

John Clement, of Ardmore, husbandman, | f. 309
deposeth & saith :

That about Candlemas last was twelve month, he was taken prisoner at Ballylane, by certaine rebels who robbed the country thereabout, whose names he knoweth not, except Walter Harney, fowler, & his two sons, & one John Parnell of Ballywoolagh, yeom, who took away from the deponent y^e sum of twenty-fower shill. And from thence he was carryed to Dungarvan, W^{ch} said W^m ô Harney was slaine at y^e fight at y^e hazells neere Whitechurch . . . He was permitted to live with the s^d Parnell, who is one of S^r Nicholas Welsh's company, the s^d Parnell being one of those y^t tooke y^e Castle of Ardmore from y^e English.

(*pp*) Furraleigh, par. Fewes. By the way there is no townland named Ballyneell in Aglish parish.—*Ed.*

The depon^t askt his m^r Parnell why y^e Irish do such to y^e spoile of y^e English. His m^r answered, We do nothing but fight for our religion, for our religion was (said he) from y^e begining of y^e world, & y^e first religion that ever was, & that they went to Masse before ever they went to church. Also his m^r said that the English have neither kinge nor queene for them, for if they were for y^e English they would have sent them helpe a greate while before that.

Afterwards, about y^e last harvest, he was commanded to abide with S^r Nicholas Walsh at Ballykeroge where the said Harneys were often attending as S^r Nicholas his souldiers, together with S^r Nicholas his three sons . . .

Upon the second of May last past y^e depon^t was sent to keepe cowes & horses vnder y^e comand of Carigikilly (*qq*) Castle, W^{ch} s^d castle was taken y^e evening following by y^e English army, by whom this depon^t was taken, Who gave intelligence to y^e comanders where y^e breach should be made; but before it was wrought through, y^e Castle was taken vpon quarter, haveing shott at y^e forces for the space of an hower; those that were in the castle were Tho. fitz-Gerald als Tho. of Woodhouse, gent, Morish m^r Richard of Crishoo (*rr*) neere Ardmore his son called James m^c Morish & divers others . . .

Jurat &c 22 May 1643

(Mark)

Phil. Bisse

Jam. Wallis.

CXXIV

Thomas Ellwell, late of the towne and parish | f. 311

of Talloe, County Waterford, tanner, . . .

(Losses, 954^h Details crossed out).

Jurat &c, 14 April, 1643

THOMAS ELLWELL (*ss*)

Phil Bisse, Jam Wallis

(*qq*) Carrigahilla, par. Stradbally. The foundations of the castle are barely traceable on summit of a hillock rising out of a bog on east side of Stradbally—Kilmacthomas road.—*Ed.*

(*rr*) Crushea, par. Ardmore.—*Ed.*

(*ss*) The same signature as that appended to several examinations.

CXXV

Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Danvers of | ff. 316-319
 Mowgeely, in the County of Cork, gent, deposeth
 and saith :

That when the present rebellion first began in those parts, that is to say, about three dayes before Allhalloutide 1641, the deponent, [& her said husband] were removed from a farm in the parish of Ballibrassell, in the County of Kilkenny, which they held by leas from Mr Richard Strange of Dunkitt in same county, And seeing the crueltie of the Irish & the generall robbing & stripping of all the English thereabouts, They suddenly removed themselves, their six children and family from Ballibrassell house afores^d unto the City of Waterford, Whither they brought with them soe much provision of corne, beefe, bacon, oatemeale, and other things as would have fed and kept them a twelue month. And they then brought to Waterford alsoe soe much plate, howsehold stuffe, apparell & other things as with their provision afores^d was worth at least 200^{li}

And they were inforced to leave upon their said farme a stocke of cattle, horses, plows, carts, swine, vtensills of husbandry, and other goods, worth 300^{li} w^{ch} the rebells tooke away.

And further saith that they all staid at Waterford vntill about the xvith of December 1641, And then the said Tho. Danvers returned from thence to Mowgeely afores^d. But the deponent his wife still remained there untill about the viiith of March, 1641, Where she had been severall times imprisoned but that she was still defended and saved from it by her hon^{ble} [frend] Richard Butler of Kilcash in the County of Tipperary, Esq^{re}. Howbeit the s^d Mr Butler could not soe defend her, but that she then and there lost and was constrained to leave behind her at Waterford afores^d her and her children's apparell, money, provision, howsehold goods and other things, and privately to escape away to Mowgeely afores^d.

And this deponent Elizabeth Danvers further saith, That ever since y^e begining of the said rebellion, shee hath been deprived of and lost the possession, rents, and proffits of the lands she held

in Jointure by assignment of Will^m Towes, Esq^{re}. her late husband, and w^{ch} lay nere Mowgeely afores^d, worth about 20^{li} per annum, Whereof she accompteth that fowre yeres' proffitts is already lost . . .

And the deponent further sayth, That they have sustained the losses afores^d by means of the said rebellion, and they also are deprived and dispossessed of debts owing unto them, amounting vnto cxxx^{li}

And further sayth that from the time that shee this depon^t Eliz. and her children came from Waterford to Mowgeely, they there continued at Mowgeely, being a Castle belonging to her brother, Mr Nicholas Pine, until about 6 weeks since, that the Erle of Castlehaven came with an army of horse and foote, being in number (as was conceived and reported) about seven thousand, and besieged the said Castle of Mowgeely, & mounted 4 peeces of ordnance against it, discharging twelve shott, of those his ordnance, against it, together with almost infinite numbers of small shott, Maintaining the siege soe hott and sharpe, that after 30 howres' sharpe siege, both the depon^t [& her husband] and the rest of those assailed (wanting strength and means of resistance) were inforced to surrender up & yeeld the same Castle, & yet vpon quarter tearmes and condicions vnder the hand of the said Erle first obtained, That this depon^t [& her husband], and all the rest of the inhabitants and souldiers then in the s^d Castle should freely depart & goe away from thence to Youghall, with all their armes apparell & the ladeing of twelve horses, and should have a good convoy for bringing them along to Youghall afores^d. Howbeit, noe sooner were they comen out of the gates of the said Castle but some of the rebellious souldiers of the said Erle began in part to pillage some of them.

But whenas they had gone through the Army (conducted or rather driven like cattell) about half a mile from the Castle, a contrary way, towards Lismore, one Colonell Purcell (whose crissen name or place of abode she cannot mention), & his rebellious Regim^t, and many others, to the number of three or fowre thowsand (as shee beleeveth) sett vpon the deponent [her husband], and

the rest of them that came out of the said Castle, And then and there, contrary to the quarter terms and condicions afores^d forcibly robbed and deprived them of all their armes, their said 12 horse loads of goods, & the most of their apparell, Insomuch as few escaped stripping stark-naked; for the most of them had their very hatts, bandes, cloaks, boots, shoes, & other things then and there taken from them. (*tt*)

And from thence the deponent & y^e rest were (in that despicable & poore state) forced & driven to Lismore, being distant from Mowgeely about 4 or 5 miles, that very day, being vpon or about the xxth day of June last, 1645, When and wher the said Erle, with his rebellious army, sumoned and laid siege against the s^d Castle of Lismore, But then this deponent Elizabeth, being with much adooe admitted to speake with the s^d Erle, she then and there acquainted him with the breach of quarter & cruell vsage of her & y^e rest, humbly desiring that shee and her husband & children might have a convoy to Kilcash, Which his Lo^{pp} affording vnto them, they were brought thither accordingly, Where they were most freely, nobly, & kindly welcomed, releevd and succoured by that ho^{ble} lady, ffrances the wife of the s^d Richard Butler, for 2 daies and nights, Whoe did not suffer them to goe away vntill they had gotten them a safe lodgingplace at Carrick, about 3 myles from Kilcash: Where they stayed about a fortnight vntill their most and kind friend, Mr Richard Butler afores^d (that had so formerly, as afores^d, defended & releevd them (*uu*) came hence, And then the said Richard Butler (out of his wonted noblenes and goodnes) gave them monies for defraying their charges, & furnished them with one man & horses, and safely sent them to the towne of Catherloghe, From whence they are with much difficulty gotten to Dublin, where they remain in great distresse, want & misery. (*vv*)

(*tt*) The hand of Henry Jones is seen in this. Was she stripped herself?

(*uu*) Other deponents make him out a dreadful sort of Irish rebel.

(*vv*) To this point the deponent relates what came, more or less, within her own observation. What follows is made up of gossip and rumour—all, of course, 'duly sworn.' The list of castles and places taken by Castlehaven is, perhaps, as near the real history as is possible in the circumstances.

And the deponent further saith, that the said Erle of Castlehaven and his army did surprize, pillidge and take from y^e owners & holders thereof, not only the said Castles of Mowgeely & Lismore (w^{ch} belongeth to the right hon^{ble} the Erle of Corke, & was a most sumptuous and brave place) and have quite spoiled and wasted the same (as this deponent hath credibly heard & doth verily beleeve), But also another castle called Castle-Lions, being the dwelling-place of the right hon^{ble} the Erle of Barrymore; & the Castle of Raherne, belonging to the s^d Erle of Cork; the Castle of Bally Roberts, belonging to the Erle of Barrymore; Cannon Castle belonging to the Erle of Cork; the Castle of Kilmacoon, belonging to the s^d Erle of Corke; the Castle of Lisfinny also belonging to the Erle of Corke; the Castles of Ballyduff, Macollop, and Balligarron, all belonging to the said Erle of Cork; the Castle of Strongkelly, belonging to John Reeves, Esq^{re}; the Castle of Ballynotragh, belonging to S^r Percy Smith; Corneveagh Castle, belonging to one M^r Babington; and another Castle that this deponent cannot name, w^{ch} standeth nere Corneveagh afores^d, All w^{ch} castles were soe surprized, subdued & taken by the said Erle of Castlehaven and his army, within fourteene daies, or thereabouts, after they had taken the said Castle-Lions, w^{ch} was vpon or about the xxiiith day of the month of June now last past, 1645.

And the depon^t further sayth, That betwixt the feast day of Ester now last past, and the said xxiiith day of June last, the said Erle of Castlehaven and his said rebellious Army did (as the depon^t hath credibly heard & verily beleeveth) forceably also surprize, subdue, pillidge and take from the right owners & possessors of the same theis castles, towns, hereinafter named, viz^t the Castle and towne of Capperquin belonging to y^e said Erle of Corke, the dwelling-house & towne of Michaelstowne belonging to S^r Willm ffenton, knight, (w^{ch} they have quite demolished and burned, together with the church thereof) and hanged (*ww*) to death one M^r Horssey, a minister of that church together with

(*ww*) Jones would not permit so good a gossip to retire without extracting some 'massacre' testimony—of the usual character. What was 'the cause of her knowledge'? Here again accusation is thrust into the place of evidence.

one James Benham that was porter of the said Sr Willm ffenton's howse ; Ballyhooley Castle belonging to the heire of Sr Richard Aldwick, kt ; the Castle of Mallow belonging to Captⁿ Jepson ; the faire and sumptuous howse of Dunnaraile, belonging to the late Lord Sentleger, late Lord President of Munster ; the Castle of Liscarroll belonging to Mr John Oge Barry ; the Castle of Ballymullen & another castle w^{ch} stood nere the same—the w^{ch}, because the possessors & holders thereof stood out in defence of the same, the said Erle of Castlehaven and his army, after they had subdued, putt to death, and most miserably slew all the holders & men inhabiters thereof, W^{ch} (*as the depon^t thinketh*) could not be less than thirty or forty men ; besides divers other Castles & fayre dwelling-houses, & townes, all in the province of Munster that the deponent is not able particularly to name, that the said rebels have forceably surprized, wasted, spoiled & pillidged. (xx)

And the deponent further sayth that she hath bin very credibly told by Mr Browne the lawyer (whoe is a great Agent and prime Councell for the rebels), & by one Mr Harpoole, a captain or comander of rebels, and by divers others, that about a month since (when the siege was begun by the Erle of Castlehaven and his army against Youghall), That there were slaine about the key or fort of Youghall, by a great shott from the rebels' ordnance theis English comanders, viz^t Lieutenant Colonell Walter Loftus, and Lieutenant-Colonell Tho. Badinge, besides a man that was servant to the said Lieuten^t Colonell Loftus, And that Thomas Jewell, a tanner, had by the same shott his shoulder broken, And Inother that was a butcher had his thigh broken ; & all by the same shott. (yy)

And as concerning Murthers & Cruelties comitted by the rebels since the rebellion began, The deponent thereunto sayth, That about the latter end of Aprill, 1642, John Condon of Bally-

(xx) As a sample of evidence, duly sworn and solemnly deposed, this paragraph will be found worth re-perusal.

(yy) All this could happen. The Mr Harpoole above-mentioned is, I think, Robert Hartpole, of Shrewle Castle, in the Queen's County. 'Tho. Badnedge.' 'Thomas Ellwell,' are names familiar to those who have looked into preceeding examinations.

nepatricks in the County of Cork, a captain of rebels, together with a great number of others of that name, sept, and alliance, & many their souldiers, came suddenly in hostile manner to the towne of Coole, in the County of Corke: Where there were gathered about sixteene of the Erle of Barrimores troops, And where also were a great number of inhabitants, men, women, & children, that were tennants to the Erle of Corke, And then & there those wicked rebels, being armed, surprised the s^d towne, And setting upon a stone house where the said troopers & other men were, those troopers and men cried for faire quarter, w^{ch} those rebels promised to give vnto them, if they would yield the house, W^{ch} being done, those merciless & perfidious rebels, contrary to their promise and tearmes of quarter, sett vpon and murdered them all (being about thirty), vsing such torture & execrable cruelty, that they cutt some of the men's tongues out of their heades ripped and slit vpp the women's bellies, cutt and slitt the noses of others to peeces, spareing neither age nor sex, but miserably slaughtering them all. (zz)

About June 1643, as this depon^t hath very credibly heard, certeine rebels whose names she cannot expresse, meeting with one M^r Bysse, a minister (whoe had been imployed as one of the com^{rs} for the inquiry of the losses and sufferings of his Ma^{ties} loyall subjects within the province of Mounster), nere Corr Abbey, betweene Corke and Youghall, did then and there very cruelly wound him the said M^r Bisse, and, that done, they there hanged him to death, there leaving his body vnburied exposed to ravenous creatures. (a)

A little before the first Cessation of Armes proclaimed, some

(zz) All duly sworn on reputed hearsay: And with what harrowing detail it appeals to the imagination of the reader! The story is an arrant fraud, not on the part of this woman—she merely nods assent to a diatribe prepared for her by Jones, or under his direction—but on the part of the so-called Government commissioners, who simply used her to colour a gross calumny upon the Irish. The Condons made an attack on a foraging or marauding party, as, under the rules of war, they had a right to do; and the Barrymore troopers had the worst of it. Jones took his cue from Urban Vigors (Lord Broghill's chaplain), from whom he had a relation three years before the date of this deposition. See that account [20].

(a) Bisse took examinations as late as the middle of August of that year. See Nos cxx, cxxii.

of the name and sept of the Condons, with their rebell souldiers, came forcibly in the night to a village in the said county of Corke, called Ballinscurloge in the parish of Ballinoe, And then and there sett a howse on fire, Out of w^{ch} seven persons of English protestants (some of w^{ch} were Thomas Gardner and his wife) flieing to avoid the flame were by those rebels surprized, & then & there murdered, and the house quite burned. (b)

And the depon^t further sayth (as she hath been credibly informed and verily beleeveth), that vpon or about the xxith of June 1645, the Erle of Castlehaven and his rebellious Army, meeting at Rostellean Castle within the County of Cork with one Mr Deane . . . and with one Mr Henry Brian, brother to the Lord of Inshequin, Mr ffrancis Courtney, Capt Harden and Captain Baker, They carryed them all to Castle-Lions, & the next day they there hanged to death the said Deane (*blank*), and sent the other gentlemen that were taken with him, prisoners to Kilkenny.

The deponent heard it credably reported, that the said Deane, a little before he was put to death, asked the rebels why hee must suffer death, They answered, because he was a puritant and a Roundhead. He replied: I take it vpon my death I know not what those words mean, But I am of that religion that both the Kings Matie & y^e Lord Lieutenant-Generall of Ireland professe, w^{ch} is the true protestant religion, And if I suffer I know not what I die for; or to that effect.

And the depon^t (c) further sayth, That although the parties rebels that assisted the Erle of Castlehaven in his rebellious acts afores^d were very numerous and many: yet she knew not nor can name any of them that [shee] saw there with him, but only Lieutenant generall Colonell Purcell of [or nere] Kilmallock, & Colonell Purcell before named, and Edmund ffitz Gerald of Ballymartin, vhele to the lord of Inshequin: Neither doe they (*sic*) thinck that any one of the gentry that is a recusant & that staieth in those parts hath absented himself & beene clere from those

(b) 'The cause of her knowledge' does not appear. The commissioners having got a sensational story, were satisfied.

(c) Changed from these deponents first written.

rebellious & vnlawfull actions (the said M^r Butler of Kilcash only excepted).

Jur. xiiiith Augusti 1645 coram Hen. Clogher & Hen. Brereton.

Ex^d

HEN. CLOGHER

WILL ALDRICH (*d*)

CXXVI

The Examination of Major Thomas Downing | f. 320
of Lismore in y^e County of Waterford, taken November 24, 1652: (*e*)

This exam^t duely sworne saith, y^t he is aged 40 years or thereabouts, & y^t he being at Lismore afores^d at y^e begining of y^e rebellion, and (as he remembereth) before Christmas 1641, a party of y^e rebels, among whom was Capt. Edmond Fenell (now Collonell Fenell) did come to Ballianker neere Lismore aforesaid, and y^e house of Hugh Croaker, a seaman, & (as the exa^t was informed by Christopher Croaker then in y^e house) they stormed y^e said house, & being resisted, Captain Fenell promised quarter & received [out of y^e windows] y^e armes of those within & being entred tooke out of y^e house one Edward Croaker brother to y^e s^d Hugh, whom they shott to death.

The same time also they did, contrary to the quarter given, take out of the said house John Pike & his two sonnes, whom they did hang on a gate at Ballianker aforesaid, & as they were

(*d*) The same signatures appear over the beginning of the document, which is a copy thus certified. The original deposition does not appear. The exception of Richard Butler of Kilcash, who was as much involved in the civil war in Ireland as any of those so charged, is, I should say, due to the fact that his brother, the Marquis of Ormonde, was at the time this deposition was taken, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and through his influence Henry Jones was about to be made bishop of Clogher (cons. 9 Nov. 1645). The charge affecting all the recusants appears in various examinations, indicating that the deponents merely assented to the formula. See a notable instance in the deposition of Peter Hill, high sheriff for the County Down in 1641.—*Ulster Journal of Archæology*, April, 1904.

(*e*) This and the following examinations were taken in preparation for trials before the Cromwellian High Court of Justice. Capt. Edmond Fennell was at the date a prisoner awaiting trial on capital charges.

hanging (as the exa^t heard), they gave them many wounds, striving who could strike deepest.

This exa^t further saith y^t he did bring away y^e corpse of y^e said Edward Croaker (his brother-in-law) & buried it; & buried also the bodies of y^e said Picke & his sonnes, & y^t he did so y^t very morning y^e s^d Fenell & (as he heard) Richard Butler of Kilcash brother to the E. of Ormond, [then] marching away with y^e said party from Ballianker after y^e said murders, & that they then marched to y^e Warren of Lismore, & after over y^e blackwater at Affane.

This exa^t further saith that Anne Downing y^e exa^ts wife [being within two months of her time] & 3 smale children, named Thomas, Robert, & Anne Downing (y^e eldest being about 6 years, y^e youngest about a year and a half old) & one George Browne y^e exa^ts servant, were murdered (f) . . . house . . . —illtowne, in y^e County of Limerick . . . John Kenedy *as this exa^t heard*, he being then at Lismore afores^d & y^t Sr John Browne of y^e Hospitall about a mile & halfe from Miltowne afores^d then pursued the said Kenedy & his party, by whom one James Gold, brother-in-law to y^e said Sr John Browne was then slaine in y^t pursuit, And further saith not.

Deposed before me

THO. DOWNING

Hen. Jones. (g)

(f) Paper torn and illegible at these blanks.

(g) The document is throughout in the handwriting of Henry Jones, who had, before this time, put away his mitre of Clogher to don the garb of the Cromwellian trooper, and, as scoutmaster-general to Cromwell, was then busily engaged in the congenial duty of working up prosecutions against those who had surrendered on the faith of the articles of Kilkenny (12 May 1652). Richard Butler of Kilcash (see preceding examination) is now as great a rascal as any of them. The Marquis of Ormonde is absent on the Continent, and Jones understands that the ex-Lord Lieutenant is also to be treated as a rebel. Cromwell had no more active or devoted servant than this same Bishop-scoutmaster Jones. Yet, at the Restoration, he was permitted to resume the bishopric of Clogher, and, in the following year, was translated to the see of Meath (in which he already held as the gift of his Regicide employers, the estate of the Lynches at Summerhill), with a seat at the Privy Council, and rank next to that of the archbishops. In the long history of Dublin Castle it will be hard to find a more consummate actor, or a more virulent enemy of the natives than this Henry Jones. The pity is that so many will insist on putting forth as history the output of so brazen a mountebank.

CXXVII

The (further) Examination of Major Thomas | f. 324
Downing of Lismore in y^e Co. of Waterford, taken
Nov. 24, 1652:

This exāat sworne saith y^t Catherine Downing, y^e exāats mother, living at her house in Ballisaggard in y^e co. of Waterford, Tibbot Butler of Ruscoe in y^e co. of Tipperary & his two sonnes (whose names he knoweth not), and others with them, comeing in a friendly maner to the said Catherine's house, about y^e time of y^e last siege of Lismore (y^e precise time of which he knoweth not), & y^e said Tibbot & his said sonnes & party coming entred y^e house as aforesaid, he said to them, You villains, why do you not do your worke, Whereupon they pillaged y^e said Catherine & her house: & y^t she threatning to complaine of y^t wrong donne her, & goeing [as is supposed] to that end y^e same day towards y^e E. of Castlehaven comāding at y^e siege of Lismore, some of y^e said Tibbot Butler's party (whose names the exāat knoweth not) followed her, & at Balligorrā, (*h*) in one *Pepper's orchard*, stab'd & cutt [her] till she died: There being present W^m m^c Cahill's wife of Lismore named Anne when y^e said Catherine was so pillaged & after murdered as aforesaid, Who did informe this exāat of y^e said particulars. And further saith not.

Deposed before me (*i*)

THO. DOWNING

Hen. Jones.

CXXIX

The Examination of Sergeant Josias Nance of | f. 328
Clonmell, in y^e County of Tipperary, taken y^e 17th
of November 1652:

The said Josias Nance being sworne & examined, saith, that at y^e beginning of y^e rebellion, Capt. (*blank*) Fennell (now Collonell Fennell) comāded in chiefe a party of y^e rebels against Caperquin

(*h*) Glencairn; the place is at the opposite side of the Blackwater to Ballysaggart. The old name was Ballygarran.—*Ed.*

(*i*) This also is throughout in the handwriting of Dr Henry Jones. The particulars are avowedly second-hand, but duly sworn all the same. Was Anne ni Cahill present at the murder? Why in the orchard?

in y^e Co. of Waterford : when & where, he y^e said Fennell comāded one Captaine Sherlock with a party to enter y^e s^d towne, w^{ch} y^e said Sherlock did accordingly ; by w^{ch} party there were then & there murdered nine women & children (*j*) in y^e house of Henry Nance y^e exaāt's father, he the exaāt being present in y^e roome where they were so murdered, but knoweth not the p'sons [who did actually comitt y^e said murder], they being all strangers to him ; & that he the exaāt then escaped, he creeping vnder a bed, whereby he was not discovered. And further saith y^t y^e said Capⁿ tSherlock was then slaine in y^e saide towne, & his body exchanged by y^e said Fenell, as this exaāt heard. And further saith not.

Deposed before me,
Hen Jones (*k*)

JOSIAS NANCE

CXXX

| f. 330

Manasses Marshall saith, That two men came to Colonell ffennell, in his hearinge, did tell the s^d Colonell, That if he would give them forty pounds, they would forbear to testifie ag^t him for the murther of the two women & a man, Otherwise they would speake [& do what they could] ag^t him & . . .

(Ends abruptly. Not dated or signed).

CXXXI

The Examination of Captain Abraham Hill, | f. 332
taken before vs the last day of Nevember, 1652 :

The saide Capt. Abraham Hill, being duely sworne and examined deposeth and sayth, that he was present on Saturday before Shrovetide in the year 1641 when Capt. Edmond ffennell, with a great party of horse and foote, came into the cunny-borrowe (*l*)

(*j*) It did not occur to Jones to take the names of those so murdered, or any of them. No hand was more tender towards fragile things than that of Bishop-Scoutmaster Jones.

(*k*) And in his handwriting.

(*l*) The rabbit warren of other depositions. See Urban Vigors on the death of Cornet Downing [8].

at Lismore, And that this deponent went out with his Coronett Robert Downing and what horse they had att Lismore, Then the sayde ffennell did call for the officer in chiefe to change a brase of bulletts with him, and he going to meete him there, being in ambush lade imediately shott the sayde Coronett Downing whereby he fell of his horse, and then was forced to retreat to their Garison of Lismore. And further sayth not.

(No Jurat or witness).

ABRAH. HILL

CXXXII

28th of October, 1652

| f. 334

Examination of William Connell, taken before the Court
against Thomas Archer: *(m)*

The said William Connell of the Cittie of Kilkenny, gent, being duly examined saith, In the begining of the rebellion he was then a traineband, mixt of protestants & papists in the City of Kilkenny, W^{ch} did watch and ward by turns, And afterwards fearing to be surprized by the papists, the protestants withdrew themselves to their houses to save themselves and their goods, and watched not with them any more, And this exam^t heard of a petition w^{ch}. was exhibited to y^e Lord Mongarret against the protestants in Kilkenny, but knoweth nothing of it particularly. And further saith not.

(No signature).

CXXXIII

28th October 1652

| f. 335

S^r Patrick Weyms *(n)* saith that Thomas Archer was a man always given to his books, and not meddling with the world, and for ought this ext^t knoweth affecting the English.

L^t-Coll. Wheeler saith he never heard of anie bad inclination in the said Thomas Archer before the warrs.

(No signature).

(m) This and the following, though relating to the County Kilkenny, have been bound up with the documents relating to County Waterford.

(n) *Sic.* Wemys is the usual form.

CXXXIV

I doe hereby Certifie whom it may concern, that upon f. 336 Shrove tuesday 1641 in the begining of this rebellion, Capt. Edmund ffennell with a route of Rogues came vnto Ballyanker in the County of Waterford, where I was with my husband Edward Croker, then living, and stormed the house wherein we wear, w^{ch} was justified (*sic*) by my husband and 4 other Englishmen for about halfe an hour, Whoe had condicions of quarter granted vnto them for lives and wearing apparell, and to be conveyed vnto Lismore, But contrary vnto their s^d quarter, as soon as my husband delivered up his arms and gave them possession of the house, they conveyed both my husband and those foure men, and shott my husband to death, and stripped me and three of my children of our clothes, and kept them and me prisoners, vntill they heard of Sr Charles Vavisor's Regimt landing in Youghall, w^{ch} made them run away, and leave me and my children behind them.

And further I doe Certifie, that I was told by Captⁿ James Bryn and severall others of that party, that all the officers were willing to perform the quarter granted except y^e above-named Edmund ffennell, Who pretended that he had one of his men hanged by Capt. Hugh Croker the then governor of Cappelquin (*o*), and that (in revenge of that) he would have my husband's life who was a kinsman vnto y^e s^d Captain Croker: All w^{ch} I am ready to depose, and would have gone to Corke to that purpose, but that I . . . am not able to ride. As witness my hand, this 27 November, 1652.

Signed in presence of

(Mark)

Roger Carter

John Croker

Both the witnesses were sworne before vs the last day of November, 1652, that this Certificatt was writt by her owne direction, and read to her by these witnesses.

Isaias Thomas,

Ro. Saunders.

(*o*) There is a significant admission here. Hugh Croker could have cleared up the matter, but he is silent as to Fennell's reasons.

CXXXV

The depositions of Christopher Croker, being duly | f. 338
examined and sworn, deposeth :

That vpon Shrove tuesday 1641, Capt Edmund ffennell, with a strong party of rebels, came vnto Ballyanker, where this deponent's father Edward Croker (and James Pike and John his son, Thomas Butler, and another Englishman, servt vnto Cap^t Joshua Boile) then lived. And saith that the said rebels sumoned them to deliver their armes and y^e said house unto them, or otherwise that they would take it by force, Yett notwithstanding, after they had been [aboute] half an houre attempting of it and failed, this depon^{ts} father desired quarter for himself, his wife, and children, and those abovenamed Englishmen, and all others in y^e house with him for their lives, W^{ch} they granted, and promised to convey them safe half wayes vnto Youghall or unto y^e towne end of Lismore : Whereupon the doore was opened and as soone as the rebels came in they began to deale very rough and barbarously with vs, and stripped the deponent and his mother and his two brothers, Whereupon the deponent's father Edward Croker demanded what they meant to doe with him, or if they would break their quarter (*ϕ*). The depon^{ts} cause of knowledge is that he was with his father Edward Croker in y^e house, and heard when y^e quarter was granted, and saw his ffather deliver out the armes at y^e same window w^{ch} they attempted to enter att, and that he was by his ffather when he questioned them after y^e house was delivered.

And further saith that the same day they caused the depon^{ts} ffather to be shott to death, and, as y^e depon^t heard, y^e s^d ffennell did with his owne hands shoote his s^d ffather in y^e head after he had rec^d two shotts before by those y^t were appointed to execute him. And this depon^t doth the rather believe it, for y^t he heard one shott a pretty while after the first two w^{ch} were discharged ; and that he saw his ffather's Corps wounded with shott

(*ϕ*) There is indication here of some misunderstanding. Unfortunately, we have only the accusers' version, in which there is undoubtedly much suppression of fact to suit the prosecutor's purpose.

in y^e head, and two in the body, when it was carryed into Lismore to be buryed.

And further saith that this depon^t heard severall of those rebells tell his mother, that ffennell was y^e only man y^t caused her husband to be putt to death, & y^t all other of their officers were willing to save his life but y^e s^d ffennell, whoe swore he would have his life in revenge of one of his men y^t was hanged by Capt Croker the then governor of Capoquin, who was kinsman to the depon^{ts} ffather.

And further this depon^t saith y^t y^e within named 4 Englishmen were y^e same day hanged vpon a gate by the s^d ffennell's party, And this depon^t was standing by when he saw them soe executed, w^{ch} is his cause of knowledge.

And further this depon^t sayth that in or aboute Midsummer 1650, he being then in com^{and} vnder Colonell Sankie at Clonmell, he mett with Lieut-Coll. James Bryn whoe was then a prisoner there, to whom this deponent went, Whoe told him that y^e above-named Fennell was y^e only man that caused his y^e depon^{ts} ffather to be putt to death, & this depon^t does y^e rather beleeeve he told him truly, for y^t y^e s^d Bryn vsed him and his mother and brother civilly and tooke care of them at y^e same time when y^e depon^{ts} ffather was murdered. And further saith not.

CHRISTOPHER CROKER

This deposi^{con} was sworne before us this last of November,
1652

Ro. Saunders, Isaias Thomas.

(To be continued.)

The Butlers of Poulakerry & Kilcash.

By P. J. GRIFFITH.



SOMETHING over five years ago, as I was examining the tombstones in Kilcash village churchyard, my cousin, Thomas Manning, called my attention to one, recording the death of one "Edmond Butler of the family of the Butlers, Barons of Poulakerry." Soon afterwards I got into communication with Edmond Butler of Ardboy, South Lodge (grandson of said Edmond Butler), who claims lineal descent from the Butlers of Poulakerry. His father's great grandfather was the last tenant of Poulakerry. He and his wife died young, leaving a son in charge of executors, to whom he sold the property, and settled down in the house on the hill, now inhabited by his descendants. Many members of the family are buried in Burnchurch. A cousin of the last Lord of Poulakerry lived in Tulloghea; his son Thomas presented a chalice to Kilcash church.

I have extracted the following from State Papers, etc. :—

I.—Nov. 11, 1685. Examinations of John Butler of Tullaghea, yeoman, as to assemblies of armed men and plots, and of George Lee of Garranmackonnerick, relative to arms seized in Co Kilkenny.

From Charter Record Room, Kilkenny Castle:—"Sciant etc. quod ego Ricardus Butler filius et heres Williemi filii Johannis Butler de Polleghore dedi etc. nobili viro Domino Petro le Butler

comiti Ormonie et Margarete ejus comitisse omnia messuagia, terras, tenementa etc, que habeo in Coroghmore et Cahernane apud Sleywe Dile in comitatu Kilkennie, et omnia messuagia etc, que habeo in Ahenne et Kilclispin apud Sleywe Dyle predictum in comitatu Tipparie, nec non totum illud jus et titulum quē habeo in Garridufe, apud Sleywe Dyle in comitatu Tipperarie predictum, etc. D. etc anno regni regis Henrici octavi, xv., 10."

II.—"The verdyt of the Heddes and Comyners of the towne of Clonmell, Oct 18, 1537," No. 38, State Papers, Henry VIII:—

"Itm̄ the sayde jurye fynde that the officer of the lybertie hathe not executed the kings lawes agaynste Waltyer Butler whiche was endytied in the assyse wherof growith muche inconvenyensye and injurye don by the said Waltyer Butler of Polkyr which ewas wyth them and mought be taken yf the senyshall and shryfe wolde have don ther office and duetye for the said Waltyer dayly was under ther jurisdiction. Itm̄ the saide jurye fynde that this p̄sent yere the VIII daye of Julye Waltyr Butler of Polkyr and Shane Bretnaghne, Waltyr Bretnaghne of Rochystown is sonne w^t a Rowte of kerne and thevys by nyght forceibly toke oute of a bote laden w^t m̄chandyseis in the ryver besyde the key of Clonmell a fardell of clothe and m̄chaundyse valued at xvii^{li} Schane Duffe of the countye of Typar, Shane Grasse of the countye of Kylkenny, Tybalde Hooyr of Kyltenan, Shane Fytz pzs of the Rowskaghe, Richard Butler of Polkyr, Sowen Okyfe, pryst, Remounde Fytz Garrot of Glanehoir, Richard Englyshe of Kylkhoran."

III—Presentments of Juries of the Citie of Waterford made before the King's Comiss the xii day of October, Anno xxix^o. R.S., H. viii:—
"Itm̄ they p̄sent that one Richard Rothe Butler of Pollekere is a comon extorcyenor 't hath taken 't ympsoned often 't d̄ivs tymes the kings subjects 't comitted infinyte heynous offences against the kinge 't his lawes and his brother Water Butler as great an extorcyoner."

IV.—Fiants, Edward VI.:—204 (149). Pardon to John rothe fitz Richard Butler of Pollekerye gent. 1548, 17 May Cal. P.R. p. 160, art 41.

V.—205 (138). Pardon to Richard fitz William Butteler of Pollekerye, Cal. P.R. p. 160, art 39.

VI.—Fiants, Elizabeth, 1601:—Pardon, W^m Butler of Balliboe, gent and Ellin ny McSwine, his wife, 6564 (5255), P.R.O.

VII.—Year 1600. Report Deputy Keeper, Public Records:—Pardon to Theobald Butler Fitz Thomas of Pollekurry, 6407 (5186), P.R.O.

VIII.—Appendix to 11th Report, D.K.P.R. 1065 (748) Fiants, Eliz.:—Pardon to John Butler Fitz Richard of Polkirry, Co. Tipperary gent, Theobald, Edmund, and James Butler of the same, kerns, Edmund ballaghe Butler Fitz Thomas of Ballydin, gent, year 1567.

IX.—Year 1571-2, Eliz. 2012 (1477):—Pardon to John Butler of Pollekary, Co Tipp. gent. Fine £6 13 4, Jan xiv.

X.—Year 1582. Pardon, Richard Butler fitz James of Polekery, Co. Tipperary, kern and James Morris of same, horseman, Dec 8, xxv.

In the ancient records this barony is spelled in the following various ways:—Pollekary, Polekery, Pollekerye, Polkirry, Pollekurry, Powlakerey, Poolcurry, Pollekere, Polkyr.

In the Down Survey, the proprietors of Poolkerry in 1641 were Philip Wall and Richard Butler, Irish Papist, who owned in Kilshillan parish 210*a* 3*r* 08*p*. The same Butler owned 56 acres in Courtostowne. 204*a* 3*r* 08*p* passed to Joseph Ruthorne, 6 to the Duke of York and 6 to the Duke of Ormond. Courtostowne passed to W^m Almond. In Kilcash parish in 1641, Richard Butler Esq. of Kilcash and Athboy (probably Ardboy) owned 032*a* 0*r* 00*p*, and 064*a* 0*r* 16*p*. In the same year Richard Butler ffitz Will^m of Poolekerry, Irish Papist, is credited with 868*a*. 0*r*. 0*p*. in Bronoghmore, 349*a* 2*r* 0*p* in Tulloghea and 35*a* 2*r* 8*p* in some other part of Kilcash parish. This property of Richard Butler ffitz Willm passed to the Duke of Ormond. This Richard is also mentioned as owning 19*a* 2*r* 16*p* in Graige Cloghy, and 330*a* 2*r* 0*p* in Ballyboe. The Graige Cloghy property went to Anthony Bolford, and Ballyboe to Edward Cooke.

Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, kindly lent me a valuable old book, entitled "A Funeral Sermon on the Right Honourable Lady Margaret Burk of Clanrickard, Viscount Iveagh, late relict of the Honourable Colonel Thomas Butler of Killcash. Ob. 19 July 1744. By Richard Hogan (*a*). Waterford: Printed by Jer Calwell at the sign of the Bible in Broad Street." The book was described by Mr. Dix in the Waterford Archæological Journal, in his interesting article on Waterford printers and printing. On its first page appeared the superscription in the preacher's handwriting: "For my most Hon^d Doctor Burk of Ossory from his most respectful and most obedient humble servant, Rich^d Hogan." I herewith append extracts from the Sermon, the text of which was I. Cor. 7. "It remaineth that they who use this world, be as if they used it not. For the figure of this world passeth away."

"I once before attempted here the funeral eulogy of the Honourable Colonel Thomas Butler of Kilcash, and am now called again to lay open the wound afresh, or rather to act a new melancholy scene of grief, sorrow and affliction in paying the same devoir to his excellent lady so as I may very justly apply to your Grace the words of Eneas to Dido 'Infandum profecto jubes renovare dolorem.'"

The sad and deplorable remains of an illustrious matron more renowned for her inimitable piety, sublime virtue, and great religion, than for her high birth, noble extraction, and eminent rank in the world, lately exposed to your view, breathless, and the immediate subject of natural corruption; the heavy moan and bitter tears of those vast crowds, who, with too much reason, lament her loss, or more properly speaking their own; those altars covered with Bayes, these walls hung with mournings, the gloomy darkness, and obscurity of this otherwise beautiful, and now alas, expiring sanctuary; all this funeral pomp, probably has affected your minds already, the view of such melancholy and lugubrious objects forcibly strikes nature, and

(*a*) This Father Richard Hogan was a Franciscan and Parish Priest of Kilcash, and later, of Drumcannon. He died in 1764 and is buried with his brother, Rev. William Hogan, D.D., in Drumcannon graveyard. See *Journal*, vol. i., p. 188. *Ed.*

covers every face and countenance with an air of sadness ; either thro' weakness, horror, or compassion every heart feels a quick emotion ; and whilst we are assembled here this day, to lament the death of the most valuable and precious of neighbours and friends, we have too much reason to tremble in apprehension of our own, and are very feelingly given to understand, that in this world there is nothing solid, nothing permanent or lasting and that it is no other than a phantom, a shadow, and figure that almost insensibly passes away, and hastens to an end. "Praeterit enim figura hujus mundi." Lady Iveagh was born of the most ancient and illustrious house of Clanrickard renowned for so many ages in this kingdom, as well as in England and France, and adorned with a long succession of noblemen, honoured with the titles of Earl of Clanrickard and Ulster, Viscount Galway, Baron Dunkellan and Imany here in Ireland as with those of Earl of St Albans, Viscount Tunbridge, and Baron Summerhill in England singularly distinguished three different times by their immediate alliance and intermarriage with the very Royal Family, and no less glorious by their great piety and ardent zeal for the honour and glory of God, and the support as well as practice of the true orthodox religion, than by their untainted loyalty, and their great services to the State and to their country, as there are very few families in all the British dominions can vie with the house of Clanrickard (of which I would be understood to comprehend the Earls of Ulster, being one, and the same family) in endowing as well as erecting so many nurseries of piety and learning such as Monasteries, Colleges, Hospitals, and other religious houses to promote the honour and glory of God, to extend the empire of Jesus Christ, and to serve as a retreat to those who had chosen to forsake the vanity of the world, and to work their salvation, in the state of a retired, austere and penitential life. Our illustrious Viscountess (b) was eldest daughter of William, Earl of Clanrickard, a nobleman of exemplary piety, accomplished education and great honour, noted for his extraordinary charity, munificence and liberality. Her mother was the Lady Helen MacCarty, daughter of Donagh, Earl of Clan-

(b) For further account of Lady 'Veagh see *Journal*, vol. I., p. 189. The "Lament for Kilcash" written as a tribute to her memory has remained for a century and a-half the most popular Irish song in East Munster. ED.

carty, by the Lady Elizabeth Butler, sister to the Duke of Ormond, thus by her mother descending from the first branch of the ancient Royal, Milesian Irish, which gave so many kings to Munster, and monarchs to all Ireland. Kilcash was the known refuge of poor gentry of both sexes; to those otherwise ashamed to expose their wants and necessities she distributed largely, and made them almost forget their misfortunes, as well as by her free affable behaviour, and generous condescension in making them her companions as by the frequent and generous supplies she allowed them. The clergy she ever received and treated with all the marks of profound respect and real veneration. She generally heard two or three Masses every day, frequently more, and was scarcely once a year trusting to one. She could in her declining years assist even at twenty without once complaining of fatigue or weakness; the delicious spiritual food that recreated her soul supplying the defect of temporal nourishment. Humble, without meanness, she regarded virtue not only as an ornament, and distinctive mark of true Nobility, and born of two of the most ancient and noble families in Europe, and married in a third eminently distinguished and honoured by its descent from the very Royal family, and which gave no less than 24 Lord Lieutenants and chief governors under different titles to this kingdom of Ireland, and was raised to all the sublime dignities, high stations, and eminent titles of honour in the gift of the Crown of England, she never was known to throw her pedigree, as subject of discourse among her company nor even to encourage the like conversation, which she thought vain, fulsome and insipid, becoming only obscure and ignoble minds, who had no quality of their own to recommend them. She was deprived early in life of the best of fathers. Her brother Lord Galway, was slain at the Battle of Aughrim. A few years after occurred the death of her sister Honora Burke—Duchess of Berwick. Her son, Richard Butler was killed by a fall from his horse almost at her door. Her second son, Walter Butler, died of small pox in Paris. Her daughters, Lady Kenmare and Mrs. Mathew of Thurles and Thomastown, and two sons-in-law, Valentine Lord Viscount Kenmare and Brian Kavanagh of Borris, predeceased this estimable lady.”

A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1789-1809

(Continued).

By REV. P. POWER.



UNDER the head of Amusements I ought, I suppose, have mentioned the great ball and supper at Curraghmore, December 12th, 1787, in honour of the visit of H.R.H. Prince William Henry (afterwards King William IV). The Prince, with Lady Tyrone, opened the ball. His Royal Highness afterwards danced with Miss Cox and Miss Jephson, and some others. It was six o'clock in the morning when the company broke up. The Prince, who had made himself very pleasant, left on the 14th for Dromana accompanied by Lord Tyrone. The latter went from Dromana to Dublin to receive the new Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Buckingham. One digression begets another: mention of Curraghmore and its royal visitor reminds me to add that in 1790 the Lord Lieutenant (Earl of Westmoreland) paid the Waterford family a visit and remained a week. Next year he renewed the visit, passing through Carrick on his way. Again in 1799 the viceroy of the Union, Marquis Cornwallis, was a visitor. On his route to Curraghmore he was met (at the high ground near Cregg wood) by Major Pitt of the Dorset Militia (then stationed in Carrick), and some of the townspeople. The latter unyoked the viceroy's carriage and drew it themselves to Lord Dorchester's door "amidst the loudest and

sincerest acclamations on the part of the surrounding inhabitants." From Lord Dorchester's the people again drew the carriage some distance up the Bothair-Buidhe (the old road up the steep side of the hill towards Mothel). On the following Sunday the Lord Lieutenant returned and, on his way to Clonmel, reviewed the Dorset Militia and the local Yeomanry on Carrick Green.

Our diarist carefully notes the official promotions, etc., made during the twelve years covered by his record. Relegating the ecclesiastical and military nominations to other headings we have left, mainly Civil Service Appointments—in the Postal, Inland Revenue and Police Services.

In 1788, Mr. Will Hutchinson is appointed to the postmastership of Carrick, in succession to Mr. George Younge and, at the same time (14th or 15th November), the office is established next door to Mr. Richard Kennedy's, in New Street. For some time previous to this appointment the Carrick office was not at all—to say it mildly—remarkable for efficiency. Up to 1789 Carrick appears to have received such mails as there were in those days either *via* Waterford or *via* Clonmel, but, in the year named, a cross post to Ballypatrick, to tap the Clonmel-Dublin road was procured through the representations and good offices of Mr. James Sause. The Dublin road to Clonmel, it will be remembered, ran *via* Nine Mile House and Kilcash, leaving Carrick some three or four miles to the east at its nearest point of propinquity—Ballypatrick cross roads. The same year was established the mail packet service between England and the south of Ireland, mainly through the instrumentality of Lord Tyrone. August 17th, 1789, saw inaugurated a mail coach service from Waterford to Clonmel; on that maiden trip the coach carried two passengers outside and two inside. This service lasted till 1796 when it was abandoned owing to lack of support. In 1803 however a new service (Waterford to Clonmel), through Co. Kilkenny, was initiated, but it too died an early death. Again in April, 1809, a third attempt was made to link the two Suirside centres by mail coach. Beside the service through Co. Kilkenny, Carrick had a second coach connexion with Waterford, presumably on the Waterford side. This, which came into operation in 1791, was maintained by a daily coach from Waterford to Cork. Travellers had to be called early in those days; the coach started from Waterford at 4 a.m. and

reached Cork at, or about, 8 p.m. The first run on this line took place on June 8th of the year named, on which occasion there were two passengers and it is recorded that Carrick was reached at 6.35 a.m. In further connexion with the history of the Carrick Post Office it may here be added that from May 24th, 1798, to end of the month, there was no mail service owing to stoppage of the coaches by the insurgents at Naas and Carlow. Mr. Hutchison, the Carrick postmaster, died of fever in 1792, and our kindly diarist records that "he was very sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who knew him."

The Excise was a more important department than the Post Office a hundred and twenty years ago. A Mr. Judge was full gauger in Carrick up to 1788, when he died. Mr. Moulton was appointed in his stead. On June 30th, of same year, Mr. Roche, newly appointed surveyor of excise, arrived to take up duty. Owing to development of the tobacco industry, or to increase of smuggling, Carrick was at this date made a special "survey." Mr. Roche remained three months only; carrying with him the goodwill of Carrick he was removed to Galway, and had for successor Mr. J. Wilson. Surveyor Wilson resided at Ballynavin where he died in December, 1790. His successor was Mr. Thomas Ryan, gauger, whose place was taken in turn by Richard Widenham. Two years later a new excise office was created in connexion with the tobacco industry, and to this Mr. Egan was nominated. A Mr. Vaughan was at the same time named supernumerary gauger. In September of year following, James Greene, Esq., was named "walking officer or tidewaiter," whose duty it was "to see ships laden and to examine ships and boats coming into port." Our poor friend, the diarist, was fated soon to come into unpleasant contact with the excise officials. In July 1787, Surveyor Lee discovered a quantity of tobacco secreted in his garret. Our diarist is arraigned for contraband trading—no trivial offence in those bygone days. He pleaded that the tobacco had been placed there without his knowledge or consent by Patrick Barron (to whom it belonged) assisted by David Power and Thomas Flaherty. Defendant appealed to Barron for a declaration or bond of idemnity against the expenses to be incurred, but Barron ("like a rogue") refused, in the presence of Francis White, Joe Hearn and Pat Rowley. To save himself our friend was obliged

to give information against Barron. Barron appears, by the way, to have been a confirmed smuggler ; in August, 1799, a second parcel of tobacco, his property, was found in the house of Thos. Flaherty, and the following day again half-a-ton of "the weed," the property of another member of the Barron family was discovered in the house of David Power at Bohernamilog (Boḡar na mBoiteḡ—"Road of the Billhooks"), a place I am unable to identify.

The year 1787 saw the organisation of the first Police force under the Police Act of that date of the Irish Parliament. Establishment of the force was demanded to cope with Whiteboy and such like outrages. The county of Tipperary found itself immediately saddled with seven chief, and one hundred and twenty-two sub, constables. The pay of the sub-constables, to be levied off the county, was £24 *per annum* each. John Cosgrove was appointed first chief constable for the eastern division of Iffa and Offa, and under him were seven or eight constables with headquarters at Carrick. I imagine a latter day constable told off for detection of malafides on a Sunday afternoon would find the uniform rather in the way ; here it is:—Blue tunic trimmed with crimson, white vest and breeches, and round hat with black feather plume!! Alas, the Carrick force was very frail. At March assizes, 1787, three of the members "were broke" and one of them was himself sent to prison for taking forcible possession of a house at Ballinamona, in the parish of Ballyneale, on the death of Mr. Richard Shaw. A few months later the Carrick force lost yet another member in the person of Thomas Leonard, who was killed on the occasion of an eviction at a farm in the neighbourhood.

Connexion of the magistracy with the peace force makes this the proper place to chronicle, that, in October 1793, Richard Power, Esq., of Bollindesert (he was of the Rathgormack branch), was sworn in as a Justice of Peace for Co. Waterford. I find recorded yet another appointment to the local magistracy—that of Henry Briscoe, Esq., who at the Clonmel Summer Assizes, 1790, was sworn in as Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Tipperary, Waterford and Kilkenny.

The tolls and customs of Carrick belonged to the Marquis of Waterford, who, in May 1790, let them to Edmund Bourke at

£100 per annum. Messrs. Maurice and Joe O'Donnell had been the previous tenants of the tolls, but in Hilary Term of the year referred to they surrendered them, consequent on the abolition of all tolls, etc. on all days except Tuesdays, Saturdays, and Fair days.

It is scarcely to be expected that our diarist's autobiographical notes and data should possess any eminent interest for us. Referring chiefly to social amenities, etc., they however help somewhat to illustrate the domestic side of old Carrick life. To the diarist's part in walking excursions allusion has already been made. By the way, one series of excursions has, up to now, escaped my notice. In November 1792, there was a long walk with Messrs. Joe Hearn and John Holliday to Portlaw, through Curraghmore woods, etc. The party dined at Mr. Batten's, in Portlaw, on a beef steak, accompanied by "excellent threepenny beer," and the bill was paid by Mr. Hearn. They *were* pedestrians in these times: On the following day the same party, minus Holliday, walked to Munadoyha "to eat some beef and cabbage" at Mr. Woulfe's. They remained here, "most hospitably entertained," for three days. The last excursion recorded is to Belline—in June 1799; the party consisted of Messrs. Doyle, Rowley, Tom Shea, and the writer. They started from Carrick at 6 a.m., and having viewed "the west and north sides of Mr. Walsh's fine improvements at Belline," they set out for Piltown, where they breakfasted. After breakfast there was another visit to Belline, an examination of the south and east sides of the grounds with all their "turrets, temples, bridges," etc., an adjournment to Bessborough, where the paintings within the house and the park without excited admiration. Finally there was a return to Piltown where they dined "like the sons of Irish kings." The record of this pleasant trip concludes:—"Day very fine; dinner very good; company very agreeable; the only strife who should most please; writer had nothing to pay." Under the year 1789, and beneath the heading—*Ḃḡḡḡ-ḡḡḡ*, the writer has a curious paragraph in Irish. *Ḃḡḡḡ-ḡḡḡ* is evidently a wig, which article he, this year ("the wettest and coldest ever remembered"), commenced to wear. He was then, he tells us, in his fiftieth year and had quite lost his hair. The next year he purchased, through Mr. Phil. Higgins, a new surveying outfit off Seacomb Mason of Arran Quay, Dublin. Here are the

items and prices: chain, 7/-; needle, 6/6; silvering box, 2/2; lifting piece for needle, 2/8½; centre pin, 6½d.; screw for socket, 6d. The foregoing entry is followed immediately by two pages of arithmetical calculations and preceded by a similar superficies of problems geometrical—all the writer's own invention and communicated by him to Mr. Michael Walsh, philomath. Till 1788 the diarist lived in Main Street, but in the latter year (January 28th), consequent on his eviction by John Magrath, he went to live in Bridge Lane. He complains of harsh treatment and injustice on the part of his landlord, or rather the middleman, who having given him only a verbal lease, broke faith with him. Magrath now pretended he had given only a twelve years' lease, whereas the dispossessed tenant claims the letting was for the whole period of Magrath's own lease from the head landlord, Mr. Woulfe. His complaint has no bitterness however and there is no sting in his reproaches. "O faithless, faithless man, who that will know my story will trust thee." His stay in Bridge Lane was not of long duration—though the removal and improvements effected in the new house had cost him £2 17s. 7d. He evidently had a shop there, though he does not tell us the commodity dealt in. He provided the new premises with a key for the shop door, a window and counter for the shop, drawers for the counter, etc., etc. His eviction was not Mr. Ryan's only blow at the hands of his *friends* this year. Another friend, his brother-in-law, Peter Butler, played him false in the matter of a small farm at Carrickbeg, which had descended to them both from Edmond Butler—presumably Peter's father and the diarist's father-in-law. Peter is alleged to have stolen the farm when he found his partner in trouble; he borrowed the latter's lease which he destroyed, and then took a new lease from the landlord, Joseph Henry, Esq., of Dublin, thus "forgetting entirely his duty to his neighbour, his love to his sister, or even that he would ever die." The original double-barrelled lease, our honest diarist alleges, was treacherously purloined through the base diplomacy of Pat Barron in the interests of Butler. This, it will be remembered, was not the first dirty trick played him by Barron, though the latter, like Magrath and Butler, was one of his "gossips," that is a sponsor for one of his children. He goes on to contrast the unkindness and deceit of Barron, Butler, etc., with the undeserved kindness shown him by Messrs. Francis White,

Joe Hearn, and Phil. Higgins, which he prays he may never be ingrate enough to forget: "Mr. White in all my trouble paid me that attention which could proceed only from the goodness of his heart and offered to join me in a bond for the amount of the bill of costs obtained against me by John Magrath. Mr. Hearn, as if scorning to be outdone in acts of kindness, brought twenty guineas and laid them down on the table as I sat at breakfast one morning, fearing I should be taken short, which I took and repaid some time after." Yet another kindly act of friendship he chronicles at this crisis. He went to buy a coat at the establishment of Mr. Francis Doyle, but the proprietor wished to make him a present of the article instead, and it was only with difficulty that Doyle could be prevailed on to accept payment. The page in which our historian records these things he gratefully dedicates to Richard Power, Esq., and Messrs. Phil. and Will. Higgins and Francis Doyle, and concludes with the following prayer: "O Lord for Thy Name sake vouchsafe to reward with eternal life all those of whom we have received good." In the list of Mr. Ryan's acquaintances at this period of his life appears the name of John Stacy, the Carrick printer and publisher. Of Stacy fortunately he preserves a *bon-mot* in the form of an extempore epigram. One Ben Cooper and J. Hatchet had opened a hat-making establishment in the town and Stacy commented on the partnership and prospects:—

"A truth it is, yet very strange;
So strange you'll scarcely match it.
A *Cooper* now designs to make
Hats with a very *hatchet*!!"

In November 1794, the genial diarist records a sad domestic affliction—the death of his wife. At the time he was himself away from home, engaged on professional work in Co. Kildare, Mrs. Ryan had been mentally deranged for some time previous to her death. A second affliction, the death of his daughter, Eleanor, occurred two years later, and a third—the death in Dublin of his life-long friend, Sam Clindinin (whose mother had been buried in Carrick the preceding Saturday)—about the same time. To the memory of Sam and Mrs. Clindinin he dedicates this page of his Diary. Our writer had, in all, seven children, scil: Mary, David, Alice, Eleanor, Margaret, Kitty, and a second Margaret. It is curious to note that at the baptism of the first, Mary, there

were three sponsors. One of the sponsors for Eleanor was a Dr. Power. Yet another blow (such the diarist felt it to be) befell him in 1804, when William Hayes his friend and companion since boyhood—to whom he bequeathed his Diary—left Carrick for Millvale. The diarist plaintively deplores his loss—describing himself as “now left solitary in the town.” The continuator of the Diary, the above mentioned William Hayes, records under date, September 14th, 1809, the death of his predecessor whom he describes as “the writer’s sincere and steady friend—whose conversation improved, example edified, and whose cheerfulness taught him frequently to turn his eyes aside from the picture’s darkest shade.”

Christenings seem to have been quite important social functions in Carrick of the olden time. The diarist has numerous references to their celebration, and more than one to his own participation therein. He was present, for instance, on a day in May, 1787, at the christening of Eleanor, the daughter of Mr. Maurice Power, chandler; on this auspicious occasion the sponsors were Pat Rowley and Mrs. Searls, the infant’s great grandmother! In his notice of another christening (1794)—that of a child of Pat Lynch’s—he intimates he was himself the sponsor. This child he calls Λαβραὸ Λομπῆ by a kind of play upon names; presumably the Christian name was Laurence.

(To be continued).



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

A REVIEWER of the book in the literary columns of a leading newspaper has expressed a doubt whether Randal McDonnell's "Ardnaree" (Dublin, M. H. Gill & Son,) be really fiction or fact. This is an all unconscious tribute to the author's realistic power. "Ardnaree" is as a matter of fact an historical novel without a plot or a hero ; the scene is laid principally in the Connaght of somewhat over a hundred years ago, when the embers of '98 were smouldering and tithe riots and the excesses of martial law were incidents but too familiar. The whole is supposed to have been narrated in her diary by a young Englishwoman resident for some years at Ballina of Tyrawley.

DR. Joyce's "Wonders of Ireland" (Longmans, Green & Co.), should prove a useful gift book for Irish boys and girls. The genial author explains its subject in the opening paragraph, wherein he remarks that, in old unscientific times, it was customary to devote a chapter in geographical works to the curious and remarkable things of which each country boasted. "We too here at home had our Wonders, the fame of which travelled far beyond our shores ; and when the reader has perused the relation of them given here he will perhaps come to the conclusion I have arrived at, namely, that for Wonders—or *Mirabilia* as they are called in Latin—no country in Europe was fit to hold a candle to Ireland." Properly speaking the little volume consists of two parts—the Wonders, a charmingly annotated catalogue of the marvels recorded in Celtic literature, and a series of more serious essays on Irish historical subjects. To the second part belongs a delightful paper

OIFIC
NA
HOIGHE NAOMHTHA
MUIRE

Beatam me dicent, omnes generationes.
LUKE, *Chap. i. v. 48.*

Translated into Irish for the
use of the Carmelites.

BY P. O'NEILL.

CLODHBHIFALLTE
A GCARRJUGNASUIRE.
LE SEAGHAN STACY.
San Mbliaghain 1796.

on Spenser's Irish Rivers, reprinted from Fraser's Magazine of many years ago. Herein the author succeeds in identifying all the Irish rivers referred to by the poet—with the single exception of "Stony Aubrian," the identity of which he regards as a problem irresolvable. Excluding the identifications that are obvious we have :—

- "Swift Awniduff" = Ulster Blackwater.
- "Liffer Deep" = The Foyle at Lifford, Co. Donegal.
- "Sad Trowis" = River Drowes, between Cos. Donegal and Leitrim
- "Strong Allo" = Munster Blackwater.
- "Mulla Mine" = Awbeg, Co. Cork.
- "Wide Embayed Mayre" = Kenmare River.
- "Balefull Oure" = Avonbeg, Co. Wicklow.
- "Fanchin" = Funsheon, Co. Cork.
- "Molanna" = The Stream Beheena, Co. Cork.

No literary twopenny-worth anywhere excels the Irish Book Lover, and it is not I think exaggeration to say that nothing in Ireland approaches it in value. The October issue prints an item of special local interest—indeed there is scarce an issue without some note of local importance. This is a notice by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, of the old Carrick-on-Suir press of John Stacy. In our present issue, by the way, occurs another reference to Stacy. Through courtesy of Mr. Dix, who has lent me the plate, I am enabled to reproduce the title page of a hitherto unknown production of the Carrick press; this is a little devotional book, in Irish, containing the Office of the Blessed Virgin for the use of members of the Confraternity of Mt. Carmel.

I MUST not omit to direct my readers' attention to "The Lady of the House," Christmas number. Practically the whole issue is devoted to an original and clever study of the Irish Parliament, the Parliament Houses and the Act of Union, the value of which is immensely heightened by a fine series of illustrations. Altogether I would style this—a splendid shilling's worth, which no student of Irish history should fail to acquire and preserve.

THE quarter's output of archæological literature is remarkable for quantity rather than for quality. This must not be taken to signify that some valuable matter has not been produced—only that the amount of the latter is small. Dom Louis Gougaud's "Les Chretientes Celtiques" (Paris, Libraire Victor Lecoffre,) is probably the most notable work of the season. The volume in question is one of a series of ecclesiastical history handbooks, and contains within the compass of some four hundred and twenty-five closely printed pages, a prodigious quantity of information on early Celtic Christianity. A glance at the author's sources makes us realise something of his industry. For instance in the course of his first five pages he quotes Cæsar, Pliny, Tacitus, Dion Cassius, Diodorus, Strabo, Hübner, St. Patrick's Confession, Muirchu Maccu Maitheni, Tirechan, Gildas, Mommsen, the Bollandists, Dottin, Joyce, Rhys, De Jubainville, Jullian, Loth, Hull, Guenin, Stokes, Bryn-mor-Jones, Budinsky, Green, Haverfield, Rogers, Thurneysen, Anscombe, Bede, "Revue des Questiones Historiques," etc.

THE Cambridge University Press has, up to the present, included three useful special manuals of archæology in its Science and Literature series:—"The Ground Plan of the English Parish Church" and "The Historical Growth of the English Parish Church," by A. H. Thompson, F.S.A., and the "Wanderings of Peoples," by Dr. Haddon, F.S.A. The two volumes credited to Mr. Thompson are, as befits their subject, amply illustrated with plans, etc., as is indeed Professor Haddon's book by a series of maps. A second series of educational works akin to the last is the Home University Library (Williams & Norgate) two items in which concern us:—Mrs. Green's "Irish Nationality," and Professor Myres' "The Dawn of History." In Mrs. Green's work we have (with parallel results) applied to her theme the methods with which her "Making of Ireland" has already made us familiar. The utility of Professor Myres' work would have been increased immensely by the inclusion of maps on the lines of those illustrating the Cambridge Manual of Mr. Haddon. With the foregoing I may appropriately bracket here one of the volumes of yet another scientific series—"Harper's Library of Living Thought"; the volume in question is, "Crete,

the Forerunner of Greece" (Harper Bros., London and New York). This is an admirable handbook of Cretan Exploration by Charles and Harriet Boyd Hawes, detailing the extremely important results gleaned in the newest field of archæological research.

How excellently, if not how much better, they do some things in America is suggested by the latest publication of the Bureau of American Ethnology, a closely printed and amply illustrated volume of some four hundred small quarto pages on the "Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley" (Washington, Government Printing Office). In the United States, under the auspices and supervision of the Smithsonian Institution, a complete systematic and scientific survey of Indian remains is in progress, and the volume under notice is the latest report. Some day, let us hope, our Government may find heart of grace to set afoot an analogous survey of Ireland. Such a survey, by the way, was contemplated some three quarters of a century since, but ere the work had far proceeded it was stopped on account of the cost.

FROM England come three interesting works on British Antiquities: "Nooks and Corners in Cornwall" by Dawson Scott (Eveleigh Nash, London), "The Ruined Temple of Stonehenge" by Edgar Barclay (London, Nisbett & Co., Ltd.), and Part I., Vol. I., of the "Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia" (London, H. R. Lewis). The first gives a useful resume of the Celtic remains of the Cornish peninsula; the second, dealing rather generously in hypotheses, claims a Roman origin for Stonehenge, erection of which it associates with Agricola and his times; and the third is the first fruits of a society, recently incorporated for study of the palaeolithic and neolithic monuments and evidences so frequent in Suffolk and Norfolk.

"THE Recollections of an Irish Doctor" by the late Dr. Lombe Atthill, of Dublin (London, Religious Tract Society), contains much curious information illustrative of the Ireland of pre-railway and pre-famine times. Although it relates only incidents in the

ordinary every day life of a professional man it yet manages to convey a very forcible picture of an Ireland that now seems to us as far away as the shadowy days of Queen Anne. Dr. Atthill was born and grew up in a Co. Monaghan rectory, hence his Irish peasant and his Irish life are the peasant and the life of Ulster ; *mutatis mutandis* we can read into his Monaghan the Kildare or Cork or Waterford of the period.

“Goods traffic was mainly carried on by a class of men known as “carriers” who started from Dublin in companies of a dozen or more, each man driving a two-wheeled cart drawn by one good horse, the ends of the shafts being prolonged backwards so as to project four feet behind. These carts travelled fifteen or twenty miles a day and carried every conceivable kind of goods. Our house being situated near the road leading to Londonderry the rattle of the carts could easily be heard, and often as a child did I listen to them as I lay in bed at night.

The journey between Dublin and Londonderry generally occupied them ten days. . . . These carriers only served the towns and villages on the main routes, and prior to 1815, when Bianconi started his first cars there was virtually no communication between places off the coach road, Pedlars who carried their packs on their backs afforded to the poorer, and indeed, to many of the better-off classes the only means of supplying their wants.”

That the famine should have exacted its hecatombs we can understand as a consequence of the state of things suggested by the following paragraph :—

“Then boys and girls of eighteen and nineteen married, without any means of supporting themselves ; often the pair would squat at the edge of a bog, building a one roomed cabin of peat sods, and in this they passed their life and reared children, who, though barefooted and dirty, were always bright, and like their parents, cheerful. They lived on potatoes, of which a patch could in general be grown on the adjoining waste. How they existed in these wretched cabins it is hard to conceive ; in a year or so after its erection the cabin would generally have sunk to half its original height, the gables uneven, the roof sagged and grass-grown, and the floor of soft earth sunken, and in wet weather the hollows in it full of mud. A few lean hens would generally be seen walking promiscuously in and out, sharing in the meals, the skins of the potatoes being thrown to them as the family fed. A basket of potatoes would be placed in the centre of the floor, around which the family sat.”

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Thomas Power of Waterford, Ecclesiastical Student in Bordeaux, 1775:—In the *Journal* for January 1908, I described an eighteenth century common place, or note, book in my possession that once belonged to a distinguished Waterford man engaged in Scholastic work on the continent, Rev. Francis O'Hearn. Recently I have met two other somewhat similar but, on the whole, less interesting, note-books, kept at the same period by another Waterford Seminarian, Thomas Power, of Crooke, whose alma mater was the Royal College of Aquitane, Bordeaux. Our student was one of the host of Irishmen of that day driven by the Penal Laws to seek beyond the seas and, often, of the charity of foreigners, the education denied them at home. One of the two note-books I have acquired; the other was brought under my notice by its owner, my friend Rev. P. MacSweeney, M.A., of Maynooth College. The books would hardly of themselves be worthy of description here; the *raison-de-etre* of the present reference to their contents is the light (rather subdued, perhaps), these latter shed on the condition and education of the Irish clergy of the later Penal times. The MS. volume in my possession is in large quarto and makes about 210 pages closely written. It cannot be claimed that its contents are of much historical value; they are all notes on dogmatic theology (*De Locis Theologicis*), of which subject D. Dominus Bocher was then professor in the Royal College of Aquitane. The second volume (in Father MacSweeney's possession) is much more interesting. This is a thin octavo (118 pp.), unbound and in bad condition, the contents of which are of three classes:—(a) Irish Gaelic poems; (b) scholastic notes; (c) private memoranda.

(a) The Irish is written in a rather unformed hand ; scribal contractions abound and the spelling is very capricious. The poems (of the Munster school) number twenty-seven in all, beginning with Father John O'Brien's address to his harp and ending with a two-page elegy by Tadhg O'Duincan. In the collection the following poets—some of the names are new to me—are represented:

John O'Murphy,
 Seamus Beag MacCotter (answering Father O'Brien's Lament
 for his lost horse),
 William Scott,
 Eoghan O'Keefe,
 William MacCartan,
 Aodhgan O'Rahilly,
 Sheaghan Mac Ghlanhuidhe
 William O'Corcoran,
 James Barry
 John Condon
 Eoghan MacCarthy
 Sheamus Green
 Sheaghan Ruadh O'Sheehan.

(b) The scholastic or professional notes are in Latin and belong evidently and chiefly to the rhetoric and philosophy course. Four pages of notes on the ceremonies of High Mass complete this section. Some of the directions to the ministers are very quaintly worded. The celebrant, for instance, is directed to repair to the Sacristy "at the first crack of the bell." When he is ready to proceed to the Altar he is directed to summon the thurifer "by a clap of his hands" and to put incense in the thurible before he proceeds, etc., etc. With the scholastic notes we may class some pages of extracts from English poets and other writers. The matter is of interest as showing the literature with which an Irish ecclesiastic of the penal days was acquainted. Our student quotes Pope, Harvey, Dryden, Swift, Gay, Connors, Cowley and Waller. Some verses entitled "The Dogs and Gun" (seven stanzas of six lines each) are possibly the student's own.

(c) The third section is far the most interesting portion of the little volume. Mr. Power, under date, May 12th, 1775, notes that he has that day got a subject place (a scholarship or "free place," I presume,) in his college from Messrs. Gearnon and MacCann (apparently the Superiors) that he "was declared in the public refectory on May 16th." March 8th, 1776, he notes his loan of fifty-six liver pieces (livres) to John Dalton. By May 18th following, Dalton has paid back forty-eight livres. Our student, in fact, must have been quite a godsend to the borrowing fraternity. He records the following additional loans:—

Mr. Kiely at Cartho's	....	....	....	00	12	18
On the way from the Charters	....	....	....	00	26	0
When under the suspension	....	....	....	00	52	0
When escorting Justin McCarthy	....	....	....	00	3	0
				<hr/>		
				00	93	18

There is no accompanying record of repayment.

Mr. Power quotes an *exeat* of the seminary in favour of one Patrick Gallvan of Waterford, on conclusion of one year's study; it runs: "Ego infrascriptus Semmenarii regii S^{ae} Ann [ae] pro Hibernis Burgdigallae erecti," etc., etc. This document is dated 1775 and is signed "MacCann." P,

Rev. Francis O'Hearn, of Waterford:—That Rev. Francis O'Hearn, the father of Flemish verse, referred to incidentally in the preceding note, has a second claim to fame appears from the title page of a Flemish pamphlet, now before the writer and published at Ghent, in 1889, in which he is styled the Liberator's tutor. The full title runs:—

"De Ierlander
Francis O'Hearn
Leermeester Van Daniel O'Connell
Die in Belgie de Vlaamsche dichtkunst beoefende
Op Let einde der 18 lluw
Door
Edward Van Eeven."
etc.

P.

Brennan the Outlaw.—Daniel O'Byrne's "History of Idaugh" (1875), which gives some interesting anecdotes of the outlaw's daring career, states that Captain Brennan died of his wounds in Clonmel gaol on 28th August, 1740.

S. uA C.

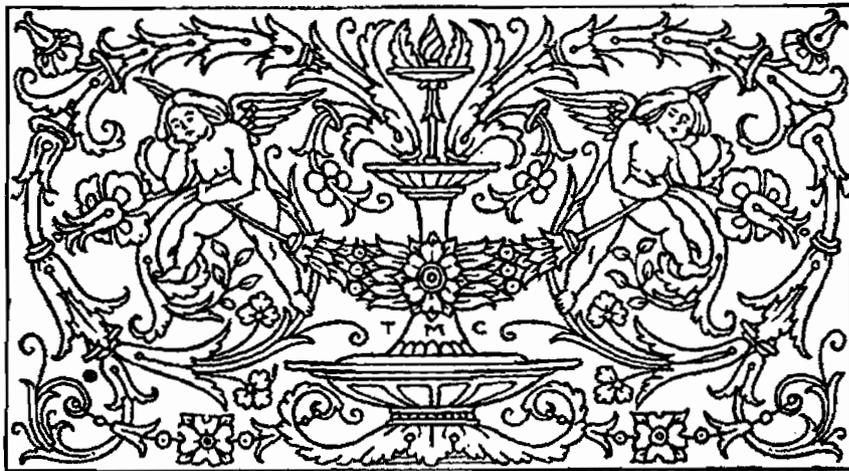
Robert Weldon, fite.—Now that the people of the Decies are engaged in honouring the memories of some of their great poets of former times, it may be well to emphasise the fact that a true Irish poet is still in their midst. Bob Weldon, a fine type of Irishman, and gifted with a poetic genius which expresses itself in beautiful Irish verse has spent his long life in the neighbourhood of Kilmacthomas, at the foot of the Comeraghs, which he loves so well. Such of his poems as have been printed are scattered up and down through various Irish publications. It is surely time that the admirers of Weldon's poetic gifts should take counsel together and publish his collected poems. Perhaps the Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray would undertake the editorship in view of his long-standing friendship with the poet. As in the case of *Ṫaδṫ ṫaδṫtaδ* the book could be published by subscription of, say, ten shillings per copy. Lovers of Irish literature would be glad to have their names inserted in the first edition of Bob's poems.

Séamur uA Cárarṫe.

The Proposed Dr. Geoffrey Keating Monument.—Contributions to the fund are intermittent. Since last acknowledgment the following additional sums have been received:—

Rev. N. T. Sheridan, P.P., Ramsgrange	....	£1	0	0	
Rev. W. Ormond, C.C., Clonmel	....	....	1	0	0
ṫéirṫaδ	....	....	3	0	0

The amount now in hands is £24 8s. 8d. I hope, by next summer, to have published the balance sheet together with an illustration of the erected Memorial.—EDITOR.



JOURNAL OF
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& SOUTH-EAST
OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

SECOND QUARTER,
APRIL TO JUNE, 1912.



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 Thompson, Joseph, Summerland, Waterford
 Tucker, James A., Manager National Bank, Waterford

Ussher, R. J., D.L., M.R.I.A., Cappagh House, Cappagh S.O., Co. Waterford
 Ursuline Convent, Waterford

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 Walsh, Rev. James, Manor Hill, Waterford
 Walsh, Rev. M., C.C. Dungarvan
 Walsh, Rev. D. F., C.C., Tramore.
 Walsh, Rev. J., P.P., Ballymacarbery, Clonmel
 Waters, Dr. G. A., Fleet Surgeon R.N., Tramore
 Waterford, The Most Noble the Marquis of, Curraghmore
 Whelan, Miss, Corkickle, Whitehaven, Cumberland
 White, Colonel J. Grove, J.P., D.L., Rockfield, Cappagh S.O., Co. Waterford
 White, Wm. James Grove (Crown Solr. for Kildare), 18., Elgin Road, Dublin
 White, J. N., M.R.I.A., J.P., Rocklands, Waterford
 White, Dr. J. T., Broad Street, do.
 White, Edgar, Coolegrean, Newtown, do.
 Williams, Rev. James, O.S.A., Fethard, Co. Tipperary
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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 10s, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.



RULES.

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

PATRICK LYNCH, Secretary to the Gaelic Society of Dublin.

By SÉAMUS UA CASAI'OE.



THE ordinary works of reference contain no connected account of the career of Patrick Lynch, the school-master, who has been dignified above with the title which he valued most. Yet it will probably be admitted after a perusal of the details here gathered together that a full account of his life and labours would be of some interest. A valuable chapter in Whitelaw's "History of Dublin" (London, 1818) is devoted to an account of the Gaelic Society and its principal members. The information contained therein was probably supplied by Lynch himself for he was well known to Whitelaw, Warburton and Walsh—the compilers of the work—and at the time he was one of the few surviving members with an intimate knowledge of the Society and its promoters. The following obscure foot-note in the work mentioned gives some details of Lynch's life:—

"P. Lynch was born near Quin, in the county of Clare, on St. Patrick's day, 1757 (*a*). It is the practice in Ireland to call the child by the name of the saint whose day is next at hand,

(*a*) As will be seen later this may possibly be a misprint for 1754.

and he was called Patrick. He was educated near Ennis, under Donough an Charrain, or Denis of the Heap (*b*). His master knew no English, and young Lynch learned the classics through the medium of the Irish language. After acquiring, in this way, an excellent knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, he was compelled by family misfortunes to turn farmer, and for five years he held a plough. From this drudgery he was happily relieved, and was subsequently more fortunate, because he was more prudent, than Burns. He first was invited to Butler of Galmory's (*c*), where he passed six years as tutor to his children. After sundry experiments of the same kind, in different parts of Ireland (*d*), he at length settled in Carrick on Suir (*e*), and undertook to conduct the school of a respectable man who had just died, and became the only support of his widow and family. In the execution of his pious duty he was interrupted by a fanatic, who persecuted him for teaching school as a Catholic, and cited him to the Ecclesiastical Court of Waterford, over which at that time presided the amiable Bishop Newcome. He appeared in Court, accompanied by the widow, in mourning for her husband, and the good bishop was affected by the scene: "God forbid," said he, "that I should obstruct education in a country where it is so much wanted, and on such an occasion," and he dismissed the complaint with a reprimand to the complainant. In him happily terminated this odious persecution, of which he was the last object. (*f*)

"In Carrick on Suir he commenced his career as an author. He had written a *Chronoscope*, but had no means of publishing it. In concert with a barber of the town, he procured some types, and by means of a bellows press, he set and printed his first work with his own hands, and established the first printing press ever

(*b*) *Donncaid an Charra* .i. *Donncaid na Macgarrina*, i.e. Donough O'Mahony (or MacMahon) is mentioned in an Irish MS. in Maynooth College. In a Royal Irish Academy MS. (23, L31) there is a "Gospel" in Irish verse composed by Thomas Meehan a famous Clare poet to relieve O'Mahony from a fairy stroke. In a prefatory English poem Meehan refers to O'Mahony as the "Star of Ennistymon."

(*c*) *recte* Galmoy, Co. Kilkenny.

(*d*) He was at the Rev Patrick Hare's school in Cashel from 1774 to 1778.

(*e*) The date (circa 1785?) is uncertain. P. Lynch, Carrick-on-Suir, appears as a subscriber to P. Kelly's "Killarney" (Dublin, 1791).

(*f*) William Newcome was bishop of Waterford from 1779 to 25th January, 1795. I searched without avail the records of the Waterford Diocesan Court (1765-1810) in the Public Record Office for any reference to Lynch.

seen in that town (g). He next wrote and printed, at the same press, a *Pentaglot grammar*, in which he instituted a comparison between English, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Irish. He has proved a singular coincidence between the two latter languages, and convicted Johnson of several errors in his Saxon etymologies. From Carrick he removed to Dublin, with his family, as affording a wider field for his literary labours. Here his merit was soon recognised. He was one of the first persons employed under the record commission, and has been since engaged in investigating the records of Ireland (h). His literary labours are various: besides editing and adding to several elementary works in the languages, and other parts of education, he has written "Proofs of the Existence of St. Patrick," and "Life of Columbkille." He is now engaged in a continuation of Keating's History, translated from the original Irish, and a "Geographical and Statistical History of Ireland." He has also commenced a translation of Colgan's "Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ," to which will be annexed, the whole of the valuable topographical notes which Valancey proposed should be published by themselves, and from which Archdal and others extracted their most valuable information."

Lynch carried on an Academy (i) in Carrick for many years and appears to have played an important part in the life of that town (k). The following typical schoolmaster's advertisement is

(g) In Cox's Magazine (1810) Lynch states that the Chronoscope containing the rules of chronology in *memorative verse* for the use of farmers and mariners was printed in Carrick-on-Suir in 1792, so that there is an unusually exact account of the date and manner of the introduction of printing into that town. Later on in the same year a little periodical was issued entitled "The Carrick Recorder," and it is probable that Lynch was connected with the venture. [*vide* "Waterford Arch. Journal" 1910, vol. XIII., p. 69].

(h) The Record Commission for Ireland was appointed in 1810. In the R.I.A. there is an MS. "Rough-draft of the Index to the Records of Ireland" by Patrick Lynch.

(i) The Carrick-on-Suir School was conducted by the Rev. Martin O'Brien, A.B., author of "Grammatical Institutes of the Latin Tongue" (Carrick, circa 1801). [*Vide* advts. in "Clonmel Gazette" 1790-1793].

In the list of Public Schools published in the "City and County Calendar" (1795) Carrick-on-Suir is only represented by a Mr. Walsh's school.

(k) In a very interesting "Carrickman's Diary" (1787-1809) at present being edited by the Rev. P. Power in the "Waterford Archæological Journal" (1911-12), there are occasional references to a Patrick Lynch who may be identified with the schoolmaster. The diarist records an excursion to Portlaw on 16th June, 1790, in which he was accompanied by, among others, Patrick Lynch, and in 1794 he was sponsor for a child of Lynch's named $\lambda\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\sigma\ \iota\omicron\mu\eta\tau\iota$. Lynch owned the Carrick Theatre in which the first performance was given in December 1799 for the proprietor's "benefit." Lynch took another "benefit" on 14th March 1801.

taken from "Finn's Leinster Journal" (Kilkenny) 10-14 Aug. 1793 :

"Classical and Commercial Academy, Carrick-On-Suir.

Vacation will end on Monday, the 19th Instant—Mr. Lynch has eligible Accommodations for boarding young Gentlemen, who shall be treated with Tenderness, Care and Liberality ; and on whom he will impose no more confinement than what shall be found consistent with the Necessity of gradually forming them to habitual Application.

Terms—for boarding and Tuition, 16 Guineas per Annum, with 2 Do. Entrance.

August 9, 1793."

Two years later (25-29 July 1795) the same journal contains another similar notice :—

"Classical and Commercial Academy, Carrick-On-Suir.

Vacation will end on Monday the twenty-seventh Instant.—Mr. Lynch returns his grateful Acknowledgements to a generous Public, for the Protection he has hitherto experienced ; a protection which Gratitude and Justice must animate his continued Exertions to deserve.—He has engaged the assistance of a young Gentleman, who, to his Professional Skill in Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, and practical Mathematics, unites the advantages of a graceful Pronunciation and Grammatical Knowledge of the English Language.—Lynch has eligible Accommodations for three more Boarders, who will be treated with Tenderness, Care, and Liberality ; and on whom he will impose no more Confinement than what shall be found consistent with the necessity of gradually Inuring them to habitual Application.

Terms for Boarding, Tuition, Washing, and supplying each with Books, Pens, Paper, and Ink ; Twenty Pounds for Annum.

15 July, 1795."

Among other famous men with whom Lynch became acquainted was Charles Bianconi (1786-1875) who first came to Ireland in the summer of 1802. In his autobiography (London, 1878) edited by his daughter, Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell, Bianconi says

"I opened a shop [as carver and gilder] in Carrick-on-Suir in 1806, and I endeavoured to become a proficient in the trade.

“During my former visits to Carrick, I had made the acquaintance of two very extraordinary characters, Patrick Lynch, a celebrated schoolmaster, father of the late Councillor Lynch (*l*), Keeper of the Record Tower in Dublin, and John Stacy, a printer (*m*). Through Stacy I made the acquaintance of Francis White, father to my kind friend, Dr. Francis White, who was one of the most learned and accomplished men of his day.”

In 1799 Major Will-Morton Pitt of the Dorchester Militia aided by the above-mentioned Francis White and Patrick Lynch made a statistical survey of Carrick which then contained 1,738 houses and 10,907 inhabitants (*n*). The original of this valuable record which is a complete census of the town is now in the British Museum, and a distinguished antiquarian, James Buckley, M.R.I.A., intends to edit it. (*o*)

Patrick Lynch settled in Dublin about the year 1808 (*p*) or possibly a little earlier, and for some years conducted a Classical and Mercantile School at No. 30 Lower Ormond Quay in that

(*l*) William Lynch, B.L., F.S.A., of whom I gave some account in the “Irish Book Lover” (1910, vol. II., p. 28), is best known as the author of “Legal Institutions in Ireland” (London, 1830). He lived at No. 50 Henry Street, Dublin, and at No. 8 Carleton Chambers, Regent St., London. He held some position in the Land Revenue, and was also employed in the Record Office, but whether he became Keeper as stated by Bianconi is not clear. In the Public Record Office, Dublin, there is a bundle of replies by Wm. Lynch to genealogical queries. He died in London in April 1836, intestate and a bachelor, and administration was granted on 1st Dec., 1836, to his mother Mary Lynch of Carrick-on-Suir.

(*m*) The history of Carrick printing [*vide* “Waterford Arch. Journal,” 1907-1912] shows that the Carrick barber, John Stacy, was a poet, playwright, artist, and engraver as well as a printer and publisher. Dr. M. J. Kenny of Tallow, informed me that Stacy’s house was at the corner of Cook Lane and Town Wall in Carrick. The name Stasey appears in the Carrick Hearth Money Records circa 1666, but the printer appears to have been the last of his name. Stacy’s successor in the printing line was Hugh Hearn (circa 1814-1816) and after his time the business dwindled. In the 1821 Census Records, Thomas O’Farrell (aet. 34) living in Lough Street, Carrick, appears as a printer out of employment. Michael Merrigan was printing in Carrick about 1846, and he was succeeded about 1856 by Jeremiah Lynch whose son Thomas Lynch now conducts the business. There appears to be no reason to assume that these Lynches are descendants of Patrick Lynch the schoolmaster.

(*n*) *Vide* Lea’s “Ecclesiastical Registry of Ireland” for 1814.

(*o*) In the Royal Irish Academy there is a copy of “Stuart’s Irish Merlin (1790) with manuscript notes by Lynch on the population of Carrick.

(*p*) My friend Patrick McGrath showed me a copy of Rev. Barnaby Murphy’s “Sermons” (Dublin, 1808) in which Patrick Lynch of Carrick-on-Suir appears as a subscriber. Pat. Lynch, L. Ormond-quay, Dublin, was a subscriber to Pat. O’Kelly’s “Poems” (Dublin, 1808) and to E. Cummins’ “Poetic Works” (Dublin, 1808).

city (*q*). His fame soon spread and his services as editor of scholastic compilations were requisitioned by the Dublin publishers. Patrick Wogan appointed Lynch to succeed Mark Morton as editor of the Grant's and Lady's Almanacks and the omission to erase Morton's name from one of the publications led to legal proceedings of which Lynch gives the following report in Cox's "Irish Magazine" for January 1811 :—

"MORTON *versus* WOGAN.

"This was an action of trespass on the case, preferred in the Court of Exchequer, on the 24th of July last, before the Right Hon. Standish O'GRADY, Chief Baron of that Court, against Mr. P. WOGAN, 15, Lower Ormond-quay, Bookseller, by Mr. MARK MORTON, of the city of Dublin, Mathematician and Calculator of Almanacs, who had laid damages at £2000.

"The Counsel for the Plaintiff, in a long, energetic, and eloquent speech, stated that his Client, Mr. MORTON, was a gentleman eminently distinguished for his profound skill in natural philosophy and mathematics ; that from his infantine age, he made astronomy the more immediate object of his study and investigation ; that by his profound practical and theoretical knowledge of this sublime science, he was enabled to calculate Almanacs with mathematical accuracy and precision : in consequence of which, he has been employed for calculating and editing the Almanacs of Ireland, and was in that capacity engaged these many years past, for computing and composing the various Almanacs, published by Mr. PATRICK WOGAN, a wealthy Bookseller of this city ; that in consequence of his client's wishes, to have a pecuniary compensation more commensurate with the labour and literary skill, so necessary for editing these Almanacs, and also with the enormous

(*q*) Patrick Lynch the Clareman, has been identified erroneously with Patrick Lynch, an Irish scholar of Loughinisland, Co. Down (*vide* Fox's "Annals of the Irish Harpers" and O'Laverty's "Diocese of Down and Connor"). The northern Patrick Lynch [Ἰρλανδίας ὁ Ἰνγρηξ] lived in Belfast about 1794 and gave lessons in Irish to Thomas Russell. He was in Loughinisland in 1796 and appears to have assisted Whitley Stokes in preparing for publication some portions of the Irish Bible. In 1802 he was employed going through Connacht taking down the Irish words of the melodies which Edward Bunting had collected. On the 20th October, 1803, at Downpatrick, Lynch gave evidence at Russell's trial, and his after career is wrapt in mystery. He is said to have assisted his pupil, the Rev. William Neilson, in compiling an "Irish Grammar" (Dublin, 1808).

profit accruing to Mr. WOGAN, from the publication and sale of his Client's works ; Mr. WOGAN ungenerously refused a compliance with his just demand, and also employed another in his Client's stead, for editing last year's Almanacs. That this substitute's ignorance and incapacity was so gross, as to confound the harmonious system of the heavens, by leaving the planets out of their orbits, driving them to and fro, not excepting the great and glorious luminary of the day, which he hurled 400 miles out of his course. To this bungled edition, the publisher, Mr. WOGAN, no doubt, for ensuring the sale of that vile production, retained the name of my client, Mr. MORTON, as the author and calculator. For this injurious treatment, to the dishonour, debasement and depreciation of his character, as a Scholar and an Astronomer, my client now appeals to the decision of an honourable Jury, with a confident reliance, that they will punish this wealthy delinquent, and award Mr. MORTON the full extent of the damages, which he has moderately laid at 2000*l.* After an animated and impressive appeal to the feelings of the Jury, the learned counsel proceeded to the examination of witnesses for plaintiff ; and

“First, *Mr. Farrell* being examined, deposed, that he knew some of the Mathematical Sciences ; that he taught them during the evenings ; that in WOGAN'S Almanacs of this year he found many errors, especially in the small miniature Calendar (*produced to him here*) in which VENUS was misplaced for some days, and the sun's declination put 400 miles out of its way. In his cross examination he acknowledged that he was a painter by trade ; that he was not acquainted with astronomical instruments, and that he never took an observation ; that he often drank in Mr. MORTON'S company.

“*Mr. Crosby* examined, said he knew MORTON ; denied being his scholar ; afterwards, when Counsel handed him his own letter, acknowledged he was under MORTON'S tuition : after *the perusal of this curious letter*, he said that his withdrawing from MORTON'S tuition was solely caused by the many errors he himself found in WOGAN'S Almanac ; for otherwise, he should have more of his (witness's) money. *Cross examined*, owned he was bound to a carpenter, was not acquainted with astronomy, left MORTON'S, and afterwards went to Mooney's school, in Marlborough street. On being asked why ? replied, because he was informed by a

great many very good judges, that he was the best Mathematician in Dublin. "A very good reason, my lad," observed the defendant's counsel.

"*Rev. Bernard Mc. Mahon*, of Hardwicke-street Chapel, sworn ; said that he merely knew Mr. Morton ; of his literary abilities and knowledge of the Mathematics, he knew nothing, except from common report ; could not take it upon him to appreciate Morton's competency : knew Lynch, the last editor of Wogan's almanac ; cannot appreciate his mathematical knowledge, but believes Lynch to be a good Latin, Greek, and Classical scholar.—That since the first publication of the Nautical Almanac, in England, the calendars of the Irish Almanacs are transcribed from it, and by the assistance of Dr. Maskelyne's Requisite Tables, fitted to the meridian of Dublin : That all this required no extraordinary knowledge of Mathematics.—Owned he would not wish to have his name to an erroneous publication.

"*Mr. Mooney*, of Marlborough-street Academy, examined ; said he was professor of Mathematics ; knew Mr. Morton ; 'Then you must know him to be a famous Mathematician ? ' To which Mooney replied, 'only by report.' *Here evidence for the Plaintiff closed.*

"*Prime Serjeant Mc. Mahon*, as Counsel for the Defendant, spoke in reply ; and in a most impressive and manly appeal to the good sense and understanding of the Bench, Court, and Jury, observed, among many other particulars which our incapacity and prescribed limits prevent noticing here, that the present was a most extraordinary case, a plan contrived and concerted by indigence against opulence. It was a scheme for wresting from his client, Mr. Wogan, that well earned wealth acquired during the long course of a laborious life, in the persevering habits of industry, moral virtue, and attention to business. [Here the Reporter refrains from displaying the Prime Serjeant's delineation of the Plaintiff's moral habits, convivial computations, and lunarian flights.] In commenting on Plaintiff's evidence, the learned Counsel observed that Crosby gave the best reason in the world for leaving Morton's school, and going to Mooney, because Mooney was a better Mathematician. He also shewed that the vaunted errors in the little Almanac, affected not its general utility ; that according to the learned Dr. Mc. Mahon's evidence, there is no

more skill necessary for compiling the Calendar of an Almanac, than for applying the common Tables of Interest or Exchange to mercantile use ; as all the items of the Calendar are taken from the Nautical Almanacs, annually published in London, by Government. That the omission of cancelling Morton's name from the standing form of the little Almanac was to be attributed rather to the neglect of the Printer, or the mere inadvertence of the corrector, than to the real intention of Mr. Lynch, was unequivocally clear, by Lynch's erasing Morton's name from the two larger Almanacs, as well as by his candid addresses to the public in both these publications. [*Here the Prime Serjeant read, from Wogan's Sheet Almanac, Lynch's acknowledgments to Dr. Mc. Mahon, for the use of his Tide Tables, &c., for which see page 477 of this Magazine for October, wherein Lynch informs the Public, that these tables being founded on many years' observations, are the only ones in Dublin to be depended on by all those concerned in the navigation of Dublin Bay.*] After a very energetic and luminous display of eloquence, the Prime Serjeant proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

"*Mr. Lynch examined*, deposed that he, conformably with Mr. Wogan's special orders, cancelled the name of Morton from the copies of the Almanacs prepared by him for the compositor, and that the continuation of Morton's name to the small Almanac was altogether unintentional on his part.

"*Cross examined*, said he was born near Ennis, educated for five or six years under the Rev. Mr. Hare at Cashel ; was twenty-two years superintendant of the principal school of Carrick-on-Suir ; some of his Scholars in the various departments of the Law, now in Court, could attest his moral conduct there. Knew Astronomy, and compiled an Almanac for Mr. Stacy, of that town ; was particularly conversant with the Tables necessary for such calculations. [*Here he was entering on the superior importance of the large Almanacs, &c., when he was prevented, as being irrelevant to the present case.*]

"*Mr. Sweeny examined*, said that Wogan, his employer, gave Lynch particular orders to cancel Morton's name ; that the mistake of Morton's name was occasioned through the omission, of the Printer ; that after working off the impression, he shewed Lynch the small Almanac with Morton's name, by Mr. Wogan's orders ; that Lynch said he did not consider it of any importance.

“ Here the Right Hon. Chief Baron summed up, and commented on the evidence, and delivered the case to the determination of the Jury, who, after a few minutes consultation, returned with a verdict of 10*l.* damages for the Plaintiff.”

Towards the end of the year 1806 some Dublin gentlemen who were accustomed to have informal meetings for the discussion of matters relating to Ireland's history and literature decided to establish an organisation to further the objects they had at heart. The Dublin Gaodhalic Society was formed on 11th December, 1806, and an advertisement was drawn up by the Secretary, the Rev. Denis Taaffe, on the 22nd of the same month and inserted in the “Dublin Evening Post” two days later. The first annual meeting was held on the 19th January, 1807, in the Society's rooms in Saul's Court, Fishamble Street, when officers were appointed and a code of rules and regulations was adopted. The Society was to be governed by a president and eight vice-presidents, while the business of the Society was to be conducted by a committee of twenty-one (including the vice-presidents). An Irish scholar named James Woulfe was employed to transcribe extracts from the collection of Irish manuscripts placed at the disposal of the Society, and in 1808 the first and only volume of their Transactions was published (*r*). This interesting volume of 400 octavo pages contains besides Irish texts and translations the rules and regulations of the Society but unfortunately omits the names of the officers and members.

The “Advertisement” in the Transactions announced that “The Friends of Literature, and of Ireland, are invited to join an Institution, whose purpose is to preserve and cultivate a Language the most ancient, copious, and elegant of Europe ; by far the best preserved from the changes and corruptions incident to other Languages.” The members were eager to publish the annals,

(*r*) “Transactions Of The Gaelic Society Of Dublin, Established For The Investigation And Revival Of Ancient Irish Literature, Containing An Advertisement, Exhibiting The Views Of The Association ; The Laws For The Regulation Of The Society ; Interesting Observations On The Gaelic Language ; With Several Important Tracts In The Original Gaelic Or Irish, Literally Translated Into English ; Accompanied With Notes And Observations ; Some Of The Poetry Ascribed To Oisín ; &c., &c., &c. Vol. I. Dublin. Printed By John Barlow, 29, Bolton-Street, Printer To The Society. 1808.” The volume contains three other full title pages.

A fine analysis of the contents of this volume was given by Rev. J. J. O'Carroll, S.J. in the “Gaelic Journal” in 1883.

laws, romances and poems from the original Irish manuscripts. The range of their scheme was very wide and ambitious :—"Several Essays are promised on Botanical and Mineralogical Subjects : In fine, nothing shall be left unhandled which can, in any wise, tend to illustrate the History, *natural, civil, and ecclesiastical*, of this Kingdom, and its Sister Scotland. The Society intend, as soon as may be, to publish every Fragment existing in the Gaëlic Language. The History of Ireland, by Dr. Keting, in the original Gaëlic, with a new Translation, will shortly be put to press." Among the contents of the first volume of the Society's Transactions appears an Irish poetical address to the Society by the Rev. Paul O'Brien, Gaelic Professor in the Royal College of Saint Patrick at Maynooth. The succeeding tract is entitled "Observations On The Gaelic Language, Communicated By P. M'Elligott (s), Of Limerick, Honorary Member of the Gaelic Society of Dublin." MacElligott's valuable contribution treats of the *Berlagar na Saer*, or Masons' Jargon, of the differences between the Irish, Scottish and Manx dialects, of the correct orthography of the language, and of distinct signs of aspiration for different consonants.

Theophilus O'Flanagan, A.B., ex-Scholar T.C.D., who succeeded the Rev. Denis Taaffe as Secretary appears to have been the general editor of the Transactions, and his contributions occupy the greater part of the volume. O'Flanagan edited the Irish texts of MacBrody's "Tegasc Flatha" and "Oidhe Chloinne Misneach" and some Ossianic and other poems, with translations in Latin and English, prose and poetry. An undergraduate of Trinity College, William Leahy, also contributed English versifications of some of the texts. It was originally intended to publish a quarterly "Tacair na Saoth—The gleanings of the learned." (t)

The correspondence of the Society was conducted by John M'Namara, No. 9, Anderson's Court, Greek-street, Dublin. In 1808 the treasurer of the Society was Edward O'Reilly of No. 101, New-street, Dublin, and he afterwards attained the dignity of vice-president. William Halliday and the Rev. William Neilson, authors of Irish Grammars, were also members of the Society. Though his name does not appear in the Transactions, Patrick

(s) This was no doubt Richard MacElligott, the initial being a misprint.

(t) *Vide* printed draft prospectus, dated Dec. 11, 1806, in the R.I.A.

Lynch soon became a prominent member of the Gaelic Society, and some time about 1808 he issued proposals for a new edition in two quarto volumes of Keating's History of Ireland giving the Irish text and a correct English translation to supersede the incorrect version by Dermod O'Connor. A select committee of the Gaelic Society was formed to superintend the work. Twelve months afterwards Lynch issued a further prospectus announcing that in consequence of the issue of proposals for a re-issue of O'Connor's translation (*u*) he had decided to alter his plan slightly and issue his work in two octavo volumes of about 640 pages each. The first and only volume of this edition appeared in 1811. (*v*)

After O'Flanagan's departure from Dublin, Lynch became Secretary of the Gaelic Society and retained that position as long as the Society survived (*w*). He removed about this time to No. 16, Great Ship Street, Dublin, perhaps to be more convenient to the Record Office in Birmingham Tower, Dublin Castle, where he was employed during the latter part of his career (*x*). His activity as a compiler of scholastic works may be judged by the list of his published and projected works.

Some of the most active members of the Gaelic Society of Dublin passed away within the ten years succeeding its formation, and it was decided to establish a new organisation to take its place. The Ibero-Celtic Society at a meeting on the 28th January, 1818, declared "That the principal objects of this Society shall be the preservation of the venerable remains of Irish Literature, by collecting, transcribing, illustrating, and publishing the numerous fragments of the Laws, History, Topography, Poetry, and Music of ancient Ireland; the elucidation of the Language, Antiquities, Manners, and Customs of the Irish people; and the encouragement of works tending to the advancement of Irish Literature."

Edward O'Reilly was the Assistant Secretary of this Society and his friends of the old Gaelic Society, John MacNamara (then

(*u*) O'Connor's translation of Keating's History was first published in 1723 in London and Dublin. An 8vo. edition was published in Dublin in 1809.

(*v*) I have Lynch's own copy with his signature in Irish [Ἰρλανδικὴ καὶ ἰνγκρεσὶ] and English and two slightly differing copies of his second prospectus.

(*w*) In Whitelaw's "Dublin," both MacNamara and Lynch are mentioned as vice-presidents of the Society. In the R.I.A. there is a volume containing some of Woulfe's transcripts, and a note by Lynch on the Gaelic Society.

(*x*) In Watson's "Treble Almanacs" for 1815 and 1816, P. Lynch is shown as the Clerk for Indexing in the Record Tower.

living at Sandymount) and the Rev. Paul O'Brien of Maynooth appear in the list of members in the first and only volume of Transactions (O'Reilly's "Irish Writers") published in Dublin in 1820.

It is probable that Lynch was never a member of the Ibero-Celtic Society for he his active career came to a close on the 10th May, 1818 (y). The following obituary notice was published in "Carrick's Morning Post," Dublin, Saturday, May 18, 1818 :—

"Mr. Patrick Lynch, the Secretary to the Gaelic, or Hiberno-Celtic Society of Ireland, whose death we announced in our paper of Wednesday, was a native of the County of Clare, and after a chequered life of various incidents in different parts of Ireland, he finally settled in Dublin, and was employed on the Records of Ireland at the time of his death. Of genuine and unmixed Irish descent, the character of Lynch was impressed with many of those traits which are supposed to mark his countrymen. He had a heart warm and kind, capable of strong attachments and strong dislikes, and a temper so open and undisguised, that he was incapable of concealing either one or the other. He had a high and independent spirit, which never forsook him in various vicissitudes of fortune. He was ever ready to confer favours on others, even beyond his means, but would never stoop to receive a pecuniary obligation himself. His mind was as honest as it was proud, and his great anxiety through life, and at the time of his death was to discharge his engagements. His habits were social, but though he had mixed much with mankind, his manners retained the peculiarity and simplicity of one who had never left his native village. But the trait which particularly distinguished him, was an ardent and persevering attachment to literature, strongly characteristic of that propensity which still marks the genuine natives in the remotest parts of Ireland. He not only engaged in

(y) The following announcement of the event appears in "Carrick's Morning Post," Dublin, Wednesday, May 13, 1818.

"DIED,

On the 10th instant, sincerely lamented by a numerous circle of literary acquaintances, Mr. Patrick Lynch in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He has given ample proofs, by many useful and erudite publications, of his being excellently skilled in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and he certainly was the best Critical Irish Scholar of the age, and as such his Correspondence was courted by the Gallic Society of Scotland.—His great pleasure was, gratuitously, to assist every learned undertaking, as such his loss will be deplored and severely felt by Gentlemen engaged in the different branches of literature, and by none more than those of the Record Commission in the Castle Yard."

the pursuit with avidity himself, but like his early ancestors, he was eager to promote it in others, and freely and gratuitously gave his time, attendance, and books to those whom he could in any way assist. As a scholar he ranked high ; his literary attainments were extensive and various. He was well skilled in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and most modern languages. From long, intense, and eager application, he had acquired a vast fund of miscellaneous knowledge, which he stored in a very retentive memory, and his friends were often surprised at the extent and minuteness of that curious information with which he was always ready to illustrate every philological subject started in conversation. On this and various others, statistical, geographical, and historical, he wrote and published many works.

But his peculiar attention was directed to the study of his native language, in which he had made great proficiency. He had not only spoke it fluently, as his vernacular tongue, but he was well skilled in its written character, which he read and wrote with such elegance and facility as often to make it the medium of communication in his correspondence with his equally gifted friends ; he had also made collections of Irish MSS. in different parts of Ireland, and some of them of great antiquity, which he read and translated with equal ease (*z*). To promote this interesting and patriotic study was his pride and his pleasure (*aa*). He had several respectable pupils, who seemed to have imbibed from him an avidity for the language of Ireland equal to his own, and for whose improvement he wrote and published his *Foroichas na Gaoidhilde*, or Guide to the Gaelic Tongue.

“ Though advanced in life, he retained the vivacity and personal activity of early youth. Some short time before his death, he made a curious journey on foot through several parts of Ireland, to further a genealogical enquiry in which he had been engaged (*bb*). He seemed to suffer little from his exertions at the time. But

(*z*) In the King's Inns Library there is a copy of Keating's History and other Irish MSS. which belonged to Patrick Lynch.

(*aa*) The advt. in his Irish Grammar (1815) announces that “ Mr. Lynch continues to prepare copy and correct for the Press, and also to give instructions to such as wish for a practical knowledge of the Irish language, according to the pure dialect used in Thomond, of which he is a native.”

(*bb*) Some time ago in Maynooth College Library I came across two or three letters on Irish subjects written in Enniscorthy in 1817 either to or by Patrick Lynch. They contain references to the Gaelic Society of Cork.

his friends suppose he never entirely recovered their effects. He bore a long illness with patience and resignation, and quietly terminated a laborious and useful literary life at the age of 64 (*cc*).

His funeral was not pompously but respectably attended. A number of gentlemen distinguished for literary attainments assembled uninvited, and spontaneously, to shew the last tribute of respect and good will to the man they esteemed and admired, and the pensive procession, at an early hour in the morning, evinced how much his loss was felt by the estimable persons who formed it. Among his friends, the venerable and learned Dr. Ledwich was the first to display his regard to his memory, by a voluntary offer to edit, gratuitously, the unfinished works in which Mr. Lynch had been engaged, convinced that he would undertake a service not discreditable to himself, and valuable to the public."

Whether Lynch had any children other than his son William, surviving at the time of his death is not yet known. His widow Mary Lynch returned to Carrick-on-Suir, which was probably her native place, and was living there in 1836.

SÉAMUS UA CARAIDE.



(*cc*) If Lynch's age, 64 years, is correctly stated in this notice, the date of his birth 1757 as given in Whitelaw's "History of Dublin" must be a misprint for 1754.

There is a fine copy of O'Clerigh's Irish Genealogies in the R.I.A. (MS. 23, D17) which belonged to Lynch. In an Irish note he states that he compiled the index in Dublin in 1808 in the [^{xx}/_{iii}] year of his age. The MS. subsequently belonged to Patrick Vincent Fitzpatrick, eldest son of Hugh Fitzpatrick, bookseller, Capel Street, Dublin.

A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809

(Continued).

By REV. P. POWER.

J.



NO portion of the ancient Carrickman's Diary will be found more generally interesting than the section which I may call the commercial and municipal; this deals with shipping, manufactures, markets, public improvements, business successes and failures, &c., and helps appreciably to illumine an otherwise dimly lighted page.

On September 27th, 1787, formally commences the history of Carrick as a port, for on that day there arrived at Mr. Hayes's Quay the brig "Matthew" (130 tons burden) of Dublin, the first vessel of her kind to navigate Carrick waters. The return voyage commenced none too auspiciously; the "Matthew" had discharged her cargo and taken in a new cargo of timber by October 13th, on which date in attempting to drop down stream the brig ran ashore on a sandbank below Mr. Sause's new warehouse. Here she lay for a fortnight, when, being lightened of part of her cargo, she floated. Shortly afterwards, however, she struck again—this time on a rock—and could not be got off. It was now discovered she had sprung a leak and, in spite of continuous work at the pumps, she rapidly filled. Thus she lay with gunwale awash till November 11th, when, all the cargo being removed, she was canted over on her starboard side and the leak

repaired. She floated on the next tide and was got off, was laid on the strand and repaired, and finally, on December 2nd, she was able to go down river under full sail with full cargo. Nothing deterred by the experiences of the "Matthew" the brig "Mary" of Dublin made Carrick harbour in June 1789 and was berthed at Hayes's Quay. This latter craft belonged to Messrs. Sause & Co. who had recently bought her in Dublin. Two years later the "Mary" went ashore in Tramore Bay as did many a good ship before her day and since; she was got off however, considerably damaged; and came up to Carrick in June 1791 for repairs. While she lay here dry-docked, or shortly afterwards, her commander, Captain Joe Dwyer, was cashiered—for what offence we are not told. The repairs effected in Carrick cost £400. It is satisfactory to note that the "Mary" was able to sail on November 8th, her destination being Bordeaux, with a cargo of Irish wheat. Before the "Mary" left port another brig with a cargo of English bark (evidence that tanning on an extensive scale flourished in Carrick) had come in. Our diarist comments that this was the first meeting of two such craft in Carrick harbour. "Perhaps," he speculates, "in fifty years more the number may be doubled or trebled." The Carrick wheat was too heavy or the "Mary" carried too large a quantity; she was unable to cross the bar and was obliged to wait a day or two for the full might of the spring tide. Hardly had the Mary left when a sloop, coal laden from Liverpool, came in to occupy the vacant berth; the coal sold at 3/3 per ton. May 23rd, 1793, saw for the second time a brig and a sloop together at Carrick Quay and on July 10th following there were three ships!

Expansion of her commerce made Carrick feel need of adequate quay accommodation. No public boards in those days doled out grants-in-aid nor did Carrick burgher merchants seek for any. They set to work themselves, under the leadership of Mr. James Sause, subscribed the necessary funds, turned the first sod or laid the first stone on June 18th, 1792, and put on a gang of navvies and quarrymen with Mr. Denis Davin as overseer. The work included the blasting and removal of sub-aqueous and other rocks beneath the castle. A workman of uncommon genius appeared on the works. His name was Laurence Fitzhenry Minton, by occupation a stone cleaver. By a method not previously known

in Carrick, he was able to break large stones under water into as many pieces as was required. It is a pity the diarist tells us no more of Minton or his achievements. His services were so highly esteemed that he was remunerated at the then high rate of eighteen shillings per week. Our annalist styles Mr. Sause the "head, heart and sinews of the undertaking" and he prays that "his name may never be forgotten while there remain any traces of a quay at Carrick-on-Suir." Unfortunately the great quay scheme, like so many similar things in this old land of ours, died prematurely and the quay, if we except a portion before Mr. Sause's warehouse, was never completed.

Notwithstanding the expansion of Carrick's oversea and other trade the six years from 1797 onward seems to have been a time of financial uncertainty and commercial depression throughout Ireland. The trouble commenced with stoppage of the National Bank of Ireland and the example set was followed by private banks throughout both kingdoms, which in very many cases suspended payment. Murmurs of bad times were heard throughout the land, and the Bank of Ireland to meet the difficulty issued one and a-half guinea notes, for which however, the diarist hopelessly adds, no cash can be had. Previous to the crisis of 1797 a bank known as Hayden & Rivers' had failed in Carrick. This failure is dated April 24th, 1793. A year or so earlier still, viz.—in November 1791, the first Carrick bankrupt in the person of one Thomas Clancy is recorded. Clancy appeared before the Commissioners in Dublin at various dates in October and November, 1791, and the diarist styles this "the first statute taken out in Carrick since Adam was a boy." Clancy's bankruptcy was followed by the similar failure of one Samuel Skelton. Skelton failed "for the second or third time" in October 1788, but he compounded and was able to start business afresh in April of the following year.

The shopkeepers of the town considered themselves much aggrieved in 1792 by the competition of pedlars who did a roaring trade at their "standings" in the public street. Unhampered by rent or tax charge they were able to undersell the shopkeepers. By order of a Court Leet held in the King's Head Inn the standings were removed; but the pedlars did not give in without a tussle. They fought the bailiffs and kept them at bay till the shopkeepers

came to the assistance of the latter. Before the united force of bailiffs and shopkeepers down went the remaining booths "which like the fabric of a dream left not a wreck behind." There were cheap sales for the rest of that day. To spite the shopkeepers the pedlars sold by auction at reduced prices and all Carrick and his wife came a bargain-hunting.

Among the industries inaugurated during the period covered by his record the diarist refers to starch and salt making in September 1788 and December 1805, respectively. Mr. Terence Doyle opened the starch yard—the first on any tolerably large scale ever seen in Carrick—in his disused still house; the product was excellent and the price, 24/- per cwt. The salt industry sprang from the enterprise of Mr. Joe Power who boiled his first pan on December 4th of the year already named. Spring or swivel looms were introduced in May 1791 by some enterprising Corkmen. The innovation led to violence and rioting; the strangers were set upon by the usual stick-in-the-mud crowd of ignorant and unprogressive natives. One of the Cork men, with an old rusty sword, kept the mob at bay till the latter had recourse to stone throwing. Five years later (1796) a Mr. Quin introduced carding machines. He was soon joined in partnership by Will Hayes and Toby Burke—the total capital being £300 in three equal shares. A second watchmaker, Mr. Madox, opened business in Carrick in 1791 thus destroying the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by Matt Kelly. The same year four glaziers found employment instead of one as heretofore, and five or six blue dyers in place of two as formerly. Similarly the timber yards increased from one to two, the breweries from one to four and the excise officials from one to five. One stocking loom was also set up and two meat shambles where hitherto there had been none. A large smithy—the biggest thing of its kind yet seen in Carrick—was set going in 1794 through the enterprise of Mr. Wm. Hayes (presumably the partner of Messrs. Quin & Burke in the carding business). The new smithy had three fires—no previous forge in Carrick could boast a second fire and employed—amongst others—three or four locksmiths, otherwise called whitesmiths. Finally—most significant advance of all—a printing-press was introduced by Mr. John Stacy who issued his first sheets on July 15th.

Sunday trading was very common in Carrick up to 1791. In May of that year however a determined effort was made to stamp it out. Henry Briscoe and Robert Malcomson, Esqrs., convened a meeting of business people to consider the matter and the result was a resolution against the practice. As a consequence on Sunday, May 19th, all shops were for the first time closed till after divine service and some of them all day.

The two earliest master shoemakers of Carrick were William Daly, who died August 14th, 1789, and Terence Sheehy, who, by a strange coincidence, died on the following day.

Good crops and low prices made the year 1788 a plentiful time for the poor. Wheat was the only dear farm product; this, at 30/- the barrell, made glad the hearts of farmers. Lean years followed in 1790 and 1791. There were bread riots in Carrick and Waterford and an embargo was put on the export of wheat which accordingly fell to 25/-. Potatoes got up to nearly 4*d.* per stone, butter to a shilling a pound, eggs to 4*d.* per dozen, oats to 10/-, and barley to 12/- per barrell. In Waterford a violent mob laid an embargo on the export of potatoes but the Mayor, James Ramsey, Esq., by prudence and fair words so far succeeded in appeasing the excited people that they dispersed—not however before they had done some damage. In Carrick the rioting was occasioned by a report which had got circulation that certain persons were buying up potatoes for export. A mob assembled, searched cellars, shops, and warehouses, forbade all export of potatoes and oats and, anticipating Judge Lynch, violently forced into the stocks three persons, who it is to be presumed, were creating a corner in these commodities, viz. :—Bernard Kirwick of Carrickbeg, Dan Nowlan of Lough Street, and James Grant of Ballyslough. The action of the mob was loudly acclaimed—even by the military. Seasons of scarcity were uncomfortably frequent in these times. There seems to have been a second such season in 1799 and yet another five years later. So great was the dearth of flour in 1799 that the public bakers of Carrick were notified in November not to make any more white bread till further notice and the Argyle Fencibles in barracks there were forbidden to continue the use of hair powder. As the long winter advanced things seem to have grown worse. By March wheat had risen to the preposterous price of £3 12*s.* the barrell and oats to £1 1*s.*—actual famine prices!

In June the figures were £4 and £1 14s. respectively; eggs sold at 3*d.* and 4*d.* each and potatoes could not be had at any price. Farmers would bring no potatoes in to market as the North Mayo militia (martial law was in force) seized on all which they found exposed. Small quantities were however smuggled in at night or during parade hours and were sold at 21/- per barrell. New potatoes came in by end of August and fetched 10*d.* per stone but in September the tubers fell to the "moderate price" of 7*d.* per stone. The summer had already brought some relief in the introduction, for the first time, of "Americal corn meal"—Indian meal. "The stuff," our annalist adds, "is allowed to be very good." No wonder, that in such a woeful state of things, public charity had to be organised: bread and porridge was supplied to the poor to the number of 2,603 daily. It is interesting to note in passing that the population of at the date was about 11,000 or to be quite exact 10,863. Enumeration was made by Major Pitt of the Dorset militia and Mr. Francis White, who took as the urban boundary the points at which the continuous row of houses ceased. A second season of scarcity was the summer of 1804; summer heat commenced unusually early—in fact, in April. Early potatoes were of course unknown in those days and in June and July tubers could not be had for love or money. The consequences to the poor may be easily imagined. The military were empowered to take the matter of supplies in hand and a foraging detachment left for the country on Sunday morning, July 15th, returning later with fourteen or fifteen horse loads of potatoes which were sold next day at 4*d.* per stone.

To increase the trouble of the time there was during 1804 much circulation of base coin in and around Carrick. About May of the year named the people refused to accept the coin some of which had to be sold at less than one-fourth its face value. The balance was disposed of by weight and soon the coin (the sixpences at least) was not negotiable at any price. Three years later all the base coin had entirely disappeared: tenpenny and fivepenny pieces (the idea of a decimal coinage is evidently nothing very new) and dollars (the latter rating at 5/5) circulated. "ἦ ἄρ' αὖτ' ἴθι," the diarist soliloquises, apropos of the high exchange value of the dollar. Scarcity of cash contributed, with the bad seasons and the disturbed state of the country, to general stagnation of trade. Paper money of all kinds circulated; in June the

Waterford Bank issued notes for $11/4\frac{1}{2}$, $7/7$, $5/5$, and $2/8\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, but as these notes were easily counterfeited they had all to be re-called before end of the year. Bankruptcies and business failures became the order of the day. First went John O'Neill's Bank in Waterford, May 27th, 1801. Rumour was rife the preceding day at the fair of Carrick that this bank was insecure and of course this report did not help to save it. Three Carrick traders failed the same year, scil:—

Robert Whelan, July 19th

William Baker, August 29th

Mr. Hayden, October 28th

The last named, who is described as grocer and watchmaker, unceremoniously decamped. We hear of no further failures for three years. Then (1804), Messrs. Mandeville, builders, filed their schedule on April 19th. Messrs. Newport had a mortgage of £2,000 on holdings and plant so there did not seem much hope for the other creditors. It was however questioned whether a mortgage on utensils be good in law. As the question had not been decided the diarist is unable to tell as how much the bankrupt offered. Messrs. Mandeville's was followed by another big smash when Mr. Russell's, regarded as the soundest shop in all Carrick, put up its shutters. It is satisfactory however to read that Russell's establishment was able to re-open in a week. The same year (1804) saw the opening of the first Carrick bank (Richard Sause's) to be followed, three months later, by a second (Mr. Joseph Carshore's).

Completion of "Old Timber-toes" of Waterford in 1794 set a fashion in bridge building. In May and June of the same year a new bridge was built at Lower Clareen. Incidentally we are told that Bridge Lane and Main Street were paved the same year and Portlaw became a post town (August 12th). Next year the triple bridge (Three Bridges) over the Lingaun was re-built and the next year again a new bridge was erected at Shanakill. Mention of bridges suggests the note that in 1802 portion of the old bridge of Carrick was taken down to allow widening of the arches for facility of navigation. The contractors, Foran & O'Rourke, played an ugly game (not unknown to some of their profession to-day) in the matter. Soon as they had completely pulled down one of the arches and thus rendered the bridge impassible, they abandoned the work. The bridge remained in this semi-ruinous condition

for nearly a year, during which period one man fell into the river and was drowned. On another occasion a horse and dray fell in but the poor horse managed to escape to the surprise of all onlookers. The bridge required further repairs in 1805; on this latter occasion the parapets were raised, a powdered pavement and a flagged footway supplied, and the abutments strengthened. The cost was:—

840 feet of flagging at 7 <i>d.</i>	....	....	....	£24	10	0
Abutments	....	....	....	10	0	0
22 perches, pavement at 12/-	....	....	....	13	4	0
				<hr/>		
Total	....	....	....	£47	14	0

It will surprise some readers to learn that at this time there were dwelling houses on the bridge. The occupying tenants seem to have paid rent to the urban or some such authority, for in July of 1805 Captain Jephson and Mr. Francis White notified the bridge residents that they were to pay no further rent to Matthew Kelly as the latter had failed in his contract to keep the town clock in repair. Kelly, we incidentally learn, had received £7 a year since 1798 for this duty, and very small was the service he rendered for the money. The town clock, by the way, remained on strike (or *off* strike, if the pun will be pardoned,) for nearly four years till it was repaired through the exertions of Messrs. Francis Doyle and Richard Clarke. This clock had been made by Mr. Taylor of Waterford, who finally was brought up to clean the works and set them to strike the hours again. One improvement suggests another: the repairs to the bridge in 1807 were cotemporaneous with the making of a new walk below the castle by Mr. Richard Clarke, who also supplied two seats ("arched over") as resting places. We read also at the same time of the walling in of a summer garden for the House of Recovery below the Ash Park.

There are numerous references to housebuilding especially about 1796. In the year just named Mr. Scott built a new warehouse—the tallest yet seen in Carrick. Phil Higgins erected a new house at the upper end of Bridge Lane, Tom McCarthy another "where Will Rowley lived", Messrs. Russell and O'Donnell a third, on part of Frank Barron's former holding, and John McCann yet another at corner of Mill Street. Finally Messrs. Sause rebuilt

portion of the King's Head Inn, besides making preparations for erection of a new mill at *Mullion a Púca* ("The Pooka-Haunted Mill"). In mill building the good example of Messrs. Sause was followed by Messrs. Burke and Cashin at Ballyrichard. In connection with milling it is interesting to note that in the summer of 1803, owing to drought and lack of water power, the Carrick millers were unable to supply the flour required for local use. The bakers were obliged to despatch the wheat to Kilmacthomas to be ground there. To meet the domestic demand for drinking water a pump was that summer put down in New Street, by public subscription. During 1797 the only urban improvements recorded are the building of a new house by Messrs. Michael and Theobald Burke and the paving of Bridge Lane with "long stones." There was little building—except of barracks and a brewery in Carrickbeg—during 1798, but the next year Phil Higgins put up a new house in Bridge Lane for which he had a tenant (in Pat Hayes) even before its completion. Rev. Mr. McKenna, the Parish Priest, built another house at the same time—presumably a parochial residence—"between Mr. Smyth's and Mr. Galwey's Gate." Same year also, notwithstanding martial law and floggings and treason trials, there were new residences built by Messrs. Edmond, Daniel and James Burke, of Lough Street, and four or five houses by Mr. Russell. More important than the house building were the introduction this year by Messrs. Clarke and D. Power of a new industry—the manufacture of broad cloth and the opening of a new Quay with yards by Messrs. Tim Shea and Robert Coughlan. The building spirit had almost disappeared by the Union year. That year saw however two houses erected in the Main Street—by Robert Coughlan and Mrs. Joanna Cantwell respectively. The building record for 1802 includes a new brewery for Messrs. Barker and Mandeville and a new timber yard by White & Sons. The Carrickbeg brewery was also opened this year and two years later it was evidently in a flourishing condition. The liquor made was porter and it required sixteen horses to supply the country customers of the brewery. Father Matthew came none too soon!

(To be continued).

Waterford during the Civil War

(1641-1653).

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

Edited by THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

CXXXVI

The examination of William Mullaghane [aged f. 340
60 years or thereabouts], taken upon oath, 26th November, 1652 :

Deposeth that in the first yeare of this rebellion in Ireland, that Coll. Edmund ffennell, then Capt^a ffennell, was governour of Dungarvan, and went abroad either a-hunting or on some other business, he mett with two English maids, th' one about the age of sixteene years, th' other about the age of twelve, and brought them to the towne of Dungarvan, and kept them a night or two in the Castle, and in the afternoone the second day after they came in, he sent them boath [out of the towne] with about a dozen of his soldiers, out of the west gate, without the walls and gave his said soldiers order to hang them in the lane without the gate, W^{ch} was accordingly done. And the cause of his knowledge is, that he saw them hanging; and also this deponent and one William Murphew, who is now dead, cutt them down out of the tree, and buried them boath. And further saith not.
(Mark)

This is the true examination of the abovenamed William Mullaghane, upon oath taken before vs whose names are subscribed, the day and year abovesaid, as witness our hands.

Char. Blount, Fran. Vaughan, ffr. ffoulke.

CXXXVII

26 Nov. 1652 | f. 341

Thomas Gough, aged forty years, heard (*q*) that two English maids were hanged in the lane near the this town of Dungarvan by Captⁿ Edmond ffennell's order, and that some of the said Captⁿ ffennell's soldiers hanged them.

(Same names as in (Mark)
last examination)

The endorsement—'The examination of W^m Mullaghan & Tho. Gough ag^t Coll. Fennell for y^e murder of two maydes at Dungarvan'—is in the hand-writing of D^r Henry Jones.

CXXXVIII-CXLII

Examinations taken before Coll. Robert Sanders & Isaiah Thomas, Esquire, this 26th day of November, 1652: | ff. 342-343

(1)

John Barry of Ballyreah, aged about 30 years, deposeth, That he the exam^t being servant to one James Pike, living at a place called Bally-Anker, in the barony of Closhmore about [y^e begining of this rebellion], did see divers persons with arms, the comanders of w^{ch} were Coll. Butler and one Capt. ffennell, W^{ch} said ffennell, *as this depon^t heard*, stormed the said house, & within y^e space of 2 hours, toke the same, & thereupon toke out of the said house eight severall men, three women and 4 children, whereof Croker and his wife were part, & drove them out in the field.

And presently thereupon, this deponent *did see* some of the said partie, whose names he knoweth not, take and atack one James Pike [y^e exam^{ts} master] & John Pike, and hanged them vpon 2 severall carrs, And at y^e same time this depon^t saw y^e said Christopher (*sic*), as also presently thereupon *the other five* were hanged by the same partie. (*r*)

(*q*) He heard—from whom? This story repeated an oath by so many is absolutely disproved by the finding of the High Court setting at Cork in December 1652. On the charge of 'murdering the two English maids,' Fennell was voted 'not guilty.'—(T.C.D. MS. F. 4.16).

(*r*) At least the deponent's memory is at fault in several particulars. Other deponents say the men were 'hanged on a gate.' See No. cxlvi.

And this depon^t further saith, that the said Butler [& ffennell], before y^e surrender of y^e said house, did assume (*sic*) and promise y^e said Christopher (*sic*) Croker, then being in the same house, in the behalfe of all y^e persons then present, that he the said Croker & all y^e rest of y^e said persons should live peaceably in y^e same house, or departe in peace to Lismore, where there was then a garrison. His cause of knowledge is that he this depon^t was then present in y^e said house when it was stormed as aforesaid.

(Mark)

Robert Saunders

Isaias Thomas

(2)

| f. 342b

Joane the wife of Owen Offlyn & daughter of James Pike, lately deceased, aged about 23 years, being deposed, saith :

That she being in Bally Anker house, in the barony of Cosmore, in y^e first yeare of y^e rebellion, saw a party of men in armes, w^{ch} were reported to be under the comand of Colonell Butler & Captⁿ ffennell, Wh^o did then and there attempt y^e storming of y^e said house after a short time, wherein a servant of Captⁿ ffennells was wounded ; it was surrendered unto y^e said Butler and ffennell, they promising to all y^e said persons in y^e said house free quarter for their lives. Yet presently afterwards in y^e same day, y^e said Butler & ffennell's souldiers, did take out of y^e said house [of those] who then were promised quarter as afores^d, James Pike this exam^{ts} ffather, together with her brother John Pike & [two or three (s)] persons more whose names she knows not, & hanged them.

And presently after y^e said Edward Croker was shott to death : All w^{ch} murthers, as this exam^t heard comonly reported, was done by y^e speciall comand of y^e said Captⁿ ffennell. After all w^{ch} some of y^e said souldiers did [forceably] take y^e said exam^t to Tallow Bridge, who after a night's tyme releast her & let her goe cleare. And further saith not.

Robert Saunders

(Mark)

Isaias Thomas

(s) As first written, 'four or five.'

(3)

[f. 343

Isaack Quarry, aged about 58 years, being [further] duly sworne & examined, saith :

That he knewe Capt. ffennell, & y^t he the s^d Capt ffennell & Captain Shurlock, who in y^e first yeare of y^e rebellion, with a company of ffoote souldiers, about y^e number of 700, as some of the said souldiers reported, did come to y^e towne of Capperqueene, When and where y^e s^d souldiers did burne y^e most part of y^e towne, & therein was burnt at y^e same time by y^e s^d souldiers, one Nicholas Wall and Richard Sowton and four women, one servant mayd, and a child was also murthered then by y^e said souldiers. This deponent's cause of knowledge is, that he was then a soldier in y^e s^d towne under y^e comand of Capt. Croker, and at y^e tyme of y^e firing of y^e s^d towne, he was on guard. (*t*)

(Same names).

(Mark)

(4)

Russell ffinger, aged about 63 years, being duly sworne and examined saith :

That he hath seene Capt ffennell [at Caperqueene], and he this deponent being in Caperqueene in the first yeare of the rebellion [heard (*u*) that] a party of souldiers came unto Mountaine Castle, [where] one Clement (*blank*) & Ensign Coole, and a Bucker whose name likewise he knoweth not [& some others] went to sell some tobaccoe, presently after y^e sayd Capt ffennell, as this depon^t heard credibly reported, hanged ('y^e said Ensign' *crossed out*) Richard Rylve & killed y^e said Ensign Coole, y^e s^d Clement, y^e said Butcher (*sic*), and tooke [the three Crokers] divers other prisoners.

(Same names)

(Mark)

(5)

Isaack Quarry y^e younger attesteth y^e truth of y^e deposition of Richard ffinger in all the material parts thereof.

Robert Saunders

ISAACK QUARRYE

Isaias Thomas

(*t*) Did he see any of the alleged murthers?

(*u*) 'Saw' first written and cancelled.

CXLI

The examination of Stephen Baltman, taken before | f. 344
us, the 30th of November, 1652 :

. . . Sayth that in the [nine dayes] Sissation (*sic*) [in September, 1642], he with others in his company went nere unto Mountaine Castle, being thereunto invited, there came Capt Edmond ffennell with a party of horse, and fell upon us with force of armes (we no wayes resisting him or his party by reson of the Sissation) and killed Ensign Coole, then Ensign to Captain Hugh Croker, Thomas Clements, miller, and one Burne, a butcher, the rest of the said party being taken prisoners ; the said Capt ffennell asked of one that was by, whether any of the Capoquin blades had escaped, Whoe replied, that there was but one, Where upon Cap^t ffennell forced us to goe into the green at Mountain Castle nere Capoquin, [and asked] whether any had given quarter or not. Then answer was made him by Lieut. John Legg, then Lieut. to Captaine ffennell, and others of the party, that they had given quarter to those. Y^e s^d Capt. ffennell replying againe, that there was none of them had power to give quarter, And that none had quarter but Barry Croker, whome he gave quarter vnto, Whereupon he the s^d ffennell caused Richard ô Rely and another to be taken out from amongst the rest of the prisoners, and drawn up by a rope to y^e limbs of a tree and hanged, Capt. ffennell not leaving y^e place vntill he saw them both dead, and then martched the rest of us to Dungarvan, and from thence to Carigneshure, and from thence to Clonmell, where we remained in prison six or seven weeks. (*v*)

Ro. Saunders
Isaias Thomas

STEPH. BALTMAN

(*v*) A pretty story this! But in spite of the scribe's artful attempts to withdraw the real facts, one may see that the move of Fennell's accusers was to seize and garrison the Mountain Castle in time of a cessation. There was a conflict in which three were killed by Fennell's party, the rest being apprehended. Two of these being Irish, were hanged as renegades. The English men taken were spared, and for some weeks kept in prison. This, I submit, is the explanation of the Mountain Castle affair.

George Giles being sworne . . . sayeth—(Almost identical with Baltman's statement. He names the man hanged with O'Reilly—John Coagh, or Keogh, another Irishman in the service of the enemy. Same date. Signed 'Ro. Saunders').

The examination of Isaack Quarrie of Caperquin, aged about fiftie years, duly sworne & examined, saith :

About a fortneth after the Sesation, two Irish troopers coming as convoye for Captain Wane capten for y^e parliment to bring him safe to Caperqueene, intised [three of Captⁿ Croker's sons and] Ensigne Coale of Capt Crokers company & one James a butcher & Clement a miller, & one Richard Riley [with divers others] to goe to meet them at Mountain Castle, nere Croghnesleddy [att a day appointed] where they might boath sell some tobacco & buy some cattell, And staying there nere y^e Castle to drink a bottell of beere, One of the afores^d Irish troopers, by name Phillipp Newman, brought Capt. ffennell (since Left^t Coll.) with his troupe to surround them, who then and there killed the said Ensign Coole, James y^e butcher, & Clement y^e miller, and hanged y^e afores^d Ryly. The cause of his knowledge is ('first y^t a footboy escaped and tould this exam^t . . . ' *cancelled*), that he heard his Cap^{ts} sons & Hew Wyldes & George Gyles & John Shepard declayr & confirm the afores^d murthers soe to have been comitted as abovesayd, they being taken prisoners & having quarter given at same time by y^e said ffennell.

(Mark—rude initials). (*w*)

This exaicon was taken before me the day & year above written.

Joh. Harding

(Overleaf a similar hearsay statement by Russell Finger, taken in almost identical terms by John Harding).

(*w*) This appears to be the Isaac Quarry who was examined two days later before Saunders and Thomas (f. 343). The present relation, sworn on hearsay, differs materially from Baltmans. But in neither have we the real occurrence. If Coole and the others who lost their lives were 'murthered,' what was to prevent the 'murther' of the prisoners without exception?

CXLVI

John Casey of the old ffordge, nere Tallow, | f. 349
aged 34 years, duely sworne upon y^e holy Evangelists
and examined, deposeth and saith :

That on Shrove tuesday, the year 1641, this depon^t goeing with a l^{re} from David Barry son to John Barry of Dongorney (he being at Coolishy) to M^r Thomas Butler, then at Ballyanker with Capt Edmund ffennell and severall others of the Irish Rebels, And after this depon^t had delivered to the s^d Butler [his l^{re}], he comaunded this depon^t to looke into his waggon ; and that he did see M^r Edward Croker and fowr other Englishmen as prysoners in the custody of the s^d rebels. And that the s^d ffennell and the sayde Thomas Butler & others were then present, and did see the four English men hanged upon a gate in this depon^{ts} presence, the s^d ffennell standing by with a pistoll in his hand, untill they were strangled and dead, And that presently after he heard M^r Edward Croker then a prysoner as afores^d proffer a certayne money, att the least twenty pounds for his life, but the s^d ffennell made answer that if he would give a hundred pounds he should not have his life, because he was a kinsman to Capt Croker of Capoquin, but should have his choice either to be hanged or shott to death. Whereupon the s^d Croker made choice to be shott to death, & then Capt ffennell called a souldier of his partie, and they both went with the sayde Croker (having his hands tyed behind his backe), & put him up against a ditch, and there shott him to death in the presence of this deponent. His cause of knowledge is, for that he was present and did see and heare what he hath deposed of to be true. (Mark)

This deposition was taken before me the 6th December 1652. (x)

CXLVII

The examination of Margarett Southwell of | f. 351
Tallow-bridge, in the County of Corke, spinster,
aged twenty-two years, or thereabout, being duly
sworne and examined, deposeth and sayth :

(x) The date of the opening of the High Court of Justice at Cork by Justice Donnellan.

That shee this deponent living att Tallow-bridge, and being there about some eight years since (as shee verily beleeveth) att Midsummer last, or thereabouts, And one night shee being ready to go to bed, one Catheryn ny Wagh came unto her and tould her that the enemy was coming to towne, Whereupon shee came out with her and came unto Mr [Peirce] Benbury his barne, joyning to his dwelling-house; and imediately after, this depon^t went to bed with the sayd Catheryn ny Wagh, Jeane ny Currayne & others, And suddenly after the candle was putt out, the enemie came in, and broke open the window over Mr Benbury his head, and then they plundered the house and tooke away Mr Benbury prysoner, and carryed him away, and that he was murdered (y) about a myle from the house, but by whom she knoweth not. Only shee deposeth and sayth that William ô Leghy, a prysoner in Youghall, and Patrick Swayne, his brother-in-law, were [y^e partie] with the enemy when the sayde Benbury was carryed away as aforesaid. And further sayth not.

Phillip Elzery (Mark)

(On same page, Joane ny Currayne to the same effect).

CXLVIII

(Katherine Oultagh proves to the taking away of | f. 353
George Benbury. Taken 25 Oct. 1652 by Philip Elzery).

CXLIX

Youghall, June 16, 1654. | f. 354

Depositions concerning Sr Richard Hosborne (*sic*), junior,
of Knockmone, in y^e yeare 1645 :

L^t John Croker, aged about 24 years, sworne, saith :

That the s^d Hosborne was in Actuall arms in y^e yeare affores^d
at y^e siege of Lismore. This depon^t . . . hath seene the
s^d Hosborne in arms in y^e yeare afores^d.

Taken before

JOHN CROKER

(No name).

(y) How could she tell? It is a queer story all through.

CXLX

Youghall June 16, 1654 | f. 356

Depositions taken concerning John m^cTibbot of Clonea
in y^e yeare '41 :

Isack Jiles of Lismore, aged 30, sworne, saith :

That the s^d M^cTibbot was in actuall arms in the year afores^d

. . . he hath seen the s^d M^cTibbott in arms in y^e yeare afores^d

ISACK GILES

Taken before

(*No name*).

William Boyse of Capperquin, sworne, (Repeats the fore-
going).

CLI

(John Quarry's deposition of 24 Nov. 1652, repeats | f. 357
the story told by Isaac Quarry, f. 347).

CLII

Corke, June 13, 1654 | f. 359

Depositions concerning John ffarnane in the year 1641 :

(David Crotty saw him in actual arms in that year. Signed
by Crotty, but not witnessed)

(Isaac Giles also saw ffarnane in arms in that year—Signed
but not witnessed)

CLIII

Corke, June 7, 1654 | f. 361

(Thomas Abraham of Cork saw John ffitz-Gerald of ffarnane,
Co. Waterford, in actual arms in the year 1641. Signed but
not witnessed.)

CLIV

Youghall, June 26, 1654 | f. 363

(Stephen Bateman saw Roger M^cGragh in actual arms in the
year 1641. Signed but not witnessed.)

CLV

Corke, June 7, 1654 | f. 365

(Thomas Abraham saw John ffitz-Gerald of Woodhouse, in Co. Waterford in actual arms in 1641. Signed, but not witnessed.)

CLVI

Corke, June 7, 1654 | f. 367

(Thomas Abraham saw in actual arms against the English, in 1641, James Walsh of Ballycrow, Co. Waterford. Signed but not witnessed.)

CLVII

Youghall, June 26, 1654 | f. 369

(John Andrewes saw in arms in 1641 Edmond Roche of Tuorine, barony of Coshmore ; and

William Boyce saw the same Roche in arms in 1643.
Both sign—no jurat or witness.)

CLVIII

Youghall, June 17, 1654 | f. 373

(John Pepper of Ballynoe, barony of Coshmore, saw in arms, in 1641, Euer M^cTeige. Signed, not witnessed.)

CLVIII, CLIX

| f. 375

(Pierce Power of Curribeny, & John Foster of Youghal, saw Edmond Roch of Towreine, in arms, in 1641. Both sign. No jurat, or witness.)

Youghall, June 26, 1654 | f. 377

Hugh Hill & Lieut. John Andrewes, saw in actual arms, in 1641, John ffitz-Thomas of ffearnane, barony of Coshmore. Both sign. No jurat, or witness)

The clash of arms may be said to have ended in 1652, but the war was continued in the courts, particularly during the years 1652, 1653, 1654. The judicial campaign was pursued in the same spirit as had marked the military proceedings of the conquerors. In fact the courts were, in the main, constituted of military men. There is a remarkable entry among the notes of the High Court at Cork in 1652 :

Corke, December 14, 1652.

‘Sentence was this day pronounced in open Court, whereby were 24 acquitted, 32 condemned, & some res-pitted’ (T.C.D., MS., F. 4, 16).

Four cases are marked : ‘Deferred until further evidence, & referred to Chiefe Justice Cooke’s Sessions.’

APPENDIX A.

(The following remarkable document will be found to explain, and even to answer many passages in the Depositions, supplying a record of incidents suppressed or misrepresented by the Parsons-Borlase commissioners.)

T.C.D. MS., F. 3, 11. Paper 21. (z)

URBAN VIGORS his account of the Rebels' proceedings in Munster, in a Letter, dated 16 July, 1642, to Dr Jones. (24 pp. foolscap) :

Reverend Sir,

My humble service, etc. I have sent you according vnto promise, uppon Thursday last, a breviat of the proceedings and goeing forward of the service of Mounster in the kingdom of Ireland, your brother Cornett Joanes and myself being comrades, and serving under the Command of the Right Honorable Roger, Lord Baron Broghill, myselfe being also his Lordship's chaplaine

The Rebels entering into the province of Mounster, committing a great spoyle in their March, Sir William Saintleger, knight, Lord President of the said Province, with 200 horse, ffryday the third of December, *killed 200 of them between Clonmell and Waterford, besides a great number that were drowned*; many prisoners were then taken whereof *40 of the Ringleaders were hanged at the Citty of Waterford* the Munday following. (aa)

(z) As recently re-numbered this interesting paper, written on one side occupys folios 61-84.

The numbers below placed in brackets indicate the pages of the original document.

(aa) Monday, 6 December, 1641. Of course, there is no mention of these "services" in the depositions; but there is a howl over the hanging of one of Saintlegers soldiers later on.

"Sir William St Leger—the President of Munster—whose wife was a foreigner, and all whose early days were spent abroad, did much execution on the rebels. He marched, with his own troops and about one hundred men, across the mountains and arrived in the county of Waterford in time to arrest the incursions of the rebels who were devastating Gaultier. He over took a party of them at Mothill, recovered the prey, and made nineteen of the rebels prisoners. From thence he attacked the main body, six miles

Tuesday the seventh of December—my Lord President having notice the Rebels had robbed the Lord Arch-Bishop of Cashell, and driven away his Grace's cattle and flocks from his pallace of Camus, made after them and found some of the said cattle in the barne of a gentleman not farre from Cashell, Whereupon his Lordship caused the Rebbles' houses to bee fired, and sent the gentleman to Clonmell Gayle; after which tyme wee were indifferent quiett vntill Baron Loghmoe and Capt Grace's souldiers came into our country, and stole the cattle, and pillaged as they went; their stealths and villanies they committed were commonly in the night for the most part: most of their armes were half-pikes and skeanes. Not long after their coming in this Theevish kind of way, but most of the papistes in our Barony of Condons consorted themselves with them, and robbed their next neighbours, and kild such as did withstand them, without any regard of their former intimacy of Love, or those of favours done them, and auncient acquaintance: Which made all the Protestants to fly to Castles for the safety of their persons and lives, or run away to some Port Towne, or to the next strength adjoining, and leave all they had with them. My honorable lord, the Lord of Broghill aforesaid, hearing of those cow-stealers, and the cruelty of the Cundans, sent his Troope of horse amongst them. But *wee could not make any great execution* there at that tyme by reason of command which came the next day (beeing the first day of ffebruary), from our honorable generall, the Lord President aforesaid, to meete at Kildorrery, in Sir William ffenton's countrey, Where all the English force and strength of the County Cork

further on, as they were preparing to cross the Suir. He killed 140, brought 50 away prisoners, and on his arrival in Waterford, *he executed the whole sixty-nine men* after trial by martial law! This struck great terror into the hearts of those who were disaffected, not only in Waterford but also in Tipperary. His brave son William, who was only lately naturalized, ably abetted his father. With Colonel Mym he was soon after despatched to the Kings aid in England. Their regiments embarked in November to join the Royal army and St Leger soon after fell upon the field of battle while cheering on his men to a successful charge."

—Gimlette, *The Huguenot Settlers in Ireland*, p. 176.

The 'executions' mentioned in foregoing extract belong to the first week of December 1641, when there was no rising of any account in County Waterford—no 'main body' of rebels' there at the time, except bodies of terror-stricken peasants whom the advance of St Leger had driven from their homes.

were in field (but those that lay in Garison) ready to encounter with the Lords Mountgarrett, Don-Boyne, Castle-Connell, Ikerrin, Baron Loghmoe.

Wee continued in the field at Kildorrery afores^d two dayes and two nights, expecting their coming according to promise and their many threatnings. But they did not dare to come to vs, or fight vs then ; for wee had a daynty champion country which doth much antipathize their cowardly natures. They fight and deale altogether vpon advantages. They will have woods and Boggs to second them, or they will not fight, can they any way shun it. They marched to the towne of Kilmallock in the county of Limbrick, where I heard the Lord Mountgarrett was loveingly received by the Townsmen, with [the rest of] his discontented gentlemen, for they used the English very coursely that lived in those partes, and others that had occasion to deale and commerse with them.

The third day of february the Lord President, the Earle of Barrimore, the Lord of Dungarvan, my Lord of Broghill, and Sr William Courtney marched towards the Redshard to have given the enemy a meeting. The Redshard is the receptacle for the Rebels of those partes ; it is as daungerous a place for woods and Boggs as any in Ireland ; it lyeth in Sir Edward fitz Harris his country, not farre from the town of Kilmallock.

The aforesaid Lords, Sir, to my own knowledge went with a full intent and purpose to have given the Rebels' great army a crack, and I dare say they had, had our Armyes mett that day, for they are Lords of most noble mindes and courageous speritts, their very names are a mighty terror unto the Rebels, they are all four of them approved Souldiers, they will indure much hardship, cold and hunger, for they did lye in the ffield without any tentes in snow, frost, rayne, hayle, and all weathers ; excellent they are in managing their horses ; the very rebels acknowledge that, and often say, they had rather encounter and fight with three Troupes of horse that should come newly into the land then with one of these Lords' Troupes, and Sir W^m Courtney's Troupe *have given thousands of them their due disertes* since the time they did first rebell.

One thing at Kildorrery I observed in my Lord President that I cannot omit: his Lordship lying in the field, having no pillow but the ground, a gentleman presented his cloak vnto him, beseeching his Lordship to be pleased to rest his arme vpon it. Hee refused it, wishing him to keepe it for himselfe, the weather was very cold, and for his owne part he was better acquainted with such a kind of life than hee was. The gentleman was easily persuaded to leave his compliment at that tyme, for there was not the like day of snow all the last winter. My Lord indeed (Sir) is a very noble [and loveing] disposition vnto his Souldiers; and likewise are the other three Lords. As for my honorable good Lord, I am confident, your brother the Coronett hath written vnto you, of his noble sweet and kind caryage towards vs. Therefore I pretermit to speak or write any more in that particular.

ffryday the fourth of ffebruary—the Lord President hearing that the Lord Mountgarrett intended with his army to come to his Lordship's Towne of Dunnarayle, his Lordship caused our Army to march to the Mountayne's foote alias Ballyhowra, three miles from the said Towne to the north, to prevent their coming. Wee quartered there that night, Saturday and Sunday night.

Munday the 7th day of ffebruary, my Lord seeing their delays were but to gett Armes, Ammunition, and a strong party marched towards the Towne of Kilmallock, and plundered the country, for they were most Rebels in those partes. The Lord Mungarrett kept those in the Towne, and dared not fight with us. As we could at that tyme have made up but a thousand armed men besides our Troupes of horse, we had made a period of Mungarrett's rebellion, and of all those that were then out in the County of Corke and Limbrick. Wee being could do no execution vpon them, returned to our old quarters.

There was good service don in our march by our Scoutes, and by the Provost Marshall, Captain Peasley and his horse. (bb)

(bb) Dr. Henry Jones would understand how Peasley and his mounted men earned this praise—by raiding the country, burning, and cutting down the Irish peasants who might come in their way.

Sir John Browne, knight, Lieutenant Carleton and myself, with 4 other gentlemen which did ride abroade as Scouts to discover the enemy, took prisoner Miles fitz Harris, Esquire, and his man, as they were riding to Kilmallock vnto the Lord Mungarrett, who had sent for him to have made him governor of the said Towne, as did appeare by his Lordship's letter which we found, also with him the Articles and Commands which the Priestes and ffryers swear the people to observe and maynetayne to the losse of goods and lives. I know you have seen a copie of them, therefore I forbear to mention them. Hee, being *a little threatened* by some of our company, promised Three score pounds for his ransome, the which was very welcome, for money was very scarce amongst us. But my Lord President coming presently up with the Army and hearing fitz-Harris his answere, truely waying the cause and his former caryage and service since the rebellion of others in the countrey, Vpon his faythfull promise then made of his future loyalty, caused the said money to be restored, and sett him free.

Two dayes after fitz Harris setting at liberty, the Lord Mungarrett and his great Army, the like whereof was never seen in Munster, came vnto vs at Ballyhoura aforesaid, and in their March took the Castle of Ballahey and Dod's castle was yeilded vnto them uppon quarter; for which the Lord President was highly offended with the Constable of the said Castle; but his Lordship is *merciful to all Protestants*, though he much hateth a coward.

The sight of Mungarrett's huge multitude and many pikes which made as great a show as a spacious wood adioyning to them, nothing daunted the aforesaid Lords and chaplaynes, nor any of their Troupers, for I professe vnto you there was not a man in our Army but had a desire to have fought with them, and the rather because wee expected them long and suffered many of us much want, Yet I dare say they were twenty for one, odds enough they had, yet they durst not descend the hill and come to us in the playne where we did incamp not much above muskett shott from them; wee had not any of our foote companyes in the field that day, they were all in the towne of Mallow five miles from our campe, to which place my Lord President thought good to

make his repayre, it being almost night, and the countrey people came flocking vnto Mungarrett's Army.

When we came to Donnerayle, my Lord President left Lievetenant John Downing to keepe and defend the Castle with shott, which kept it faythfully. (Lievetenant Downing is a stout preyman and one that hath don good service). Wee made no other stay, but presently marched our own way to Mallow where wee quartered that night.

The next day my Lord President with his Troupe, the Lord Dungarvan's, and some of the foote companyes, marched to the citty of Corke. His Lordship thought it the best policy to make good the Porte Townes and strongholds.

The Earle of Barrimore with his Troupe, my Lord Broghills Troupe, and the remayne of the foot companyes marched towards [the port towne of] Youghall; and did save at Mallow for Mr William Dampeere and for the English in those parts what cattle wee could, and brought them with us to the Earle of Barrimore's Castle at Castlelyons. The next day, the companyes that marched to Youghall drove them there, and releued the Towne, besides many of them were transported for this kingdom; which I conceive to be an act of charity in the said Earle and ought highly to be commended. My Lords Troupe marched home to Lismore. Within four or five days wee came home newes was brought vnto my Lord that the Rebels of Cundan's countrey had Robbed and pillaged diuers of our neighbours, Whereuppon his Lordship was very much displeased, and caused fifty horse and thirty musketeers [to bee made ready], and hee roade in person with us to their place of Randavouse. When wee came neere Leevetennant Poore's Castle wee descryed a troupe of horse to the number of Three Score or neere about. Wee made up vnto them with all speede, But they tooke the advantage of the ground, and kept under a quick sett hedge, and placed some musketeers in a ditch adioyning which made some few shott vnto us, but did vs no hurt. Wee no sooner came over the said ditch but we perceived twelve coulors, no souldiers with them but the ensignes. Their Army lay at the bottom of the hill. But upon

notice given them of our approach, they suddenly made up unto their coulers (for they are nimble swift footemen, they usually march as fast as their Horse), And as soon as they came vnto their coulers, they fell into Rankes and files, and made as neat and warlike a body as ever Rebels did make in Ireland, for the quantity of men they had. Their number of foote was 1500 well armed, beside the countrey people that followed the Army. My Lord charged them home, and made their Horse retreat vnto Harfoote. Their Army durst not advance a long tyme, seeing his Lordship show resolution, by which means wee saved our foote. At length Colonell or Captayne Butler came out from the Army and desired to parlee with 'vs, Where uppon a gentleman of our Troupe, one Smythy roade unto him, And as soon as he came neere Butler asked him where my Lord did intend to give them Battle, Whoe made answer, he could not resolve him ; But hee thought it was a very unreasonable motion, considering our handfull of men unto their multitude, And hee made known vnto him that my Lord when he came foorth was informed they were but a company of cow-stealers, and had hee any way knowne of their great Army hee would have come better provided, Yet he thought wee were able to encounter with them ; and so departed from him ; only telling him it was his best course to returne home with his Army the way he came, and he doubted not but Mr Gerrald of Coolishine would furnish them with Boates to carry them over the Blackwater, and entertayne them as formerly. Butler made answer, that was not their intent : They came not over to that end, but hee did hope they could doe better service before they did depart the countrey. My Lord upon Smythy's returne and answer, had a full intent to have fought with them, but his Lordship was persuaded to the contrary by some of the Towne of Lismore, one Bryan Cavernor (cc), an honest religious man and one that hates Popery.

That night the enemy marched to the Towne of Tallow. The next day they sett about the taking of a strong house called Balle-anker, in which house was a gentleman, one Croker and his wife,

(cc) *Sic*, perhaps the Bryan Cavenagh, portreeve of Lismore, mentioned in the Earl of Cork's diary.

with three or fowre men more: they defended it manfully vntill such tyme as their powder and shott was spent; they, seeing they could no longer mayntayne fire with them, yeelded uppon quarter, But Captayne ffennell most perfidiously caused the said Croker the next day to bee shott in cold bloud, *as they say*, and the poore men to hang each other in a field adjoining to the said house; which I think all marshall men and souldiers will iudge to bee a most barbarous inhumane act. Therefore *I cannot but note him with a black cole*, though a discontented gentleman, as he terms himselfe.

The day following they besieged us at Lismore. But in the morning before their coming, ther came four companyes uppon the other side of us, which tooke Boate at Affane. Corporall ffoucks and some other of our Troupe, which were sent abroad as Scoutes, discovered them, and not knowing of their number of men, but thinking they had been only but cow-stealers and pillagers made up unto them, and *discharged at Captayne ffennell*, hee bringing up their Army or rather Raged Regiment, and ffennell likewise vnto him. In the scirmish ffennell's Horse was shott: Where uppon word was brought to the Towne that Corporall ffouckes was kild. Coronett Downing, hearing of it, and some few other gentlemen, they presently made unto them.

The Coronett *being a bold man (dd)* and of a very forward spiritt, roade up close to ffennell, and discharged his carbine at him: ffennell having gotten a fresh horse, he mist him. But as the Coronett wheeled aboute, one of ffennell's choyce shott, an old fowler which did usually run by his horse side, with his fowling peece shott at him in the back through his armour and body, which made him presently fale from his horse. Your brother Coronett Joanes, that now is in his place, seeing him fale, shott at Captaine ffennell; and likewise Hee to him againe; they made two or three shott each to other. Your brother, having discharged his carbine and pistolls, vnsheathed his sword and challenged the Captayne to fight with him, when the shott from their Army came flying

(dd) This is Robert Downing; of whose 'morthor' so much is made in the depositions.

about his ears. But their great Captayne refused it, and retreated to the Army.

Your brother brought of the Cornett's horse in despite of them all. There was one of our men more kild in the fight ; their corpes could not possibly bee brought of by vs, they played so fast uppon vs with their shott. What number of men were killed on their side wee could not learne in regard *they were masters of the field.*

That night they quartered in the Schoole House and in the Almes House at Lismore, and in other houses which were out and free from shott from the Castle ; their Centinells which were in the Churchyard had a welcome with some shott from a Turrett of the Castle.

The next day [a gentleman] one Bayline came to the Castle, with a drume before him, and made known unto my Lord, his generall's pleasure was that his honour would be pleased to surrender the castle unto him, before such time as there was any great effusion of bloud made, for his full intent and purpose was to have it ; and if his Lordship would yeeld it up quietly hee should have a safe convoy for himselfe and for all such as did belong vnto him, to Youghall or Corke, or vnto any other Port Towne in the Province. My Lord told him he was not acquainted with such kind of Languadge, and that for his owne part hee was resolved to live and dye in the Castle, and he thought all the men he had would doe the like in Defending and Mayntayning it against his Generall and all others that should assault it ; and wished him to take that for absolute answeere. So Mr Bayline onely *drank three or four glazes of wine and aqua vitae,* and departed. (ee)

My Lord is a vigilant man ; hee placed yard guards and a strong watch vppon such as were men of trust, and likewise vppon every quarter of the Garden and Gate House. His Lordship watched himself Three Nights together, encouraging his Souldiers, and seeing they might not want things fitting, nor any of the poore people of the Towne and Country which came to the Castle for the safety of their lives. My Generall's Lady (ff) was

(ee) Broghill s hospitality.

(ff) Lady Broghill.

newly brought abedd of a child, Otherwise, I dare say, shee would likewise have watched in person ; for shee is a Lady that truely fears God, abhors and detests Rebles, And I know but few men in the Land will shoot off a fowling-peece better or neerer the marke than her Ladyship.

My Lord was not forgetfull of the dead Corps of Coronett Downing, But sent his Trumpeter one John Downing, and others, to the Enemy's Army for it. They gave leave for the bringing of it to Towne, But wished withall that no minister should bury him, for hee dyed one of their religion, a Romane Catholicke ; wherein I am persuaded, and partly know, they wronged him highly, for hee had at the very first shott his death wound, and, after that, hee was not sensible of anything they said or did unto him. I buryed him in the Cathedrall Church of Lismore, and as hee was layd in the ground, hee had a volley of shott given him by our Souldiers in the Churchyard mauger the harts of those proud Popish Priests and Rebels that quartered in the Towne. Captayne Broadrige who is Captayne of the Castle vnder my Lord is a man of an vndaunted spirit, a faythfull honest man, and one that hath acted the part of . . . nere in the Towne. Your brother the Coronett and hee are intimate loving friends. . . .

My Lord, sir, being both young and active, thought of a way to fright this Dommanearing, yet cowardly and fearfull Army (gg). The way was this: He caused all the Ordnance, Murderers, Harquebusses, Musketts, Carbines and pistolls that were in the Castle to bee shott off at once, and, with the same, sent them word by a man whome my Lord did much confide in, That the English Army was come to the Towne, for wee heard they had intercepted the Earle of Corke's letters which his Lordship sent on the landing at Youghall of Coronell Vanester. This sudden noyse and Thundering shott did strike such terror into the Hartes of those guilty and wicked persons, That they presently furdled up their coulors and runne away to the Blackwater to take boate at Affane, where they came over the most part of them ; many ran a contrary way ; I believe they never saw their coulors againe til this day.

(gg) Broghill's Stratagem.

Wee pursued them with fifty horse, or thereabout, *and killed many of them (hh)*, and many were tooke prisoners who had very good musketts and pikes.

The Captayne of the last Company that tooke boate, one Prindergrace escaped us very narrowly ; hee left his stately mantle behinde him, and was fayne to trust to his nimble heeles that commonly prove their best defence. I hartily wish wee had a considerable number of men there for their sakes. We tooke from them two hundred and fifty head of cattle, most of them were oxen and coves of the English breed. Wee took also six or seven Garrons, all which they had stollen in the country from Englishmen. You might the next day have bought in Lismore a good cow for eightene pence, a garron for sixpence *(ii)*, and a sheepe for threepence. Wee tooke likewise their wagons and a number of Scaling ladders that five or sixe at once might goe up abreast. They are in the Court at Lismore at this day. And thus by the providence of God as the primary efficient, and the forecast and manhood of this honorable Lord the subordinate instrument, those Rebels were shamefully chased away, the Castle preserved, and many hundreds of poore people, women and children, for the most part that did fly there for succour, escaped their fury, and not so much as one of them hurted.

The next day *wee did make them sensible of their errors in the town and country that did consort themselves with them. (jj)*

Within 5 or 6 dayes wee had put those Rebles to flight newes came vnto my Lord, That the Lord President, the Earle of Barri-more, the Lord of Dungarvan, Sir William Courtney, Colonell Vanester, and what forces could well be spared from the Port Townes and Castles, should all meete at Lismore, the second day of March; and so quarter there that night, and the next day march to the

(hh) That was, of course, good service upon the rebels. But what a treacherous, bloody, barbarous and cruel proceeding it would be for the rebels to kill any of their opponents in the same way!

(ii) Although only six or seven had been brought in. He has already told how scarce money was then. There is a note of self-glorification in his account of 'our' exploits.

(jj) That is, 'my honorable lord' Broghill hanged as many as were suspected to have aided, whether willing or otherwise, the rebels who had come into Lismore after their little success at Affane.

Towne of Dungarvane, which was performed accordingly. My Lord roade to Castlelyons to meete the Lord President, and [brought his Lordship's] honour with him, which was taken very lovingly and in good part.

Uppon our march between Castlelyons and Lismore *there were killed divers of the Rebles*. Wee took the Castle of Turbeath which M^r Richard Cundane had formerly taken from M^r Osborne's servants, *and burned all the houses* in the Cundanes' Countrey, on this side the Blackwater; there were also taken some few prisoners; most of the gentlemen of the countrey were at the Towne of Killurd, alias fleetewood's Plantation, upon the other side of the water. (*kk*)

Wednesday the third of March—Wee . . . (*a line at least clipped off at foot of page*) . . . Our Army marched from Lismore towards the Towne of Dungarvan (*ll*), *killed some in the way*, tooke many prisoners, *and burned all the cabins in the country*.

My Lord President's Troupe, and my Lords Troupe, marched some 4 or 5 miles before the Army; when we came neere Sir Richard Osborne's Castle (*mm*), about three miles from Dungarvane, Wee saw seven companies with their coulors displayed iust opposite vnto, onely a river betweene us, and a little bogge. Wee made all possible speede wee could to a forde to gett over the river, that wee might gett before them to keepe them from marching home to the Towne. But they marched an exceeding fast pace, insomuch that wee were no sooner in the foord but they were within muskett shott of vs, and discharged at vs. The river was so deepe that our horses were enforced to swime. Wee, seeing what advantage they had us, wheeled about, and came forth out of the river, and galloped vp to another foord a mile from it, and passed over safe before such tyme as they could make vnto

(*kk*) And these so lovingly honourable persons, Saintleger and Broghill killed as many of the peasantry as remained about their own doors, and burned all the houses as they preceeded! Vigors making no apology for this course of action; it was the sort of 'service' expected and required from those who then represented the State in Ireland.

(*ll*) The march to Dungarvan.

(*mm*) At Knockmone.

vs. They, seeing wee had gotten before them, fell into a body close by a wood's side, a little more than muskett shott of vs. Wee braved each other awhile. At length wee made towards them; they, seeing our carbines all ported, and my Lord and Captaine Bridgesboldnease, and descrying all our army, presently fardled up their coulors, and fled with all haste towards the pasage of Youghall and to caves in the wood. There were *many of them taken and killed* in their flight, and many more ther had byn, had not the woodes and bogges byn their especiall friends. That night the Lord President and the rest of the Lords lay at Sir Richard Osborne's Castle, and our Army quartered betweene the Castle and the Towne. Our Scoutes took that night a gentleman and his man which were riding to Dungarvan, but *hanging prevented them*.

Thursday morning being the 4th day of March, our army, between eight and nyne of the clock, came close before the Towne of Dungarvan.

Wee tooke it within three hours' fight, and *burned most of the houses* which were Thatched, and burned likewise a stately stone-house, well slatted, of one Mr Hoare's adjoining the Towne (*nn*). There were divers gentlemen and others that escaped over the strand a-horseback, the water being then fordable, for it was the beginning of the floud. My Lord President, perceiving it, caused a squadron of the best shott to make to the strand with all haste, *which killed many of the Rebels*, notwithstanding many escaped. Whereuppon my Lord caused a party of horse of every Troupe to bee chosen out to ride to the other side of the river, and *burne the Towne uppon that side and kill as many as came over*. Wee (*oo*) were forty horse upon that service. Captayne George Welsh, who is now in this citty, was with us, and behaved himself valiantly, *and did good service* to my own knowledge, for I was an eye-witness unto it. Wee burned the Towne on that side the strand, *according to our directions*. There were *killed by our party* of Horse neere *fifty*; and I think there were *killed and hanged* the like number

(*nn*) See Nos. lxxv, cxii.

(*oo*) The chaplain evidently being one of the forty so employed in cutting down the Irish refugees whether in arms or not.

on the other side of the Towne ; and in the Towne were *many killed and throwne into the sea*. There is not any man, I dare say, can tell certaynely how many were killed and drowned : some say 200, some 300, and some 400. But I am of opinion 200 were the most that were slayne. At night our forty horse returned to the Towne on the other side and quartered there.

Those that were in the Castle stood out, and shott at us ; they killed four of our men, and hurted three or foure more. That was all the lost and hurt on our side.

Sir John Browne was shott [from the Castle] through in many places with slugs and quarter shott, yet hurted not his body : he is a daynty brave-spirited gentleman, and one the Rebles doe much dread.

Saturday morning the 5th of March—They yeilded vp the Castle in the Towne, to depart vpon this quarter : To march away like Souldiers, their Coulers flying on their Bagpipes before them ; the which was granted them and performed. My Lord was noble in his promises, and would not take an example by their kind of quarter (*pp*). But I believe they had not had so good quarter, could wee have gotten any good place to have quartered our horses in, They could not have stood out long, for our shott kept them from water. Those that were in the Castle on the other side of the Towne had quarter to depart onely with their lives and wearing cloathes. There was a great store of pillage taken in the Towne by our Souldiers, and a good quantity of excellent Spanish Iron which was brought to Youghall in Mr Williams' pennace. The same day the Castles were yeilded wee returned to Lismore *with victory and spoyle*, and wee burned all the Rebles' corne in our march, that was in those partes, *and killed many of the Rogues* that were their spyes in the Countrey.

(*'Satturday night' crossed out*) Sixe or seven of our Troupers that went foorth in morning as Scouts, and *to burne some cabines*, mett with some pillage. The enemy surprized, and killed two

(*pp*) Allusion to Ballyanker. And if all were known, Fennell had got sufficient provocation, as may be gathered even from 'Urban Vigors, his Account.'

or three of them. Leive-tenant Poore (*qq*) with eight or nyne Troupers took a castle three miles from the Towne of Dungarvane : he is a very honest gentleman, and one that hath mayntayned his Castle [of Balligarran] in despite of thousands of the Rebles—for Capteyne Butler and Capteyne ffennell, with three or foure other Capteynes besieged him at once, beside the country people.

Satturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night—Our Army quartered at Lismore, and at the Towne of Tallow two miles from it.

(To be continued.)



(qq) See No. lxxvii.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

No sciences have in recent years made so marked advance as anthropology and prehistoric archæology. As a consequence of new lights previous ideas of the primitive condition of mankind have been revolutionised within the past fifty years. Palæolithic man, it is true, has not been yet made to stand out clear cut on the scientific screen as has his neolithic heir, but even palæolithic time is, under persistent pressure of scientific questioning, grudgingly but surely giving up the secrets it has held so long. Discovery follows discovery so rapidly that the first portion of a book may well be out of date before the concluding chapters are written. This is actually what has happened in the case of a valuable work just issued by Macmillan and Co., London, scil:—"Ancient Hunters and their Modern Representatives," with the result that the opening chapters had to be rewritten or at least corrected up to date in the light of newer data. The method adopted by the author, Dr. Sollas, is novel in some of its features. He takes an existing, or but lately existent, primitive race like the Tasmanians or the Esquimaux, as a type to illustrate, by equation of customs or culture, stages of prehistoric development. The substance of this work was originally set forth in a series of lectures before the Royal Institution in 1906 and was published later in *Science Progress*. The author's original intention was to gather these articles together and to republish them in book form with appropriate illustrations. Archæological discovery and research had however in the meantime made necessary extensive changes in the text, and the author took advantage of this revision to introduce much additional matter and to enlarge certain of the short summaries. This is probably the first presentment in English of the vast store of facts which during the past half century had

been accumulating at the hands of enquirers into the early history of mankind. Of these facts, as Professor Sollas observes, it is not easy to overvalue the importance. They throw a new light on the life story of our prehistoric ancestors and afford a new reading of their social and intellectual status. Quite dispassionately as behoves a scientist, and evidently without an axe to grind in the shape of a theory to champion Dr. Sollas examines the data for the existence of Eolithic or Tertiary man afforded by the (a) *pithecanthropos* (Java, 1891), (b) *homo heidelbergensis* (Heidelberg, 1909) and the (c) alleged discoveries of early human remains at Thenay, near Orleans (1867), Otta, near Madrid (1871), Puy Courney, in Auvergne (1877), Burmah (1894), East Runton in Norfolk (1807), and Boncelles (1910). Summing up the evidence offered by the foregoing the author considers the case for the existence of man before the Great Ice Age—not proven.

IN the preface to her eminently interesting "Annals of the Irish Harpers" (London, Smith, Elder & Co.), Mrs. Milligan Fox relates the rather curious accident which led to writing of the work. A Belfast lady herself and a folk-music enthusiast the authoress was naturally interested in the career and work of Edward Bunting, whose musical genius budded, blossomed, and bore fruit in the Ulster capital. When therefore accident threw into her hands two whole boxes of Bunting's papers she deemed it good fortune indeed. Paying a visit to a leading London music shop to buy a harp, and with that instinct to improve the occasion which devotion to a pursuit begets, she casually asked the manager whether any old wandering harpers ever came nowadays to buy strings. The courteous salesman replied in the negative but, he added, a gentleman called here a while ago who should interest you. He bought a harp and when giving directions about the instrument he added: it is only right I should have a harp in my house for it was my grandfather who preserved the music of the Irish harpers. This gentleman happened to be Dr. MacRory of Battersea, a grandson of Bunting and the possessor in great part of the latter's papers. A correspondence with Dr. MacRory led to the placing in Mrs. Milligan Fox's hands of the manuscripts so carefully treasured for a hundred years. To

what excellent purpose Mrs. Milligan Fox has used her materials the delightful volume under notice is proof. Amongst the contents of the two boxes was a manuscript autobiography of Arthur O'Neill, a famous northern harper, a number of notebooks containing many beautiful and hitherto unpublished airs, and the letters of Dr. James MacDonnell, who had organised the Belfast Harp Festival of 1792, together with the Journal of an Irish scholar—one Patrick Lynch, the same who in a moment of weakness gave the evidence which brought poor Thomas Russell to the gallows. At the present moment (as see Mr. Ua Casaide's paper in this issue) a controversy rages around the identity of this Lynch. Our authoress devotes the first section of her work (82 pages) to a memoir of Bunting. This is followed by a chapter devoted to the history of the harp in Ancient Erin, a description of the great harp festival held in Belfast in 1792, and some sketches of the last harpers. The autobiographical memoir of Arthur O'Neill, a great Ulster harper, follows, and finally there are chapters on famous harps and the song words of Bunting, in addition to Lynch's Journal and Dr. MacDonnell's letters. The Bunting memoir throws some sidelights on Ulster politics in the late eighteenth century. Bunting lived with the McCrackens, two of whom suffered the death penalty for participation in the United Irishmen movement. He was intimate also with Thomas Russell and acquainted with Wolfe Tone, &c. Indeed this Bunting memoir is fascinating reading and the O'Neill memoir is little if anything less irresistible. Both teem with anecdotes and familiar descriptions of a society as different from ours as if separated from us by five centuries instead of one. It was Bunting who noted down the airs played by the harpers at the Belfast meeting, but the head and heart of the festival was Dr. James MacDonnell. Doubtless the two most interesting of the ten competitors were Hempson and O'Neill, both blind. The former was 97 years old at the time and played with long crooked nails, which made the small wires tinkle under the deep tones of the bass in a manner that was peculiarly thrilling. Bunting considered Hempson the only exponent of very ancient music at the gathering. Arthur O'Neill was a descendant of the princely family of Tyrone. His ancestors for several generations were O'Neills on both sides. In his youth O'Neill had made a sort of musical tour of Ireland. About 1753 he reached Waterford where apparently he did not

remain long and about which he tells us nothing. Carrick was more to his liking. Here he was hospitably entertained by a clergyman named Thewles. Here too he met and was befriended by another blind harper in the person of Oliver Size. Size he describes as an excellent performer, and a person of great repute in that part of the country. He dressed splendidly in scarlet and gold lace. From Carrick O'Neill, preceded by his attendant carrying his harp, journeyed to Clonmel and thence through County Waterford, *via* Cappoquin, down by the Blackwater to Youghal. At Killarney, O'Neill was one of the guests at the great Milesian banquet given by Lord Kenmare a few days after Culloden. MacCarthys, O'Briens, O'Connors, O'Sullivans, MacMahons, &c., were present, but no O'Neill till our harper was introduced by O'Sullivan, of Beare. By the assembled guests his credentials were recognised and his right to represent the great northern clan admitted. "O'Neill," remarked the host, who was himself the only non-Milesian present, "you should be at the head of the table," to which the young harper rejoined: it matters not where an O'Neill sits: his place should be accounted the head. At Castleconnell O'Neill became the guest of Counsellor McNamara, in whose house was preserved the ancient harp known as Brian Boru's and now to be seen in the National Museum. This had not been strung for over two hundred years. O'Neill now restrung it and at his host's request, suspended it from his neck and played on it through the streets of Limerick followed by an immense concourse of people. The temptation to go on quoting from these racy pages is strong, but in justice to authoress and publishers it must be resisted. Let my readers procure the book and see for themselves.

DR. Thomas Laffan of Cashel, has performed a decidedly useful work in printing Co. Tipperary's "Hearth Money Records for 1665-6-7." (James Duffy & Co., Ltd., Dublin). The book will be of undoubted service to the genealogist, the local historian, and the student of place names. We could wish however that Dr. Laffan had gone a step further and more fully edited the work— prefixing, for instance, an historical and topographical introduction and supplying notes in identification of local names, &c. Dr. Laffan

assures us the greatest care has been used in transcription of the original roll. The assurance is quite necessary to prevent the learned doctor being credited with some of the all but innumerable errors in place name spelling, &c., with which the lists abound. The errors in question are so great as in hundreds of cases to render the names unrecognisable except by experts. For instance, take these, from a single opening at random, "Templeruny," "Killcogoane," "Ardrolum," "Higlassy," "two wash howses," for—Templetney, Killoloan, Ardcolumn, Figlash, two waste houses. Evidently the Record Office Roll is only a copy made in Dublin by a very careless 17th century clerk, possessed of no local knowledge. And why has not Dr. Laffan given us a topographical index to the work?



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Father Richard Hogan's Panygeric on Archbishop Christopher Butler:—Bound up with the copy of Rev. R. Hogan's panygeric on Lady 'Veagh referred to in my note in last issue is a second panygeric of Father Hogan's on "the most illustrious Christopher Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, and Doctor of the Sacred Faculty of Sorbonne." Herewith I append extracts.

"Who will give water unto my head, and unto mine eyes a fountain of tears, and I shall weep." (Jerem. 9, 1.)

"O! divine spirit of wisdom and truth, who opened the mouth even of an ass, and miraculously directed his brute tongue, to speak Thy holy will and pleasure. Conduct in Thy mercy O! conduct my barren thoughts and guide my unskilful tongue to utter Thy praise and glorify Thy holy name, in a faithful rehearsal of the pious works, religious labours, and holy examples of Thy faithful servant. Holy fire that enlightens and warms, pierce and wound the hearts of my hearers with the sparkling flames of Thy Divine Love, and kindle in their breasts, a holy emulation, of that fervour of charity, devotion and zeal that liquefied our pious prelate's virtuous and tender soul. And you dear Christians bear my weakness with patience and compassion, and tossed as I am, and rolled in so wide an ocean, and spacious a sea of diction, which, under the protection of Heaven, I attempt steering through, out of obedience and gratitude more than presumption, help me on with your kind indulgence and devout prayers.

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"In this class of happy mortals we must in justice range the most illustrious Christopher Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, born of

the most noble house of Ormond, inferior in dignity, power, or alliance, to none, of the rank of subjects, in all Europe, a Prelate in whose veins did circulate a select collection of the most ancient and noble blood of more than five kingdoms, lawfully descended of the illustrious race of Plantaganet and Royal Blood of England, by the granddaughter of King Edward I., married to James Butler, second Earl of Carrick, and first of Ormond, from whom the whole family is descended. That high born personage was great granddaughter to Saint Ferdinand, the third of his name, King of Castile, so renowned in history and in the annals of the Church, for his glorious achievements, and above all, for the sublime sanctity of his life, whereby he merited not only a crown of glory in Heaven, but on earth also a place in the holy calendar of Martyrology. To this great Prince in process of time, by right of blood and inheritance, succeeded the august house of Austria, which filled the most exalted thrones in the Universe, gave so many great Emperors and Kings to Europe, and extended their Empire beyond the limits of the known world, acquiring to themselves, as to God and his Church, the vast, spacious, and powerful Empires of Mexico and Peru, where the glorious sun and Divine light of the Gospel, which their piety and zeal had conveyed thither, daily receives new reflections of lustre and brightness, from so many myriads of happy souls, rescued from the jaws of hell, redeemed from the most stupid, gross, and barbarous idolatry, and restored to the Pastor of their souls, Jesus Christ, to His Church, and to Heaven.

“Our pious metropolitan was the fourth son of Colonel Walter Butler of Garryricken, eldest son and heir of the Honourable Colonel Richard Butler of Kilcash, only brother to the Duke of Ormond. His mother was the Lady Mary Plunket, daughter of Luke, Earl of Fingal. He travelled to Rome, and was raised to the dignity of Archbishop, by Clement XI. He probably would have been made a Cardinal, but his holy humility determined him to refuse so great an honour. The Butlers founded the monasteries of West Darham, in Norfolk, Wotheny, near Limerick, for Cistercians, for regular Canons at Nenagh, for Franciscans at Arklow and Carrick-on-Suir, for Carmelites at Thurles and Knocktopher, for the hermits of St. Augustine at Callan. They repaired the Franciscan Monastery of Clonmel, and founded the great hospital of St. Thomas of Acres, Cheapside, London.” &c., &c.

Dr. Butler was ordained a priest for Ossory, but it does not appear that he ever discharged missionary duty in that diocese. The See of Cashel becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Edward Comerford, February 21st, 1710, the clergy of the Archdiocese petitioned Rome for the appointment of Dr. Butler as his successor. Dr. Butler was then in Paris, and in August, 1711, was at Rome, in the house of the missions at Monte Citorio. The Propaganda nominated him to Cashel, and the Pope approved. The brief bears date, August 20th, 1711. Dr. Butler endeavoured to avoid this promotion by forwarding a memorial of four closely-written pages, containing his reasons for declining the mitre, and personally entreating the Pope to make another selection. But his Holiness and the Cardinals to whom the matter was referred, did not consider his reasons satisfactory. He was consecrated at Rome by Ferdinand de Adda, Cardinal of St. Clemente, Oct. 18th, 1712. Of his zeal, sanctity and learning, there is abundant proof in his manuscript treatise, "The Psalter of Cashel," in which he states the duties of a pastor of souls. The work contains sixty closely written small 4to pages, and has rules for the guidance of priests, as ministers of religion, and as members of society.

He also wrote "Pastoral Instructions on Penance," dated September 8th, 1737; "on Preaching," dated August 15th, 1737; "On Matrimony," same year; Instructions (in Latin) on teaching the necessary Articles of Faith, and on Fasting, February 15th, 1741; "Diocesan Statutes" (in Latin), April 7th, 1737; and a letter to Pope Clement XI on the Bull "Unigenitus." He was meek and humble, loved retirement, and so his name appears but seldom in the records of his time. Having no fixed residence in the Archdiocese, he lived at Kilcash, Garryricken, and Westcourt, Callan. At Westcourt House, especially, with his first cousin and niece—Colonel Richard Butler and Helen, his wife—he made his home; and tradition points out, a quiet spot near the old residence, where beneath the shelter of ancient trees, the Archbishop and his niece used to recite the Rosary together in Irish as they walked up and down.

I often heard from my aunt, who died in August, 1909, aged 84, that a Bishop's mitre lay for years on a table tomb in the Kilcash vaults (now closed), and that her brother, who was subject at the

time to headaches, put on the mitre, with the result that he got rid of the aches for the remainder of his long life.

P. J. GRIFFITH.

Hearth Money Records.—The tax on fireplaces imposed in the time of Charles II, however obnoxious it may have been at the time, had at least one good effect. The tax returns were preserved in some cases and furnish useful lists of the names of the hearth-owners in the various districts. A good idea of the nature of the returns may be obtained by a perusal of Dr. T. Laffan's "Tipperary Families" (Waterford, 1911), which contains the Hearth Money Records for Co. Tipperary for the years 1665-6 and 1666-7. The old Hearth Money Records for Co. Waterford appear to be lost, but the Subsidy Rolls in varying degrees of completeness for the years 1662-1668 (except 1665) and the Poll Tax Rolls for 1695-6 are preserved in the Public Record Office in Dublin. The names of the taxpayers in West Waterford and an adjoining barony in Co. Cork in 1772 are available in a volume in the same office. The book has the following note on a fly leaf:—

"This Ledger of 96 Leaves is for the Use of M^r. Denis Flynn—Coll^r. of Hearthmoney of Dungarvan Walk Containing the Baronies of

Decies	}	C ^o . Waterford
Glanehera		
Coshbride		
Kilnataloon		C ^o . Cork

For the Duty on Hearths due 21st Nov., 1772, and payable 21st Jan^y. 1773. By Order of the Comm^{rs}. of Excise

Will^m. Cooke Examr. ?

Custom House,
Dublin, July 13th 1772

The names of the hearthowners are arranged under baronies, parishes, and towns [townlands], and opposite each name is the

number of hearths in the house (usually one) and the amount of the tax (two shillings per hearth) &c., &c. The following summary of the book may be useful:—

<i>Baronies.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Hearths:</i>		<i>Windows.</i>
		<i>Fixed.</i>	<i>Unfix.</i>	
Glanahiery	213	234		
Knataloon	481	535	7	
Cosbride	588	707		
Deceis	2733	3129	4	3
	—	—	—	—
Totals	4015	4605	14 [11?]	3

The total amount of the tax due was £460 10s., of which £453 12s. was collected, leaving arrears of £6 18s. to be accounted for. The book is of value for its four thousand names of individuals with the townlands on which they were resident in 1772.

SÉAMUR UA CARAIDE.



List of Works projected or published by Patrick Lynch.

By, SÉAMUS UA CASÁIDE, B.A.



THE titles where known are given in full in the following list because they give some idea of the contents and scope of the books, and because most of Lynch's works have become very scarce.

(A) "Paddy's Portable Chronoscope," printed by J. Stacy, Carrick-on-Suir, 1792.

Patrick Lynch's Treatise on Chronology.

Vide Cox's Magazine (1810) and Lynch's "Astronomy" (1817)

The contemporary Carrick diary states that "Mr. Jn^o. Stacy got a little Press and began printing on Friday, the 15th July, 1791." The statement already quoted from Whitelaw's "History of Dublin" makes it clear that the Chronoscope was the first product of this Carrick press.

(B) Almanac. Stacy, Carrick-on-Suir.

Vide Cox's Magazine (1811). This was probably the "Chronoscope," printed in 1792. (A)

(c) The Pentaglot Preceptor ; Or Elementary Institutes Of The English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, And Irish, Languages. *Vol. I.* Containing A Complete Grammar Of The English Tongue. For the Use of Schools, and peculiarly calculated for the Instruction of such Ladies & Gentlemen, as may wish to learn without the help of a Master. *By Patrick Lynch.* Sic positæ quoniam suaves miscetis odores. Virgil. Carrick: Printed By John Stacy. M,DCC,XCVI.

12° T.L. (Title Leaf) + 122 pp.

Trinity College, Dublin, has one of the few known copies of this work.

(D, E, F, G) To be published with all convenient speed the remaining four volumes of The Pentaglot Preceptor, Containing Elementary Institutes Of The Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Irish Languages.

Vide Advt. in Lynch's Pentaglot Preceptor (1796).

(H) *A Plain, Easy and Comprehensive Grammar, Of The English Tongue ; In Which The Definitions & Rules necessary to be committed to Memory, are composed in Familiar Verse, With A Preliminary Essay, Containing, among many other useful Observations on the Theory, Structure and Analogy of Languages in general, A Critical Review Of the most celebrated English Grammars, hitherto published.* By Patrick Lynch *Schoolmaster,* Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri. Carrick: Printed By John Stacy. 1805. *Price in Boards, a British Half Crown.*

12° T.L. + 4 + T.L. (of Pent. Preceptor of 1796) + xvi + 122 pp.

Facsimiles of both the title pages were reproduced from his copy of this work by my friend, E. R. MacC. Dix, in the *Waterford Archaeological Journal* (1907). A list of "Subscribers To The Penteglot Preceptor" comes in between the two title pages (1805 and 1796), and the text of the Grammar which is identical with that of the 1796 "Preceptor" is preceded by "A Preliminary Discourse, Addressed To The School-Masters of Ireland," signed by

Patrick Lynch, Carrick-on-Suir, May 1st, 1802. The Rev. R. S. Maffett has also a copy of this rare work. My copy of the 1796 edition (c) has the Discourse dated 1802 which more properly belongs to the 1805 edition (H).

(I) The Poetical Preceptor, containing a concise grammar both philosophical and practical of the English language. In this comprehensive epitomé, the rules and definitions, are adapted to Murray's Exercises, and composed in familiar verses; a mode considered by the learned to be the most efficacious and simple of any hitherto invented for assisting the memory of Youth, 12mo. Price 3s. 3d.

Vide Advts. in Lynch's Irish Grammar (1815).

Query—Same as (H).

(J) Lynch's Metrical Preceptor, containing a concise grammar, both philosophical and practical, of the English language. 12mo.

Vide Advts. in Lynch's "Metrical Mnemonics" (1817).

Query—Same as (H).

(K) Introduction to an Universal Irish Grammar.

Vide John O'Daly's Sale Catalogues.

The authorship of this work is very doubtful and it has also been attributed to William Meagher of Carrick-on-Suir, to James Scurry of Knockhouse, and to Patrick O'Neill of Owing. [*vide Waterford Archæological Journal*, 1907, p. 143].

(L) "Lady's 1810,

Dublin: Printed by P. Wogan 15 L. Ormond Quay"

12°

The editor Patrick Lynch's address is given as 30 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin. My friend, Patrick J. McCall of Patrick Street, Dublin, has a copy of this almanac.

(M) Wogan's Sheet Almanack for 1810.

Vide Cox's "Irish Magazine."

(N) Wogan's Pocket-Calendar for 1810

The omission to substitute Patrick Lynch's name for that of the previous editor—Mark Morton—of this Pocket Calendar gave rise to the action "*Morton v. Wogan.*"

(O) "Historical Account of Irish Almanacks."

This was published in Cox's Irish Magazine (1810-1811), and bears the signature of Patrick Lynch, Usher's Court, Nov. 15, 1810. It is possible that Lynch was the contributor of some anonymous biographical notices in Cox's Magazine, and of articles signed "L.P.," "Gratian Lucius," "P. Ulpian," "Petropolitanus Lucius," "P. Lucius," "Petropolites Lucius," "Nomenclator," "Suiro-Petropolites," &c.

To the February, 1810, number of Cox's Magazine, Patrick Lynch, No. 30, Lower Ormond Quay, contributed an original Latin elegy on the Rev. Dr. Will. Shee, P.P., of Durrow, Co. Kilkenny, and a Latin poem composed by Patrick St. John at Paris, in praise of Ireland. Lynch adds a note that "St. John was born, I believe, on the banks of the Suir near Cashel, where I found the manuscript of this poem, in the year 1774, while at Cashel School." An English poetical translation by "W.L." (probably William Lynch, son of Patrick) was published in the two succeeding issues of the Magazine.

(P) The Elements Of Euclid, Viz. The First Six Books, Together With The Eleventh And Twelfth. And Also The Book Of Euclid's Data. Wherein The Errors, by which Theon, or others, have long ago vitiated these Books, are corrected ; And some of Euclid's Demonstrations are restored. To which are also now annexed, Elements Of Plane And Spherical Trigonometry. By Robert Simson, M.D. Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow. The Twelfth Edition Carefully Revised And Compared With The Author's Last Edition As Corrected, By J. Wright, Esq. Advocate.

Dublin : Printed By P. Wogan, No, 15, Lower Ormond-Quay.
1810.

8° 520 + 3 plates

This work is dedicated by the Editor, Patrick Lynch, to Trinity College and Maynooth College.

There are separate title pages for the "Notes, Critical And Geometrical." (The Twelfth Edition Carefully Corrected By P.L.), for "Euclid's Data" and for "The Elements Of Plane And Spherical Trigonometry."

(Q) A Treatise On Practical Surveying ; Demonstrated From Its First Principles : Wherein Every Thing That Is Useful And Curious In That Art Is Fully Considered And Explained ; Particularly, *Four new and very concise Methods to determine the Areas of Right-lined Figures, with two other new Geometrical Methods. much more accurate and expeditious than any ever before made public,* Also, The Method Of Tracing Defaced Mearings From The Down, Or Any Other, Survey ; *Very Useful to Persons who have any Property in Land, to Lawyers in controverted Surveys, and to Practical Surveyors.* The Whole Illustrated With Copper-plates. By The Late Robert Gibson, Teacher Of The Mathematics. The Sixth Edition Improved.

Dublin : Printed By P. Wogan, 15, Lower Ormond-Quay.
1810.

8° 8 + 332 + xii Plates.

The work is dedicated to Gen. Charles Vallancey by the editor, and the address to the Land-Surveyors of Ireland is signed by Patrick Lynch. Dublin, 30, Lower Ormond-quay, April 18, 1810.

(R) The Life Of Saint Patrick, Apostle Of Ireland : To Which Is Added, In The Original *Irish* Character, (With both a Latin and English Translation). The Celebrated Hymn, Composed above 1200 Years since, By His Disciple, *Saint Fiech* ; Comprehending A *Compendious History of his Life.* Annexed Is A Copious Appendix, Containing a summary Account of the various Ecclesiastical Institutions, Orders, Edifices, and Establishments in Ireland, since the introduction of the Christian Religion. Also

A Chronological Table Of The Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashell and Tuam, from the Death of Saint Patrick till the present year. Together With An Abstract Of Irish Grammar. Dublin: Printed By H. Fitzpatrick, No. 4, Capel-Street, Printer and Bookseller to the R.C. College of St. Patrick, Maynooth. 1810. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

12° 2 frontispieces (of St. Patrick) + Title Leaf + 350 + 6.

To the Hymn are added short notes, &c., "By Patrick Lynch, member of the Gaelic Society of Dublin," and at the end of the notes his name appears in Irish—*Ṗατρῦιςσ υα Ἰοιησρεαοη.*

(s) Lynch's improved edition of Wettenhal's Greek Grammar.

Vide Cox's Magazine (1810) and advts. in Lynch's "Metrical Mnemonics" (1817).

(T) *Ṗορῦρ Ṗεαρα αιρ ειρῖηη, μαρ α νοεταρ πρῖομηόαλα να ηιηηρε ο Ṗηαρτεαλον ζο ζαβαλτῦρ ζαλλ, αιρ να εηυαραε, γ αιρ να ειομηρῦζαο ο πρῖομηεαδρῖαιε Sheancῦρα ειρεαηη, αζαρ ο ιλιομαο ο'υζοαρῖαιε βαρῖαηταηηλα εοιζεηῖε, ιε SEATRUH CEITIH. ολλαη-οιαοαετα. Δη ι εῦρο. Διρ να εῦρ ι εελο ι ηηοαηε Δεαεηιαε, ιε Seán Ṗαρῖυαηο, N 26, ι Spāro Ṗholtoih; ραη βηιαζαηη ο'αοιρ αιρ ο'εηηζεαρηηα. 1811.*

A Complete History Of Ireland, From The First Colonization Of The Island By Parthalon, To The Anglo-Norman Invasion; Collected And Arranged From The Most Ancient Records Of Ireland, And From Authentic Foreign Writers; By The Rev. Jeffrey Keating D.D. Vol. I. Dublin: Printed By John Barlow, No. 26, Bolton-street. 1811.

8° Map + xxvi + 416 pp.

Though the name of the editor does not appear in this volume, it is generally referred to as Haliday's edition. The fact however is that the translation is by William Haliday, and the life of the author is by Patrick Lynch. The Irish text of Keating's work had not been previously printed, and this edition by members of the Gaelic Society was intended to supply that deficiency and to supersede the erroneous translation by Dermod O'Connor which was originally published in 1723.

(U) "The remaining numbers of Keating's Ireland, in which the new translation into English is accompanied on the collateral page with the author's original text, in the native Irish Character, and now continued by Mr. Lynch and publishing by Mr. Barlow.

N.B.—The new translation of the first volume of Keating's history, though originally published in Mr. Lynch's name, was begun and nearly completed by the late William Halliday, Esq. one of the vice-presidents of the Gaelic Society. As an additional embellishment to the work, he drew up, and delineated an accurate map of Ireland, with the ancient names engraved in the Irish character.

To the Vol. is prefixed, a life of Dr. Keating, including an account of the ancient and modern system of education, and the manner of preparing young priests for foreign colleges, with a full vindication of Keating's history, &c. compiled and written by Mr. Lynch, and to be had at Barlow's."

Advt. in Lynch's Irish Grammar (1815).

(v) Life of Columkille. By Patrick Lynch.

"Lynch's life of Columkille. This work having been published in an imperfect state, contrary to the author's intention, he is now preparing a second edition, in which the state of society, and progress of religion and civilization in Great Britain and Ireland, during the 7th and 8th centuries, will be particularly illustrated conformably with the Author's original plan, by which the Saint's Life will be rendered equally interesting and entertaining to every class of readers."

Advt. in Lynch's Irish Grammar (1815).

Toole's Sale Catalogue of Bishop Magee's Library (circa 1831) mentions a "Life of Columb-Kille" (Dublin, 1814).

There is in the R.I.A. an undated work bearing the following title :—

"The Life Of St. Columb-Kille, Patron Of Ulster, And Apostle Of The Pictish And Scotch Nations. Including A Full Vindication of our Saint's Loyalty and Patriotism, from the Censure of former Biographers. Historical Sketches of the State of Ireland and Great Britain. Together With His Prophecies respecting Ireland, &c. Compiled from original Documents by an Eminent

Divine Of The Catholic Church. Dublin : Printed by W. M'Donald, 9, Anglesea-street, and J. Gilligan, Aston's-quay."

24° viii + 154 pp.

The writer refers to his "worthy friend Edward O'Reilly, Esq., treasurer to the Gaelic Society." P. Lynch, Ormond-quay, appears in the subscribers' list, so that it is difficult to ascribe the work to him, especially as he was not an "Eminent Divine." It may have been written by the Rev. Denis Taaffe. The work was afterwards reprinted at least twice by Warren's of Dublin.

(w) Life of Columkille. By Patrick Lynch. Second Edition.

(x) The Earl Of Castlehaven's Memoirs ; Or, His Review Of The Civil Wars in Ireland ; With His Own Engagement And Conduct Therein ; Containing Also An Appendix And Postscript. Enlarged And Corrected By Himself. To Which Is Prefixed, Historical Notices Of The Author's Family And Life, Compiled For This Edition. Dublin : Printed By Espy and Cross, 9, Bedford-Row. 1815.

8° xxxii + 184.

The Author's Life was written by P. Lynch, Sec. Gael. Soc. Dubl., No. 16, Great Ship-street, April 14, 1815.

Castlehaven's Memoirs were, I think, printed in London in 1680 and again in 1681 and 1684. The next edition was printed by Jer. Calwell at the Bible in Broad-street, Waterford, in 1753. It is remarkable that another edition quite distinct from Lynch's was printed by Graisbury and Campbell, 10, Back-lane, for George Mullens, Temple-Bar, Dublin, in 1815.

(Y) ῥορ-οιρεαρ ḡηναιτη-ḡηαιοḡηιτḡε na η-εἱρεανο

An Introduction To The Knowledge Of The Irish Language, As Now Spoken ; Containing A comprehensive Exemplification of the alphabetic Sounds, and a complete Analysis of the Accidents of the declinable Parts ; with the Pronunciation of each Irish word employed in Illustration, so far as could be effected by the Substitution of English Characters ; *Systematically arranged and*

“The author was 39 years a teacher in the various departments of Private Tutor, Assistant, or Proprietor of a School.”

(BB) An Easy Introduction To Practical Astronomy, And The Use Of The Globes ; Including, In Mnemonic Verses And Rhyming Couplets, As The Most Effectual Means Hitherto Invented For Assisting The Memory, The Necessary Axioms, Definitions And Rules Of Chronology, Geometry, Algebra And Trigonometry, With The Prognostics of the Weather, &c. &c., For The Use Of Schools, And Young Ladies. By Patrick Lynch, Esq. Sec. Gæl. Soc. Author Of Geography, Mnemonic Preceptor, &c. &c. Dublin: Printed By John Barlow, 26, Bolton-Street. 1817.

12° viii + 242 (5-246).

The preface to this work is signed by Patrick Lynch. Dublin, 16 Great Ship-street, August 21, 1817.

(CC) A Geographical & Statistical Survey Of The Terraqueous Globe, Including *A Comprehensive Compend* Of The History, Antiquities And Topography Of Ireland. Embellished With A Curious Map Of Ancient Eire. For the Use of Schools, And Adult Persons. By Patrick Lynch, *Esq.* Secretary To The Gælic Society, And Author Of Many Useful Publications. Dublin: Printed By John Barlow, 26, Bolton-Street. 1817.

12° Map + viii + 340.

To this very interesting work is prefixed a copy of the map of Ireland originally published with the 1811 Edition of Keating's History. The names on the map are given in the correct Irish spelling and in the Irish character.

(DD) Hibernia Sancta, or Lives of Irish Saints, by Patrick Lynch, vol. I. Dublin, 1817.

In the Sale Catalogue of Monck Mason's Library (1858) it is stated that no further volume of the "Lives" was issued. Battersby's "Catholic Directory" (1839) states that the work contained translations from Colgan's Collections.

(EE) A Biographical and Historical Dictionary, Of Illustrious Irish Characters, By Mr. Lynch, Secretary To The Gaelic Society Of Dublin, &c.

“Now preparing for Press, and speedily will be published in one large octavo volume, price to subscribers £1. 2s. 9d.” *Vide* Advt. in Lynch’s Irish Grammar (1815).

(FF) An Essay on Education, including Strictures on Fein-aigle’s System, &c., &c.

In Lynch’s “Metrical Mnemonics” (1817), this work is advertised as ready for publication in a few days.

(GG) Description of Dublin. By Patrick Lynch. Prefixed to Fleming’s edition of the “Postchaise Companion.”

Vide Lynch’s “Geography” (1817).

The Post-Chaise Companion was printed for the Author, [W. Wilson] No. 6 Dame Street, Dublin, in 1786. There appears to have been a London edition in 1784. The 3rd Edition was printed by J. and J. H. Fleming in Dublin in 1803. The 4th Edition was printed by J. Fleming, Dublin [s.a.]. A 4th Edition was also published by P. Byrne, 26, Anglesea Street, Dublin.

(HH) The Life Of Saint Patrick, Apostle Of Ireland, To Which Is Added Saint Fiech’s Irish Hymn: Also A Copious Appendix Of The Various Ecclesiastical Institutions, &c. In Ireland. By P. Lynch, Sec. to the Gaelic Society. Dublin: Printed By Thomas Haydock And Son, 8, Lower Exchange-st. Next Door To The Chapel. 1828. Entered at Stationers’ Hall.

12° Frontispiece + 4 + 324.

This is the only book by Lynch published after his death. It is a re-issue of the work (R) published in 1810 with the lists of the Irish Archbishops revised to date. The Kevin Street, Dublin, Public Library has a copy of a work printed and published by John Murphy in Baltimore (U.S.A.) in 1861, containing Lynch’s Life of St. Patrick and also Lives of SS. Bridget and Columba, but the name of Lynch nowhere appears in the volume.

No copies are forthcoming of the following works in the above list:—(B) (D) (E) (F) (G) (I) (J) (K) (W) (Z) (EE) (FF), and perhaps they never appeared at least as distinct publications. Though no copies have as yet been traced of (A) (M) (N) (S) (U) (V) (DD) (GG) there is fairly clear evidence [except in the case of (U)] that they were published.

The Royal Irish Academy has copies of (O) (R) (T) (X) (Y) (BB) (CC) (HH).

The British Museum has copies of (C) (H) (T) (Y) (AA) (BB) (CC) (HH).

The compiler of this notice has copies of (C) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (T—Lynch's own copy with MS. notes and printed prospectus of the work) (X) (Y) (AA) (CC—wanting map) (HH).

It is hoped that the publication of this list will bring forth some further information about Lynch and his works.

Σέλιμυρ υα Καράιτοε.

POSTSCRIPT.

In the biography of Patrick Lynch published in the last No. of the *Waterford Archæological Journal* a few errors crept in of which the following may be noted.

PAGE	LINE		
48	2	<i>for</i> Denis	<i>read</i> Dennis
48	15	„ his	„ this
50	29	„ for	„ per
53	6	„ leaving	„ heaving
53	14	„ decision	„ decission
61	footnote (cc)	„ 1808	„ 1813

The MS. in the R.I.A. containing Lynch's account of the Gaelic Society is numbered 24D4.

Mr. P. Lynch, Usher's Court, subscribed £1 2s. 9*d.* to the Irish Harp Society instituted in Dublin on 13th July, 1809. and with the Rev. Paul O'Brien, Thomas Moore, William Betham, William Halliday, Joseph Atkinson, and J. B. Cody, Esqrs., formed one of the three Committees—that of Literature—of the Society.

My friend J. J. Healy sent me a few extracts relating to people named Lynch from the old parochial registers of St. Nicholas' Church in Carrick-on-Suir. As there were apparently at least four families of that name in the town about the year 1800, a more critical examination will have to be made of the registers, but the announcement of the birth of Michael Lynch [son] of Pat. Lynch and Mary Mulhall on the 25th September, 1800, probably indicates an increase in the schoolmaster's family.

The indefatigable antiquarian James Buckley, M.R.I.A., consulted on my behalf the 1799 Carrick census records in the British Museum. In a house on the North Side of the Main Street, Carrick-on-Suir, the following persons were living in 1799:—

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	
Patrick Lynch	42 years	schoolmaster	married
Mary Lynch	32		married
Geo Psalc. Lynch	7		children
Laberius Lynch	4		
Wm. Chrysostom Lynch	1		
Mary Lynch	5		
David Galway	30	musician	single (Protestant)
John Duggan	25	usher	single
James Russell	11		
Mary Strahan	24	servant	single

The date (1757) given in Whitelaw's "Dublin" as the date of Lynch's birth receives confirmation from his age (42 years) as returned above in 1799.

In a search through the Carrick Census Records of 1821 in the Public Record Office I found that in a two-story house-numbered (in the census) 77 in the Main Street there were living in 1821:

AGED.		
Mary Lynch	50	servant
George Lynch	30	apothecary
Lewis Lynch	18	brother
Mary Lynch	56	mother
Patt Lahey	15	servant

It has already been shown that after the schoolmaster's death in Dublin (1818), his widow, Mary Lynch (Mulhall?) returned to Carrick, where she was living in 1836, when her son William died in London. Allowing for errors in the statements of ages it may be assumed that this George Lynch was the eldest son of the schoolmaster. Pigott's Directory (1824) also mentions George Lynch, apothecary, Main-street, Carrick-on-Suir.

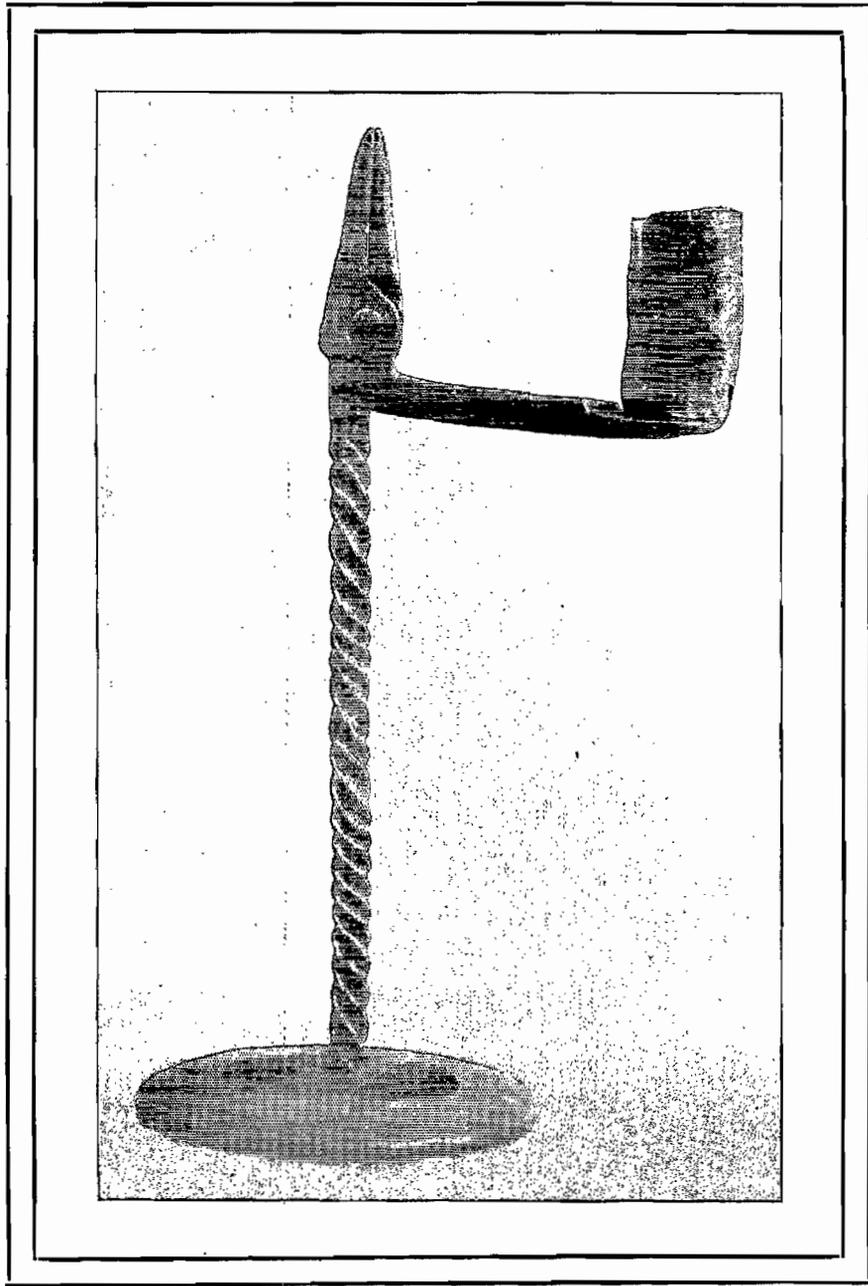
As the Carrick diarist stood god-father to $\text{L}\alpha\beta\eta\alpha\delta\ \hat{o}\ \text{L}\omega\iota\eta\eta\iota$ on Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1794, Laberius can hardly be equated with Lewis, unless the latter's age (18 years) is wrongly stated by about nine years in the 1821 Census. The schoolmaster's sons apparently were George, Laberius, William, Michael, and Lewis, with a daughter named Mary.

The Carrick diary of which pp. 1-252 were written by James Ryan, and pp. 253-263 by William Hayes, contains occasional references to Patrick Lynch, e.g. on Sunday, 18th August, 1799, a meeting was held at his school-room to establish a Friendly Society, and on Monday, 28th February, 1803, a ballot for the militia was held in the same place. The diary itself appears to have been in Lynch's possession because the last entry on p. 252 is as follows:—

“ $\text{S}\omega\ \eta\text{-}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\alpha\delta\ \text{O}\iota\ \tau\eta\sigma\alpha\iota\eta\epsilon\ \delta\eta\ \delta\eta\alpha\mu\ \rho\eta\iota\alpha\iota\mu\text{-}\eta\epsilon\alpha\iota\beta\acute{o}\rho\alpha\ \delta\eta\ \text{L}\epsilon\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\eta\ \eta\epsilon\sigma\ \text{[I.R.N. ?]}\ \delta\ \text{S}\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota\eta\zeta\text{-}\eta\alpha\text{-}\eta\iota\iota\eta\eta\epsilon\ \delta\eta\ 20\ \text{L}\alpha\ \tau\omega\ \acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\delta\ \eta\eta\acute{o}\ \eta\alpha\eta\eta\eta\alpha\ \delta\omega\iota\eta\ \delta\eta\ \text{C}\iota\zeta\delta\eta\eta\eta\alpha\ 1815.\ \eta\alpha\tau\eta\iota\iota\epsilon\ \eta\alpha\ \text{L}\omega\iota\eta\zeta\eta\epsilon.$ ”

At p. 246 there is also an interpolation. The diarist records the death on 9th October, 1807, of Francis White from whom he received numerous instances of friendship. Underneath in a different script appears the note “So did the Transcriber of this book Patrick Lynch.”

$\text{S}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\mu\eta\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \text{C}\alpha\eta\alpha\iota\tau\omega\epsilon.$



RUSHLIGHT CANDLESTICK FROM PORTLAW.

A RUSHLIGHT CANDLESTICK FROM PORTLAW.

By REV. P. POWER.



THE factory village of Portlaw, extremely decayed though it be, is hardly the place where *prima facie* one might expect to come upon objects of antiquarian interest. An un-Celtic element—proportionately large—in its population and its close industrial connexion with Lancashire has given the place an atmosphere rather unfavourable to growth or fosterage of Irish thought or tradition. Here it is, nevertheless, in perhaps the most unlikely corner of Munster, that I recently lighted upon a genuine survival of 18th century Waterford in the shape of an Irish rushlight candlestick, of apparently local make. This interesting object is in the possession of our Society member, Miss Curtis of Clodagh Lodge, Portlaw, through whose courtesy I am able to present my readers with an illustration thereof.

With some little difficulty I have succeeded in tracing something of the candlestick's history for nearly a century. During all that period it has been in Portlaw and there can be little doubt that, like some other remarkable things, it had its origin there.

An old man named Driscoll who, if he were now alive would be a hundred years old, gave the candlestick to Miss Curtis many years ago. Driscoll had himself received it, as a sort of sacred trust, from an ancient disciple of Crispin and Crispinian who, almost before anyone now living in the place was born, had plied his useful trade in Portlaw. The present specimen stands about $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and its base or pedestal, which is circular and of a piece with the upright stem, measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; the arm projects $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The total weight is one pound.

It is considerably more than half a century now since the rushlight was commonly used in Waterford. Few, even of our oldest people in the south, remember it, though it seems to have been more recently in use in the north. We have references to it in our oldest literature; Keating, for instance, refers to it under date 200 A.D. or thereabout. For practical purposes the rush was cut into sound lengths of a foot or so: these were stripped of their outer green skin and then the remaining white pith was steeped in melted tallow or drawn through it till some of the latter had adhered to it. Finally it was taken out, allowed to dry and stored away for use. Sometimes a little beeswax and sometimes a small quantity of resin was added to the tallow. For use, the tallow coated rush was inserted between the tongs-like teeth, lips or fingers, of the holder which automatically gripped it tightly and held it while burning. There is immense variety in the design of these holders or candlesticks. No two, in fact, are quite alike; in their manufacture the local blacksmith freely used his own ingenuity and exercised his taste to his heart's content. Use of the gripping principle of the pincers is however practically universal. Some rushlight holders are made so as to stand on the ground; these are often four feet or more in height. Others are made for attachment to walls and others again to depend from a hook or nail. The majority however are designed to stand on a table and are furnished with a sufficiently weighted base of wood or metal. In the case of the specimen which is the subject of this paper the base is of iron. A specimen

from Co. Carlow, the property of the present writer, in the Waterford Museum, has on the other hand, a wooden base. Most rushlight holders have also—like the specimen herewith illustrated—a socket for a candle. In the illustration the candle socket, of sheet iron, appears to the right, at end of the projecting arm; the rush holder is at the summit of the pillar. Looking at the illustration it occurs to me that rural blacksmiths in more recent times have been influenced by the principle of the rushlight holder in making the modern farm instrument known as the thistle-tongs.



A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809

(Continued).

By REV. P. POWER.



IN its crime, as in other things, we may, presumably, regard 18th century Carrick as a typical Irish country town of the period. Therefore a study of its crooked folk (for it had its quota of them) and their crooked ways as out-lined by our diarist, will be of some value to the general student of late Irish history and indeed to the student of social conditions as well as to the local historiographer and enquirer. Carrick crime of the late 18th century is, as a rule, crime of violence—highway robbery, rape, murderous assault and murder itself. The day of the swindler and the confidence-trick worker was not yet; even Raffles had not come, nor the forger, nor the international gang.

On Christmas Eve, 1789, four prisoners were lodged in Clonmel jail charged with the theft of tobacco and snuff from tobacco manufacturers of Carrick. In the following May one John Kiernan was arrested for rape, and the next year again on a similar charge a man named Meany, brother-in-law to John Meany of Lough Street, was remanded to Clonmel jail. The victim in the latter case was Catherine, daughter of Richard Tobin, better known perhaps by his nickname of “*ṛéuċ Ámaċ.*” Meany, the

accused, had been married to his namesake since the alleged offence. A murderous assault was committed in July 1790, by an Andrew Henebry, on his son, whereby the latter's skull was fractured and his life placed in imminent danger. Thanks presumably to his youth the junior Henebry however recovered.

The times were calculated to make men cautious; a man never knew into whose hands a note book, diary or written paper might fall, but he knew only too well that any reflection on the powers that were or even on their satellites might easily prove disastrous. Accordingly we find our diarist almost completely silent as to the inhuman treatment of his friend Francis Doyle at the hands of Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, one of those ignorant and brutal dogs-in-office whom the Government of the period found so useful for its dirty work in Ireland. I designedly refer to the incident under the head of crime for it appears to me a worse offence than any which the diarist chronicles. Doyle was a respectable, upright and law abiding business man of Carrick, who on the information of a patent perjurer, one Devany by name, was flogged at the triangle in the public street at Carrick, receiving one hundred and fifty lashes till his intestines were visible. Later, a civil action was brought against Fitzgerald, by the victim of this atrocity, and the action was tried at Clonmel assizes before Lord Avonmore, in April 1801. The ex-sheriff pleaded official privilege, public necessity, and his duty as administrator of Martial Law. A report of the trial was published in Dublin, in 1803, by H. Fitzpatrick of Capel Street. The writer's copy of the pamphlet (at least the only copy available at time of writing) is incomplete, wanting the page which records the verdict. I believe, however, poor Doyle failed to secure a verdict or damages. Fitzgerald however was less successful in defence of a similar action brought against him two years earlier by a Mr. Bernard Wright, a teacher of the French language, whom he had flogged at Clonmel under almost identical circumstances. In the Clonmel case Fitzgerald's brutality cost him £500 damages and costs. Yet a third action was brought against the ex-sheriff by a Mr. Scott, a corn merchant of Carrick, for false imprisonment and illusage.

Fitzgerald, to save himself the expected consequences of this action, applied for a Bill of Indemnity to the Irish Parliament. The Bill was with all possible speed rushed through the Legislature and with indecent haste submitted for the Royal assent. As the case of *Scott v. Fitzgerald* was actually at hearing a sealed packet containing an official declaration of passage of the Bill was handed to defendant's Counsel. Counsel passed the message on to the judge who, having read it, tore it into fragments with the comment:—"Gentlemen, a Bill of Indemnity has been passed, which sets justice at defiance, and makes it incompetent for you to vindicate the present outrage of it." Fitzgerald now appealed against the verdict in favour of Wright, pleading the subsequent Bill of Indemnity, but the appeal was dismissed with full costs against the appellant. (*Life of Countess of Blessington*, Madden, Appendix III., Vol. I.) Doyle's failure to secure a verdict was like Scott's due to the intervention of the Bill between the cause of action and the hearing thereof. Our diarist, as I have said, is very cautious in his references to the deeds of Fitzgerald and his tribe. He cannot however suppress himself entirely:—"We hear," he writes, and the italics are the diarist's own, "that a late *executive officer* of a certain southern county is shortly to have the *Bloody Hand* added to his escutcheon as a perpetual memorial of the ability with which he fulfilled the duties of his office."

It is interesting to read that the public pillory was in use in Carrick as late as 1792; that year on the 7th April (it was Easter Saturday) a man and woman were sentenced to exposure therein for shop lifting. As it was market day the unfortunate delinquents came in for much unpleasant attention, in the shape of rotten eggs, filth and old shoes, at the hands of the crowd. The same year witnessed a public whipping from the barracks to the stocks, through the main street. Like the exposure in the stocks the whipping too took place on a Saturday and we are told "it was pretty smartly administered." The victim was one Pat Brown of Ballyrichard Road whose offence was assault and attempted rape on a married woman. Brown himself was a married man with three children. There was another public whipping two

years later—the offence in this latter case being refusal on the part of a Catholic soldier to attend Protestant worship. The recusant's name was James Hyland of the 14th Light Dragoons and we are not surprised to hear he was a well behaved sober man and a strict observer of discipline; were he otherwise he would possibly not have made so much difficulty about compliance. Hyland's sentence was to receive two hundred lashes; he actually received one hundred and four and the remainder of his punishment was remitted through the interference of some Dublin gentlemen who brought the affair under the notice of the Government.

Considering the spirit of the times extremely grave crime was not very common: There are a few records of murder, but in connexion therewith, we must bear in mind that human life was held much less sacred then than it is in our more fortunate day. In November 1793 a woman, the wife of one Bryan Murphy of Cregg Road, was murdered; her husband was accused of the crime and, being convicted, was hanged in Clonmel. One Murphy, a shoemaker, was killed by two soldiers in 1797; at least he died of the wounds received at the soldiers' hands. A double murder was perpetrated near Knockgraffon in 1799 for which we are not told that anyone was brought to justice: the victims were a tithe proctor named Richard Shortis and his wife, who probably came originally from Portlaw as their burial in Kilbunny suggests. Two years later Carrick was the scene of a specially wanton and totally unprovoked murder, the victim in the case being a shoemaker named Newport, and the alleged aggressor one Thomas Sheehy who died in jail—presumably while awaiting his trial. The last murder recorded in these pages is that of a man named Dunford, who was killed by a drunken rowdy in New Lane on August 15th, 1804.

There was some excitement in Carrick when, on April 10th, 1797, a message was received that three highwaymen who had lately been very active at the Kilkenny side of the river were hidden in Mount Bolton wood, near Portlaw. A yeomanry detachment, twenty strong, supported by a light company of the Dorset militia was

ordered in pursuit. The military wasted no time over their task for in four hours they were back again in Carrick with the dead bodies of two of the robbers—Aldridge and Walsh—in a cart. The third member of the gang—he is supposed to have been one Forristal—escaped. Horrible to relate, the bodies of the slain highwaymen were exposed—stripped naked to the waist and hanging from the shafts of two upturned carts—on Carrick Green. After this gruesome exhibition the bodies of the unfortunate men were sent to Waterford escorted by another military party. Walsh was shot by one of the yeomen, Harry Withers by name, and one of the Dorsets shot Aldridge. That Aldridge's depredations had been committed about Mooncoin or Piltown and Walsh's somewhat more to the east, between Waterford and Ross, is suggested by the fact that the rewards for their capture were offered by the gentlemen of Iverk and Ida respectively.

It is scarcely worth while devoting a special section to duels, bull-baiting, or civil bill seizures; for our purposes we may, in a general way, include them under crime. Messrs. Thomas Hearn and Morgan Hayes improved the sabbath morning, July 18th, 1799, by a duel at the Ash Park. The "meeting" was however a bloodless affair; Hearn fired first but Hayes disdained to return the compliment. Thereupon "Honour" with a big H, or the mark of irony if orthography had furnished such a sign, was supposed to be vindicated and the parties were reconciled! Morgan Hayes, one of the principals in this bit of melodrama, lies buried in old Carrickbeg graveyard (Reitig na muc) underneath or within the pretentious monument erected by his widow. A bull-baiting, under date November 6th, 1808, led to rioting, &c. A mob was engaged at Upper Clareen in the savage *divarshion* of baiting a bull when a posse of constables interfered. The representatives of the law were set upon, pelted with stones, knocked down, and finally routed leaving savagedom in possession of the field.

During the winter of 1788-1789, and at intervals thence forward, there were distrainings under civil bill decrees of the Court of Exchequer. On November 10th, for instance, there was a seizure on the goods of John Murphy, nailor, for £10, another

on Pierce Meagher, tailor, for £5, and a decree against Terence Walsh, stonemason. Alas, the last named was unable to raise the amount of his obligation; hence his goods were carried into the street and there sold by the sheriff and police at half their value. Some others against whom the sheriff held decrees "ran" their moveables, that is, they put them out of the sheriff's way, and the day was one of much confusion and commotion in the old town. Again, in 1790, there was another series of civil executions. Edmond Cullen, Michael Kennedy, a turner, and James Fling, a glazier, had to go to jail to Clonmel in default of payment, while Maurice Coonan, David Thornton, and one Whitty—all of St. John's Road—were distrained for the amount of their respective judgments. Finally in June 1791 came a third shower of civil bill decrees. Noll Walsh who could pay out would not and two or three poor fellows from the Green, who could not pay but would, were carried as guests of the Crown to Clonmel. Walsh's liability was, by the way, to the tune of £50.

The diarist's obituary list is, as might naturally be expected, exceedingly long. He very frequently appends a note to the record, reciting some virtue or good work of the deceased; within quotation marks I give characteristic selections from the diarist's comments. The beautiful vein of charity which runs through the entire Diary is deepened and emphasised in the necrology. I shall specially endeavour to effect compression within this section.

Mr. Alexander [Vass] died January 23rd, 1787.

"A man who knew no guile, whose heart was open and sincere."

Widow of Nicholas Woulfe, died January 29th, 1787.

Miss Mary Ryan, died March 24th, 1787.

Pat Lonergan, died April 28th, 1787.

Thomas Power, cooper, died April 28th or 29th, 1787.

[Buried at Mothel].

Mr James Kennedy of Whitestown, near Kill, died May 2nd, 1787.

[The diarist laments Mr. Kennedy as "a good friend." The Kennedys were a family of gentlemen farmers or middlemen who, notwithstanding the Penal Laws, were able—presumably through

the kindly offices of Protestant neighbours—to hold on to some landed property in Co. Waterford. They resided at Rathmedan, near Kilmacthomas, before going to live at Whitestown, and it was while resident at Whitestown that the famous abduction of two girls of the family took place which led to the execution in Kilkenny of two young gentlemen of Co. Kilkenny. James Kennedy of Whitestown seems to have been a patron of Donnchadh Ruadh, the poet, as certainly was his son, Peter Kennedy. An old tomb in Newcastle Churchyard commemorates both Peter Kennedy and his father, also a sister of Peter's, Miss Mary Kennedy, who died January, 1797, aged 21 years.]

Richard Prendergast, limeburner, Carrickbeg, died July 2nd, 1787.

Edmond Power, tobacconist, died July 3rd, 1787.

Michael Power, glazier, died July 3rd, 1787.

Nicholas Power of Rathgormack, died October, 15th, 1787.

[Aged 86.]

John Prendergast, joiner, died October 17th, 1787.

Mrs. Dalton (wife of Joe Dalton, miller), died December 4th, 1787.

Edmond Kent, landlord of the King's Head, died Dec. 7th, 1787.

John Meade, attorney and notary, died December 9th, 1787.

Francis Foster, landlord of the inn at Portlaw, died March 4th, 1788.

“A good honest jolly fellow . . . kept a good house.”

Thomas Judge, gauger, died April 11th, 1788.

“he called for a priest in his last moments.”

Mrs. Richard Sause, *nee* Scully, died (at her father's, Kilfeacle) August 14th, 1788.

Mrs. Hanoria English, died October 29th, 1788.

Tom Power, of Park, tidewaiter, died December 7th, 1788.

Richard Shaw, Esq. (“Crop Dick”), of Figlash, died Feb. 5th, 1789.

Richard Morrissey's wife, of New Street died February 18th, 1789.

Will Rowley, died March 28th, 1789.

Dr. Younge of the Lodge, died April 19th, 1789.

Mrs. Mary McGrath, died May 12th, 1789.

Abdul Hamid, without any previous illness, died April 7th, 1789.

James Power of Gurteen, died June 26th, 1789.

[He was great grandfather to our vice-president, Count De La Poer.]

Mr. Garret Russell, died December 22nd, 1789.

"much regretted . . . much esteemed."

James Carew, the miller, died December 26th, 1789.

Mrs. Woodlock (sister to Mr. James Neill), died Dec. 25th, 1789.

Jno. Cantwell and Walter (son of Terence) Doyle, died March 19th, 1790.

Mr. John Purcell, brewer, died (in Dublin) March 29th, 1790.

"A worthy man indeed."

Mr. Hugh Lean, died March 31st, 1790.

"greatly and justly lamented."

Mat Ryan's wife died April 28th, 1790.

Mrs. Power (wife of Mr. Pat P., apothecary), died May 16th, 1790.

Michael, son of Richard Kennedy, clothier, died May, 25th, 1790.

[He was aged only 21 and died "of a decay."]

Edmond Cantwell, merchant, died June 21st, 1790.

Richard Cox, of Castletown, Esq., died July 6th, 1790.

Mrs. Rowe (wife of Mr. R., apothecary), died July 19th, 1790.

Mrs. Power (wife of James P.), died August 1st, 1790.

Captain Baggot (in the Barracks), died August 3rd, 1790.

Mr. Pat Power, apothecary, died August 8th, 1790.

Mrs. Magrath (sister to Rev. F. Power, O.S.F.), died Oct. 20th, 1790.

Mrs. Shea (wife of Tim Shea and sister to Mr. Pat Rowley), died November 25th, 1790.

Mr. John Wilson, surveyor of Excise, died November 25th, 1790 (at his residence Ballynavin).

"filled his office with uncommon honesty."

Peter Dillon, died January 3rd, 1791.

Matthew Ryan, died January 10th, 1791.

Mrs. Philips, wife of Mr. Thos. Philips, died April 25th, 1791.

Thomas Roche, chandler, died April 30th, 1791.

"Very honest and industrious until thrown out of his house by John Magrath." His wife, mentally deranged, died in Waterford, October, 1796.

Frank, son of Peter Butler, at Kilkenny, died May 31st, 1791.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Barney Scott of Kilkenny, died June 3rd, 1791.

Mrs. Wills, wife of Stephen Wills, died July 9th, 1791.

Mrs. Robert Rowe, apothecary, died July 30th, 1791.

Mrs. Hearn, wife of Joe Hearn, died March 9th, 1792.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Pat Kennedy, constable, died May 11th, 1792,
Pierce, son of Michael Walsh, malster, of Carrickbeg, died June 3rd,
1792.

Simon Osborne, died June 3rd, 1792.

Miss Power, daughter of Mr. Geoffrey Power, died July 17th, 1792.

Matthew Lanigan, chandler, died September 5th, 1792.

“of large body and soul ; simple but not foolish.”

Miss Nancy Clindinnan, died November 3rd, 1792.

Mrs. Burke, wife of Mr. John Burke, died November 26th, 1792.

David Hearn, Esq., died January 12th, 1793.

[Buried “in all the to-be-had pomp of masonry. Two lodges walked with him to Tincolla, but the third, No. 308, declined for reasons known to themselves.”]

Geoffrey Power, Esq., died April 7th, 1793.

Mrs. Moore, wife of John M., clothier, died April 18th, 1793.

Mr. Thos. Wilson, attorney, died in Dublin, May 3rd, 1793.

[Buried in Kilmeadan.]

Edward Briscoe, Esq., Garranareahy, buried on same day as last.

Mr. Matt Russell, died May 16th, 1793.

Mrs. Virgin, died June 13th, 1793.

Mrs. Nicholson, Wilmar, died June 17th, 1793.

Mrs. Ryan, wife of Mr. Thos. Ryan, Surveyor of Excise, died
August 17th, 1793.

Peter Butler and Joe Dalton, died December 13th, 1793.

Mrs. Butler, mother of the Earl of Ormond, buried at Kilcash,
January 3rd, 1794.

Mr. John Mortimer, died March

Mrs. Maurice Power, died July 5th, 1794.

Walter Woulfe, Esq., died September 27th, 1794.

“in him the poor lost a faithful friend and benefactor.”

Miss Nancy Lonergan, sister to the Clerk of the Chapel, died
March, 1795.

Pat Casey, died suddenly a few days later.

Edmond Burke, died March 24th, 1795.

Miss Mary Russell, died March 22nd, 1795.

James, son of John Cantwell, died August 12th, 1795.

Michael Cheasty, died May 28th, 1795.

Mrs. James Skelton, died May 30th, 1795.

Mrs. Shea (mother of Mr. Tim Shea), died June 5th, 1795.

Mrs. Barron, junr., died June 8th, 1795.

Mr. John Cox (rather suddenly), died June 18th, 1795.

Mrs. Mansfield (at Tramore), died June 25th, 1795.

"Much regretted; much respected; gentle and well bred.
Rich in earthly possessions, but far richer in good works."

Mr. Matt Power (at Clonmel, whether he had gone to the assizes),
died August 1st, 1795.

Mr. Michael Walsh, of Carrickbeg, died August 20th, 1795.

"Much regretted."

Miss Betty Butler, aunt to Mrs. Frank White, buried in Clerihan,
August 31st, 1795.

[The diarist attended her funeral, and on the way to Clerihan
saw much wheat still uncut].

Mrs. Walsh, daughter of Mrs. Russell, died February 10th, 1796.

"Married but ten weeks."

Mrs. Burke, wife of Mr. John Burke, died in child birth on Whit-
sunday.

[She was John Burke's second wife and he was her second
husband.]

Mrs. Dwyer (Kitt Stafford), died August 13th, 1796.

Mrs. Mary White, wife of James White, died September 28th, 1796.

"Much lamented."

Joseph Henry, during first week of November, 1796.

"Much lamented."

Mr. Will Hayes, son of Mr. James Hayes, died November 13th, 1796.

"Without exception the best informed young man in Carrick."

Pierse Rogers, of Portlaw, died November, 12th, 1796.

Mr. Will Magrath, surgeon, died December 26th, 1796.

Mr. James Lonergan, Chapel clerk, died March 13th, 1797.

Mr Maurice Fling, brewer, died May 12th, 1797.

Mrs. Grace Furnice, dau. of Alexander Vass, died June 24th, 1797.

Mrs. Gilhooley, wife of Mr. Antony G., apothecary, died June 24th, 1797.

“Much regretted; many shops shut (on occasion of her funeral).”
Mrs. Prendergast, wife of Mr. Charles Prendergast, and daughter of John Flinn, tanner, died June 28th, 1797.

[She was mentally deranged for some four or five years previous to her death.]

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Richard K., clothier, died October 5th, 1797.

Mrs. Quinn, wife of Mr. Michael Quinn, died November 12th, 1797.

Mrs. Lannigan (Nancy Donnell), died November 23rd, 1797.

James, brother to Mr. Pat Rowley, died January 16th, 1798.

[Though more or less insane for some four or five years previous to his death, he married during the interval and left two beautiful children (twins).]

Captain Russell, died January 17th, 1798.

[In connexion with the Captain's last illness (or shall we call it—under the circumstances—his penultimate illness!) the diarist relates that when the patient had been in a comatose state for a whole week—speechless, senseless, and apparently about to expire, he was visited by an itinerant dancing master who gave the dying man a temporary new lease of life by the following extraordinary means: The entrails of a newly killed cow were applied to the pit of the patient's stomach and in less than forty-eight hours (connexion of alleged cause and effect does not seem to have been very close) the dying man recovered speech and reason! In his convalescence the Captain was reconciled to his daughter, Mrs. Herbert, junr., and that the reconciliation was no mere empty form the contents of his will subsequently disclosed.]

Edmond, son of Mr. Tim Ryan, died January 25th, 1798.

“Intended for the Law and very promising.”

Pat, a brother of the last, died in the following August.

Richard Cullenan (Ἀν περὶοτέτη), died April 1st, 1798.

[The day was appropriate because Richard was “a most facetious man given to playing innocent tricks,” &c.]

Mr Alexander Vass, died April 1st, 1798.

Mr. Con Ryan, died May 8th, 1798.

"Most sincerely and deservedly regretted."

Mrs. Pierce Doyle, died May 23rd, 1798.

Miss Kitty Power, died August 21st, 1798.

Mr. James Light, died August 31st, 1798.

Michael, son of Garrett Russell, died October 11th, 1798.

[This was the seventh of Mr. Russell's children to die within eight or nine years.]

James Hayes, died December 21st, 1798.

Mr. John Kirwan, half brother to Mr. Joe Hearn, died Jan. 5th, 1799.

"An agreeable and facetious companion though blind for many years."

Mrs. Terence Doyle, died February 11th, 1799.

"Having lived beloved she died regretted . . . Most amiable manners . . . Much enriched by charity." Her sister, Mrs. Lacy, died the previous day.

Mr. John Holliday, died August 6th, 1799.

Phil Mora, died December 5th, 1799.

Pat Woods, died December 2nd, 1799.

Mr James Cahill (Knight Templar), died December 11th, 1799.

Mr. James O'Neill, died December 14th, 1799.

"Very deservedly regretted."

Pierse Power, Esq., of Glyn, died January 1st, 1800.

"He was almost a centenarian."

Mr John Purcell, land surveyor, died February 22nd, 1800.

[He demised his chain—it was a good instrument—to our diarist.]

Mrs. Coughlan, died March 1st, 1800.

Wm. Magrath, Carrickbeg, died March 12th, 1800.

Mrs. O'Donnell, mother of Messrs. P. M. J. & R. O'D., interred at Mothel, September 11th, 1800.

Mrs. Joe Green, died at Tramore, Sept. 18th, and buried also at Mothel.

Mr. Wm. Dwyer, shopkeeper, died October 10th, 1800.

"He had 820 guineas in one purse."

Mr. Michael Hennessy, surveyor, died November 20th, 1800.

James Sause, Esq., died December 20, 1800.

[He had attempted to build a Quay at Carrickbeg. His wife was Mary Fitzpatrick.]

Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Hayes, died January 27th, 1800.

Captain Hayden, of the Waterford Militia, died February 21st, 1800.

Jas. Congreve, died at Landscape, March 12th, 1800.

Richard Doyle, died April 14th, 1800.

“The friend of the sick poor.”

David Morgan Mandeville, Esq., died June 18th, 1800.

Mrs. Margaret, wife of Patrick White, died June 21st, 1800.

Mrs. Susanna Butler, died July 13th, 1800.

Wife of Pat Rowley, died July 23rd, 1800.

Mr. Thomas Burke, died October 16th, 1800.

Mr. John Power, chandler, died December 3rd, 1800.

Mr. John McEniry, of the Castle, died December 9th, 1800.

Redmond Magrath, died December, 1800.

[He committed suicide.]

Mr Peter Power who had lodged at Patrick Barron's for the four years prior to his death, died January 6th, 1802, and was buried some two or three hours before daylight. His life was as singular as the manner of his death and burial.

Mr. Joseph Hearn “of charitable and christian memory,” died October 13th. He bequeathed £500 to the poor of Carrick and twelve warm riding coats for twelve poor men. Trustees under his will are to hand the interest annually to the Parish Priest of Carrick to be distributed as directed.

Mrs. James Walsh of Tobaroughney and late of Porttoonabo, died January 11th, 1803.

Mrs. Withers, died June 6th, 1803.

[She embraced the Catholic faith the day before her death.]

Mr. Anthony Gilhooly, died September 25th, 1803.

Mr. John Power, son of Mr. Jas. Power, grocer, died Sept. 27th, 1803.

[His death took place in the sea at Bonmahon and was probably the result of a “fit” and not of drowning. He and Gilhooly being yeomen were interred with military honours; a like distinction was awarded the remains of Mr. David Magrath, of

Carrickbeg, whose name occurs next in the list and whose death took place November 22nd of the same year.]

Margaret Ryan, the diarist's daughter, died October 26th, 1803.

Miss Wills of Pill, died November 29th, 1803.

The death record for the succeeding three years are very few. This is not to be taken as signifying the universal leveller had stayed his hand or shortened the sweep of his scythe; the writer's hand was growing feeble, and probably his interest in the events of his day was waning.

During 1805 died :—

Mr. James Power of Kildroughtan, suddenly as he was going into James Walsh's house at Coolnamuc, July 23rd, 1805.

Mrs. Galway, wife of H. Galway, Esq., on December 16th.

Mr. Richard Lyster, saddler, "an honest and industrious man," December 17th, and Mrs. Power, wife of Richard P., Esq., "truly a most amiable woman," on December 22nd.

Under 1806 there is only a single entry—the death on July 26th of the once intimate friend of the diarist, Mr. James Magrath. He will be remembered in connexion with the unjust eviction of our writer, some years previously. Notwithstanding his harsh treatment on the occasion our charitable chronicler has no word of reproach for his false friend; it will be noticed he even styles the latter *Mr.*—a designation he reserves for people of social distinction or moral or civic worth.

In 1807, there are five obituary entries :—

Mr. Michael O'Connor, yeoman; was buried with military honours.

Messrs. Pierce Butler and John Coughlan died on the 13th and 21st June, respectively; Mr. Terence Doyle who had "made a nice property" and was "fair in his dealings" on June 25th, and Matthew, brother to Father Richard Power, on July 14th. The last named had been insane for a couple of weeks previous to his decease.

(To be continued).

Waterford during the Civil War

(1641-1653).

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

Edited by THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL.D.

Munday morning, being the seventh day of March—Wee marched to Castlelyons, and in our march, wee had Routed (*rr*) the Rebles in Cundanes' Countrey, had not my Lord President heard of Sir Donogh M^cCarty, Lord of Muskryes Rebellion. Wee quartered that night at Castlelyons, the Earle of Barrimore's Towne: his Honor gave the Lords Commanders and Common Souldiers noble entertaynment: he is of most noble generous free nature, full of humanity and christian charity, and no less pious and truely virtuous: Hee hath sermons in his Castle duely twice a day, Sundays, Wednesdays, and ffrydays. His Lordship releevd all the English that were Robbed and stripped in the Lord Roches and Cundanes Countrey. And his right honorable and religious Countesse cloathed a great many of them, and amongst the rest, my wife and children who were robbed and stripped in the same countrey, when the great and strong castle of Cloghleagh was yielded vp unto M^r Richard Cundane, Wherein were most of the inhabitants of the Markett Towne of Killurd, and some of

(*rr*) Vigors is particular to claim the victories his party should have gained—but for something.

the inhabitants of the Markett Towns of Clogheene and ffermoy, and divers of the parishioners of Letrim and Clandullane: All which the said Earle kept a long time in his Castle, and afterwards sent his Troupe with them, and conveyed them safe to Youghall. I hope his loyalty, good service and great charity extended to these and many [hundreds] more distressed protestants, will not long goe unrewarded; however, I am confident he shall have an everlasting reward. There are at least forty ffamilies uppon his Lordship's care and charge at this day, which were robbed and pillaged of all they had.

His Lordship hath had many invitations and letters from the Lord of Muskry, the Lord Roch and other Gentlemen of the Countrey, to ioyne withthem; whis his Honour detests and scorns. The copie of the Lord of Muskries letter I have here inserted: (ss)

“My deare Lord,

Uppon the first rising in Armes of the Vlstermen, and after of Leinster and Connaghtmen, against the King and commonwealth, as I then conceived, I did as much abhorre and detest their insurrection, and wished as evill success to that their desperate attempt, as I tooke it, as either English or Irish could wish, Vntill at length vppon better consideration, having examined all the wayes I could for finding out the true grounds of that insurrection, I found out the cause of their discontent and rising in Armes was the apparent ruine and destruction threatened to Catholic Religion, King, and Countrie, which I did not altogether beleeve to be the grounds of their quarrell till I saw all Mounster either rise or ready to rise out, Whereat I was much amazed, that I did more seriouslie expostulate with all, or the most parte, of the province of Mounster, then with the rest, to dive into the true cause of their discontent, Who all protested that they wished no harm to the King of England, nor any English whatsoever, But that apprehending a generall feare of Prosecution, Ruine, and Destruction to Religion, King, and Countrie, they were fearfull and sensible thereof, that they held it more safe and honorable for them to expose their lives and fortunes to all hazards for Justification of those three, then to be of the happiest condition without assurance of enioying them, w^{ch} with the rest of the Kingdome with a full resolution to hazard my life and estate or mayntayne the Catholicke Romane Religion, his maiesties pre-Rogatives and Royall attributes to the gounernment and ancient privileges of the poore Kingdome of Ireland, Established and allowed of by the Common Lawe of England.

“My Lord these three poynts are so reasonable that I doubt not but your Lordship (yf you beleeve that they are the cause of our quarrell) will rather further them then offer to hinder our present designe.

“For the first, it is so cleere that I will not argue it; the second I know your Lordship will advance and iustify to your power as much as any subject can doe; and without the benefit of the third, There is no living for your Lordship or your posterity in this poore countrey. And yf your Lordship doe beleeve this to bee the true motives and grounds of our discontent, the least of them is enough to invite your Lordship to ioyne with us in so

honest and generall an action ; where yf you should think to bee remisse or refractory our forces are ready, and have vowed to endeavour the destruction both of your life and estate.

“Yf your Lordship doubt of the truth and honesty of our quarrell, and the cause thereof : Wee shall be ready and very glad to give you all satisfaction therein ; and yf you please to give credit to particular relation, I protest vppon my credit, there is no worldly respect could make mee forgett my loyaltie, to his Maiestie, my Lord, (as well as I wish your Lordship, and although I have used my endeavours to keepe my kinsmen and adherents from going into your countrey), Yf you come not presently and ioyned with vs, you must expect present Ruine. And though I were resolved not to stirre nor ioyned with the Countrey as I have done, I have such [burning] killing of men, women, and children, without regard of age or quality, that I expect to no safety for my selfe, having observed as innocent men and well-deservers as myself so used ; and to show that this our demonstration is faythfull and honest, those three conditions being granted, and well assured vnto vs, wee are satisfied, and will lay down our armes. Thus, expecting your Lordship’s pleasure, I am

“Your Lordship’s affectionate kinsman,

“Brother and Servant,

“17 Martii 1641”

MOUSKERY.” (tt)

Thursday the eight of March—My Lord President and Colonell Vaneston and their forces marched from Castlelyons to the City of Corke, and they gott into the City in good time, for the Lord of Muskry had rayzed his countrey, and was very strong ; the strongest castle his Lordship hath, wherein he vsually liveth, is within three miles of the City ; the name of it is Castle Blarney : the Irish in those parts say it is one of the strongest castles in Ireland. I have been often in it, and I find it to be a place of great strength. The late Lord, Sir Charles M^cCartee, built two or three walles, and walled the Garden with very strong walls and Turretts, with Battlements, and contrived many places of defence. I could hartily our English Army were the owners of it.

I had almost forgotten to acquaint you how my Lord of Broghill tooke Roche’s Castle of the Towreene, near Lismore, and cawsed the countrey people to go forward in plowing their Land, which I conceive to be very good service.

The Lord of Killemeaky hath don very great service of late in the west parts of the County of Corke, and about the Towne of

(tt) It is worth noting that in Lord Muskery’s lengthy explanation there is no allusion to a commission, real or pretended, from the King.

Referring to certain expressions towards the end, we are to remember that the ‘copy’ comes from a hostile quarter.

Bandon-Bridge, tooke the Castle of Killbrittayne, M^cCartee Reaughes Chiefe Castle, the Castle of Villaloney, and divers other strong houses, *and plundered the countrey*. I know you cannot but have a true relation of it, being heere are many in this Citty which were with his Lordship in the said service.

In taking of the Short Castle at Mallow, Mungarrett lost seven score of his men. There were not above 9 shott defended (*sic*) the said Castle, and they kept it so stoutly that after the enemy had made a breach or two, they gave them quarter, Which was performed accordingly by the Lord Mungarrett, contrary to the Lord Roche's mind, as I have byn informed. However it was, I am assured there was a great falling out then between the two Lords, and many of the Lord Roche's men killed in the Broyle, —twenty men killed and hurted at the least, as the Souldiers reported that were there; and to end the difference they burned a great part of the spoyle which was in the said Short Castle.

The Cundanes doe much mischief neere ffermoy and Castlelyons. They killed at one time three and twenty of the Earle of Barrymore's Troopes that roade to Coole an English Plantation aboute a mile from the Towne, to fetch Corne. It was a most Barbarous Cruell Murder (*uu*). *I trust the All-seeing eye of the Almighty will not suffer it long goe unpunished.*

To acquaint you, Sir, with the overthrow, wee gave the Lord of Muskry neere Corke, with 500 musketeers and a hundred-fifty horse, and how his Lordship's Tent was taken then by our Souldiers, and his Armour for his owne body, would be true, though stale news; for I am sure you have seene part of the passages in print. The Lord of Muskry escaped with life very narrowly at that tyme. I heard, when his Lordship came home to the

(*uu*) It would have been 'good service'—altogether a glorious achievement,—had the Condons, while out on a foray, been caught and similarly dealt with.

What a noble strain of Christianity runs through this reverend nárator's effusion!

Compare the following from the Earl of Cork's Diary: "1643, June 3. Sir Charles Vavasour with his regiment of foot, and my son Francis with the troop of horse, gained, with battery, the strong castle of Cloghleagh in Condons' country, *and put all the rebels therein to the sword*; for which good achievement, God make us truly thankful!" (Ryland, p. 340).

Blarney hee fell out very sore with his Lady (*vv*) for perswading him to ioyne with the countrey in their rebellious actions and desperate attempts.

Great ô Donovan, as the Irish call him, whose father was a most notorious Reble, doth much spoyle about the Leape, Castlehaven, Bantrey, Rosse Carberry, and divers other places. His ffather burnt the Towne of Rosse, the last warrs and he or his souldiers most inhumanely killed a daughter of the old Lord Bishop Lyons, that was both deafe and dumbe. Yett hee came in upon his protection, and saved his landes. I beleeve this ô Donovan doth hope he shall have the like ffavour, and my neighbours the Cundanes, as the Arch-Reble their grandfather had. But I doubt not but that they are mightly mistaken ; for there will never any Englishman that is a protestant dwell neere them, I am perswaded, let them expresse what love and loyalty they will hereafter.

ô Swillivane-Beare, Teige ô Downee, fflorence McCartee of the Castle of Blanduffe, Black ô Cullane, and other ffreeholders neere Rosse ioyne their fforces together, and have taken a great store of pillage & robbed the English about the Bantry, Kilcoo, Affadowne, Ballidehob, Landore, Cloghnakilty, Inniskeane, Castletowne *alias* Holdenstowne, the Towne of Rosse, and those parts. The Rebles have made a slaughter-house of the Cathedrall-church of Rosse, and dayly kill their coves and sheepe in it. My ffather came lately over, & makes knowne so much. Hee hath lived in the said Towne thirty yeares and more, and hath byn a good part of the tyme, Treasurer of the said Church.

Master Arthur ffreake, and my ffather-in-law Boyle, with others the inhabitants of Rosse, have very manfully and bravely defended the Castle of Rosse-Barry, neere Rosse, in despite of all the Rebles' armyes, and have done very good service against them. They now want bread, beare, and other provisions, for their store was long since exhausted ; they had no beare in the Castle these fourteene weekes. But by help of a logh which doth

(*vv*) She was one of the then Earl of Ormond's sisters. Her brother, Richard Butler of Kilcash, a leading man on the Irish side, is often mentioned in the depositions foregoing.

almost meet the Castle rounde, they live, though poorly. I have a sonne in the said Castle, and there are many women and children in it. It is a hold of great consequence: Therefore, I hope there will be a course taken that it may speedily be releaved.

Bandon-Bridge men, I heare, desire some aide, for the enemy doth now begin to grow strong in those partes, and Victualls is very scarce in the Towne. The English inhabitants and souldiers that are in the Castles of Macollop, Balladuffe, Mungeely, and Kilmacow neere the Towne of Tallow, have done good service, and mayntayned those holds stoutly and bravely. The Enemy trembles at the very naming of Captaynes Pyne, Carter, Russell, Jackson Emery, who are the chief commanders of those Castles; as also at the naming of a minister (*ww*), one M^r Robert Crewel who is in Macollop Castle: The common sort of Irish say hee conjures amongst them.

Cloghleagh Castle and Dungullane Castle the enemy still mayntayne, and keeps: they are two very strong castles, but they want water both of them. Daniel M^cShane ô Bryan is captayne of Dungullane: he hath a company of desperate naughty fellowes about him: they came to [a gentleman] a parishioner of myne, whose land lyeth in Letrim, one James fitz-Gerrald, who is now married vnto the Lord of Muskry's aunt, and perswaded him to leave his Theatched House in Letrim, and goe with them to the said Castle of Dungullane, and there they would create him Earle of Desmond, and put him in possession of his lands. The gentleman, being a very weake man, both of body and mind, was soone perswaded and went with them; and there he is yett, for anything I hear to the contrary. I believe the gentlewoman his wife hath store of money and plate there with her: to my knowledge, there is store of plate, brasse, pewter, iron potts and ffeatherbeds, in those two Castles, and, amongst the rest, there is some of myne. I hope I shall see the demolishing of those Castles, or a strong ward of English in them: they are the places of refuge for the Rebles of all that countrey, and indeed they are the Bane of

(*ww*) Fighting ministers were by no means uncommon in that civil war. And some of them, rushing into the conflict, got 'murthered.'

the English in those partes, and of all the travellers that passe that way; and they were the occasion of the death of many hundred Englishmen the last warrs in Ireland, as I have byn credibly informed.

The souldiers which doe belong to M^r (*blank*) Cundane of Kilgullane Castle in the parish of Marshalstowne, and vnto M^r Vlicke Roch a cheefe freeholder in those partes, doe committ many outrages and stealthes. Sir William ffenton's butler, I heard, killed the yong Captayne M^r Roch's sonne, neere Michels-towne, when he came in the night with his ragged crew to steale coves from some of the townesmen. I know not well how the old Vlicke Roche of the Castle of Balleclogh doth behave himself. There is a quondam parishioner of myne, an Englishman, M^r Robert Nixon in the Castle with him.

The Lord Roche's castle of Glannor is a strong place, Yet I heare but a weake ward in it. Our Army tooke his Lordship's castle of Castletown lately, wherein were a thousand people at least. His lady was in the Castle then. They yeilded, as my friend Pouckhood of Corke informeth me, uppon quarter to depart with their lives and wearing apparell. Our Army tooke also great ô Callaghans Castle lately.

The Lord of Inchiquin and Captayne Gipson have given of late a great overthrow to the Rebels 4 mile from Mallow, near the towne of Broghill and the Mountayne's foote. My Lord of Broghill relieved Sir Richard Osborne's Castle, and brought him home with him to Lismore very lately, and *killed two hundred of the Rebels* which had besieged the Castle. I believe they will never besiege that Castle any more [because] they have had such ill-successe, for I was with my Lord in the beginning of March last when wee put many hundred of them to flight that had besieged it, and killed many of them, and took some prisoners. (xx)

There were *killed by the Lord of Inchiquin's Troupe* and others, they say for certayne, that came out of the County of Corke, 400 of *the Rebles*, and they took 4 ensigns and 3 drummes from

(xx) We hear no more of the prisoners that fell into Broghill's hands.

them, with a great deale of good pillage : But there is great doubt of keeping of them, yf speedy help be not presently sent over, for the Rebles are very strong in the County of Limbrick, and have threatened not to be long away from the County of Cork (yy).

And thus hoping wee shall shortly have the victory of all the Rebles, and a strong garison a while kept in every market Towne [of any strength], I commend you vnto God for the present, and will for ever remayne as I have profest myself to bee

Your affectionate friend and servant to be com-
manded

VRBANUS VIGORS.

16° Julii, 1642.

(yy) Dr Henry Jones, to whom Vigors writes, was then in London spreading his views of 'the rebellion' in Ireland. His ostensible purpose was to solicit contributions in aid of the ministers destressed by the rising.

APPENDIX B.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT CORK,
(DECEMBER, 1652).

TRIAL OF COLONEL EDMUND FENNELL.

At the Cromwellian High Court sitting at Cork 6–14 December, 1652, Justice Donnellan presiding, Edmund Fennell was arraigned on four capital charges :

- (1) For the murder of Edward Croker, and others at Ballianker, on Shrove Tuesday 1641-2.
- (2) For the murder of Ensign Cole and others at Mountain Castle, near Cappoquin.
- (3) For hanging two English maids named Plumer at Dunganarvan
- (4) For murdering 20 English at Cappoquin.

‘At y^e private debate, the Court found Fennell

- (1) For the Ballianker murder—GUILTY.
- (2) For the murder of Ensign Cole, etc.—GUILTY.
- (3) For the murder of the two Maids—NOT GUILTY.
- (4) For the murders at Cappoquin—NOT GUILTY.

The notes of these and other trials at the same Assize, probably taken by, or for, the presiding judge, are preserved in Trinity College, Dublin. The manuscript is now much worn and in fragile condition. The writing is a rapid scrawl, much contracted and very difficult to decipher where not altogether illegible. The Ballianker case is marked as the third murder case held on that day the 6th of December—so rapidly could they dispose of a life and death inquisition in those times. I subjoin the judges’ notes so far as I have succeeded in making them out.

It will be seen that some ‘witnesses’ are marked ‘present,’ others not. Those marked present were examined in court. The others were represented by the deposition formerly taken (*in camera*).

III.—Trial (6 Dec. 1652)

Col. Edmond Fennell for murdering | T.C.D. MS., F. 4-16

Jo. Picke (zz)

Ja. „

Edw Croker

& 5 others

1641

Shrove Tuesday

Evidence :

1. *John Casey* (p'sent)

He did see Edw Croker & 3 others in y^e hands of y^e Irish Fenell being present with a pistoll. They were hanged. & y^t Croker offered money for his life. He said, not if 100^{li}, that a kinsman of Croker of Caperquin & after shott. Y^e Exaat did se & heare what is deposed as aforesaid. Y^e Captⁿ was y^e cause of y^e death of Croker.

2 *Christopher Croker* :

y^t Fenell gave quarter to y^e house in w^{ch} Croker and the rest, to convay them to Lismore or Youghall. Y^e armes were delivered at a window to Fenell, the exaat seeing and hearing all this.

Y^t Croker y^t day shot to death, & heard y^t Fenell did shoote him on y^e head after 2 others shot. Heard many of the rebels tell his mother y^t Fenell was cause of Crokers death, & y^t others desired to save him. 4 others hanged there on a gate & Fenell standing by.

They wold have had the son to hang the father, as he heard then one hanged y^e other & then he after hangd.

3 *John Barry* :

He serv^t to John Picke. He saw Butler and Capt. Fenell at Ballianker take there Croker and others ; that he hanged John and James Picke then, and Croker was shott. And Fenell was present when q^r given to all in it, to live there or goe to Lismore.

(zz) Sic on notes. But, as on the depositions, the name was Pike.

4 *Joan Picke :*

Y^e daughter of Ja. Picke then in Ballianker when Fenell came with others. A serv^t of Fenells murdred in that storme. Q^r given. James & John Picke and 2 or 3 more hanged & Edw Croker shott, heard by speciall comand of Fenell.

5 *Cath. Croker :*

Y^t Fenell came to her house. Q^r given for life & wearing apparell. Her husband shott. 4 hanged. Stript her and 3 children, This in revenge for Ensign Croker's act ag^t Fenell before (a).

PRISONER'S DEFENCE (b) :

Denieth he was there at y^e time, & not tell all y^t done.

Witnesses :

1 *Margaret Sheehin :*

Y^t house taken & people before she came to the place . . . not at y^e doing of it.

2 *John ô Crotty :*

He was at Ballianker when taken, & the next day. Heard not of q^r. He did not then know Capt Fenell, if he did se him

3 *Lawrence Fenell :*

Y^t on Tuesday at night he at Dromany . . . heard of Ballianker taken, Y^e exam^t his footeman, being then . . .

4 *Gerott Fenell :*

Y^t Fenell at y^e taking of Ballianker was between Ballianker & Capoqⁿ all that day, a mile or two from Ballianker.

5 *Teige M^c W^m :*

He was present when Croker shott & did not then know Capt Fenell. . . .

Corke, Dec. 11—Voted & Resolved—Col. Fenell for Ballianker Murder, GUILTY.

(a) We have a hint here as to the cause of this Ballianker murder
(b) If the note represents the defence it was feebleness itself.

III Triall.

Col. Edm Fenell for murdering

Ensigne Cole

Ja. Burne, a butcher

Clement, a miller

Rich. Rely (c).

Evidence :

1 *John Quarry* (p'sent) :

They inticed on promise of security by some of Fenell's party to goe to Mountain Castle ('during y^e Cessation' *struck out*), betrayed, and Fenell brought then. Q^r promised, they taken, and after hanged.

This related by some of the prisoners then taken & released.

This in time of cessation.

2 *Steven Bateman* (p'sent)

In y^e 9 days cessation of 1642, Edm Fenell with a party of horse fell on y^e said parties, with whom was the exa^t. Killed Ensigne Cole, y^e butcher, & miller, & after hanged (notwithstanding Q^r declared by his L^t) Richard Ryly & another (d), this exa^t being present.

Fennell said that Richard Rely was hanged on some complaints then made ag^t him.

3 *George Giles* (p'sent) :

Within the 9 days cessation, Fenell then kild Cole, a butcher, & miller

Q^r given, and declared to Fenell, & after hanged Richard Rely & Jo. Keogh, he standing by till they were deade.

Y^e exa^t then of y^e party & present

Y^t Philip Newman of Fenells had inticed y^e said parties to goe into y^t danger, he promising security, & they believing it, being a time of cessation.

(c) Presumably the deponent of No. lxxxii.

(d) Names Keogh. The two with Irish names were hanged as renegades. The others were made prisoners of war.

4 *Isaack Quarry* (p'sent) :

Y^t y^e 2nd day of y^e 9 days cessation, invited to Mountain Castle to sell tobacco.

They were coming away, and staid to drink.

Then Fenell fell on them. Y^t Rich^d Rely & Jo. M^c W^m (*sic*) were hanged, and others kild. This told by those who were present.

5 *Mrs Mary Sanders* :

Y^t it was a time of cessation, & y^t all her neighbours desired to go & sell tobacco.

6 *Abraham Hill* (p'sent) :

Y^t a cessation made by Inchiquin. Y^e ex^aat did speak then at Tallow with Fenell; that, during the time of cessation, those taken and kild.

7 *Giffard Stoute* (p'sent) :

(No note).

8 *Russell Finger* (p'sent) :

told by some of those present y^t—————(*sic*)

The Prisoner's Defence :

Denieth his knowing any cessation. Y^t *Rely had killed a priest* neere Dungarvan after q^r, for w^{ch} he hanged. Knoweth not of their being invited out : y^t he came thither vnexpectedly, some were kild by foote.

One said that Rely had no q^r, thereupon he hanged him.

Y^e order for Captⁿ Fenell's goeing . . . noe date appearing, being torn.

Croker's letter, without date, not proving no cessation.

A councill of warr for Ryly. This ordered by those present.

1 *Jo. M^c Teige* :

p'sent when Ryly hanged, being first examined by & charged for a priest at Dungarvan.

Col. Fenell
for
Ballianker murder

}

GUILTY

Dec. 13.

V Triall (Dec. 6).

Col. Fennell

for murdering

2 Maydes at Dungarvan

(1641)

Evidence:

1 *Tho. Gough* (e) :

heard 2 English maids hung by some of Col. Fenell's soldiers, in y^e lane neere Dungarvan.

2 *W^m o Mullaghan* (p'sent) :

present when they hanged. Sent out of y^e castle by Co. Fenell. Y^e soldiers came out of y^e castle. That Fenell was y^t day in towne & did se y^e maydes brought into y^e towne by Adam

3 *Richard Pope* (p'sent) :

A generall report in Dungarvan y^t Col. Fenell, being governor of that towne, two maydes were hanged there.

4 *George Cooke* (p'sent) :

Y^t y^e mother of these 2 maydes complained to the exaats wife y^t Fenell had hanged her children. The exaats did (hear) her so speake.

Corke, December 13

Voted and Resolved

Col. Fenell

for

2 maydes at
Dungarvan

} NOT GUILTY

(There is really but one witness in this case, and his story evidently did not find favour with the Court. There are cases in which, upon evidence apparently no better, the finding was different. But having already made sure of Fennell on two capital charges—those relating to Ballyanker and Mountain Castle—the Court could afford to be generous in the two remaining cases.

(e) The word 'p'sent' struck out.

These Cromwellian courts were in reality military tribunals, the great majority of those named in the commission erecting and constituting the High Court of Justice being, or having been, soldiers, (T.C.D. MS., F. 3-18). There was usually a judicial chairman, although, from the terms of the commission it does not appear that the legal element was essential as any twelve on the long list of commissioners might form a court, and the vote of the majority made the finding of the court.

It is evident from the existing notes that on the first day of the Cork Assize (6 Dec., 1652), evidence was taken in six murder cases !)

VI Triall.

Col. Fenell

for murdering

20 English at
Caperquin } May, 1642.

Evidence:

1 *Mary Sanders* (p'sent) :

Y^t 6 women & children killd in y^e howse [of one Browne] where was this exa^{at}, &, being in a lower roome, y^e blood came down into y^t roome (f). Heard that Col. Fenells men did it, & y^t he was then in that towne.

2 *Isaac Quarry* (p'sent) :

Y^t Co. Fenell & Ca Sherlock came to Caperquin before day, 6 killed in Browne's house. Told by one of the men wounded y^t Fenell & Sherlock were there, & about 700 men.

3 *Josias Nance* (g) :

y^t Ca. Fenell with a party entred Caperquin

Y^t 9 women & children killd in y^e exa^{ats} fathers house, he then in the room & under a bed.

(f) And she was left alive to tell this tale !

(g) The word 'p'sent' struck out.

The Prisoner's Defence :

He received orders from his Coll. to set on Caperquin to breake y^e bridge, y^t attempted it accordingly, y^t he stayed in y^e greene & sent in some men, who were beaten out. Some killd on both sides.

Y^t Ca. Sherlock's body exchanged by a prisoner released.

Witnesses :

1 *Gerott Fenell :*

Y^t Col. Fenell sent into y^e Towne to take y^e market-house, & not to medle with any other place vntill that taken, & not to kill any but those in arms.

2 *Laurence Fenell :*

y^e party comanded by Ca Fennell ordering y^e party to do as before.

3. *The Mayor of Youghall :*

y^t Ca. Fenell did rescue him from being slaine.

Councill : time given till to-morrow.

Corke, Dec. 13.

Col. Fenell

for

y^e murder at

Caperquin

} NOT GUILTY.

At Cappelquin, as at many other places where there had been collision between hostile parties, some lives were lost. It was in accordance with the practice of those who were authorised to collect statements against 'the rebils,' that all who fell in conflict, 'and divers others' on the side of the English were said to be 'murthered by the rebels.'

It happened in some instances that charges of murder founded on such conflicts broke down when rehearsed in open court.

(To be continued.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

THE quarter's archæological-literary output has been rather a negligible quantity. Perhaps it would be more accurate to attach the epithet to its quality rather than its quantity. A remarkable contribution however is the late Professor Zimmer's "Auf welchem Wege kamen die Goidelen von Kontinent nach Irland" (Berlin, Akademie der Wissenschaften). This attractively written posthumous work is an avowed assault on the position lately assumed by Professor Sir John Rhys on the subject of the Celtic colonisation of Ireland. Professor Rhys's theory is that the Gaels came to this country *via* Britain, leaving settlements, by the way, in Cornwall and Wales. Zimmer powerfully champions the thesis that the aforesaid colonisation of Ireland was direct from the Continent probably *via* France, arguing first from the linguistic affinity of Cornwall and Brittany, secondly from the suggestive silence of the Roman writers as to any striking racial difference between the British tribes, and thirdly on details in the testimony of Ptolemy. Finally he interprets in favour of his own theory the passages, &c., from Nennius on which Professor Rhys relies.

ONE does occasionally come across references to Ireland and her sons in very strange places. Such a place is "Tangier: England's Lost Atlantic Outpost" (Murray & Co., London). In the course of his narrative the author, Mr. Routh, incidentally relates

how this one-time British possession was from 1661 to 1684 largely garrisoned by Irish troops, and how during a siege the spoken communications to the outposts were in Irish, so as to be unintelligible to possible renegades among the Moors. Tangier was then the private property of the king—administered at his sole expense. In 1683, however, the fear of Popery was growing fast and thus it came about that these trained and efficient troops devoted to the king came to be regarded as a menace to English liberties. This feeling led eventually to the downfall and loss of Tangier which, Mr. Routh says, “came to be regarded as an element of danger to Protestantism and to Parliamentary independence, and as a weapon of which it might be well to deprive the Royal House.”

A FEW items were inadvertently passed over without notice in last issue. One is Rev. L. McKenna's "English-Irish Phrase Dictionary" (Gill & Son, Ltd., Dublin), a work intended by its author as a hand stretched out to the many Gaelic students of our Ireland to-day who are nobly striving by recovery of the language of their forefathers to right the wrong done them in the past. Father McKenna in his brief introduction remarks how insufficient to the learner, for composition purposes, is the ordinary dictionary which gives merely the general translation of the word without any adequate clue to all its fine shades of meaning. This insufficiency it is the purpose of the present work to make good and very justifiably may it claim to itself credit for having achieved that end.—Two further useful works unintentionally omitted are "Diocesan History of Bangor" by Rev. W. Hughes, and "Christian Teaching of Coin Mottoes" by Revs. W. Allen, D.D., and J. Zimmerman, D.D. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge). The former is the story of a Welsh diocese, accompanied, as such works should always be, by a good map and index. Those latter are here supplemented by valuable appendices. Rev. Mr. Hughes' book is—what such productions very frequently are not—well and freshly written, orderly and critical. Numismatic literature

may at first sight seem a strange field in which to seek Christian testimony. A perusal however of Dr. Allen's little work proves how utterly at fault is the *prima facie* judgment here. Ever, in fact, since the first Christian centuries many of the truths of Christianity have been testified to and stamped upon the coins of Christian nations. The very designs on current coins constituted one of the means by which some of the fundamental truths were propagated. As the practice of stamping texts of scripture or religious mottoes upon coins has become obsolete it is difficult to-day for one who has made no special study of the subject to credit how widely the fashion once prevailed throughout Europe.

FROM the "Waterford News" office comes "Waterford," an illustrated guide to the city and environs. This is really a new and much improved edition of a work first issued a year or so since. As such I bid it a hearty welcome and give it a warm commendation. The little book is excellently compiled and well illustrated and will help hundreds of Waterford citizens to know their Waterford more fully. From the list of distinguished Waterfordians I notice some important omissions which no doubt will be made good in a subsequent edition. Waterford in the seventeenth century was represented on the Continent by a galaxy of her sons, in number so many, in intellect so brilliant, in learning so profound, and of fame so Europe-wide as possibly no other city of ancient or modern times could show. Luke Wadding is the only one of these mentioned in the little book before me, but what of Luke's kinsman, Peter Wadding, whose learning added lustre to the University of Prague and who on the title page of his works signs himself "of Waterford (Waterfordiensis)"! What of Luke's own brother Ambrose, professor in the University of Dillingen, and of his cousins, Luke and Michael Wadding, &c., distinguished alumni and professors of Coimbra, Louvain, and Madrid! What of Stephen White, S.J., surnamed Polyhistor, "one of the four or five most learned men that Ireland ever produced"! What of his brother Thomas, founder of the Irish College of Salamanca! What of

Thomas Walsh, a cousin of the Waddings, who became Archbishop of Cashel! What of Bonaventure Barron or Paul Sherlock of whom the Universities of Rome and Salamanca could tell! Waterford forgets and has consistently forgotten her greatest sons.——Dwellers by the Suir will find much to interest and entertain them in Mrs. McCraith-Blakeney's latest book, "The Suir from its Source to the Sea." The reader must not however take Mrs. McCraith's history or archæology too seriously. With this proviso he will find the volume both interesting and informing. Ample and well chosen illustrations add to the value of the work.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Dr. Geoffrey Keating Memorial.—Writing in the last issue but one of the JOURNAL I expressed a hope to be able to announce by now that the erection of the Keating Memorial was an accomplished fact. Alas, I had not allowed sufficiently for the unpunctuality and want of considerateness of the Irish artisan. Indeed, in the matter of the memorial it has been more than mere lack of punctuality. These are the facts of the case: On April 4th, last accompanied by Wm. Gaffney, stonecutter, of Waterford, I visited Tubrid to select a site for the proposed monument. We took with us from Cahir a “highly recommended” stonemason with a view to letting him a little contract in connexion with the memorial. We found, when we came to examine the ruined Keating Chapel, that it would not at present be advisable to erect any monument therein. Both gables are perilously out of plumb and in imminent danger of falling, the walls are split and, to a great extent, armour plated with veteran ivy. Under the circumstances I decided that the wisest course and the most businesslike would be first to secure the ruin, which, after all, is Keating’s most appropriate monument, and then to insert in the gable a small tablet to the historian’s memory. As a consequence of this decision, immediately acquiesced in by Mr. Gaffney contrary to his own interests, I requested the man from Cahir to furnish me in a few days with an estimate for the work. This he engaged to do. A week passed and no estimate had come. Two weeks—and yet no estimate. I wrote—but without result; I wrote a second time and

then after an interval of a week or two I sent a verbal message, requesting expedition, and, at long last, on May 11th, the Cahir man wrote to say he could not, at least at present, undertake the work! Thus nearly six weeks were lost and negotiations had to be commenced again elsewhere. Meantime I wrote the Clogheen District Council, in whose jurisdiction Tubrid graveyard is, for permission to make the requisite repairs, &c. My letter was as follows:—

“DEAR SIR,—Through the generosity of some members and friends of the Waterford Archæological Society, I am in a position now to erect at Tubrid a modest and suitably inscribed monument or memorial to the Father of Irish History, Rev. Dr. Geoffrey Keating. Keating, you will remember, lies buried at Tubrid, and with him in the same grave sleeps Archbishop John Brennan, one of the most distinguished prelates that ever held the crozier of St. Carthage. In connection with the memorial project I have recently visited Tubrid, only however to find that the ruined Keating Chapel, within which I proposed placing the monument, is in a dangerous condition. Both gables are much out of plumb, and unless secured promise to fall at an early date. In present condition of the ruin it would be decidedly unwise to erect any monument therein. The present dangerous condition of the ruin is partly due to ivy, stout growths of which have forced their way right through the wall; it is contributed to also by recent burials within the structure and the consequent piling of earth against gable and side wall as well as by the swaying of a large tree close to the south-east corner. Under the circumstances—as a preliminary to erection of the memorial—I beg to request your board’s permission to cut down the large plane tree referred to, to underpin and point with cement the gables and sidewalls and to secure both gables by iron plates or cramps and cross girders. If your Board can and will prohibit further interments within the little building and remove the hideous mound of earth piled on the inside much will be done towards preserving for future generations the relic of the Penal days—doubly interesting as so intimately associated with

the great seventeenth century ecclesiastics and writers—Archbishop Brennan, Dr. Geoffrey Keating, and the Irish Satirist and poet, Father Eugene O'Duhy. Commending the whole matter to the favourable consideration of your Board,

I remain dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,

P. POWER."

The Council promptly replied, giving permission to cut the tree and ivy and to make the repairs, &c., but stating that they had no power to prevent the interments complained of.

Finally, after much further correspondence and enforced delay, it has been arranged that an honest and competent country mason will take up the work of repair, &c., early in July, and I hope by date of next issue to be able to announce that the Keating Chapel is made secure for at least another century.

Since last acknowledgment I have received the following sums towards the Memorial:—

Very Rev. Canon Sheehy, D.D.	....	....	£1	0	0
Rev. M. Sheehan, D.P.L., D.D.	....	....	0	10	0
Mr. Michael Hickey, Portlaw	....	....	0	10	0

Total amount acknowledged up to date £26 8s. 8d.—

EDITOR.

Brennan the Outlaw.—In an entertaining work entitled "The Veteran, or Forty Years in the British Service," by Captain John Harley (2 vols.), London, 1844, there is an interesting account of an encounter with Brennan between Kilkenny and Clonmel in October, 1805 (at the foot of Killcash hill, Tipperary). The author adds "He was taken about three months after my encounter with him, and was executed in a short time afterwards. He was the most noted robber that had been in Ireland for some years."

In "Ireland from the Union to Catholic Emancipation" Mr. Chart says pp. 272-3, "Then there were the highwaymen.

. . . There are even ballads about them. Fermoy was celebrated for one "Brennan on the Moor." These extracts certainly do not coincide with the date given by SUDA C. in his recent note. Were there two told Brennans "in two different ages born"?

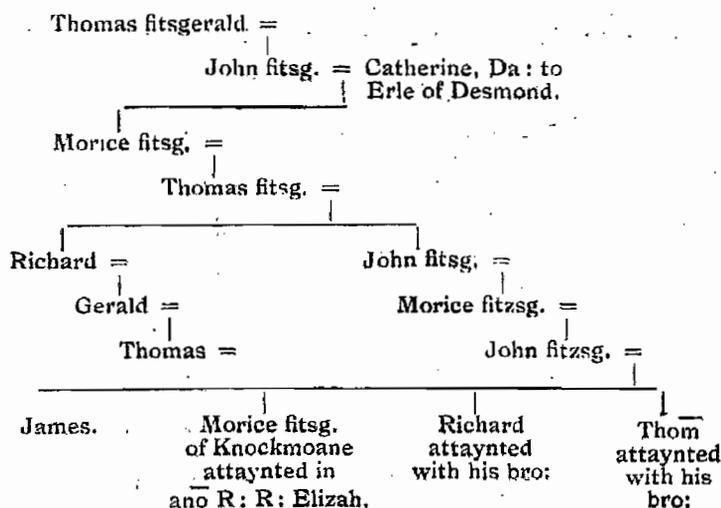
J. S. CRONE.

The Fitzgeralds of Farnane.—In regard to this family Dr. Redmond has written a very interesting paper, but he does not mention Richard Fitz James Fitz Gerald of Farnane in 1565. This Richard received a pardon on September 2nd, 1566. At page 37 Dr. Redmond explains "ancient men and serients" as "ancient men, some of the old inhabitants who knew the lands" and as "seriants, retainers or tenants." These phrases are well known in seventeenth century documents, and refer to ENSIGNS and SERGEANTS. Again he identifies the Lord Chancellor in 1629 with "Sir Francis Bacon," whereas this personage was Adam Loftus, Viscount of Ely.

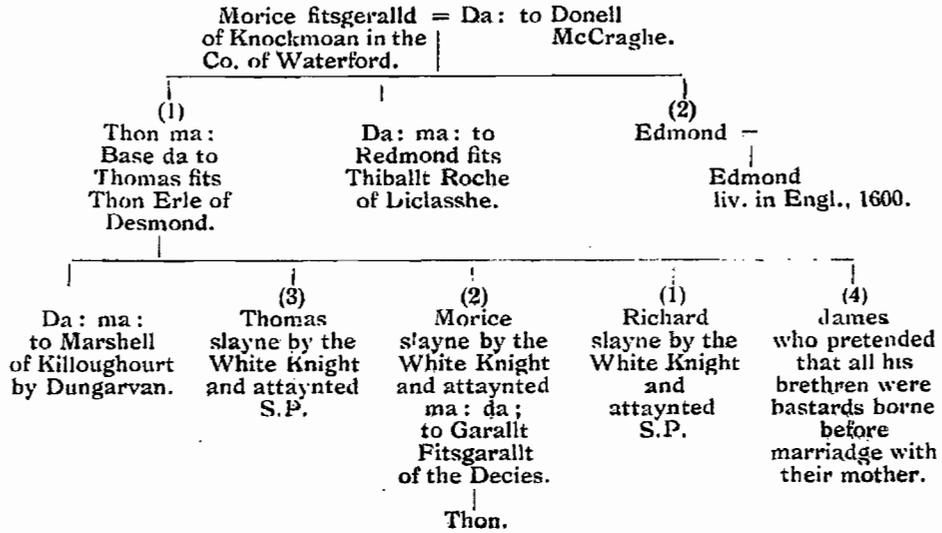
W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Fitzgerald of Knockmoan.—There are three separate pedigrees of this old county Waterford family in the collection of Carew MSS. in the Lambeth Library, two of which are now, probably for the first time, printed. The third is a bare skeleton and consequently of little interest.

FITZGERALD OF KNOCKMOANE :

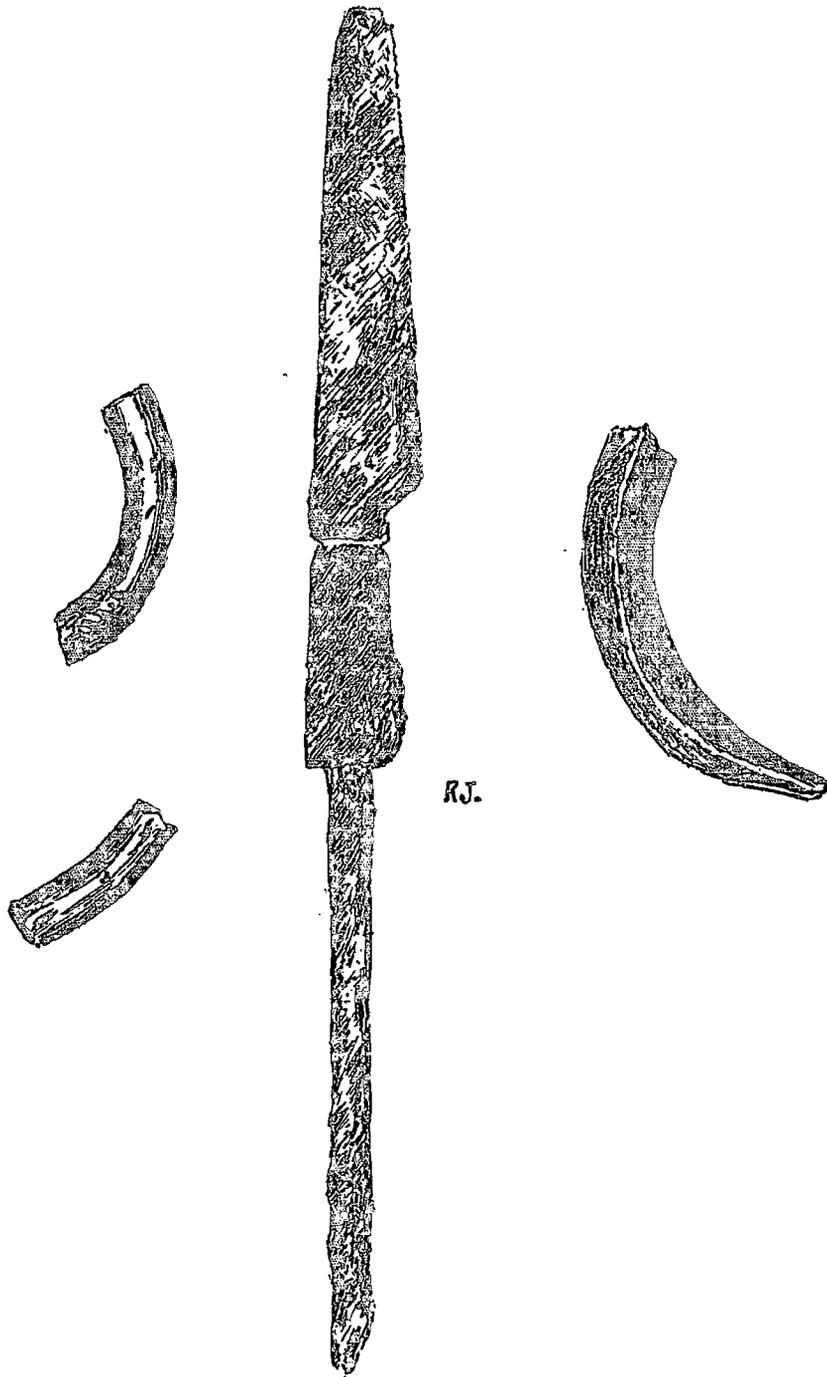


FITSGERALLD OF KNOCKMOAN IN THE CO. OF WATERFORD.—
 This familie is descended from a yonger brother to Fitsgeralld of
 the Pallice in Connologhe alls McThomas of the Pallice.



J. BUCKLEY.





IRON SCALPEL AND SILVER OBJECTS, KNOCKMAON.

ON SOME ANCIENT COINS FOUND IN WEST WATERFORD.

By J. R. B. JENNINGS, J.P.



THE candid inquirer will hardly discover in the Irish of past times (or for that matter in the present) any marked capacity for trade. While not lacking in self-loving adventure, the form it has taken with us is either military or missionary. One turns over the endless procession of heroes in the native annals, in vain search for any one who colonised strange lands or enriched his own by foreign wealth. We meet abundant particulars of the murderous cattle-forays; the erection of a monastic cell is given with minute exactitude, but nowhere do we read of anyone founding a town or building a trading fleet. The origin of our commercial communities is more than usually obscure. Indeed it is only by focussing together the few scattered details that we can get even a little twilight on the subject.

From the Norman invasion down, Dungarvan has been, relatively speaking, an important trading centre. The fragmentary Anglo-Irish records clearly establish this. But there is evidence that long before that period the place had reached considerable development. One of the earliest of their records speaks of "the province" of Dungarvan (*a*), while for many years "the honor"

(*a*) Sweetman's Calendar of Documents, p. 34.

of Dungarvan appears in the Pipe Rolls as an administrative unit distinct from the County Waterford on the one hand, and Decies and Desmond on the other. From certain ecclesiastical arrangements it is possible to determine the extent of the "province." St. Mary's, Dungarvan, was regarded as a mother church, and attached to it were numerous dependent chapelries. Taking these as our guide we find that the "province" included on the one side, roughly, all the country south of the railway as far as Cappoquin and thence to the sea. On the other side it extended along the Comeragh slopes to Rossmire Parish. Inland it included a few isolated districts, such as Russellstown near Clonmel.

Now this territory from an early period came under Norse influence, if it were not actually dominated by it. Even so late as the middle of the thirteenth century we find the Northmen surviving and regarded as a distinct community. In the accounts of the Honor of Dungarvan from the Feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 1250 to Easter 1251 by William Archdeacon and Robert fitz Warin, appear various receipts from Ostmen (*b*). Indeed at present the careful observer will trace the Norse race in the local nomenclature. What Norwegian tourist will not recall in the name, "Helvick" the numerous "Ulvicks" and "Helvicks" in the Hardanger and other fiords? Again the Celto-Danish "Ballykilmurray" and "Killongford" and the suggestive "Foreigners Settlement" [Dáite na nġatl] and "Foreigner's Church" [Eaglaif na nġatl] are all abiding witnesses of the long forgotten colony. But amongst the memorials of the Ostmen of Dungarvan we venture to say that the little "hoard" of silver coins which forms the subject of our present paper is far the most interesting yet discovered. It is worth while therefore to give some account of the place and circumstances in which these coins were found.

One mile south of Dungarvan is the estuary of Killongford into which the river Brickey empties. Following the course of the river west, along a level valley which was at one time tidal, we meet at a distance of four miles the hillock or natural fortress of Knockmaon. It consists of a mass of vitreous limestone about one hundred and seventeen feet high, the level top containing about one hundred and fifty square yards. There is a gentle slope to the east, while on its western side the rock is precipitous.

(*b*) Pipe Rolls XLV, Hen. III, Public Record Office, Dublin.

At one time the position was a very strong one, for a tidal river swept the foot of the rock and overflowed into a great swamp surrounding it on all sides, leaving only a narrow isthmus to be defended. From the earliest times advantage must have been taken of such a place. The Dromana FitzGerald built a castle there and at a later period the Osbornes made it their home. Parts of the walls are still standing.

In November a labourer named Kirby excavating stones from the debris in front of the castle door on the north side found the coins numbered 1 to 10. The following month another laborer named Keating found the remaining ones, 11 to 14. On this occasion also were found the objects which are represented in Plate II in their actual size. The knife or scalpel once had a handle of wood (or more probably of bone) the end of which was inserted in the ferrule, the iron haft being carried through its full length. The other small pieces are of silver, two of them evidently being portions of rings, the third slightly ornamental. Mr. Bernard Roth, writer of the articles on the Hiberno-Danish Coinage in the *British Numismatic Journal* (Vol. VI, 1910) has very kindly assisted in the task of identifying the coins. It may be best perhaps to give the description in his own words:—

PLATE I.

No. 1. Hiberno Danish. *Obverse*, coarse draped bust to left, in front sceptre, pellets at top widely separated, pellet on neck, between two outer circles. ✠XEDVOF✠IDΠOYFE. *Reverse*, small cross, voided, pellet in centre, in angles ERV✠, between two outer circles ✠FEORMLVEOLH-L. See No. 11, Roth's *Coins of Danish Kings*. On Reverse C of CRVX appears X of Ireland (weight 21 grns.)

No. 2. Hiberno Danish. *Obverse*, draped bust to left, pellet behind neck ✠Æ9ELREDREXΛIGIO: outer beaded circle.

Reverse, long cross, voided, each extremity terminating in three crescents ✠ED STΛIIIΩI IDΛΞ, outer circle beaded (broken, weight 11 grns.) See No. 16, Roth's *Hib. Dan. Coins*.

No. 3. King Eadgar. *Obverse*, small cross pattée in centre, between two plain circles [E]ADLΛ REX []. *Reverse*, within

plain and beaded circles close together, small cross pattée with annulet on each side, above legend D [. . .], below legend MOD, and at bottom rose of eight pellets. (Fragment)

No. 4. French. *Obverse*, large cross pattée within inner circle ✠LVDOVVICVS [?IIII]. *Reverse*, across field PARISI, above and below cross pattée, the whole within a beaded outer circle. (Weight 11 grns.)

No. 5. King Eadgar. *Obverse*, Small cross pattée in centre, between the two circles ✠EADGAR RE✠

Reverse, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ΑΣΜΑ} \\ \cdot \text{ΝΜΟ} \end{array} \right\}$ in two lines, separated by three crosses pattées in a row: above and below a trefoil of three pellets, the whole within a beaded circle (weight 16 grns.)

No. 6. Charles the Bald (?)

Obverse, Carolus monogram in centre, Between two outer circles ✠OVV

Reverse, in centre small cross pattée with small plain cross in opposite angles and a pellet in the other two angles, between two outer circles ✠OVVENTOVVII (weight 11 grns.)

No. 7. Carolingian Denier (weight 8 grns.)

No. 8. English—King Eadgar.

Obverse, small cross pattée in centre, between two outer plain circles ✠EADG·R·RREX

Reverse, Within outer circle $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ALBV} \\ \text{TEMO} \end{array} \right\}$ in two lines separated by row of three crosses pattées, above and below a trefoil of three pellets (weight 13½ grns.)

No. 9. Hiberno Danish—King Edred.

Obverse, draped bust to the left, in front sceptre with head of three pellets, between two outer circles ✠EDREDRE✠ANG
L·OX.

Reverse, small cross voided with LVR✠ in angles, between two outer circles ✠VOÆJIIIIIRDÆE (weight 16 grns.) See Roth's Hib. Dan. Coins, No. 11.

No. 10. "Charles the Silent"? Please see Plate I. (Weight 16 grns.)

No. 11. "Carolingian Denier"? Please see Plate I. (Fragment in two parts, weight 11 grns.)



RJ.

ANCIENT COINS, KNOCKMAON, CO. WATERFORD.

No. 12. "Carlovingian Denier." Please see Plate I. (Fragment, weight 8 grns.)

No. 13. Fragment? (Weight 5 grns.)

No. 14. Fragment? (Weight 5 grns.)

The coins and other articles are now on loan in the Museum of the Waterford Free Library, and the owner, J. R. B. Jennings, begs to acknowledge his great indebtedness to the Revd. W. P. Burke, C.C., St. Marysville, Cahir, for the foregoing very valuable account.

The illustrations are from the drawings of Ronayne B. Jennings, B.E., N.U.I., and each article is the exact size of the original.



FITZ GERALDS OF FARNANE.

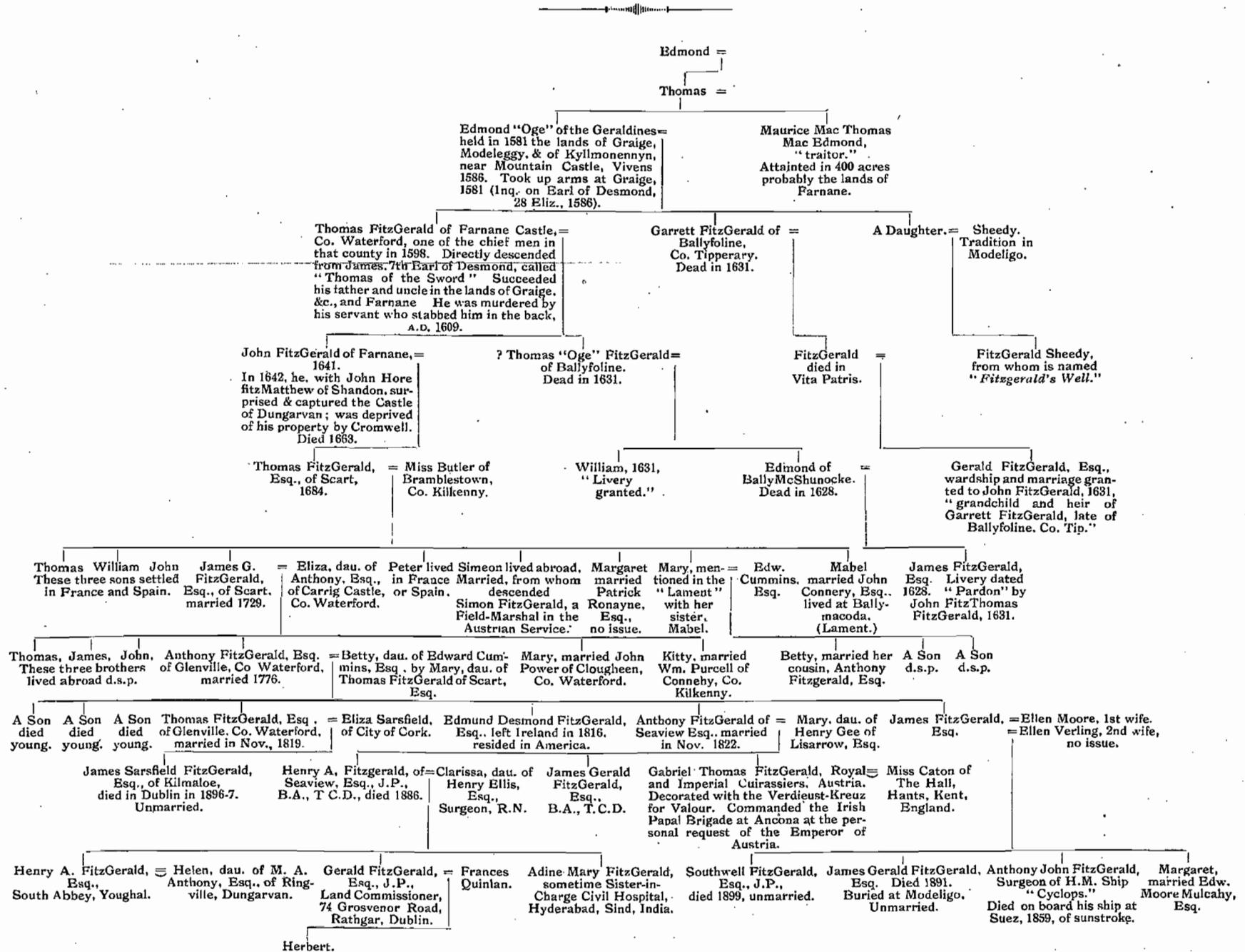
By DR. G. O'C. REDMOND.



JOHN Fitz Gerald of Farnane left at his decease in 1663, a son and rightful heir, Thomas Fitz Gerald, who is described in the Pedigree as "of Scart." This Thomas being a Minor during the Civil War, and having taken no part in the so called Rebellion, was not included in the forfeiture of his father, and therefore was allowed to retain the land of Scart, being an "Innocent Papist." His father, John, ended his days there and was interred in the family vault, in Modeligo churchyard, immediately adjoining the church. Portions of the old house in which they lived are still standing close to the bank of the river Finisk, in a field next to the high road, and the remains of an ancient avenue and fine trees attest the existence of a former mansion there. To the present day the people call the ruins $\tau\acute{\iota}\xi\ \mu\acute{o}\rho\eta\ \eta\alpha\ \sigma\kappa\alpha\iota\eta\tau\epsilon$ i.e., the Great House of Scart, and local tradition positively asserts that the Fitz Geraldts lived there and the "Lamentation" (see page 82) refers to them as the Great Fitz Geraldts of Farnane and Scart. Thomas Fitz Gerald of Scart married a daughter of Butler, Esq., of Bramblestown, Co. Kilkenny (*a*), and lies buried with his father and grand-

(*a*) Butler of Bramblestown, Co. Kilkenny.—Bramblestown is probably identical with a locality in the Co. Kilkenny called Ballebrabeson, which in 1611 was held by Robert Treny who in the same year gave it by a deed of feoffment (along with other lands) to Sir Richard Butler of Pollstowne. (See History and Antiquities of Kilkenny by the Rev William Healy, P.P., 1893, page 270). Miss Butler, who married Thomas Fitz Gerald, was no doubt descended from Sir Richard Butler.

PEDIGREE OF THE FITZGERALDS OF FARNANE.



father, in the Modeligo vault, where his tomb with inscribed slab can be seen adjoining the east gable of the little ruined church of the parish. The inscription which is only partly legible, the lettering being obliterated in places, reads as follows :

I.H.S.

“Here lyes the body of M. Thomas Fitz Gerald []
 “[] who DEPARTED this life the 21st of []
 “and the body of Elizabeth Fitz Gerald who departed this life
 “the 16th of [] 1783, aged 78.”

The words immediately following the name Thomas Fitz Gerald are very obscure, but may read “Esq. of Scart.” The date of his death and years of his age are very uncertain and partly obliterated. Elizabeth Fitz Gerald whose name is also inscribed, was Eliza, daughter of — Anthony, Esq., of Carrick Castle, daughter-in-law of Thomas Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Scart, and according to the dates on the tomb she was born in 1705, at which time the Anthonys were undoubtedly at Carrick Castle. Many years ago this tomb was opened on the occasion of an interment of some member of the family, when human bones of most unusual size were found, which were supposed to be those of Thomas of the Big Blow, who (tradition tells) was a man of great stature, and giant strength (*b*).

Thomas Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Scart, had issue six sons and three daughters, viz., Thomas, William, and John who settled in France or Spain, James of whom presently, Peter who lived in France or Spain, Simeon or Simon, of whom it is stated that he lived abroad and married and that a descendant of his was a Field Marshal in the Austrian Service.

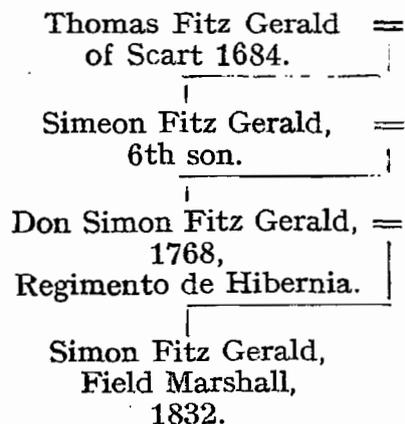
In O'Hart's Irish Pedigree, Vol. XI, 4th edition, page 659, appears an exhaustive list of Irishmen who served in the Spanish Army. Among the names is that of Don Simon Fitz Gerald, captain in 1768, Regimento de Hibernia. The name Simon is a very unique one in the History and Genealogies of the Geraldines, and is found only in the Farnane family. It seems certain therefore

(*b*) What may be designated the *War Cry* of the Parish of Modeligo commemorates this ancient church. This curious Slogan or triumphal Shout is *Sean Cabail Mairg Deitge*, i.e., the old body of the church—referring to the ruins still standing. The cry abbreviated by omitting the word *Teampul* to *Sean Cabail Magh Delge* is usually the forerunner of a rush of the Modeligo boys in a football scrimmage, though indeed many of them do not understand its application.

that this Spanish officer was a son of Simon Fitz Gerald, sixth son of Thomas of Scart, and father of the Field Marshal (c) in the Austrian Service, whose name was also Simon. Again we quote Mr. O'Hart as our authority. At page 652 of the same volume he gives a list of Irishmen who served in Austria, taken from the old army list, and here we find the following entry, "Fitz Gerald, "Field Marshal, Lieutenant Simon, Proprietor 1832, 10th Regiment of Light Horse." Most probably this distinguished officer is represented in Austria at the present day. The daughters of Thomas Fitz Gerald of Scart were, Margaret who married Patrick Ronayne, Esq., but left no issue, Mary (d) who married Edward Cummins, Esq., and had two sons who died unmarried, and a daughter Betty, wife of her first cousin, Anthony Fitz Gerald, Esq., of Glenville, and Mabel (e) who married John Connery, Esq., and died without issue.

This is perhaps the most appropriate point of digression to give a brief notice of a quaint and interesting memento of the family, which is still dear to the hearts of the people in the neighbourhood of Farnane and Scart. A tradition is current in the locality, that a poor woman who lived at Canty, a place situated a few miles from Scart in the Dungarvan direction, had a son who for some crime committed by him, was condemned to be hanged. In her distress and grief she came to Thomas Fitz Gerald, and besought him to use his influence to obtain her son's pardon, which he succeeded in doing. The woman's gratitude was sincere, and she never ceased extolling the praises and virtues of the Fitz

(c) Field Zougmiester Simon Fitz Gerald, 1832.



(d) Mary is mentioned in the Lamentation as being "dead" "in Bally Mac Aeda."

(e) Mabel as living "alone at Knock-a-Braca" at the time the verses were composed.

Geralds, and sorrowing for their misfortunes. Her feelings and sentiments are beautifully and touchingly expressed in a sad "Lamentation" or droning song which is still cherished by the warm-hearted peasantry of Modeligo, to whom all honour for their tender respect and veneration for the "Ould Stock." This interesting tribute to the former proprietors of the soil is embodied in the Irish verses published with a literal translation in the *Journal* No. 2, Vol xiv.

It will be observed by a careful reader of the "Lament" that it is rather fragmentary, considering the unequal number of lines in different stanzas, and the sudden transitions in sense, as for instance stanza IV., which seems to be made up of lines from different stanzas. The simple explanation of the obscure parts in the Irish copy, is that it was recited or sung at the writer's request from memory by a very old woman (*f*), to an Irish scribe, who wrote the words as she sang, and she acknowledged that she could not be certain of its accuracy. Her father had in his possession a MS. book in which the "Lamentation" was complete, and she often heard him reciting it when she was young and she then knew it well by heart, but had in the lapse of time forgotten it, in parts. In her efforts to recall the lines, the old woman displayed great power of mind and memory, as she frequently corrected herself, and brought back to her recollection, stanza after stanza, some lines of which however she seemed doubtful about. With regard to the piece itself, judging from the language and style, it may be considered as belonging to about the middle of the 18th century, and to have become "diluted" so to say, in the course of so many years. At any rate it cannot be accepted as perfect, as this version is merely the effort of an old woman's memory to recall the lines, and most probably it was originally much longer and more connected in rhythmical sense. The two ladies, Mary and Mabel, mentioned in verse ten, are recorded in the pedigree as daughters of Thomas Fitz Gerald of Scart, and the wives respectively of Edward Cummins and John Connery, Esquires. The former apparently resided at Bally McAeda (*g*), and was dead at the time the "Lamentation" was composed, and the latter (Mabel) was living alone, and presumably a widow, at

(*f*) Her name is Mrs. Keavor, a widow, living near Scart.

(*g*) Bally Mac Aeda. Ballymacoda or Ballymakea.

Knock-a-Braca. It is interesting to find this place referred to as "*Scart of the Slender Steeds*," as even within recent years the neighbourhood was rather famous for its breed of race horses, known as "Farnanes." We now revert to James Fitz Gerald, Esq., the fourth son of Thomas Fitz Gerald of Scart, Esq. This James, who is also described as of Scart, married in 1729, Eliza, daughter of — Anthony, Esqre., of Carrig Castle, Co. Waterford (*h*), by whom he had four sons and two daughters, viz., Thomas, James, and John Fitz Gerald, who followed their uncles abroad, and died unmarried, Anthony Fitz Gerald, Esq., who continued the line of succession, Mary, who married John Power of Clougheen (or Curraheen), Co. Waterford, Esq., and left issue, and Kitty, wife of William Purcell of Connehy (*i*), Co. Kilkenny, Esqre., who also had issue.

(*h*) In Hansard's History of the County Waterford a list is given at page 14 of the principal families of the county in 1710, taken from the list of jurors returned by the sheriffs at the assizes in that year, and a similar list appears in Smith's History of the same county at page 34. In both lists which are alphabetically arranged, the first name is that of "*Anthony of Carrick Castle*." Eliza Anthony who married James Fitz Gerald was consequently either sister or daughter of Mr. Anthony who was of Carrick Castle in 1710. The following is the earliest record of the name Anthony I have seen. Richard Anthony was Sheriff of the County Waterford in 1291. (Exchequer Rolls for Michaelmeas Term, 1291, P.R.O.D.) This gentleman was, I have no doubt, the direct ancestor of the Anthonys of Carrig Castle, and the Christian name Richard Anthony is recorded on a tomb in Ballylaneen Church. This church belonged to the Abbey of Mothel; nothing remains to indicate its character save a grass covered mound, in which the foundations are faintly traceable. Within what was the church is the altar tomb of Richard Anthony of Carrig Castle, who died in 1753. Hugh Anthony was one of the County Waterford Magnates who distinguished themselves in Scotland in 1304 (Records).

(*i*) William Purcell of Connehy. Among the forfeiting proprietors in the County Kilkenny (1657) appears the name of Richard Purcell, who was probably the Richard Purcell to whom the Castle and lands of Connehy, alias Shangana, had been leased by Viscount Ikerrin in 1627, and which through the influence of Ormonde, *he was able to maintain*, notwithstanding his forfeiture for his part in the Confederate War of 1641. Among the attainders of 1691 appears the name of John Purcell, of Connehy, Co. Kilkenny (who probably was either the son or the grandson of Richard, above mentioned). We have however in the Pedigree of Fitz Gerald of Farnane the recorded marriage of William Purcell of Connehy and Kitty Fitz Gerald living, circa, 1750. William may have been son or grandson of John Purcell, attainted 1691. Connehy is quite near Shangana, where once stood a castle of the Purcell family, held under the Earls of Ormonde. The site is hardly traceable now. The castle and lands of Connehy or Shangana were leased to Pierce Butler, of Lismolin, Co. Tipperary, then Viscount Ikerrin, in trust for forty-one years, on 20th May, 1620, by Walter, 11th Earl of Ormonde. On 20th March, 1627, the said Viscount Ikerrin leased the premises for the term of twenty-one years, together with Ballengarron and Kilcoleman, to Richard Purcell of Old Town, who, as stated above, forfeited in 1657.

Anthony Fitz Gerald, Esq., the fourth son of James Fitz Gerald, Esq. by his wife Eliza Anthony of Carrig Castle, resided at Glenville, Co. Waterford. Anthony Fitz Gerald, Esq., married in 1766 his first cousin Betty, daughter of his father's sister Mary (who married Edward Cummins, Esq., and who is commemorated in the "Lamentation"), and dying at Lackendarra, Co. Waterford, on 1st September, 1822, left issue seven sons, viz., three who died young and whose Christian names are not recorded in the pedigree, Thomas, the fourth son, who resided at Glenville, and who married in November, 1819, Elizabeth Sarsfield of the City of Cork, by whom he had two sons, the late James Sarsfield Fitz Gerald of Kilmalloe, Esq., who died unmarried in Dublin in 1896 or 1897, and Anthony who was interred in the family vault at Modeligo. Edmund Desmond Fitz Gerald, Esq., the fifth son, who married in America, to which country he went in July, 1816, and had issue a daughter who married a Mr. Langley, and was there living in affluent circumstances. Anthony Fitz Gerald, Esqr., the sixth son of whom presently, and James Fitz Gerald, Esqr., the seventh son. In May, 1821, this James and his father took up their residence at Lackendarra, Co. Waterford. James married first in 1829 or 1830, Ellen (*j*), daughter of — Moore, Esq., of Moore Park, Co. Tipperary, and secondly in February, 1842, Ellen, eldest daughter of John Verling (*k*) of Cove (now Queenstown), Esq.,

(*j*) She died before 1842 and was buried at Modeligo.

(*k*) John Verling, of Cove, Esq., was the eldest son of Bartholomew Verling, of Cove, Esq., by his wife Anne, daughter of Edmond O'Cullinane, by Helen, daughter of — Kearney, Esq., of Garretstown. John Verling married Eleanor Roche of Queenstown, and had five sons and two daughters, viz., 1, Bartholomew Verling, who married Ellen Clarissa Waters. 2, James Verling, was born on 27th February, 1787, educated for the medical profession, bound to Sir Arthur Clarke, in Dublin. His medical course finished, entered the Royal Artillery in 1810 as surgeon, stationed at Ballincollig, Cork; was appointed to Lord Wellington's Army for the Peninsular campaign. Medal and Clasps for Nive Nivelle, St. Sebastian, Vittoria, Cuidad, Rodrique. Was appointed to succeed Dr. Barry O'Meara as medical attendant to Napoleon at St. Helena in 1819. Met with great politeness from the French staff. Also served at Malta, etc., Ionian Islands, and Halifax (Nova Scotia). Inspector-General many years at Woolwich, retired in 1854 with field officer's rank, died in Queenstown (Cove) 1st of January, 1858, aged 71 years. See O'Hart's Army List, 1854.

3. Edward Verling.

4. Hugh Verling, died unmarried.

5. John Verling.

1. Ellen married James Fitz Gerald, Esq.

2. Catherine married Henry Ellis, Esq., Surgeon R.N.

by his wife Eleanor, daughter of John Roche, Esq., of Aghada House, Queenstown, and dying in November, 1842, aged about fifty, was interred in the family vault at Modeligo Churchyard leaving no issue by his second wife, but by his first, four sons and one daughter, viz. :

(1) Southwell Fitz Gerald of Lackendarra, Esq., J.P. for the County of Waterford, born 1831, died unmarried on the 22nd Sept., 1899; he was buried in Clashmore Cemetery near the vault of the Powers of Clashmore, to whom he was related through his mother's family.

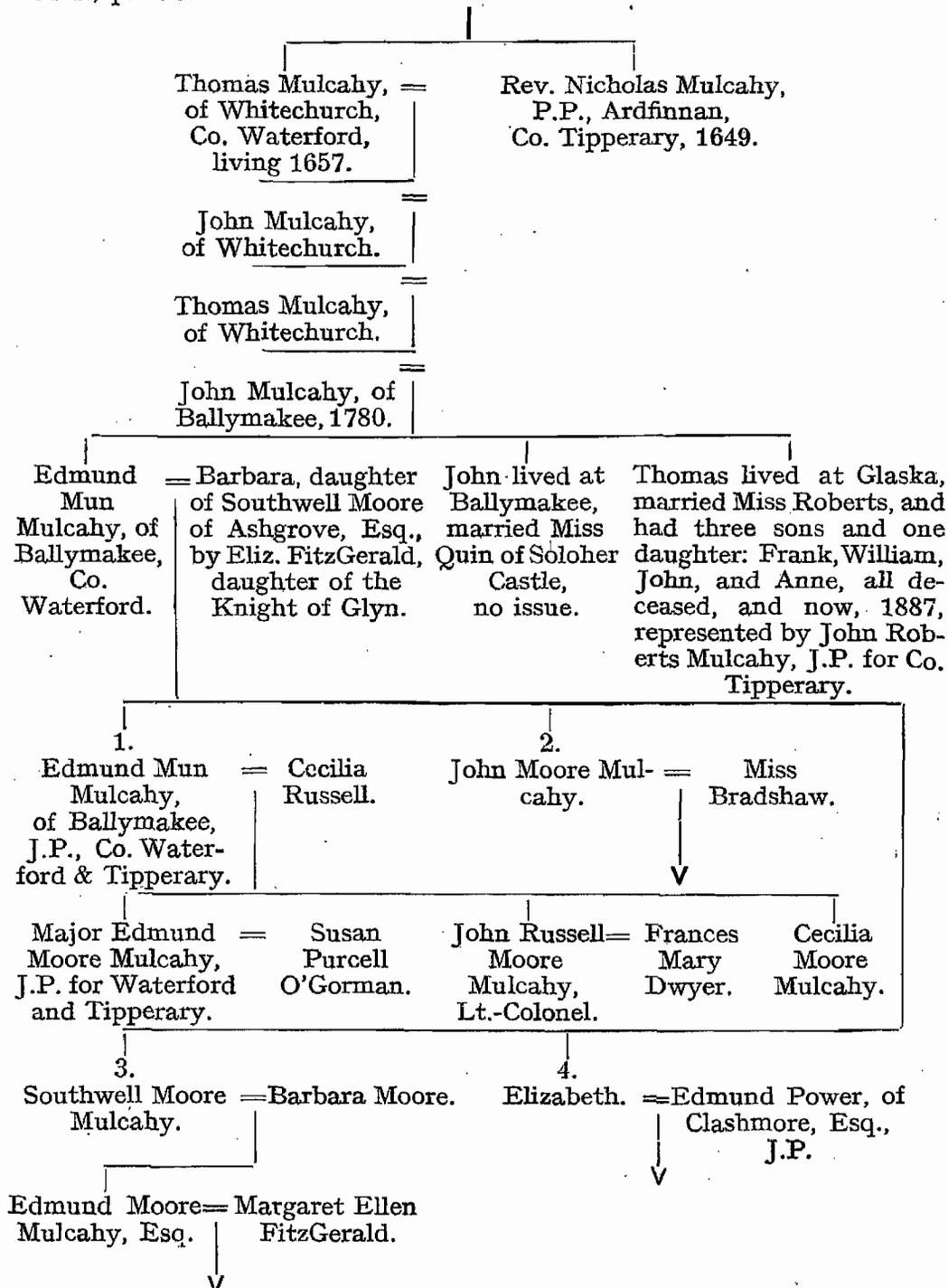
(2) Anthony John Fitz Gerald, Esq., born 1833, a Surgeon in the Royal Navy, died 29th June, 1859.

(3) Thomas Fitz Gerald, Esq., born 1837, lost, time unknown.

(4) James Gerald Fitz Gerald, Esq., sometime Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dungarvan, where he resided and there died in 1891, and was the last member of the family who was buried in the vault in Modeligo Churchyard.

(1) Margaret Ellen, born January, 1835, married on August 16th, 1862, Edmund Moore Mulcahy, Esq. (2)

(2) The following Pedigree of Mulcahy is from "O'Hart's Irish Pedigree," Vol. I., p. 326.



Evidently Southwell Fitz Gerald got his name *Southwell* from the Moore family, his mother's father was probably Southwell Moore, son of Southwell Moore whose daughter Barbara married Edmund Mun Mulcahy.

Anthony Fitz Gerald, Esq., sixth son of Anthony Fitz Gerald, Esq., by his wife Betty Cummins, resided at Seaview, near Helvick Head, Dungarvan, and there lived and died. He married in 1822 Mary, daughter of Henry Gee of Lisarow, Esq., and dying on the 26th January, 1869, was interred in the vault which he had built in Ring Catholic Churchyard, near Helvick, with his wife, who pre-deceased him. They had issue three sons: Henry of whom presently, James Gerald Fitz Gerald, Esq., B.A., T.C.D., born 23rd January, 1826, died unmarried in 1897 in the City of Dublin, and was there interred, and Gabriel Thomas Fitz Gerald, Esq., of whose career a short memoir ensues.

The first Gee was a Major in Cromwell's army, and got a grant of land including Lissarrow, Ballyquin, Rathlead, Hacketstown, and Crossford. An old Dame Gee had a three legged table constructed, and upon an islet made by the stream at the bounds of the townlands had it placed with three chairs for her three sons, her idea being that they should dine at the same table while each sat on the property intended for him, viz., *Ballyquin, Corran, and Lissarrow*.

Henry Anthony Fitz Gerald, of Seaview, Esqre., B.A., T.C.D., Justice of Peace for the County of Waterford was born 15th September, 1823, at Seaview. He married Clarissa, daughter of Henry Ellis, Esq. (*m*), Surgeon in the Royal Navy, and dying in January, 1886, was interred in the vault at Ring, leaving two sons and a daughter, Adine Mary.

(1) Henry Anthony Fitz Gerald, Esq., of South Abbey, Youghal, who married in 1886 Helen, daughter of M. A. Anthony, Esqre., of Ringville, near Dungarvan. Mr. Fitz Gerald sold Seaview in 1897.

(2) Gerald Fitz Gerald, Esq., J.P., of 74 Grosvenor Road, Rathgar, Dublin, a Commissioner under the Land Act.

(*m*) Henry Ellis, Esq., married Catherine, second daughter of John Verling and sister of Ellen who married James Fitz Gerald of Lackendorra, Esq.

JOHN O'DALY— A BIT OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

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



WHEN some one undertakes to do for this distinguished Gaelic scholar and author what Mr. Séamus O'Casaide is doing so admirably and thoroughly in these pages for Patrick Lynch, the following letters might be found valuable as supplying some interesting details. These letters from internal evidence were addressed to Maurice Lenihan of Limerick. They are such as would pass between two friends interested in kindred subjects—free and communicative—and on that account are more genuine autobiography than ones specially written for the purpose. In the second, O'Daly's catalogues, in which the bibliophile will find references to many scarce and curious Irish books, are mentioned. These catalogues are evidently the same as those forming the collection now in the British Museum in which these letters are bound up.

In the seventh volume of this Journal (p. 51) an interesting pen picture, copied from Mr. O'Donoghue's "Life of James Clarence Mangan," is given of Daly. His death occurred on the 27th May, 1878; and on the 19th August following a six days' sale of his books was begun by Mr. Jones, Auctioneer, Dublin.

9 ANGLESEA ST.,
DUBLIN,
Feby. 28, /76.

DEAR SIR,

I would have answered your very interesting letter by an early post to-day; but having a new catalogue in the printers hands and his "Devil" every moment looking for food occupied my time so much that I had not a moment to spare for anything else.

Well then, I am very sorry that I have not a copy of the 1st Series of the Munster Poets to give you—and what is most strange to relate I have not one for myself! But one may turn up at some sale or other here which I shall secure for you.

The same rule applies to my old catalogues of which I could send you a good many back ones but not a perfect set. I don't know why it is that there is such a call for these, as a London gentleman a few days ago gave me 30s. for the set I had laid by for myself. I can't imagine how you were able to collect nowadays all the curious and interesting matter mentioned in your note when the country is gleaned long since of every relic of the sort. You must have laboured hard and travel too in order to pick up all that you have put together. I saw one copy of Darby Ryan's Poems, and one only; but I considered it of no value whatever, yet they may be curious. The only poem or song of his that I admired is the one beginning: "

“ Δ ραοιη ιε ταιοιβ να η-ατταρτα
 Όο αραγ οηη οηγεαν,
 Όυο ύλαοιτεαδ ρλαοοαδ έηαρ ριονηαδ
 Τρομηδα ταιβ α ηόρηοιτ.”

Literally—One night close by the Aherlow
 I met a comely maiden
 Whose curling locks like unto gold
 Were long and closely woven, &c.

I am very sorry you did not send me the account of your visit to Tubrid, as I take great interest in that locality merely on account of the epitaph on the walls of the old church in memory of Father Eugene Duhy and Dr. Keating; and perhaps you would be curious to know I spent a week examining the antiquities of that locality

about 1832, and lodged with a Mrs. Condon. I think that was her name whose brother was Parish Priest of Tallow at the time and with whom I travelled from Clonmel to Dungarvan on one of the late Bianconi's cars. The old Limerick Ballads are the most valuable relic you have, as for those printed by Kelly of Waterford they are not old enough to be of much value; but those of Goggins are I think; before scattering or breaking up your collection you ought to offer them to the Royal Irish Academy as they may buy; but in the event of not giving you their value you might try Jones the Auctioneer then and they would buy them there.

Besides the mistake about *William O'Daly*, or Wm. Heffernan the Blind, there is another about John Hore the blacksmith, who never left Sixmilebridge for Cork or elsewhere; and what is most curious, which perhaps you have not heard yet, a son of his, a blacksmith too, had a forge in our Parish (Modeligo) about 1819 or 1820, and shod my father's horses—he being a first rate tradesman got plenty of work in the parish. He was a decent and most respectable young man.

The best thing you could do with your history of Limerick is to sell the copy right and be done with it; for at this hour of life it is rather too laborious for you. But [*word illegible*] me in Dr. O'Leary's hands for two years on account of overwork that way: I must say that I owe my life to him as well as to Father Wm. Keon of Westland row, who attended me every day and prepared me three times for eternity. But I am much older than you, being born on the 5th of February, 1800, which leaves me 76 just now, and unless another attack comes on I intend publishing one or two more Irish books for the Munster peasantry.

I am, Dr. Sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN O'DALY.

9 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN,

March 7, /76.

DEAR SIR,

By this post you will get all the catalogues I can supply. Some of them are soiled having been used by myself, yet I

thought it better to send them even in that condition than have you without them.

When will the lecture on the Munster Poets come off?

Take care of these fellows; for if you say anything wrong of them they may satirize you in their graves.

The new catalogue shall be sent as soon as ready.

Yours truly,

JOHN O'DALY.

Can any reader state when and where Darby Ryan's "Poems" were published and under what title? There is a slender octavo volume of doggrel English entitled "The Tipperary Minstrel. Being a Collection of the Songs written by the late Mr. Jer. O'Ryan of Ashgrove, Bansha, County Tipperary, comonly known as Darby Ryan, The Poet. Dublin, 1861." Can this be the same Darby? If so, his fame must rest on his Irish muse for the English volume (sold at eight pence), which appears to be a semi-anthology, unacknowledged, will not help very far to perpetuate it.

J. BUCKLEY.



NEW GENEVA.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO ITS FOUNDATION.

By MATTHEW BUTLER.



IN the "Departmental Letters and Official Papers" for the period 1760 to 1789 in the Public Record Office (*a*) there is preserved a bundle of letters and reports relating to the foundation of the city of New Geneva on the shores of Waterford Harbour, the subsequent developments and final abandonment of the scheme. Besides throwing new light on this subject they afford some valuable historical information in other directions and therefore no apology is needed for giving them the publicity of your columns.

(1) This is a draft minute of Council, and is written on a single sheet of paper about 9 x 7 inches. *It is both undated and unsigned, but the probable date is early in 1783.*

"Mr. Sec^y. Grenville, having by command of His Excell^y the Lord Lieutenant communicated to the Lords of Council a memorial from the Sieur D'yvernois, citizen of Geneva, touching the situation of that republick and the disposition of a considerable body of artists in the watch manufacture to quit that city and to settle in Ireland under proper encouragement.

"His Excellency and their Lordships are fully sensible of the importance of the object and the advantages to be secured to this

(*a*) Index. J. 52.

kingdom by the considerable accession of a body of respectable citizens, and to its commerce by the introduction of a manufacture so extensive and beneficial and by the immediate acquisition of a very material addition to the National wealth, and being convinced of the necessity of coming to an immediate decision in a case the circumstances of which admit of no delay, request His Excellency to transmit to His Majesty the said memorial accompanied with their humble advice that very proper encouragement shall be held out for so desirable a purpose (*Here two or three lines have been scored out by having the pen drawn through them*) and for inducing the said citizens of Geneva to settle in this country, they therefore unanimously request that his Majesty be graciously pleased to take such measures in this case as to his Majesty's great wisdom shall seem meet."

(2) The next is written on a sheet of paper similar to No. 1 and is endorsed as follows :—

"Alex^r. Alcock, Esq., that he'll surrender the Duncannon lease."

The date is 22nd May, 1783, and the letter runs thus :—

"Mr. Alexander Alcock presents his Respects to Mr. Hamilton and requests he will hint to his Excellency that he is ready to surrender the Duncannon Lease and give a list of the tenants whenever his Excellency shall command him to do so.

44 College Green, 22nd May."

(3) This is the Proposal of Alex. Alcock, Esq., for surrendering to the Crown the lease of the Lands of Crook, near Waterford, and Earl Temple's approbation.

It is written on the first, second, and third pages of an ordinary sheet of foolscap and the terms are thus set out.

His Excellency, Earl Temple, having signified to Henry Alcock, Esq., a desire of government to procure a settlement for a colony from Geneva in the County of Waterford, and the lands set apart for the Maintenance of the Fort of Duncannon (*b*) being thought the most eligible situation for that purpose.

Mr. Alexander Alcock on behalf of the said Henry Alcock and others, the persons interested in the Lease subsisting, waited upon his Excellency on Sunday, the ninth day of March, 1783, and laid before him the following particulars.

(*b*) These lands were Passage and Knockroe, Newtown, Crooke, Faithlegg, Raheen, Parkswood, and Knocknagopple.

That Ten years of the Lease remained unexpired from the 1st day of October last so that the lapses had Ten years Profit Rent arising upon the Lands.

The Profit Rent then was and will continue during the present Leases to the undertenants a sum of £1,455 12s. 8½d. For shortness I compute £1455 and leave out fractions.

	£	s.	d.
£1,455 for ten years	14,550	0	0
The rise Rents upon the expiration of the present Leases made to Undert ^s it is computed at the most moderate computation will amount as appears upon the back hereof (c) to	1,030	0	0
	£15,580	0	0
The yearly rent to the Crown including Quit rent is £317 10s. 7½d., for shortness say £318 for Ten years	3,180	0	0
The profit that will arise to the present Lessees under the Crown for the Ten years	£12,400	0	0
The premises in the Possession of the Following Persons will rise at the most moderate computation so as to yield to the original Lessees the sums following above the present rents—that is to say: Leases now Expired to wit, Lawrence Stafford, James Guest, James Walsh, Michael Moran, the Widow Power, Thomas Murray, Mrs. Vava-sour, W ^m Oldfields, Represent ^s Widow Fowler, Widow Handfords, James Quest, Timothy Flin, Represent ^s Widow Murray, Alex. Doyle, Tho ^s Creighs—(d) Goughs, Widow Keoughs— <i>will rise over and above their present Rents, so as to produce to the time of the Expiration of the present original Lease a sum of (e)</i>	328	18	9

(c) "The back hereof" refers to page 2 of the MS.

(d) No name given in original MS.

(e) These words are underlined in original.

The following Lease will expire in 1784—to wit Represent ^s of Darby Doyle and Rodolphus Green and will rise so as to produce as afores. a sum of	....	....	316	0	0
In 1785 Robert Sealy and Partners Lease expires, will rise so as to produce	....	....	157	10	0
In 1786 Felix Neal's lease expires, will rise so as to produce	....	....	22	15	0
In 1788 Rich ^d Street's lease expires, will rise so as to produce	....	....	12	0	0
In 1789 Peter Martin now Tho ^s Dunford, John Conn, Edw ^d Manning, Will ^m Street, Tho ^s Dunford, James Kennedy now John Daly, Widow Halfpenny and Pat ^k Power, John Doggin, Widow Milley, John Daly, Rich ^d Delaney, Executors of Mich ^l Flin, John Dowsley, Samuel Hyde, James Grant, — Kavanagh, Thos Walsh, Pet. and Pat ^k Meade, John Hart and Thomas Tobin, James Griffin, James Hearn, Bryant Connor, John Dunavon, John Phelan, Maurice Power, Will ^m Fitzgerald, Mr. Toler, and Will ^m Walsh, Lease expires and will produce	....	....	187	0	4½
In 1790 William Johnson, John Fleming, and Mary Murphy. Leases expire and will produce	....	....	6	5	0
			<hr/>		
			£1,030	9	1½

The present Rent Roll is ready to be produced to shew that £1,455 12s. 8½*d.* is now the yearly Profit Rent of the holdings, and the foregoing calculations of what the same will rise to were made at the Party's interested in the Lease (which I believe to be just and fair), however they have authorized me to say that they are willing to refer the matter to such person as his Excellency shall think proper to appoint to view and value the same.

30th *May*, 1783.

ALEXANDER ALCOCK.

I approve the terms proposed by Mr. Alcock as fair and honourable and accept them on behalf of the publick as soon as the different valuations shall be ascertained.

31st *May*, 1783.

NUGENT TEMPLE.

(4) Major Ferrier's observations on the site of New Geneva.

PASSAGE,

July 2nd, 1783.

SIR,

I think it my duty to send you my observations on the situation of the New Geneva and the Ideas which occur to me after having examined the Ground more at leisure so that they may reach you before you leave Town, as they may offer some hints you may wish to know rather before than after leaving it, as according to what I mentioned to you in my letter of the 22nd of last month I only request your perusal of my remarks and Ideas on the subject without by any means presuming they shall be adapted any further than they shall be found to coincide with your own.

There have been as you know three different propositions proposed for the town upon the lands of Crook; the first by Mr. Gibson mark'd A.B. and nearest to Passage, brought the back parts of the town very much upon the high ground behind, and exposed them to the winds from every point of the compass. It also included part of the Roman Catholic burying ground to which the Genevan Commissioners have a mark'd dislike and aversion. A more powerful objection than any of the former is in my opinion the evident want of water the Town will be exposed to in such a high situation, the only visible means of supplying being from two small fountains beyond the Castle of Crook which are so feeble that I saw that part of the road across which they are discharg'd actually dry last week, and the fountain at Crook is in little better condition so that during the summer part of the year at least they will be all inadequate to the supply which will be want'd and the only effectual Remedy for such a capital defect will be to form a large Reservoir, to sink wells in different parts and by means of Norias (?) mounted upon them supply the Reservoir daily with water equal to the daily expenditure of it, which will be a work both of labour and expence.

The situation a. b. is that proposed by Mr. de Rouveray principally with a view to avoid the churchyard and throw it out of the circuit of the Town by advancing it nearer the river and carrying it somewhat further from Passage. But this situation besides being liable to the real objections above mentioned brings the left wing of the crescent upon such a violent declivity as would

render all access exceedingly difficult, would make it unhealthy by having a morass and pool of standing water before it, and spoil its appearance. It also brings the right wing too near the water and almost on a level with it, the ground descending there gradually to the waters edge and tho' it be true that there are several examples of towns being built upon declivities as strong as that upon which in the present case the left wing of the crescent would fall, yet I believe there are very few instances of any Town being so plac'd in a manner wantonly and where there is such choice of better situations where to set it down.

The third situation A.B. proposed by Mr. Gibson remedies the above inconvenience, places the Town very nearly as far down and very nearly throws the offensive churchyard out of the Question, but still the other forcible objections remain and will be with the greatest difficulty eluded while such an elevated situation for this new Geneva is adher'd to.

It is with the greatest diffidence I presume to speak in an affair which is not directly of my own profession, but I am humbly of opinion in the present case of the choice of a situation for the New Geneva upon the Crown lands near this place the best position (is) that which shall be accompanied with the following circumstances—

(1) The greatest supply of running water and that with certainty thro' the summer months of the year, for as to the rest there is abundance of water everywhere.

(2) A dry situation without the necessity of building any part of the Town on moist or swampy ground as is the case on part of the Crook Lands, and at the same time as much as possible under cover from the north and from the south-west winds which last is at some seasons particularly stormy upon this coast.

(3) It will (*coeteris paribus*) be reckon'd a considerable Advantage to occupy with a Town or City grounds in themselves less valuable in regard to soil, leaving the more valuable for the necessary purposes of Agriculture by which means there accrues a double profit, the Inhabitants stand a cheaper ground rent, and receive more rent from the better lands spar'd for annual cultivation.

Lastly I consider the dispossessing the smallest number possible of the Inhabitants, whether of the usefull labourers of the ground or the numerous fishermen in Passage of their Potatoe

Gardens without which they cannot subsist as an object seriously deserving attention.

Now if the above mentioned circumstances shall be found to meet when we suppose the situation of the new Geneva to be fix'd upon the Lands of Newtown east and west as at E.F. in the annex'd sketch, including a small part of the Raheen and Crook Lands, I apprehend the object in question is attain'd, I mean the most commodious situation possible for the town and its inhabitants causing at the same time the least inconvenience possible to the labourers of the ground and the original inhabitants of the county.

Mr. Ivers surveyed again the grounds of Newtown last Saturday and I have during the course of last week gone over and examin'd them with some attention as well as I did those of Crook before and which both appear to me to have the general features I have attempted to express in the annex'd hasty sketch, the comparative advantage for the situation of the town remaining entirely in favour of the former and that for the following reasons:

First, water—There is a constant and ample supply of running water which passes under the bridge leading to Mr. Heron's house and which descends from Cross Bog on Lord Tyrone's Lands and from the following springs. From the lands of Carricksagart one spring, from Kill St. Nicholas one spring, from Drumrusk one spring, all which waters can be convey'd thither as well as those of Crook and were never known to be dry in the memory of any man now living.

With regard to Quality the grounds of Newtown are everywhere dry and solid, even much farther backwards than will be wanted for the whole breadth of the Town, affording the most eligible situation not only for the great square but also for the two smaller ones, nearly horizontal from the middle of the squares backwards with a gentle fall on each side and before towards the sea shore, which on that side forms itself into a concave bend particularly well adapted to the figure of the crescent as is evident on inspecting the sketch and which will leave by that means nearly an equal distance of ground between it and every part of the margin of the Land which all along there rises to nearly an equal and bold height of between fifty and sixty feet along the beach.

This situation however being lower than the lands of Crook and the Hill of Passage on the North is for that reason protected

from the Keeness of the Northern Blast and the high grounds running up from Raheen lead behind Mr. Heron's House which lays under them equally protect the town from the violence of the south and south-west winds.

It will no doubt be very agreeable to persons of such sound and economical principles as I understand the Genevese Emigrants are to find that their town otherwise advantageously situated, stands however upon a part of the Lands granted them which pays at present only at the Rate of from seventeen to eighteen shillings p^r acre while the other lands of Crook which it was propos'd to occupy with their Town and which will be thus left for their cultivation pay in some parts one pound fifteen shillings and others two guineas p^r acre and which will thus make a very considerable difference of annual Revenue in their favour and this circumstance of the inferiority of the soil on which the Town will stand can however be of no force with regard to the Gardens allott'd to the inhabitants, since persons of such industry will very soon render the soil of their Gardens equal to the very best.

I take it for granted that it is the principle of every wise and sensible Government to protect and encourage the humble and laborious Peasants and the necessary cultivation of the Earth and that particularly every spot of the British Empire which serves as a nursery for seamen is if possible more deserving of attention.

Whatever object therefore tends to the dispossessing or rendering uneasy and disagreeable the situations of any number of Men of the above descriptions must instead of forwarding defeat the beneficent intentions of Government and injure in place of being usefull to society. This consideration alone is in my humble way of thinking of such force that if all the other motives for building the new Geneva upon the Lands of Crook were as favourable as they in fact appear to be evidently the contrary, it were more than sufficient to decide against it. A very short comparative view will when considered in this light decide the Question.

Supposing the new Geneva to be built on the Lands of Crook as propos'd—It would dispossess a colony of above forty labourers and widows and deprive them of their lands and potatoe Gardens, the purchase of whose Crops and Interests would amount to £500.

It would take from the Inhabitants and Fishermen of Passage their Pasture fields and their Potatoe Gardens entirely, and the

purchase of their crops and interests could not amount to less than £600.

Now to deprive the numerous fishermen of Passage of their Potatoe Gardens and that on the very spots where they now are would be the same thing as depriving them of their existence in that place, neither would they accept of other grounds tho' equally good at a greater distance, but would rather abandon their present situation and look for a livelihood elsewhere. On the other hand by building the new Geneva as here propos'd on the lands of Newtown the Inhabitants and fishermen of Passage are not in the least affected, and there are only two principal Tenants with nine or ten labourers to be dispossess'd and these could easily be accommodat'd upon 70 or 80 acres of another part of the Crown lands here, the present Tenant whereof is only upon liking, having made a surrender of his Lease of the same lands to Mr. Griffin three or four years ago, as Griffin will lay before you on your return here, there remains therefore only to purchase the interest of the two Tenants upon the Newtown lands which may amount to about £300.

After duly considering all the circumstances stated above, and which it is in your own power to verify by personal enquiry and observation, you will be more in a condition to determine the point in Question, and whether the single objection of the trifling difference of distance of the two situations from Passage and which is the only one that can be urg'd, be sufficient to counterballance all the other manifold advantages above recited.

I ought to ask a thousand pardons for the hurry and imperfection of the sketch annex'd as my hand has been out of practice for these several years past any farther than what regarded giving directions to the lads I had under me where I serv'd abroad and who (took) the part of *Ingeineurs Geographes* or Draughtsmen, and to use a familiar comparison I hope you will allow that a churchman come to the age of forty may make a good Bishop without going thro' the Routine of reading daily prayers himself.

I am sensible I have gone perhaps too far in giving my opinion freely in a matter wherein I am not directly concern'd any farther than what regards the execution of your instructions and to which I have been induc'd by my good wishes for the success of the Genevans in this country, by my unfeign'd and hearty zeal for the protection of the peasants and fishermen, and particularly by an

anxious desire of proving myself on every occasion in which I think I can be of the smallest service.

With the truest Respect

Sir, Your very much oblig'd and
faithfull humble servant

Right Honorable Mr. Cuff.

JAMES FERRIER.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Dec. 22nd, 1783.

Resolved.—That the Chairman of the Genevan Commission do wait upon His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant to request that he will give orders that the Report of the former Commission together with all such other papers relative to the subject as His Excellency shall think proper be laid before the Commission.

By order of the Commissioners,

HEN. GEO. QUIN.

The following covering letter was sent with the above:

DUBLIN CASTLE.

To Sackville Hamilton, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Lord Tyrone has requested me to lay before you the enclosed Resolution.

The Committee do not meet until the 27th of next month.

Believe me to be,

My dear Sir,

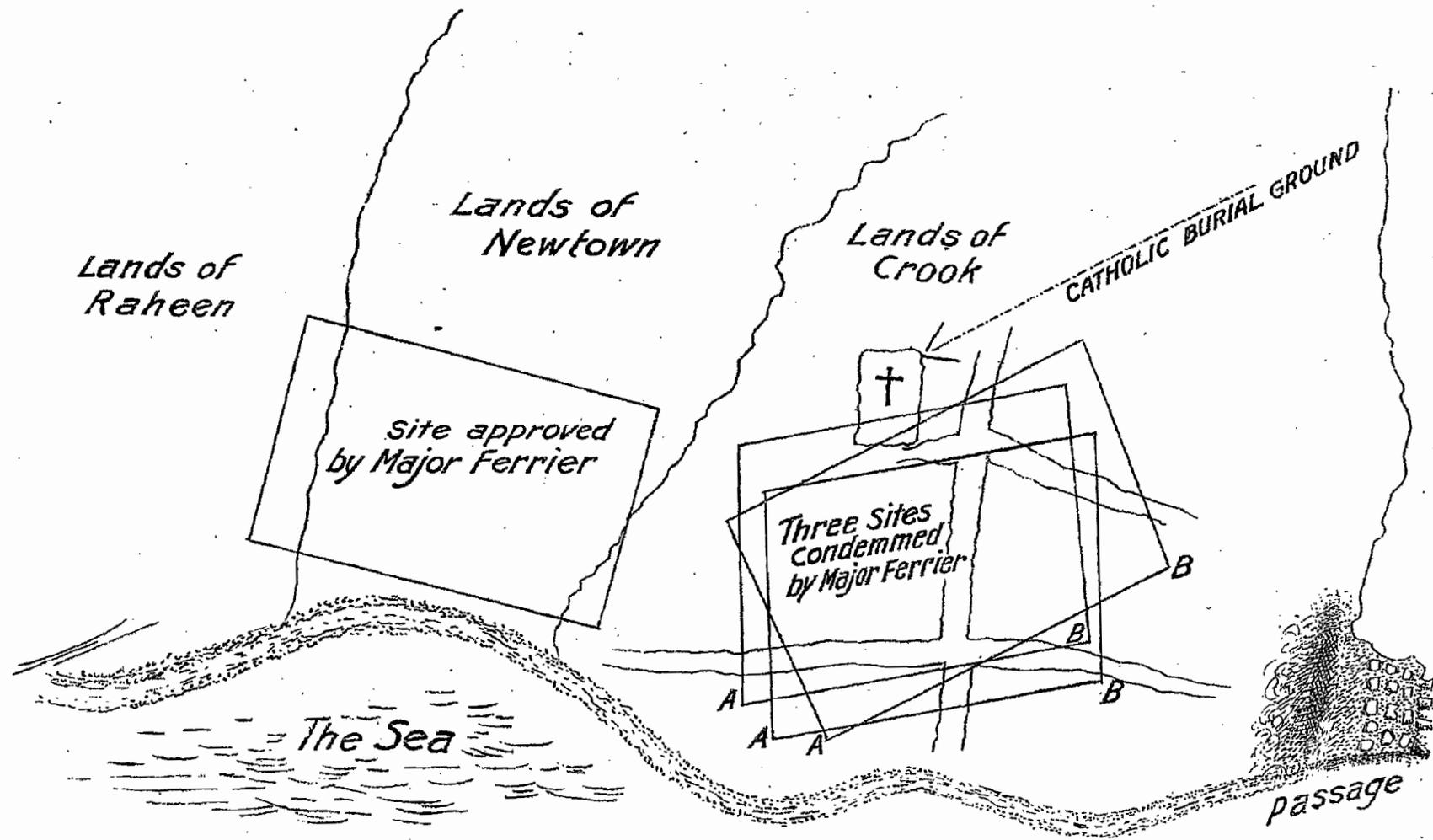
Yours most sincerely,

HEN. GEO. QUIN.

I imagine the only papers necessary to be prepared are the report of the former committee as it stood before it was transmitted to England, and the report as amended by Lord Temple and approved of by the King.

MY LORD,

Being directed to wait on your Lordship to acquaint your Lordship as a commissioner appointed for carrying into execution the Genevan Plans at Duncannon, (I) take the liberty to enclose your Lordship the following opinion of His Majesty's Council Prime Sergt^r Attorney and Sollicitor General.



According to the scale of Major Ferrier the town would be 140 x 80 perches, but although he speaks of the town as a crescent, the sites shown by him are quadrangular as here indicated.

Mr. Morrison is directed to wait upon the Comm^{rs}. and inform them, that the Crown Servants whom he has attended are of opinion he should wait upon the Commis^{rs}. and inform them that they should as soon as may be obtain assignments of the outstanding Leases of the Lands of Duncannon which assignments they are of opinion may be taken by the Commissioners in trust for the Crown.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordships most obed^t

Humble Serv^t

YORK STREET, 13th Jan^{ry} 1784.

NICH^s MORRISSON.

Earl of Tyrone.

(5) This a copy of a letter referred to later on, and which seems to have been mislaid. It is here put in its proper place;

PASSAGE,

21st January, 1784.

SIR,

I take the liberty of acquainting you that in consequence of your instructions I came here and after enquiring and conversing with the proper persons concerning the turning up the clay for making brick upon the Crown lands here nearest the situations where it is proposed the new Geneva is to stand, the following circumstances occur'd which I beg leave to lay before you and after perusing them to request your further directions as to how you would have me proceed.

I sent for a brickmaker of Waterford of the name of Bryan and made him go over all the grounds as above mention'd after which he reported to me that the clay nearest the situations I pointed out to him was not so proper for bricks nor in such depth as upon another part of the same lands call'd Knockroe at some greater distance, and on my questioning him he said the lowest he could possibly make the brick for on that land would be at the rate of 13 shill^s p^r thousand and 2 sh. 6 pence p^r thousand for drawing them to the ground, I ask'd him what he would discount for turning up the clay and preparing it, he said he could not tell, nor would he undertake to do it without having the making of the brick also.

I sent then for another Brickmaker who lives near Tramore and made him examine the grounds as above, he approv'd more than the other of the clay near the Newtown lands, but said it would take above twice the firing to burn it which the clay of marshy grounds requires, that he would undertake to make merchantable good brick upon the lands at the very lowest for eleven shillings p^r thousand, giving him grass for four horses convenient to the place during the time of clamping the brick, a house for himself and men, sand to be lodg'd in the brickyard for him and to be supplied with the brick tools and utensils, said he could enter into no contract for raising the clay alone but that he would attend and oversee the raising of it himself for 2 sh. and 2 pence p^r day and I paying all the workmen employed.

I next waited on Mr. Bolton in this neighbourhood who I judg'd might be able to assist me with his opinion and advice, having made considerable quantities of brick upon his own lands, part of it by contract and part at his own expence, he accordingly behav'd to me with all that attention and politeness so natural to him and I found after trying several methods of obtaining brick on the most reasonable terms and having occasion now for a considerable quantity of brick for the buildings of some manufacturys he is establishing in a very spirited manner on his own Domain (*f*), he has enter'd into a contract with a Brickmaker who makes great quantities upon the banks of the Ross River about five miles above this place. At my request Mr. Bolton sent for this man and discours'd with him as I also did and he at last said he would undertake to make and put down upon his own Bank during the ensuing summer as far as a million or even more if requir'd, of good merchantable brick at the rate of 9 shillings p^r thousand and as he has lighters of his own would afterwards put them down at any other place in this neighbourhood requir'd at the common rate of lighterage, and that he would give Mr. Hyden the Banker of Waterford as security for fulfilling his contract when it should be made.

Every other person to whom I have mentioned the above circumstances agrees with Mr. Bolton to whom as being a commissioner and a man of honour I beg leave to refer, in thinking that this last proposal is by far the most reasonable and economical manner of obtaining the brick, and that were I to set to work

(*f*) This refers to the factories he established at Cheekpoint.

and raise the clay here, what with paying the workmen and satisfying the peasants now in possession of the lands of the damage they would receive by the loss of grass, &c., &c.; it would enhance the price of the brick very much and make it even come out at a dearer rate than the two first mention'd men demand, and it is from a thorough conviction of this truth that I shall not set to work in raising the clay till I receive your farther instructions, nor indeed would the present state of the weather permit almost anything to be now done. The contractors for the buildings can send for the bricks as they want them at the price last mention'd discounting the same in their contracts, the Man has already a great quantity of clay turned up and is ready to go to work whenever I shall have the authority to agree with him. It is the conviction that you wish to have the bricks furnish'd upon the lowest terms possible which made me depart from the letter of your instructions, at least till I hear again from you, as the saving of only two or 3 shillings p^r thousand surely becomes a very considerable object of economy in such a large quantity of brick as will be wanted, and my going to work here to turn up clay at a much more expensive rate without previously weighing all circumstances would most likely have furnish'd room for disagreeable reflexions afterwards and which for all reasons are much better avoided. I expect the honour of your answer and instructions as soon as possible and have that of remaining very respectfully.

Sir, your most obedient and
very Humble servant,

Right Hon^{ble} Mr. Cuff.

JAMES FERRIER.

PASSAGE,

January 30th, 1784.

SIR,

Last night Mr. Green deliver'd me the copy you were so good as to send me of the Secretary of the Genevan Commissioners letter to you and I am perfectly ready on my part to obey their Instructions, but before it be possible for me or I believe any other Commissioner to do so, it is indispensibly necessary the positive site of the new Geneva be fix'd on and determin'd being in my humble opinion a point of great consequence, but which was not brought into Question at the first meeting of the Commission

on the 22nd of last December when I was present, and if it has been determin'd at their last meeting of the 27th inst., the Secretary has forgot to signify to you whether it be upon the lands of Crook; on those of Raheen or those of Newtown east and west quarters, which last have all along appear'd to me to be the most preferable situation for many essential Reasons, which I stated in a letter accompanied with a hasty sketch from hence to Mr. Cuff the beginning of last July and which letter is now before the Commission ; to this I must add that visiting the grounds as I have frequently done since, has confirm'd me in the opinion I then adopted and has even suggested some additional considerations in favour of the same situation, but till the Commission shall signify to us thät they have fix'd on that situation, or on such other as they are pleas'd to approve of, it is impossible for us to ascertain to whom, or to what number of the undertenants we are to apply in order to resign their leases ; and when that is to be done I would recommend that it should be by means of Mr. James Griffin of this place whose thorough acquaintance with the people join'd to the Integrity of his character makes him the fittest person for the execution of that piece of business.

As I understand Mr. Cuff is not yet return'd from England of course the letter I wrote him from hence the 21st inst. must be waiting for him in Dublin, and as I conclude had he been present at the last meeting of the Commissioners, he would have laid the contents of that letter before them, for that reason and in order not to retard the business of the Commission, I take the liberty of sending you the enclos'd copy of that letter, which if you judge proper you may forward to the Secretary of the Commission.

I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in troubling you so far and believe that I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient

and very humble servant,

J. FERRIER.

Alex. Alcock, Esq.,
Waterford.

(To be continued).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Wrenboys Song, as Sung in Waterford in 1856.—The following additional Waterford verses, to the usual ones in the song of the Wrenboys on St. Stephen's Day were published in "Notes and Queries," London, February 2nd, 1856, to which they were contributed by a former Waterford clergyman, the late Rev. Thomas Gimlette :—

"On Christmas Day I turned the spit,
I burned my fingers, I feel it yet
Between my fingers and my thumb,
I eat the wast meat every crumb.

Sing, hubber ma dro ma droleen, etc.

We were all day hunting the Wren,
We were all day hunting the Wren,
The Wren so cute, and we so cunning,
He stayed in the bush while we were a-running.

Sing, hubber ma dro ma droleen," etc.

When we went to cut the holly,
All our boys were fresh and jolly,
We cut it down all in a trice,
Which made our Wrenboys to rejoice.

Sing, hubber ma dro droleen, etc.

J.C.

The Last Survivor of Cromwell's Ironsides.—This was Colonel Thomas Winslow, of Tipperary, who died in 1766 at the extraordinary age of 146. He held the rank of Captain when accompanying Oliver Cromwell in the famous expedition to Ireland in 1649.—"Notes and Queries," April 28th, 1855.

J.C.

Map of the Siege of Duncannon.—At Jones's Literary Sale Rooms, D'Olier Street, Dublin, was sold in February, 1855, a rare old map of the famous siege of Duncannon, with the title "A Prospect of the late Siedg of The Forte of Duncannon, w^{ch} began the 20th of Jan., and was taken the 19th of March, 1644, vnder the comaund and conduit of Generall Preston." At the end of the list of references is the name of the engraver, "Gasp. Huberti, sculp. Kilkeniæ, No. 1645." At the top of the right hand corner under a well executed little portrait is "Ill^{mo} nobisq^{mo} Dvid' D. Thomae Preston Iaginiensis exercitus in Hibernia generali arcisq' Duncanon expagnatori gubernatoriq' merit'ssimo." The size of the plan 15 inches by 16. It is well engraved for the time, and is finely preserved."—"Notes and Queries," March 24th, 1855, page 226. J.C.

Mrs. Tighe, the Author of "Psyche."—"Notes and Queries," London, vol. viii (1853), pages 103 and 230, supplies the following information respecting this writer: There is in Inistioge churchyard, Co. Kilkenny, a monument to the memory of the authoress of that beautiful poem, "Psyche," Mrs. Mary Tighe, with a statue of her, said to be by Flaxman. She was the daughter of the Rev. W. Blackford, and married Mr. Henry Tighe of Woodstock in 1793. She died in 1810. She is said to have been very beautiful. It was on visiting the churchyard of Inistioge it is believed that Mrs. Hemans wrote the "Grave of a Poetess." There is a likeness of Mrs. Tighe in the "Ladies' Monthly Museum" for February, 1818. Underneath the engraving are the words Mrs. Henry Tighe, but she is called on the monument "wife of William Tighe, Esq., M.P. for Wicklow, whose residence is Woodstock, author of 'The Complaints,' a poem (8vo) published in 1808 and 1811, and of 'Statistical observations in the County of Kilkenny. 1800.'" Mrs. Tighe is described as having had a pleasing person, and a countenance that indicated melancholy and deep reflection, was amiable in her domestic relations, had a mind well stored with classic literature and with strong feelings and affections expressed her thoughts with the nicest discrimination and taste the most refined and delicate. Thus endowed it is to be regretted that Mrs. Tighe should have fallen a victim to a lingering disease of six years at the premature age of thirty-seven, on March 24th, 1810. J.C.

The Greatorex or Greatrakes Family.—It may be of interest to record here that according to "Notes and Queries" (London), May 28th, 1864, an elaborate genealogical and historical article on this family from the pen of the Rev. Samuel Hayman, the historian of Youghal, appeared in the "Reliquary Quarterly Archæological Journal," vol. iv, pages 81-96 and 220-236, which contains notices of "Valentine the Stroker," and other eminent members of the family.

In a subsequent issue of "Notes and Queries," June 11, 1864, appeared the following, which occurs in the accounts of the City of Worcester, for the year 1666 :

	£	s.	d.
The charge of Entertaynment of Mr. Gratrix spent the day he came hither	0	7	0
To William Tompkins for cyder	0	3	10
To James Arden for carreing of cyder for him	0	5	0
To Mr. Nicholas Baker for his expenses in severall journeys to procure Mr. Gratrix's hither	0	15	0
To a Messenger for going to the Lord Urnos, and other charges	0	5	0
To Mr. Gratrix's man	0	5	0
To Mr. Wyllie for his entertaynment at his house	5	0	0
To Mr. Richard Smyth for the charge at his house	2	2	4
To Mr. Read and Mr. Solley for wyne at that entertaynment	1	10	10
	<hr/>		
	£10	14	0

NOTE.—This was an Irishman famous for helping and curing many lame and diseased people, only by stroaking of their maladies with his hand, and therefore sent on to this an many other places.

J.C.

Burial without Coffins.—A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" (London), June 7th, 1856, page 455, who signed himself "E.C., Wexford," wrote as follows: "I beg to say that here the fact (of burying without coffins) although now totally obsolete; is known to have existed. In the Barony of Forth, the celebrated Anglo-Norman colony planted in the days of

Strongbow, is situated the Church of Lady's Isle, formerly the Lough Derg of the South of Ireland, as a pilgrimage, and therefore frequented from all parts. I have heard from credit-worthy persons in my early days that they remembered bodies having been brought from great distances to be buried there, who had made it a dying request to be buried in the Lady's Isle without a coffin, the coffin to be left in the ruins of the old church for the use of the first person requiring one. This was always looked on by the people of the locality as an act of humiliation and devotion on the part of the deceased, but was not a general custom, nor is it in tradition as having ever been imitated in any of the burial places of the Barony.

In the graveyard of the Augustinian Abbey of St. John, near Enniscorthy, in the Barony of Scarawalsh, I learn that the following custom of burial was observed until about the year 1818, by certain families, named Tracey and their connexions, the Doyles, the Dalys, and others, of the townland of Croan and adjoining. The body being brought to the graveyard in a well made coffin, the friends assembled around, and the face was uncovered in order that they might take a farewell look at the loved departed. The body was then taken from the coffin and laid in the grave with great care, and at each end was raised a course of stone work, without mortar, 18 or 30 inches high, according to circumstances. Much attention was paid to providing tough green sods cut from the adjoining alluvial bank of the river Slaney, and several of them about 7 feet long and 2 wide, each being well rolled up were conveyed to the graveyard, and with them the grave was carefully and neatly lined from bottom to top, one the head of the grave being laid lengthwise over the ends of the others. In this green chamber was strewn moss in the season, dry grass and flowers, and a pillow of the same supported the head of the corpse when laid on this its last earthly bed. One or more stout plants were then placed longitudinally and, the green sods of the sides turned over and downwards, completed all but the filling in the usual way with the clay. The mound being covered with the original green sods of the grave prayers were said without any keening or any wailing but the feeling what natural grief gave utterance to. A particular solemnity is said to have marked every occasion of this kind.

The last person at whose funeral this form was observed was named John Doyle, who was a bachelor, but all his friends since have conformed to the custom of the neighbourhood, and use coffins.

J.C.

Baron Purcell of Loughmoe.—On the way to the siege of Limerick some English artillery broke down near the town of Golden, County Tipperary, which had been held by Baron Purcell, a son of the Baron of Loughmoe, for James II, but who had surrendered. Trusting to Purcell's honour King William marched on leaving Mark Prim and Major Scott, officers of his army, with a small guard to carry out the necessary repairs. Purcell however meditated treachery. Having lulled the suspicions of the two officers and their men he invited the former to dine with him. During the meal the guard was attacked and cut to pieces and the two officers made prisoners, but their escape was effected by the aid of some members of Baron Purcell's own family. At this time there were living with the Baron, his only daughter and heiress and a widowed sister and her daughter. The sister, Mrs. Walters, had married an English officer who had but recently been killed by the Irish; she had secretly embraced her husband's religion and become a Protestant, while the two young ladies sympathized greatly with the two young officers and were only too pleased to send them assistance.

At the risk of her life Mrs. Walters procured two horses, and sitting her daughter Mary behind Prim on one, and her niece behind Major Scott on the other, sent them off to join King William's army. Sympathy soon ripened into love: Mark Prim married Mary Walters, and Major Scott, Miss Purcell. In right of their wives King William promised to put the two husbands in possession of the lands forfeited by their rebellious relatives in the neighbourhood of Golden, the promise however was not fulfilled, as a Colonel Allen, who was sent to burn the town of Golden, got a grant of the lands instead. In disgust the two officers left the army.

Mark Prim died at Johnswell, Co. Kilkenny, 22nd July, 1745; by his wife, Mary als Walters, granddaughter of Baron Purcell of Loughmoe, he had four sons, Abraham, John, Thomas, and Mark, and four daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Rachel, married in 1729 Thomas Scott, son of his old friend Major Scott,

who became the mother of the first Earl of Clonmell ; the second daughter, Margaret, married Major Scott's second son, Matthew.

From John Prim, the second son, was descended the celebrated Spaniard, Marshal Suam Prim, who was assassinated at Madrid on December 30th, 1870, also the well known archæologist, Mr. John G. A. Prim, one of the founders of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, now the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

From the above it will be seen that the present Earl of Clonmell, through the marriage of one ancestor with the Hon. Miss Purcell and of another with Rachell Prim, have a double drop of the blood of the ancient Purcells, Barons Loughmoe.

N. O. CAVANAGH.

John Walsh, of Carrick-on-Suir.—John Walsh, of Carrick-on-Suir, Linguist of the celebrated Anson. Such is the description given in a Gaelic MS. by Thomas Harney, a well known scribe. In another Gaelic MS., No. 23 I 26, in the R.I.A., written by one Michael England, in the neighbourhood of Lismore, appears an Irish poem composed by the owner of the book, on the occasion of the death of (? the same) John Walsh, 22nd March, 1775. Possibly some reader may know more about this Carrick worthy, who was addressed by *Ṍonncaó Ruad* as “*Ḃ fáraire ḡroide de ḡlannroán,*” &c.

RICHARD O'FOLEY.

The Keating Memorial at Tubrid.—I am pleased to be able to announce that work on the Keating Chapel at Tubrid has commenced at last. Messrs. John Hearne & Son, Builders, Waterford, have supplied the girders and iron plates for securing the dangerous gables, and Mr. Richard Moloney, of Ardfinnan, reports he has everything ready for putting the rods into position. No doubt this portion of the work will be completed by the time these lines are published. It is not, however, quite so pleasant to report that we shall probably not have funds sufficient to cover the small additional cost of the tablet which (with a suitable inscription) is judged necessary to completion of our project.

Since last acknowledgment I have received £1 towards the fund from

Rev. P. Coakley, O.S.A., D.D., Dungarvan,
which brings the total amount received up to £27 8s. 8d.

EDITOR.