

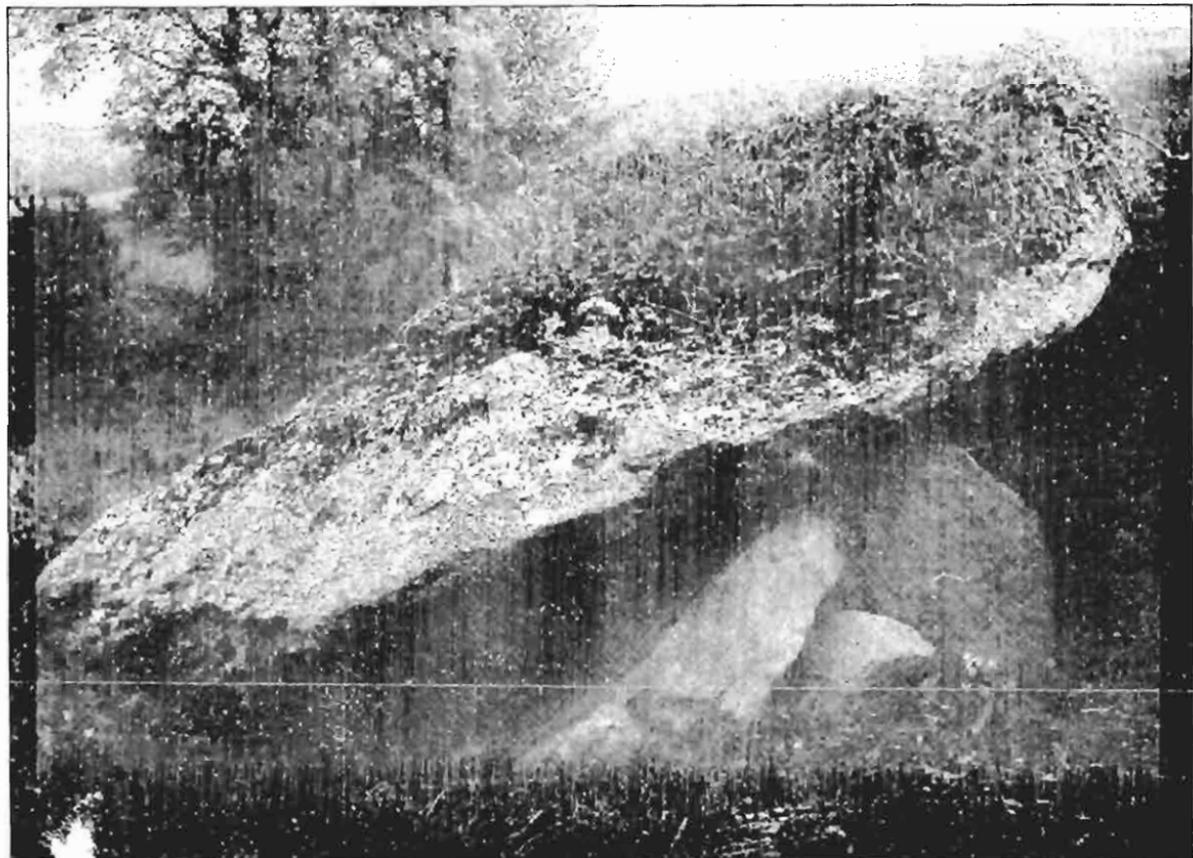


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Εκδιδίται υπό τον Εθνικόν Αρχαιολογικόν Σύλλογον



DOLMEN AT WHITESTOWN, PORTLAW.

THE SUBSOIL OF IRISH HISTORY.

(Papers on Elementary Archæology.)

By Rev. P. POWER.

II.—THE PLEISTOCENE AND PALAEO-LITHIC.



FROM the material at hand it is impossible to specify, even approximately, the duration in Europe of the palaeolithic period. The duration was certainly immense; some authorities express the number of years in five, others in six, and some in even seven figures. That last period of geologic time—extending forward from, roughly speaking, commencement of the Ice Age, scientists call the Pleistocene. It may be regarded as a sub-division of the Quaternary—the other sub-division being the Recent. Anthropologists, and indeed archæologists very generally, claim the existence of man in Europe before termination of the Glacial period. On this subject by the way, the reader might consult with much profit a very interesting article by Rev. Dr. Cooper of Washington in the (American) "Ecclesiastical Review" for September. Let us glance over the face of Europe as it appeared in glacial times. In our hasty and general survey we need not trouble ourselves about such details as glacial or interglacial epochs. This is what we see: north of a line drawn along the south coast of Ireland, continued across England

from the Severn to the Thames, and prolonged midway through the continent to Moscow, a solid ice cap, hundreds of feet thick over the British Isles, and miles thick at its centre which is Scandnavia. The ice coat, by the way, is of generous fit ; it not merely covers Ireland from top to toe but it extends far beyond the western Irish coast into the Atlantic. This enormous frozen mass is not at rest as it appears to be, but ever in gentle motion towards the sea, after the manner of glaciers. Up in the mountain ranges it wrenches rocks from their fastenings and, as it slides imperceptibly along, it carries them in its embrace, using them as styles to engrave the story. Anon they become ploughs to excavate, rollers to crush, and molars to grind. In its relentless course the mighty ice mass scoops out valleys, planes the mountain tops and emits rivers from its melting centre. Pulverised rock, in billions of tons and in liquid form, is carried down by the issuing streams which deposit it near the edge of the frozen field, perhaps in the shallow sea, to become the smiling plain of future ages. Along with the pulverised rock come quantities of stone in the form of splinters, water rolled pebbles, and even great boulders. The detached larger pieces early man found handy for his purpose when later on he desired to erect memorials of great events or tombs to enshrine the ashes of his departed.

The scene of frigid desolation underwent a gladsome change when, as the ice cap slowly melted and the land gradually emerged, the temperature rose and, with the genial climate, plants and animals of southern lands found their way into our islands and northwards even to uttermost Scandnavia. Again the land sank—some six hundred feet or thereabout—and the natural bridges which joined Ireland to Britain and Britain to the Continent became submerged.

European man of glacial, interglacial, and immediately post-glacial times was palaeolithic. He had all Southern Europe for his domain but no generally admitted traces of him have been found in Ireland. Southern Britain, however, has yielded his remains—so, at any rate, it is commonly claimed—in the shape of worked flints from the drift. Apropos of Ireland and the Palaeolithic I should like to direct the student's attention to a valuable paper by Mr. Knowles, on the antiquity of man in Ireland, which appears in the current Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute. The paper,

which is very fully illustrated, is of much importance—even though one do not accept the conclusions of Mr. Knowles. The writer disclaims any intention of arguing in favour of an Irish palaeolithic man. He maintains instead two neolithic periods, an older and a younger, separated by an interval of considerable geologic change. Withal, Mr. Knowles' neolithic period—portion of it, at any rate—seems very like palaeolithic. Diagnosis of the human origin of flint fractures is in question and this is notoriously a technical matter of extreme difficulty. We want, on a rather elaborate scale, a series of scientifically conducted experiments, regarding the fracture of flint. At present we hardly know enough of nature's methods to be able to pronounce dogmatically, as some people do, on the artificial (or otherwise) character of ancient fractures. I am aware that some experimenting has been done. Be we desiderate something more,—experiments conducted under a greater variety of circumstances of heat and cold and damp, etc., etc. Many years since, the present writer became acquainted with certain curious phenomena on the arid sand plains of Central Australia. Out there in the western deserts are occasional wind swept patches exhibiting a hard, completely level surface as if the sand had become concreted through mixture with kaolin. One such patch, near a homestead known to the writer, was fenced in and used as a tennis-court without further preparation. Lying around on the hard surface of these floors there are usually a few cores of silicious flint-like stone and, with the cores, a number of detached flakes. Was the flaking artificial or natural and, if the latter, how was it caused? The writer appealed to observant and experienced bushmen for an explanation and here is what was got from more than one :—the flaking occurred when ice-cold thunder showers came on suddenly in summer, succeeding hours or days or weeks of blistering torrid heat. What the heat is like on these treeless sandy plains one must experience in order to understand. The chilled water applied in volume to the almost red hot flints produced the flaking! Without subscribing to the theory involved or dissenting therefrom the writer commends this explanation to consideration of the “prehistoric” archæologist.

Palaeolithic man and his mode of life we are now fairly conversant with, thanks to careful study of the remains that modern research has brought to light. This man of the dawn

was a hunter and to some extent a nomad and he possessed few social virtues. He used no tools, save rough pieces of skilfully splintered stone, and he knew no weapons save pieces of wood, horn or bone. Sometimes he managed to insert a pointed stone or a piece of bone into a cleft in the wood and made himself an exceedingly rude but withal serviceable axe. In the earlier palaeolithic he had no house, but later he dwelt in caves and rock shelters. In course of time he learned to make fire but he never reached the domestication of animals nor any knowledge of agriculture. Withal he was not a whit below his present day descendant in natural intelligence or in brain capacity. That he could not read or write mattered little to him, but that he could read unerringly the book of nature was to him a thing of prime importance.

Palaeolithic man we can—and this is to be expected from our intimate knowledge of him to-day—divide into many classes, cultures, or peculiar and well defined types. Broadly these types derive their distinctiveness from character of the implements used and they get their names from the places wherein the remains have been found in greatest abundance. First, there is the somewhat indefinite distinction into Drift men and Cave men. Some would prefer to express this as a division of palaeolithic time into the Drift period and the Cave period. The *Drift Man* is so named because his artefacts, or rudely flaked implements, are found in the drift—deposited therein while the latter was in course of deposition. The gravels of the Somme valley were the first to yield these objects, but they have since been found in the drift of southern Europe generally and even in the alluvium of the Thames valley. We shall have something to say later regarding the character of the objects themselves. The *Cave Man* lived, or at least sheltered and slept, in natural grottos or beneath overhanging rocks. Often too in death his bones were laid to rest within the precincts of the grotto which in his life he called his home. We can almost paint this cave-man to the life; at any rate we have now a great body of information relative to him; we have discovered his tools, his personal ornaments and the remains of his feasts embedded in the floor of his *quondam* dwelling. We can even tell from his votive offerings and his grave furniture that this man, who ten thousand years ago roamed the woods of Europe, had a religion and believed in a life to come.

The division into Drift men and Cave men does not necessarily imply that the Drift and Cave men are not cotemporaneous; almost certainly, however, the two classes were of different periods and the Drift men were the earlier. Most authorities, it may be useful to repeat, require for the transition, or social evolution, implied, an immense length of time.

From the varied character of his implements and other remains European Palaeolithic man has again been sub-divided into—Chellean, Acheulian, Mousterian, Aurignacian, Solutréan and Magdalenian. As the foregoing are all classic terms in prehistoric archæology it will be worth our while—nay, it will be necessary—to have them briefly explained. As a preliminary let us understand that, judged by the geologic surroundings in which their evidences are found and the associated animal remains, the various cultures must be long ages apart.

Chellean is so named from Chelles a village near Paris where the characteristic implements of this culture, scil. :—large pointed and unhafted artifacts of rough stone, have been recovered in quantity from the drift. The objects in question, to which the French give the name of Coups-de-poing, were obviously intended for use as hand axes. The Pleistocene river drifts, in which the objects were found at Chelles, rest directly upon the Tertiary. With the objects were found associated—remains of animals—either now entirely extinct, like the mammoth and the sabre toothed tiger, or to-day unknown in Europe, like the hippopotamus and the elephant. No certain trace of man himself has so far been discovered in these deposits—not a skull nor a bone. This may seem strange considering that bones of the larger mammals have survived in quantity. Lord Avebury's observation is pertinent :—bones, small as the largest of man's, have not survived; only very great bones have escaped decay. Some authorities allege two stages previous to the Chellean and these they style Mesvinian and Strepyan respectively. For our purpose we may regard these two as rudimentary Chellean.

Acheulian.—The name is derived from St. Acheul, a village in the valley of the Somme to the north-east of Paris. The artefacts of this period, or culture, are less inartistic and clumsy than the corresponding objects from the Chellean. Both the Chellean and the Acheulian folk we may class as Drift-men, for

all their recognised remains and memorials have been furnished by the alluvium. No undoubted human bone of this period has yet come to light.

Mousterian.—The folk of this race, or stage, were troglodytes, in part at any rate; their remains have been found in caves and they take their name from a cave, Le Moustier, on the Vezere, a small tributary of the Garonne. This region of south-west France is, by the way, the home and birthplace of prehistoric research. It abounds in caves which yield in great abundance relics of early man—his bones, his weapons, remains of his repasts, and even the pictures and statutes with which he brightened the walls of his rock dwelling. Mousterian man has left us, in the Neanderthal skull and skeleton, a personal relic which enables us to reconstruct him physically. The Neanderthal skull is famous; it was found in 1857 at Dusseldorf and was for a long time regarded, because of its primitive and alleged simian characteristics, as belonging to an abnormal individual. Numerous later discoveries of similar skulls in similar strata have convinced anthropologists that in Mousterian times there lived in Europe a race characterised by a low retreating forehead, enormously heavy brows, massive jaws and a weak chin. The Mousterian man of Neanderthal remained for half a century the oldest specimen of our race known by his physical remains. A few years ago, however, a still older skeleton was found—the man of Heidelberg, who is probably Chellean, and last year, or the year before, discovery of the probably equally old man of Piltdown was reported from the downs of Sussex. With the Mousterian stage are identified implements showing better chipping and greater variety of form than the corresponding artefacts of the earlier cultures. Mousterian man, like his predecessors, is associated with the mammoth. The Chellean, Acheulian, and Mousterian stages comprise what archæologists style the earlier or older palæolithic; the three stages still to be described constitute the later, or younger, palæolithic.

Aurignacian.—This stage derives its title from the grotto of Aurignac, near the head waters of the Garonne in the extreme south of France, where artefacts bearing its characteristic impress have been found in greatest quantity. In addition to stone—bone, ivory, and horn have been largely used in the implements of the period. The men who made and owned the implements

were cave-dwellers like the Mousterians. Unlike the latter, however, who, for aught they have left to show to the contrary, cultivated no artistic faculty, the Aurignacians were true artists. They covered their cave walls with wonderful paintings and etchings of the animals they hunted by day and dreamed of by night. Palaeolithic cave-paintings and their modern discovery constitute a veritable romance. Here, depicted in colour, correct in outline, and redolent of life are the artistic efforts of men who lived and hunted untold ages ago, whose highest tool was a splintered stone, who knew nothing of agriculture, and had not yet domesticated the dog. Their age is so remote that, in comparison therewith, all the historic ages are but as a century.

Solutréan, the next of the six or eight palaeolithic stages, derives its name from Solutré, a district to the north of Lyons, near the sources of the Loire, where characteristic relics of the period or people have been found rather plentifully. The remains comprise very beautifully finished lance, and arrow, heads of stone beside various artefacts of bone and horn. Solutréan work is distinguished by beauty and finish; in fact, from its comparatively beautiful lance heads, the period is sometimes designated "willow-leaf" and "laurel-leaf." Solutréan man fed largely upon the flesh of horses and that his larder was kept well stocked the fact is adduced in proof that, at one of his stations, the remains of no fewer than a hundred thousand animals of the species, have been found.

Magdalenian is the latest and, in many ways, the most notable of the palaeolithic waves whose distinctive characteristics enable us to differentiate the rude stone periods. Its name comes from the grotto or rock shelter of La Madeleine in the Vezère valley (S.W. France), regarded as the distribution centre of the culture named from it. The artefacts of this stage are largely of other material than stone, scil. :—bone, horn, and ivory, and when they are in stone they are somewhat inferior in workmanship to the corresponding objects of the earlier stages. In his art however Magdalenian man far out-distanced all his predecessors. His drawings and etchings are instinct with marvellous life and vigour, and indicate astounding artistic skill and perception. His composition may be objected to as faulty, but his fidelity and power it would be difficult to equal and all but impossible to excel.

Magdalenian artistic efforts embrace drawings in monochrome and polychrome, engravings on rock faces and on hunting implements, statuettes in clay, and sculptures in low relief. On these palaeolithic cultures in particular, and on other phases of the older stone age the reader would be well advised to consult a luminous article by Sir Bertram C. A. Windle in the current number of "Studies."

Discovery of fire was one of the most important forward steps of primitive man. Probably it resulted from different causes amongst different peoples, and probably also it was always accidental. Almost all people have legends and traditions of the discovery which was generally attributed to the gods. The accidental striking together of two pieces of stone and the resulting spark or the heat engendered in a piece of wood by continued friction may have first suggested the idea of fire production. Primitive man produced fire in two chief ways—by flint and tinder and by friction. Blocks of iron pyrites which were evidently used as strike-a-lights have been found in French caves. The writer, by the way, recently heard of a case in which a pair of mischievous youths managed to set fire to a shed by means of a couple of quartz pebbles and some tinder. Possibly the friction methods were the older and the more popular; they were mainly three—(a) the rigid saw, (b) the drill, and (c) the flexible saw, methods. The *rigid saw* method required a piece of wood in which a shallow groove had been cut and filled with very fine, dry, wood parings. Across the first piece and in the region of the groove a second piece of wood was made to run backward and forward with a rapid sawlike motion till, in less than five minutes sufficient heat was generated to ignite the wood parings. In case of the *flexible saw* a section of withe or rope or a string of bamboo was substituted for the cross piece of wood while the grooved piece was held rigid by the feet. The *fire drill* was a small pointed piece of wood made to revolve rapidly between the palms while its pointed end was held in a scooped out hollow into which dry tinder had been put. To produce fire by any of the primitive methods enumerated is not at all difficult, as the reader, if he have time and a turn for experiment, may prove for himself.

Palaeolithic man, we may take it, was not over particular as to his cooking. Possibly he preferred to eat his meat raw. Often-

times he had little choice. Among the Australians to-day although they are in the neolithic stage, only the most elementary cooking is done. The carcase—skin, hair, or feathers and all—is cast into the embers and hauled out again to be eaten, ere the skin or feathers are much more than singed. Gradually man learned that meat became more palatable by roasting or boiling. Roasting naturally preceded boiling—a tree branch or twig serving as a spit or fork. Very likely man had advanced to the neolithic stage before he commenced to boil his meat. At any rate it is only in his neolithic age that he commenced to make pottery, but, of course, it is possible to boil water without vessels of clay or metal, and neolithic man, although he had earthenware vessels, often preferred to do his boiling without them. He filled a hollowed-out tree trunk with water which he brought to boiling point by the simple expedient of dropping into it red-hot pebbles or small flagstones. Another method of primitive cookery was to place meat on a red hot flagstone or in a pit lined with flagstones upon which a fire had been piled, etc., etc. From present day primitive peoples we may learn much about the ways of our ancestors of the stone age. It is generally recognised that—since neither advance nor retrogression but comparative permanence is the law of the uncivilised—the so-called savage races of to-day are, in their material condition, methods of life and thought, and in their arts, closely allied to early man as his remains exhibit him to us. It will not be amiss to remark here that by early man in this connection we mean, not the first man but the earliest man of whom it is possible for us to get reliable information from the relics he has left. The comparative permanence of primitive conditions partly explains the enormous duration of palaeolithic time; once man set his foot on the first step of the ladder of progress his pace quickened, and, when he at least reached to the knowledge of metals, his advance became really rapid.

A problem which has long exercised both ethnologists and archæologists is the presence, in widely separated regions, of what are called *cultural elements* of similar or identical character, v.g. use of the bow and arrow, or the stone axe. Whence have these elements arisen in regions far apart and separated by oceans, deserts or continents? Briefly there are two theories:—(1) the *convergence* theory, held by perhaps the majority—that these things are due to identical operations and structure of the human mind

confronted the world over by identical necessities, and (2) the *culture cycle* theory, which starts with the postulate that, in far the greater number of cases, existing resemblances are the result of ancient migrations and interborrowings, and asserts that cultural elements are distributed, from time to time and sporadically, in groups or cycles.

The most characteristic implement of the old stone age is, doubtless, the *coup-de-poing*. There seems to be no English name for this object and the French name is both awkward and misleading. We might substitute some such name as grubbing-stone. The implement in question is shaped somewhat like a pear; the round or bulbous end was held in the hand, and the small end, which was often chipped to a point, was used for cutting, hacking, or digging. Fastened in a flexible handle this object could also be used to fell wild animals or, if expedient, wild men. Our grubbing stone is really a rudimentary stone-axe and its primary use—to grub or cut, is suggested by its shape. Its distribution is very wide; it has been found in every part of Europe which had a palaeolithic period and there are examples in our museums from most parts of Asia and Africa as well.

After the stone grubber or rudimentary axe next place is due to the *scraper*—one of the simple forms into which flakes of flint or other hard stone are capable of being easily worked. The scraper may be described as a flake, more or less circular, the outer rim of which has been chipped to a bevelled edge. Such an implement might be useful for rough-planing wood; it gets its name, by the way, from its close resemblance to an object in use amongst the Esquimos for cleaning skins. Scrapers are of varied pattern; some are oval in shape, others quite circular, others again semi-circular or horse shoe shaped—concave and convex.

The arrow, spear or javelin head may also belong to the palaeolithic in its simpler forms, but more often perhaps it belongs to the neolithic. Irish flint arrow and javelin heads we generally credit to the neolithic. The principal forms of the arrow head are the leaf shaped, the lozenge shaped, the tanged or stemmed, and the triangular, and it is thought probable there was a gradual transition from one of these forms to the other in the order named. The stemmed arrow head is generally barbed and the triangular pattern is barbed occasionally. Throughout the greater part of

Europe stone arrow heads are regarded with superstitious reverence. In England they were called "elf-stones" and were believed to have been cast by fairies or other malicious spirits with intent to injure cattle. In Ireland a similar belief held, and in some places still holds, sway. The present writer has within the past two years seen some beautiful arrow heads in the hands of quack cattle doctors in a certain western county. Money could not purchase these objects nor eloquence extort them; the owners believe, or affect to believe, them "fairy-darts" and an infallible antidote in most cases of cattle disease. The "fairy-stone" is put in water or other liquid which the cattle are given to drink!

The javelin or spear head differs little from the arrow head just described: the javelin head is generally larger than the arrow head. By the way, the javelin and the spear are by no means identical; the former was flung or cast and the latter was used for thrusting. The stone spear, or javelin, head is furnished with a tang, stem or shank by which it was fastened to the wooden handle; the handle was slit at the top, the tang inserted and the wood bound tightly around the stone head by means of sinew or gum. No doubt the stone spear point was evolved from the stake of wood; first a pointed stick was used as a weapon of offence, then the point was hardened by means of fire, and finally a point of stone, bone, or horn was attached.

Besides the rudimentary axes, the scrapers, and the arrow, spear, and javelin, heads, palaeolithic men made and used a number of less important and nondescript implements: flint flakes were used as knives, pointed splinters were used as awls, borers, drills, and chisels, perforated shells and teeth of animals were used as ornaments, circular and oval pebbles were used as hammer stones and flat stones as grain and paint grinders, etc., etc.

(To be continued).

CROTTY, THE ROBBER.

Some Original Documents.

By M. BUTLER.



IN the Journal for 1909 (Vol. xii., p. 90 *et. seq.*) there is an account of this local celebrity evidently originally collected from the mouths of the old people in the districts wherein his operations were most usually carried on. A somewhat similar account is given in a book published in Dublin anonymously in 1885. (a) These are the only two accounts of Crotty that I can find and they both suffer from the same disease—a total lack of definite chronological facts (b)—the dates of his birth or death, when he was tried, the definite charge or charges on which he was arraigned, how his robberies were usually carried out, some dates or districts on which or in which he committed depredations, etc. Such historical data would form a basis on which further inquiry could be based.

To add, if possible, to the stock of scanty knowledge which we possess of Crotty I searched the whole of the "Presentments, Affidavits and Informations" for Waterford city and county preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and found a few relative to him. They establish definitely the dates at which some of his robberies were carried out, the districts in which he

(a) "Ireland Ninety Years Ago," Dublin, Gill & Son, Ltd., 1885.

(b) It is strange how writers on historical or archaeological subjects will string together whole pages of such matter, when three sentences of facts duly authenticated are of far greater value than a volume of such pages.

wrought, the class of goods he sometimes carried off, and the names of some of his associates. The earliest reference I can find to William Crotty is an affidavit sworn by Edward Stewart before James Roch, J.P., at Carrickbeg, on 21st February, 1712-13. The affidavit sets forth that William Disney accompanied by his servant, William Crotty, met the said Edward Stewart on the lands of Churchtown and told him that they never knew or heard of anyone of his (Stewart's) name but were all rogues, traitors, murderers, robbers, rebels, and "bluddy" people. Stewart then told Disney that he would inform General Stewart of what Disney had said, and Disney said that his opinion of General Stewart was the same as of the other Stewarts.

This affidavit does not identify the notorious William Crotty as the servant of William Disney though they may be identical, but it is the earliest in which the name William Crotty is found. In 1723 there is a presentment by the Grand Jury sitting at Dunganvan that William Purcell, late of John's Gate, Waterford, Tobias Purcell and James Daly of the same address, and Thomas Crotty of Waterford were Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees and out on their keeping. This Thomas Crotty is evidently not the same as William Crotty although he is "on his keeping," and may perhaps have been confounded with his better known namesake.

The following affidavits cover the period from December, 1739, to May, 1742. They are arranged chronologically, and as Crotty's operations extended to Tipperary and Kilkenny it is possible that a search through some of the documents relating to these counties may throw some further light on his doings. Most of the original spelling, etc., is preserved in the affidavits.

I.

Darby Dooley, tinker, informeth upon oath that some time since Christmas last, he this informant joined in Company with W^m Crotty & David Norris & saith that he was often before that time applyed to & importuned by s^d Crotty & Norris to join them, & this informant saith that about three days after he had joined said Crotty & Norris that he this informant, s^d W^m Crotty, John Cunnigain, W^m Cunnigain, Darby Quinlan & John Murphy at night burglariously broke open the dwelling house of John Fowlow in the barony of Galtire & County of Waterford & from thence feloniously stole

& carried away a large sum of money, but what particular sum inform^t cannot recollect, having received only one shilling thereof from said W^m Crotty, three or four gold rings, one silver cross with a silver chain to the same, and some wearing apparel; & saith that s^d Crotty got the said money divided as he thought proper, & saith that s^d W^m Crotty gave the said gold rings & s^d silver cross to his wife Mary Crotty; and this inform^t further saith that on the fifth day of March inst. at night this Inft., s^d W^m Crotty, John Cunnigain, W^m Cunnigain, Peirce Walsh, Darby Quinlan & David Norris burglariously broke open the dwelling house of John Power of Ballymorrissety in the County of Waterford & stole thereout about eighteen pounds in money, some linnen, one gold ring, one silver ring; & saith that said W^m Crotty divided the said money among them the said inform^t, John Cunnigain, W^m Cunnigain, Peirce Walsh, Darby Quinlan & David Norris; & saith that s^d Norris got one of the s^d gold rings, & this inform^t further saith that some time in February last, but what day he cannot recollect, W^m Crotty, David Norris, John Cunnigain, W^m Cunnigain, Thomas Cain & John Quin together with this inform^t went from Carrick in the County of Tipperary to Clonea in the County of Waterford to murder George Williams, who lived in Clonea aforesaid, and that W^m Crotty and David Norris went into the house of the said George Williams and that the others staid at some very small distance without said house, and that in a few minutes after said Crotty and Norris went into the house the inform^t heard a shott fired, in some small distance of time after another shott fired, and in some small space of time after another shott fired, and afterwards said Crotty & Norris returned from said house. Crotty told this inform^t and the other persons who were waiting as aforesaid that he Crotty had shott the said George Williams and further saith not.

(Signed) B. E. USHER.

(The date of this affidavit is March, 1740).

II.

This is the affidavit of Ellen Williams sworn before Beverley Usher (c) on March 23rd, 1740.

(c) As appears elsewhere in these depositions this man lived at Kilmeaden. The name Beverley Usher appears frequently in the Ormonde MSS. From these we gather that in 1662 Beverley Usher was Lieutenant

She deposes that on 23rd February last at about 10 or 11 o'clock at night two persons entered her house at Clonea and told her to get out of bed and to go to the most distant part of the house as they did not intend to do her any injury. She then heard two shots fired (*d*) and on coming back found her brother-in-law George Williams dead with a gunshot wound in him. She did not know who the two persons were, but supposes them to be William Crotty and David Norris or two more of that gang of Robbers.

III.

David Norris informeth upon oath that some time before Christmas last, he this informant^t joyned W^m Crotty & Pierce Walsh and saith that some few days before Christmas, but what particular day informant^t cannot recollect, at night, said Crotty, Thomas Mara & informant^t burglariously broke open the dwelling house of Michael Ling of Knockatorenore (*e*) in said county, dairyman to Robert Power of Dungarvan in said County gent., & entred the same and thence feloniously stole about three pounds in money; & this informant^t saith that the night after said robbery said W^m Crotty, Mara & this informant^t at night burglariously broke open the dwelling house of David Curreen of Cumcene in said County, dairyman to John Keily, Esq., entred the same and felon^y stole thereout about three pounds in money & some wearing apparell; and further saith that on or about the fifth of January last said W^m Crotty, John Murphy, Peirce Walsh & this informant^t at night of said day burglariously broke open the dwelling house of Nich^s Hays of Killfarrissy in the County of Waterford & feloniously stole thereout about twelve pounds in money, two silk hand kerchiefs & one gold ring & some apparell; & saith that the same was divided between said Crotty, Murphy, Walsh and informant^t & that the same amounted to ab^t three pounds to each man, and this informant^t

in a troop of cavalry commanded by Captain the Earl of Ossory. From 1666 to 1678 he occupied a similar post in a troop of horse under Captain the Earl of Ormonde and was stationed at Carrick. Elsewhere we read in the same documents that Colonel Beverley Usher was ordered to get twenty cases of pistols with holsters. It is probable that on retiring from the army he settled down in the neighbourhood of Carrick, where he had served so long, and the Beverley Usher who was threatened by Crotty may have been his grandson.

(*d*) She heard two shots, although Darby Dooley swears he heard three.

(*e*) Knockaturnory, near Clonea.

further saith that said Crotty, Walsh, John Cunnagain, William Cunnagain, John Power, Darby Dooley, & this inform^t on or about the fifth day of March inst. at night of said day burglariously broke open the dwellinghouse of John Power of Ballymorrisey in the said County of Waterford & entered the same & thence feloniously stole about eighteen pounds in money, one gold ring & two silk handkerchiefs & saith that the same was divided amongst this inform^t said Crotty, John Cunnagain, W^m Cunnagain, John Power and Darby Dooley, & said that Mary Crotty wife of s^d W^m Crotty got said gold ring & that she most commonly received the apparell which was taken at the above robberys, knowing them to have been stolen ; and further saith that some time before the said robbery of John Power, Richard Power of Churchtown in the said County harbour'd, entertained & abetted said W^m Crotty & this inform^t knowing the said W^m Crotty & this inform^t to be Toriés, Robbers and Rapparees at the time he the said Rich^d Power entertained said Crotty & inform^t; and saith that said Richard Power told said Crotty & inform^t that it would be an easy matter to rob the dwelling house of Beverley Usher, Esq., at Killmaidon in said County ; & saith that about the latter end of January or the beginning of February last James Cleary gave said W^m Crotty and inform^t a gunn, a powder horn with some powder in it & a turn screw & saith that said James Cleary was concerned with said Crotty and inform^t in the robbing of John Neal of Whitechurch in the County Kilkenny ; & this inform^t saith that said Crotty & this inform^t feloniously stole out of the dwelling house of William Veal of Kellanaspegg in said County of Waterford on or about the seventh day of February last one gunn & two cases of pistolls & this inform^t saith that on the eighth day of March inst. at night of said day said Crotty, John Cunnagain & this inf^t feloniously stole out of a parke in the liberties of the City of Waterford one black mare, and one sorrell horse the property of Rob^t Carew, Gent. (f), and carried the same to Currihine in s^d County of Waterford.

Sworn before me

ye 14th day of March, 1740,

Be. Usher.

(g)

his

DAVID × NORRIS.

mark.

(f) Probably of Ballinamona Park.

(g) It is evident that Norris was illiterate, and the next deposition informs us that he was a native of Old Grange, and a weaver by trade. Perhaps he obtained pardon for the crimes he had committed by giving information as above, as nothing seems to have happened to him for the murder of George Williams.

IV.

The Information of David Curreen of Cumine in s^d County of Waterford, Dairy man.

Who being duly sworn & examined, Informeth & saith y^t on the twenty third day of December inst., at night, the Inform^{ts} dwelling house at Cumine aforesaid was burglariously broke open & entered by three persons smutted, one of which was Thomas Mara, late of Garranfada in said County ; and believes another of said persons to be David Norris of Old Grange in s^d County, weaver, & that the said persons did at the same time feloniously take out of said house the money & goods hereinafter mentioned ; that is to say two peices of gold commonly called guineas value two pounds five shills & six pence sterg., five peices of silver value two shills. & eight pence halfpenny each, making thirteen shills. & six pence halfpenny sterg., one peice of silver val^e five shills. & five pence sterg., one peice of silver value one shill & eight pence sterg., one peice of silver val^e one shill & one penny sterg., one peice of silver val^e sixpence halfpenny sterg., and brass value two pence sterg. ; and that at the same time the said persons took out of said house five bundle cloath shirts of this Informt. & sons property value about fifteen shills. sterg., one green apron value about two shills. sterg., & one silver ring value about three shills & three pence sterg. ; & further saith that at the same time, the said three persons feloniously took out of said house one satteen wast-coat value about tenn shills. sterg., one silk handkercheif value about three shills. & three pence sterg., one stamp^t linnen apron value about one shill. & seven pence halfpenny, and another cloath kercheiff value about one shill and two pence sterg. ; all which last mentioned goods were the property of Honor Power of Cummeen aforesaid and this Informts servant maid & further saith not.

Sworn before me
this 25th day Xber, 1740,
James Roch.

Informant bound in £50 to appear at next assizes.

The above informant further informeth & saith that the

three shirts now produced to him by James Roch, Esq., are three of the five shirts taken out of this inform^{ts} house ; also the kercheif & the pair of stockings now produced are his.

Sworn before me as above,

JAMES ROCH.

V.

At a general assizes & general goale delivery held att Black-fryars in and for the said County (of Waterford) the sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and forty one.

We find & present William Crotty late of Lyre in said county of Waterford, yeoman, John Cunnagain of ye city of Waterford, yeoman, William Cunnagain of ye said city of Waterford, yeoman, and Patrick Hickey of Lower Garran in said County of Waterford, yeoman, to be Tories, Robbers and Rapparees and out in arms and on their keeping and not ameanable to y^e Law. We therefore pray your Lordship to recommend it to their Excellency's the Lords Justices to have them proclaimed.

A. F. Usher

B. C. Usher

Rich^d Odell

Joⁿ Quarry

Geo. Coghlan

• Mau. Uniacke

Joⁿ Keily

E. May

J. Osborne

Thos. Christmas

John Osborne Odell

Thos. Grant.

VI.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD
TO WIT.

{ At a general assizes and general
gaol delivery held at Black Fryers in
and for said county the sixth day of

September, 1742.

The Grand Jury of said Assizes doe present James Caffoe the elder, James Caffoe the younger, John Caffoe, Michael Caffoe all of Killconey in said county (who were indicted this assizes for harbouring William Crotty a proclaimed Torie knowing him to be such) to be Tories, Robbers & Rapparees out in arms & upon their keeping and not ameanable to Law. We therefore pray your Lord^{hps} they may be represented as such to their Excellencies

the Lords Justices & Council of this kingdom in order they may be proclaimed.

Mau. Uniacke

M. Greer

Thos. Christmas, junr.

J^{oo} Quarry

Henry Mason

Ed. English

C. Lee Carre

E. Disney

Rich^d Odell

Joⁿ Usher

B. C. Usher

Tho. Christmas

A. E. Boyd

John Keily

Art. Usher

John Osborne Odell

Corn. Bolton

D^d Roderick

Jno. Keane.

VII.

The information of James Hallpen being sworn deposes that some time in the month of February last this depon^t met Mary Sheehan whom he suspected to have an intimacy with William Crotty the Robber from whence he concluded the said Mary Sheehan must know where said Crotty had lodged a great part of his plunder taken in the robbery's by him committed in this and other Countys ; that upon some conversation which passed between this dep^t & said Mary Sheehan she discovered to him that there was concealed at James Caffoe the Elder of Killconey in this county severall goods which were taken at the robbery of John Brien of Cahir in the county Tipperary by said Crotty, and that the said Mary Sheehan gave this dep^t a token to said James Caffoe the Elder, who upon receiving the same gave directions to three of his sons, viz. :—James Caffoe the younger, John Caffoe & Michael Caffoe to produce the goods lodged in s^d James^c Caffoe the Elder's house,, which the said sons accordingly did and upon this dep^t brought the same away to Beverley Usher, Esq., in whose custody they now are, viz. :—one blew cloath wastecoat, one camblet cloak, one cotton gown, one stamped Linnen counter pain, one bombazeen gown & one pair of blew cloath britches, which s^d britches were delivered to this dep^t by Patrick Gallyman son-in-law to said James Caffowe & further saith not.

Part of the goods above mentioned will appear to be the property of John Brien as per his information hereunto annexed.

Sworn before me this 28th May, 1742.

Hallpen bound in £20
to att^d next assizes.

B. E. USHER.

VIII.

The informⁿ of John Brien, gent., who being sworn deposeth that on the eighth of December last past severall persons with their faces blacked entered the house of this dep^t at a late hour in the night and from thence took & carried away severall goods of value, part of which this dep^t has this day viewed in the possession of B. Usher, Esq., viz. :—one bombazeen gown, one camblet cloak, and one blew wastcoat, all which said goods are the property of this dep^t, but knows not who the persons were that robbed him of them & further saith not.

Sworn before me this 5th May, 1742.

Bound in £20 to
att^d next assizes.

B. E. USHER

This concludes all the Waterford depositions which relate to William Crotty.



NEW GENEVA.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO ITS FOUNDATION.

(Continued).

By M. BUTLER.



HERE is now a long letter in French from the Genevans pointing out to a deputation of their body who were appointed to wait on the Genevan Commissioners in Dublin, that although twenty months had elapsed since they were induced owing to the protection of Lord Temple to leave Geneva for Ireland, no progress seems to be made in the building of the city for them, their means of subsistence were being depleted, the promises made to them were not realized, and consequently they were reluctantly forced to leave Ireland. They point out the injurious effect their return will have on other Genevans, wealthier than those now in Ireland, who may be disposed to visit this country; that they object to have a tax for gold workmanship included in the costs of their title deeds; that wherever their lot in the future be cast they will always regret leaving the new Geneva in Ireland, and trust that happier circumstances will one day allow them to see a large number of their fellow-countrymen assembled in the spot where they for so long a time desired to live. This is dated May 5th, 1784, and practically decided the fate of the Genevan Settlement.

At this time enthusiasm in the Genevan venture was wearing off, the idea was no longer new, the ordinary hum-drum affairs of every day routine were not such as to induce the Commissioners to meet regularly, and so when the petition from the Genevan tenants reached Dublin a quorum could not be got together to discuss it. The Secretary (Mr. Quinn) having failed to get them together, he wrote to the Chief Secretary on June 19th, 1784, on the suggestion of Lord Tyrone that the Chief Secretary should summon a special meeting.

Although the Genevans decided to quit Ireland on May 5th, 1784, and therefore there was no necessity for expending more money in the building of a city for their reception; yet on July 14th, 1784, Right Hon. James Cuff writes with great pain from Passage, on account of the rheumatism which had attacked him, that he had laid the first stone of the city of New Geneva on the previous Thursday. He explains that it was impossible for him to do it earlier, as the question of the undertenants was only settled on the previous Wednesday. So they got the quorum of Commissioners together evidently.

On July 17th in the same year Mr. Cuffe writes another long letter in which he recommends Mr. James Griffin of Passage, as the most proper person in the county to be rent collector for the lands of Crooke, etc., now in the hands of the Government. He had previously acted in a similar capacity for the Messrs. Alcock, and they were prepared to guarantee him. For his time and trouble he got forty pounds a year. Cuff also encloses an estimate for the repair of the market house of Passage, and strongly recommends the Government to lay out a little money in repairing the Quays and Docks there. The estimate for the repairs to the market-house was obtained from John Donnellan and William Hendy who were partners, and had to do with the building of New Geneva. From it we can see that practically all the woodwork—doors, windows, window sills, hearths, and roof—needed repairing and the total cost was £109 13s. 8d., of which £32 was for the roof. Mr. Cuffe also encloses a copy of a letter signed by William, Alexander, John, and Rev. Archdeacon, Alcock, stating that they had not yet been paid for the lands on which New Geneva was being built, although the terms were fixed on November 12th, 1782. These were that they be paid the sum of £12,400 sterling,

free from any fees, etc., that the Government pay them legal interest on this amount from November 12th, that the Government be entitled to all rents as and from that date, and that such rents as the Alcocks have since received be deducted from the £12,400.

On July 25th, 1784, Cuffe writes to the Chief Secretary enclosing a letter which he had received from Father Hearn, the Parish Priest of Passage and Crooke. He states that Father Hearn's conduct regarding the Genevan settlement has been very honourable and extremely useful to him to the contractors and all concerned. Father Hearn's letter is a long one; it is dated July 22nd, 1784, from Raheen, near Passage, and he signs himself "Timothy Hearne, Par. P. of Passage" (a). The purport of the letter is that as his present house is so near the buildings of New Geneva it has become a thoroughfare instead of a retreat; that he would be glad if the government would take his land off his hands and allow him for the money expended on it, and allow him twenty acres of the land of Knockparsoon, he agreeing to pay such rent as may be agreed on.

On August 3rd there is a letter from Cuff to the Chief Secretary intimating that he intends to call a meeting of such Genevan Commissioners "as are now in this part of the world" (he writes from Passage), to obtain their opinion on the amount of compensation to be paid to Father Hearn for his present holding, and what rent would be just to assess on the land he wants in Knockparsoon; that he has informed the Alcocks that the Lord Lieutenant has given instructions to pay them the monies due them, and that he has instructed the architect of the Board of Works to prepare an estimate for the repairs to the quay and

(a) He succeeded Father Hogan as Parish Priest of Passage in 1781 and laboured there for fifty-six years. He was one of a very famous trio of brothers—all alumni of Louvain. Rev. Thomas Hearn entered Louvain in 1759, when Rev. John Kent, D.D., also of Waterford, presided over its destinies. He graduated M.A. and subsequently D.D., and on returning to his native diocese became one of the most famous ecclesiastics inside its borders, and crowned his labours by the erection of the present Cathedral in Barronstrand Street. Rev. Francis Hearn, another brother, also entered Louvain where later he became a professor. His labours in the revival of the Flemish tongue are vividly remembered in Belgium even to this day. Besides being a graceful and fluent writer in that language, he knew practically every one of the chief living languages of Europe, and ended his life in his native diocese of Waterford.

docks of Passage. He also encloses an account of the monies paid to the under-tenants on the lands of Crooke, etc., which amount to £379 10s. 5d. ; also an account of the monies received for the sale of crops—potatoes, oats, and “small barley”—sold by auction on July 28th, 1784. They realized £77 2s. 2d., which money was paid into the hands of James Griffin.

A meeting of such of the Genevan Commissioners as Mr. Cuff had been able to find “in this part of the world” was held at Stapleton’s in Waterford on August 17th, 1784, to consider the question of Father Hearn’s letter of application for part of the lands of Knockparsoon. James Moore, Mayor of Waterford, was in the chair, and the others present were, Robert Shapland Carew, Cornelius Bolton, Bolton Lee, Joshua Paul, Robert Dobbyn, Major Ferrier, Alex. Alcock, John Allen, and Henry Bolton. It was unanimously resolved to accede to Father Hearn’s desires in the matter. That part of the lands of Crooke and Knockparsoon on which Father Hearn desired to live consisted of 70 acres. Twenty acres of this were to be given to Father Hearn, twenty to William Power, and thirty to be divided among the labourers who held part of the lands on which New Geneva was being built. The rent to be one pound per acre.

On January 12th, 1785, Mr. James Griffin transmits his first list of rentals received deducting his half year’s salary. He also enclosed a receipt from Geogory Lymbery for taxes paid. From these returns it is seen that the rentals of the lands inside the lines of the city of New Geneva is £79 15s. 4d. annually. The Light Infantry Barracks in East Passage were not assessed for rent.

A meeting of the Genevan Commissioners was held on March 1st, 1785, one of the last, if not the last meeting they held. The Earl of Tyrone was in the chair. It was resolved to grant the tenants on the lands of Raheen leases of thirty-one years, at a rent of twenty shillings per acre. This in consideration of these tenants not asking any compensation for the damage they had sustained by stones being quarried and carted off their lands. There was only one exception to this rent. In consideration of the zeal which Father Hearn had shown throughout the Genevan business it was suggested to the Lord Lieutenant that he get his twenty acres at ten shillings per acre. It was further suggested that twenty acres be reserved to be appropriated as a glebe for

the living of Passage, and that the Lord Lieutenant should instruct the Crown Solicitor to prepare the necessary assignment papers. A sketch of the boundaries of the proposed glebe accompanied this resolution but it apparently no longer exists.

Mr. Henry George Quinn had acted as Secretary to the Commission from April 4th, 1783, and had received neither salary nor other emolument; the duties of his office were weighty and troublesome in the opinion of the Commissioners; they therefore recommend that a sum of £500 be granted to him by the Lord Lieutenant out of the money appropriated for the establishment of New Geneva; that a sum of £100 be similarly granted to Mr. Peter Le Bas who had acted as Assistant Secretary to the Commission, and that the Earl of Tyrone convey to the Government their testimony to the diligence, fidelity, and ability displayed by Mr. Quinn while acting under their instructions.

The tenants of the lands of Raheen were now casting covetous eyes on the lands of Knockparsoon. For Mr. Cuffe writes on March 16th, 1785, that they should be put in possession of these lands as from March 25th for one year. He states that "the Popish Priest of Passage" urges the same claim on behalf of the tenants.

On April 4th, 1785, Mr. Thomas Boyd of the city of Waterford sends a petition to the Duke of Rutland, who was Lord Lieutenant. He states that he sent a similar one some time ago, but that it was mislaid or ignored. The petition states that his grandfather, Rev. Thomas Westley, purchased some lots of ground in the town of Passage from Sir Thomas Prendergrasse in the year 1717, and that he (the petitioner) has still an interest in these lots. That notwithstanding this the Messrs. Alcock had them surveyed and sold to the Government, and now Mr. Boyd wants the protection of the Lord Lieutenant for the safeguarding of his interests in these lands.

The ferry at Passage now claims attention. Mr. James Griffin having been duly appointed to collect all rents due to the government applied to Mr. Adam Rogers of Boderan, Co. Wexford, for the rent due from the ferry. Mr. Rogers either would or could not pay it, more probably the latter as the amount due on 25th March, 1785, was £80, and he had no goods except two old boats not worth £20 in the aggregate. It was also discovered that the collection of the rents of the ferry was not included in Griffin's

warrant of appointment. Roger's father had rented the ferry from the Messrs. Alcock and he died on or about March 27th, 1784. For some years before his death he seems to have been getting into arrears with his rent and his son continued this easy-going system. It is not stated if the £80 were recovered.

On May 9th, 1785, Mr. Cuffe wrote to Mr. Secretary Hamilton that he did not propose to disturb Lieutenant Richardson in his tenancy provided he gave as much for the land as any one else would give, principally on account of his bravery on board the *Crescent* with Captain Pakenham.

Mr. Alex Alcock whose father was the Incumbent of Passage, wrote on May 31st, 1785, that his father, or the latter's deputy, had not yet received possession of the twenty acres appropriated for a glebe, that he was surprised the matter had not long since been attended to, and that the Bishop of Waterford instructed him to see to the matter at once.

(To be continued).



Birthplace of Tadhg Gaedhlach.

By

SÉAMUS UA CASAROE.



ABOUT the date and place at which the famous Irish poet—*Ταδς ζαεϋλας ὁ σϋντεαβάν*—was born, it would as yet be hazardous to assert more than that he was born in the early part of the eighteenth century in the province of Munster. Whether it is Kerry, Cork, Waterford, or Tipperary that is entitled to the honour is a difficult question. In "Gadelica" (Vol. i., 1912-3, p. 32) I edited an elegy on the poet's death in which he is referred to as "*Ταδς να η-ὄη-έροη ὁ βόηη. λος ἴεμε.*" This would go to support the theory that Tadhg was a native of the Killarney district.

T. Crofton Croker was assisted in the Irish part of his literary work by an Irish scholar named David Murphy. Murphy was probably the "O.O.M." who composed a book of Irish hymns which were published under the title of "*Ἰαοιτε ἐρμυτ ἀρηα να ηέηηεανη*" (London, 1835). About 1839 a printed prospectus (4 pp., 8vo.) invited support for an English-Irish Dictionary to be compiled by David Murphy, Irish Scripture Reader, West Street Chapel, assisted (as far as the English part was concerned) by the Rev. Henry Hamilton Beamish, 7 Highbury Terrace, Islington. The dictionary was never published and Murphy appears to have emigrated to

America soon afterwards. On 27th September, 1841, he wrote to Croker from Belville, Victoria District, United Canada, describing his experiences in America and saying that he was occupied in school-teaching. The following letters from Murphy to Croker appear in a Royal Irish Academy MS. (1207) and may be of some interest owing to their references to $\tau\alpha\theta\varsigma \xi\alpha\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\alpha\varsigma$:—

“ *Novembr 8th, 33,*

SIR,

3 MOOR STREET, SOHO.

I have to inform you, that I did not succeed in regard of forming a little Society, to enable us to get up an Irish Library. A scripture reader belonging to our Society said it would injure the cause we are advocating in bringing people to read the holy Scriptures. And as I am obliged to conform to the rules of the Irish Society, I must not be obstinate tho' I cannot be prevented of gathering any remains of the old sages I can come across. I think my plan would do more good than harm. When people would read one book they would read another, and if a man is fond of reading Irish, he will read the Bible. I know I never would read the Bible myself if it were not in Irish. I now give you a Psalm said by Tayg Gaelach, over the body of one David Gleeson, a Bailiff who was stabled by a man he wanted to make a prisoner of, and you know it is customary with people in country places in Ireland to repeat *Deprofundis* on cross roads over the Dead. So people being rejoiced over the fatal end of poor David, they asked Tayg to say his Psalm. it runs thus :

Mo éairíora an bár na veapnaó veapmuiró muam
 Nár ξαιθ éar an báite dána dhanaréa dían
 Ξan marla ran laim do íais an tarlam do éliab
 Sin fearoa as a éairíoe Dáé anaim a diaóail.

In english

My friend death, you never did a mistake
 You did not pass by the cruel bold merciless Bailiff
 May the hand never fail that stuck the weapon to your Womb
 There in future is David with his friends the Devil and tribe (or)
 as it is in Irish—the name of the Devil.

ΣΤΑΘΑΙΣ ΞΟ ΡΞΕΙΤΡΙΟ ΡΞΕΥΛ ΝΑ ΡΞΑΤΑΙΘΕ
ΑΙΡ ΜΑΙΘΙΜ ΑΙΡ ΜΑΙΛΙΡ ΡΑΤΑΝ.

Cease till I relate historians news.
On the ruptures and malice of Satan.

Taig lived lately according to one of his compositions called Duain an Domhain, which he names in 1791.

The second Paidreen :

ΔΟΜΗΥΓΙΜ ΦΕΙΝ ΘΟΝ ΤΡΑΘΞΑΤ ΞΥΡ ΠΕΑΚΑΙΞΙΡ
ΑΡ Θ'ΑΘΝ ΜΑΚ ΞΕΑΤ-ΞΙΑΞ ΜΑΡΙΑ
ΡΕΑΤΑΘ ΘΑΜ ΡΑΘΞΑΤ Α ΞΞΙΑΘΝΤΑ ΡΤΑΡΜΙΞΓΕΑΞΤ
'ΡΑ ΡΑΘΒΑ ΘΕΑΡΤ ΟΛΙΞΕ ΑΝ ΡΑΡΑ.

To the world I will confess I've sinned
And to the only son of the bright-bosom'd Mary
Part of my life rhyming false
And transgressing the Pope's just laws.

Some people say that he is a Kerryman. But we have no proof of his being in any of his composition. It is a fact that he was a stroller and that he was a great transgressor of morality. I am also led to think that he was no english Scholar from his manner of rhyming in Irish and moreover. I have been often told by people who knew him, and that perfectly that he was not. He generally used to stop in farmers houses where he always met with a wellcome, though short the time since Ireland was more hospitable then, than at present. I recollect well within my own time ; that these sort of people were kindly received—and when gone longed for to return again—especially on long winter's nights—when the Country people used to stop up late—by the fire side—it is the only way they have to entertain themselves—singing old songs—and rhyming sometimes for their neighbours—so that I believe Tayg means something like this in the third stanza of the Paidrin pairteach.

I have not been able to discover anything satisfactory except my own view of the subject, and if I should be able to obtain any more concerning him, you will have it with the greatest of pleasure. if you should wish to have Hardiman's 1st Vol. where he speaks of Tayg—you can tell the bearer, and I will send it.

Sir, Your Humble Servt.,

D. MURPHY.

Since the other day, I have been able to discover that Tayg was a Tipperary man and that he spent the most part of his time in the County Waterford."

In support of Murphy's statement that Tadhg Gaedhlach was a native of Tipperary, it may be noted that some of the earliest MSS. of his poems were written in that county, that the first edition (1802) of the poet's "Pious Miscellany" was printed in Clonmel, and that the bulk of the subscribers whose names appear in that edition were from Co. Tipperary. It is to be hoped that further research among the Irish MSS. in the British Museum and elsewhere will throw light on this subject.



OLD WILLS, (Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.)

Continued.

Edited by I. R. B. JENNINGS, J.P.

(From originals in Public Record Office.)

2 JULY, 1778.

Will of David Hearn, Dungarvan, Gent., brors Tho^s Hearn & Arthur Hearn. Trustees for children Elizabeth & Beverly Hearn. Wife Anne provided for by Marr. Settlt, her £20. George Baggs of Dromore provided by Will. Right & title in Up^r Garrane to Arthur Hearn. Said lands to be recovered & pay wife Anne £200. Exec^s brother.

20 SEP., 1779.

Will of Mathew Rogers, Coolroe. Sons—Pierce, Adam, James, Morgan, Luke; daurs—Mary, Allice, Dorothey. Pres^t Stephen May, James Connolly.

13 Nov., 1779.

Probate to Pierce Rogers.

24 JULY, 1779.

Will of Anne Williams, widow. Six poor women to be bearers at funeral, each furnished with a black gown, each a hood and scarf, such as usually worn at funerals, and walk with funeral to place of interment. To son Thomas 5/-—already provided for. To G. daur Anne Curren £100 & my diamond ring, large silver cup and gold Beads, 2 Silver Table Spoons, silver tea Tongues. To daur Anastasia Curren (wid. of Rich^d Curren, marriner, dec^d),

£100, 2 silver table spoons & full $\frac{1}{2}$ of furniture, and to son John Williams £300, 2 silver Table Spoons, 6 tea spoons, Tea Tongues, 1 silver Dish & $\frac{1}{2}$ furniture. Pres^t N. Clarke, Thomas Sargent, Alex. Pope (Not^y Public).

15 AP^L, 1780.

Admon^o of Richard Hearne's Goods, Gaulstown, farmer, dec^d. Int. to Mary Hearn, wid., relict, &c.

10 AP^L, 1780.

Will of James Fogarty, City Waterford, &c. £5 to use of Great Chappel, £3 to fitting up of New Chapple and £1 for the Fryery, Johnstown—wife Mary F. als Fitz Gerald.

8 MAY, 1780.

Admon^o of Mary Power's Goods, wid., dec^d. Int^t to daur^o Elizabeth Shee als Power, next of kin.

2 DEC., 1778.

Will of Lucy Porter, als Dooe, Waterford City, wid., relict of Charles Porter, Clothier, dec^d. To be buried in St. John's Church yard. Leave to Marg^t Bagnell als Smithwick wife of W^m Bagnell, Co. Tipperary, Gent., £100. To Frances Smithwick, her sister, spinster, £100. To niece Lucy Steele als Howard, wife of — Steele, City London, Cardmaker, and daur^o of sister Marg^t Howard als Dooe £75. To niece Lydia, daur^o of s^d Marg^t £75. To Elizabeth Dobbyn, Waterford City, spinster, and daur^o of William Dobbyn, the Elder, late Ballinakill, 5 guineas. To Marg^t Dobbyn, the younger, spinster, daur^o of Rob^t Dobbyn, the elder, late dec^d, 15 guineas. To Mary Spence als Aikenhead, wid. & relict of Thomas Spence £5. To Elizabeth Carter, als Aikenhead, wid. & relict of — Carter, a soldier £5. Rest to Robert Dobbyn, Recorder of City of Waterford, Sole Exec^r. Pres^t Rob^t Cooke, Sam^l Roberts.

10 JULY, 1780.

Admon^o to Robert Dobbyn.

11 JULY, 1780.

Admon^o of Catherine Ivey's Goods, dec^d., Int.—sister and next

of kin of Thomas Kiely formerly of Knockalahir, Co. Watt^d, but late of Bombay, East Indies, dec^d granted & committed to Henry Ivie, lawful husband of dec^d.

25 JAN^y, 1780.

Admon of Daniel Ivey's Goods, late Waterford City, Alderman, dec^d., intest., committed to Henry Alcock, &c.

2 MAR., 1780.

Admon of John Kiely's Goods, late Ballenefinshogue, farmer, dec^d., intest., to Gillen Kiely, wid., relict.

29 DEC., 1780.

Will of Marg^t Downing, Tallow, dec^d, wid. Nephew, John Guynan, Cork, a firescreen. Sister—Catherine Morrison, nephew—W^m Morrison, Godchild—Barth^w Carroll—nephews Barth^w Guynan, Mich^t Cavanagh. To Mr. James Keating, Tallow, one silver cup and a large Japanned Tea board. To sister Marg^t Guynan, of Cork, one silk gown, her choice of four I do possess, & 4 pairs of silk shoes and 1 pair silk stockings. To G. niece Mary Roche of Cork, a Relick, and 2nd best ring & pair of small stone Buckles. To sister-in-law Julia Donnelly orwise Downing and Maria Deneen bed, &c., &c., &c. I give and bequeath to Doctor Egan of Clonmel, a new silk patched-work quilt. To niece Anne Morrison a pair of silver Buckles, and £30 to pious uses as Exec^{rs} direct. To sister Catherine Morrison's niece, Alice Morrison, three silk gowns. To Mary and Alice Connery £2 5s. 6d. each, and to said Cath. Mary & Alice Morrison & Mary and Alice Connery my silk wearing apparel. To Laurence Gallwey, Tallow, & his son Patrick Gallwey, mourning suits. The Remainder to Exec^{rs} to pay lawful Interest on death, be deposited in hands of Doctor Egan, now of Clonmel, Titular Bishop of Lismore & Waterford. Exec^r Mr. John Guynan of Cork, nephew. Pres^t James Murphy, John Ireton.

6 JAN^y, 1781.

Probate to John Guyon (Guynan).

14 JAN^y, 1779.

Will of David Downing, Merch^t, Tallow. To wife Marg^t Downing, all chattels, money, plate, jewells, Books, Debts. To his mother Mary Downing the usual annuity. Exec^r wife. Pres^t W^m Kirby, Francis Drew, Towell.

6 JAN^y, 1781.

Admon[̄] to John Guyon. Exec^r of dec^d previous, Margaret Downing, wife of David Downing.

11 JAN^y, 1781.

Admon[̄] of Edward Scott's Goods, Mount Congreve, Yeoman, dec^d., Int., to Mary Finn als Scott, Bansha, Co. Tip., wid., aunt, & next kin.

8 DEC., 1780.

Will of Anstace Walsh, Wid. Sisters Elizabeth & Joan Shallow spinsters. Resid. to Math^w Shea, Nicholastown, Co. K.kenny, Gent. He & Rich^d Walsh, Waterford City, Execr^s. Present. Henry Tonner, Peter Walsh, John Maher.

1781.

Admon[̄] of Ann Archbold's Goods, Wid., Dec^d., Int^t, by John Archbold, prin^l creditor. Mary Dunn (wife of W^m Dunn, Waterford City, marriner), niece & next-kin renouncing.

20 JAN^y, 1781.

Admon[̄] of Roger Robinett's Goods, of Tallow, Gent., dec^d. Int^t by Thomas Robinett father, next-kin.

28 AP^l, 1780.

Will of Ellen Power als Danniell, Ballymacarberry, wid.; to be buried with husband in Newcastle Par. Ch. To sister Jone Fitzpatrick als Daninell out of farm at Croan during lease. To Mr. James Prendergast of Baneard 6 guineas. To Marg^t Mulcahy, daur[̄] of Mich^l Mulcahy, Ballyroughan, 2 gns. To Nich^s Foulue, 1 gn. To Cath. Dunne, daur[̄] of John Dunn,

1 gn. Entrust Mr. Joseph Kearny £5 to be paid $\frac{1}{2}$ yr^{ly} to pay debt. To Elizabeth Fling (daur̄ to Edmund F.) and Mary Fling als Daniell £50 & rest to Mary & Ellen Fling, daurs̄ to Mr. Edm^d Fling. Exec^{rs} Mr. Charles Prendergast, Garryduff, Co. Tip., & Mr. Fran^s Kearney, 4 Mile Water, Co. Waterford, Gent. Pres^t Edmond Flynn, W^m Bourk, John Shea.

9 MAR., 1781.

Admon̄ to two Exec^{rs}.

31 JAN^y, 1781.

Will of Walter Mallowney, Merch^t, Waterford City. To be buried in St. John's Ch. yd. To wife Catherine Mallowney als Stewart £600. To son Joseph M., £400. To daur̄ Bridget Thomey als Mallowney, £400. To daur̄ Mary M., £400. To daur̄ Cath. M., £400. To son Walter M., £400. To kind friend Rev^d Tho^s Hearn, Par. Priest, Trinity, Rev^d John St. Leger Par. Priest, St. Patrick's Par., and Rev^d Francis Ignatius Phelan, Par. Priest, St. Stephen's, £400 for love & esteem. I leave unto them care of wife & children. If all children die with a Will, the same 3 kind friends to have effects $\frac{1}{3}$ to nearest kin, $\frac{2}{3}$ to same friends as mark of love & esteem for them. Wife sole Exec^r. Pres^t Thomas Melican, Vall. Kelly.

29 MAR., 1780.

Will of Walter Stapleton, Millwright, Cahir. To be buried in Ch. yd, Cahir. Daur̄ Honor (wife of Mr. Maurice Hicky), or children, Edward, George, Ann (wife of Mr. Pierce Hicky) and Mary (wife to Mr. Nich^s Morony). Res. to Miss Mary. Exec^{rs} Mr. James Baldwin, Cahir, and Mary, wife. Pres^t Jeffrey Keating, Thomas Meara.

5 MAY, 1780.

Will of Thomas Nowlan, S^t. Johnstown, Lib^s Waterford City. To bror̄ Terence Nowlan wearing apparel. To wife Cath. Nowlan, all rest. Sole Exec^r, Mr. Thom^s Bryan, Wexford.

12 AP^l, 1781.

Probate to Rob^t Bryan.

28 MAY, 1781.

Probate of Catherine Nowlan's a^ls Butler, goods, late Johnstown, Wid. Intest. to Ann Furlong, a^ls Butler, sister & next-kin.

1781.

Will of Marg^t Byrne, Clonmell, wid. To be buried at Goulden, Co. Tip. To niece Mary Wallace £40 & her daur Flora W., £40. To daur Elizabeth Blair £40. To daur Mary M^cConnell, £40. To G. nephew, Thom^s Topping, £30. To G. nep^w Rich^d Topping, £10. To G. niece Marg^t Topping £10. To Poor of Clonmell £20. To Miss Mary May, daur of Sir James May, Bart., £100. To each of Sir J. May's daurs, &c., &c., and sons Edmund, Humphry, Thomas, Stephen, & Mary, & Letitia & his niece Letitia Carew £5 each. To G. niece Mary Topping marr^d. to Richard Lester, all household furniture, moveables, &c., &c. House in Barrack St., Clonmell, held to Stephen Moore, Esq., in case outlive him—also £5 from stable in Clonmell, held by Moore, to poor of Clonmell. Exec^{rs} Sir James May, Bart., & Rev^d Joseph Moore, Clonmell. Pres^t Margaret Roberts, Mich^l Brennan.

29 DEC., 1778.

Codicil—Having some years past made & executed a Will, it being in Sir James May's hands, think it expedient to add to it. To niece Flora Close, wife of James Close, Weaver, arrears of rent of holding in Thomastown, Co. Tip., with $\frac{1}{2}$ furniture, rings, plate (large silver cup excepted), $\frac{1}{2}$ appointments to niece Mary Lester, wife of Rob^t Lester, saddler, also all my interest in Ho. & Prem^s. I hold from Walter & John Butler, Esq^s., in occupation of Simon Sparrow and Rep^s of John Ryan, Inn-keeper. To Joseph Sparrow, son to friend Simon Sparrow my large silver cup. Pres^t John Taylor, Will Leech.

26 AP^L, 1781.

Probate to Sir James May, Bart.

5 FEB., 1782.

Admon of John Russell's Goods, late Curraghmore, Brewer, Dec^d. Intcst. by Thomas Russell, son, next-kin.

17 SEP., 1770.

Will of Robert Wilkinson, saddler, Clonmel. Had Ho. & interests from Thom^s Chidly Moore, Esq. Pres^t Edward Howell, Nich^s Fell.

8 FEB., 1782.

Admon[̄] of James Marchant's Goods, late Philadelphia, late Waterford City, Gent., dec^d. Intest. by Elizabeth Jones, sister & next-kin.

4 JAN^y, 1781.

Will of Nich^s Power, Killosera, farmer—wife Margaret, full $\frac{1}{2}$, other $\frac{1}{2}$ eldest son William, Trust for children in lands of Ardogena and Killosera. Exec^s Wife and her bro^r James Walsh of Killosera. Pres^t Laurence Sheridan, Thom^s Fitz Gerald.

25 AUG., 1781.

Will of Robert Freestone, Cappoquin, Gent. To be buried in Affane Ch. y^d. Children to be educated in Protestant Religion & be married to Protestants. To sisters Ann Magrath & Joan Peard, the profits of farm of Cullenaffe. Eldest son William to be sent to school or a trade. To Marg^t Bambrick £2 : 5 : 6 and the house she is in, free. To Ann Barry, wife of Mr. Sam. Barry, Cappoquin, £3 : 8 : 3 for mourning. Rest to Mrs. Amelia Gee widow of Henry Gee, late of C. quin, lands, houses, rents of tenants for herself and children. Trustees, James Gee, Rathlead, Esq., & James Gee, Esq., Ballinamona. Pres^t Rich^d Fetherston, William Hearn, Edmund Croker.

26 MARCH, 1782.

Probate to Amelia Gee, Sole Exec^x.

18 MAR., 1782.

Memo. Will of John Walsh. House in Mayor's Walk to John Sinclair—wife Int^t in s^d houses Barth^w Rivers, £50 of his money spent on building. Such Int^t to go to the three Par. Priests of Waterford City & o^rs in succession and appoint Rev^d F. Phelan and Barth^w Rivers, Esq., Exec^{rs}.

16 AP^L, 1782.

Probate to Bartholomew Rivers.

30 JAN^Y, 1781.

Will of Catherine Cody als Brown, wid., Waterford City. To be buried in Drumcannon Ch y^d at discretion of my daur Mary Heffernan, als Ryan, als Cody. G^dson Edw^d Ryan a pair of silver shoe-buckles, a pair of silver knee-buckles, Silver coat and weast-coat buttons and silver watch, all in pledge and to be released. To G. daur Catherine Ryan a "beads." Exec^s James Dunphy, Newgate, farmer, Thomas Barrett, Taylor; Thomas Walsh, Killure, farmer. Pres^t Pierse Ronayne, Patt. Clancy, Stephen Curtis.

18 MAR., 1782.

Probate to Tho^s Walshe & James Dunphy.

1 MAR., 1771.

Will of Mary Rogers, from Antigua, now in Ireland. Leave house at Tramore to my mother Mary Rogers and Mrs. Mary Graves. Some apparel to be sent to Antigua to niece Mary Pike Dawley, daur to Mrs. Ellen Bright. House & garden to mother, Mary Rogers and Mary Graves, except the Brue House, its rent to the poor. To niece Martha Briant my white Negro girl, Rebecka, and to my niece Mary Dawley, the little black girl, named Eliatty, that belonged to my sister Dorothy Sutton dec^d, also to niece Mary Dawley my plate, except cream-pot to dear mother Mary Rogers, Sole Exec^x.

2 AUG., 1782.

Probate to Mary Rogers.

24 AUG., 1782.

Admon^{on} of Charles May s Goods, Esq., late Lieut^t his Maj^{ty} 43 Reg^t Foot, Batchelor, dec^d, intest., by Sir James May, father.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Whitestown Dolmen.—At p. 139, Vol. xiv. (1911) of Journal I noted discovery of a fine and hitherto unrecorded Dolmen (Cromlech) on the townland of Whitestown East, parish of Mothel, and I expressed a hope to publish an illustration of the splendid monument later on. Through courtesy of Messrs. A. Clark and J. George of Curraghmore, who have kindly furnished me with a photograph, I am in the present issue (frontispiece) able to fulfil my implied promise. The monument is unfortunately, very difficult to photograph, situated as it is on the north side of a great overhanging bramble-covered fence and partly embedded in the latter. The photograph is reproduced as frontispiece to the present issue.

P. POWER.

Origin of the Fitz Gerald.—Mr. J. Horace Round, the well known investigator and writer of Family History, the destroyer of traditional family Myths, has, in his "Peerage and Pedigree," Vol. ii., and in his articles in "The Ancestor," Nos. 1-2, given the origin of the Fitz Gerald. He sweeps away as mythical the Florentine Gheradini ancestry "as being not only absolutely, but also demonstrably false." But while disposing of their mythical ancestry, Mr. Round writes that the Fitz Gerald "can claim the proud distinction of a clear descent in the male line, not only from an ancestor whose name is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but from one who was then a baron or tenant-in-chief" (to the Crown) "and whose father's name is recorded." This ancestor was "Walterius filius Otheri," castellan of Windsor, his son Gerald fitz Walter was the father of Maurice fitz Gerald who founded the Fitz Gerald in Ireland in the reign of Henry the Second. If any of your readers are interested in the origin of this family, they will find a much more detailed account in the volumes I have above referred to.

E. DE LA POER.

Irish in Old Waterford Newspapers.—Even to-day the bulk of Irish newspapers are printed in the foreign language, and considering the political and social condition of the country a hundred years ago it is hardly to be wondered at that the Irish language was excluded from the newspapers of the period. Perhaps a search through some of the old Waterford newspapers would reveal some evidence of a more intelligent spirit. In a former number of this Journal I reproduced from the Waterford "Shamrog" (1810) an appreciative obituary notice of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Con-Mara, the famous Irish poet. Probably the "Waterford Chronicle" during the proprietorship of Philip Barron (circa 1835) recognised the fact that the Irish nation had a language of its own.

A MS. (1207) in the Royal Irish Academy contains some Irish verses purporting to be copied from the "Waterford Mirror" (circa 1823). Among the verses is a welcome to the Duke of Devonshire on his arrival in Youghal, composed by a native of Ballymacoda. The poet may have been Padraig Cundun, specimens of whose verse appear elsewhere in the same MS.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIŌE.

Hibernian Antiquities.—In the Royal Irish Academy there is an interesting 4to MS. of 152 pages entitled "Antiquities and Curiosities of Ireland." By Richard Molloy, Roscrea, 1813. The volume mainly consists of wash drawings by Molloy of various antiquarian remains in Tipperary, Kilkenny, and other parts of Ireland. Some of the later drawings appear to have been done by Molloy in Dublin in 1814. There are some miscellaneous notes about the round towers, and on page 151 there is a rough draft pencil sketch of Dunbrody Abbey.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAIŌE.

"History of Gaultier."—Mr. M. Butler's "History of Gaultier" (Downey & Co., Waterford), does for the author's native barony what we would fain see done for every barony in Ireland; it supplies a good, agreeably written, faithful, and fairly exhaustive summary of the barony's political and social story from the time

of Cormac Mac Art to the present day. Mr. Butler disclaims intention to pose as formal historian. He ambitions rather the role of popular chronicler. He claims to be an accurate collector and marshaller of facts; his work more than makes good this claim. The facts are all there; moreover they are well arranged and if any be omitted they are few indeed. Mr. Butler has gone to original sources for most of his material and what an amount of labour such research involves only those can appreciate who have done research work themselves. I should like to know that a copy of Mr. Butler's book had found its way into every home in Gaultier. It is books such as this, making intelligible the story of the locality's past, which best inspire true love of home and native land.

P. POWER.

The Town Wall of Waterford.—In "The Town-wall Fortifications of Ireland" (Alexander Gardiner, Paisley), Mr. J. S. Fleming gives us a charmingly illustrated account of the existing town wall castles of Ireland. The illustrations are valuable and are beautifully reproduced from the author's own sketches. Letterpress, which is all too scant, seems rather to have been written to order of the illustrations, thus illustrations drawn for the letterpress. There are five illustrations (all, except Reginald's Tower, excellent) of the Waterford City towers. The square tower in Castle Street is however stated to be in Brown's Lane and the "Half-moon Tower" is located in "Wedgeworth's stableyard"! It is easy to see Mr. Fleming is not a patron of race courses nor a student of "quick things over the grass." The author, on the occasion of his visit, failed to find the square tower to revere of Harvey's printing works—a fact much to be regretted as it has deprived us of a good sketch of this interesting ruin. Three towers are illustrated for Wexford, three for New Ross, and three likewise for Youghal. There are sketches and descriptions of two Clonmel, and five or six Kells (Co. Kilkenny), towers in addition to more than a score of Irish towers further from home.

P. POWER.



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THE SUBSOIL OF IRISH HISTORY.

(Papers on Elementary Archæology.)

By Rev. P. POWER.

III.—ETHNOLOGY.



FURTHER investigation will no doubt modify in details the conclusions regarding European origins arrived at, and now generally accepted, by ethnologists. Its net result can hardly, however, in any material degree affect the main conclusions themselves. In the present paper an attempt will be made to present, in popular and concise, yet accurate, form, a statement of the conclusions in question and a summary of the data on which they are based.

Ethnology is the science which concerns itself with study of races; it is not the same thing as anthropology, but differs from the latter as part from the whole. What exactly *race* is, it is far from easy to define. When we talk of the Irish race or the French race, the white race or the yellow, it is to be feared our idea of the reality signified is often vague and hazy in the extreme. For our present purpose we may regard Race as a great division of mankind, forming a distinct ethnical stock, descended from a common and less remote ancestor, and distinguished by common possession of certain physical peculiarities. Race is here described as "a great

division," to distinguish it from a mere family, community, or tribe which might possibly possess a common and easily-distinguished physical peculiarity. Secondly it is said to be "descended from a less remote common ancestor," because common descent from Adam does not entitle to the status of Race in our present ethnological sense. For "ancestor" in our definition, the form "ancestor, or ancestors," might perhaps be substituted. Lastly the possession of a certain "common *physical* peculiarity" is postulated. Mental peculiarities are no less real than physical, but, for our present purpose they are largely intangible, or, at least, not easily noted; they are, moreover, difficult to fix and often impossible to use as criteria. It might, for example, be impossible to estimate how far a certain habit of mind is due to heredity and how much it is the result of training or discipline, i.e. environment.

A distinction of mankind into races has been recognised from the earliest historic times and there is no reason to think that, at the dawn of history, the physical characteristics upon which the distinction rests were any less clearly defined than they are to-day. Five thousand years ago, for instance, the Egyptian, in his tomb paintings, represented four or five quite distinct physical types—the Egyptian himself, the Ethiopian from the south, the Semite or Asiatic, and the Lybian (who stood for the almost unknown man of Europe).

We shall address ourselves later to the phenomenon of race origin and its ultimate causes; for the present let us confine our attention to the question of ethnical criteria or the physical characteristics which go to the distinction, formation or constitution of race. These latter are mainly—in order of increasing importance—stature, colour, the hair, and head form (including facial and cephalic index). Of lesser importance are such features as the eyes, shape of the nostrils, etc. Here I shall probably be asked—Where does language come in as an index of race? I am obliged to reply—unpalatable as the answer may be to the older school—hardly at all, or practically nowhere. Contrary to what we were taught in our school days language is not connotative of race. Language may be superimposed in a people by conquest, or contact, or commerce, while all that constitutes race remains unchanged. Language is therefore only the humus, or surface soil; race is the subsoil and till—right to the bed rock. We have many examples

in historic times of languages, like Arabic, leaping the bounds of race and territory and making conquests whither race is unable to follow. The same phenomenon must have often manifested and repeated itself in the prehistoric ages.

Stature is too easily modified by environment, i.e. by circumstances such as more plentiful or scantier food, hard or comparatively easy conditions of life, etc., to be of first rate, or even secondary, importance as a race criterion. In conjunction with other criteria however, or by itself alone—when no better can be had—it will often be found of value. Dwellers in mountain regions, or in sterile lands, like the territory of the Esquimos, where life is difficult and food scarce, are normally of lesser stature than the natives of fertile plains where the food supply is certain and plentiful. Again, people who dwell in cities, under all the unnatural and unwholesome conditions there prevailing, are less robust and tall than their countrymen of the rural districts without.

Colour is a more fixed quantity than stature. For all that, it is not fixed enough to be a very reliable test of race. When it will require generations to materially alter stature, it may take centuries to change skin colour. When both stature and colour have been changed race of course remains; it is therefore something far deeper than either. What, by the way, is this skin colour or pigmentation which has been always recognised as a primary popular means of race identification? The phenomenon remains to-day—after lapse of untold centuries—a thing comparatively little understood. Certain it is that difference of skin colour implies no corresponding diversity of anatomical structure. Pigmentation is due to presence of a series of coloured cells which lie between the translucent epidermis, or outer skin, and the cutis, or inner and true, skin. It was long supposed that possession of these cells was peculiar to dark skinned races but it is now clear that skin colour is due not to presence or absence of the cells but to the amount of colour in them. Though apparently somewhat superficial, nigrescence persists even through considerable racial intermixture. The legal test for negro blood in the bad old slavery days occurs to mind in this connection—presence of a bit of colour at base of the finger nail.

More staple than stature or perhaps than colour, and apparently therefore a more reliable standard of race discrimination than

either, is the hair—its colour and general character. Generally speaking the hair of the yellow man is circular in section and the hair of the black man oblong, that is the black man's hair is ribbon like in texture and the yellow man's, columnar. The hair of the European on the other hand is, in section, intermediate between the Asiatic's and the African's; it is oval in section. Moreover in some races the hair tends to grow straight and wiry, in others soft and wavy and in others again it exhibits a distinct tendency to curl. Add to the foregoing variations that colour of the hair ranges from lightest blonde, or albino, to fiery red and thence to deepest black.

More important than stature, colour or hair as a test of race is head-form. Indeed, according to the highest authorities, this is our best standard. Some will go so far as to call it infallible. All admit it as very valuable. The most generally recognised and accepted—because the most useful—item of head phenomena is that known to ethnologists as the Cephalic index, which may be described as expression of the skull's width in terms of its length. In other words, the cephalic index is the proportion of the head's width to its length. For practical purposes of measurement it is immaterial whether the head be of the living or the dead. Neither does it materially affect the result whether the skull be clothed or not with skin and flesh. Whenever the proportion alluded to exceeds 80 per cent., the head is said to be *brachycephalous* or a *broad* head. When, on the other hand, the proportion falls below 75 per cent. the head is *dolichocephalous* or a *long* head. Heads which range from 75 to 80 per cent. we call *mezzocephalic*. Let us bear these figures in mind, as well as the general statement of which they form part for all this will have an important bearing on matters to be discussed later. To illustrate—if only in a general way—the significance of our index as a test of race, it may be observed that peoples who were dolichocephalic before the dawn of history are long-headed to-day and the broad-headed peoples of three thousand B.C. are brachycephalous still. Again the race which buried in the long barrows of England was long-headed while the race associated with the later round barrows is usually broad-headed.

With a long head is usually associated a long, rather than a broad, face, and with a broad head—a round or broad face. Width

of face, it is to be observed, is determined, not by the apparent rotundity, which may be the result, in part, of beard or fleshy covering, but by the bony fundamentum of skull. When facial and skull form are in harmony, as they almost always are, that is when both are long or both rotund, the head is said to be *harmonic*. When skull and face form are not in agreement as above the head is *disharmonic*. Disharmonism, by the way, is of extremely rare occurrence, among either modern or ancient peoples. The present-day Basques are disharmonic; so are the Esquimos. In prehistoric ages the reindeer men of Cro-Magnon (Aurignacian) were disharmonic; from this, by the way, it does not follow that the French Basques, though their region is quite contiguous to the ancient habitat of the Cro-Magnon man, are representatives or descendants of the latter. It will further illustrate the methods of ethnology to show how the relationship here denied is impossible; though both peoples (the modern and the prehistoric) are disharmonic their respective disharmonisms are not of like kind. The Basque has a broad head and a long face; this disharmonism cuts at right angles, as Ripley phrases it, the disharmonism of Cro-Magnon, which consisted in the union of broad face to long head.

Applying our test of head form or cephalic index to the present population of Europe and supplementing the evidence of head form by the testimony of colour, stature, and hair, we find in the population in question, broadly speaking, three distinct types or perhaps two only, one of which is divisible into two sub-types. Let us call these types—races, for they fulfil all the conditions of our definition. First, we have in the south of Europe, a *long-headed* people comprising the populations of the peninsulas, Italy, Iberia, and Greece. This race we call, in allusion to its habitat—Mediterranean. Secondly, in the north, is another *long-headed* race, differing however in stature, colour, and other minor characteristics from the first. We call this second long-headed element—Teutonic. Finally, in the centre,—driven across the continent like a gigantic wedge whose point is the westernmost point of the Pyrenees—is a *broad-headed* race known most commonly as the Alpine, but also called by such names as Ievernian, Dissentis, and Celto-Slavic. Of the three racial stocks named the Alpine is the youngest, i.e. the latest to enter Europe. Its entry was evidently from the east, and according to the best authorities, this

was the race which brought the knowledge of metals to the west, or rather, perhaps, it was the race through which this knowledge travelled. Whether the Alpine race itself was actually in the Bronze, or only in the Stone, Age at time of its entry into Europe does not appear quite clear. How do we know that, of the two or three European races, the brachycephalous was the latest? Generally from testimony of the geologic or alluvial deposits in which the respective race remains are found. The dolichocephalous skeletons and industrial remains are in the older, or lower, strata and the brachycephalous in the more recent. Occasionally in cave shelters and such places the remains of the broadheads are found actually superimposed in the relics of the longheads. The brachycephalic wave having reached the shores of the western ocean, and being still under pressure from the slowly moving volume of invasion behind, commenced gradually to expand north and south along the lines of least resistance. It pushed up into France, sent a succession of overflows south of the Alps into the plains of Lombardy, swelled into the mountain regions of Savoy, the Vosges, the Tyrol, and the Ardennes, and as we follow it backwards towards the east we find the head of the wedge expanding so as almost to span the continent from the Baltic to the Aegean.

Origin of the dolichocephalic races (or shall we say, as some will have it, of the two branches of the dolichocephalic race) is an even more difficult problem than origin of the broad-headed later arrivals. Probability favour Africa as their fountain head. In their northward march they could, and would, have utilised the prehistoric land bridges which, in glacial times, connected the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean lake. The more reasonable view seems to be that the Teutonic and Mediterranean peoples are really only the sundered moieties of the same original stock. How, on this hypothesis, account for the contrasts in colour, stature, etc.? These are differences for which environmental conditions and the lapse of long ages are quite capable of accounting.

In a summary such as the present it is necessary, in great measure, to pass over without further allusion the arguments and proofs by which the foregoing and many allied and similar conclusions are arrived at. It may however be necessary to explain how the national cephalic index is obtained. It is the result in

each case of thousands and thousands of measurements of school children, recruits, soldiers, or, where possible or procurable, of the general population. It will of course be understood that, in a dolichocephalous region or country every head is not long, and eontra that every head in a broadhead zone is not broad. The fact that the national or prevailing type is long or broad does not preclude the existence of a certain minority of opposite type.

No very convincing attempt has been made to fix the place of the dolmen builders in the foregoing scheme. No such attempt will be essayed here. Suffice it to say that the dolmen line is traceable westwards from the plains of India, through the ancient Persian Empire, to Palestine, thence, along the south Mediterranean seaboard, to the Pillars of Hercules, and from the latter, northwards by the Atlantic shores, to Brittany and the British Isles. Our islands of the west do not, by the way, constitute a terminus of the long-flung line. In attenuated form the line extends northwards, through Denmark, to as far at least as the lake region of Central Sweden. The dolmen builders, we gather from their remains, were a dolichocephalous people, but how or where, or whether at all, they fit into our ethnologic theory is quite another matter and yet to be determined.

Attempts have been made to express in centuries—at any rate conjecturally—the duration of prehistoric ages and epochs. We may pass such a task by as bootless because impossible, though, no doubt, with advent of the brachycephalous race we find ourselves on less slippery ground. Whenever or whence the broad-headed folk came they were evidently better equipped than their long-head predecessors. The latter, at any rate, gave way north and south before the westward-sweeping brachycephalous wave, till having apparently reached the limits of expansion, they turned at bay and, having, perhaps, assimilated something of the superior culture of the later comers, they used their own arms against the latter and wrenched from them portion of the ground gained.

We have now reached the point where the question, who are the Celts, confronts us. The answer is not at all as easy as perhaps the questioner imagines. Even the derivation of the name is uncertain. Isaac Taylor makes no attempt to explain the name though the matter must have certainly presented itself to him. Its origin from the Latin *celsi* (in the sense of *celsi natu*) has been suggested.

Derivation from a Gothic *held* or *heldr* (noble) is more likely ; more probably still perhaps, its source is the Celtic *Kilt* (clothed). It is significant that Britones from a root *brith* (cloth) should have a kindred meaning. Application of the epithet "clothes-wearing" to the Celtic peoples postulates existence of some non-clothed tribes with whom they were contrasted or in contact, more probably on the Continent.

We get the name Celts from Cæsar and the Romans, who evidently did not themselves know very clearly who the peoples were to whom they applied it. At any rate they applied it indefinitely and variously—sometimes to the natives of Central Gaul, sometimes to all the peoples of Gaul and Britain, and sometimes indiscriminately to all the peoples of north-western, and even central, Europe. Who then were the Celts? Briefly, they appear to be the rather mixed race which arose in western middle Europe as a result of the fusion of the predominant and intruding broad-heads with the aboriginal long-heads. In their composition the brachycephalic element was the greater and stronger, but result of mixture of race was a decided lowering of the head index on the one side and a raising of it on the other. Classical writers generally are fairly agreed in describing the Celts as tall, stalwart, and red, or fair, haired. This description, if we accept it as quite accurate, creates some little difficulty, a statement and resolution of which would take us too far afield and would, anyhow, be out of place in a popular summary such as ours.

Pythias is the first classic writer to lift for us, in ever so small a way, the veil which hides the prehistoric west. Pythias was a Greek, agent of the Greek merchants of Marsailles and the earliest commercial traveller in history. His mission to Britain was purely mercantile—in connection with the British tin trade, which he hoped to wrest from the Carthaginians. Unfortunately the only surviving remains of Pythias are some extracts from his writings which are preserved in the works of other Greek and Latin authors. Pythias relates one interesting ethnological fact, the value of which he evidently did not realise; this was that the name of the people of Britain as he heard it pronounced, was Pretain or Pretanic. Hence we conclude that the division or distinction of Celts into P and Q nations is as old at least as the fourth century before Christ, when Pythias lived and wrote. Unfortunately for us

however Pythias does not tell us where he heard the name used in this form—whether in Britain itself or in Gaul. We shall return to this P and Q division again ; meantime it may be noted here that the Celts, as the Romans knew them, though a numerous and warlike people, lacked all idea of nationhood and power of national cohesion. Loyal they were exceedingly to the family or clan, but the idea of nationhood they had never grasped.

When first we make acquaintance with the Celts through the medium of philology we find them already clearly divided into two main branches to which ethnology gives the names of Gaels and Brythons respectively. These Gaels and Brythons of ethnology correspond to the Q and P Celts of philology. Some of the Celtic peoples, at a very early period, changed primitive *qv*, or *qv* sounds into *p*, while the others hardened these sounds into *c*. Hence, of course, the names P and Q Celts. To the Q Celt branch belong the Irish, Scotch, and Manx, and to the P branch the Welsh and Bretons. It is very interesting to observe, by the way, a similar tendency to vary the same primitive sounds in a similar way, among other early European people—the Greeks and Romans, for example.

The first Celtic invaders commenced to appear in Britain at a very early period—not later probably than fifteen hundred years, B.C. The Celtic vanguard and the succeeding invasion waves, for centuries, were all Gaelic. It was many centuries from the arrival of the first Celtic colonists before the earliest Brythons appeared. Under pressure of Brythonic migrations the Gaels were gradually pushed towards the west as the Brythons themselves were pushed westwards ages later by the Jutes and Angles. Up to the early Christian centuries the Gaels still held possession of South Wales and Cornwall as appears from the Welsh and Cornish oghams which are in Gaelic, and not in Brythonic as perhaps we should expect them to be.

It will, of course, be understood that the first Celts coming into the British Isles found there before them, and already in possession, an aboriginal long-headed people. How long the dolichocephalic race had been in occupation we do not know and possibly we shall never know. They in all probability, came into the country while the islands were still joined to one another and to the continental mainland ; everything indicates they were

in the stone age at the coming of the Celts. Ethnologists call these aboriginal peoples by various names—Pre-Aryans, Picts, Iberians, etc. Their language was not Celtic; their religion too—for they had a religion—differed from the mythology of the Celts. This primitive people was not so much exterminated as overcome. A race long fixed in a region and acclimatised thereto is seldom or never exterminated: indeed it offers an all but impregnable front to extermination. We may, in fact, say of such a race that, in the long run, it rather exterminates the conqueror—absorbing his blood, changing his language and his religion, and swamping his racial individuality.

How far the aboriginal population of Great Britain and Ireland did absorb the Celtic invaders it is difficult to estimate. Apparently it succeeded in very appreciably lowering the racial cephalic index of the new comers. Apparently too it affected their religion and it cannot have been without some modifying influence on their language. The very considerable effect on the head form indicates that either the Celts came in comparatively small numbers or that the aboriginal population was proportionately large. The case of Ireland must be similar ethnologically to that of the sister island. As the successive subwaves of Celtic invasion broke upon the British shore they would naturally make their force felt in our island by driving from Wales, Cornwall, and Lancashire successive colonies across the Irish sea. We actually do find the tribe of Brigantes, whose British home would be the present Lancashire, etc., represented in Ireland by the Brigantes of Wexford and Wicklow.

Our next problem is the particular continental region which was the fountain head of the Celtic stream or streams. Which was it? We have unfortunately quite a multitude of proffered solutions—a fact which places us in as bad a position as if we were offered no solution at all. The rival claims of northern Gaul and the continental shores of the North Sea are specially strong. Between the two one hesitates to pronounce a decision. There appears however to be particular force in the theory which derives the first wave, or series of waves, from northern Gaul and the later series from the Saxon and Belgic shores. In this latter connection is to be noted the fact that, with the Brythons—and evidently related to them but withal a somewhat distinct people—came the

Belgae, who colonised a considerable area of south, or middle-south, Britain.

Meantime the Irish annalists tell a tale apparently inconsistent with the findings of ethnology and archaeology. According to this account which is suspiciously circumstantial, in great part incredible, and in some parts impossible, there were five or six invasions and invading peoples. On the one hand we cannot accept the story as history ; on the other hand it is most probably something more than simple folklore or myth. Even as pure folklore it would conceivably have a meaning though the latter be difficult, or now impossible, to reach. Ceasair and Parthalon were probably—if not mere inventions of ancient story tellers—a goddess and god respectively of the aboriginal peoples. These latter who in Britain, at any rate, form two strata, may be represented by the Nemedians and the Firbolgs, or by the Firbolgs alone. In the Fomorians, a race of sea rovers with whom all the early colonies except the Firbolgs are represented as at war, Professor Rhÿs sees a personification of the sea waves. To the Celtic mind, the professor reminds us, the sea represented darkness and death and the Fomorach appear always as the antithesis of the beneficent gods of light and life. The Firbolgs certainly represented to the Gaelic mind the aboriginal inhabitants of Ireland. A principal tribe of the Firbolgs was the “*Fir Domnu*”—a name which suggests that the Fomorians, also represented as descended from the goddess “*Domnu*” or “*The Deep*,” may have been the divinities of the Firbolgs. At any rate, it is suggestive that, though the Firbolgs make constant war on both the predecessors and successors of the Firbolgs, they leave the last-named people entirely unmolested. In the next colonists, the Tuatha-De-Danaan, are now generally recognised either the first Celtic immigrants or the gods of that people. We are very probably on safe ground in regarding the Danaans as both the Celtic colonists in question and the dieties of the latter. Observe the atmosphere of magic and the supernatural that is made to envelop this people. They are variously fabled to have come from the sky and from the north and south of the world. They land on the festival of Bealtine, the mystic first day of May, and they bring with them four magic treasures. Nuadha’s sword which never failed to kill at a single stroke, Lug’s lance which slew in battle of itself, the Dagdha’s cauldron whose

food supply was unlimited and unfailing, and the wondrous Lia Fail which roared beneath each *legitimate* king of Erin at his coronation. The much-famed Milesian was the next invasion according to the bardic historians, and the Four Masters set down its date as 1694 B.C. The chronology of the Masters, by the way, is somewhat peculiar ; expressed in terms of other chronologies their 1600 B.C. would not differ so much from Professor W. K. Sullivan's or Professor MacNeill's—Christian Era. Professors Sullivan and MacNeill fix the Milesian coming as somewhere near commencement of the Christian period.

In a series of papers, contributed during the year 1906 to the "New Ireland Review," Professor MacNeill rudely startled conservative students by what they considered his revolutionary views on the beginnings of Irish history. The Professor's thesis is briefly this:—that the common account of the Milesians is a myth, that there is really no line of Milesian kingship going back for long ages before Christ, that practically the whole Milesian genealogy is traceable to three individuals who lived in the second century, that there is no evidence earlier than the tenth century for the common Milesian story. In support of his contention that the popular account of the Milesians is a comparatively recent invention the professor points to the fact that the Cuchullain or Ulster hero-poems have no reference—not even to the extent of denying or disputing it—to a Milesian ancestry or a headship of Tara going back beyond the second century. According to MacNeill the people called Milesians would appear to have first reached Ireland about the era of Christ, to have occupied a small portion of Meath around Tara and gradually to have extended their sway, till by end of the fifth century, they were rulers of four-fifths of the island. This settlement or conquest would appear to reduce itself to this—that a comparatively small body of new comers laid hold of the ruling power and reduced the old occupiers to subjection or vassalage. In corroboration of the theory outlined there appears to be some evidence from other sources than Irish annals and tales that, some time about our era, there took place a small Brythonic invasion or colonisation of Ireland. Whether the Brythonic colony in question, if there were really such, would equate with MacNeill's Milesians of the first century, or be associated or connected with them, will require much further investigation and use of materials to decide.

The next invasion of Ireland, which may be said to have in any notable degree affected the population was the co-called Danish. It would be more correct to style the Northmen colonists of Ireland, Norwegians. These came first as pirates and later as permanent colonists. Judging by the effect on place names of Scandanavian influence the number of colonists was small, and their occupation confined to cities or the coastal region. The invasions of England by Jutes, Angles, and Saxons hardly affected Ireland at all—at least for centuries.

The Irish cephalic index—the most uniform perhaps in Europe—is, like Great Britain's, given as about 78, i.e. the national skull is mezzcephalic, a fact which shows (assuming it to be correct) that the Celtic element in our population is much less than is popularly supposed. This relatively low index we may regard as in some measure due to the plantations of the seventeenth century and the small but steady influx of English and Norman blood for the preceding four centuries. As however a large proportion of the planters were Scotch and many of the Norman retainers were Welsh, as moreover the Norse settlements were neither numerous nor large, and as, anyhow, the native Irish would be to Desmond, Ulster and Cromwellian planters as fully five to one, it is likely we must look elsewhere than to Teutonic influence for an explanation of our national head form or cranial index. The explanation is presumably to be found in the relatively small scale of prehistoric Celtic colonisation.

(To be continued).



CROTTY, THE ROBBER.

(Continued).

By M. BUTLER.



AS a sequel to the original affidavits relative to Crotty published in the last issue of the Journal it may be interesting to set down such incidents pertaining to him—few though they be—as I have been able to gather from time to time. One of the chief sources of information in such cases are the local newspapers. Unfortunately no Waterford or Kilkenny newspapers of that period (circa 1740) are within my reach, although there is some evidence to show that at least one existed at this early date in Waterford. (a)

The first question which naturally arises is the period of Crotty's activity as a highwayman. This seems at the moment to be altogether problematical. It may have extended to five or six years—hardly more. We know from the affidavit of Norris that his operations were in full swing during the winter of 1739-40,

(a) Egan in his "History of Waterford" mentions the "Waterford Flying Post" as existing in 1729. In the "Dublin Newsletter" (1740-1) there is a note that some trouble arose in Waterford owing to some matters published in the "Waterford Newsletter" and in a MS. existing in the Public Record Office, dated October 7th, 1797, it is stated that the "Waterford Herald" had ceased to exist and that the question of a successor was under discussion. Egan does not mention the "Newsletter" or "Herald" among the newspapers which existed in Waterford.

and it depends on the celerity with which he—as the professional men say—worked up such an extensive practice as would bring him under the notice of the law, how long before the autumn of 1739 he carried on his operations. It may have been a year, not more than two at the outside, and as he very unwillingly ceased to trouble people in March, 1742, it would appear that four years marks the outside limit of his professional career. Freney in his autobiography published in 1754 states on the title page that his (Freney's) period of activity was five years. We may therefore conclude that four or at most five years is the duration of Crotty's life as a highwayman.

In the metropolitan newspapers of that day the doings of Crotty were completely overshadowed by the exploits of the apparently larger, and at that time, more notorious Kellymount gang, who made their headquarters in a wood at Kellymount in the Co. Kilkenny, and extended their operations not only to Kilkenny, but to Wexford, Carlow, Tipperary, Queen's County, and some of them were even arrested in Thomas Street, Dublin, in 1740-1, where they had gone as innocent cattle drovers as appears from a note in the "Dublin Gazette" (b) of that time. In the same paper dated July 29th, 1740, an account is given of a man named D'Arcy, one of the leaders of the gang, who had been arrested near Drogheda and while being brought from that town to Dublin under an escort of fourteen or fifteen men, not only succeeded in escaping but managed to steal the musket of one of his custodians. This gang seems to have reached its zenith in 1740 and probably numbered fifteen to twenty men under the leadership of one named Brennan, who was wounded and captured near Portumna in September, 1740. The depredations committed on the people of the counties mentioned were so galling that they rose almost *en masse* and chased the robbers to the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and from there to Portumna in Galway where Brennan was wounded, captured and conveyed to Clonmel gaol (*vide* "Dublin Gazette," September 9th, 1740).

That code of honour which is proverbially supposed to exist among thieves seems to have prevented these men from operating in Crotty's domain, for I can find no record of their having visited

(b) This paper was then, as now, published by official authority, but it did not then publish the Proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant.

Co. Waterford where Crotty's operations were carried on contemporaneously with theirs. There is some ground for believing that some robbers migrated from Kellymount to Crotty and vice-versa, for according to the "Dublin Gazette," dated April 27th, 1742, one Barry, previous to suffering the utmost penalty of the law, confessed that he at first joined the Kellymount gang; that afterwards he aided Crotty in robbing a Mr. Damer whose address is not given; and that he again reverted to his original comrades and aided them in several robberies. Freney started his career with some ex-members of the Kellymount gang. (c)

In the well-known ballad "Crotty's Lament" his capture is attributed to the treachery of David Norris, his chief assistant, and the affidavit sworn by Norris in March, 1740, and his subsequent aid in helping to capture Crotty affords some ground for this point of view. At this time the government made a practice of offering felons their freedom conditional on their betrayal of their former comrades. This method of obtaining evidence did not always commend itself to the more law-abiding members of the community who would have preferred to see every highwayman captured suffer the extreme penalty for his crimes. (d) Some support was given to this point of view by the fact that some of these men having been captured and having made an affidavit implicating their erstwhile companions took the first opportunity of escaping and once more joining these comrades in their usual depredations. Norris was one of those who thus escaped after he had sworn the affidavit of March 14th, 1740. In "Pue's Occurrences" of March 21st, 1740, we read that a Mr. White, who lived in the neighbourhood of Waterford, had taken and committed to the gaol one David Norris, who belonged to a gang of robbers commanded by one Crotty, by whose discovery six more of said gang were taken and were then in gaol. Darby Dooley was evidently one of these six and he was only too glad to purchase his neck by betraying his former associates. In the presentment of the Grand Jury of April, 1741, all those mentioned by Norris and Dooley are not suggested for proclamation as outlaws, so that it is to be presumed they had either been captured or had surrendered. Crotty himself narrowly escaped capture as a result of the information supplied by Norris,

(c) *Vide* his Autobiography.

(d) See Proc. R.S.A.I., vol. IV., p. 52.

for we find in the "Dublin Gazette" of March 31st, in that year, a note that six of the Crotty gang were committed to Waterford gaol, but that Captain Crotty escaped owing to a fog which prevailed at the time.

In "Pue's Occurrences" for October 10th, 1741, it is stated that Norris, who had been under a rule of transportation and had made his escape some time earlier out of the gaol, had now surrendered himself and had made great discoveries of rogues and harbourers. It is evident that his former captain and associates gave him no very cheerful welcome, and nothing remained but to again surrender himself and aid the authorities in breaking up the gang by the capture of Crotty and the arrest of all who in any way aided him.

The capture of the noted highwayman was finally effected on February 16th, 1742. In "Pue's Occurrences" for February 20th of that year it is stated that on the 16th William Crotty, the great robber, was brought into Waterford under a strong guard and lodged in gaol, where his wife and his comrade, Mara, lay before him. It is further stated that he was blocked up in a cave by a great number of the county gentlemen for forty-eight hours, that he managed to escape leaving all his clothes behind him, but that two men named Norris and Hearn, two of his former comrades, having joined in the chase found him asleep in a cabin about a mile and a half from the cave and secured him. (e) This statement that Hearn was a former member of Crotty's gang nearly got the newspaper into trouble, and in the issue of March 2nd, 1742, the editor states that in classing Hearn as a converted highwayman and a former associate of the notorious Captain Crotty, a mistake was made and a handsome apology is given. He states that Mr. Hearn was a gentleman living in Co. Waterford, of very fair character, and not a comrade of Crotty, or any other of that kind, but a known enemy of such people and had always been active in detecting such villains and bringing them to justice.

At the assizes held in Waterford on April 6th, 1741, the Grand Jury presented Crotty and some others as fit subjects to be proclaimed as "Tories' Robbers, and Rapparees," and that this was done we find from a paragraph in the "Dublin News-letter" of

(e) Evidently only Hearn and Norris were at the actual capture. This agrees with local tradition.

July 4th, 1741, which states that a proclamation had been issued by the Lord Lieutenant for apprehending certain "Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees," and included in the list are the names of William Crotty and John and William Cunnagain.

When the Waterford Assizes opened on Wednesday, March 17th, 1742, the most important case before the judges was that of Crotty, who was being tried not for any specific robbery committed, or murder perpetrated, but for being a "Tory, Robber, and Rapparee" as by law proclaimed. From the meagre account of the proceedings which appears in the "Dublin News-letter" of Saturday, March 20th, it appears that the proclamation was read over to him, and that he denied he was the person referred to, but that it was proved by many witnesses he was the person. Sentence was immediately pronounced and he was at once carried to execution, when he was hanged and quartered and his head being cut off was fixed on the county gaol as a warning to similar malefactors. At this period little time for reflection or repentance was given to convicted robbers, for generally they were hanged inside a few hours of their conviction.

In "Pue's Occurrences" for March 20th, 1742, it is stated that Crotty was tried and executed on Thursday, 18th of that month, and in the "Dublin Gazette" of same date a similar statement is made. (f) The "Dublin News-letter" of that date also makes a corresponding announcement, and they all agree that he was executed immediately after sentence was pronounced.

In "Ireland Ninety Years Ago" a story is told of Crotty's wife standing up in court immediately he was sentenced and asking the judge for a reprieve for some time. It is further suggested that she attended Crotty's wake and composed the *caoine* known as "Crotty's Lament." In the article published in the Journal in 1909 (p. 90) it is stated that she made the life of Norris so uncomfortable after Crotty's death that he (Norris) swore an information against her, and that she, like her husband, was hunted by the authorities until finally she threw herself from the summit of "Crotty's Rock" to destruction.

So far I can find nothing to justify these stories—for that is all they appear to be. In "Pue's Occurrences" for February 20th,

(f) A similar announcement appears in "The Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1742, p. 163 evidently taken from the Dublin Press.

1742, it is stated that she had been apprehended before her husband, along with Mara, a follower of her husband's fortunes. In the "Dublin Gazette" for March 17th, 1742, it is stated that Crotty's wife was in gaol at Waterford at that date, that she was to give £400 security for her good behaviour and that she was to be transported eventually. We may therefore dismiss the legend of her appearance in court at his trial and raising the *caoine* at his wake, and it is doubtful if her end was such a dramatic one as mentioned above.

Of Crotty's gang I have discovered little more—Norris probably ended his days peacefully at his former trade of weaver. It is more than possible that some injustice is done to Norris for having betrayed Crotty. There is no doubt that he would himself have paid the penalty of a highwayman if he had not made some discoveries to the authorities of his former associates. It is also very likely that when he escaped from Waterford prison he attempted to join Crotty's band again, but they were naturally doubtful of the bona fides of the man who had already put at least six of their gang in prison. Finding that he had no chance of retrieving his former post as chief-of-staff to Captain Crotty and probably unable to continue on his own initiative harassed as he would be both by the authorities and his former comrades he determined to give himself up and aid in wiping out the band which regarded him with such suspicion. The story that he plundered Crotty's den immediately after the latter's arrest can hardly be sustained, as Norris would probably be in the hands of the authorities all this time, and the affidavit of Halpen would go to show that a quantity of Crotty's plunder was hidden with his harbourers, and not in his den.

There was one of the gang whose end deserves to be recorded. When Crotty was arrested it is stated that his wife and one of his former comrades named Mara were in Waterford prison before him. This man seems to have been tried at the previous assizes held in Waterford, to have been convicted, condemned and hanged and to have recovered. In the "Dublin Gazette" for March 17th, 1742, it is stated that a man named Mara who had been tried last assizes and convicted and hanged but recovered was convicted at the assizes then proceeding, and that he had been a member of Crotty's gang. A similar statement appears in "Pue's Occurrences"

for March 20th, 1742. It is likely therefore that he had been kept in prison from one assizes to the next. He did not escape on this occasion, for it is recorded in "Pue's Occurrences" of March 27th, 1742, that Thomas Mara, Maurice Finn, Cornelius and Timothy Sullivan, Morgan Sweeney, David Henely (? Hierley or Hennessy), and Edward Roche had been executed at Waterford a few days previous for several robberies by them committed. The "Dublin News-letter" of same date confirms this news, and the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1742, has it that about twenty men were condemned along with Crotty, including one who had come to life after being hanged on a former occasion. The reference is plainly to Mara.

Regarding Crotty's birthplace there seems to be very little definite knowledge. The article in the Journal (vol. XII.) in crediting Russellstown with being the birthplace of the noted highwayman merely follows the article on the Comeragh Mountains in the "Dublin University Magazine" for 1849. The latter article claims to be based on local tradition and legends, and the writer seems to have lived in the vicinity of the Comeragh Mountains, so that in placing the birth of Crotty at Russellstown he may very likely be stating what is the fact. The Presentment for his proclamation as an outlaw describes him as "late of Lyre," but this does not necessarily imply that he was born in Lyre, but merely that it was for some time his dwelling place. The distance from Russellstown to Lyre is not very great, and everything points to his birthplace as being in that neighbourhood.

Another point of interest is the ultimate resting place of his head when it had ceased to ornament the front of the gaol at Waterford. There is a belief, legend, or tradition (call it what you may) that it was preserved for a number of years in the institution now known as "The City and County Infirmary," but which at that time was called The Leper Hospital. I have never been able to investigate this and have no idea of its veracity or otherwise.

It may be that this short sketch written far from the scenes of Crotty's escapades will stimulate other investigators so that we may eventually know as much of Waterford's foremost highwayman as of those of any of the neighbouring counties.

NEW GENEVA.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO ITS FOUNDATION.

(Continued).

By M. BUTLER.



WHEN Mr. Cuffe went to Passage to hand over to Mr. Alcock the twenty acres for a glebe, he was informed by Mr. Griffin that the Messrs. Alcocks had in 1773 leased these lands of Knocknagoppul to Mr. James Butler for a term of sixteen years, and that therefore the lease would not expire till the year 1789. Under the circumstances Mr. Cuffe would not hand over the twenty acres to the glebe of Passage. His letter stating this is dated June 21st, 1785, and on June 25th the then Bishop of Waterford writes to the Lord Lieutenant thanking him for his intention to add twenty acres to the glebe of Passage when the present lease expires on May 12th, 1789. His letter is signed "W. Waterford."

On June 23rd Father Hearn writes again to Mr. Cuffe, that though he had got his twenty acres still his mind was not quite easy till he had got a lease. He points out that he had expended a sum of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds on improving the plot of land he formerly held; that he must now set about building himself a habitation on his new plot; that

this house and other necessary improvements will now cost him more than that sum; that the times are not long past when a lease of thirty-one years was the utmost of what he could expect; that the wisdom and liberality of the then legislature had changed these times for the better; that some people would think from his feeble endeavours to keep order and peace in his neighbourhood he might expect some particular mark of favor; that if he does not obtain it he will not murmur; and therefore he asks Mr. Cuffe to mention his case to the government.

Mr. Griffin writes on June 28th that he has so far failed to collect any rents for the ferry of Passage; and on July 13th that he has collected all the rents of the crown lands and lodged same, with certain deductions, in the hands of Humphrey May, Esq., the Collector of the port of Waterford. Incidentally he mentions that Edmond Delaney was unable, owing to an accidental fire, to pay his rent of one pound nineteen shillings and sixpence.

The scheme for the building of a city of New Geneva had now definitely fallen through and the Government were evidently negotiating to let the entire lands on lease. On July 24th, 1785, Mr. Bolton writes from No. 10 Grafton Street, Dublin, that he has been discussing the question of the lease of these lands for the past three months, but was not informed that the town of Passage was not to be included in the lease; nor was he told anything of the lease to Father Hearn, or of the twenty acres to be ultimately added to the glebe of Passage. He requests an immediate answer as he intends leaving Dublin for Waterford in a few days and will then have a look at the lands and make an offer for them.

On February 27th, 1786, a petition was sent to Mr. Cuff from the curate and inhabitants of Passage pointing out the loss which the want of a public school was to the youth of Passage, particularly the hindrance which was thereby given to the study of Navigation. They ask him to lay before the Government their petition that the licensed schoolmaster of the town might be allowed to teach school in the large room of the market house. This was signed by John Cooke, Curate; Rod^s Gréen; Tim^y Hearn, Parish Priest; James Griffin; D. Richardson, Lieut.; and John Daly.

On March 4th in the same year, Griffin writes to Cuffe pointing out that the purchasers of the grass on the lands near New Geneva had hitherto enjoyed the privilege of grazing the lands and asking

will this system be continued for the current year. He also mentions that he had manured his own plot near the Cannon Rock at Passage.

This letter, along with the appeal of the people of Passage for a school, were sent on to Mr. Orde on March 12th by Cuffe from Castlegore. He takes the acquiescence of the Chief Secretary to the idea of a school in Passage for granted, as also the continuance of the grazing of the lands provided they have not been disposed of. That he was justified in his surmise is apparent from a letter of Griffin's dated March 22nd, 1786, in which he says he has given the schoolmaster liberty to teach, and also let the grazing of the lands for one year from the 25th of that month.

On April 1st in the same year Griffin writes to Mr. Orde that he had let the lands near New Geneva for one year as follows :

		£	s.	d.
Patrick Goff,	Part Newtown for	...	9	2 0
John Daly,	" " "	...	8	0 0
William Power,	" " "	...	2	5 6
John Tool,	" " "	...	9	2 0
Richard Brennan	" " "	...	14	15 9
Jo. Walsh & Jo. Meade	" " "	...	15	18 6
Patrick Sheasty,	" " "	...	2	5 6
Maurice Foar,	Part Raheen	...	12	10 0
John O'Shea,	" "	...	2	5 6
Richard Power,	" "	...	6	16 6
Mr. Timothy Hearn, (a)	" "	...	7	5 0
Michael Power,	" "	...	2	16 10½
William Fling,	Part Crook	...	1	5 0

94 8 1½

We have now a letter signed "J. McTulloh" and written from Dromina on July 26th, 1787. In it the writer points out to Mr. Orde to whom the letter is written, that he desires a lease of a "cabbin and from ten to twenty acres of land more or less as Mr. Orde should think proper wherein a Mr. Hern lived (a clargeyman of the church of Room.") He further states that he is a lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, and as there is an appearance of war, he desires to settle his wife and family near his father-in-

(a) This is evidently Father Hearne. He has not yet got a lease, but if he has got 20 acres his rent was only 7/3 per acre.

law—a Mr. Stephens—in Dromina. The letter is written at the suggestion of Lord Tyrone, who will, if desired, give Mr. Orde all necessary particulars regarding the character of the naval lieutenant and his father-in-law.

The next letter is on January 6th, 1788. It is written from Merrion Street, Dublin, by Mr. Cuffe to Honble. Alleyne Fitzherbert, and from it we find that Mr. Cuffe had been released from his post of Director of the building of the city of New Geneva and had been appointed Inspector of the Barrack buildings of Ireland, and that he had begun his inspection in the month of April, 1787, and included New Geneva in his list of Barracks. He tells us that no rent had up to then been collected for the ferry of Passage, and that he had put the matter into the hands of Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, to deal with.

There is a further letter from him on April 9th in which he states that he inquired very fully into the claim of Mr. Thomas Boyd (*b*) to a portion of the lands of Passage some time earlier, but could not find that Mr. Boyd had the least claim to these lands; that Mr. Boyd has now commenced a lawsuit against the government; and that it would be advisable to place the matter in the hands of the Crown Solicitor so that the property of the Crown may be defended.

On May 23rd, 1788, an advertisement appeared in the "Waterford Chronicle" that proposals for leasing certain portions of the lands around the building of New Geneva would be received by Mr. Cuffe at Waterford on 26th May. On 29th Mr. Bolton writes to the Chief Secretary from Faithlegg that Mr. Cuffe has not put in an appearance in Waterford up to that date; that Mr. Griffin at Passage has no instructions on the matter; that he cannot even point out the parts to be demised, nor can he say whether the land held by the priest, the land under the building itself, &c., are to be included; and he desires to know who will give him the necessary information as the last day for receiving proposals was June 5th. There is an endorsement on this letter evidently by the chief secretary that the tolls of the markets and fairs at Passage and the ferry at the same place were not to be demised.

Mr. Boyd evidently went on with his lawsuit, and Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, writes to Mr. Alcock to know has he any infor-

(b) *Vide* JOURNAL for March, 1915. P. 25.

mation on the point in dispute. Mr. Alcock replies from Waterford on June 30th, 1788, that if Boyd had any title it must have originated prior to the connection of the Alcocks with Passage and its neighbourhood and from its insignificance not be worth a legal dispute. Meantime he has instructed Griffin to go amongst the old people there and pick up any hints he can and send them on at once to the King's Counsel.

On July 28th, 1788, Mr. John Daly writes from Passage, complaining that he had some considerable time since leased certain houses in Passage at £34 per annum, that in the reservations published for the guidance of those who intend tendering for a lease of the Crown lands no mention is made of his lease, and as he has purchased from the contractors for New Geneva a considerable quantity of timber and other building material for repairing the houses in question the non-recognition of his lease is to him a serious matter. He expects that it is a mistake on the part of the authorities in Dublin and that it will be put right immediately.

There is now a printed poster about 20 x 9 inches setting forth that the Crown lands of Knockroe, Crook, Passage, etc., would be demised to the highest bidder for a term of 999 years subject to certain reservations, the principal of which were:—

The Town of New Geneva and 80 acres round it not to be demised, being reserved to the Crown.

A lease of 31 years to Mr. James Griffin in his houses at Passage and 41 acres on the lands of Crooke.

A lease to Mr. Thomas (? Timothy) Hearn of twenty acres for 41 years at £10 a year.

A lease for 999 years in trust to the Bishop of Waterford and his successors of three acres adjoining the town of Passage, and 17 acres adjoining the present glebe for the use of the Incumbent of the Living of Passage at a rent of £10 a year.

A house in Passage for the use of the Surveyor, the ground on which a battery was erected at the town of Passage, together with the Buildings constructed and occupied by the Board of Ordnance. These were to be the property of the Crown with full access thereto.

The building called The Markethouse in Passage was to remain the property of the Crown.

The free use of all Quays, docks, and landing places to be secured to all ship boats and vessels belonging to his Majesty.

The demise to take place from May 12th, 1788, and sealed proposals were to be sent to Sackville Hamilton, Esq., to be by him laid before the Lord Lieutenant. The Purchaser to pay one-fourth the purchase money on being declared so.

The poster is dated July 5th, 1788, and is endorsed "Sackville Hamilton, Proposals for Knockroe, &c., received at Ashton Lodge, 1st August, 1788, 9 p.m." There is only one proposal attached to the poster and it is from Arthur Wolfe on behalf of Lord Tyrone who offers £34,000 for the property. This proposal is dated August 1st, 1788.

There is now a memorial from Mr. Thomas Boyd of Knockhouse in the Liberties of Waterford. He describes himself as "late B. Major in the Army and Captⁿ in His Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot." He states that he had an estate in fee in a certain house, castle and premises in the town of Passage; that certain persons had convey'd the same with the lands of Croke and the other parts of the said town to the Crown; that he offered to sell these premises to the Crown; that Mr. Secretary Hamilton had intimated that the titledeeds should be laid before the Attorney General; that this was done and Mr. Boyd advised by this legal luminary to bring a lawsuit to have his title decided by law; that on doing so the crown defended and he was non-suited; that he now offers to submit his titledeeds to the opinion of any lawyer and sell the estate for the value; and he prays for such relief as may enable him to make good the expense to which he was put by being kept fourteen months in Dublin during the trial. This memorial is dated August 2nd, 1788.

Lord Tyrone was now letting land which bordered on the 80 acres which surrounded the walls of New Geneva, and Griffin complains that there is no fence between his Lordship's land, the crown lands, except stakes.

This document concludes the letters referring to New Geneva which were in the Record Office when I started to transcribe them. I was aware that there were other documents in the Birmingham Tower in Dublin Castle bearing on the same subject. These were subsequently transferred to the Record Office and later on I had an opportunity of copying them.

(To be continued).

DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

By the late Father S. BARRON, Ord. Cist.

II.—BARRON—(Continued).

APPENDIX.

THE BARONS OF BROWNSFORD.

No mention of a Baron of Brownsford has been found before the sixteenth century. According to Burtchaell the facts that Brownsford was held of the manor of Overk (or as the manor was subsequently called, Granagh), and is situated in the parish of Disertmoon, anciently Tristlenochan, which we have seen was at one time included in the possessions of the Baron of Overk (Cal. Documents relating to Ireland, Sweetman, 1171-1251, No. 2485)—that the lands of Clonc, Coolnamuck and Ballygub, which formed part of the Baron of Brownsford's estate, were described as late as 1665 as being in the barony of Knocktopher—and that the names David and Milo were used by the Brownsford family, all tend (?) to the conclusion that the house of Brownsford was derived from the ancient Barons of Overk. (All this and the will of Henry L'Estrange dated 20th January, 1665, proved 8th December, 1666, to which he refers is merely begging the question by Mr. B. and proves nothing against Ware). While, therefore, they *may have* assumed the title of Baron to

mark their descent from the Barons of Iverk, on the other hand they bore arms similar to those of the Barons of Burnchurch, charged with a crescent indicating descent from a second son, which goes to prove that they were a cadet branch of the Burnchurch family. As no pedigree exists to throw light upon their descent, the origin of their line must for the present remain in obscurity. Their arms, the authority of Ware and the tradition of the two families ought to be evidence sufficient.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Milo Baron (alias FitzGerald) rose to high distinction in the church. Although Ware, who has been followed by every subsequent writer, has stated that he was of that branch of the FitzGerald's who were Palatine Barons of Burnchurch, in the County of Kilkenny, originally created by the Earls Palatine of those parts (Harris' Ware, vol. i., p. 415), yet, as he was buried with his *ancesters* in the monastery of Inistioge (Ware and the Liber Alb. Ossor.), it would appear that he belonged to the Brownsford family, whose burial place was there, while the Burnchurch family were buried in their parish church adjoining the castle. All this is bad argument and leads to nothing. Burtchaell is unaware that religious are bound to be buried in their monasteries and so the Bishop was buried in his. Milo Baron, alias FitzGerald, was, says Anthony à Wood, bred a Canon Regular of St. Augustin, and among those of his Order in Oxon (where they had three monasteries) was for a time educated in theological learning. (*Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii., p. 757). He was eventually elected Prior of the Augustinian Monastery of St. Columb of Inistioge, and during his rule built for it a new steeple and cloister. In 1518 Nicholas Barron, perhaps a member of the same family, was Abbot of Jerpoint (Archdall). On the death of Oliver Cantwell Milo was elevated to the See of Ossory (*Fiants of Henry VIII.*, 17, 1527). His consecration is placed by Ware in 1527, but this is not correct, for the official documents in the Vatican show that it was not until the 8th June, 1528, on the representation of the Reverend Lord P. Cardinal de Cecis, his Holiness provided for the Church of Ossory in Ireland, vacant by the death of Oliver, deceased without the Roman Court, in the person of the venerable religious Milo Baron, Prior of the Priory of St. Colomba and Abbot of Inistioge, of the Order of St. Augustin, with the retention of the said Priory (*Maziere Brady*, vol. i.,

p. 362). He accordingly held the Priory in conjunction with the Bishopric until the dissolution of the religious houses, when he surrendered it to the Crown on the 20th March, 1539 (Pat. 30, 31, 32, Hen. VIII., 32 : Pat. 38, Hen. VIII., p. 2, 32), and was thereupon granted a pension of £20, issuing out of the manor of Inistioge, and the churches of Inistioge, Kilbecoke, Thomastown, and Columbkil, portions of the former possessions of the monastery (Fiants Henry VIII., 107 ; Pat. 31, 32, 33, 35, Hen. VIII., 27). The other members of the community who were provided for on the dissolution were :—David Bossher, appointed curate of the parish of Columbkil, and granted a pension of 40s. issuing out of the rectory of Dunkit (Fiant Hen. VIII., 131 : Pat. 31, 35, Hen. VIII., 28), and James Baron and David Dobyn, pensions of 40s. each out of the rectories of Dunkit, Aghtearte and S. Michael's in the County of Kilkenny (Fiants H. VIII., 132, Pat. 31-35, Hen. VIII., 29). James Baron is, perhaps, the same who was afterwards Vicar of Rower (Inq., 25 March, 1585).

The verdicts of the juries sworn before the commissioners in 1537 found that the Bishop demanded the same oppressive exactions as the lay landlords. The commoners of the town of Kilkenny presented that the Bishop of Ossory and the other prelates holding land in the county—the Abbot of Jerpoint, the Abbot of Kilcooly, the Prior of Kells, the Abbot of Holy Cross, the Abbot of Duisk, and the Bishop of Leighlin—“do in like manner charge their tenants with coyne and livery, and in like manner do all spiritual men in the same shire” ; also, “that my Lord of Ossory, the Bishop of Ossory, generally with the other spiritual Bishops, Abbots and Priors, and all other gentlemen, being inhabitants of the County, do charge their tenants with codys and cosheys as often as they will, and pay nothing therefor” ; and “that the Bishop taketh for the probate of testaments, that is to say, if the goods be worth £40, he will take for the proof thereof £12, and of every pound he will have 18d. for the probate” (Social State of the Eastern and South-eastern Counties in the 16th century, pp. 120, 121). The County and City of Waterford made similar complaints of the Bishop of Ossory, *ibid.* pp. 192, 204. The jury of the Corporation of Kilkenny, too, complained that the Prior of Inistioge, among others, had made weirs from bank to bank of the river so that no ferry or boat might have its course.

But if he was exacting in these respects, the Bishop was liberal to the Church, for he repaired the Episcopal palace in Kilkenny, and presented a pastoral staff of silver to the Cathedral, and a fair marble table for the Altar. He died full of days in the year 1550, or, as some say, in 1551, of grief, which often proves fatal to old age, and was buried with his ancestors in the monastery of Inistioge. The cause of his grief was, doubtless, the accession to power of the ultra-protestant party during the minority of Edward VI.

During the period that Milo presided over the See of Ossory we find the first references to the Baron of Brownsford. On the 24th September, 1532, Thomas, third son of Sir Pierce Butler, afterwards Earl of Ossory and 8th Earl of Ormond, was slain by Dermot mac Shane mac Gilla Patrick of Ossory, and on an enquiry being held nine years subsequently into the circumstances attending his death, the Baron of Brownsford deposed, that he was present when Thomas was slain.

The commoners of the town of Kilkenny, in their verdict already referred to ("Social State of Southern and Eastern Counties," pp. 117, 121), present, among others, the Baron of Brownsford as charging all his tenants with coyne and livery. They further present that "The Baron of Brownsford and his officers use Black men, that is to say, the Baron will show the country that he hath eight score Gallowglasses, and requires wages for them therefore, where of truth he hath not above the number of a hundred Gallowglasses, and doth take and levy from the country wages for eight score persons, and so keepeth the residue of the wages to himself, which amounteth to the sum of sixty persons wages."

An award was made at Thomastown in 30, Hen. VIII. (1539) by the Bishop of Ossory and Laurence Dobbin, of Thomastown, in a dispute between "David Barown of Brownsford" and Piers Dobbin, sitizen of Waterford, regarding the ownership of a messuage with a garden annexed, and eleven other small gardens in Inistioge, which were all awarded to Piers Dobbin.

On the Inquisition taken at Kilkenny in March, 1543, to ascertain the state of the Monastery of Rosbercon, "David fitz Gerald, Baron of Brownsford," was foreman of the jury.

On the 27th November, 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.), a decree was pronounced by Lord Chancellor Allen in a suit in which Miles,

Bishop of Ossory, and David, Baron of Brownsford, were plaintiffs, and Piers Joyce and others of Inistioge were defendants, to the effect that the plaintiffs, their heirs and successors, should hold and possess their portions of lands adjoining the river Nore, together with the fishery, without let or hindrance of the defendants, or of the Portreeve or Commons of the town of Inistioge, and that the latter should not fish in the portion of the river adjoining the plaintiff's lands without a licence, "until such time as it shall be proved to the said Lord Chancellor that the salt water ebbs and flows on the said portion or part of the said river and water according to the effect of the act, or otherwise that the said Postrief or Commons have used time out of mind of man to the contrary to fish in the said water or river in the plaintiff's said portion of the same." This possession of adjoining lands does not, however, indicate a family connexion between the Bishop and the Baron of Brownsford, as the former claimed "in right of his bishopric" (Chancery decrees, Public Record Office, Tighe's "Survey of the County Kilkenny," 1800-1, 0. 150).

In a pardon passed to him in 1549 the Baron is described as "David Baron of Brownsford, gent" (Fiant's Edw. VI., 321; Patent, 3 Edw. VI., 82). Two years afterwards were enrolled the depositions of witnesses in reply to interrogatories directed to ascertain among other matters whether Thomas Cantwell married Joanna Barron, and when, and whether they had any issue. Richard Cantwell, of Kilfane, deposed that he was present at Inistioge when Thomas and Joanna were married, and that one Sir David Herford sung the wedding Mass, and David Baron of Brownsford agreeth word for word with the last deponent (Pat. 5, Edw. VI., 206). This is the last reference to David, Baron of Brownsford, and Edmund, the next representative of the family, was doubtless his son.

The name of Edmund Baron first occurs in a pardon issued 12th February, 1548, to Sir Richard Butler, of Ballyraggett (afterwards created Viscount Mountgarret), and a great number of other persons, wherein he is described as "Edmund Barron of Coulnemock, horseman." Five others of the name are included in the same pardon, viz.—Thomas Barron of Donsmsgane, Kern; Richard Baron, of Mountgarret, horseman; Robert Baron, of Rathtortyn, horseman; Roland Baron, of Brownisford, Kern; and Redmond

Baron of Eynystyoke, Kern (Fiant's Edw. VI., 229; Pat. 3, Edw. VI., 7).

In the list of the gentry of the county, compiled *circa* 1571 before referred to, among those holding by Knight's service of the manor of Granagh, is the Baron of Brownsford, and the value of his lands £50 (Cal. Carew MSS., vol. i., p. 273).

A pardon was fiated 28th December, 1571 to, amongst others, Thomas Barron Fitz Edmund, of Brownsford, and Maurice fitz Pero Baron, gents, for a fine of 20s. each (Fiants Eliz. 1934), and on the second of January following a pardon to Edmund Barron, of Brownsforde, Co. Kilkenny, gent., for a fine of 40s. (Fiants Eliz. 1954).

We next find information concerning the family in the interrogatories administered on the part of Francis Lovell, regarding the title of the Serment family to the lands of Lismacteige, enrolled in the year 1583. Thomas Barron of Clone, in the County of Kilkenny, deposed that Anastace Barron, his sister, was married to Edmund Serment, by whom he had his son David, and for that there was a report of a precontract between Edmund and the daughter of one Oliver fitz James, of Listrolin, who was divorced from him, deponent, for security of his sister's son David, procured Edmund to execute the conveyance (of Lismacteige, &c., by Edmund Serment to his son David). Hugh roe O'Brien, of Ballycockoost, further deposed that Edmund Serment, having to wife Anastacia Barron, daughter of Edmund Barron of Clone, by whom Edmund had his son David, witness saw Oliver fitz James's daughter claiming him for her husband, for fear of which trouble Thomas Barron and Edmund Barron, father of Anastace, procured Edmund (Serment) to make the conveyance in question, and so the other witnesses (Pat. 26 Eliz. 24).

With the exception of the Inquisition of 1543, it is to be noted that up to this time this family are invariably referred to as Baron or Barron without the "*alias*" of FitzGerald, and the observation likewise applies to Milo, Bishop of Ossory (this is no proof that he came of the Barons of Overk). The following were also no doubt connected with this family:—Thomas Baron of Ballycaghswst, Gent.; Richard Baron; Milo Baron of Grenan, horseman; Patr. Baron of Brownsford; Patr. Baron executed by martial law; Rowland Baron of Copenagh, husbandman, Piers

Baron of Clone, gent. ; Piers Baron Fitz Thomas of Balligslan, all to be found in the Fiants, Pardons, and State Papers of the period. From the description of "*Clone*" being now used instead of Brownsford, we may infer that the castle of Clone, Cloone, Cluan, or Cloneamery, was built about this period, and made the principal residence of the family. Both Edmund and Thomas died soon after. An Inquisition was taken at Kilkenny on the 20th March, 27th Elizabeth (1585), before Nicholas Walsh, 2nd Justice of the Queen's Bench, Walton Archer and Robert Rothe of Kilkenny, and James White of Kenlis, Gentlemen, Commissioners, when the jury found that Edmund Barron of Brownsforde, father of Thomas FitzGerald, alias, Barron, deceased, was seized as of fee of the manor, castle, town, lands, and tenements of Brownsford, Clone, Ballygubb, and Coolenemucke, one burgage in Rosbercon and two messuages in Inistioge, and on the 10th August, 1574, made an entail of the premises by his deed enfeoffing Gerald Blanchville of Blanchvilvestown, Peter Butler of Annaghs, Richard Butler of Coolcreny, and James Barron vicar of Rower, to the use of the said Edmond during his life, and after his death to the use of Thomas FitzGerald, his son and heir, for life, and after to the use of David FitzGerald, son and heir of the said Thomas and the heirs male of his body, &c., remainder to the use of Peter Barron, second son of Thomas, &c., remainder to the use of Milo Barron, second son of Edmund, &c., remainder to the right heirs of Edmund for ever ; that Edmond died so seized at Clone, and the use descended to his son Thomas, who died at Clone on the 3rd of October last past ; that the premises were held as of the manor of Iverk ; and that David Barron was the grandson and heir of Edmund, and aged twenty on the 25th November last past, and was unmarried (Inquisition (Exchequer) Public Record Office).

On the 17th May following a grant was fiated under a Commission of 17th January, 26 Eliz. (1583), to Richard Hardinge, gent., of the wardship and marriage of David, son and heir of Thomas Barron (alias) FitzGerald (FitzGarrett), late of Clone, in the County Kilkenny, gent., to hold during the minority at a rent of 2s. (Fiants Eliz., 4655). We hear nothing more of him until the 14th May, 1606, when livery of seisin and pardon of intrusion was passed to David Barron, son and heir of Thomas FitzGerald, alias Barron, and grandson and heir of Edmund, father of the

said Thomas, late of Brownsford in the County of Kilkenny, gent., for a fine of £6 sterling (Pat. 4 Jas. I., p. 2, 60, dors.) By deed dated 6th February in the same year Peter and Richard Butler, the surviving feoffees of his grandfather conveyed to him the estate vested in them, and on the second of March following he re-settled the estate by enfeoffing to uses Edmund St. Leger, of Tullaghanbroge, and Robert Forstall of Kilferagh (Inquisition, Chancery, Jas. I., County Kilkenny, 35). In 1611 he acquired from Edmund Grace, of Kilrindowney and his feoffees the town and lands of Ballynabarney (Inquisition *ibid.*) In 1614 he was granted the wardship of Robert Freny, son and heir of his neighbour, Oliver Freny, of Ballyreddy, for a fine of £3, retaining thereout £1 for the maintenance of the ward and his education in the English language and habits, and in Trinity College, Dublin, from the 12th to the 18th year of his age (Pat. 12 Jas. I., 17). Whether these conditions were fulfilled or not we have no means of knowing, but, no doubt the guardian considered he had fully discharged his duty when he effected a marriage between his ward and one of his own daughters. This David FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, is described sometimes as of "*Brownsford*," and sometimes of "*Clone*." His wife was Joan, daughter of John Morres of Lateragh, County Tipperary, by whom he had five sons and four daughters:—1st, Edmund his heir; 2nd, Thomas, to whom his father granted the lands of Ballynabarney, and who, by fine levied in Trinity term, 5 Charles I., transferred these lands to James Bolger, whose descendant now possesses them; 3rd, Richard living at Clone in 1658; 4th, James; 5th, Walter; 1st, Ellice—married in July, 1611, Patrick Forstall of Ballyfrunke, son and heir of Robert Forstall, of Kilferagh; 2nd, Elenor—married Robert Freny of Ballyreddy; and 3rd Margaret, unmarried at the time of her father's death. (Inquisitions, Chancery, James I., Co. Kilkenny, 35. "*Les Montmorency de France et les Montmorency d'Irlande*," Paris 1825, p. 122. Journal of R.S.A.I., vol. i, p. 176. Tighe's "*Survey of Co. Kilkenny*," p. 616, note).

On the 6th February, 1622, an Inquisition was held at the Sessions House, Kilkenny, before Edward Yorke, Esqr., Deputy Escheator of Leinster, when the jury, the foreman of which was Rowland Barron, *alias* FitzGerald of Burnechurch (Inquisitions of Chancery, James I., County Kilkenny, 35), found the estate of

David FitzGerald, alias Barron, in accordance with the former Inquisition of 20th March, 1585, and the various feoffments that had subsequently taken place ; that he was seized in fee of Brownsford and two salmon weirs on the Nore held of the Earl of Desmond and his wife, as of their manor of Iverk, otherwise Granagh, by Knight Service, as was an acre of land, called Cowsilly and premises in Rosbercon and Inistioge ; that he also was seized of two acres of land called Barron's rath in Ballinaboly, held of the Bishop of Ossory, as of his manor of Logh, and of Clone, Coolnemuckye, and Ballygub, held of the King by Knight service; the lands of Ballynabarney, held of the King, he had entailed on his second son Thomas, by deed dated 20th April, 1620 ; that he died on the 14th April, 1621, and that Edmund his son and heir, was then thirty years old and married.

A cross was erected to his memory, portions of which still remain in the village of Inistioge and were described by the late Mr. J. G. A. Prim, in 1850, who stated that on the east side of the base is an escutcheon bearing the arms, Ermine a saltire bordured a crescent for difference. The tincture of the FitzGerald's saltire was gules ; the bordure seems to have been peculiar to the Brownsford branch of the family, and its tincture I have yet to learn. The *crescent*, denoting a second son, is a mark of cadency, but of what branch of the Desmond Geraldines it is difficult to determine. They did not belong to the Desmond Geraldines at all. The north face of the stone exhibits a shield, charged with the emblems of the passion, and surmounted by a cock, crest-wise. The south side is blank ; and on the west is the following inscription in Roman capitals :—Orate. pro. Animabus. Domini. David. Geraldin. Dicti. Baron. de. Brownsford. Obiit. 14. Aprilis. An. 1621. et. Joanne. Morres. Obiit. []” (“Wayside Crosses of Kilkenny” by Prim, &c.) The *bordure* which puzzled Mr. Prim was doubtless an addition of the stone cutter's, and is not a peculiarity of the Brownsford coat.

Edmund FitzGerald who succeeded, had livery of his father's estates, 22nd November, 1628 (Pat. 4 Chas. I., p. iv., 4), and under the Commission for Remedy of Defective titles, a grant, dated 13th February, 1638, confirmed him in the possession of his estates. The original grant was presented to the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, by the late Revd. Philip Moore, P.P., one of the

founding Fellows (Pat. 13 Chas. I., p. 4; Journal R.S.A.I., vol. i., pp. 488, 489). This Edmund was one of the few gentry of the county who took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Confederation in 1642. In the July of that year he signed the petition of the Catholics of Ireland to the King: his name also appears as one of those who took the oath of association (Hist. of Irish Confederation, Gilbert, vol. ii., p. 210; iii., 214; vi., p. 78). His marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Piers Butler, of Kayer, County Wexford, second son of Richard, first Viscount Mountgarret, brought him into connexion with the third Viscount, who played so prominent a part in the affairs of the Confederation. In the general Assembly of the Confederates he probably represented the Borough of Inistioge, and had as his colleague his son, whose name "Thomas FitzGerald of Brownsford," is also attached to the oath of Association, unless indeed this is his brother Thomas, some time of Ballynabarny. John Kearny, of Rosbercon, Clerk, in his deposition, sworn 30th June, 1642, accuses Edmund FitzGerald of Coolenemucke, gentleman, of being one of those who robbed him at the commencement of the rebellion; and Thomas Lewis of Kilkenny, gent., states that part of his goods were taken, as he "hath been credibly told, by the eldest son of Mr. Fitz Garrett, Baron of Brownsford" (MSS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, F. 2, 5), John Kearney was married to a second cousin of the Baron of Brownsford, his wife being Judith, daughter of Captain David Serment, of Lismacteige, son of Edmund Serment of the same place, and Anstace Baron. John, eldest son of Richard FitzGerald, alias Baron of Knockeen, County Carlow, was concerned in the murder of three Englishmen, inhabitants of Graignamanagh, near Tinnihinch, in May, 1642. The Down Surveyors found the estate of Edmund FitzGerald as follows:—In the barony of Gowran, and parish of Inistioge, Coolesillagh, 29a. profitable. In the barony of Ida, Igrim and Ibercon, and Desertmoan parish, Aghagh Browne, als. Brownsford and Curraghmore, 501a. 2r. arable and coarse pasture, with some timber, 17a. barren mountain, 75a. a parcel of young wood growing on barren mountain; on Aghagh Browne and Curraghmore, a castle with some cabins. In the parish of Cloana, Cloane 304a. 2r., Ballygub 275 acres, and Coolenemuck 244a. arable and pasture, and 46a. bog in Coolenemucke; on the lands of Cloan, a castle, some houses and cabins; on Coolene-

mucke, a house. In the parish of Rosbercon 378a., and another part of the same 6a. all arable and pasture, the total being 1876a. plantation measure, all profitable save 138a.

One of the crimes laid to the charge of Colonel Daniel Axtell, the Cromwellian Governor of Kilkenny, is that he "cut off the head of Mr. Gerret of Brownsford's son" (Clarendon's "History of the Irish Rebellion," p. 353. "Biographia Britannica," vol. i., p. 374, 2nd ed. 1778). This may have been Edmund FitzGerald of Coolenemucke, referred to above. It is however, remarkable that although Edmund FitzGerald of Brownsford was one of the members of the General Assembly of the Confederates, and that his estate was consequently forfeited, he not only escaped transplantation, but appears to have been left in the undisturbed occupation of his house at Clone. In a census of the County Kilkenny made about the year 1659, which gives the names of all the resident gentry under the designation of "Tituladoes," we find among them Edmund FitzGerald at "*Cloyne*." By the same census it appears that the number of persons then in the County Kilkenny of the name of Baron, FitzGerald, Geraldin, and Gerald, were distributed according to Baronies, as follows:—Baron, in Gowran, 9; in Ida, 10; Knoctopher, 9; total 28. FitzGerald, in Gowran, 11; Iverk, 7; Ida, 11; Kells, 6; total 35. Geraldin, Ida, 4; Gerald, Ida, 11 (Copy in R.I.A.) By the Inquisition taken at Gowran 13th April, 1664, Edward (plainly a mistake for Edmund) FitzGerald, late of Clone, was found to have been in possession, on the breaking out of the Rebellion on 23rd October, 1641, of Aghabrowne also Brownsford and Curraghmore, of which 63a. 1r. 8p. were retrenched and valued at 2d. per acre per annum, over and above the King's quit rent. Of the rest of the estate, Clone, Coolenemucke and Ballygub, with some adjoining common, making in all upwards of 900 acres, were set out to Henry Le Estrange, under the act of Settlement. Under the same act other portions were granted to the Bishop of Ossory, Theophilus Eaton, Andrew Rickards, Nathaniel Marks, and Joseph Deane.

Although it has been stated that Edmund FitzGerald was the father of Edward, the last of the family (? the last baron of Clone) this is most unlikely to have been the case, as there is exactly a century between the birth of the former and the death of the latter, presumably in the prime of life, at Aughrim. Now

we have the eldest son of the Baron of Brownsford, old enough to take an active part in the movement of 1641, and also Thomas FitzGerald of Brownsford, who sat in the General Assembly in Kilkenny, and who is described as one of those who redeemed their former failings by submitting to the various attempts to establish peace, and upon all occasions manifesting their good affections to his Majesty's service (Carte MSS. RR., fol. 68). As we have seen, Edmund was resident at Clone in 1659, but he seems to have died before 1664, as in that year Thomas FitzGerald was in occupation, and paid 2s. hearth money for his house at Clone ("Hearth Money Rolls," Public Record Office). We may, therefore, very fairly assume that Thomas was the son of Edmond and father of Edward, who ended the line. (See further on where it is shown that he left a son and heir to his line if not to his property, which was again confiscated).

Edward FitzGerald, known as "*The Harper*" in local traditions, reacquired Cloan, Coolenemucke, and Ballygub from the L'Estrange family, or their representatives, some time subsequent to the year 1682, but there appears to be no record of the transaction. On the 29th of June, 1685, Edward FitzGerald of Cloan, gent., was, by the unanimous vote of the burgesses and freemen, elected Portreeve of Inistioge, and sworn in on the 25th October following (Corporation Book of Inistioge, recently placed in the Public Record Office). To this office he was annually re-elected up to 1690. In a list of commissions received and delivered by Mr. Sheridan since the Earl of Tyrconnell's coming Lord Deputy of Ireland, 12th February, 1686-7, till June 21st, 1687, is the name of Edward Fitz Gerald, Captain. Although there are three or four Captains named Edward FitzGerald in King James II.'s Army List, we may identify Captain Edward FitzGerald of Colonel Thomas Butler's infantry with the last proprietor of Cloan (Dalton's Army List of James II., vol. i., p. 20).

The following entries appear in the Corporation Book of Inistioge:—

"This day being the Monday after the 24th June, 1687, Memoranda, it is this day agreed by the Burgesses and freemen of the Corporation of Inistioge that Edward FitzGerald, Esqr., the present Portriffe, shall continue portriffe until the Governments pleasure be knowne."

"The above rule continue till further order, dated this 3rd day of 8 bri, 1687, and the said Portrive to take his oath next Court day."

"Edward FitzGerald, Esqr., Harvy Mores, Esqr., and James Bolger, Esqr., weare three in ellection to be portrive of Inistioge for the ensueing yeare, and all the Burgesses and freemen then sitting in court doe unanmously vote and give their [] that [] fitz Gerald, Esqr., shall continue for ye [] year June ye 25th, '88."

"Curia tent. 7 br., the 30th, 1688."

"This day, being the Court day for swearing of the portrive Edward fitz Gerald, that is to continue for the enseweing yeare (in regard that ye Chartr is not come home as yet) the Court is aiorned until a new warnig, and in ye meane time all suits and arears to continue in status quo."

The foregoing entry refers to the new Charter granted in lieu of the old ones, which were revoked by James II. in the case of all corporations in Ireland. When the Charter did "come home," Edward Fitz Gerald was nominated in it as Portreeve:—

"Borogh de Inisteoge } In obedience to our Sovereigne Lo. the
coun.' Kilken.' } Kings writt and the sheriffe of the sd.
county his mandatt pursuant thereunto for chooseing and ellecting
two Burgeses of plment, we the sd: Burgeses and freemen of ye
sd. Corporation, affored have mett this day att Inisteoge afored
between ye Houre of ten and elleven of the clock in ye fornoone
of the sd. day and lawfull election by ye Maior pte of ye sd. Burgeses
and freemen have voted choosed and ellected Edward fitz Gerald,
of Cloane, Esqr., and James Bolger, Esq., both of ye sd. county,
to be fit psons. to be Burgeses of this next session to be held att
Dublin ye 7' of May next. Dated this 23rd of Appr. A. 1689, and
the fifth yeare of ye Raigne of our Souraigne Ld. King James, ye
second of England, Scotland, france, and Ireland, defendr of ye
faith, &c.

"Curia tentr. July the 1st, Anno Dom. 1689.

"In regard that this day being election Monday for a new portriue to serve for ye insueing year, and for as much as our present portriue, Capt. f Gerald, is a Memer. of Plmt., and cannot attend ye ellection the D. po. (i.e. Deputy Portreeve) Burgeses and freemen do deffer ye ellection till this day three weeks."

Two years later he fell at the battle of Aughrim, 12th July, 1691. His servant, named Sinnot, who attended him at the battle, brought back his sword, which was carefully preserved by his family until Sinnot's grand-daughter, when an extremely old woman, gave it to Mr. Edward Butler, of Inistioge, who deposited it in the museum of the Kilkenny Archæological Society. According to a local tradition, his horse found its way back from Aughrim to Clone, where its appearance without a rider brought the first intimation to the household of the fate of the master. This story is altogether incredible (according to Burtchaell who knows nothing of horses). No doubt Sinnot rode the horse home when he brought the sword (Burtchaell gives us no authority for this statement).

Captain FitzGerald and the others on the losing side fell under attainder. By Inquisition taken at the Black Abbey, Kilkenny (then the County Courthouse), 29th July, 6 William and Mary (1694), before Charles Wallis, Esqr., Deputy Escheator of Leinster; Sir Richard Cox, Knt., Justice of the King's bench; Edward Corker, Edward May, and Joseph Helsham, Esqr., Sir Henry Weymes, Knt., William Ponsonby and Agmondisham Cuffe, Esqrs., Commissioners; it was found that Edmund or Edward FitzGerald, late of Ballygub, was outlawed and attainted of the treason by him committed at Gowran, in the County of Kilkenny, the 13th February, 1689, and at the time of his attainder and on the 4th January, 1688, was seized as of fee of the townland of Ballygub, in the barony of Ida, containing 275 acres; Coole-nemuck, 244 acres; and Cloane, 304 acres; and that the lands were subject to various charges, the particulars of which are set out in the original (Exchequer Inquisition Public Records Office). He does not appear to have been married, or left any family. (?) His aunt, or possibly sister, Jane FitzGerald, was the wife of James Bolger of Ballynabarney, M.P. for Inistioge in 1689, and left a large family. James Bolger's life estate only in his lands was forfeited, the entail descending to his grandson, ancestor of William Henry Bolger, J.P., now of Ballynabarney.

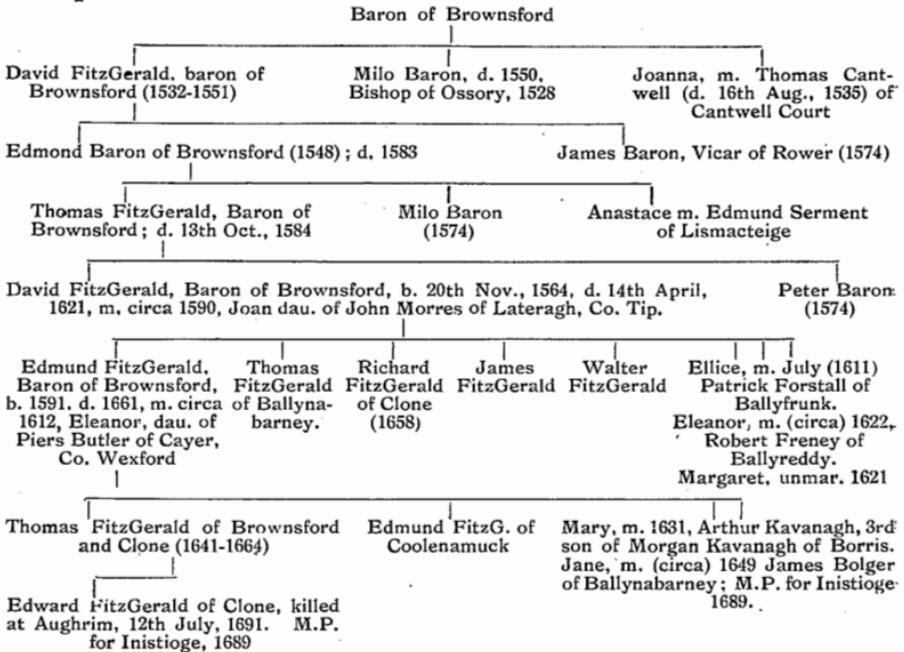
When O'Donovan wrote in 1839 the Castle of Brownsford was in good preservation, and had then been lately repaired and roofed (Ordnance Survey letters, Co. Kilkenny, vol. ii., p. 163. Library R.I.A.) The Castle of Cloane or Cloone was a square building, doubtless of the usual plan. It stands on the east

bank of the river Nore, and is now a complete ruin. On the 30th July, 1703, the castle and lands of Cloone, Ballygubb and Coolenamucke, containing 1,685 statute acres, was purchased by Stephen Sweet of Kilkenny, from the Trustees of Forfeited Estates for the sum of £1,475, subject to a quit-rent of £18 4s. 5½d. (Exchequer Bill 9th August, 1717, Sweet v. Barron, Public Record Office). An off-shoot of the old family remained in the neighbourhood, for by lease, dated 7th October, 1714, Stephen Sweet, one of the Attorneys of the Court of Exchequer, demised to David FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, and John FitzGerald *alias* Barron, his son, the lands of Oldtown and Newtown, part of Oldtown for thirty-one years. David's wife was named Joan and they had three younger sons and a daughter, Silvester, Nicholas, Patrick and Onor. Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Stephen Sweet, married Kindrick Fownes, son of Sir William Fownes, Bart., and is now represented by Edward K. B. Tighe, of Woodstock, J.P. and D.L., Co. Kilkenny.

THUS far Mr. Burtchaell, with whom we are now done ; and he has done his work right well, with the exceptions of a few places which I have marked with notes of interrogation as statements manifestly weak and resting only on suggestions and suppositions of his own, he nowhere having consulted the traditions of the family or any member thereof. On a separate page we give the pedigree of the Brownsford or Cloone branch as far as Edward the "*Harper*," according to Mr. Burtchaell where he stops with the announcement that : "He does not appear to have been married, or left any family." This is very unsatisfactory for all our traditions are that there was a wife and an infant son, who left heirs, whose last lenial descendants were Major FitzGerald, *alias* Barron—his brother Doctor FitzGerald, President of Carlow College and a cousin. Major Edward FitzGerald was the elder brother, Revd. Doctor FitzGerald the junior, and Reverend William FitzGerald the cousin was P.P. in Carlow or the vicinity. The late Bishop Walsh knew well the history of the family and assured Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Barron of the truth of the facts here related ; from both of whom I had them ; first from Mr. Barron and long years after from Mrs. Barron. They also stated that the Bishop had been left miniatures of the Brownsford family. These miniatures,

together with the portrait of Doctor Andrew FitzGerald in the reception room of Carlow College, bore a strong resemblance to the Burnchurch family. The brothers and cousin looked upon Mr. Eustace Barron as their nearest "*kinsman*," and as a boy and student had him constantly at their table.

Pedigree of the Barons of Brownstown and Cluan as far as it is at present known.



We now return to Captain James FitzGerald, to speak of his sons. He left three sons, William, Pierse, and Stephen; the two elder left families, of which the elder branch died out in the third generation in the persons of Edmond and Frank Barron—brothers—of Woodhouse: the latter was lieutenant of the Waterford Militia. The third son of Captain James left daughters only. Of the second son, then, we are all descended; namely of Pierse Barron of Garrahilleish, who was married 12th May, 1697, and left five sons and one daughter, Monica who died unmarried. These five sons were all thrifty, prudent men who left their families well off. Their names were: James the eldest, of Carrickbarrahan; second William of Durrow; third John of Ballydurne; fourth Edward who died unmarried; fifth Pierse Barron of Faha; their mother was Mary daughter of Thomas FitzGerald, Esqr., of

Kilconavey. Of all these the only records I have are of the fifth and youngest son Pierse of Faha, except the dates of their births and marriages and whom they were married to (see pedigree). Pierse of Faha became a very wealthy man, the leader and Patriarch of his family and died at a very advanced age.

Mr. John Fleming of 17 Westland Row, Dublin, and formerly National-Schoolmaster at Rathgormack, Co. Waterford, a good Irish Scholar and constantly employed by the Royal Irish Academy, writing to me in 1895, when he was 84 years of age, say that he was in his boyhood employed in some office about Ballyneale, the residence of Mr. Pierse Barron the father of the first Sir Henry Barron. He gave me several anecdotes of the heads of the family:—and first of the above Pierse of Faha, who was born in 1726 and died in 1809 at the advanced age of 83; his miniature is to be seen in the drawingroom of Warrenstown, Co. Meath. “He was not,” says Mr. Fleming, “like his contemporary fellow-gentlemen,—a fine dashing spendthrift; and some neighbour remarked to him in Irish—for it was Irish and Irish only was spoken then throughout the county—‘Master your heirs will have fine fun in squandering what you are collecting so carefully.’ The reply was: ‘I have the same pleasure in laying up my hoard that they will have in spending.’ It was this Gentleman’s savings and frugality that gave means and help to his brothers, of whom John Barron of Ballydurn was not a man of much means, but his son Pierse of Ballyneale was very wealthy. It was this Mr. Barron of Faha who warned his nephews that if they would marry their cousins, or the Protestant ladies of the county, the family would go down; and, alas! his prophesy has come only too true! He lived long enough to see them do both and though all went well for a time, yet has the name and stock been almost wiped out of the county, the present writer and only one or two others remain to relate the fact. The following is an extract from the Baptismal Register of Stradbally parish written by the Reverend Thomas Casey, P.P., 1863: “I wish to place on record that the late Pierse Barron, of Faha in this Parish, bequeathed one thousand pounds *Irish* to the Priest and people of Stradbally, for ever, for the education of the Roman Catholic poor of Stradbally, and for an Anniversary High Mass for himself and wife: the residue for School Repairs. This said £1,000 pounds is now vested in the funds in trust to

the Bishop and Parish Priest of Stradbally, for ever." The date of his death is given in the pedigree at 1809, but an extract, as follows, from the "Waterford Mirror," of Saturday, 22nd December, 1810, gives that year for his death, and makes his 85 years of age:

"Died on Thursday last at Fahagh in this County Pierse Barron, Esqr., at the advanced age of 85. This Gentlemans conduct through life has been distinguished for the strictest integrity ; and the excellent qualities of his head and heart entitled him to the unbounded confidence and esteem of a wide circle of respectable relatives and acquaintance. He was a kind and indulgent Landlord to a numerous tenantry :—but above all his attention to the wants of the poor, and his solicitude for their instruction, manifested in his uncommon liberality in the endowment of schools for them, have merited for him a distinction that cannot soon be forgotten, and offer to his friends the truly Christian consolation of the best founded prospect of a reward never to have an end. He was the oldest Majistrate for the Co. Waterford at the date of his death."

The number of his relations, friends, and tenantry was such that at his funeral the last of the cortage had not left his residence of Faha when the remains entered the churchyard, a distance of three miles. I regret to record that there is no monument erected to his memory beyond a tablet in the schools he founded in Stradbally. Let this short notice be some memorial of a peaceful, useful life drawn out to an extreme old age. There is a valuable miniature portrait of this Pierse Barron of Faha at Warrenstown, Co. Meath, in the quaint attire of his day ; he was a very old man when it was taken. There is also at the same house, that of his great-grand-niece—Mrs. Thomas Leonard—another miniature of his nephew, William Barron of Carrickbarahan, of whom we shall speak further on. One of these miniatures has been valued by a specialist at twenty pounds for its intrinsic merits.

Pierse Barron's eldest nephew, Pierse of Ballydurne and Ballyneale, who was born in 1752 and died in 1811, the father of the first Sir Henry Barron, was a wealthy man as we have remarked and married the daughter of Henry Winston, Esqr., of Fethard, Co. Tipperary, who was said to have brought him her own weight in gold, dressed as she was in a heavy frieze cloth gown :—such at least was the tradition of the people.

Mr. John Fleming, who was born in Ballyneale House, tells an anecdote redounding very much to the credit of this Mr. Barron:—“A messenger arrived on horseback—there was no penny post in those days—from Lord Ormonde’s agent looking for Mr. Barron. They wrote but few letters and business was done by trusty messengers from family to family. The horseman was received, as usual, in the kitchen, and there Mr. Barron heard what he had to say:—he was sent by his master to say, that the fee-simples of three townlands in the adjoining part of Tipperary were to be disposed of for £16,000, and that the preference was offered to Mr. Barron. His reply was characteristic of the man:—‘I could make up the money, but I should have to put the screw on my own tenants to do so, and ruin many a widow and orphan. Piers Barron and his children will have enough without oppressing anyone. Thanks to the Gentleman whose messenger you are, I must decline the offer.’” To his honour and to the honour of his sons and cousins, the above was their practice with their tenantry, and all through the terrible times of famine and depression, they and their tenantry pulled well together.

(To be continued).



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Trial of Waterford Whiteboys in 1762 and 1763.—The following extracts from "Faulkner's Dublin Journal" may be of interest:—On June 21st, 1762, "at the Waterford Assizes, for the Trial of the Levellers or White Boys—Darby Browne, Patrick Browne, Richard Power, David Ahearne, and Richard Healy, were found guilty of Treason, in burning the House of John Foley of Monabue (*Moin Bhuidhe*, now Monvoy, parish of Drumbannon), and are to be hanged and quartered on the 7th of July."

On July 7th, 1762, the above five "were hanged and quartered at the County Gallows of Waterford, pursuant to their Sentence." And "last Saturday, July 10th, two more of these People, Maurice Kiely and Maurice Sheehy, were hanged at the same place."

On May 27th, 1763, "John Fogarty, *alias* Captain Fearnought, was convicted at Clonmel Assizes as a Leveller, and condemned to be hanged on June 11th." "He was respited till the 18th of June, when he duly suffered."
W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Execution of Crotty the Robber.—William Crotty, the famous highwayman, whose deeds are still sung, was executed at Waterford on March 18th, 1743. On the whole the account given of his career by the distinguished author of "Ireland Sixty Years Ago" (the Right Hon. John Edmund Walsh, Master of the Rolls), published in 1847, is fairly correct; this book was revised as "Ireland Ninety Years Ago" in 1877, and as "Ireland One Hundred and Twenty Years Ago" in 1911. Mr. Walsh's father, Robert Walsh, was a native of Waterford, and no doubt he it was who supplied the account of Crotty. In printing the music of "Crotty's Lament" he makes a palpable blunder, for the melody given in his book was composed by Signor Giordani, in 1780, as "Queen Mary's Lamentation."
W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Hibernian Antiquities.—In the Royal Irish Academy there is an interesting 4to. MS. of 152 pages, entitled “Antiquities and Curiosities of Ireland. By Richard Molloy, Roscrea, 1813.” The volume mainly consists of wash drawings by Molloy of various antiquarian remains in Tipperary, Kilkenny, and other parts of Ireland. Some of the later drawings appear to have been done by Molloy in Dublin in 1814. There are some miscellaneous notes about the round towers and on page 151 there is a rough draft pencil sketch of Dunbrody Abbey. **SÉAMUS Ó CASAROE.**

An Old Waterford Book-Binder.—In a late 18th century volume, bound presumably, in Waterford, I have found the following Book-Binder’s advertisement:—

PETER ROUGH
BOOK-BINDER
From LONDON.

who done Bufineff these Two years
past, for Meffis H. and T. Ramsey, on
the Quay,
Waterford,

Takes this method of informing his
friends, and the Public that he has
opened shop at No. 25, in John-street,
where he does all manner of Book-
binding in the neateft method, on the
fhorteft notice, and at the most mod-
erate prices all commands directed for
him will be punctually addended to.

November, 5th 1782.

“The Seven Rejoices of Mary.”—This is an air which I collected through Father Power’s kindness in the village of Portlaw. I gave it to one of our leading composers who arranged it for the organ. During last Xmas [1913] it was sung in Westminster Cathedral by the choir there, and was specially mentioned in the “Tablet” as being an air of rare beauty.

Meanwhile I have got a great many composers to arrange Irish airs, as songs, and also for strings with great success.

C. MILLIGAN FOX.

80 REDCLIFFE SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.





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

THIRD QUARTER,
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1915.



DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

By the late Father S. BARRON, Ord. Cist.

II.—BARRON—(Continued).

APPENDIX—(continued).



WE come now to Mr. Philip FitzGerald Barron, whom some have smiled at and called eccentric, but whose memory is in benediction ;—a man far in advance of his time ; as I have said before a scholar of high parts and education, a Hebraist and a member of the Royal Irish Academy. It is to him we owe the modern portion of the “Pedigree of the Barron Family.” He was grandson of William Barron of Durrow and consequently grand-nephew of Piers Barron of Faha ; but as Piers of Faha was many years younger than his brother William, Piers was not so old when Philip as a young man had from him all the traditions and the generations of the clan “who spread themselves over the Co. Waterford.” And I must add that I have not found one of the name whether old or young who has not corroborated his statements. A strong proof of this is to be had in a letter on the subject to Sir Henry Barron, junr., from Luke Netterville Barron who never saw the pedigree, yet confirmed it in every particular he mentions. Mr. L. N. Barron is now (1899) in his 85th year. But to return to Philip Barron. “In 1830 or about this time,”—I

quote Waterford Archæological Journal of April 1895, p. 187.—“Philip FitzGerald Barron, Esqr., of Ballylaneen conceived the idea of establishing, near Ballylaneen, and at his own expense a college or school for the cultivation of Irish literature. It was part of Barron’s scheme to publish Irish books and to conduct a weekly magazine: and some pamphlets were published in 1835, devoted to the furtherance of Irish literary studies. The college was actually erected and five numbers of the Magazine printed.” Three copies of this besides the pamphlets are in the library of Mount Melleray: there were five numbers of which the fifth was largest and best. It bears the title “Ancient Ireland a weekly Magazine,” and in the last numbers was called “a Monthly Magazine—established for the purpose of reviving the cultivation of the Irish language and Originating an Earnest Investigation into the Ancient History of Ireland, by Philip F. Barron, Esqr., of the County Waterford (Member of the Royal Irish Academy), who has been preparing for some years for this and a series of other works, a list and description of which will be found in the Magazine.” Thomas O’Hickey, Irish scribe, with two others—O’Harney of Stradbally and Walsh, jnr., of Carrickbeg—were invited by Barron to assist him in this well meant enterprise. Barron’s scheme of Celtic revival ended in failure. There is now no vestige of the college: the materials were carted off to build cottages for the miners at Bonmahon. To bring about this failure Philip Barron’s autocratic methods chiefly contributed. Mr. John Fleming gives us an example of this: his third companion, Walsh of Carrickbeg, was not as good a scholar as the others. In translating some passage Barron told him to make some change, and Walsh set about reasoning with him. “You will do what I tell you, if it were to throw down the house,” was the rejoinder: with this Walsh ran away. But there was a good side to his autocracy, as the following anecdote will show:—There were living in Dungarvan two sisters—very nice girls whom every one liked—they had neither father nor mother, nor a brother, their nearest relation being Mr. Philip Barron, and he only a distant cousin. Dungarvan was at that time a garrison town, and was occupied by a Company of an English regiment. One of the officers, whose name I have never heard, paid marked attention to the eldest sister, and things went so far that it was generally known in the town that they

were engaged to be married : however marching orders came and the Company left for Waterford. Everyone was aghast when it became known that our gallant Captain had neglected all letters and communications of his fiance. There was no near relation to take the poor girl's part, and it became painfully apparent that she had been jilted. However there was one good man of the name who would not suffer the insult to the family ; and Mr. Philip Barron posted to Waterford and the same afternoon met the gallant Captain on the steps of the Clubhouse with several of his brother officers and a number of the County Gentry, to all of whom Mr. Barron was known, being a member of the club. He at once questioned him as to his intentions regarding his cousin, Miss Barron of Dungarvan, and receiving, as was to be expected, an insolent reply, slapped him in the face with his glove, handed him his card, and requested a meeting next morning. They met, and the result was, after the first interchange of shots, the Captain was found seriously and ridiculously wounded in such a place and to such an extent that he could not sit down for three months, and for the rest of his military days he kept clear of Irish girls with distant cousins or otherwise. The whole story got wind through the county : the two sisters were invited to the best houses ; and before two years had passed were well settled in life. We reprobate duelling, but in those days no Catholic gentleman could keep his position in the county unless he was ready for such meetings at a moment's notice. In 1835 or thereabouts Mr. Barron became the proprietor of the Waterford Chronicle, of which he appointed Harney editor. After the failure of his literary ventures and the expenses of building the College, Mr. Barron fell into poor circumstances and eventually went to London where he died, and we presume was buried in some of the Catholic cemeteries. He has not however been as yet forgotten either by his family, or by Irish scholars who mention his name with respect though he failed in his noble attempt to revive his country's language and literature. It is not surprising that a man of his high character should refuse a pedigree from Sir William Betham when he was well acquainted with the real one, nor that he should not condescend to Mr. O'Donovan of the "Ordnance Survey," who in publishing his own pedigree has had little scruple in manipulating it in order to make his own branch

the senior one, as has been pointed out to me by a member of the Limerick elder branch. It is evident that O'Donovan when on the Ordnance Survey in the County Waterford did not meet from this family the patronage and obsequious attention he got elsewhere ; much less did he get it from Philip Barron ; and there is no other way for accounting for the strange insinuation put forward by him and quoted by Mr. Burtchaell in his "Kilkenny Geraldines." Men never raise themselves by trying to lower others, and only lower themselves when this is done through pique.

Pierse Barron of Ballydurne and Ballyneale, eldest son of John Barron of Ballydurne, had five sons. Pierse the eldest, a man very much liked, and popular with all, was drowned at sea, coming from England with his sisters. It is said that he could have saved his life, having climbed up the mast of the ship, but hearing the cries of his sisters, he returned to their aid and all went down together. Henry then became the heir, and by his talent and many good qualities raised himself to his noted position, became for many years M.P. for Waterford and deservedly earned his Baronetcy as Sir Henry Winston Barron. It was said of him—and much to his credit—that he never failed to recognise and speak to his poorest relation, no matter what company he had with him. He left a son and daughter both living. He was a ready speaker on the hustings, and there seldom if ever met his equal. In Parliament he was a hard-working member, notably in the Committee rooms.

The third brother was John, known among his relations as John the Lancer, from his being a captain in a lancer regiment : of him I have no records except that he died unmarried.

The fourth brother was the much honoured and saintly Doctor Barron, Bishop, "in partibus," of Constantina, first Vicar Apostolic of Liberia and afterwards assistant Bishop to Doctor Hughes the Archbishop of New York. He died a Martyr of Charity attending the sick in a terrible epidemic of yellow fever at Savannah.

We now return to Sir Henry Winston Barron, Dr. Barron's elder brother. He was born 15th October, 1795, second son of Pierse Barron, Esq., of Ballyneal, Co. Waterford, by Anna his wife, only child of Henry Winston, Esq., of Fethard, Co. Tipperary. Having received his education in Trinity College succeeded his eldest brother, entered Parliament for Waterford City in 1832 and con-

tested no fewer than eleven elections at enormous cost. He was defeated in four of these, scil., 1847, '52, '57, and '68 and was successful in 1832, '35, '37, 41, '48, '65, and '69, and was at last unseated on petition in his 75th year. He was magistrate and D.L. for Co. Waterford, served as High Sheriff in 1857, and was created a Baronet in 1841. He married, first, in 1822 Anna Leigh Grey, only daughter of the late Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart., M.P., and secondly in 1863 Augusta Anne, youngest daughter of the late General Lord Charles Summerset and granddaughter of Henry Duke of Bearfort, K.G. By his first wife he had an only son, Sir Henry Page Turner, Bart., born 1824, who entered the diplomatic service in 1840 and filled the posts of attaché to the Legations at Brussels, Berlin, Constantinople, and Secretary of Legation at Brussels. Few men fought with more pluck and ability the battles of public life than Sir Henry Barron, during the forty years which elapsed from his first election for Waterford City to his last victory in 1869. From the outset he espoused the Liberal cause and stood fast by it when it was neither the fashionable nor popular thing it afterwards became. In the earlier struggles of Waterford for emancipation for the old Tory rule the most remarkable contest was fought by Sir Henry in conjunction with Sir Thomas Wyse, and though the battle appeared lost in 1832 it was turned into a victory by a petition to House of Commons when the Conservative members, Messrs. Christmas and Reade, were unseated, and their opponents declared elected. Sir Henry fought eleven election contests at a cost of £30,000. In 1847, declining to join the Repeal movement, he lost his seat and in 1848 when Old and Young Ireland represented by Messrs. Costelloe and Meagher fought, Sir Henry slipped in between them by a majority of fourteen over the first named. In 1852 and 1857 Sir Henry was defeated but he won in 1865 and at the general election of 1868 he was defeated by Messrs. Blake and Delahunty. He was induced to come forward again in 1869, when Mr. Blake had obtained a Government situation. He was opposed however by Mr. Bernal Osborne, also a Liberal. Out of 1365 voters on the Roll only 958 polled and Sir Henry was declared elected. He was, however, unseated on petition, and then followed the election in which Messrs. Osborne and P. J. Smyth were the candidates, the latter being defeated by a few votes after a bitter contest.

Whilst Sir Henry lived at Belmont Park, near Waterford City, he did much to improve and benefit the neighbourhood. The schoolhouse built by him stands on his property there and the tower and spire of Ferrybank Church were erected by his family. In a vault underneath the tower his remains rest. In 1836 Sir Henry entertained at Belmont Park the popular Viceroy, Earl Mulgrave, and in later years he espoused the cause of Pious IX. aiding by his writings and personal exertions the Papal Loan. He was a man of varied talents, quick perception, indomitable energy, and a ready, fluent, and effective speaker. He died in London, 19th April, 1872, and his body was brought for interment to Waterford. The public funeral was very imposing, the tenantry from Old Parish, Newtown, Dunhill, Ballymacaw, and Kill wearing scarfs and hat bands marching in the procession which was headed by St. Patrick's Mortality Society. To Sir Henry's memory a marble tablet was erected by his son in St. John's Church, Waterford.

Bishop Barron's & Sir Henry's youngest brother, and fifth of the family was William, called to the Irish Bar in 1830. He sat for fifty years as Chairman of Quarter Sessions and County Court Judge, and died at a very advanced age in 1891. He was J.P. for the County Down where he had married, in 1831, Mary Frances St. John, daughter and coheirress of Capt. John Newell, R.N., of King Hill, Co. Down, by whom he had a son and five daughters as recorded in Pedigree.

Come we now to the second son of John Barron of Ballydurne, who was called after his father—"John." He married his cousin Mary, the daughter of Pierse Barron of Carrickbarrahan, or as he was generally known as Pierse of the Rock: she was a coheirress and bore him two sons and a daughter, namely, Pierse-George, John and Mary Anne: these last died unmarried; the eldest son married Katherine Eliza daughter of Cornelius Bolton of Faithlegg, Co. Waterford, and eventually became a J.P. and D.L. for the County; being appointed one of the first "*Resident Magistrates*," he fulfilled his duties without fear or favour, and consequently became very popular among the people, as he was a sure protection to them against the oppressions and injustices of the County J.P.'s. There are even still tales among the people of his ways of dealing with them. Thus a farmer in the neighbourhood of Mt. Melleray

caught two men stealing his sheep: he procured summonses for them, but they had County Magistrates to back them, and got the hearing of the case removed to a distant court, where they had a strong faction to overawe the complainants. When Court opened it was full of men with sticks ready for anything, and the poor farmer and his brother gave up all for lost; seeing the angry faces and scowls of all around them, they did not expect to leave the place with their lives: But Piers George Barron had that morning got information of the true state of the case, and despatched a strong body of police with a warrant to bring the parties before his own Court; and these arriving in the nick of time, seized the malefactors, handcuffed them, and marched them to Cappoquin, where Mr. Barron resided in Cappoquin House. The brothers in the mean time placed themselves among the police and so escaped the faction who were ready to beat them. The sheep-stealers were eventually sent for trial to Cork, found guilty and transported. We may judge the County Magistrates, who habitually did a little jobbing on the bench, did not like this high-handed, impartial justice. Mr. Barron, who was a remarkably handsome man, left no son, only daughters, and so his branch died out. He was much liked wherever he resided whether in Waterford or Limerick.

John Barron, snr., of Ballydurne's third son was William of Carrickbarrahan, commonly called Long William, from his height, and to distinguish him from several others of the same name, married, in 1803, Eliza Clare, daughter of Robert Netterville, Esqr., of Snugborough, Co^{ty}. Meath; she was born and baptised at Basledine in France in the year 1781, she was a good and pious Lady, remarkably charitable to the poor, rearing her daughters to the same piety; she died on 27th April, 1841, and was buried in the church-yard of Kilmolash, close to Knockalara, her eldest daughter's home in Co. Waterford. By this lady William Barron had nine children, five sons and four daughters, who with *their* children are all known as Netterville Barron's. Mr. Barron was a J.P. for the County Waterford, made a good fortune in the silk trade with India, when that was worth embarking in; he was much liked as agent to Lord Stuart de Decies of Dromana, and being a man of polished manners succeeded in life. He was the first to die of cholera in the County when it first appeared in Ireland, on the 6th October, 1832. He was buried in Tramore

old Church, no longer in existence, opposite the Altar of the Blessed Virgin. A tablet to his memory is in the new church, in or close to the Western Porch, placed there by the piety of his youngest son Luke Netterville Barron. His miniature, a very valuable one, is in the possession of his Grand-daughter Mrs. Leonard of Warrenstown, Co. Meath. His children were John, the eldest, of whom presently; Joanna Matilda, who died young and is not mentioned in the Pedigree; Pierse, known as Big Pierse, for many years Treasurer to the County; William who died young, and is not mentioned in the Pedigree; Mary, who married J. Corballis, Esqr., of Ratoath Manor, Co. Meath; Matilda, who died unmarried and is buried with her eldest brother in the O'Connell Circle, Glasnevin; Edward, who married Miss Longan of Dungarvan and was a Solicitor of note; Luke, who was a Doctor in the Army, where he attained distinction, married Miss Louisa Farquharson, a Scotch lady of property, but has no family; and lastly Eliza Mary, who married John Johnson, Esqr., J.P., of Warrenstown, Co. Meath, and by him had two sons and two daughters. This lady by her prudence redeemed her husband's estates from their very heavy incumberances, and was complimented publicly in open Court by the Lord Chancellor when passing her accounts; his words were: "Madam, if all mothers acted as you have done there would be no need for this Court." She was well known all over the County and beloved by everyone, especially the poor and her own tenantry. She was the "Wise Woman" mentioned in Proverbs and as a consequence left her surviving children in affluence.

John Netterville Barron, the eldest son of William of Carrickbarrahan was born in 1804, and grew to be a tall handsome man of some six feet three or four inches. He got a first class education at Old Hall Green. He chose the Army as his profession, and joining his regiment, the 59th, then in India was appointed to the grenadier company. As a grenadier Officer he soon distinguished himself. Just at that time the English had undertaken the second siege of Bhurtpore, the strongest fortress in all India. From the thickness and materials of the walls cannon were of little use, as they could not breach them; mining was then resorted to. On the 17th January, 1826, the largest mine, containing 2,000 pounds of gunpowder, was exploded, resulting in practical breaches.

The next day the assault was made. The whole of the assailing force amounted to eleven thousand. All the columns of attack were successful, although they met with an obstinate resistance from the belief of the garrison that the place was impregnable. Being the junior Officer of the regiment Mr. Barron carried the Colours, and not being a man to be left behind by anyone, he soon planted them on the breach, whilst the enemy still fought desperately: the artillerymen falling under the bayonets of our soldiers, defending their guns to the last extremity. No less than seven thousand of the garrison perished, including every chief of note. The loss of the British was 103 men and officers killed and 466 wounded. The fall of Bhurtpore was the termination of this short war; and consequently Mr. Barron returned home with his regiment, having served in India about 6 years. He was quartered at Leamington where he met Miss Watkins of Daventry, an heiress, and they were married in 1830, as was then the custom first in the protestant Church of Daventry and secondly by the Roman Catholic Priest of Warrick. Very soon after he left the army in consequence of his cousin's failing to lodge the purchase money of his Captaincy with his Army Agent, when the time of his promotion arrived, and another stepped into his place. This he could not brook so he retired from the service. He was however ever after called Captain Barron by the County People, who loved him for his sterling qualities and unflinching justice as a magistrate. He then settled at Ballydavid House, Co. Waterford, on which he expended a large sum of money. While here, through the interest of Sir Henry Barron, he was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate by Lord Normanby, the then Lord Lieutenant. He had to appear before him before getting the office. His Excellency immediately found he was dealing with a gentleman and a man of education, and so he was inducted into office, there being only one before him—Mr. Green of Kilkenny—and his salary was a thousand a year, which left him in a very independent position. He had five Counties under his jurisdiction: that is he was liable to be called on to act in any of these five.

These first appointed Stipendiary Magistrates were created to keep in check the injustices and open bribery of many of the County Magistrates who gave Mr. Barron much trouble all through his Magistracy, which lasted to his death in 1849. Very soon it

became known what sort of man he was, and the people came long distances to lay their grievances before him, and have him settle their disputes, whether family or otherwise. At his residence, Uregare House, Bruff, Co. Limerick, we have seen them thus in crowds, for hours; and he always did his best to keep them out of the clutches of lawyers. Towards the end of his life he had to contend against the County Magistrates of the Kilmallock district, in favour of a small farmer, who had incurred their resentment, and to whom they had refused bail, to which he was entitled, and ordered him into gaol. He however escaped to the Mountains near Kilmallock and had the Police put on his track. The poor man was in a fix, but sent his wife and brother to "*Captain Barron*" to know what he was to do. Mr. Barron's reply was: Hold out till I send you word, and let your brother or wife come to me the day before court-day. The previous Court-day the J.P.'s were raging because the police could not find the object of their resentment, and notwithstanding Mr. Barron's remonstrance at their injustice again ordered his arrest. Mr. Barron had but the one thing to do: he wrote to Dublin Castle for instructions, stating the case, and had immediately a reply signed by the Chief Secretary, desiring him to bail the man on his own authority. Mr. Barron sent word to the wife of the supposed delinquent, for by this time his brother was in fear of the resentment of the J.P.'s that her husband should be in Court next day. The Court opened and the J.P.'s assembled in force determined to crush the poor man; again Mr. Barron put the case before them and asked what they would do. They would listen to no reason, but were fixed in their resolve. He then turned on them in open Court.—"I'll bail him in spite of you all"; there are my instructions from the Castle," showing them the letter with the Chief-Secretary's signature.—"Pat, so and so, are you in Court"? "Yes your honour,"—"Stand forward." And Pat stepped from behind the back of the Head Constable who had been looking for him for a full fortnight. He gave his bails to appear for trial and left the Court a free man, amidst the laughter of the Court and the disgust of the J.P.'s, who left too and did not appear in that Courthouse for many a long day. Needless to say when Pat's trial came on his case was dismissed by the Judge. This is but one of a number of such cases, in which unfortunately he did not always find it possible

to protect the innocent. They however got him the name of the "Poor Man's Magistrate," and he is remembered to this day by the people of the districts over which he presided.

His last years were harassed by disease mostly brought on by his Indian campaign, and he died in Dublin at the early age of 45, and was buried in Glasnevin, in the first O'Connell Circle, where a handsome monument is to be found over the vault in which he and his Maiden Sister, Matilda Mary, "sleep the sleep that knows no waking" till the sound of the last trumpet.

Mr. Barron's Widow remained in Ireland till she settled nearly all her nine children in life, and then in a good old age returned to her father's home in Daventry, of which she became the owner at her brother's death. Here she passed her last years, well cared for by her two younger daughters, till she also slept with her forefathers, and was buried there in the family vault of the Watkinses at the advanced age of 80, having been born 23rd December, 1807, and died 12th March, 1887.

The eldest son of these last named, John Netterville Barron and his wife Emily (ne Watkins) was Arthur William, who followed his Father's early call to a military career. He was educated at Namur in Belgium by the Jesuits along with his second brother Charles Clark, and having obtained a commission in a West-Indian Regiment, served there for some years and also on the West Coast of Africa whence he exchanged into the 38th foot and almost immediately went with his regiment to the Indian Mutiny in 1857, for the history of which see "Kaye & Malleeson's" Work in 6 vols., where he is cursorily but honourably mentioned as Lieutenant Barron, when he purchased his Company and as Captain Barron returned home with his regiment, having served in India 13 years, the only Officer of his regiment who did not return home during that period. See also his most interesting letters from the seat of war, which I hope to give below. He had a wonderful talent for drawing in water-colours, and produced landscapes of every place his regiment had been in. These he presented to the Officers' Mess, and so they were lost to his family, who at his death tried to recover them but failed, his brother officers believing them to be a faithful record of the doings and service of the regiment during that Indian Campaign. His own family, possess many of his sketches and paintings. On his return home it was found that his heart was

giving rapidly way to the worst symptoms of disease, contracted from exposure to the Indian climate at the worst seasons, and under the most exhausting circumstances—see his letters. He eventually sank under this and died on the 3rd March, 1874, in the fortieth year of his age, fortified with all the Sacraments of the Church. He was buried at Kensal Green near London ; and though he had sold out at the last moment, his brother Officers offered to send a carrying party of sergeants from his regiment, as a token of esteem, but his executors declined the honour ; he himself having expressed his wish that his funeral should be as quiet as possible. Nevertheless there were many of his brother Officers at the grave, which is covered with a recumbent stone cross, and there is room left for two others of his family to be buried with him. He was a magnificent man and soldier, standing 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings, without a scar or stain on his whole person. He was too unselfish and careless of himself, leading on all occasions his Grenadier Company, until such companies were abolished and his men distributed through the rest of his regiment. He wisely left his property to his surviving sisters, who with the present writer deeply lamented the too early death of such an elder brother. But may we not comfort ourselves with the thought that “He was taken away lest wickedness should alter his understanding or deceit beguile his soul.”

In finishing this appendix there is one other of whom some mention should be made, namely, Percy (Pierse) Eustace Barron, Esqr. ; to whom I am deeply indebted for his kindness and that of his excellent wife, both of whom so carefully preserved “The Pedigree,” and who had in their younger days visited all the places mentioned, collecting all the historical notes they could, that related to the old clan. Born on the 22 February, 1826, Mr. Barron was the eldest of the elder branch of the family in Ireland. He was educated at Carlow College under Doctor Andrew FitzGerald, President, regarding whom I add a few words below ; who was the last in right line descent, together with his brother Major FitzGerald, from Edward the Harper, Baron of Cluan and Brownsford, of whom we have spoken above. Mr. Barron married in 1864, Ellen Clerke Abney, an heiress, and dying 23 May, 1896, left three children, Cecilia de Meysam, born 1865 ; Percy Abney, born 1867 ; Ernest de Wevieslie, born 1871. He, Mr. Barron,

was a thorough Gentleman but too far above this world to succeed in life, as it is called. His thoughts were ever on God and the life to come, and he got his reward in a holy, happy death.

Doctor Andrew FitzGerald was President of Carlow College, and son of James FitzGerald, Esqr., and his wife Mrs. Mary FitzGerald (nee Knaresborough). He was born in High Street in the City of Kilkenny, and was baptised on the 30th November, 1763, St. Andrew's Day—Maurice Kavanagh and Mrs. Mary Barry being his sponsors. He was lineally descended from Edward FitzGerald last Baron of Cluan and Brownsford, in the south east of the Co. Kilkenny. According to a certificate signed and sealed by the Most Revd. Dr. Troy on the 10 April, 1781, in the 4th year of his Consecration, it appears that Father FitzGerald when ten years old received Confirmation in the year 1773 at the hands of Dr. Troy's predecessor, the most illustrious Doctor de Burgo, Bishop of Ossory, in the parish church of St. Mary's, Kilkenny. He received his classical education in the College of Kilkenny, where Swift, Congreve, Berkely and others had preceded him. He went to the university of Louvain in his 16th year. There he was professed a Dominican Friar, and continued seven years making the usual philosophical and theological studies. He then went to Lisbon, where, having finished his theology, he afterwards taught philosophy for six years. According to a document signed by the Master General of the Dominicans in Rome, he was promoted to the degree of Master of Arts on the 14th September, 1778. He returned to Kilkenny about 1792, and was soon placed with Father McGrath at the head of St. Canice's Academy. After seven years they divided their profits, which amounted to *six pence*: and Father FitzGerald, anxious for more retirement, went to Carlow College in 1800. In Carlow Father FitzGerald successively taught classics, philosophy, theology and scripture; and had as pupils many who afterwards became bishops, for instance, His Eminence the late Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Revd. De Kinsella, Bishop of Ossory, and others. In 1814 Dr. Staunton the first President of Carlow died, and left the College and its property to Father FitzGerald. Having been prevailed on to accept the office of President, he instantly transferred the College and its property to nine trustees, and fixed his own salary as President so low that the professor of theology,

Doctor Doyle, had only £15 a year less. Father FitzGerald, writes Dr. Kinsella, "still continued to teach Scripture with no salary for that chair, and loved money so well, that though he had his commons and a salary in Carlow, and a considerable family property in Kilkenny, he died worth precisely *nothing!*!" He was thrown into prison on account of his refusal to pay the obnoxious *tithes*, and Carlow was in a state of the greatest excitement on the occasion. His friend and fellow Dominican, Dr. Troy, was anxious that he should become prefect of students in Maynooth College, and made him many flattering offers; but Father Andrew remained in Carlow till his death, which occurred on the 14th September, 1843.

The Presentation College of Carlow, the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy and the College library will long attest his piety and generosity. The portrait of Dr. Andrew FitzGerald hangs over the fireplace of the dining or reception room of the College, and bears a strong family likeness to the Burnchurch family and their descendants.

"Clara Gherardinium domus est, hæc plurima quondam"

"Castella incolunt fœcundis collibus Elsœ"

"Insignis toga, sed enim præstantior armis"

"Floreat, hujus adhuc veneratur Hibernia nomen."

UGOLINO DEVIERI.



CROTTY, THE ROBBER, AND IRELAND NINETY YEARS AGO.

By M. BUTLER.



NOW that Dr. Grattan Flood accepts responsibility for the general accuracy of the statements concerning Crotty which appear in "Ireland Ninety Years Ago" it will do no harm to the interests of historical accuracy if some of these statements be submitted to a keener scrutiny than they would otherwise either deserve or receive.

That an account of Crotty's career appears in the book in question is a point which it is hardly necessary to waste time discussing, but it may be pointed out that the only attempt at chronology—that Crotty lived some time before Freney, etc.—is, in its lucidity, somewhat similar to that of the man who fixed the date of an event as "a good while before the night of the big wind." There are about six pages of unauthenticated matter in that quasi-historical work devoted to Crotty, and of these two are taken up with the music of "Crotty's Lament," which Dr. Grattan Flood not only has no hesitation in pronouncing spurious, but—what is much better—identifies as a piece of music composed some forty years after Crotty's death, and in reference to totally different

circumstances. We are informed that when Crotty's larder stood in need of replenishing he had no objection to, but rather relished a diet of human flesh; and notwithstanding that this was known to the whole countryside, we are told that this cannibal enjoyed a certain amount of popularity and perfect immunity as he joined the young men in their sports, the girls in the dance or moved amongst the people not one of whom knew but it might be his or her turn next to ornament his spit, for it is still presumed that he did not devour his victims raw.

Belief in all this without very clear evidence is surely drawing a big cheque on the bank of credulity, and the author of "Ireland Ninety Years Ago" does not produce a particle of such evidence. There are then five or six incidents—shooting a man at supper, the robbery at Mrs. Rogers, the conversations between Hearn and Crotty, between Hearn and Mrs. Norris, and between Mrs. Crotty and the Judge—all related with a fidelity and wealth of detail which could hardly be equalled had a modern reporter, notebook and pencil in hand, and possessing a Pitman certificate for one hundred and fifty words per minute been constantly stationed between them. The historical value and credibility of these incidents and conversations lose nothing from the fact that they appear for the first time in a book published more than one hundred years after Crotty's death, and it is only a disciple of St. Thomas or one of those inconvenient people

Whose taste exact

For faultless fact.

Amounts to a disease,

who would ask any questions concerning their repository for that hundred years, or how comes it that the author disinterred them in all the glory of their pristine inverted commas.

We are next informed that Crotty's wife attended his trial and afterwards put in an appearance at his wake. Contemporary newspapers tell us that she was in Waterford prison for at least a month before the trial and execution of her husband, and in face of this and without any evidence to the contrary being produced we are asked to believe that the governor of that prison—knowing Crotty's record, and aware of his wife's participation therein—was so considerate as to allow her out to attend the trial, make a dramatic appeal in court, see to the necessary arrangements for

the wake and afterwards attend that gruesome function. Incidentally it may be stated that the evidence in the book in favour of a wake being held on Crotty's remains is not so conclusive as to place the matter beyond the region of doubt. The statement that there was a wake is made, but the Dublin press of that date tells us that he was hanged, quartered, and beheaded, and the question is whether his remains were handed over to his friends if this severe sentence was carried out in its entirety.

Inside the year which saw the consummation of his career there are at least three or four similar sentences recorded in the Metropolitan newspapers, notably at Galway, Maryboro', and Limerick.

That the sanguineous matter from the impaled head dropped into the milk churns of the country folk who conveniently took the lids off for the occasion, and that the hair of Crotty's head had its roots, not in the flesh, but in the bone of the head are two statements which bear internal evidence of their own untrustworthiness.

Add to these a few statements concerning the personal relations which existed between Crotty and Norris: the strength, courage, rapacity, and proficiency in their precarious profession to be attributed to each,—and all of course remarkable for the same lack of evidence or authority which characterises the other statements in the book and practically all that pertains to Crotty in "Ireland Ninety Years Ago" has been touched upon.

When Dr. Grattan Flood states he has no doubt but that the information regarding Crotty was obtained by the author of "Ireland Ninety Years Ago" from his father, he at once admits the probability of the whole being pure legend, and at the same time suggests that he is himself unaware of any other source whence it could be obtained. Yet he confidently says—"on the whole the account is fairly correct"!



NEW GENEVA.

(Concluded).

By M. BUTLER.



NOW come to a bundle of documents formerly preserved in the Birmingham Tower but recently transferred to the Record Office. They carry us somewhat farther in tracing the fate of the projected city of New Geneva, and give occasional glimpses of the customs and manners of that time.

The first is a letter from Jas. Griffin enclosing an account of rents received by him, moneys received for crops sold, and a statement of how the money was disposed of. The letter is dated July 28th, 1784, and we find in it the names of Gregory Lymbery, Wm. Acheson, John Daly, Joshua Paul, Alex. Alcock and Sir John Alcock, amongst those who collected income-tax from the years 1784 to 1788 for the different portions of the Crown lands at New Geneva.

In a further letter dated September 29th, 1788, Griffin states that he has collected £675 9s. 1d. as rents from the lands purchased by the Earl of Tyrone; that he is to be credited with £6 10s. 0d. the cost of surveying the town of New Geneva with 80 acres of land around it, and that he has paid the money over to Lady Tyrone on the order of Mr. Secretary FitzHerbert. There is a further account dated April 11th, 1789, which states that £4 5s. 10d. was paid for digging a trench 322 perches long between the ground bought by the Earl of Tyrone and the land reserved by the government; that £1 was paid for digging a trench and raising a single

ditch at the places of entrance into the square of New Geneva ; and £8 paid to Richard Brennan and Robert Pottle for trespass committed by the contractor on their lands.

The Bishop of Waterford writes to the Chief Secretary, on June 27th, 1791, that he is expecting the Lord Lieutenant would grant the glebe belonging to Rev. John Roberts, Rector of Passage, to him and his successors so as to enable him to build a glebe house. On August 15th in the same year Major Colin Campbell writes objecting to the proposed new road in front of the barracks. Lord Waterford writes from Curraghmore asking for the fee of all lands around Geneva Barracks. He states that Lord Buckingham told him in conversation he could have it for twenty years purchase. Major-General Johnson writes to Lord Castlereagh on November 7th, 1798, that there was a scarcity of funds to pay the convicts, etc., at the depot of New Geneva, and asks that a draft for £1,000 be made out and made payable to Messrs. Atkinson and Woodward who have been written to to wait on his Lordship. On May 1st, 1802, General Johnson received a letter from James Poole, Paymaster at Geneva Barracks, asking for £2,500 as Messrs. Newports had already advanced £1,400 and Messrs. Atkinson and Woodward some more. (a)

On February 19th, 1803, Rev. John Roberts writes from New Geneva to Mr. Secretary Wickham, on the advice of his friend and patron the Marquis of Waterford, claiming remuneration for attendance as a clergyman on the convicts at New Geneva.

A further letter from him on March 7th, 1803, gives a peep behind the scenes in Geneva Barracks at the troublous times which had just passed. He states that in the beginning of 1798 the government deemed it necessary to provide a proper prison for the rebels and convicts and that part of the barracks of New Geneva was fitted up for the purpose. Soon after the battle of Ross the number of prisoners was above 1,200, who being too crowded fell into violent fevers and infectious disorders. Several of the prisoners, Rev. Mr. Roberts was sorry to say, were Protestants. He was constantly called upon as a minister of the parish to visit them which he cheerfully did at the hazard of his

(a) Attached to this is a letter from the celebrated Dr. Patrick Duigenan requesting the payment of a quarter's salary as one of the Commissioners, but there is nothing to indicate that it refers to the Genevan affair, and it is doubtful if the letter is amongst the proper correspondence.

life on which a wife and nine children depended for support. As a magistrate too he was daily employed under the directions of General Johnson and in his confidence in taking informations of the prisoners many of which proved of the highest utility and led to important discoveries. He was thus engaged from the middle of 1798 to the middle of 1802 in the most hazardous and laborious service which deprived him of all domestic happiness. He then (in 1802) drew up a memorandum asking for special remuneration, got it certified by General Johnson, but up to March, 1803, he had got nothing.

In 1802 a letter was written from Whitehall to the governor of Geneva Barracks asking information regarding the number and description of convicts in Geneva as a vessel was starting for Botany Bay and they might be sent there.

The Genevan officers were rather neglected regarding their emoluments at this time for shortly after Rev. Mr. Roberts, James Griffin writes to say that he has had no salary since 1st November, 1788, although he collected rents, etc., as heretofore and asks for "humane and tender consideration."

General Freeman writes under date September 12th, 1817, to Sir Robert Peel, giving a list of all barracks in Ireland which he suggested should be disposed of. Included in the list is New Geneva and it had accommodation for 62 officers and 1,728 privates (infantry). General Freeman states that the private dwellings in the building were altered to Barrack accommodation in 1798 but they were of an indifferent kind and had not been occupied fully for years. Should the building be entirely discontinued for Barracks or public purposes it was supposed that Lord Waterford would claim it.

There is now a report dated 18/9/17 that three of the bastions at Geneva Barracks had been filled with 1,000 tons of coals, but that the walls of two of the bastions had given way, that as a result nightly depredations were made on the coal, and that these nightly marauders did not confine their attentions to the coals for quite a number of hospital beds had also disappeared.

During the whole of 1819 there was spirited competition among several would-be purchasers of the buildings of New Geneva. Thus on 21st August of that year tenders were received from Mr. George Ivie who offered £3,000, from Moses Robinson who offered

£2,500, from Peter Walsh who offered £1,750, and from Richard Pope who offered £1,710. George Ivie was declared the purchaser, but he refused to complete the purchase, as the value of the Barracks had deteriorated considerably since he made his offer owing to the pilferings which went on nightly. These were all Waterford people except Peter Walsh whose address is given as Usher's Island, Dublin.

Lord Waterford complained that he was not properly treated in the matter, as he says he is personally known to all the officials from the Lord Lieutenant down. As a result of his intervention and Mr. Ivie's refusal to complete his purchase further offers were invited and on September 14th, 1821, General Freeman writes that Mr. Anthony's bid was the highest received, viz., £1,450, but he refused to pay the cost of the patent transferring the building to him. Lord Waterford tendered on this occasion too but three weeks too late. Finding out how matters stood regarding Anthony he offered to pay the cost of the patent and his bid was for £1,500. He was therefore declared the purchaser, and on 21st of that month General Freeman writes to Right Hon. Charles Grant that the law agent of the Marquis of Waterford had paid into the Bank of Ireland the sum of £1,500 the purchase price of New Geneva and advises that the patent be made out conveying the buildings, etc., to his Lordship.

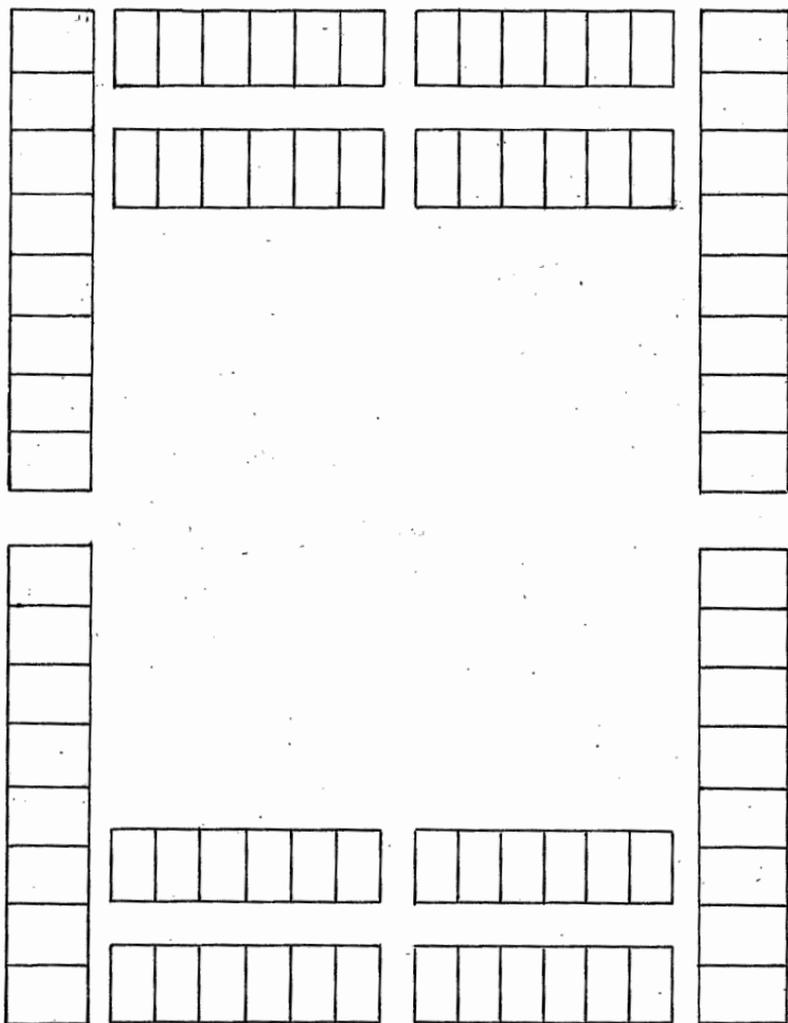
On January 11th, 1820, a Mr. Grant, who was barrackmaster at Geneva Barracks, writes to the Government for special consideration. He begins by telling of his social importance. Thus he is a Scotchman, and not only a Scotchman but a Highlander, a magistrate for Linlithgow, a retired soldier, ostensibly a barrackmaster, but really a watchman over decayed and ruined buildings. To show the condition of the district he lived in he tells the government—and one can imagine his Highland whiskers bristling with indignation—that he lives in a parish (Crooke) that has a clerical pastor but no church, and by that means both himself and his family have been deprived of that pious instruction which one would suppose should be proper in any Christian country. He could not at any time see the pastor performing the duties incumbent on him, but he could see the pastor's proctor, attended by constables armed with loaded pistols, stripping the wretched rags off the beds of the already oppressed inhabitants because they

could not pay the tithes in money. It is doubtful if such a letter addressed to the government of the day had the desired effect, but Grant's attention to duty in allowing the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the Barracks to pilfer coals, beds, etc., was inquired into, and on May 10th of that year Superintendent-General Newenham makes a report on the matter. From this report we see that Mr. Ivie's refusal to complete his purchase of Geneva for £3,000 on account of the amount of depredations committed started the whole inquiry, and that in addition to getting free coals and beds, the inhabitants of the district took away 100 private's grates, 19 window shutters, 26 window sashes, 28 feet of good flags and some handrails, and it was estimated that a sum of £76 10s. would be required to replace these items exclusive of the coals and bedsteads. Ivie wanted the purchase price reduced by £500, but the government refused.

This completes all the correspondence relating to New Geneva now preserved in the Record Office. There are at least three good drawings to scale of the proposed city and two of Geneva Barracks, one of which is a really good map in colours of the Barracks and the 80 acres which surrounded it, with the names of the parties to whom the different plots were let. It was drawn in 1818 under the direction of General Freeman.



New Geneva, 1785.

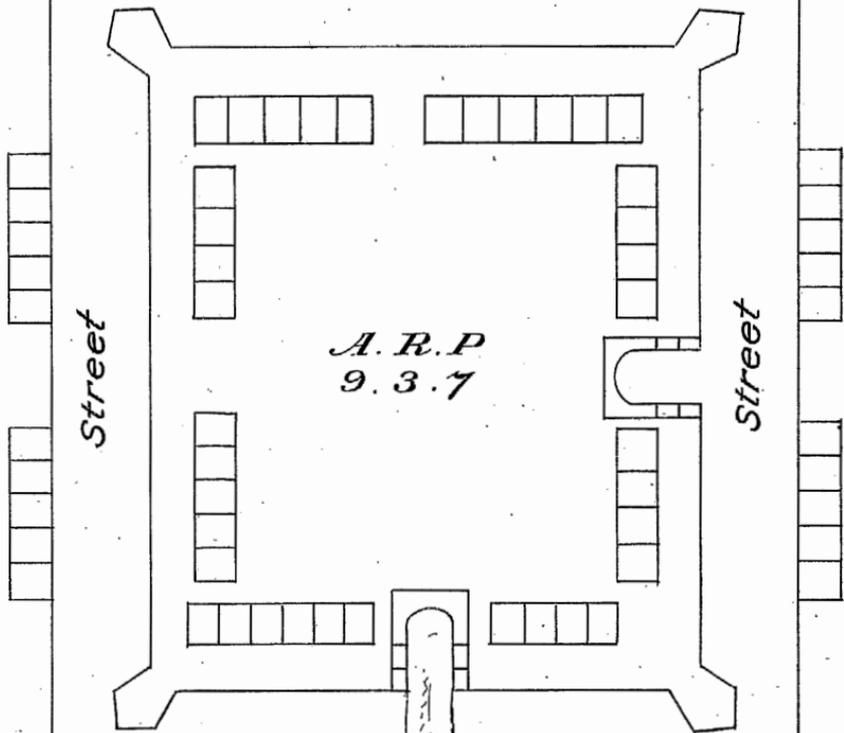


It was intended to put another row of houses at the sides completing a square. The total cost of building was estimated at £14,260.

Geneva Barracks, 1798.

Gardens.

A.R.P
2.1.14



A.R.P
9.3.7

Street

Street

New Road

A.R.P
Exercising Ground 12.1.4



To Dunmore

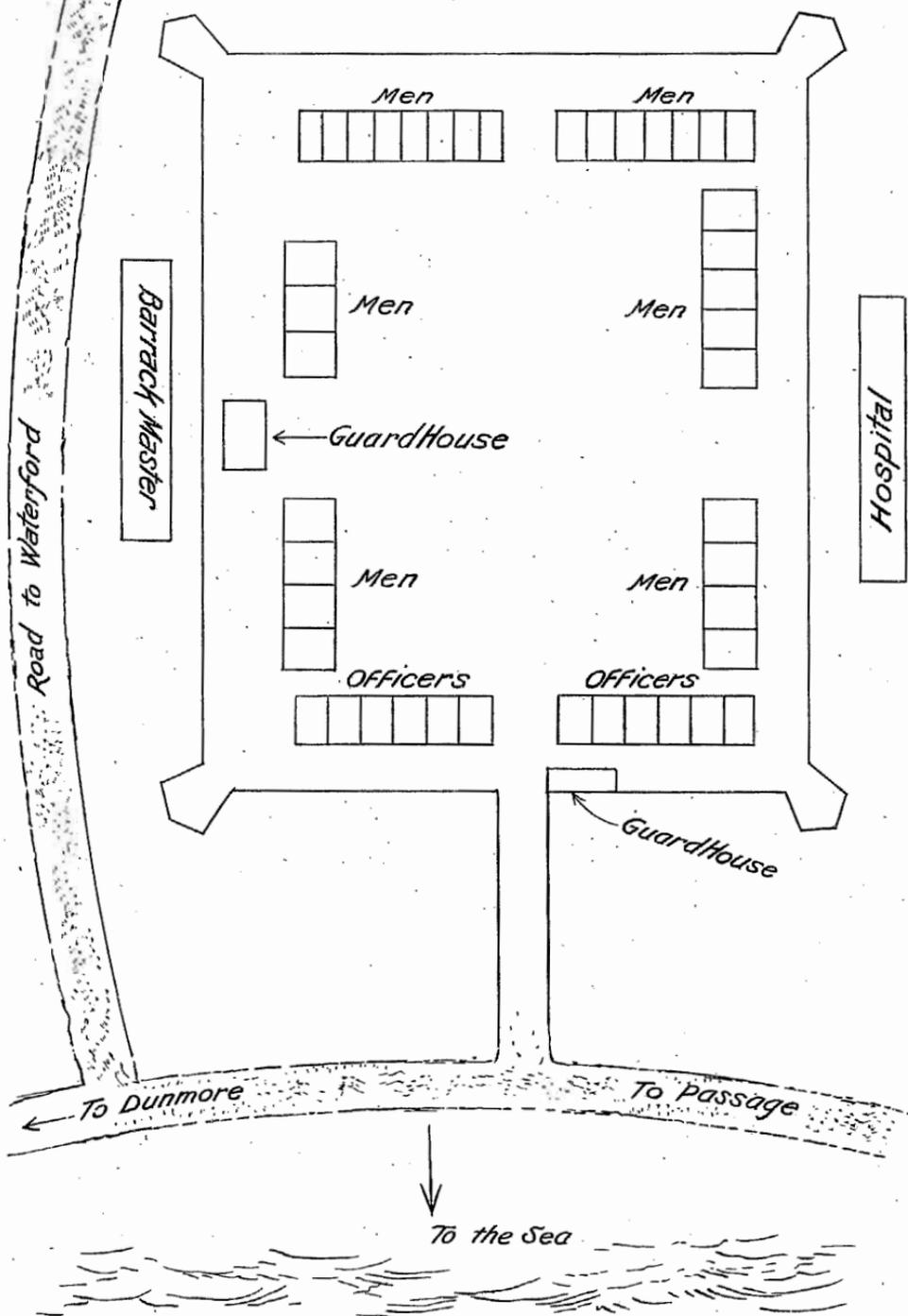
Old Road

To passage

The Sea

Plan of Geneva Barracks

1818.



THE SUBSOIL OF IRISH HISTORY.

(Papers on Elementary Archæology.)

By Rev. P. POWER.

IV.—THE NEOLITHIC.

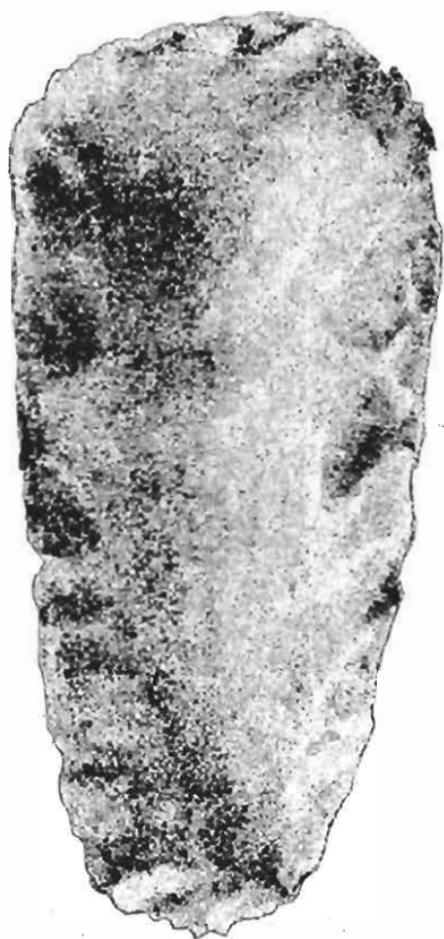


THE later of the two main sub-divisions of the Stone Age in Europe is the Neolithic, or the younger stone, period, which was immensely shorter than the immediately preceding Palaeolithic period. Polished or ground implements of stone are a characteristic of the later, as unground and unpolished implements characterise the earlier epoch. Of course it will be understood that here, as in all similar cases, there is no hard and sharp line of demarcation between the two periods; the palaeolithic did not go out one day and the neolithic come in the next. Evolution or progress from one to the other was gradual—so slow and gradual indeed that, between the two, modern research is beginning now to identify a third sub-period to which archæologists give the name Messolithic, or Azilian from the Pyrenean grotto of Mas d'Azil where evidences of this particular culture were first identified. There is a remarkable absence from Europe generally of evidence for this intermediate phase—so that, previous to discovery of this Mas d'Azil cave on the bank of the Arise in Ariège, the theory of a complete break in the human

occupation of our continent found rather wide acceptance. Now, however, it is fairly clear that, at any rate, in Southern Europe there was no such break. Climate, and dependent conditions, may have compelled man to a temporary retirement in places. The conditions aforesaid certainly modified his food supply and indeed affected his whole method of living ; the reindeer on which he had largely depended during palaeolithic time had migrated northwards in the wake of retreating ice. Man's implements of Azilian or Messolithic times betray the change. Harpoons of red-deer horn replace the implements of reindeer antler so long and intimately associated with men of the palaeolithic ages, while, in stone, the tranchet superseded the coup-de-poing, and cave-art entirely, or almost entirely, disappeared. Perhaps it was less favourable conditions of life that led to the disappearance of palaeolithic art. Anyhow disappear that art undoubtedly did ; the disappearance was not however so sudden that all tradition of it had been lost by the beginning of neolithic time. It may be useful to interject the observation here, that stone was not the only, or perhaps even the chief, material used by stone age man for his tools and ornaments. Bone of course was also used, as well as wood, horn, shell, and ivory, but these, being of perishable materials, have mostly disappeared.

While it is true to say no polished implement belongs to the palaeolithic period it is only generally true of the neolithic that its implements are polished. Indeed a large proportion, if not actually the majority, of neolithic implements are unpolished, and is by the strata in which they rest, as much as by their character, that we determine the particular period of stone-age objects. Generally speaking, we may say of palaeolithic objects that they are found *beneath* the surface ; of neoliths we may similarly assert they occur *on*, or near, the surface. The non-palaeolithic character of seeming palaeoliths found in this country is argued from the neolithic deposits in which they are found.

We possess little data, or none at all, from which to estimate the duration of neolithic time. Its remains postulate for it an existence immeasurably shorter than the earlier period. Of the palaeolithic we cannot fix beginning or end any more than duration ; we can approximately fix the end of the neolithic which, as coincident with beginning of the Bronze Age, would be in these



STONE CELTS, CO. WATERFORD.

(Half actual size).

countries somewhere about the commencement of the second millenium B.C. In the neolithic period the British Islands had already cast off the gangway of land which long had bound them to the Continental mainland and both mainland and islands stood much as they do at present. Towards close of the period we find a crude knowledge of pottery, some domesticated animals, erection of barrows or grave mounds over remains of the dead and traces of a rude and primitive agriculture.

The characteristic implement of the neolithic period is the polished stone axe or *celt*. That word, *celt*, by the way, has a curious origin ; it is a nonce-word and occurs in the Vulgate version of the Book of Job where it is used to designate a cutting instrument. The stone axe has been found in almost all parts of the globe—evidence that men in a similar stage of development and moved by similar necessity adopt the same methods the whole world over. Its synonym "stone axe" implies that our celt somewhat resembles a miniature hatchet head in shape, minus, of course, the socket hole for the handle. The stone axe proper had no such socket but itself fitted into a handle. It tapered too, as a rule, from cutting-edge to back, that is it was wider at the edge than at the non-cutting end ; also, the edge was usually crescent shaped, at any rate in Irish examples. Sometimes only the edge and its immediate vicinity are polished ; sometimes the grinding-down extends to the whole surface of the implement ; occasionally, again, the latter is only chipped or half wrought. Probably the complete polishing of the axe was aesthetic rather than utilitarian in its object. As in finish, so in material and size—stone celts vary widely. A hard fine-grained stone—the hardest available—furnished the material. In Ireland, flint, probably because of its scarcity or its narrow distribution, is a rather rare material for celts : it is otherwise in Scandanavia and other countries. In Irish specimens chert, greenstone, basalt, slate, and hard grained sandstone are of more frequent occurrence than flint. Even limestone and granite have been pressed into service when nothing better was available.

When the primitive hunter wished to make himself an axe he first sought a piece of stone—preferably a pebble—of the requisite hardness. When the proper stone was not available at the surface he did not hesitate to bore for it till he met in the quarry a vein

of the desired quality. By means of a hammer stone or a pick of deer-horn the pebble or crude block was gradually reduced by hacking and flaking to somewhat like the required size, and then by a few additional light touches it received its shape, any protuberances or humps being reduced by hammering, and finally the surface, or, at any rate, the edge, was polished by rubbing and by use of sand and water. The process of manufacture would occupy perhaps quite a long time—some days, possibly, or even a week, but what is time to primitive man provided food be fairly abundant! On the other hand we know from observation of present day primitive peoples that love of labour is not a characteristic of savage, barbarian or semi-civilised folk.

“Hafting” is the term applied to the operation of furnishing the stone axe with its handle. Often, of course, the axe was intended to be held in the hand without a handle, and when this was the case the upper end was sometimes embedded in gum, which was then covered with skin. But let us suppose the implement is to have a handle; the hafting is simplicity itself; a piece of wood is cleft or split for two or three inches at one end and into the opening the stone head is inserted—the two sundered parts are tightly bound with withe or tendon or raw hide above and below the axe head, and the whole perhaps is further secured with gum, resin, or cement. In a few cases stone axe handles have been found in bogs still clasping the original stone head.

Unless special care be taken in drying the axe handle, or other wooden object found embedded in turf bogs, it twists out of shape or flakes away into splinters. Such wooden antiquities when found should be kept moist till handed to an expert for drying. The objects are first steeped, or even boiled, in a strong solution of alum, after which they are slowly dried. Besides that described there are occasional other methods of hafting, but this is the earliest and the most frequent. Sometimes the handle was merely a flexible branch twisted tightly around the axe head; sometimes again it was bent or curved and to its walking-stick head a thin flat axe was fastened by tying, and not unfrequently the head was cleverly wedged into a handle of antler. The writer met one case in which the axe was hafted by nature; the axe-head was placed in the fork of a young growing tree and left there till the tree had grown quite around, hafting it automatically. This latter method was

frequently adopted by the North American Indians ; it has this manifest disadvantage that as the wood dries it shrinks and the head becomes loose. Among the purposes for which the stone axe was used were the cutting and splitting of wood, the scooping out of tree trunks to serve as canoes etc., the dressing of posts for huts, grubbing up roots, scraping flesh from bones, killing animals for food, as well as for various purposes of primitive agriculture. There is an important type of stone axe with a hole for insertion of a handle; this class of implement, which closely resembles in appearance the modern stonemason's hammer and is of considerable size and weight, might be considered an object distinct from the Celt. As a matter of fact, it is often styled axe-hammer because one end is pointed and the other blunt or flattened for striking—after the manner of the stonemason's hammer just referred to.

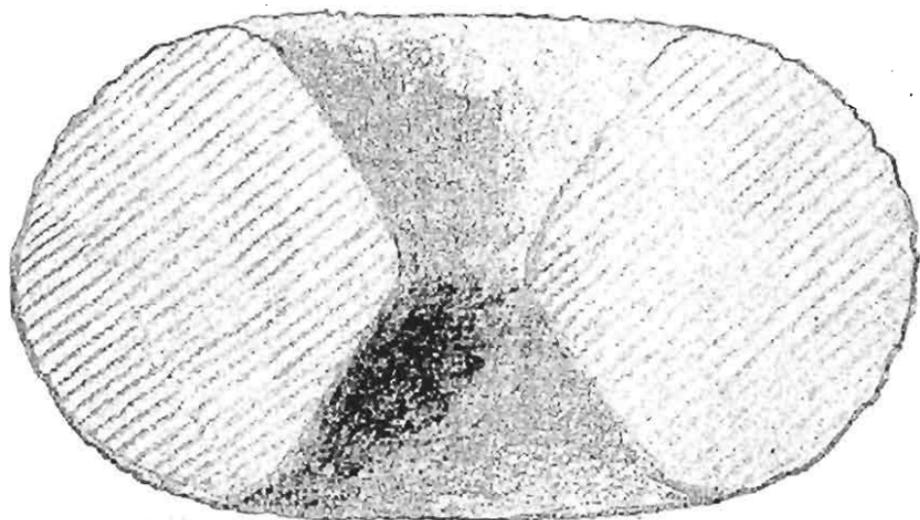
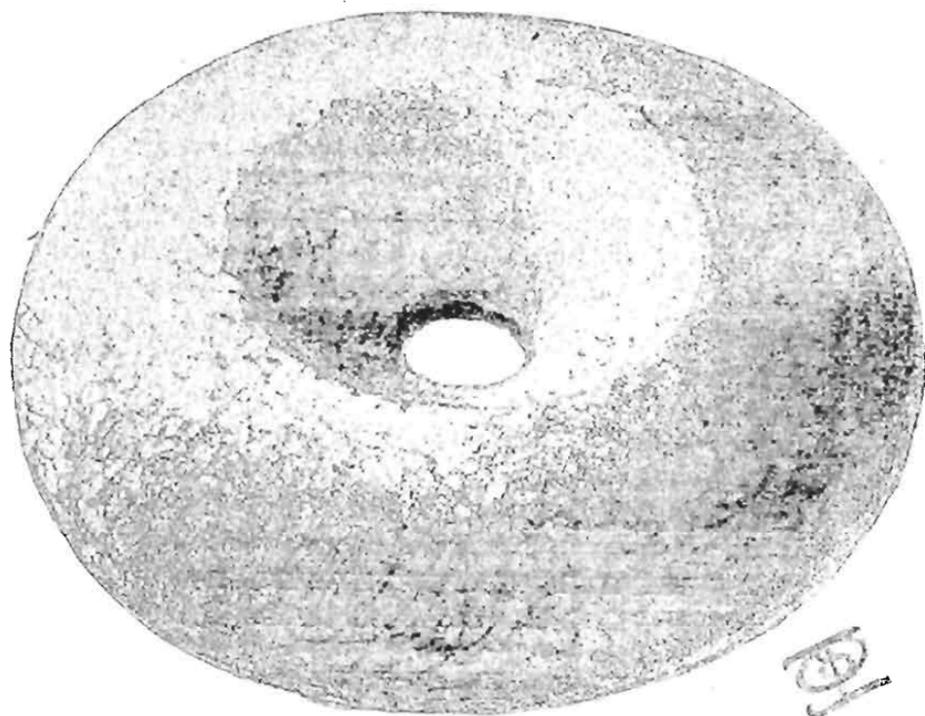
Long centuries after the Stone Age had faded from human memory discovery of the worked objects belonging to it gave rise to many superstitious and silly popular beliefs. Thus the stone axe was regarded as a "thunderbolt," the flint arrow head as a "fairy dart," and the spindle whorl as a "fairies' millstone." Such superstitions are not peculiar to these lands ; they prevail all over the world wherever the stone objects have been found and their age and use forgotten. Moreover, they were rife two thousand years ago even as to-day ; neoliths, for example, have been found in Etruscan tombs set as charms in the necklaces of the dead.

Of more frequent occurrence than the stone celt is the stone arrow head—generally of flint, chert or quartz. The arrow itself, of which our wrought stone formed the tip, has never been found ; with the bow which propelled it, it naturally disappeared long ages since. We are dependent, in fact, upon the discovery of arrow heads for our knowledge that the stone age folk of ancient Ireland ever used the bow. Arrow heads vary in length from half an inch to two inches and are of diverse patterns—triangular, leaf-shaped, lozenge-shaped, tanged, stemmed and barbed. Arrows heads with a stem are usually barbed also ; the triangular heads are barbed but rarely. It is probable there was a gradual transition from one of these forms to the others in something like the order named. Current, or quite recently living, superstitions regarding arrow heads have already been alluded to. The

diminutive weapons were shot by fairies at cattle, and, in turn, they were a powerful antidote to cattle disease. Allied in shape and character to the arrow-head, but larger and heavier than the latter, is the stone spear, or javelin, head.

Three neolithic implements frequently confounded are the axe-hammer, the stone-hammer, and the hammer-stone. The first has been briefly described. The stone hammer is an artificially perforated pebble which was furnished with a wooden handle much as modern iron hammers are. No doubt most of the objects called stone hammers were really such and are therefore correctly named; but there is a type the hammer character of which may well be doubted; this is generally circular in shape with the hole wider at both mouths than in the middle. On the opposite page is illustrated a specimen of this type from near Clonmel. The hole in this type of "hammer" seems ill-designed for retention of a handle unless indeed the implement was naturally hafted by suspension on the branch of a growing tree till such time as the gradually expanding limb had filled up the hole. Here again, the difficulty arising from shrinkage would have to be reckoned with. Possibly the objects were designed for some purpose other than hammering, *e.g.*, as sinkers for a fishing net, etc. The hammer-stone is a hard rounded pebble which was held in the hand and used for striking. Generally it is abraded at the striking ends and often it has artificial depressions in its sides for the fore-finger and thumb between which it was held while in use. Allied to the hammer was the maul, a large spherical pebble, or block of hard stone, around the middle of which a slight groove for reception of a withe, or other more or less flexible handle, was cut. Implements of this type were found in considerable numbers at Stonehenge during recent excavations in connection with exploration and preservation of the trilithons there.

The *rubber* is a small piece of flagstone used for triturating grain, paint or edible roots. Rubbers go, like millstones, in pairs—an upper and a lower; the former, generally circular or oval in shape—with a flat or ovoid under-surface, is held in the hand while it is made to crush by rubbing, rather than by pounding, the grain or other material placed in the shallow basin scooped, or worn, into the surface of the under rubber. The rubber is really a rudimentary quern, which in its highest development becomes



"STONE HAMMER," FROM NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CLONMEL.

(Actual size)

the "saddle quern," a shallow dish or mortar of stone with a kind of stone rolling pin crusher. The true quern or hand mill, which has continued in use till within the memory of people still living (in a few places in Ireland it could be found still in use), consists of two parts—the upper and nether millstones. Both millstones are circular and the upper revolves on a wooden axle upon, and partly within, the lower. Throughout the counties of Waterford and Tipperary quern stones, the purpose of which is entirely unknown to the present generation, may be found in almost every other farmyard; frequently they are built into walls, and, not uncommonly, one part may be seen embedded in the pavement in front of the kitchen door. These last mentioned querns are not, of course, survivals from neolithic times nor even from the Bronze Age, but they are direct descendants and representatives of the rubbers of the former, and the saddle querns of the latter, period. Another type of primitive mill, which may date from neolithic times, is the bullán and pestle; the bullán is a bowl-shaped cavity in a large stone or in the natural rock, and the pestle was of stone or of wood tipped with stone. Rubbers, saddle querns, and bullán-and-pestles would have been used not merely for grinding grain, but also to pulverise quartz, felspar, or shell for kneading into pottery clay; in addition the rubber was used for grinding stone axes, etc. In primitive milling a considerable amount of grit must have got detached from the millstones and became mixed with the meal, and it is conjectured that the worn condition of the teeth in Stone-age skulls may be a consequence of the attrition arising from mastication of stone-reinforced bread.

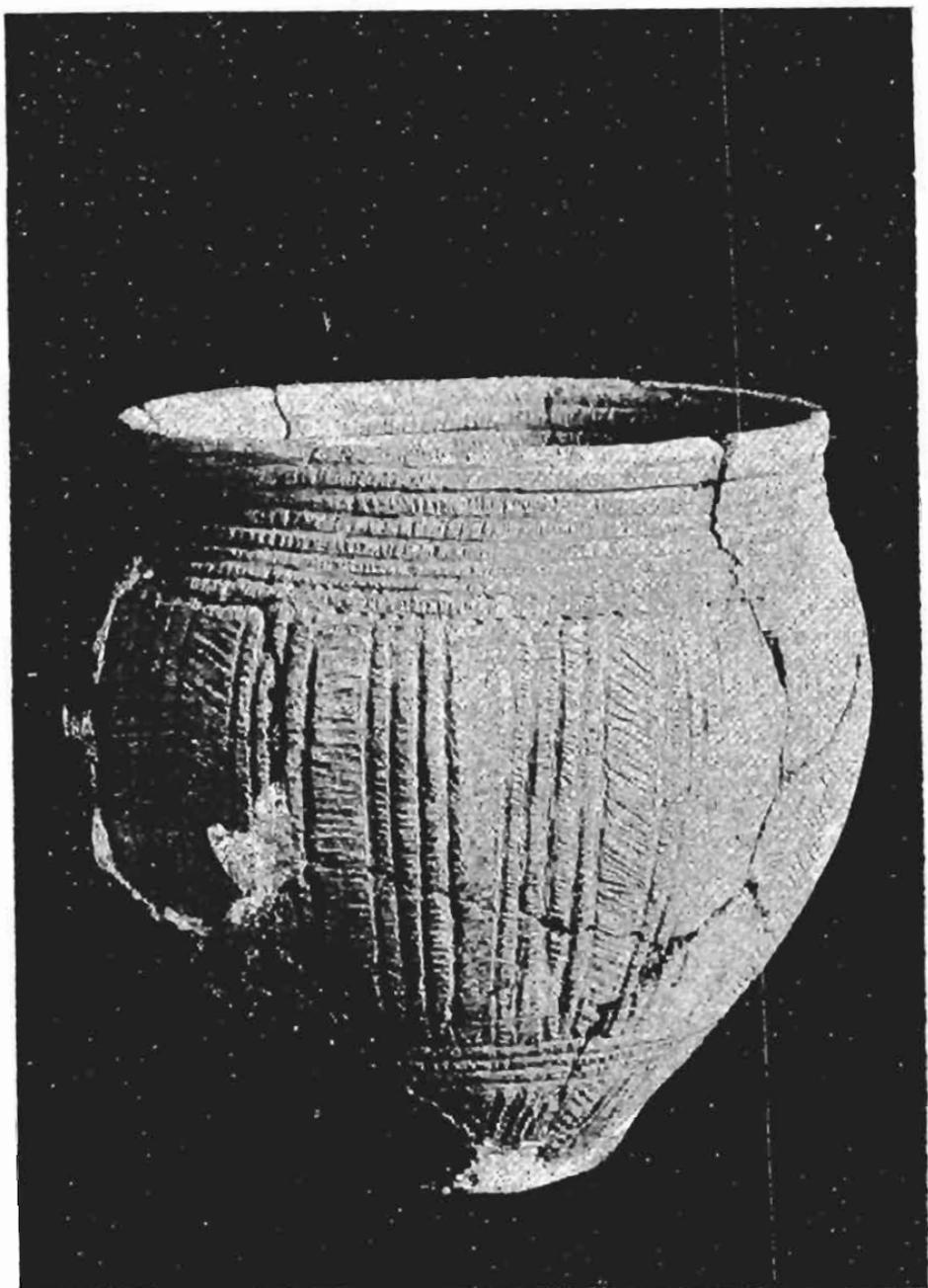
With the neolithic period, and also possibly with the immediately preceding and succeeding periods, is also associated the *sling stone*. The earliest form of sling stone would be the first rounded pebble at hand; it would, however, soon be found how desirable in such a missile is uniformity of weight, size, and shape, and in course of time it would be discovered what kind of stone made the most reliable ammunition. This, by the way, is the reason the Romans cast their sling stones (*glandes*) in lead and all of regulation weight. The simplest form of sling was a wand with a slit at top for reception of the stone; such a weapon was, as we know from their tomb paintings, used by the ancient Egyptians and it has been suggested that it was with a sling of this kind David

set out to meet Goliath. The best known form of sling is, probably, the strap and ribbon type which consists of a central receptacle (generally of raw hide or leather) for the sling-stone and a string at either end to impart its centrifugal motion to the stone. An early sling, with its strings of neatly plaited flax was found in one of the Swiss crannogs. The Romans appear to have used a third type of sling—a modification of the first—which consisted of a staff with a receptacle at the top for the sling stone.

Another approximately neolithic object is the spindle whorl. This is classed here as only approximately neolithic because it survived in use into the Bronze Age and even perhaps to a later period—as long as spinning continued to be done by spindle and distaff. The whorl is a flat ring of stone through which the lower end of the spindle was passed to secure equilibrium. It resembles a wheel washer and is often described by ploughmen, who turn it up, as a “stone washer.” Like the stone celt and the arrow head, the spindle whorl has long been an object of superstitious regard—as the wheel of a fairy chariot. All circular stone objects of this kind are not spindle whorls; some are simply stone beads as is evidenced by their discovery as portions of necklaces on skeletons in early interments and as well as by the fact that the hole is not in the true centre and that it is specially abraded or worn at one side by the string which once passed through it.

Finally, there is a class of stone objects the purpose of which is not very clear. They are shaped like dumb bells, but the ends terminate in cup-like depressions. From their appearance and their frequent discovery on early church sites or in cillins these objects are popularly regarded in Ireland as “stone chalices.” According to some of the best modern opinions, however, the objects were not chalices but lamps. Similar lamps, it is asserted, are in use at the present day among the Esquimos and it has been shown that, in at least one case, the cup yielded traces of carbon. Joyce (“Social History of Ireland,” vol. I., p. 628) figures one of these curious stone cups which he styles and describes as “a healing stone” from Bruckless, Co. Donegal. In the National Museum there are several specimens and four or five from the Decies are in the Museum of University College, Cork.

Nothing marks more emphatically the difference between palaeolithic and neolithic than the absence of pottery in the one



SEPULCHRAL URN,

From Carbally Hill, Dunmore East.

and its presence and use in the other. The potter's is almost the first art which man has learned in every land. Possibly its beginnings were due to accident. It has been often suggested that basket work or the weaving of twigs preceded pottery, and that from something in the former first arose the idea of the latter. Somebody overlaid his wicker basket with wet clay to make it watertight, then he placed the vessel on the fire and two remarkable discoveries resulted, scil. :—that clay could be wrought into shape, and that it could be so baked or burned as to retain the shape given. Perhaps it was a child idly scratching the drying vessel with a piece of wood or bone that first revealed the damp clay's capability of accepting decoration. The first ornament was simple line decoration with perhaps some nail marks, or a string was passed right around the vessel on the outside and pulled tightly till it sank a little into the soft material; then it was similarly passed and pressed a little lower down and finally the parallel lines were joined by a series of cross-lines with dots, or some other such simple design, between. The *primaeval* potter discovered that a certain quantity of quartz, shells, or pounded flints mixed with his clay gave added strength and consistency. In neolithic times the introduced pebbles were comparatively coarse; Bronze-age man broke them finer; so too he learned (*a*) to glaze his vessel and, (*b*) later, instead of building up the latter as the pastry cook builds up the pie crust, to mould it with the potter's wheel.

Neolithic pottery, owing to its poor quality easily decays if exposed to damp. Moreover, owing to the difficulty of manufacture, only a relatively small number of articles were made. These facts explain why we have so few survivals of perfect specimens. Far the most frequently found specimen of the early potter's art in Ireland is the burial urn of which we shall have more to say later. This object is generally found in a small stone lined chamber, within which it is set, mouth downwards. A likely locality to look for burial urns in Ireland is a sand, or gravel, pit. Sometimes in such situations urns are found without the distinctive stone-lined chamber. Presumably sandy ridges were chosen as places of sepulture because of their comparative freedom from damp as well as because of the ease with which they could be dug into. In the National Museum is a highly instructive exhibit in

the shape of a burial urn from Co. Dublin, with its cist and a section of the gravel or earth in which it originally lay. In some cases a smaller or pigmy cup has been found enclosed with the larger vessel; to the former, the use of which can only be conjectured, the nonsensical name, "incense cup," has sometimes been given.

To the Stone Age—and to its later sub-division—belong the most important, if not the greater number, of our rude stone monuments, scil. :—the dolmen (with its near relative, the cistvaen), the menhir and perhaps the bullán and the stone circle. The cup-and-circle inscribed stone we shall probably be more exact in assigning to the Age of Bronze—though the monument in question bears a certain family likeness to some of the Stone Age monuments enumerated.

The Dolmen is the most important and distinctive of our Rude Stone Monuments, and, as such, it will demand a few paragraphs all to itself. As the reader will guess the name *dolmen* is not Irish. It comes from a Celtic language however, scil.—the Breton, in which it signifies "stone table" (*dael maen*). The name is certainly a good one, which is more than can be said for the name—*cromlech*, in popular use throughout Ireland. That name *cromlech*, by the way, properly designates quite another class of monument altogether. A Dolmen may be described as a monument formed of three, four or more great upright stones so placed as to form a small enclosure, roofed by one or more great blocks additional. The great covering stone has generally a slight slope or inclination but this does not seem to be regulated by any fixed rule and it may well be doubted whether the inclination be intentional. A certain alleged east and west alignment of the monument is alluded to and discussed by antiquarian writers, as "the orientation of the dolmen."

Most dolmens as we find them to-day are more or less imperfect; some of the uprights have fallen or been displaced, or perhaps the cap-stone has been prostrated. "Improving" farmers have destroyed many monuments of this class and road contractors, builders, etc., are responsible for the disappearance of others. Worsae, a well known Danish antiquary, maintained—and in his theory he is followed by Lukis, a weighty English authority—that all dolmens were originally encased in mounds or cairns. Some Irish archæologists argued, *econtra*, that, (1), no existing

dolmen shows traces of such a covering, (2), no excavated cairn has been found to contain a dolmen, and (3) it is scarcely conceivable, after the prodigious labour expended on the erection of one of these monuments, that anyone would hide the whole beneath a tumulus. To-day, however, it is generally conceded that the objections are all ill-founded. Anyone studying the arguments of Worsae and Lukis and the later evidence offered by Borlase ("Dolmens of Ireland"), and for himself dispassionately examining a few monuments in the light of these arguments, cannot fail to be impressed with the extreme probability of the mound theory. Borlase does not exactly claim, as the other writers quoted seem to have done, that all dolmens were originally buried beneath mounds of earth—but that at least a mound of small stones was piled around the uprights up to eave of the cap-stone. It is quite easy to understand how, in the course of a couple of centuries, the pile of stones would—owing to growth thereon of briars and bracken—assume the semblance of an earthen mound. The uprights constituting the supports of the cap-stone are so placed in the dolmen as to form a more or less oblong chamber closed at the ends by a pair of broader boulders or flag stones, which may be regarded as rudimentary gables. The chamber may be six or eight feet long by four feet wide and from five to eight feet in height. People sometimes wonder how men without knowledge of the pulley were able to lift the heavy cap-stones into position. We do not know how exactly the feat was accomplished, but it was, almost certainly, by some combination of rollers and the inclined plane.

Dolmens may be conveniently divided into types or classes. An old and common division is into *primary* and *secondary*. A primary, or earthfast, dolmen has one end of its cap-stone resting on the ground, the other end supported on an upright. Monuments of this special type are generally of great size, like Browne's Hill dolmen, near Carlow, the cap-stone of which is twenty-four feet long by twenty-three feet wide and is estimated to weigh a hundred tons. To this class belong the well-known Ballyquin dolmen, close to the Holy Well of Mothel, and the Ballyphilip specimen, near Dunhill. It was at one time imagined that primary dolmens are really partly ruined specimens, some of the supports of which have fallen. It is now, however, pretty evident that, in these

examples, the cap-stone was earth-fast from the beginning. The primary dolmen would seem to have been erected just where the retreating ice deposited the boulder that now forms its cap-stone. The great table-stone was elevated at one end by levers and wedges and finally the end support was introduced. This type of dolmen is called primary, not from any suggestion of evolution from it of the more elaborate type, but because it is simpler in construction than the secondary. In the secondary dolmen the cap-stone is entirely supported by uprights, as at Knockeen, Leac-an-scaill (Walsh Mountains), Ballynageeragh (Dunhill), etc. Sometimes the cap-stone rests directly upon the uprights as at Knockeen, at other times, as at Leac-an-scaill, the cap-stone rests, not immediately on the uprights, but upon an intermediate or secondary block introduced between the uprights and the cap-stone proper. A dolmen with a number of secondary slabs introduced between cap-stone and uprights is somewhat suggestive of the Bronze Age chamber within Newgrange tumulus. Again, we may divide dolmens into single and double chambered. In the single-chambered monument the uprights enclose a simple oblong apartment only; the double-chambered has, in addition to the principal, a second or smaller (and imperfect), compartment, resembling a porch or ante-chamber. Figs. 1 and 2 represent approximately the plan of



FIG. 1.

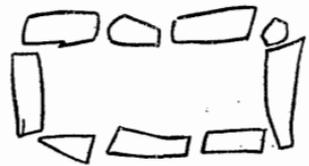


FIG. 2.

a double and a single chambered dolmen respectively. Both the Knockeen and the Pembrokestown dolmens, in the vicinity of Waterford, exhibit the second-chamber, or portico, feature.

Before we come to discuss the purpose of the dolmen it may be useful to say something of its geographical distribution. Ireland is apparently but a link in the chain of dolmen yielding lands which extends from Scandanavia in the north to distant India. The most northerly recorded dolmen is not far from Lake Malaer in Sweden. There are a few monuments in Denmark, North

Germany, and Holland; a few have likewise been recorded from England proper and they are quite numerous in Wales and Cornwall. In France they occur in enormous numbers—chiefly in Brittany and along the Biscay seaboard. The total number of dolmens in France is set down as 3,410. In decreasing number they occur in the Iberian Peninsula, mostly along the western coast. Across the Mediterranean and along the north coast of Africa we pick up the far-flung line; here however it is not by any means an unbroken chain. We find quite a gap at Egypt in which country no dolmens are found. Beyond the Jordan the line is picked up again, whence it is traceable the whole way into Central India. In the plains of the Deccan especially the dolmen is of quite common occurrence.

The once familiar theory of the druid-altar character of the dolmen is now quite discredited along with all the other fantastic theories of the wild Vallancey school from which it sprang. In their perfervid imagination some of the druid-altar theorists even saw in the covering stone the channels cut to carry off the victims' blood and sometimes, I believe, traces of the actual blood itself! The theory was romantic and that fact was enough to commend it to the unscientific archæologists and historians of the eighteenth century. It is in deference to this theory that we find so many places in Ireland named Druid Mount, Druid Glen, etc., from presence of dolmens therein. The truth is the dolmen is not an altar but a tomb or cenotaph. Within the monuments when first opened—cinerary urns containing ashes, calcined bones and rude personal ornaments have sometimes been found. Thus two urns were found in Loughry dolmen near Cookstown, one in a "Giant's Grave" at Ballysadare, another in a similar situation at Barnasrahy, Co. Sligo, etc., etc. Numbers of urns and similar indications of burial purpose have been yielded by continental dolmens. In explanation of absence of human remains from many Irish dolmens it is only necessary to remind the reader that the majority of the monuments were rifled long ages since.

It is doubtless to their sepulchral character that dolmens owe their popular designation of *Leaba*, a bed. The Irish *leaba* is often a bed in the sense of a grave; for instance the saint's grave is styled his *leaba*. Dolmens are known in some of the Irish-speaking districts as—*Leaba Diarmuda agus Grainne* (Diarmuid and

Grainne's Bed), and also, Leaba na bhFiann (The Fenians' Bed). A small dolmen or "Giant's Grave" at Matthewstown, near Dunhill, is called—Leaba Thomais Ui Chaba (Thomas McCabe's Bed). One might conclude that Thomas McCabe was some poor wanderer who used the monument as his sleeping-place, only that he finds the same name applied to an oblong depression in the limestone rock on one of the Aran Islands—a fact which suggests an echo here of a once widely distributed legend or piece of folklore. Another name applied to a Co. Waterford dolmen (on the edge of a cliff near Mine Head) is—Tigh Caille Bheara (Caille Beara's House). Caille Beara was a famous legendary female whose name is found, applied to natural and artificial objects, all over Ireland. The total number of Irish dolmens recorded and described by Borlase is seven hundred and eighty-six. That this is considerably less than the actual number the writer, who has himself discovered six new examples since appearance of Borlase's book, is quite convinced. The recorded examples are very unevenly divided between the provinces and counties. Generally speaking they abound most in the maritime counties; some of the inland counties like Westmeath, King's Co., and Kildare do not possess a single dolmen, Sligo has the largest number—one hundred and sixty-three. Donegal has eighty-two, Derry twenty-two, and Antrim twenty-nine. Along the east coast we have Down with nineteen dolmens, Louth—a very small county—with four, Dublin with fourteen; Wicklow with nine, and Wexford with two. Kilkenny, though not a maritime county, furnishes the comparatively high total of twenty-eight, that is eight more than Waterford; Cork has seventy-one, and Kerry twenty-two. Along the western coast, Limerick is credited with nineteen, Clare (ranking next to Sligo) with ninety-four, Galway with thirty, and Mayo with forty-five. All evidence seems to indicate that scores, if not hundreds, of monuments additional have been destroyed leaving neither remains nor memory behind.

The cist or cistvaen is closely allied to the dolmen; it seems in fact a variety of the latter rather than a monument of distinct type. It consists, when perfect, of a stone circle surrounding a long, slightly-sunken, oblong chamber—the walls of which are formed of large stone blocks, with flagstones laid across for a roof. A cistvaen may be described as differing from a dolmen in (a).

greater length of chamber, (b) substitution of a series of flat flag-stones for the great cap-stone, and (c) presence of a stone circle from 12 feet to 25 feet in diameter. The stone circle of the cistvaen is usually composed of comparatively low and round stones, not more than three or four feet high; its general appearance suggests that it was most probably a retaining wall to the mound which covered the grave. It is to the cistvaen rather than to the dolmen proper that the name "Giant's Grave" is popularly applied. A good example of this class of monument will be found on the summit of Knockadirra, or Kilmacomb, hill, within two or three miles of Dunmore East. Even as long ago as the time of St. Patrick the "Giant's Grave" was regarded with awe as the last resting place of a gigantic race. Colgan is authority for the statement that as the National Apostle was once travelling in Connacht, he passed, by the wayside, a prehistoric tomb of this type. His companions expressed the opinion that no human being could possibly require a grave so long, whereupon the Saint—to prove to his self-doubting disciples the Life to Come—called back from the dead the gigantic tenant of the monument.

Closely related to both dolmen and cistvaen is the Cairn or Stone Heap, generally found in rocky or mountainous country and very often crowning the peaks of mountains, as in the neighbourhood of Dublin. In cultivated districts cairns are rarely found, for the simple reason that their materials were too tempting to farmers, builders, and road contractors of the past couple of centuries. Within the cairn are chambers similar in general character to the chambers of the dolmen or cistvaen. As a rule the stones composing the cairn are found mixed with earth, and around the heap at its base there is often a retaining wall or circle or great boulders. With the cairn we may roughly equate the earthen mound, called barrow in England. Possibly the earthen mound was used, like the earthen *dun*, where clay was plentiful and stone scarce. In this connection it may be well to warn the neophyte that every ancient earthen mound is not necessarily a chambered tumulus; some mounds are Norman motes and others may have been places of public assembly or even cenotaphs.

Last, but by no means least, among neolithic monuments we place the pillar stone. There are not many parishes in Ireland—at any rate, outside the Pale—where a specimen of the pillar stone

does not occur. Like the tumulus and cairn the pillar stone is not necessarily neolithic. It may in fact belong to any age and sometimes it is not easy to distinguish a pillar, which perhaps has stood four or six thousand years, from a modern cowstone. Generally speaking the true pillar stone may be recognised by its massiveness ; generally too, it is regarded with a certain degree of local veneration not unmixed with fear. The scientific name of the pillar stone is *menhir*, a word compounded of the Brythonic *maen*, a stone and *hir*, high. The Irish name is *dallan* or *gallan* from which many Irish place-names, like Clondulane, are derived. Other names applied to pillar stones are "Cloch Fhada" (Long Stone) and "Fear Bréige" (Simulating Man). The latter name is applied particularly to a pillar stone standing on the ridge of a hill or mountain. In Scotland the pillar stone is called "Cat-Stone," presumably from *Cath*, a battle. The menhir or free standing stone we may almost characterise as the embodiment of an instinct as old as humanity to commemorate, in a rough but effective way, some notable event—a battle, a treaty, the death of a warrior, or to mark a tribal boundary or the resting place of the mighty dead. In this particular connection we may recall the pillar-stone set up by Jacob to mark the spot whereon a vision of glory had been vouchsafed him, and, in the same connection, a certain stone set up in a certain Irish city to commemorate a treaty broken "ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry." Memorials of mail-clad knight and mediaeval bishop, of Roman dominion and Moorish conquest, have disappeared but the unsculptured pillar stone, which has stood from the primaeval dawn, which was hoary with age before knight or bishop or Roman or Moor was heard of. stands as firmly as of yore ; it saw the beginnings of history—it may well be that it is destined also to see its end.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Old Waterford Newspapers.—In a note to the article on “Crotty the Robber” in the last issue of the Journal I mentioned the “Waterford Newsletter” as existing in about 1740. The note on which I found that statement is on page 4 of the “Dublin Newsletter” dated January 9th, 1741, No. 524. In the middle column of the page in question it is stated that

Hugh Glinn, printer of the Waterford-News-Letter, was committed to St. Patrick’s gaol by order of the Mayor and Recorder of said city for printing a paragraph reflecting on a certain Bishop. The printer’s case will be supported by some eminent citizens against the magistrates concerning the legality of his confinement.

It may be that the term “News-Letter” was the exact name of the paper, or that it was a kind of generic name applied to newspapers. In any case it definitely establishes the fact that a newspaper existed at the time in Waterford and that it was printed by Hugh Glinn.

M. BUTLER.

Sugar Refinery in Waterford.—An advertisement appears in the “Dublin Daily Post” of 15th January, 1739, intimating that a sugar refining house had lately been established in Waterford by Messrs. Boyd and Bonigue and that all classes of sugar could be obtained at the best terms.

M. BUTLER.

Recantation of Butler of Kilcash.—In the “Dublin Daily Post” dated Tuesday, July 17th, 1739, the following note appears :—

“On Sunday last Butler of Kilcash, Esq., Heir Apparent to the Earl of Arran, read his recantation against the errors of the Church of Rome in St. Mary’s Church, and conformed to the Established Church of Ireland.”

The church referred to was founded about 1697 and is situated in Mary Street, Dublin. M. BUTLER.

Doyle’s Survey of the Waterford Coast.—In the London Correspondence of the Dublin “Newsletter” dated February 18th, 1738, the following note appears :—

“Since the accurate and so much wanted Survey of the Harbour of Waterford in Ireland lately made by Captain Doyle the merchants and other gentlemen of that city are going to establish a Cod fishery on the banks there. Our correspondent, whose letter is now before us, adds that there is an inexhaustible supply of cod on those banks and better than that of Newfoundland, but that they never durs’t attempt a fishing before the Captain took the pains to survey their harbour in which many a Dutch and English ship has been lost for want of a thorough knowledge of the banks.”

In the same newspaper dated June 24th, 1738, appears an advertisement from Doyle as follows :—

“William Doyle, Hidrographer, having lately made an actual and exact survey of the dangerous and destructive Bay of Tramore, of the Harbours of Waterford and Rhineshark and sea coast adjacent, and also in various stations taken the perspective views of the land, particularly from a fishing bank 4 leagues S.S.E. from Dungarvan (now named the Nymph Bank) which abounds with cod, hake, ling, etc., as is fully described in the map of the said coast and harbours just published, and printed from a copper plate curiously engraven by the celebrated Mr. Emanuel Bowen of and at London

[Here is a long account of the use the map is to mariners and the advt. goes on.]

. The map is sold at a British Shilling per map by John Fowke, Esq., Collector of Dublin Port at the Customhouse, and G. Resk and G. Ewing and W. Smith, Booksellers in Dame Street, Mr. D. Cherry, Merchant in Waterford, and Alderman G. Bennett, Bookseller in Cork.”

In the "History of the Barony of Gaultier" I have pointed out that the sweep of coast from Brownstown Head to Red Head was named by Doyle "Allond's Bay," whether called after Henry Allond who commanded the fort of Passage for the Commonwealth, moved later to Corballymore and ultimately became Mayor of Waterford or after his son-in-law Sir John Fortescue-Allond, first Lord Fortescue who is usually regarded as a patron of Doyle's, is not now easy to determine. It is possible that Sir John Fortescue took the surname Allond on account of the fortune of £300 which Henry Alland left to the children of his daughter Sarah, who was married to Edmond Fortescue, and who predeceased him. Henry Allond's will—a very long document—is still preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

M. BUTLER.

Life of St. Columbanus.—In view of celebration, on November 23rd next, of the thirteenth centenary of St. Columban's death the Dolphin Press of Philadelphia has issued a centenary life of the great Irish Missionary from the pen of George Metlake, hitherto known as an American writer on social reform, etc. As the work has only just come to hand there is little more than time to glance hastily through its two hundred and seventy well written pages. This casual examination is, however, sufficient to convince one that the work is both scholarly and critical—a solid contribution to Irish hagiology. The author begins with a sketch of Jonas, the seventh century Italian biographer of Columban. Then, in Part I., he gives us a useful and luminous dissertation on the Ireland—chiefly religious—of the sixth century. Thence he takes us, with our missionary, to Gaul, where, incidentally, he introduces us to the turbulent society of the Frankish kingdom. Next we follow Columban into German lands and into the plains of Lombardy, where finally, with weeping monks and mourning peoples, we assist at the death bed of one of the very greatest men that Ireland ever produced.

P.



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THE SUBSOIL OF IRISH HISTORY.

(Papers on Elementary Archæology.)

By Rev. P. POWER.

V.—*THE BRONZE AGE.*

(PART I.)



PROBABLY the most important forward-and-upward step which man, in his industrial evolution, ever took was the single step which lifted him—not instantaneously, but by gradual process—from his infancy and childhood of stone to his youth of bronze. The step from stone to metal is, for all practical purposes, the transition from savagery to barbarism or to approximate civilisation. There are many points of necessary contact and connection between metals and civilisation; one of the most apparent and intimate is this:—it was metal which enabled man to cut down the primaeval forest and to bring the soil into primitive cultivation.

We can only conjecture the manner of metal's first discovery. Doubtless the first metal found was either copper or gold; without prejudice to the ancient question of priority of discovery we style the earliest metal period the "*Age of Bronze*" because copper was the more useful and the more plentiful and the more prominent

metal. The glistening colour of the gold nugget or the glossy sheen of the native copper would soon attract attention, and it would in course of time be found that, unlike other hitherto familiar stones, the metalliferous material was malleable, that is, it could be beaten out or worked by hammering into particular shapes, moreover, that it would retain permanently the shape so given to it. Up to this stage the metal is merely a soft stone in the estimation of primitive man. In some accidental way, however, the man in question next discovers another and a more wonderful quality of this extraordinary stone, a quality which most effectually differentiates it from all other stones of which he has previously had experience, scilicet:—its fusibility, that is, its capability of being reduced by heat to a fluid or molten condition. Possibly the first smelter of copper used a piece of native copper to build his fireplace, or to sustain his oven, or perhaps he laid it on the funeral pyre with the dead body of his chieftain who had worn the shining thing as part of his regal insignia. Anyhow our first metal worker found that, under the influence of fire, the hitherto solid stone was reduced to a liquid state and that when it cooled it became solid again and retained the shape into which it had been moulded by the inequality of the surface over which it had flowed. Early man immediately used the knowledge gained to fuse another piece of metal and to “run it” in a mould of his own designing—perhaps in his own naked foot-mark impressed in the soft sand. Silver was apparently later in its discovery than copper, gold, or tin, for its occurrence in Bronze-age association is rare. It may be observed in passing that it would be quite possible for a people to recognise and use metal and yet to remain in the Stone-age. Suppose, for example, they use the metal merely as a stone! This the North American Indians really did; obtaining their copper from the rich deposits near Lake Superior the ancient red men only hammered the native metal into shape without ever learning to smelt, or reduce, it.

Here it may be well to explain the term “native copper,” designating the form in which copper would first come under the notice of man. In copper-bearing country there occur sporadic outcrops of the reddish-greenish-yellow metal resembling tufts of mineral moss or small-fronded fern. This is “native copper”—generally arborescent, but sometimes also occurring in laminae (flakes) or in lumps, and composed of practically pure metal.

Presumably it would now be very difficult, if not impossible, in our country, where mining has been carried on for many ages, to find native copper outcrops; all such formations were worked out long centuries since. In new countries, like Australia, native copper deposits are quite familiar to all prospectors and to residents in copper yielding districts. Masses of native copper—absolutely pure metal—many tons in weight have been found in the neighbourhood of the Great Lakes in North America and elsewhere.

From smelting the native copper the primitive metal workers came gradually to reduce and treat the ores. Ore is metal found embedded in rock and mixed with impurities of various kinds and in varying proportions. The first methods of reducing ores were necessarily extremely crude; the chief desiderata were a blast sufficiently powerful to generate intense heat and a vessel or crucible sufficiently strong to withstand heat and blast. Various forms of primitive bellows were constructed and utilised and some of these, with or without modification, remain in use among primitive races in Asia and Africa to our day. Sometimes in this country subterranean pipes or tunnels were designed to supply the requisite draught. Such a tunnel was discovered a few years' since near Cappagh, and was described in this JOURNAL, by the late Mr. Ussher. Occasionally, to the present day, we may meet, in remote parts of the County Waterford, a curious survival (examples were quite common before the introduction of blowing fans) of the subterranean prehistoric draught flue. This takes the form of a small flag covered tunnel or drain (called "a shore" in Ireland) communicating, beneath the floor, with the fireplace and the outside of the house. Generally there are, or were, two or three such tunnels communicating with different sides of the house. Only the windward tunnel is left open when a draught is required. The others are closed by a piece of slate or board, and the draught from the wind side is carried by the tunnel or pipe to the bottom of the fire which it fans to a good heat.

Our next question is with the nature and constitution of bronze. Briefly defined, bronze is a mixture or alloy of copper and tin in the proportion of from five to ten parts of copper to one part of tin. Irish bronze, which is amongst the most excellent known, has a general ratio of about ten to one, of copper. For other purposes than strength the materials of bronze are differently

proportioned ; for instance, in mirrors or reflectors the ratio of copper would be lower—about 50 per cent. The proper proportions would be learned from experience, but how man first acquired knowledge of the virtue of metallic alloy is a problem that will never be solved. Perhaps some tinstone accidentally found its way into the furnace—as a support, for instance—and became fused with the molten copper ; the result was creation of a substance harder than either copper or tin. It may be no harm to note here that bronze and brass are not the same thing—though the two are frequently confounded. In the Pentateuch, for example, the term “brass” occurs thirty-eight times in all, and always to signify bronze. By the way, in the same quintet of Sacred Books the word “iron” is found only four times. The word “copper” (Latin, *cuprum*, or *aes Cyprium*) is derived from the metal’s ancient association with Cyprus, from which island Europe’s earliest supply was procured. Though it seems likely Cyprus did really have a good deal to do with the early European supply of copper, native copper was worked independently from almost the earliest metal times in all countries. There is evidence, for example, that in Ireland, from close of the Stone-age, various localities were worked for copper. The main supply would appear to have been derived from the Counties of Wicklow, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, and Tipperary. Sir Robert Kane is authority for the statement, which is quoted by both Stevens and Sir John Evans, that traces of prehistoric workings were found in the copper-bearing districts of Waterford and Kerry. In the ethnological museum of University College, Cork, are to be seen stone hammers from early workings in the copper mines of Co. Kerry. Other primitive implements too—as wooden and horn picks—were found associated with the stone tools. In the writer’s possession is a prehistoric copper ingot from Bonmahon, which was unearthed a few years since in a cilleen, or early burial site, at Kilmoylan, near Kilmacthomas (See JOURNAL for 1909, pp. 86, etc.). In face of the evidence of our ancient workings it is hardly worth while discussing Dr. Taylor’s theory of the distribution of all early copper by the trade routes. No doubt a certain amount of such distribution there must have been, but that, at any rate, this country’s copper supply, in bronze times, was home-produced is evidenced (a) by the absence of references in our native literature to any extern trade in copper

or bronze, (*b*) by the traces of prehistoric workings already alluded to, and (*c*) by the discovery of native moulds or matrices for casting the metal (had the raw material been of foreign production we should naturally expect the implements to be cast abroad).

Various and mutually conflicting theories have, at one time or another, been put forward regarding the discovery, introduction and primitive distribution of bronze. The beginnings in question have been variously assigned or attributed to (*a*) the Romans, (*b*) the Etruscans, (*c*) the Phoenicians, (*d*) the independent and gradual development of metallurgic knowledge in different countries, and (*e*) to the new and conquering brachycephalic race, which, coming in from the east, severed into two sections the hitherto homogeneous longheaded population of Europe. The matter warrants an examination of the various theories in slight detail. The Roman origin theory, (*a*), may be dismissed as quite untenable, because bronze is itself immensely older than Roman civilisation, because bronze is found as abundantly in those countries, like Denmark and Ireland, which were never under Roman sway, as in Roman lands, because Roman bronze, with its large ratio of lead, is a material quite distinct from the characteristic compound of the Bronze age, and, finally, because the ancient bronze ornamentation is often decidedly un-Roman. Etruria's claim, (*b*), though stronger than Rome's, can hardly be allowed, any more than the latter. True, the Etruscans were the predecessors of the Romans on Latin soil. It could be shown too, did time permit and circumstances demand the proof, that the ancient Etruscans were, to some extent, of Celtic affinity, and it is a matter of common knowledge that Etruscan art and civilisation had early attained to a high development. On the other hand, however, and against the claim of Etruria, must be placed the fact that Etruscan commerce and political influence were never sufficiently widespread to account for the enormous quantities of ancient bronze objects yielded by prehistoric hoards and burial places in western, middle, and northern Europe—twenty thousand items from two Swiss lakes alone. Even the claims of Phoenicia, (*c*), to be the parent land of the bronze cult are negatived by the practical certainty now that the commercial supremacy of Tyre and Sidon, early as it was and far back as it reaches, is too late. Carthage, Marsailles, and Utica were the best known of the Phoenician colonies of the

western Mediterranean and the earliest of these, Utica, dates only from 1100 B.C., or thereabout, when the Bronze Age was already two thousand years old. Against the theory, (*d*), of independent development in different lands militates the fact that bronze celts and swords, wherever we find them in Europe, are of similar, indeed almost identical, shape and character, though of course distinguished by certain minor national peculiarities. Had bronze originated independently in the various countries we should expect greater differentiation in form and character. Amongst the minor national peculiarities just alluded to may, incidentally, be noted the spiral ornament of Denmark as against the ring-and-line decoration prevailing further south, and the loops of the Irish lancehead as contrasted with the loopless lancehead of Scandinavia, etc.

All the evidence available points to the conclusion that bronze once introduced, spread quickly in use. In proof of this rapid diffusion of the bronze cult archæologists point to the dispersion over the whole of Europe of the simplest and earliest form of implements, etc. It requires no deep thought to understand how—had diffusion been slow—the more useful and complex forms would have overtaken and outpaced the simpler before the latter had time to reach our distant verge of the continent. As it is, the more recent forms had not time to catch up with the earlier in their march from the original centre of distribution; we see both the earlier and later forms represented by hundreds of examples in our museums. The varying respective impurities of the ancient bronzes of Europe is indication that the copper supply was not all from the same but from many different sources. Moreover the discovery in Ireland, Great Britain, Denmark, and elsewhere of the stone or earthen moulds for casting the implements proves that the actual manufacture was practised over all Europe.

Tin, the minor constituent element of bronze, first probably attracted attention by its weight, and it is lawful to conjecture that its first use as an ingredient of bronze was occasioned by the addition of a small quantity of it to copper, to eke out the mass of the latter on some occasion when the quantity of the more important metal ran short. The resulting alloy was found to be superior to either of its constituents and it required only a little experiment to determine the exact proportions of the two metals to produce

the best results. No ancient weapons or implements of tin have ever been found, and finds of pure copper objects are so rare that some archæologists have gone as far as to deny the existence of a copper period proper anterior to the true bronze periods. These authorities would explain the manufacture of pure copper objects on the theory that the latter took place only occasionally when the store of tin had been exhausted or there was no supply procurable; moreover they allege, as confirmation of their view, that most of the so-called "copper" objects contain traces, or a small percentage, of tin. The rarity of pure copper objects is, however, explicable otherwise than on the theory there was no copper period proper and is, in fact, perfectly compatible with the existence of the latter. Pure copper objects are rare, first, because, in the infancy of metal working, but few articles would be manufactured owing to crudeness of methods and imperfection of tools, and secondly, because, of the copper articles made, the vast majority would, at a later period, be resmelted to be mixed with tin and recast as bronze. Professor Gowland is, or was, of opinion that bronze was first obtained by accident—through use of a copper ore containing a considerable percentage of tin. Notwithstanding the Professor's great authority, especially in a subject he has so largely made his own, his theory, as enunciated, seems untenable. At any rate Lord Avebury quotes Lord Swansea—than whom no one of his day and country is more competent to give an opinion on the matter—that it would be practically impossible to obtain bronze in the way indicated. The theory seems open to another objection, likewise—the inability of our primitive metal worker to analyse his compound and thus to trace the cause of the alloy's superior virtue.

Both copper and tin are supposed to have been originally discovered somewhere in the mysterious depths of Asia. Our earliest evidence of their use is however furnished, as usual,—by Egypt, although neither of the two metals is found naturally in that country. The copper mines of Mount Sinai were worked by the Egyptian king, Dyezer, of the Third Dynasty, about the beginning of the Fourth Millenium B.C., and the earliest piece of bronze known, a rod found at Medum, in Egypt, dates from 3700 B.C. There are, however, copper daggers from Egypt—and not from Egypt alone but from Cyprus and Syria as well—of a

considerably earlier date than our bronze rod. During that remarkable phase of archaic culture called the Mycenaean, with which we shall form closer acquaintance later, arms of bronze were beautifully inlaid with gold. This Mycenaean art appears to have reached its highest degree of perfection about 1500 B.C. One of the remarkable things—from our particular point of view—concerning Mycenaean art and culture is this—that by ways at present uncertain, and by means not altogether clear—it reached to western Europe in its influence. Déchelette, whose recent death on a battlefield of France the glory of his cause has deprived of its sting, agrees with Mr. Coffey, of the National Museum of Ireland, in holding that Mycenaean influence penetrated even to our distant island of the ocean. Mr. Coffey thinks the route from Cretan cradle to Irish Ultima Thule to have been by the Danube and the Elbe, and thence *via* Scandania. The matter, however, is very complicated and many of the essential points require further elucidation.

The art of metal-working, once really discovered, must have presented no great difficulty. From the rude methods in use among barbarian peoples to-day we can approximately infer the metal-working methods of our primitive ancestors. Among the hillmen of India smelting is effected in the following manner:—The furnace is first stoked to half its capacity with charcoal, upon which fire is then laid. Next, the furnace is filled to the brim with charcoal and the blast applied. In a little while the mass within the furnace is reduced to a white heat, when, of course, it falls somewhat. This reduction of the fiery mass is taken advantage of to lay on a charge of ore, and then successive layers of charcoal and ore till, at the end of from four to six hours, the charge is completed and the metallic mass is ready for withdrawal. The last named process is thus effected:—the front of the furnace is broken down and the slag or non-metallic refuse, the unconsumed charcoal and the small lump of red-hot, malleable metal are drawn out by long tongs of greenwood sticks tied together. Immediately on withdrawal the still soft metallic mass is beaten into shape by heavy wooden clubs.

At the outset of our studies in bronze it is important that the chronology of the age should be fixed, at least approximately and as far as chronological determination is possible. Fortunately

much light has been thrown on this phase of our subject within recent years. Archæologists are now fairly agreed in assigning to the introduction of metals into western Europe a much greater antiquity than was formerly allowed. In such matters as the present it will, of course, be remembered that dates are only approximate, and that it is rather succession of types than centuries the archæologist regards. Arrangement, in progressive series, of objects found shows better than anything else the general advance of human culture. Hitherto, or till quite recently, an unduly lengthened period—considerably over two thousand years—was allowed for the spread of metallurgic knowledge from Egypt, or the near east, to our remote western shores. The period postulated is unnecessarily long. Other and less important arts found their way across the continent in a much shorter time. Independently of this, however, there are other reasons demanding a modification of our views on Bronze-Age chronology. The older authorities set down about 1000 B.C. for the beginnings of metal in these islands. Dr. Oscar Montelius of Stockholm—perhaps the foremost modern authority on the Age of Bronze—in his memoir published in 1908, sets down the commencement of Britain's Bronze Age as from 2500 to 2000 B.C. In this general chronology he is followed by the best moderns, including Mr. Geo. Coffey of the National Museum of Ireland, who, however, modifies somewhat the figures of the Swedish scholar. Montelius distinguishes the Bronze Age into five periods or epochs somewhat as follows :

I.—The Copper Period (2500 or 2000—1800 B.C.). This is the interval between the first use of metal and the discovery of bronze. During this period, or portion of it, stone axes, etc., would of course continue to be used side by side with the more serviceable implements of metal. The copper axe is extremely simple in form—a mere flat ridgeless reproduction in metal of the stone celt. Primitive daggers, with a broad, flat and generally rivetless, tang, also belong to the period, as well as a small number of objects in amber, jet, and gold. From this period most probably too dates Stonehenge with its mortised and tennoned trilithons. While Montelius places the commencement of this first metal epoch at 2500 B.C. and its end at about 2000 B.C., Coffey would substitute 2000 and 1800 B.C. respectively, at least in the case of Ireland.

II.—The First True Bronze Period (1800—1500 B.C.). Stone implements have now been almost entirely superseded by implements of metal, and, though the axes are still flat after the model of their stone prototype, they have grown broader and somewhat crescent shaped at the cutting edge ; moreover, they are occasionally flanged, that is—furnished with slight ridges at the hafting end to hold the handle rigid. This flange is a feature of some interest, as its development later resulted in the socket. In this period the dagger has grown somewhat larger and longer and occasionally it is fastened to its handle by metal rivets. The halbert, a short pick-shaped implement resembling an abbreviated scythe, with its handle at right angles to its blade, makes its appearance—probably an evolution from the more primitive pick of tree branch or antler. Lunulae, or flat collars of gold, are also attributed to this period.

III.—The Sickle Period (1500—1250, B.C.). Use of stone implements has absolutely ceased. Axes have developed their flanges, stop ridges are introduced and the cutting edge has grown almost to a semi-circle. Mention of the “stop-ridge” renders necessary the explanation that the latter is a raised band across the implement and roughly parallel with its cutting edge, designed to prevent the handle slipping down too far on the sides of the axe. Occasionally the axe is furnished with a loop attachment for fastening to the handle. Bronze sickles belong to this period and their appearance is very important—arguing some considerable advance in agriculture. Bracelets and torques of gold have partly supplanted lunulae and ornament has grown bolder and more elaborate. The finds illustrating this period are specially numerous.

IV.—The Palstave Period (1250—900 B.C.). The stop-ridge of the preceding period has increased in height and prominence. Flanges too have grown higher and have commenced to curve inward, earning for the celt of the period the special name of palstave. Final development of the side flanges resulted in the socket and to this period we assign the earliest socketted celts. Of similar age are the long slender rapiers, the graceful leaf-shaped swords and spear heads and the later gold torques and dirk-headed pins, as well as the bronze razors. To our palstave period also, approximately, belong the great tumuli of New Grange and Dowth, and, in all probability, the cairns and inscribed stones of Tyrone,

Sligo, and northwest Co. Meath, which will be specially treated of later.

V.—The Last Bronze Period was of great duration (900—350 B.C.). To this period belong most of the socketted celts, the gouges likewise and the socketted sickles, also the trumpets and the wonderful gold fibulae and gorgets that have long been the admiration and the envy of foreign antiquaries.

To the foregoing five Bronze Age periods it almost looks as if we might justifiably add a sixth—the period of overlap of iron and bronze, during which, under Halstatt and La Tène influences, certain Iron-Age types and ornamental motives found their way into Ireland. To this provisional period belong certain bronze cauldrons, round shields and horse trappings, the bronze cones with La Tène design found in the valley of the Lee at Cork and now preserved in the Museum of University College, etc., etc. Halstatt, it may be explained, is a place in Austria where an immense number of iron objects dating from the 6th century B.C. were unearthed. La Tène, on the north side of Lake Neuchatel in Switzerland was the site of an ancient Gaulish settlement of the later iron age, where, also, numbers of decorated objects have been discovered. The styles of ornament characteristic of both La Tène and Halstatt have been found in Ireland reproduced in bronze and it is their occurrence here that we refer to as evidences or illustrations of Halstatt or La Tène influence.

It may be useful here to outline the arguments of the moderns—Montelius, Sir John Evans, Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) and Coffey—in favour of setting back the beginnings of the Bronze Age to the commencement of the second Millenium B.C. First, these authorities contend, the development of new forms and ornaments must have taken an immense period of time. Lord Avebury would require, at least, five hundred years for each of the five periods of Montelius. Secondly, if the dates given for Egypt and Greece be correct, even the earliest date (2500 B.C.) given by Montelius assumes that metal was used in Egypt over one thousand years before the knowledge of it reached Britain. Judging by analogy the science of metallurgy could hardly have taken so long to cross the Continent. Coins, for instance, were first struck about 650 B.C. and we find the idea of a coinage reaching the British Isles, and coins actually struck in Kent, some four

hundred and fifty years later. Thirdly, as has been already stated, many of the copper and early bronze objects found in these western islands are of the simplest and earliest types. If, it may be argued, the use of bronze had been known in southern and eastern Europe two thousand years before it reached our shores, our earliest specimens would be, not the flat and simple forms, but perfected types—socketted celts, leaf shaped swords, and looped spears. The general theory is that the earliest wave of culture travels more slowly than subsequent waves; in the case under consideration the contention is, that, unless the initial wave had advanced with the rapidity implied in the theory of Montelius it would have been overtaken on its way, and left behind, by the later waves and the simpler forms of bronze implements would never have survived to reach western Europe.

“Finds” of Bronze-Age objects are of three chief classes (1) objects lost, (2) objects buried with the dead, and (3) hoards. Finds of the first class are the most frequent; they occur at ancient places of assembly, at fords or river crossings, on battle sites, or in the neighbourhood of great lioses and high roads. The second class of objects owe their inclusion in ancient burials to the primitive idea that the life beyond the grave was a glorified continuation of the earthly life and that the deceased would need in the land of spirits, food, weapons, and personal ornaments such as he required on earth. Sometimes the bronze grave objects are only representations in miniature of the implements (axes, etc.) of every day life—pigmy objects, as they are styled. The third class of finds is far the most important. Its special value is, not so much the number of objects in the “find,” as the fact that in a hoard the objects deposited would be coterminous. Types illustrative of two periods are rarely found in the same hoard and though occasionally types illustrative of two coterminous periods may be found together, types belonging to the non-contiguous periods are never so met with. Hoards are of two kinds—treasure hoards and stocks-in-trade. That there were accumulators of riches in prehistoric times as there are to-day the hoards of the first class bear evidence; the objects of bronze and gold accumulated were the currency of the period—a bronze axe perhaps value for one cow and a gold torque for many cows. Stocks-in-trade sometimes belonged to manufacturers and sometimes to merchants

or traders. When the objects are new they are considered to belong to a trader's stock; when they are worn, or when objects old and new are mixed together, we may conclude they represent the savings of some prehistoric capitalist, or perhaps miser, whose wealth made him an object of envy in his day. Many remarkable finds of hoards have been reported from various parts of Ireland within the last half century and such finds were considerably more numerous previously. The famous Clare find of 1854 was perhaps the richest of all; it is, indeed the largest collective find of ancient gold ever recorded in western Europe. In engineering operations connected with construction of the Limerick and Ennis Railway a gang of labourers, who were excavating an ancient lios, came, at the base of an old thorn bush, upon a stone cist within which their astonished eyes beheld a mass of manufactured gold that rivalled the treasure of Monte Christo. Another famous bronze age hoard was the celebrated Broughter find (1896) which a few years ago led to a lawsuit between the Royal Irish Academy and the British Museum. Cork County (Cloyne, Coachford, etc.) has yielded a number of bronze hoard-finds within the last half century or so, and one Waterford find deserves reference in this connection. This latter which took place in Knockmoan bog, near Dungarvan, yielded only eight objects of bronze which are described in this JOURNAL, Vol. IV., p. 47. The former unsatisfactory state of the Law regarding Treasure-trove is responsible for consignment to the melting-pot of many priceless objects. At present, it is well to know, that finders of ancient articles of metal or earthenware will receive for them, if they be considered suitable for museum purposes, their full market value (which is greater than bullion value) if they be sent to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The Academy will in such cases pay cost of carriage, and, if the articles are not retained, will return them carriage paid. Antiquities found should be always sent exactly as discovered without any attempt at scraping or cleaning, and accompanying them should be a written statement of locality and circumstances of discovery.

The question may have suggested itself before now to my reader—how can archæologists fix the age, or relative age, of articles found? Are dates assigned arbitrarily, and, if not, on what principle are they based? They are based partly on the evidence of objects with which the bronze implements are found

associated and the relative ages of which are ascertained, and partly on the character of the workmanship and ornament as evidencing evolution from other types the approximate ages of which are known.

Discovery of moulds in Ireland has been alluded to as evidence that bronze was wrought in this country. Some of us are old enough to remember the time when the theory obtained that our bronze was imported already cast, and one of the arguments alleged in support of this contention was that no moulds had been found in the country. As if in reply to the objection quite a number of moulds have been found within the last quarter of a century, especially in Ulster. A pair of stone moulds, presumably from Co. Waterford, was, by permission of their owner, Count de La Poer, figured in this JOURNAL as long ago as 1897. Moulds have been found, not singly or in isolated pairs, as a rule, but in some quantity; that is a number of moulds, indicating site of a prehistoric factory, are generally found together. Moulds are, or were, of three kinds:— (a) of wet clay, or sand, as at the present day, (b) of a single stone, (c) the double mould, of two corresponding parts into the hollow body of which the molten metal was poured. The single mould was most probably used to cast copper implements for which the double mould is not so suitable. In the single mould only one side of the copper implement was cast, the other side being hammered flat; by the way copper implements are usually very thin. It seems most probable that introduction of the leaf-shaped sword necessitated the adoption too of the wet-sand mould. Moulds of this last named class have all, of course, unfortunately perished, but fragments of a clay mould for casting of a sword were found at Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim, and portions of clay moulds for spearheads have been found in Brittany and elsewhere.

~~(To be continued).~~



Some Old Waterford Presentments, Affidavits, & Informations.

Edited by M. BUTLER.

I.



ROBERT Dobbyn of the City of Waterford, Esq., & Recorder thereof came this day before us & made oath on the Holy Evangelists that early in the morning of the 23rd day of January last, some person or persons to him unknown, burglariously broke into his dwelling house in said city & wrenched a bar of iron belonging to one of the windows thereof, & entered into three of the apartments of said house, & thereout feloniously stole, took & carried away the following articles of silver plate (amongst others) of his the said Rob^t Dobbyn's property ; that is to say six silver salvers (on one of which the Callaghan's Arms were engraved) ; two chased waiters, crest a stag's head ; ten table spoons, crest a Moor's head ; twelve do., crest a hand & dart ; eight do., crest a stag's head ; Four gravy do., crest a stag's head ; two do., crest a hand & dart ; eighteen desert spoons, crest a hand & dart ; twelve do., crest a stag's head ; twelve chased tea spoons ; twelve do., marked D ; ten do., marked R.F.D. ; six chased salt spoons ; six do., with twisted handles ; four decanter labels ; four sauce ladles, crest a hand & dart ; two do., crest a stag's head ; one soup ladle, crest a hand & dart ; one do., crest a stag's head ; one silver funnel ; one large silver

cup & cover with the Corporation of Waterford's Arms ; there is also engraved thereon the Dobbyn's arms, viz. :—three gold rings, crest an hand & dart, motto *Deus Dexter meus*, together with a long inscription from the Corporation ; one fish trowel ; one snuff dish ; one sugar basket ; six salt cellars ; three castors with the Callaghan's arms engraved thereon ; one coffee pot & stand with the Downes's arms engraved thereon, viz. :—a stag couchant ; two sauce boats, crest a stag's head ; two cann's with do. crests ; one large & one small bowl with do. crests ; two sugar tongs ; one small pair of candlesticks ; one marrow spoon & one bread basket. And he, the said Rob^t Dobbyn doth further depose and say that he has never been able, since the said burglary has been committed to get any information whatever relative to the said articles, or any of them, so stolen & carried away as aforesaid, or of the person or persons concerned therein, tho' he has offered a reward of fifty guineas for the apprehending & prosecuting to conviction the person or persons concerned in said robbery, & caused the same to be published in several of the newspapers of this kingdom.

Sworn before us this
4th day of February, 1800,

JAS. HENRY REYNETT,
JAMES SEMPELL,

Rob^t Dobbyn.

Mayor."

This affidavit is endorsed thus :—

"Lord Waterford recommends that a proclamation sh^d be issued grounded upon this affidavit & that in the quantum of the reward every attention sh^d be paid to the zeal & loyalty of Mr. Dobbyn. His Lordship w^d wish that a Council sh^d be held as soon as convenient & proposes next Tuesday."

In accordance with the suggestion thrown out by Lord Waterford a Council meeting was held in Dublin on February 18th, 1800, and a proclamation was directed to be issued by Lord Cornwallis, the Lord Lieutenant. This proclamation can be found in *Saunders Newsletter* of May 13th, 1800, and it states that a bar of iron was forcibly wrenched from one of the windows and entrance thus obtained to three rooms. Mention is made of a considerable quantity of plate being stolen, but details are not given and a reward of £100 each is offered for the first three persons arrested

and who are proved to have had any connection with the robbery. Should any of these actually concerned inform on their comrades they will receive the reward and in addition His Majesty's gracious pardon for their crime.

I have not discovered that anyone was actually arrested in connection with the robbery, or did Mr. Dobbyn recover his stolen plate.

II.

"The information of Richard Dempsey, Keeper of his Majesty's gaole of the said County of Waterford, taken before one of his Ma^{ties} justices of the peace, the first day of August, 1729.

The said Inform^t being duely sworne upon the holy Evangelists sayth that on Wednesday the 16th day of July last past between the hours of twelve and three of the clock in the mourning, parte of the walle of the said county goale was broke by the prisoners in the said goale by makeing a hole through the same through which James Troy late of Grange in the said county, yeom., who was comitted to this inform^t for murder committed by him in the said county; Thomas Mulryan late of Monemintragh in the said county yeom comitted to this inform^t for felony; Thomas Ffling of Knockane in the said county yeom comitted to this inform^t for several robberies & other crimes; John Dalton late of Ffahagh in the said county yeom comitted to this inform^t for felony; John Prendergast late of Ballymacmage in the said county yeom who lay under sentence of transportation as a vagabond; and one Mary Ffling comitted to this inform^t for felony made their escapes, the said Thomas Fflyng (*a*) taking his Bolt along with him. This inform^t further sayth that the said persons are still upon their keeping abroad and is credibly informed are in arms & believes if not soone taken will comitt robberies or other heinous crimes & further sayth not.

RICH^d DEMPSEY,
Gaoler."

Geor. Keane.

III.

"At a gen^{le} assizes & Gra^{le} goale delivery held for the said County of Waterford at Blackfryars the thirtyeth day of July 1729.

(a) Note the different ways of spelling the name in the same document.

Whereas it appears to us ye Grand Jury of ye said county by ye information of Richard Dempsey that James Troy late of Grange in ye said county yeom, Thomas Mulryan late of Monemintrah in ye said county yeom, Thomas Fling late of Knockane in ye said county yeom, John Dalton late of Fahah in ye said county yeom, who were lately comitted to ye comon goale of ye said county for sev^{le} notorious and capitale crimes by them comitted, and alsoe one John Prendergast late of Baleymacmauge in ye said county yeom who lay in said Goale since last assizes under sentence of transportation, did on ye sixteenth of July one thousand seven hundred & twenty nine in ye dead time of ye night break & escape out of ye said Gaole and that ye said sev^{le} persons are now out in arms & on their keeping. We therefore find & present that the said James Troy, Thomas Mulryan, Thomas Fling, John Dalton, & John Prendergast are Tories, Robbers & Rapparees out in arms & on their keeping, and pray that they may be proclaimed as such pursuant to ye sev^{le} statutes in that case made & provided.

J. W. Drew
 J. W. Keily, jr.
 John Drake
 Jam^s Duckett
 F. Mason
 John Keily
 H. Lapp

Henry Mason
 Rodol. Green
 J. Coughlan
 John Mutlow
 Joseph Ivie, jr.
 Geor. Keane
 E. Lee."

IV.

"Thomas Hallahan informeth upon oath that about christmas last James Morris, James Morrissey, Martin Keogh, Michael Mahony and this inform^t at night burglariously broke open a dwelling house of Francis Annesley, Merch^t at Ballytruckle in the liberties of said city, and thence felon^y took one iron pott, and one iron pott hooks value about three shill., five white earthen cupps & saucers value about one shilling, one earthen tea pott value about four pence, one chee^se value about one shilling, and four glass bottles with some liquors in them, four block tinn spoons value about four pence, and one white earthen mugg value about eight pence, of the property of the said Francis Annesley; and saith that said Martin Keogh gott all the said things which were stolen as afore-said in order to sell the same, and that said Martin Keogh gave

inform^t but one thirteen pence for inform^{ts} part of the same ; and this inform^t saith that on the thirteenth or fifteenth day of October last at night of said day, said Martin Keogh, said James Morris and this inform^t feloniously stole out of the park or field of Jane Beal, widow, at Killcohan in the liberties of said city, and of her property one bay mare value ab^t three pounds ster^s ; and saith that said James Morris and W^m Ryan waited in the road untill said Martin Keogh, James Morris and this inform^t had brought said mare to them, and that said W^m Ryan took said mare to the County of Limerick to sell ; and saith that said W^m Ryan told inform^t afterwards that he sold said mare for three pounds, and this inform^t saith that said W^m Ryan gave him, this inform^t, five shillings & five pence for his, this inform^{ts} share thereof.

Sworn before me this 27th day of March, 1741.

^{his}
Thos. X Hallahan.
_{mark.}

RBT. WEST,
May^r.

At a generall assises & Gen^l Gaol delivery held at Guildhall for said city (of Waterford) ye 6th April, 1741.

We present Martin Keogh late of the city of Waterford, yoman, to be a Torry, Rober and Rappery out in arms & upon his keeping & not ameanable to the laws ; therefore pray your Lordships to recommend it to the Government & Councell that he may be proclaim'd.

W ^m Eeles	Benj ⁿ Morris	Rich ^d Weekes
Peter Nashon (b)	Simon Bonique (c)	Edward Walker
William Martin	John Boulton	John Ivie."
W ^m A. Morgan, jr.	Thomas Miles	
Charles Grandrie	Jo ^s Barr	
John Norrington	Step ⁿ Rogers	
W ^m West	W. Rogers	

(b) He was Sheriff of Waterford City in 1735 and his brother, Simón, was Mayor for the two years 1738-9. Shortly afterwards they were accused by the then Mayor of Waterford of fraudulently dealing with the city finances ; the charges were held to have been proved and they were expelled from the City Council. *Vide* "Story of Waterford" (Downey), p. 321.

(c) Probably the man who started the sugar refinery in Waterford.

OLD WILLS,

(Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.)

Continued.

Edited by I. R. B. JENNINGS, J.P.

(From originals in Public Record Office.)

13 AUG., 1782.

Admon of Catherine Power's Goods, Georgestown, wid.,
dec^d., intest. by Thomas Knowles, G.nephew.

31 AUG., 1782.

Admon of Walter Mullowny's Goods, Glanahoon, farmer,
dec^d., intest. by widow Anastasia Mullowny.

8 AUG., 1782.

Will of William Airay, Town of Clonmell. To be buried in
Castlegrace Ch. Y^d with first wife Grace Airay. All lands & tene-
ments, &c., in Trust to Mr. Simon Sparrow, & Phineas Riall, Esq.,
both of Clonmell, Gentⁿ, for son Phineas & or sons, & wanting
sons, to daurs. If Phineas have no issue then to daurs Elizabeth
& Hannah & sons, &c.—if none, then to eldest daur Grace & sons
& daurs & son Richard (Grace's husband). If no issue to them,
then to nephew John Stephen's children & heirs of Elizabeth
White & then to nieces Grace Low, Elizabeth Bradley & Sarah
Close. No part of the land to be leased longer than 31 years or
3 lives. To sons John and William Airay on account of dissipated
conduct, &c., only 5/-. To Rich^d Airay £6 sterg. yearly out of my
landed Int. To daur Grace Airay £100. To daurs Elizabeth

& Hannah £500 each, & son Phineas same. Nephew Rich^d Stephens; nieces Elizabeth White, Hannah Close & Sarah Close, leg^s. To friend Simmon Sparrow, Anna (his wife), Rich^d and Anna Sparrow (son & daur) four silver cups, value £5 each, for great love & affection. To Phineas Riall, a ring. To Rev^d John Patten, one guinea yrl^y while Minister in Clonmell out of the lands of Mounroe. Exec^{rs} Simmon Sparrow, Phineas Riall, Clonmell, & my son Phineas Airay & heirs bodies. Pres^t Ralph Kennedy, Rob^t Robinett, Joshua Mason.

9 SEP., 1782.

Probate of last, to three Exec^{rs}.

24 OCT., 1780.

Will of John Power, Georgestown. To be buried in fam^{ly} Burial Place, Church, Killbarrymeaden. Estate and Int. in Georgestown, Farrenelehesserie, Ballywholan, & sub-denom^{ns} demised, &c., to Nicholas Power, L^r Knockaderry, Esq., & John Kennedy of Whitestowne, Gent., heirs & assigns in Trust to pay debts. Present wife Catherine Power to have possession for life of house I now occupy in & on lands of Georgestown—gardens, hay, grass, 2 horses, 2 cows, & 2 acres in Georgestown & also £400, entitled by Marr. Setl^t further out of s^d lands. Pay Rich^d Power, my cousin Germain in lieu of Int. one Annuity £150 for ever. After my decease to one of my nephews, Pierce Barron for life & then to his male heirs or sons & failing him to nephew John Barron for life & his heir male or sons & then to nephew W^m Barron & his heirs male & then failing them to cousin Richard Power his heirs & assigns for ever. If any obstruction by Rich^d Power, annuity of £150 shall sink into Estate. To my wife my stock, cattle, horses, furniture, plate. To Eustace and W^m Barron £200 each. To John B. £100, nieces Alice Barron, Mary B., & Cath. B. £200 each. To children of niece Marg^t Horsom a^{ls} Barron £150. To cousin Maurice Power in Newfoundland £30. To cousin Nich^s Power, also there, £20. To each true friend Nicholas Power & John Kennedy £5. Pres^t Theo. Cooke, Rob^t Cooke, Thos. Cooke.

16 Nov., 1680.

Codicil to last. To Joseph Power, Waterford City, £112 and to Cousin Math^w Hearn, Kilmore, £10. To all my cousins Germain £5 each and £5 to be forgiven Thomās Power of his Deary in Georgestown. Rev^d Mr. Edw^d Prendergast may be continued in holding at Farranlahessery at rent of £18 a year during life. Note of £30 in my hands of nephew John Barron cancelled. Pres^t Edmond Prendergast, Thomas Hearn, Thomas Power.

11 AP^L, 1782.

Probate of last to Nicholas Power, one of Execr^s.

25 OCT., 1782.

Admon^o of James Mandevill's Goods, late of Carrick, Esq., Doctor of Physic, dec^d. Intest. by Mary Mandevill, wid. & relict.

11 AP^L, 1782.

Will of Edmund Butler, Carrick, Shop-keeper; son Pierce, daur Elizabeth Ryan als Butler wife of James Ryan. Property, profits, &c., within Carrick-begg held under Henry Joseph Reade, Esq., & widow Woulfe, & Int^t in Bridge Lane held under Assigns of Thomas Wadding late of Spain to divide between the two. £3 to provide for charitable uses. Execr^s Pat^k Barron & Rich^d Comerford, Carrick. Pres^t Thomas Roche, Phill. Higgins, Thos. Woulfe.

4 AP^L, 1782.

Will of Ann Gee, als Welsh, Lisarow. Has now an Estate of £1,332 ster^e. To son James Gee, devise for life £132 and my Plate & after his death to be returned for later purposes. To Rob^t Ronayne, son of Dom^k Ronayne, Tinknock, Gent., £10. When my late brother Thom^s Welsh of Killongford, Esq., dec^d, he perfected a Bond for me £786, part of £1,332 for my interest in Lisarow—Deed voidable—Release Lisarow & give up Bond & bro^r's Int^t in farm & in Lisarow. Son James to enjoy same for life, reserving £70 a year to James Paul Gee & Henry Tho^s Gee, children of son Thomas Gee, & after son James' death to go to James P. Gee & Henry T. Gee, and £12 a year to go to Caroline

Gee als Fudge wife of son Thomas. Plate to James Paul Gee after James's death, except two Plate canns to Henry T. Gee. Exec^{rs} James Gee, Rathlead, Dominick Ronayne and Sam^l Roderick, Summerhill, Gent. Pres^t Sam Rutledge, Jacob Spratt, Patt. Lawler.

11 JAN^y, 1783.

Probate of last to James Gee & Dominick Ronayne.

2 FEB., 1778.

Will of Margrett Floode, wid. Cahir; to be buried near husband at Kildruff. To son John now in Spain 5/-. To daur Mary wife of Mr. Stephen Egan, Cahir, 5/-. To Rev^d Mr. Jeffery Keating, Par. Priest, Cahir, £1 a year out of rent charge on farm, Killeigh, near Cahir. To daur Ellen, wife of Mr. Thomas Connory, Ashgrove, remainder said Rent-charge—also Exec^{rs}. Pres^t William Baker, Hin Edgar, Thomas Gorman. (Died 26 Aug., 1782).

25 JAN^y, 1783.

Probate of last to Exec^{rs}.

20 JAN^y, 1783.

Will of Nicholas Boughely, Clonmel, farmer; small leg^s. To my friend Dr W^m Egan, 5 guineas—unto Mr. W^m Power 1 gn. Mr. W^m Conner 1 gn. To sons Patrick Boughely (mother Mary Foley) Edmund Boughely (mother Cath. Butler) all the rest. Ex^{rs} Pat. Hickey, James Daniel, jr., Rich^d Daniel.

20 FEB. 1783.

Will of Catherine S^t John. To be buried in Trinity Church, Feathard. Hugh Bleak, Waterford, & Tho^s S^t John, Exec^{rs}. To poor house keepers, Feathard, 40/-. 40/- for 40 Masses. 20/- for 20 Masses in Waterford. 20/- for poor in Waterford. Leave bror Thomas S^t John, Mary Strang's Note. John S^t John Exec^r. Pres^t Edward Henebry, John Walsh.

19 MAR., 1783.

Admon of Philip Dunphy's Goods, late Ballycahane, writing clerk, dec^d., intest., by John Purcell & Cath. Power, cous^{ns} & nex-kin.

20 MAR, 1783.

Admon of Lawrence Furlong's Good, Waterford City, maulster, dec^d, intest., by Cath. Bryan als Furlong, daur.

29 MAR., 1783.

Admon of Patrick Morrissey's Goods, Tramore, Innholder, dec^d, intest., by Elinor Morrissey, wid., relict.

29 MAR., 1783.

Admon of Valentine Kelly's Goods, Waterford City, Writing Clerk, dec^d, intest., by Mary Kelly, daur.

9 DEC., 1782.

Will of Denis Dary (Darcy?), Waterford. Small legacies, &c., 4 guineas to be laid out in manner Rev^d Mr. Barron thinks fit. 2 gns. for Masses as Rev^d Mr. Barron appoints.

31 MAR, 1783.

Martin Gorman, Tanner, makes oath as to signature of Dennis Darey, broaghmaker, dec^d.

12 MAY, 1783.

Admon of James Mandeville, Esq., Goods, Eustace Land, Co. Tip^y, dec^d, intest., by Mary Mandeville, wid., relict.

28 MAY, 1783.

Admon of Dan^l Leamy Goods, Gent, Coolaneen, dec^d, intest., by Grace Leamy wid., relict.

1 Nov., 1782.

Will of John S^t Leger, Waterford City, Clergyman. To his three beloved brothers, George, James & Peter, Merchants in this City, his whole worldly substance to be divided in three shares alike. Nominate one, or all three, Exec^{rs}, as or they appoint to be whole or sole Exec^{rs}.

JUNE 6TH, 1783.

Probate of last to Peter S^t Leger, sole surviv^r, who made oath as to writing before George Fleury, Surrogate.

5 SEP., 1782.

Will of Richard Butler, Waterford City, Tallow chandler, &c., &c. £5 yrly. to poor in Trinity Within Par. during term of lease of Carrigan Lane. To wife, Catherine Butler ās Flahertie, Tall-boy-Clock, Mahogany Desk, Card Table. Exec^{rs.}, neighbours John Power, Peter S^t Leger, Merchants, & wife. Pres^t John Redmond, Tho^s Delandre.

7 JULY, 1783.

Probate of last to Catherine Butler.

2 DEC., 1783.

Will of Arthur Kennedy, late of Rathmaiden, dec^d. On Saturday night 17 Nov. last being unwell, bequeathed by non-cupative Will all his Substance unto his nephews and nieces, sons and daurs of his bror John Kennedy late of Cappagh, Gent., dec^d. Will witnessed and put into writing. The undernamed persons, surviving sons and daurs of s^d John Kennedy consent that one bror Francis Kennedy of Drumana administer all goods, &c., of dec^d.—Morgan Kennedy, John Kennedy, Catherine Kennedy, Mary Power. Pres^t Bent Croker, Thomas M^cCragh.

18 Nov., 1783.

Under-named were present about 10 p.m. Sat. night last, 17 inst., when Arthur Kennedy declared he wished to leave all his substance to sons & daurs of John Kennedy. John Kirwan, John Kirwan, jr., Martin Dunn, John Kennedy.

4 DEC., 1783.

Admon of last to Francis Kennedy.

5 DEC., 1783.

Admon of Thomas M^cGrath's Goods, Cahernalegue, farmer, dec^d, intest. by Thomas M^cGrath son.

10 DEC., 1783.

Maurice Ronayne (Letters Tut^y) of Personal fortune of Philip Ronayne, minor, over 14 yrs. & under 21, son & next-kin of Maurice Ronayne, late Waterford City, Gent., dec^d, granted & committed to James Ronayne, D'loughtane, afores^d, Gent.

11 DEC., 1783.

Admon of Maurice Ronayne's Goods, Waterford City, Gent, dec^d, intest., by James Ronayne, br^{or} of dec^d.

5 JAN^y, 1784.

Admon of Patrick Welch's Goods, Knocknegranagh, farmer, dec^d, intest., to Thom^s W. son, next kin.

22 DEC., 1783.

Will of John Daniel, now in Private lodg^s, Town of Clonmel. To wife Catherine £15. 40/- to the poor women in poor-house near Chapel, outside the West Gate. To D^r W^m Egan, Clonmell, £3 8s. 3d. as by private directions to my wife. $\frac{1}{2}$ substance to br^{or} James Daniell, Nicholas has £22 15s. 6d., & $\frac{1}{2}$ to sister Catherine of Newtowne & £22 15s. 6d. To James also silver shoe and Knee Buckles. Residue to D^r W^m Egan, Clonmel, to distribute for benefit of my soul as wife and Rev^d W^m Power of Clonmel direct. Exec^s Mr. Rich^d Rivers & Mr. Pat^h Kiely, Clonmel. Pres^t John English, William Power.

14 JAN^y, 1784.

Probate of last to Exec^s.

4 JAN^y, 1784.

Will of John Bray, Waterford City, late City of Dublin, set-cooper, Personal property & Leasehold Int^t for a long term of years from Proprietor of Gillstown & Athboy, Co. Meath, to br^{or} Pat^h Bray, Dublin, Plumber. Res. Leg. & Exec^r Thomas Proudfoot, to whom also silver knee & Stock Buckles.

3 MAR., 1784.

Admon of last to T. Proudfoot.

19 Nov., 1783.

Will of William Dunn, Shanrahan, farmer; money due by Mr. Geo. Everard & Mr. Luke White. Leg^s to be paid out of Mr. Geo. Everard's Notes. £20 to clergy for such pious uses as shall be fit—but my will is to the use and benefit of Rev^d James Keating & Rev^d Thomas Flannery—to divide between them. Ex^{rs} Rev^d James Keating & Rev^d Thos. Flannery.

20 AP^L, 1784.Probate of last to Rev^d James Keating.

Will of Mich^l Nowlan, Taylor, Waterford City. Ex^{rs} Mr. Owen O'Neil, City, Merch^t, & Mr. John Fanning, City, Chandler. Leg^s to Rev^d Frances Phelan £2 5s. 6d. Pres^t Owen O'Neil, Jno. O'Neil, John Fanning.

30 MAR., 1784.

Will of John Danks, Carrick on Suir, Inn Holder, &c., &c. To friend John Mitchell, Silver knee buckles; to friend Rich^d Henry Molloy, my Silver Freemason Medal as Testimony of my regard. Exec^{rs} Mich^l Hobbs, Waterford City, chandler, and Charles Hayden, Mullenbeg, Co. K.kenny. All to daur Catherine Danks—lands, houses, stock, act^s, notes. If at any time she conform to any or Religion except Protestant belief as by Law Established to be cut off to £30 & revert to next Protestant heir. Pres^t Richard Hen. Molloy, Edmund Meagher, John Mitchell.

21 JUNE, 1784.

Adm^{on} of last to Marg^t Sherridan, widow, Grandmother & next of kin of Catherine Danks, minor.

2 AUG., 1784.

Adm^{on} of Julian Phelan's Goods, als Hardey, widow, late of Lisbon, now Waterford, dec^d, intest., by James Londergan, nephew, and next-kin.

3 AUG., 1784.

Adm^{on} of John Hatch Jinkin's, Esq., Goods, late Waterford City, dec^d, intest., to Marg^t Jinkin, wid., relict.

27 JAN^y, 1782.

Will of Anne Mayne, Waterf^d City, widow. Adm^{on} with Will of W^m Mayne said City, Merch^t, dec^d. Daur Mary Bonfield (husband John Bonfield) als Mayne. Late husband's Will, 29 Mar., 1760, left £700 to my use. Daur Frances Langton als Mayne in Trust of James Reily, Esq., & Exec^{rs} for use of his son Thomas or daurs of Ellen & Mary Bonfield, remainder to Frances Langton and Thomas' issue & finally bequeath to Roger Cashin, Merch^t, Waterford City, subject to Annuity. Right & Title to the two

Carrigavantorys and Ballykillmurray, Co. Waterford, being part of the family Estate of my ancestors, to Grandson W^m Langton's heirs for ever. Arrears of rent due by James Lonergan occupier of said lands, to step-daur Johanna Mayne by instalments, cellar and loft in Hannover S^t in occupation of James Wyse, house in Square held by John Murphy, shoemaker, to friend Peter S^t Leger & Roger Cashin. Small Silver Bowel & piece of Tapestry to daur Frances Langton to give to one of her children. To Rev^d D^r S^t Leger, 5 guineas. To Rev^d D^r Tho^s Hearn, 5 gns. To Rev^d — Barron, 5 gns. Laurence Hearn held part of my two Carrigavantory & B^ykillmurray under lease. Three daurs under husband's Will, Ellen, Francis, Mary (married to James Reilly, Esq.), and David Langton. My late husband W^m Mayne's 6 silver spoons and silver Sugar Dish to Mary Bonfield. Exec^{rs} Roger Cashin, Peter S^t Leger. Pres^t Ger^d Forristall, James Foster.

13 SEP., 1782.

Codicil to last. To daur Mary Bonfield for life, Carrigavantory, and B^ykillmurray, then to W^m Langton. Pres^t Joseph Gaule, Ger^d Forrestall, James Foster.

23 AUG., 1784.

Probate of last to Peter S^t Leger & Roger Cashin.

10 DEC., 1781.

Will of Benjamin Morris; wife Isabella Morris; four children; if they die before 21 years or marriage, all to come to W^m Morris, Esq., Counc^r-at-law. Uncle, Bolton Lee, Esq.; Cousin, W^m Morris, younger. Exec^{rs}, Bolton Lee, W^m Morris the younger, W^m Morris, Counc^r-at-law. Pres^t W^m Lonergan, Michael Evelyn.

20 DEC., 1781.

Codicil to last.

10 SEP., 1784.

Admōn of last to Isabella Morris, ors renouncing.

Will of Thomas Maccann, Town of Clonmell, Carpenter. Nephew, John Brien, Waterford City, Revenue Officer. Rich^d Reazons, Clonmell, Son-in-law. Leasehold interest devised me

by Rich^d Hamerton of Hamerton, Co. Tip^y, lease of life renewable for ever. Two houses in tenure of Rich^d Keating and John Campbell, Cord waniers. Field devised to Rich^d Rivers, Merch^t, Clonmell, Grand Daur^s Elizabeth, Sarah & Mary Reazons £5 each. Daur^s Elizabeth M^cCarthy a^ls Mac Cann and Anne Rezon a^ls Mac Cann. Pew in S^t Mary's Church to s^d Richard Reazons & children. Exec^{rs} John Brien, Mr. Thomas Moreton, Clonmell. Pres^t Thomas Dunn, Will^m Leatch, Henry Bell.

Probate to Elizabeth Carthy a^ls M^cCann & Rich^d Reazons.

24 DEC., 1784.

Will of W^m Douse, Ballyduff, Gent.; wife Hannah Douse a^ls Emerson. All rents of Ballyduff and Little Newtown to friends Josiah Coleman and Christopher Scroder, Waterford City, & Survivor of them in Trust for child—if wife enceinte—at 21 years and heirs, subject to £30 a year to sister Elizabeth Langley. If wife not enceinte or child die before 21 yrs. or married, then to wife for life and then to sister for ever. Wife Hannah, Sole Exec^x. Pres^t W^m Scroder, W^m Scroder, jr., John Lymbery.

22 JAN^y, 1785.

Probate of last to Hannah Douse, Sole Exec^x.

4 OCT., 1783.

Will of Anastatia Murphy. "I Anastatia Haden a^ls S^t Leger, a^ls Murphy leave to Mary Farrell grand-niece all interest in houses, & lands in town of Carrick, also money, Jewells, &c. £30 for funeral and £50 as Exec^{rs} think proper. Exec^r Joseph Power and he is to hold premises and Int^t of houses until g.niece reach 21 yrs. age. Pres^t Ann Mansfield, Mary Power, Eliz. Morris.

1 FEB., 1785.

Admon^{on} of last to Michael Farrell, father, next of kin of Mary Farrell principal leg^{ee}.

9 SEP., 1784.

Will of William Quan, farmer, Ballygunner. To daurs Marg^t Hearn, Cath. Quan, Ellen Quan, & Mary Hanlon, 10/- each. To sons Thomas & James Quan the rest. To daurs what rest more they merit. Pres^t Jⁿ Grant, W^m Power.

24 MAR., 1785.

Probate of last to sons.

19 JUNE, 1784.

Will of David Mansfield, Ballinamultina. To my dear and honored mother Ann Mansfield a^ls Power, title and interest in lands of Ballydrislane & £100. To sister Jane Sherlock a^ls Mansfield £200. To cousin James Archbold of Carrigavantry £50. To Rich^d Connell, serv^t to my late father Alexander Mansfield, Esq., £30. To serv^t Thomas Bolan £30. To bror John Mansfield, Ballinamultina, all rest, residue of Estate, real & personal goods, chattels & effects to hold his own for ever & Sole Exec^r. Pres^t Theo. Cooke, John Lymbery, Sam^l Roberts.

10 JUNE, 1785.

Probate of last to John Mansfield.

11 JUNE, 1785.

Admon^o of Andrew Hayes' Goods, Castle John, Co. Tip^{ry}, farmer, dec^d, intest., to son Ed^d Hayes.

25 JULY, 1785.

Admon^o of Garrett Lumbert's, Kill m^eNicholas, farmer, dec^d, intest., to Marg^t Lumbert (Lambert?), wid., relict.

30 JULY, 1785.

Admon^o of Rev^d Patrick Purcell's Goods, formerly of Clonmel late of Cork City—a Priest, dec^d, intest., to Thomas Donnell, nephew, next-kin.

6 MAY, 1785.

Will of John Plukenett, to be buried where daur Martha be. Coffin to be made by Benjⁿ Moore entirely of oak and laid at least 6 feet deep in ground. Goods to wife for sole use in life & after to g.son Peter Theodore Wilson & £200. To John Wilson £200. To g.son John Moore £200 & my silver cup. To bror Joseph Moore £200 & Elinor Moore £200. To bror W^m Moore £200 and to son John Plukenett 1/-. To son Peter Wilson silver watch and seal. Rev^d Archdeacon Fleury & wife Exec^{rs}. Pres^t Tho^s Scott, W^m Bartlett.

2 AUG., 1785.

Probate of last to wid. & relict,

13 AUG., 1785.

Adm^{on} of Patrick Leahy's Goods, late Parish Priest, Parish of Drumcannon, dec^d., intest., to Daniel Leahy, br^{or} & next-kin.

17 AUG., 1785.

Will of W^m Lonergan, Tenaclassy, Co. Tip., Par. of Tubrid. To son Thomas my farm. My wife Mary L. als Murphy have 4 acres—if not co-habit with son. To son James £50 & to son John £40 marrying with consent of mother and Par. Priest. To two youngest sons £20 each. Exec^{rs} John Keating & Mary Leahy, wife. Pres^t John Lonergan, John Lonergan.

1789.

Adm^{on} of last to Bonds by Dan^l Lonergan, Teneclashy.

25 Nov., 1784.

Will of Pierce Britt, Ballynalahessery. Wife, Mary. Daur Nancy Walsh, wife of Thomas Walsh, Knocknagrauna, £40. To G.son Pierce Walsh, son of Tho^s W. all rest & residue. Exec^s Mr. Mathew Kennedy, Dungarvan, John Power, Ballygagin, & Thomas Britt, Knockeoulahan. Pres^t Thomas Mockler, John Sullivan.

17 JAN^y, 1786.

Probate of last to John Power.

26 DEC., 1785.

Will of Edward Boate, Dungarvan, Merch^t. To wife £30 a year out of lands, effects & assets. To G.child Mary Kennedy £100. To Susanna Gould £3 a year for life. Rest to daurs Elizabeth & Amelia. To be buried in family Bury^s place ch. y^d, Dungarvan. Exec^s Godfrey Green, Greenville, Co. K.kenny, & Thom^s M^cCragh, Merch^t, Dungarvan: Pres^t James Donogan, Mich^l Anthony, James Kennedy.

20 JAN^y, 1786.Probate of last to Thomas M^cCragh.

28 JAN^y, 1780.

Admon[̄] of John Walsh's Goods, Waterford City, Cabinet maker, dec^d, intest., to Hannah Walsh, wid., relict.

7 MAR., 1785.

Will of Edward Barron Shanahan, Dungarvan. To Pierce Barron of Fahagh for my brōr Francis Barron & issue male, freehold estate in Ballinvelly. P. Barron to receive issues for 6 years or until pres^t lease of Loughtahine is out, and money laid out to best advantage & to use of said Francis B., failing issue to brōr Mat^w Barron & male issue also to his int. in Knocknahan & arrears; apparel to Serv^t Mich^l Foley; leave my Bay horse to Pierce Barron of Fahagh and appoint him & Pierce Barron of Carrickbarahan Exec^{rs}. Failing male issue Ballinvelly to sister Honora Maria Barron, spinster. Pierce Barron of Fahagh pays £5 a year out of Ballinvelly to poor of Stradbally, whilst he receives rents & his successor every year during the Term whilst he receives rents.

8 MAR., 1785.

Codicil to last—desire my dearly beloved brōr Matt^w Barron should not obtain renewal of farms, Culber and Killrosenty, from Earl of Grandison. My freehold Estate of Ballinvelly to be equally divided twixt brōrs Francis & Matt^w Barron & both subject to clauses and Restrictions in foregoing Will. Pres^t Morgan Kennedy, Roger Dalton, John Barron.

3 MAR., 1786.

Admon[̄] of last to Matthew Barron, brōr & one of legatees. Exec^{rs} renouncing.

9 JULY, 1782.

Will of Martha Fortin, dweller in Waterford City. All holdings, &c., to Mrs. Elizabeth Franquefort, wid. of late Josias Franquefort; to Aunt Charlotte Hendly's daur, Jane Hendly £100. To Martha Branigan £100. Ann Fortin, sister in law, 5 guineas; cousin Mary Roberts 10 gns.; to Rev^d M. Franquefort, now Minister in French Church, Waterford, 5 gns. Exec^x and sole Adminis^x Elizabeth Franquefort. Pres^t Jno. Chambers, Elizabeth Chambers.

4 MAR., 1786.

Probate of last to Elizabeth Franquefort.

18 DEC., 1784.

Will of Edward Brenan, Tallow, Gent.; to eldst dau^r Alice £400. Eldst son John £400; youngest son Richard £400; to 2nd, 3rd & youngest daughter, Elizabeth, Mary and Ellen, £400 each. Exec^{rs} & Guardians Geo. Bowles, Esq., & Geo. Drew, Esq. Pres^t James Keating, Mich^l Cavanagh, Ellen Rohan.

20 AUG., 1785.

Adm^{on} of last to Alice Brenan, dau^r & legatee.23 JAN^y, 1785.

Will of Christopher Foster, Coolroe, Gent. To wife Anne Foster, farm & lands of Coolroe & mills, houses, stock, cattle, tillage, and my plate for her natural life & after death to my son Francis Foster, paying annuity of £10 to dau^{rs} Sarah & Ann Foster & a Legacy of £200 each. To Sarah, my silver cream ewer & two silver table spoons, & to Anne a silver cream ewer & two silver table spoons. After wife's death, all effects, corn & cattle to be sold by public cant, except Chimlie Pieces, Grates and Locks. To son Alexander 5/-; & dau^{rs} Elizabeth Killinger & Catherine Moore, 1/- each as already provided for. To G.son Chris. Foster Killinger & G.dau^r Sarah Killinger £10 each. G.son W^m Moore £10, & silver watch. G.dau^r Ann Moor £10. Exec^{rs} Rich^d Anthony Sterling, clerke & son-in-law, Jason Moore, Kilmacthomas. Pres^t Thomas Wilson, Rich^d Wilson, Mathew Ryan.

7 SEP., 1785.

Probate of last to Jason Moore.

22 OCT., 1785.

Will of John Quirke, Clonmell, Skinner; Sister Cath. Quirke als Slatery £50; bror Derby Q. £30; Cousin Cath. Prendergast £5. To 12 poor women of Poor Ho. outside West Gate, Clonmel, 40/-. Rest to my mother Marg^t Quirk als Green, sole ex^s. Pres^t W^m Power, Thomas Green.

22 JUNE, 1782.

Will of W^m Hayman, Clonmel, Gent. To Br̄or-in-law Sam^l Hayman my Real Estate & freehold in town & neighbourhood of Clonmel, subject to £10 per an. to sist̄er Jane Hayman wife of Sam^l Hayman for life. To nephew John Hayman, eldest son of Sam^l H. my silver Punch bowl, Desk & Book-case. Res. leg. Sole Ex^r Sam^l Hayman. Pres^t Geo. Miles, Tho^s Morton, James Morton.

15 MAR., 1785.

Probate of last to Sam^l Hayman.

11 MAR., 1786.

Admon[̄] of Ellenor Backas' Goods, Wid., dec^d., intest, to Rob^t Backas, son & next-kin.

2 MAR., 1772.

Will of Jane Shaw, relict of Roger Shaw, late of Ballyneal, Co. Tip., Gent. Bequeaths my moiety of real Est. property my br̄or George Jackson late Portnescully, Co. K.kenny, dyed, seised of Portnescolly, Dongooly, Portnehully & Corlody in Bar^v Iverk, to nephew Rob^t Backas, city of Waterford, Dyer. Subject to £300 to niece Mary Backas, sister to said Robert B. Latter sole Exec^r. Pres^t Rich^d Shaw, John Shaw, John Fannin.

11 MAR., 1786.

Probate of last to Rob^t Backas.

12 DEC., 1784.

Will of Edward Phair, City Waterford, Paper Maker. To wife £10 for mourning & $\frac{1}{2}$ furniture, orwise by Marr. Sett^l. Rest to son Francis Phair. Subject to £500 to youngest children. Br̄or W^m Phair. Sister Anne Phair wid. of br̄or Rob^t Phair. To sister Mary Phair £50. Son to Eliza Casey, Mr. John Seward & Rob^t Hardam, £20. Sole Ex^r br̄or W^m Phair. Pres^t Ed^d Phair, Thos. Delandre.

22 AP^L, 1785.

Codicil to last. The £10 I left Mary Phair now wife of Laurence Carbon, Killworth, Co. Cork, is withdrawn—only 1/- instead. Pres^t John Seward, Jon. Sander.

30 MAR., 1780.

Probate of last to W^m Phair.3 AP^l, 1786.

Admon of Sam^l Jessop's Goods, Tubrid, Co. Tip., Clerk, dec^d.
Intest. by son W^m Jessops.

19 MAR., 1780.

Will of Marg^t Power, Waterford City, Wid., Intest. Int. of houses in New S^t, one piece of Redd stuff, one Tea-coloured stuff, one cerement piece coloured (two thereof are of loom & one in Worsteds for making), four more pieces, or worsted to am^t 9s. or 10s., 3 looms, a Brewing pan, 1 large Pott, bed & or articles of Ho. furniture to my daur Julian Power, Exec^x, wife of Mich. Power, Waterford City, weaver, with £4 11/- to grand-daur Mary P., daur of s^d Mich^l Power. To grand-daur Mary Bryan a good black stuff petty coat and one blue cloak or Cardinal almost new. Before dying^d to Rev W^m Browne & Rev^d Tho^s Power £1 2s. 9d. each. Pres^t Patrick Power, John Todd, Tho^s Keating.

13 AP^l, 1786.

Admon of last to Julian Power.

7 FEB., 1776.

Will of Elizabeth Rogers, wid., Waterford City. All subject to 5/- to sister Mary Foy, wife of W^m Foy, Waterford City, baker—to my friend W^m Barker, Alderman, Sole Exec^r. To be buried in Clonegam. Pres^t Agnes Taylor, Thomas Tobin, James Pempill.

28 OCT., 1780.

Codicil to last. To Mrs. Eliza Barker, my Ring. To Master Frank Barker my watch. To Mrs. Abigail Mortimer, platesnuff-box. To Mrs. Sower for one of her girls my best cloak & bonnet. To Miss Ellen Bowers, daur of Mr. John Bowers, my two dressing-glasses, chest of Drawers, & Tea chest. To Miss Catherine Rogers my large Trunk, new shoe-buckles. To Mary Hacket, deal box, &c., & rest of apparel to Mrs. Barker. To be buried in Clonegam in hearse & plain oake coffin.

22 MAR., 1786.

Will of John Power, Clerk, of Lismore. To nephew Pierce Power, Affane, £10. To his second son John Power £30. To G.niece Alice Sandys, Co. Cork, £100. G.nephew Pierce Devereux, sadler, of Cork, £5. G.niece, wife of Arthur Campion, Shoemaker, Cork, £5. G.niece Mary Veale, formerly Mary Croker, of Waterford, £10. To her daur £10. To Anastasia Flynn, formerly A. Luther of Lismore, £5. To Rob^t Stephenson of Lismore £5. To Serv^t Marks Griffin £5, & his daur Catherine £5. To Poor & indigent of Par^h of Lismore £10. To House of Industry, Waterford, £5. All rest to Nephew, Pierce Power, now a resident in my family. Exec^s Rev^d Verney Lovet & Mr. George Sullivan, both of Lismore. Pres^t H^s Oldfield, John branitch, Robert Bennett.

5 MAR., 1783.

Will of Mich^l Blake, Cordwainer, Clonmell. To wife Catherine £30 and furniture. To Daur^s Catherine, Mary, Anastasia all rest equally; if they marry without Guard^{ns} & Exec^{rs} permission only £5. To eldst daur Catherine her mother's gold ring & silver Beads. To Mr. Arthur Blake my best brown coat, Waist-coat, Buckskin breeches, Thickest Coat, & Waistcoat, best Hatt & Wigg. To Martin Coady my Blue Riding Coat. To W^m Heylan my Brown Ratteen Coat & Waistcoat & old Hat & Wigg, shoes and stockings. If all daur^s die before 21 yrs., or marriage, their shares to bro^{rs} Arthur & John Blake. Four guineas I got on apprentice fee with Edmund Bray shall be returned by Exec^{rs} to persons who advanced them to me. Exec^{rs} Patrick Kiely & John Daniell, Clonmel, Gent. Pres^t John Duan, Watler Dillon.

15 MAY, 1786.

Probate of last to both Exec^{rs}.

23 MAY, 1786.

Admon of Stephen Barron's Goods, Gent, dec^d, Intest., to Mich^l Foley bror-in-law & Mathew Barron neph^w of dec^d.

5 JUNE, 1785.

Will of Elizabeth Nixon, Relict of Geo. Nixon, Marriner. Exec^s Thomas Pulling, Ropemaker, W^m Owens, painter and Glasure, Waterford City. To be buried in Evening beside husband in S^t Olives Church in good oake coffin lined with good flannell. Furniture to daur^r of Thomas Pulling & niece Barbara Swaine. Sell all in house. Watch to Barbara Swaine & after her death to Mary Pulling. To Elizabeth Owens, my snuff-box, silver buckles, &c. To Mrs. Ann Hobson my silver sugar-dish, silver cream yoar and Silver Tea tongs, marked "E.F.," three gold rings. A silver set Brotch to Thomas Pulling. Rest of Plate, Table and Tea spoons to be sold for cash for poor house holders. Pres^t Thomas Pullin.

24 JUNE, 1780.

Probate of last to Exec^{rs}.

Will of John Hayes, Waterford City. To daur^r Mary Furlong the farm now occupied in Dromgory, Co. Waterf^d, by W^m Hayes for unexpired term of lease, granted to my father by Thomas Porter. Sole Ex^r Pat^k Furlong. Pres^t Thomas Dwyer, John X^{his} Neal. ^{mark}

13 JULY, 1786.

Prob^e of last.

Will of Denis Callaghan, Inn-holder, Coscam, Co. Waterf^d. To wife, the house I lately lived in adjoining Mr. Fleury's, near Newgate, Waterf^d. To daur^r, Johanna Reyley als Callaghan, right & int. in house Mr. Fleury now lives in Newgate, with fields & lands in Par. of B^ybricken. To sons John, Edward & Martin 1/- each in disapprobation of their conduct. Pres^t James Walsh, Thomas Magrath.

17 JULY, 1786.

Admon^r of last to Johanna Reyley, or^s renouncing.

Will of Leonard Parker, Killwiney. To Rev^d James Keating £1 2s. 9d. immed^y after my decease. To wife £15 yearly on K. winey.

Nephew, Nicholas Parker, shopkeeper, Tallow, son to my bror̄ John Parker, Lismore, Taylor; wife also grass & keep of 1 cow, wet & dry, & ½ acre of K.winey—to be seeded, tilled & brought home to her by nephews Leonard & William Parker of Lismore. Nephew Nicholas Parker, Up^r Tircullen, son of my bror̄ Rob^t Parker, dec^d, £1 yrly. during term of K.winey lease in Charitable uses as Rev^d James Keating & nephew Nich^s P. direct. Exec^{rs} Geo. Drew, Tallow, Esq., Geo. Botes, Mount Prospect, Co. Cork, Esq. Pres^t W^m Long, Dan^l Treassy, W^m Evans.

8 SEP., 1786.

Probate of last to Nich^s Parker, Prin. Leg^{ee} ors̄ renouncing.

30 Nov., 1784.

Will of Mathew Macnamara, Knockane, Co. Watf^d, Tyde Waiter. Exec^{rs} Justin M^cCarthy son-in-law & John Lacy, shopkeeper, Carrick. All my int. & title in Town & lands of Ballyrichard, near Carrick, as derived by lease of lives renewable for ever by John Gillett, Youghal, Gent., to Mary M^cCarthy g.child & daur̄ of Justin M^cCarthy when at age of maturity. If she die young, then to sisters Ann & Joanna M^cCarthy. Pres^t W^m Shaw, Rob^t Carshore, W^m Hayden.

6 OCT., 1780.

Admōn̄ of last to Mary Dwyer als̄ M^cCarthy, G.daur̄ of s^d M^cNamara, Prin. leg^{ee}.

3 JAN^y., 1782.

Will of Ann Fortin, widow. To be interred in French Church, Waterf^d, near remains of my father Mr. Peter Derant. Has 2 houses on long term of years in Colbeck St & Lady Lane, Par. St Olave, lease from Dean & Chapter of Cathedral, living in one, John Chambers in or̄. Bequeath to Henry Alcock, Esq., City Waterf^d Counc^r-at-law & Rev^d Rich^d Augustus Franquefort, Exec^{rs} & Trustees to pay Elizabeth Hickey, Spinst^r, daur̄ of James Hickey of Cashel, Gent., £6 yrly & also Susanna Vashon & Jane

Taylor £5 yrl^y for life, also to — Bonige wife of Simon Bonige £5, & Hannah Lane also. The Rest to reduced Protest^t gentlewomen. On death also my Int. in lands of Ballytruckle under Alex^r Boyd, dec^d, to Martin Fortin, Spinst^r, for life, & after to reduced Prot. gentlewomen & not to be sold.

My watch & 2 silver spoons, plate, pepper-box & punch ladle to Martha Fortin & use of my plate candle sticks for her life & then Rev^d Peter August^s Franquefort. To Mary Dobbyn, spinst^r, any best carpet, 2 silver spoons & all my books. To Mrs. Abigail Cooks als Green, wife of Edw^d Cooke, Esq., my silver dish, sugar dish & Ewer, my shell-work & all my Pictures. To Cap^t John Alcock son to Rev^d Dean Alcock, my silver cup. Pres^t Mich^l Evelyn, Jno. Chambers, Sam^l Roberts.

16 OCT., 1786.

Admon^{on} of last to Rev^d George Fleury, Minister of S^t Patrick's Par., Rev^d Rich^d Ryland, Curate, Trinity Par. (surv^{rs} Exec^r renouncing).

22 SEP., 1786.

Will of John Walsh, Town of Clonmel. To sister Anastasia Brian als Walsh £11 7s. 6d. To W^m Quony, Knockagour, Co. Waterf^d, part of K.gour held for ever at £4 yrly. To D^r W^m Egan, Clonmel, £3 a year during lease from Rob^t Dudley, Esq., Co. Waterf^d. Wife Ellen Walsh, Residue & Exec^x. Pres^t Kendrick, W^m Power, Thomas O'Donnelly.

Will of Ann Flynn, the elder, Dungarvan, Spinst^r. To Anne Flynn the younger, niece, my household & person^l Plate, furniture, Clothes, &c. To nephew Tho^s Barbon, Esq., Dungarvan, my farm & lands of Rengerihy. My Houses & land in Church lane, D.garvan, under lease held by Mr. Denis Flynn & under tenant from R^t Hon. E^l of Burlington between said Barbon & niece & both Exec^{rs}. Pres^t George Boate, Elizabeth Weston, Jane Jamison.

11 MAR., 1786.

Probate of last to Thomas Barbon.

25 AP^L, 1768.

Will of John Hayes, Doctor of Physic, City Waterford. To wife Dorothy Hayes £ to be paid by son Lieutenant John Hayes. To sister Anne Hayes £5 yrly. All rest of all kinds to son John Hayes. Heirs male failing, to steadfast friend & kinsman William Hayes, Churchtown, Co. Waterf^d, Esq., for ever. Son & W^m Hayes Exec^{rs}. Pres^t Laurence Norris, Roger Cashin, James Foster.

15 Nov., 1786.

Probate of last to William Hayes, surv^s Exec^r.

Will of Ambrose Mandeville, Clonmell, Gent. To Ho. Keeper Mary Donnell a^ls Quin, two rooms in house I now live in for natural life. Reversⁿ of them to Res. Leg^{ee}. To Mary Donnell my share of reversions & profits in town of Dungarvan & then to Res. Leg^{ee}. To D^r W^m Egan, Clonmell, £50 to be laid out by him for benefit of my soul, & also my Ho. Clock to be appropriated for use of the Chappell, outside the West Gate. To cousin Miss Catherine Power, Clonmell, £22 15/-, after said amounts be paid out of Legacy left me by my Uncle, Edward Mandeville, on his Tip^y Estates. Res. of s^d legacy & all my property to my sister Catherine Mandeville a^ls Kearney, Clonmell, and Ann Mandeville a^ls Browne, town of Turlus, both Exec^{rs}.

8 DEC., 1786.

Prob. of last to Anne Browne.

27 JAN^y, 1787.

Admon of Goods of Rev^d Dennis O'Connor, late City of Waterford, Par. Priest, dec^d, Int., to Julian FitzGerald, sister & next-kin.

25 MAY, 1785.

Will of Mary Kelly, City Waterford, widow of late William Kelly, Apothecary. To daur^r Mary Cath. Wilhelmina Kelly all.

To bror-in-law Mr. Nich^s Kelly 1/-. To sister Mrs. Cath. Serier what rest would be if my daur. not survive. Exec^{rs} Roger Cashin, Merch^t, & Rev^d Mr. John Barron, Guardian to daur. Pres^t James Cooke, Elinor Campion.

16 Nov., 1787.

Admon to Mary C. W. O'Berne als Kelly, daur & leg^{ee}

26 DEC., 1776.

Will of John Dikes, Gent., City Waterford—all to g.nephew^s & g.niece, James, George & Elizabeth Beale. If not survive 21 then to niece Jane Hobbs als Beale, wife of W^m Hobbs, Alderman, Exec^r. Pres^t John Joy.

26 MAR., 1787.

Admon to John Fennessey, dealer, City Waterford, appointed by decree of Court in Chancery Suit Court of Exchequer, George Taylor & Rich^d Kearney, sealed.

4 Nov., 1786.

Will of Catherine O'Dannell, Clonmell. To D^r W^m Egan £20, & a further £2 5s. 6d. To Rev^d W^m Power, Clonmell, £5. To Poor women of Poor Ho. joining the Church Gate £2. To Poor women of Poor Ho. joining the Chappel Gate outside West Gate £2 . 6 . 0. To Bror James Walsh, Dungarvan, £25. To James O'Dannell, Nicholastown, £25, & his sister Cath. O'D. £20 & two Gold rings & my wedding ring & 2nd gold ring, 6 Tea spoons of silver marked "C.D.," 1 silver spoon without mark on. To Honor Hyland, Lisfunchion, £5, apparel, silk. To her daurs Ellen & Cath. H. £2 : 8 : 4; pair of silver sleeve buttons & small silver shoe buckles to youngest son of Honora Hyland. Exec^{rs} Patrick Keily & Rich^d Rivers. Pres^t Thomas Flannery, John English.

22 Nov., 1786.

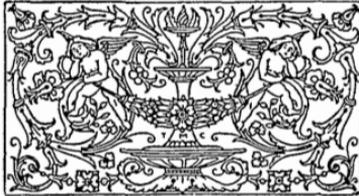
Codicil.

28 DEC., 1786.

Will of Dennis Collins, Ballyheeney, farmer. To son John Collins, 10 years lease still to run of any part of farm of Desart, Co. Waterford, & about 1 year of old lease of Ballyheeney. James Ronayne, Esq., lately promised my son James C. further Term not finally settled; about 23 years still to run. Gave all to son John. Exec^{rs}, son James Collins, James Gee, Ballinamona, Gent., Pierce Gee, his son. Pres^t John Kennedy, Edmund Foulow.

25 JULY, 1787.

Probate of last to James Collins.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Madame Catalani.—The following note concerning this famous operatic singer is taken from the "Cork Advertiser" of 28th May, 1808:—

"Ireland contests with Italy the honour of this lady's nativity. We before heard the claim, but treated it, perhaps as it deserved, without attention. We are induced, however, to give to our readers the following letter on the subject, resigning to those who may feel inclined for the inquiry, to investigate the accuracy of the pedigree.

Waterford, May 12, 1808.—Some persons in this neighbourhood, who have devoted much research as to the parentage of Madame Catalini, have given the following as the result of their inquiries. It is generally credited here, but you must judge for yourself. Some years since, Tenduci, the celebrated singer, sought refuge in this country from the angry importunity of his creditors in England, and was so fortunate as to be received at the hospitable mansion of Mr. Power at Ballymacarbery, in this country, about six miles from Clonmel. At this period there was a child living at Mr. Power's known only by the name of *Cataleen* (the Irish for Catherine)—this child was the offspring of an illicit passion between a young gentleman of the name of Daniel and a connection of the Power family, and at that period of infancy, displayed much beauty of person, and an uncommon taste for music.

Tenduci some time after arranged his affairs, and being desirous to evince his gratitude for the kindness he had experienced, and charmed by the proficiency and promise of his little pupil, then about five years old, offered to instruct her in the science of music, and obtained the consent of the mother, and the father's sister (the father being abroad) to take her with him to Italy.

When Tenduci arrived in Italy, he placed his charge in a convent, since which time nothing has been heard of her.

'Madame Catalini, it appears, was educated in a convent, where, it is added, she was placed by Tenduci, and Catalini, the lady's maiden name, it is contended, is only an Italian corruption or refinement of *Cataleen*..

'The supposed father now resides near this town, and the supposed mother lives in Carrick-on-Suir.'"

S. Ó C.

E. Heyden of Tallow, Co. Waterford.—Is anything known of this author, who contributed over his initials "E.H." to the old "Dublin Penny Journal" (1832-1836) several interesting descriptions of antiquities in the South of Ireland? The articles were usually illustrated by sketches drawn by himself, e.g. "Lisfinny Castle" at page 161 of Vol. III.

SÉAMUS Ó CASAÍDE.



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