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WATERFORD:

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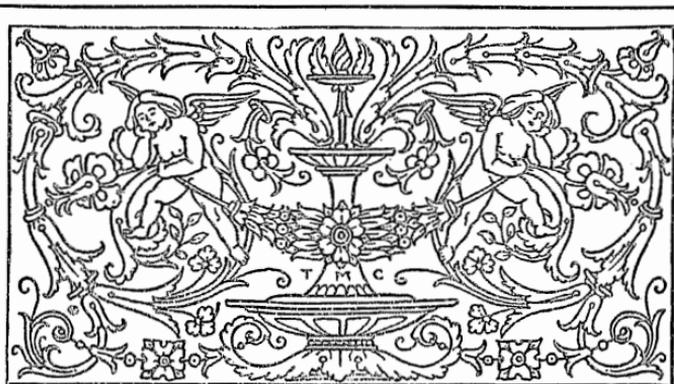
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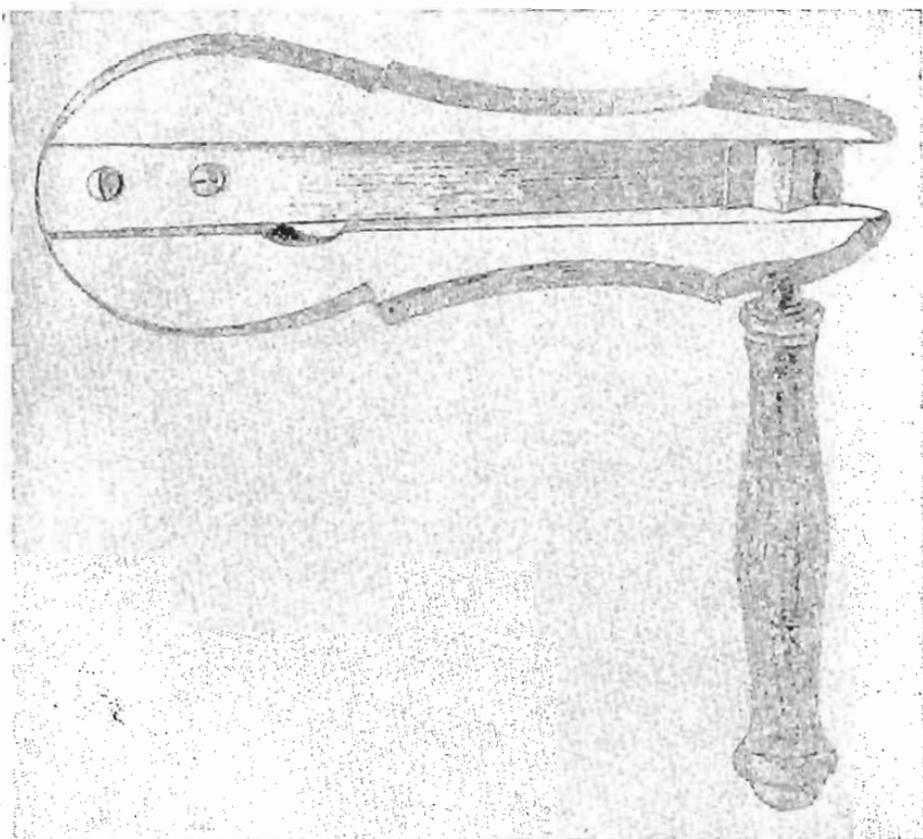
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JOURNAL OF
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SOCIETY.

FIRST QUARTER,
JANUARY TO MARCH, 1914.





A WATCHMAN'S RATTLE (WATERFORD)—EARLY 19TH CENTURY.

(One-third actual size.)

Our Geoffrey Keating Memorial.

By THE EDITOR.



ACCORDING to promise made in last issue the final list of subscriptions in response to this JOURNAL'S appeal on behalf of the Keating Memorial project is printed herewith. As appears from the detailed statement of receipts the total amount subscribed was £66 8s. 2d. After payment of all charges there remains an unused balance of £14 9s. 0d., which it is proposed to hold as the nucleus of a fund for erection of a memorial tablet to Father Luke Wadding and his cotemporaries—the brilliant band of scholars and ecclesiasties which Waterford produced in the seventeenth century. Further contributions towards this latter fund will be thankfully acknowledged in the local papers. In connection with publication of present list, acknowledgment is hereby made of the generosity of "The Waterford News" and "The Nationalist" (Clonmel) in printing the lists gratuitously. The treasurer regrets that through an oversight of his own the name of Rev. James Walsh, Clonmel, was omitted from previously published list.

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University College, Cork.

P. POWER.



A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809

(Continued).

Edited by REV. P. POWER.



IN the present instalment we may allow our diarist to tell in his own words the story of '98 in Carrick as read through the glasses of a non-militant and impartial townsman. The account is scrappy but I have made an effort to weave it into some sort of continuous narrative at the same time that I use the diarist's own words.

“ARMS. On Sunday, April 1st, 1798, the Yeomen went to Bolendisart, Landscape, etc., etc., and collected a number of Arms which they brought to Town.

Military law proclaimed 1798. On Saturday, 30th June, notice was proclaimed through the streets of Carrick for people to be within their houses at 9 o'clock at night and lights out at 10 o'clock.

ALARM. On Monday, 16th July, there was some false alarm took rise, that the town of Carrick was to be destroyed! A number of cars were pressed, and a Rampart formed on the end of the Bridge and preparations made at the Barracks to repel the—Bugbear!—Hobgoblin.

ARMY. The North Cork Militia quartered here since about the 26th June, 1798, were marched of on Sunday the 26th Aug. commanded by Lord Kingsborough. The people of Carrick did not feel much afflicted for their loss. There arrived here same

day about 1200 of the Guard going to meet the French. They are remarkably well-behaved men.

The 12th Sep. the Dorsetshire Militia arrived in Carrick there to do duty until further orders, and remained until Michaelmas day, they got the route for Fermoy to be encamped there, tis said for some time. The town regretted their departure very much, for they observed some difference between them and the North Cork: the ballance was in favour of the English.

The two days succeeding the Devonshire Militia marched thro' for the same destination, being the 5th English Regt. that Marched thro' this some time past, i.e. Nottingham, Guards, Dorsetshire, Lancashire and Devonshire.

In consequence of some disturbance the bellman proclaimed thro' the streets of Carrick on Saturday, 7th Sept. (by order of Lord Dorchester) that every man was to be at home when the drum beat (9 o'clock), and any man found to be absent should be subjected to the Insurrection Act.

Monday, 22nd Oct., the Dorsetshire arrived in Carrick from Kilworth, where they were quartered since they left this Town, there were many welcomes for them, and the Town much rejoiced at their return.

On Wednesday, 20th Nov., Four Companies of the above went into Barracks at the New Barracks fitted up lately at Mr. Mau. O'Donnell's new Stores.

REBELLION.. No spirit of building this year, but much Com-
motion and Rebellion and Bloodshed!

There was temporary Barrack fitted up this year at Mr. Mau. O'Donnells new Stores, fit to receive about 8 companies of Foot of which 4 went in, 28th Nov., of the Dorset Militia, the place not being then capable of receiving more, but the rest soon followed. about same time a new House was built in the Barrack yard, intended for an Infirmary.

On Wed., 11th Sept., the Dorset. Militia Searched for Arms in the Town of Carrickbegg, found many rusty old guns, swords, etc., etc.

The sword made in Dublin to be presented to Lord Dorchester was delivered to the Mail Coach in Dublin some days since and not arrived in course is supposed to be mis-sent to

some other Carrick! It cost about 50 Guineas. The sword was found and delivered on Sunday, 29th Sept., Michaelmas day.

On Wednesday, 2nd Oct., the Dorset Militia left Carrick much regretted by the whole Town. They were replaced by the Argyle Fencibles.

YEOMANRY established towards end of year 1796. Officers in Carrick: Capt., L. H. Jephson, Esq.; 1st Lieut., Henry Briscoe, Esq.; 2nd, Dr. Edmond Smyth, Esq.; Serjeants, Redmd. Magrath and Jas. Power. Recd. Commissions in due form about beginning of Dec. N.B. Mr. Briscoe resigned and Mr. Willm. Ryan appointed in his place. On Friday, 30th June, 1797, they were inspected by Gen. Crosby; they went through their marchings and evolutions with great promptitude and exactness, and were in consequence, paid some handsome compliments by the Gen. On Monday, 22nd July, they went to Clonmell for Ball Cartridges and returned same day. Monday, 25th Sept., was the last day the Yeomen were to meet twice in the week, orders having arrived some days before not to parade but once in the week. The last week in Oct. they recd. leave, or orders to parade again twice in the week, and to increase the Corps to 100 men! On the 4th Dec. they went to Clonmel for Arms for the augmentation, being now recruited to about 100, Officers included. On the night of 12th Dec. the yeoman drum was stopped by an officer of the Meath Militia. On Friday, 5th Jan., 1798, a guard of Yeomen of about 24 men, with Capt. Jephson at their head, went to Waterford with 7 United Irishmen, taken somewhere in the Co. Waterford, and brought yesterday here by a party of the Clonmell Yeomen.

The Upperthird Yeomen Cavalry placed a guard of 16 men at Carrickbegg, there to continue till further orders, and on Tuesday, 5th June, the Guard was doubled, owing to the rupture in the Co. Wexford, where the Regulars and Insurgents have fought pitched battles and thousands slain of the Insurgents, and many of the Regulars of course. On Thursday, 6th of June (Corpus Christi) the Yeomen Cavalry of Middlethird arrived at Carrick to do duty along with the Yeomen of the Town and Upperthird Cavalry. The Carrick Yeomen recd. a fresh supply of arms from Clonmel this day, having been granted leave to augment to fifty more: a Priviledge refused to others. The Middlethird Yeomen remained here but 24 hours! But the Upperthird Cavalry con-

tinue to keep watch at Joe Hurley's day and night. And the Carrick Infantry are in charge of the Barracks since the middle of May. On Tuesday, 26th June, 4 of the Yeomanry were disarmed having Confessed they were sworn United Irishmen. N.B. Two have absconded before! and one transported. On Sunday 1st July 8 more were disarmed for seditious practices and 1 two days after.

The Yeomen were relieved from the charge of the Barracks the 26th June by the N. Cork militia, but still kept watch at Mr. O'Hara's.

There was a night watch established in Carrick of 12 men and an officer, or Constable; the first set on Thursday night, the 29th Dec., 1796. Mr. Jephson took the charge of the first watch on the above night. Watch discontinued as soon as the French were blown out of Bantry Bay. Watch established again on Thursday night 16th Nov., 1797, to consist of 8 inhabitants, 4 Yeomen and Captain or Constable of the Watch. Mr. Jephson took command of the first watch. On Tuesday night the 12th Dec. the drum was prevented beating at the usual hour to assemble the watch, by some officer arrived in town, who said he (being commanding officer of the garrison) would not allow any drum to be beat; the Drum stopped after beating towards the Bridge, and the Watch (such as assembled of them) dismissed by Lieutenant Ryan; there was some little confusion, which is not yet (2 o'clock Wednesday) probably quite hushed! Capt. Jephson came to town pretty early this morning! 'Tis not possible we are meant to be put under military Law, being at this moment some of the quietest part of the kingdom! In short, we are as quiet as EVER.

About the middle of December the watch was held entirely by the yeomen, who were late augmented..

Thursday, 15th Feb., 1798, watch discontinued. April 5th watch revived again to be kept day and night, by way of Garrison duty.

On Sunday night, 22nd July, 1798, a party of Clonmel Cavalry (yeomen) had some prisoners taken at Five-mile-house, whereupon a large Party of the People of that neighbourhood arose and rescued the prisoners, made the yeomen run, and broke in the house of Mr. Thos. Neil where they committed great depredations.

This day (Monday, 18th June, 1798) Prisoners previously mentioned were sent to Waterford by Boat, about 10 o'clock, in order to take their trial on a charge of sedition. On the 19th, the prisoners Frank Neil, Richd. Magrath and James Mandeville returned from Waterford without undergoing any form of trial! And this day was also taken and sent off to Waterford, James Foran, one of the Inhabitants of Carrick Poor House, also charged with Sedition, etc., etc.

21st. This morning was also sent off to Waterford—Ryan, Mrs. Cantwell's young man, under similar charges as the rest: he bears a very good character, and in the evening Wil Carrigan, shoemaker (who was tried and acquitted last assizes) was taken and immediately sent off! Richd. Doyle returned this day but underwent no trial.

This day June 22nd, 1798, the High Sheriff came to Carrick and took prisoners Messrs. Matt Scott, Phil Higgins, Frans. Doyle, Thos. Burke, David Wills, James Power, and, in Carrickbeg,—the Parish priest, Fran. White, Dan and Pat. Boyle and some others of less note; 4 were punished, some gave bail, and some held over.

23rd. This day about 3 o'clock P.M. the Prisoners held over since yesterday were escorted to Clonmel (by the Upper Third Cavalry); they were all taken on charges of Sedition, etc., etc.

26th. Pat Finn of Carrick and —. Wade were carried prisoners to Clonmel (by the Constables) but Mr. Stephen Devanny declared he did not know Wade, wherefore he was liberated and Finn kept.

27th June Messrs. Thos. Burke, Dan and Pat Boyle and James Power arrived from Clonmel without being put on their trial, tho' they sued hard for it, and especially Mr. Matt Scott, who insisted on being tried; 'twas refused and he gave bail, and arrived home the 28th, being a day later than the others but the poor people are yet held over.

This day (28th) Mr. Cary, Schoolmaster, Will Carrigan, and James Foran were transmitted from Waterford to Clonmel.

29th. —. Hylan, Comb-maker of Cregg, was taken and found guilty of uttering some seditious words of some of the Roscommon Militia, on their march through Carrick; he was tried immediately and flogged through the barrack-yard (by Lord Kingsborough). Ned Kelly, fidler, was taken in the evening same day, in consequence

of some Information given by Hylan, and whipped next day. (Salt thrown in his wounds by Kingsborough).

30th. James Coleman and his brother were taken in consequence of the above, and Nichs. McCann, and Will. Daniel's son. N.B. Young Coleman was not found.

First July 10 Prisoners from the west of the County arrived here, and were escorted to Piltown by the Uppertthird Cavalry.

2nd July. Coleman and McCann liberated, and Edmd. Meaher, Joiner and Fidler, taken, as was Cody, tailor, and James the Cobler from Car. begg.

8th. 18 or 20 Prisoners brought in from Clonmel and escorted to Piltown by the Uppertthird Cavalry.

9th. About 20 prisoners of the North Cork Militia were escorted by the Uppertthird Cavalry to Piltown, they were it seems charged with disaffection; 'tis remarkable there was more of the Regt. cut off by the Rebels, than any five Regiments besides!

On Monday, 25th Feb., 1799, the Dorset Militia were reviewed in the Ash-park by Sir Charles Asgil, Genl. of this District; they went thro' the firings and marchings completely!

On Friday, 6th July, 5 more of the Yeomen were YEOMANRY. disarmed—making in all 21 Men since the 29th May. 9th July, another disarmed—more after Sunday 22nd July. Capt. Jephson declared the Corps of Yeomanry Purged and that he could now depend on them; they muster about 84 besides officers, serjeants, Drums, etc.

Monday, 22nd. The Yeomen of Carrick, attended by the Uppertthird Cavalry, set off for Nine-mile-house in order to take some prisoners who had the night before been rescued, and to take the Rescuers also; but before they arrived there they received word that the country was up, and to their great astonishment found that it was too true, and Generals Myers and St. John there before them, and some detachments of the Army; the Rebels fled in all directions; some few were killed, and some prisoners taken, two of whom were tried by a military tribunal, and shot the same hour, they were from the County of Kilkenny, of or near Windgap. The 23rd the party came home and brought with them 8 Prisoners, besides 5 brought the night before by the Up. third Cavalry. This day also, the Cavalry and North Cork Militia went off to the same ground, and the Cavalry having returned in the

evening reported there were no parties of United Irishmen to be seen in all their march.

Aug. 15th the Yeomen discontinued Nightwatch. Resumed again on Monday the 27th, the North Cork having marched out the preceding day and accounts having arrived of the French being landing at Sligo Bay or Kilalla.

The Upperthird Cavalry discontinued about the time of the Carrick yeomen to do duty at Car.-begg but assembled again on receipt of the Accts. of the French Invasion. On Saturday the 8th Sepr. the Carrick Yeomen recd. a Week's Pay being the first Pay they received since they were embodied. Saturday the 29th September the yeomen undertook Garrison duty on the departure of the Dorset Militia; half to keep watch every night. The Dorset were here about 19 days: since the 12th September. About the begining of June, 1799, they discontinued doing any duty, but not disbanded: the times having grown peaceable their attendance was not required. They attended again the 6th Sepr. on account of some rising about Coolnamuck but their attendance, after a few nights, was dispensed with by Lord Dorchester, who planted a Centry-Box on the Bridge and placed a Sergeaut's Guard there from the 6th to the 26th of September.

1803. The yeomen after a long pause were again embodied at Carrick in February; their second parade was on Sunday the 27th Feb. and muster about 45 good men and true. On Wednesday the 17th Feb. the yeomen went to Clonmel for arms and ammunition and returned same day with 40 Stand of Arms. Recd. a second supply in Octr. (24th). They were inspected several times and more closely the 9th Novemr—mustered 100 privates, and officers serjeants etc. 10 more.

On Friday the 13th July, 1798, the High Sheriff came to Carrick as did the genl. commanding this district, there were examinations of some of the yeomen and Frank Neil in consequence thereof taken up and sent off to Clonmel to be tried. A Mr. Walsh schoolmaster from Coolnamuck road was also taken and lodged in the Barrack.

July 15th. This morning and last night were taken:—Howe a servant, Mr. Dunn schoolmaster and Will Byrne of Bally-richard farmer: they were all sent off to Clonmel, together with 8 more confined in the Barracks for some time past, escorted by the Upperthird Cavalry who have their share of duty.

July 20th. This morning Mr. Matt Kelly watch-maker was transmitted from Waterford to Clonmel to take his trial. And this morning also was sent off Mr. Jno. O'Hara Yeoman to Clonmel escorted in a carriage by Messrs. Thos. Hearn and Will Hayes, yeomen. O'Hara returned same day.

July 23rd. There were 8 prisoners brought to town by the yeomen from Nine-mile-house and 4 or 5 last night by the Upper-third Cavalry besides two who were yesterday tried, found guilty and shot.

July 27th. A number of Prisoners (14) came to Town from Clonmel to be sent on board the Prison-ship at Duncannon, amongst whom was Jams. Foran of this Town who was taken here the 19th June and sent off to Waterford and afterwards transmitted to Clonmel. Foran is the second sent to the Ship from this town.

July 30th. Last night was brought in here one Hanrahan from near Nine-mile-house: he is said to be a Principal among the Insurgents of that place.

On Thursday the 2nd Aug. Frank Neil, Matt Kelly and Joe Carey the schoolmaster were liberated and some others. On Friday the 17th August several Prisoners arrivd. from Clonmel on their way to the Fort of Duncannon and among the rest, Will. Corrigan, Cody the Tailor, and Daniel son of Will Daniel of this Town.

Sunday the 26th of August, Stephen Murphy was taken and carried to Clonmel by the Constables; he was some time on his keeping and lately procured a Protection from Gen. Asgil.

A yeoman lately tried (and acquitted for murder) by a Court-martial at Dublin made some noise; the murder was clearly proved yet the Prisoner was acquitted: on laying the minutes of the Trial before the Lord Lieutenant (Marquis Cornwallis) he ordered the Court to be dissolved and try NO MORE, with marked indignation. The court consisted of Lord Enniskillen, President &c.

May, 1799. The writer discontinued any account of Prisoners going thro' Carrick for some time past for it would prove an endless task to attempt any such acct.; they arrive every other day—not less than 40 in one batch lately went thro' amongst them was a gentleman of the name of Lysaght from the County of Clare.

On Friday the 9th Aug. Jams. Brien of Carrickbegg, Skinner, was taken for an assault etc. on Mr. Jno. Brazill of Coolnamuck;

sent to jail next day to Waterford. The writer drew the Informn. and Warrant on which Brien was apprehended.

On Friday the 6th of September about 8 prisoners were taken at Coolnamuck : Harry Sheahan, Pat Riely, his son, two Cooneys etc. The charge not yet well known.

On Wednesday the 21st March, 1799. The Bellman gave notice to the Inhabitants of Carrick to post up on their doors the number and Names of their families. The same orders posted up last Sunday by order of Gen. Lake to the same purpose and for all persons to keep within their houses from 8 o'clock at night till sunrise. Notice by Gen. Lake posted up at Carrick on Sunday the 15th Sepr. to fix lists of family on door and warning people not to be absent from their houses (without a Pass) from 8 o'clock at night 'til sun-rise, under pain of being subject to the Insurrection Act now in force in the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford.

The 20th Novr. Notice to the Bakers not to make any white Bread till further order but all rangee or household, and the Soldiers (Argyle Fencibles) got notice a few days before to discontinue the use of Hair-powder.

Notice Posted up the 29th March dated the 28th from Genl. Mackenzie that no person be found out of their houses from 7 in the evening till sunrise next morning under any pretext. Passes were accordingly applied for and granted by Major Blake of the North Mayo, doing duty in Carrick ; the writer obtained one thro' the mediation of Lieutenant Ryan of the Carrick Yeomen.

On 15th Aug., 1799, there were some hard knocks given and recd. at the fair of Carrick, among others Jno. Cosgrave, Chief Constable, was much abused, beat, bruised, and wounded ; and so was Pat. Kennedy, petty officer, and some of the Dorset Militia, and a party of Recruiting Sergeants, etc. The Country men carried off one or two swords from the Constables and Recruiting Sergeants ! There were some taken and confined, and at present (16th) held over—Not one sent to jail ; but some gave bail.

On the 6th Sept. some reports prevailed that fresh comotions were likely to break out shortly, whereupon a sentry box was placed on the middle of the Bridge, where we had none 'til then. And some prisoners taken at Coolnamuck.

On the night of 6th Sept (last night) a desperate gang of

Insurgents assembled at the house of Mr. Mansfield at Lodge (supposed in consequence of yesterday's business) which they broke into and searched every corner seeking for Mr. Mansfield, but not having found him they proceeded to rifle his place: and burnt his Papers, took away some Hats, boots, etc. 'Tis the common opinion that if they found Mr. Mansfield he would die.

Orders issued the 1st September by the Roscommon Militia that any man found in the streets after 10 o'clock at night would be carried to the guard room and also forbidding public houses to be open after said hour.

Monday night, 9th Sept., 1799, a prisoner was brought in from Kilmacoliver named Norris. On Wednesday 18th Norris, tried the 13th, was to have been hung and his body buried in the barrackyard, was respited and a new Trial or rehearing was accordingly held. The result not known till laid before Gen. Lake. At this hour (2.30 p.m.) he would have been dead and buried but for the interposition of Mr. Thos. Coughlan who procured the rehearing thro' the mediation of Col. Pitt. May God bless and reward them both for 'tis said the man did not deserve death. Major Pitt also lent a hand to this Business as did Messrs. Tim Shea and Jams. Doyle; the Remonstrance was drawn up by Tim Shea at the instance of J. Coughlan and J. Doyle and laid before the Major who made some corrections; then it was copied fair and signed by Mr. Briscoe and a few others. Hereupon T. Coughlan set off to Clonmel at 5 in the morning where he found Col. Pitt in bed who immediately got up and waited on Gen. Lake then also in Clonmel and after an audience of an hour and a quarter obtained a grant of a rehearing wh. took place same day; the result was that of Transportation and accordingly Norris was sent off on Saturday Sep. 21, 1799, and along with him Jams. the Cobler, a drunken Blackguard from Carrickbeg. T. Coughlan was back from Clonmel before 11 o'clock: he rode from Clonmel to Carrick in 40 minutes. There were 5 other prisoners that came from Clonmel yesterday (20th) to be transported for like offences against the state. Sunday the 22nd Edmd. Walsh's son from Bollindisart was brought Prisoner to Carrick. Monday 23rd one of the family of Hahasey was brought in by the Uppertird Cavalry he having been found from home at Ballivalikin his own home being at
 Date an 5eapra.

Thurs. 26th. Corns. Meagher of — or near Kilmacoliver brought in and the next day transmitted to Curraghmore escorted by a party of the Upperthird Cavalry. And three or four days since Richd. Powr. of Kilmacthomas was arrested at Curraghmore and sent off to Waterford. Friday the 27th, Pat Hurley (confined since 11th) was sent off to New Geneva—Tried by Magistrates.

Sat. 28th. Walsh and Hahessy admitted to bail, were tried by magistrates the 2nd October and sentenced to Transportation or to serve his Majesty.

For some days preceding the 6th Sepr, 1799, there were some alarming accts. privately whispered about that we were at the eve of some eventful commotions bursting forth, and accordingly some intelligence having been obtained by Mr. Jephson he proceeded to Coolnamuck and took into Custody seven persons, whereupon there assembled about 300 Persons at night and committed great depredations for wh. nine more were taken this morning (7 Sept. 1799) by Mr. Jephson and a party of the yeomen assisted by a party of the Dorset Militia. 'Tis confidently asserted that there was a Rising of the adjoining neighbourhood intended as of Last night and that they had hopes of taking Carrick and putting the Garrison to the sword. The guards were doubled and no mischief issued save that wh. took place at Lodge. From the report of a Rising becoming so general there were a number of cars fixed on the Bridge this night (7th) in order to impede the progress of any large body of Cavalry who might be employed to attack the Town. This day (8th) all was quiet as to any disturbance last night.

On Tues. 10th of Sepr. a Court Martial sat at Mr. Lynch's school-room to try such of the above Prisoners as proper Information cd. be had against. Jno Fannin was first tried. There were six tried in all. And on Friday the 13th a man from the County of Kilkenny (— Norris) was tried, prosecuted by — Sloan, a Policeman. Said he tendered an oath to him, sentenced to be hanged at Carrick, but reprieved on the day.

1803 Commission. Special Commission issued to try a number of delinquents at Waterford and Clonmel. It sat at Waterford the 6th Jan., 1803, and at Clonmel the 10th. At Waterford eight persons received sentence to be executed at the fair green of Wind-gap on Saturday 22nd inst.—the scene of their

depredations being chiefly in that neighbourhood. The Judges are now sitting in Clonmel—result not yet known—Twelve convicted. The 5 convicts from Waterford went thro' Carrick in two Carriages attended by a priest from Waterford on Friday the 21st—One whose name is Power was pardoned or rerieved: an express went after them to Clonmel same evening on that account. Two of the Clonmel convicts executed at Newcastle the 21st—charged with some outrages but principally a rape on a married woman said to be big with child 'tis also said they disordered her.

On Sat., 23rd July, some great tumult broke out in Dublin and some lives lost on the occasion amongst whom were Lord Kilwarden and his nephew and Colonel Brown; some of the Insurgents were also killed and some taken.

Arrived from Dublin Sept. 17, 1799, one large cup and two lesser with 6 salvers and coasters, a present from the town of Carrick to the officers of the Dorset Militia, a sword is also to be presented to the Colonel, Lord Dorchester, with a suitable inscription; the whole cost about 180 guineas. On the cup:—

'The Inhabitants
 of the Town and vicinity of
 Carrick-on-Suir
 present this
 Cup
 as a memorial of their gratitude and
 everlasting obligations
 To Colonel the Right Honorable the
 Earl of Dorchester
 and the officers of the Dorset Militia
 for the liberal steady and soldier-like conduct
 of the Regiment.

during the eventful period of intestine commotion and threatened

Invasion
 when the severe authority of
 Martial Law
 Softened in their hands by Benevolence
 and tempered by Humanity
 appeared rather the mild substitute of the
 Civil Law
 than the dreadful concomitant of
 War.
 Aug. 1799.'

On the sword :—

‘To
 the humane soldier
 the
 Firm Patriot
 and
 the Man of Liberality
 united in the person of the
 Right Honorable the
 Earl of Dorchester
 This
 SWORD
 an emblem of
 Justice
 and
 Heroism
 is dedicated by the
 Grateful Inhabitants
 of
 Carrick-on-Suir
 and its
 Vicinity.

—
 Aug. 1799.’

The Cups, Sword, &c., were delivered at morning Parade on Sunday the 29 Sept., 1799. The whole are deemed very elegant and brilliant. There was an address from the Town and vicinity of Carrick delivered at the same time signed at the request and on behalf of the Inhabitants by Lau. H. Jephson Esqr.”



OLD WILLS,

(Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.)

Continued.

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

(From originals in Public Record Office.)

NOTE.—*These extracts from the Diocesan Wills of Waterford and Lismore are only fragmentary. They do not aim at being in any sense complete and were selected as being illustrative of local family history and as referring to many matters of local and social interest.*

10 AUG. 1661.

Admon of Goods of Patrick Bray of Clonmell. Bonds entered into by Edward Bray of Clonmell & James Morgan & Edw^d Bolton of Waterford City. Pres^t Owen Whelan, Thomas Hewman.

18 AP^t 1694.

Admon of Goods of James Bray of Dungarvan. Bonds entered into by Mary Bray, widow & John Murphy, Merch^t of Cahir Co. Tip^y Pres^t T. Mason.

5 AUG. 1699.

Admon of Goods of Michael Bray, of Clonmell dec^d by his widow, who, with James Roddy, Carpenter, of Waterford entered into Bonds. Pres^t Ja. Purcell, Jo. Preston, N.P.

13 OCT. 1690.

Will of Hugh Gore, Bssshop of Waterford & Lismore. (1) Directed his Goods Plate, Jewells &c to be sold. (2) of which £200 was to

go to beautify the choire of the Cathedral Church of Lismore & towards a Ring of Bells for it (3) £20 to the English Poor of Waterford (4) £1,200 to building an Alms Ho. in City of Waterford for ten Ministers Widows (5) £100 for a Ring of Bells for Clonmell Church & (6) the Rest to repairing all ruined Churches in Diocese W. & Lismore.

19 Nov. 1670.

Will of James Ronan. Appointe my boddye be buried in Christian grave in St. Stephen's Church. Leave dwelling-house to wife and young James Ronan & his wife & reversion to the young couple. I doe acknowledge being indepted to Nicholas Osmear in 12^s/. I doe appointe to pay Ann Sherlocke 2s. 8d. due to her. I appointe my wife my Executrix and to pay all my debts. I owe ten shillings of rent of this gale to be paid out of hande. I doe declare before God that I owe nothing to Mr. Wise in consideration of the parck which I have of his in regard I gött the said parck in consideration of my jurnie to Dublin to beare witness in his affaires. Present Paul Sherlocke, William Crosby.

14 Nov. 1682.

Admōn of Goods of Joan Ronan of Ballyhoo by William Ronan de Ballyhooe, par: of Kilbarry, yeoman, and Catherine fittea (a) als Ronan his wife & James fittea of same, & John Whelan of city of Waterford, wool merchant. Witnesses to Bond F. Mason, Mich^l Cleer.

23 FEB. 1711.

Will of William Ronan of Duagh yeoman; to son William 40/- or my best horse, to son Edmond £30, to son Pierce £25, to daur Ales £20, to sons Robert, Owen, & Maurice 40/- each at end of apprenticeship their mother will place them. To daurs Mary & Catherine £30 each, marrying with mother's consent, to daur Margaret £10 & what her mother pleases. To loving wife Ellen all & singular my goods & chattels & benefit of my lease of Duagh, paying all my just debts, funerall expenses & legacyes. Daur Ales marrying with Mother's consent to have £60 more, otherwise to be divided amongst my or. three youngest daurs or survivors. Nonimate my said loving wife Ellen Ronan sole Executrix

(a) Whitty.—Ed., *Journal*.

at my Dwelling House at Duagh 23 Feb. 1711—my said wife to educate & maintain my children now living until provided for. (Seal). Present—James Ronan, Edmond Power, John Higgins.

12 MAY 1715.

Will of William Ronan of Duagh, marryner, bequeath, after paying my debts & funerall expenses one moyatie of all my worldly goods &c. to my loving wife Ellen Haugherin & or. moyty to the child or issue she now bears or shall have at my death. And should such issue die &c. without issue then such moity to goe to my mother Ellen Ronan & my brors & sisters & survivors. Nominate my loving mother Ellen Ronan & loving bro^r Pierce Ronan, Executors. Pres^t James Ronan, John Higgins. (Seal).

13 AUG. 1712.

Admon of Goods of John Ronayne of Rincrew, Dioces. Lismore, by Mary Ronayne, widow. Bonds entered into by John Fitz Gerald de Carrigkelly, Gent; & W^m Dower de Comeragh, yeoman, before Jas. Moore, Not^y Pub., & Elisa Moore.

14 FEB. 1721.

Admon of Goods of Maurice Ronan dec^d, late of Dungarvan, Merch^t, by Marg^t Ronan (widow of Philip Ronan, late Dungarvan, Merch^t, dec^d, who was son to s^d Maurice dec^d). Bonds entered into by widow, of Carrick, Edmond Power, Merch^t, Carrick, & Nich^s Woulfe, Merch^t, Carrick. Pres^t Mau. Lauders, & Jos. Ivie, Not. Pub. (Seal).

1729.

Will of John Galtier, Resid^t City of Waterford; bequeaths Estate to Trustees & Executors Simon Vashon, Aldⁿ Francis Sautell & Henry Duffan. Legacies of £20 to my relative Francis Bernard, £20 to his daur Jane B— for marrying, £20 to Stephen Brunell, £20 to Marie Anne Sautelle (daur of Francis S.), £4 to sone of Peter Languedoe at M^r Marvault's, £3 to Moses Denison for use of his son, £20 to serv^t Jane —, & a suit of mourning 20/-, £10 to French Church of City. Trustees to put at interest £200, to pay ½ yrly. to Francis Bernard & daur Jane & surviv^r int^t thereon & after death £100 to Treas^r of the two French Churches, by name S^t Patrick & Mary Abbey—& other £100 to two French

Churches by name S^t Peter and Lucy (*Lady* ?) Lane. My Plate of £6 each amongst Executors. Pres^t J^{oh}n Lacombe, Alexander Demaison, John Demaison. Prob: to Francis Sautell, Henry Duffan.

14 JAN^y 1726/7.

Will of Paul de Soulas de Mereux. In French—"Au nom du Pere et du Fils et de S^t Esprit. Amen, moy Paul de Soulas de Mereux Habitant de la Ville de Waterford seachant qu'il ny a rien de plus certain que son heure etant dans mon bon sens memoire et entandance et voulant disposer du Bien que jay dans ce Royaume apres avoir Recommande a Dieu mon âme et avoir prié pour l'amour de Jesus Christ de la recevoir en son Royaume Celeste (Declare ceci) etre mon Testament et Dernier volonte comme il s'ensuite. Je constitue ma chère bonne et bien amiée Belle Soeur Lusanne Dastory, Dame de Campernet mon heretiere Generale et universelle de tous mes Biens en quoi ils puissent consister que j'ay dans ce Royaume voulant et entendant qu'elle enjouisse paisiblement et Tranquille et qu'elle dispose sa volonté á l'exclusion de tout autre quy voudrait y'pretendre aux conditions qu'elle payera dix mois apres mon deces les legats suivans. Je donne a ma Cousine Gabrielle Marvauld la Somme de dix livres sterling. Item Je donne a Mad^{lle} Espaignet la somme de quarante shillings. Item, au fils de la vefue de Languedoe Trente Shillings. Item Je donne aux pauvres de l'Eglise francaise de cette ville la Somme de Trois Livres Sterling. Item Je laisse et donne a Paul de Soulas Mereux mon neveu quy est en Moscovie un Shilling. Je laisse a ma d'heritiere le soin de la sepulture de mon corps comme elle trouvera convenable. Fait a Waterford ce 14 Jeanvier 1726/7. Paul Mereux. Signe, Scedliet, et delivré en presence de J^u Bigos, L. Duffan, Moses Vernous.

29 SEP. 1729.

Will of Leonard Sall, Carrick; to wife Catherine S. £120 & Household effects & house. To dāur Mary £250. To brōr Bartholomew the reversion. To Poor of Carrick Par^h £3 10/-, 30/- yrly. for 8 years at discretion of Exec^{rs}. 40/- to Father Edw^d Sall of Cashell. To brōr John my watch & horse & £5 to my son Robert; appoint Hon: Sir John Osborne of Carrick, Barronett, Guardian to daughter. Exec^{rs}, my brōr Bartholomew Sall, &

Rich^d Power, Bolendisert, Gent: Also to s^d bror my large silver cup & cover there-to, also two silver cans of my property to his own use until daur. be of age or married. Pres^t J. Osborne, Thomas Quoan, Joseph Halluran.

31 Oct: 1729.

Admon of Goods of James Power yeoman de Smoormore by Joanna Morrissey als Power widow.

27 Nov: 1729.

Admon of Goods of John Fowlow, farmer, Killienagh by Brigida, wid:

13 DEC: 1729.

Will of Ellin Murphy alias Newton, City of Waterford widow. To my well-beloved cousin Ellice Ronan de Duagh widow, all my worldly substance to be unto her for ever, whom I also name my onely & sole Execu^x of this my last Will. . . . Item, I bequeath to my cousin Margrett Brookes my iron gridle & chest and Quearne. Item, I leave to Execu^x my debts & or. wordly substance for use of my son William Welsh. Pres^t John Magrath, Ann Sheehan, J. Barton. Probate to Alicia Ronan de Duagh. 13 Dec: 1729.

13 DEC: 1729.

Admon of Goods of Thomas Cooke, late of Thornybridge, (b) Co. Waterford, farmer by Esther Cooke.

16 FEB: 1729.

Admon of Goods—of Terrence Byrne, Carriginiveagh, farmer by Ellen Byrn, wid:

1730.

Will of John Anglin, Knocktimore—to be buried in churchyard Killgobnett. Substance & lands to wife Anne Anglin als Buckley, also Execu^x. M^r Tho^s Power, Dungarvan (c), & M^r Ignatius Roche (d), City of Waterford to look after wife & children. Pres^t John Lynch, Peter Dwyer, Pat: Walsh.

(b) Thornybridge is in Co. Tipperary.—Ed. *Journal*.

(c) Probably, Rev. Thomas Power who was Parish Priest of Stradbally, &c., from 1736 to 1745.—Ed., *Journal*.

(d) Rev. Ignatius Roche, S.J., who was Parish Priest of St. Patrick's Parish, Waterford, from 1734 to 1742.—Ed., *Journal*.

16 MAR. 1729.

Will of Samuell Ashe, without Colepitt Gate, within Liberties of City of Waterford, boatman. His Gabarts & boats to be sold or otherwise disposed of & divided as well as houses interest between wife Affra & Sons Samson, Thomas, with bro^r George Execu^tr Mary P . . . Mich^l Daniel, Denis Funncan.

1730.

Will of Geffery Veale, Killoane, farmer,—effects & farm to son John. To wife Alse (Allice) Power, the grazeing of 2 milk cows, two trenches of Puttatoes, two barrels of oats, & barrell of Bare Barly, a Barrel of wheat, every year during tearme of farm. Wife Sole Execu^x. Dear friend James Whitty & Edw^d Whealan, Island Tarsney over-seers. To my most ungrateful bro^r James Veale one Eng: shilling. Pres^t Nicholas Whitty, Richard Veale.

23 JUNE 1730.

Admonⁿ of Goods of Patrick Cleary, late Curraghclony by Mich^l Ryan de Thurles, Co. Tip:

1730.

Will of James Reynett, City of Waterford Doctor of Physick, mentions Marr: articles, 28 Feb: 1723, with Frances France of s^d City: Executors Rev^d M^r Nath^l France, Youghall, and Rev^d M^r John Fell, Waterf^d, Clerks. Pres^t A. Sandoz, John Wikes, Robert Hanly.

29 JUNE 1730.

Will of Richard Power, Castletown, Co. Waterford, farmer; leaves farm in shares amongst wife Ellen, son Maurice, and grandson John Power. Daur Ellen had lease of Cas: town. To each, a Crown piece. His Brewing pan first to wife & after to daur Ellen, also £10 on her marriage. Half of lands already left her. Execu^r my esteemed friend Walter Power, Dergill, & bequeath him 40/- per an: during my lease of Castletown. If daur Ellen marry without consent, only have £10 & the rest shall be applied as my loving nephew Maurice Ronan shall think fit. Given at my house at Castletown. Pres^t James Whitty, Nicholas Whitty, Maurice Ronan.

16 JUNE, 1730

Will of Arthur Waddington, Killm^cThomas, Gent; all my goods to Miss Mary W——, als Web, during life, legacies to many workmen, Catherine Berg £30, to Rich^d Ward the rest & reversion after wifes death. Legacies to Mary Sinnott, Arthur & Gregory Sinnott, Elizabeth Staford, Martin & Isack Walis, & Murtagh Brayne. Thomas Mulcaky to settle John Kennedy's acct^s, & see Stephen Weston as regards money fee while M^r Edw^d Boate was in confinement. To relations M^r John Bradly, S^r & J^r 13d. each only. To Dan^l Sovane & Pierce Power £6 3/- each per an: & their bill. Arthur Leasy 40/-. John Lacy £5. To my Parish Priest M^r John Meade, it is my will my wife pay him 20/- a year during her life to poor widows to pray for me. Wife & Murtagh Brayne, Executors. Pres^t John Meade, Isaac Wallis, Anth^y Madan, Thom^s Mulcaky.

24 AUG. 1729.

Will of Richard Whiteham, Burgess, Clonmel—Leaves houses and Tannery in Liberties to wife & sons Richard, Henry & Antony. Two daurs, Mary & Dorothy. Thom^s Fluellin had a house. Pres^t Jno. Connor, Corns. Dwyer, James Reddick.

1730.

Will of Elizabeth Guess, Carrick. To bror-in-law M^r Edw^d Dwire, Kilcash £11 10/-. Debts to Thomas Hearon, Carrick, Inn-keeper now in England. To M^{rs} Ann Strang als Burke wid. £5 18 9. To M^{rs} Richeson, Kilcash 10/-. To Widow Kinselagh 20/- for $\frac{1}{2}$ years rent of apartments in her house. To five clergymen & for funeral exp^s £3. To Rev^d Father Burke Par: Priest, Carrick 30/- for 30 Masses at leasure, & to Father Rob^t Power, Carrick-beg 10/- for 10 Masses at leasure for my soul. To Poor of Carrick 16/10. To my sister Dwire at Kilcash & daurs, Elizabeth & Mary £4. To déer Sister Dwyre my Callomincoe gowns and Petticoaths. Pres^t John Tobyn, Rich^d Welsh, Edw^d Archdeckin.

5 AP^l 1724.

Will of James Sall, Dungarvan, Merch^t. Have a joint interest with George Keane, Gent, Dungarvan, of farme at Kilrush taken from John Hore Esq. Executors to pay debts. Moiety in farm and residue to daur. Catherine Sinnott or husband as by Deed.

To Charles Flynn, Inn-keeper, Dungarvan £12 due him. Sole Exec^r my beloved friend George Keane, Dungarvan.

26 Nov. 1730.

Will of Garrett FitzGerald Dungarvan, Gent. Legacy to bro^r. Maurice £20. To sisters Margaret & Cathrin, £10 between them. To Rev^d father Garrett Christopher 2 guinys. To Rev^d father Thomas Hagherin 1 guiny. To ye Rev^d father Edmond Nicholson & his two breth^ren 1 Guiney. To Joan & Mary Hally, Two guinys. To my dear wife Ellen FitzGerald all affects, lease of house, or leases & interests & sole Execu^r. Pres^t Garrett Christopher, Thomas Hagherin, Robert Power.

24 JUNE 1725.

Will of John FitzGerald, Kilcanaway, gent.—Legacies to eldest son James, daur^s Catherine als Keasy, Margaret als Barron & her daur Monika. To cousin Catherine FitzGerald of Ballyboy. To Father Thomas Power £1 3 0. To Father Garrett Landers one Pistole. To Father Robert Power of Caricke one Pistole. Charity for the Poor £1. Into my son John's & Daur Margaret's hands £8 for prayers for self & ancestors. Pres^t Ed^d Morris, Jas. Morriss, Morgan Kennedy.

30 JUNE 1742.

Admon of Goods of John Ronan late Mariner H.M.S. "Lerrissa" dec^d by Widow, Elizabeth R—, on Bonds entered into by Thomas Butler, Waver, & Rich^d Dunne, Cooper—both of Waterford, in £200—before Tho^s Ivie & John Johns.

11 SEP. 1725.

Admon of Goods of John Power, late of City of Dublin, Armiger, commonly called "Lord Power," but of Paris beyond the sea dec^d—by his natural & legitimate son Henry Power.

30 JULY 1734.

Will of Thomas Power, dec^d of Garran-Morris, directed to Richard Power, Edw^d FitzGerald & Nicholas Shee, Esq. Gent. Executors.

19 Oct. 1734.

Probate of Thomas Power (supra) granted to Richard Power, son & one of Executors—on death of Edw^d FitzGerald Merch^t & Nicholas Shee, Gent^r or Executors.

1 JULY 1743.

Will of Pierce Ronan, of Tourgar, Co. Waterford, farmer. Being sick & weak make my last Will &c. . . . bequeath my soul to God—& be buried at Drumcanon—as Exec^r think proper. Bequeath to my daur Ellen Ronan my copper pan and brandiron with all the pewter in my house. To my beloved wife Mary Ronan & my son Maurice R— & my s^d daur. Ellen all my cattle, corn, household goods—except as before—subject to debts & funeral expenses & legacies hereafter. To my son Edmond R. half my stock on lands of Knockanattin, on expiration of my lease of s^d lands. To my grandson Pierce R. son of s^d Edmond R. £6. To my nephews William & Edmond R. sons of my bro^r. Edmond R. £10 equally between them. To my s^d son Maurice R. & s^d daur Ellen all ready money & due on my death equally—& also to them all my interests in farms. If wife or daur Ellen marry without my brother & Executor's consent, they take no benefit under will & if marrying without his consent their share to go to my s^d brother Maurice. And if son or daur die without lawful issue, the share to survivor, or if both so die, the shares to my bro^r & Ex^r Maurice R. Sole Executor my brother Maurice R. (Seal). Pres^t & Witnesses—W^m Power, Walter Power.

1 MAR. 1737.

Admon of Goods of Ellen Ronan by her son Maurice Ronan de Duagh farmer. Bonds of £200 entered into by Robert Newton, Waterford, Cloth Merch^t & George S^t John of same, Merchant. Pres^t John S^t John, Joseph Harrison.

18 AUG. 1762.

Admon of Goods of Thomas Norris, Fisherman, Kilbarry, by his widow Ellinor Norris.

7 JAN^y 1762.

Will of John Quin, shoemaker, Caher, leaves houses & lands under lease from R^t Hon. L. Bar. Caher to beloved son James

now residing as I think in Hallyfax or whatever part of the World he lives in. Leases to have custody of my daur Catherine als Bryan, wife of Mich^l Bryan. Present Malone Bolton, David Donnell, Luke Howard.

2 JULY 1762.

Will of George Fellows, City of Dublin, mentions property in Co. Waterford. Execut^{rs} James Pyne, John Fling of Ferry Slip & Jone Stout, Quay, & Sam^l Barker Esq. Pres^t William Barker, Rich^d Tayler, Paul Keating.

2 AUG. 1762.

Will of Mary Portingal, Wid: of John Portingal Alderman, City of Waterford mentions her brother, sister Jane Martin, sister-in-law Sarah Morgan wid: of Aldⁿ W^m Morgan—and nieces M^{rs} Elizabeth Bates, wife of W^m Bates, Gent—Anne Morgan—nephews Rev^d John & Sam^l Morgan & Eliza, Mary, & Jane Bates, daurs of s^d W^m Bates, & Mary & Margaret sisters of late Aldⁿ John Portingal. To be buried near husband in Christ Church. Executors Aldmⁿ W^m Morgan & W^m Bates. Pres^t John Hulings, George Cooke.

11 SEP. 1760.

Will of Adam Rogers, Portlaw, Inn-holder, to be privately interred in Clonegam. To wife Elizabeth £24 yearly. Leaves lease 30 yrs. last May of Kilmamivoge to bror Mathew Rogers & son Pierce, subject to conditions. Title of Darrigill (lease of lives renewable for ever) to bror James Rogers' son, Joseph. To Luke my brother, my interest in house in Portlaw. Execut^{rs} Wife Elizabeth & bror Mathew Rogers. Pres^t Mat^w Woulfe, John Bradshaw, Edmond Liston.

26 OCT. 1762.

Admonⁿ of Goods of Walter Power late of Rathgormuck dec^d. granted to Nicholas Power one of next of kin, on the hearing & request of Rich^d Kiely of Lismore Esq. Prin. Cred^r & others—being Nich^s & Thomas Power of Rathgormuck, Maurice Power of Carrick, Ann Power wife of W^m Power of Glynnstown, Catherine White Francis, wife of Thomas White Francis of Carrick, Elizabeth Bryan, City of Waterford, wid. Lawful children & next of kin of s^d Walter Power dec^d.

12 Nov. 1762.

Admon of Goods of Robert Crosby late of Clonmel, Dealer, Intestate, granted to Robert Crosby, Ballyvestee, Co. Tip., farmer, neph^w & next of kin.

19 JAN^y 1763.

Commission issued to Fran^s Ryan, Thom^s Prendergast, Thomas Gordon & Sam^l Gordon, all of Clonmel to swear Mary Prendergast—orwise Keating, only daur & next kin & administ^x of John Keating, late, Richestown, Co. Tip.

19 JAN^y 1763.

Comⁿ issued to swear s^d Mary Prendergast als Keating as to Will of John Keating dec^d, son & one of legatees named in Will & Test^t of Paul Keating of s^d Richestown. Adminis^r of s^d Paul, with both Wills annexed.

8 SEP. 1705.

Will of John Keating, Richestown, Co. Tip. Leaves—to such R.C. Clergy as Exec^{rs} name fitte fower pounds, ster^g to Par. Priest F^r Darby Dorreny 20/- ster^g—to sister Frances Keating a Murninge suit & a Murning Ring. Item to Grand Mother Margaret Quirck, 20/- per an., to Nurse Margerett Conor fower Pounds, to M^r Thomas Travers and M^r Rob^t Keating Exec^{rs} to my father Paul Keating dec^d last Will & Test^t a murning suite a peece, to Clerk who drew the Will one Guiney. After debts & fun^l Exps^s p^d to my beloved wife Margaret Keating an entire third of all stock of cowes, bullocks, sheep & all or real & personal Estates with all household stuff & may be transferred her after shee marrys & not before, conditioned if she marry with consent & advice of my Executors & meanwhile she have reasonable yrly maintenance. Remaining two-thirds to daur^r Mary Keating when of age & marrys with advice of Exec^{rs} if she dye before such—her two thirds to revert & be equally divided between her mother Margaret Keating & my relatives as Exec^{rs} see fit. To my uncle Jeffry Keating one of my Exec^{rs} one murninge suit. Appoint our Father-in-law, Robert Keating, Knockogh & my well-beloved uncle Jeffrey Keating of Ballylomasny s^d Co^y Gent. Exec^{rs}. Pres^t W^m McCarty, Rich^d Cosmer, Thomas Prendergast.

28 Nov. 1702.

Will of Paul Keating; to wife £400, to son John £400 & moyty of Derrycate Farm, or moyty to son Stephen & also to latter £500 & farm of Rathkevane, to daur Frances £500 marrying with consent of her mother & Execut^{rs} otherwise only £50. The child my wife goes bigg with whatever portion my Execut^{rs} think fit out of substances descended to me by death of my father-in-law, John White of Ardfinnan, & remainder of such amt. to wife & rest of children. If John have no heir then the land to Stephen & heirs, & failing heirs to Frances & her heirs. £5 amongst the clergy of the Diocese, as Execut^s see fit. One Guyny to Clergyman who preaches my funeral Sermon. £5 to the pōore at discretion of Executors. Leave Rathkevane to son Stephen & heirs & failing them to John & heirs & failing them to Frances & her heirs. Executors my loving cossens M^r Thomas Travers of Burless & M^r Rob^t Keating of Knockogh. To my mother 40/- per an. To nephew John Keating £5 with Bay mare, my new cloake & best suite of cloaths. The Ten Pounds my nephew John Rourke owes me, £5 forgiven & or £5 to nephew Rich^d Rourke, my watch to my son Stephen.

19 JAN^y 1763.

Admon of Goods of Richard Walsh, farmer, Ballybricking to Marg^t Walsh, widow.

30 JUNE 1759.

Will of Ann Graves als Barker Waterford, Wid^w. To daur Mary Rogers als Graves, goods &c. plate, furniture, & Int^t of this house, & the two next adjoining same, the two set Christmas Paul Esq. late of Waterford & now in possession of W^m Sanders, the two slate houses & three thatched houses scituated at Ballytruckle near City. Pres^t Rich^d English, Mary Graves, Alex^r Pope.

14 AP^l 1763.

Will of Mary Fogarty, widow of David Fogarty dec^d. Lease of house to daur^s: Mary Walsh & Honour Hobin, Widows, Waterford, Execu^{xes}. Pres^t William Warren, Paul Keating.

9 MAR. 1759.

Will of David Fogarty, Ballybricken, To wife Mary £10 & lease of house, land & furniture. To nephew James Butler lease of Knock-

nacappule & all its stock in possession of Thomas Power farmer. Lease in Rathpaddin to wife Mary, & to son Thomas O'Gara's fields, to daur. Honor Hoban wid: 10 guineas & lease of her house, to daur Mary Walsh wid: lease of her house & 3 guineas. Execut^{rs} Pat^k Goff, B^ygunner & Mich^l Bryan, Whitefield. Pres^t Maurice Flanagan, James Tan^ck, Oliver Keating.

22 AP^r 1763.

Admon^{er} of Goods of Michael Coleman, Ballyneal, to Alice Coleman widow.

15 JULY 1763.

Commission issued to Edward Galway & Thomas Barbor of Dungarvan, Gentⁿ to swear Jane Coughlan of Correglea & Rich^d Kiely of Lismore, Gentⁿ Execut^{rs} of last Will &c. of David Coughlan Gent. dec^d

21 MAR. 1763.

Will of David Coughlan, Correglea, to father Patrick & mother Catherine £20 per an. out of Knockenpower (20 yrs. lease from 29 Sep. last) & then to son John, to wife Jane, onethird of all freehold & personal—& furniture of my house—Plate, linen & furniture at house in Carriglea & stock—except two horses to son John. Rest of money, personal &c. to son John. If no heir, then to Rich^d Kiely second son of my esteemed friend Rich^d Kiely, Lismore & in case he dies before 21 yrs. age, then to Edward Kiely, fifth son of said Rich^d Kiely. Wife sole guardian to son John. Execut^{rs} Jane Coughlan & Rich^d Kiely. Pres^t Rich^d Kiely, Edward Galway, Mich^l Fowlow.

1 MAY 1762.

Will of Thomas Kelly, Bridgestown, Co. Waterford, all to wife Mary. Pres^t Rich^d Doyle, Martin Butler, Denis Ryan.

8 JAN^y 1760.

Will of Benjamin Rogers of Tramore, Gent: mentions family burying-place in Killotteran Church, also interests in lands Tramore, Ballynowlart (e), Monoohogue, & concerns & houses in Waterford, & daurs: Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Anne, Sarah, Susanna—& Sons Thomas—5/-and heir John. Ex^{rs} wife Elizabeth, John (son)

(e) Orchardstown.—Ed., *Journal*.

& son-in-law Tho^s Rogers of Glancourse (*f*). Pres^t Thomas Rogers, James Bird, Laurence Whelan.

26 JAN^y 1700.

Will of John Pain, Gent: Clonmel—all to wife Elizabeth & children Martha & ye childe wife ensiant. Wife sole Ex^x. Pres^t Edward Mandevill M.D., Jas. Slaughtery, Peter Ferriter.

1763.

Admon of Goods of Thomas Hoy late marriner on Board the Private Ship of War the "S^t George" to Catherine Bryan orwise Hoy, sister & next-of-kin (date incomplete).

20 MAY 1763.

Will of Joan Cashman, Ballynemealagh—all to daur Elizabeth White als Walsh als Cashman, husband Luke White.

6 OCT. 1763.

Admon to Luke White.

30 JAN^y 1764.

Admon of Pierce Power's goods, of Guilcagh, farmer granted his widow Catherine Power.

20 FEB. 1764.

Admon of Laurence Power's goods, of Kilduane to widow Ellinor Power.

13 Nov. 1749.

Will of Martha Sandoz, wid: reli t of M^r Abraham Sandoz dec^d; devised &c. to Beverly Usher, Kilmeadan & Rev^d Josiah Franquefort, Waterford, houses lands, & orchards of Ballytrucklemore without S^t Johns Gate in the Libertys formerly held by Francis Annesly—late Merch^t in City, by a lease to s^d Annesly made by Alex^r Boyd late of Gaulstown Co. Kilkenny, by Indenture of 15 Dec: 1722 for 999 years @ £71 12 4 per an. which I Martha Sandoz now hold. Son Rev^d Dan^t Sandoz, Daur^s Martha & Catherine. Pres^t John Johnson—Hans Tho^s Fell, W^m Smith

(*f*) Glenhouse.—Ed., *Journal*.

23 FEB. 1724.

Admon[̄] to Rev^d Hans Thos. Fell.9 JAN^y 1760.

Will of William Butler ——— Waterford. To Rev^d father
St Leger £5.

8 MAY, 1764.

Admon[̄] of Rich^d Dobbyn's goods, late of City of Cork, Merch^t
by Widow, Anastasia, of Carrick.

2 MAY 1764.

Will of Patrick Clark, Waterford City, Shop-keeper, to my
dearly beloved friend & acquaintance M^{rs} Jane Byrne, Waterford,
wife to Richard Byrne a large silver two-handled cup, whereon
is a blank for a crest, also two diaper Table Cloaths for her sole
proper use—also to Dennis Doyle—a middling silver two-handled
cup—£20 to be in hands of my Execut^{rs} for pious uses. Exec^{rs}
Richard Byrne & Dennis Doyle, Merchants. Pres^t W. Saunders,
John Leacy.

22 FEB. 1764.

Will of Alexander Reiley, Carrick, to wife Margarett, £100,
& house, fether bed, hangings, table, chairs, use of chest of drawers,
desk, little tea cups & sawcers, Tongues, yoare & tea-spoons. To
Son when of age all substance, cash, leaces, goods, bills, notes.
To nephew James Reily, now of Kilmore Daly, within 6 miles of
Loughrea, £12 & two linnen looms to be sent him June next. Exec^{rs}
Margrett Reily, Walter Woulfe, Joseph Hearn, W^m Hogan. Pres^t
John Lacy Edward Butler, Stephen Cronin.

27 AP^t 1764.

Codicil to same as to brother Philip Reily in Limerick.

23 JULY 1764.

Admon[̄] of Goods of Richard Hogan, late of Tramore dec^d
Parish Priest. Granted to Daniel Hogan, Co. Tip^y farmer &
lawful heir.

1764.

Will of John Walsh, Clounkeardin, farmer—To daur Ellen £15 due me by father-in-law Richard Murkey (?) & £2 by James Hickey, Carraghdarragh. To father, Michael W, farm & interest at Craggs. Pres^t Mich^l Kelly, Thomas Welsh, John Longan.

9 AUG. 1764.

Will of Patrick Kearney, Waterford City, Mariner. To be buried in East Abbey or Church Yard in North Suburbs, in Town of Galway. All, & moiety in the Sloop called the Success of Waterford now commanded by M^r Rich^d Tyrrell to wife Joane Kearney & children. Wife sole Exec^x. Pres^t Thomas Kearney, Pat. Welsh.

29 AUG. 1764.

Will of John Guest. Had int^t in lands of Ballymacloide, Ballinabooly, half-way house, Carriglelea & houses in East & West Passage, Ballybrickin & Ballymailde which he leaves to daughters & son Robert, with Silver watch, silver pint & 6 Table Spoons. Also to daur. Hannah, Silver tea-pot & silver yore, 6 Tea-spoons & wall-nut chest of drawers. To Benjⁿ Roberts mar^d my daur Mary my Lighter. Pistol & swords, & 3 guns for 3 boys, & Bookcase & Books for Robert. Pres^t Geo: Wilkinson, W^m Power, Edward Power. Testator also had a Tan-yard.



SOME SOUTHERN SCHOOLMASTERS of a Hundred Years ago.

By P. McG.



IN a scarce little volume, entitled "A Complete Treatise on the Geography of Ireland, a new Plan," and published by the author, Paul Deighan, Philomat, Dublin, at his schoolbook and stationary warehouse, No. 5, Swift's Row, there is an interesting list of Irish schoolmasters to whom the New Geography has been submitted for approval.

The author dedicates his work, by permission, to Richard Kirwan, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., and he dates the preface, Dublin, 1st September, 1810. In his address to the reader he complains that in most of the treatises on Geography that came under his notice, "not more than ten or twelve pages have been occupied in describing the rich and luxuriant soil, the climate, and the thousand natural advantages, so liberally bestowed on our Island, whilst an elaborate account of Greenland, Lapland, the country of the Hottentots, the barborous shores of Negroland, and the burning sands of the Ethiophia, swell, the pages, and form the chief contents of the Volumes."

To execute a work of a different kind the author states that at a considerable expense he travelled in different directions,

upwards of eight thousand miles, in his native island, and from his own personal observation, he is able to offer what never before has been attempted by any writer :—A true and accurate Geography of Ireland alone.

The want of a Geographical Treatise on Ireland, the author is convinced is severely felt by every reader and particularly by the teacher of intelligence. “The work is submitted by the author to the Candours and Judgment of his brethern ; from them, he is proud to acknowledge, he has on former occasions received the most flattering testimonials, and he is not without hope that the present attempt will obtain from them and the public that patronage which will ever be the grateful sense of his life to acknowledge.”

It is not the treatise itself that concerns us, but the affixed list of teachers who have written in praise of the book.

Bandon :—

Daniel Griffon, A.B., Principal of the Classical and Mercantile Academy.

Patrick Dowd, Mathematician.

Edward Barry.

Denis Kavanagh.

Kinsale :—

Denis F. Sullivan.

Terence O'Donoghue.

Michael Nugent.

John Flynn.

Cove :—

Wm. Walsh.

Patrick O'Connell.

Thomas O'Leary.

Robert and Denis O'Leary.

Youghal :—

George Sheild, Professor of Mathematics, Friends' School ;
Michael Heffernan, Principal of the Classical and Mercantile School ;

Hugh Kilea, Principal of the English and Mercantile Friends' School ;

John Delany, Professor of Arithmetic.

Middleton :—

Richard Crier, Principal of the Diocesan School ;
 Denis O'Connor, assistant do.

Castlemartyr :—

Daniel Dowling.

Carrigtowel :—

Richard Lane.

Fermoy :—

Timothy Daly, Mathematical Assistant of the Rev. Dr. Adare's
 Academy ;
 Thomas Fitzgerald, Master of the Mercantile School.

Clonmel :—

James Riordan, Professor of Mathematics ;
 Edward Ryan, Principal of the Mathematical and English
 Academy.

Carrick-on-Suir :—

John Duggan, Professor of Mathematics ;
 Martin Lanigan, Professor of Mathematics and Land Sur-
 veyor ;
 Philip Quinn, Professor of Arithmetic and Book-keeping ;
 M. Bishop, do. do.

Waterford :—

Rev. Thomas Flynn, Principal of the Waterford College ;
 Rev. James Frazier, Principal of the Diocesan School ;
 Rev. Henry Creighton, Principal of the Academy, Bakehouse
 Lane ;
 John Carroll, Principal of the Classical Academy, Peter Street ;
 R. Ardagh, Principal of the Academy, New Street ;
 John Harnett, Principal of the Classical Academy, George's
 Street ;
 P. M. Daly, Principal of the English and Mercantile Academy,
 Lady-Lane ;
 James Gilpinpal (?) (a), Master of the Friends' School, New-
 town.

Taghmon :—

William Hogan.

(a) Possibly "James Gill, Principal Master of the Friends' School."

Fethard :—

John Bunden (? Blunden), Math.

Kilkenny :—

Rev. Andrew O'Callaghan, M.A., Principal of the College ;

Rev. Andrew Pack, LL.D., formerly Principal of the College ;

Rev. Patrick McGrath, Principal of the R.C. College ;

Lau. Quintain, Principal of the Kilkenny School ;

Terence Doyle, Principal of the Classical and Mercantile Academy ;

Andrew Woulfe, general Mathematican ;

John McCabe, and

C. Buchanan, English Academy.

The author was a humble schoolmaster in the town of Ballina, Co. Mayo, and a contributor to Grant's Dublin Almanack for the year 1789 (*vide* Evan's History of Irish Almanacks). In the year 1804 we find him issuing from the Press of J. Jones, 90 Bride Street, a complete treatise on arithmetic, Rational and Practical. My copy is a large octavo of two volumes bound in one, whole calf. Volume I. contains 40 and 268 pages and Volume II., title and 200 pages and two leaves of advertisements. It contains a long list of subscribers' names and a number of Récommendatory letters from Professors, &c. Among the number appears one from Patrick Lynch's old rival, Mark Morton, who describes himself as Calculator and Compiler of the Principal Dublin Almanacks and as Tom Moore the Poet's schoolmaster. Sam Whyte also sends his approval and dates his letter October 15th, 1803. A second edition, with additions, appeared in 1809 ; it was printed by Downes and Reilly, Whitefriar Street, and sold by the author at No. 5, Swifts Row—price, bound and lettered, five shillings ; it contained xxx and 266 pp., and leaf of contents at end. A third edition and a key appeared.



ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

By P.

MR. R. J. USSHER.—In the death of Mr. R. J. Ussher, of Cappagh, our Society has lost one of its original and most valued members; whose time, talents, pen, and experience were in every emergency at its service. One of the striking qualities of Mr. Ussher's scientific work was its absolute conscientiousness; there was no taking anything for granted; everything had to be proved—everything had to be set down in most precise terms; for surmise or assumption there was no toleration. It was indeed an education in method to observe his work and its way—so cautious, so critical, so clear. Certainly here was a man whom we could ill afford to lose. It is not our Society alone but all scientific Ireland, and for that matter the world itself of science, which has lost in Mr. Ussher's death. Mr. Ussher's interests were, of course, primarily and principally in ornithology, but in the field of archæology too, he was an earnest and diligent worker, as the valuable papers from his pen in this Journal and in many similar publications bear ample evidence.

AFTER an interval of over forty years since appearance of the second volume of the work we bid welcome to Vol. III. of Dr. Joyce's "Origin and History of Irish Names of Places" (London, Longmans, Green & Co.) With the science of Irish toponomy which the venerable author may be said to have created his name will be ever associated. In the present volume the grand old man of Irish place-name lore departs somewhat from the methods followed in the other volumes of the series. Here he harks back somewhat to the method of his smaller work, "Irish Local Names

Explained," and gives us in his characteristically racy way the meaning with a brief explanation of approximately between seven thousand five hundred and eight thousand townland names—many of them, like Vinegar Hill, never before explained. It is to be hoped that our writers on matters archæological and topographical will buy and study this latest volume from the genial Doctor's pen and so save us, for the future, at any rate, from those awful and really nerve-racking howlers in place-name rendering to which reading of archæological journals and of guide books has made us accustomed though not resigned. At p. 94, by the way, the author falls into a strange error; he reckons John Fleming of Waterford as still amongst the living. Ah, would that he were! Alas, that he is not! he died nearly twenty long years ago. May the heavens be his bed.

It is not often in Ireland that a matter of purely archæological concern becomes the subject of a somewhat heated newspaper controversy. Such a thing has recently happened in Cork, where demolition of a rath cave for the purpose of deciphering the oghams on its stone lintels and removal of the latter to a museum had aroused a storm of ink and invective. In as far as it betokens an interest in our national monuments the outburst is a healthy sign, but so far as it echoes the poor personal note (and the writer, an outsider, thought he could distinctly detect the latter) it is a trick of the same old game that Ireland has reason to rue so bitterly. To the writer, who loves every stone in our cairns and cahers and every grass blade that springs from our raths, it certainly seems that Professors Macallister and MacNeill have more than vindicated their position—if indeed the latter required vindication at all. Here and in this connection it may be well to put on record that the Seemochuda ogham stone and the cup-and-circle inscribed stone from Mothel have recently been removed to University College, Cork.

REV. P. M. MacSweeney's "A Group of Nation Builders" (Catholic Truth Society of Ireland) is a fine tribute from the lineal descendant

of Irish scribes and scholars to the fathers of Irish Archæology—O'Donovan, O'Curry and George Petrie. There are few in Ireland to-day as competent as Father MacSweeney to trace the story of the Celtic literary revival, and when I add that the author has put of his best into the little book under notice, all has been said that need be said to convey that readers of "A Group of Nation Builders" will find it—literature, history, and philosophy of history.

"IRISH Witchcraft and Demonology" by Rev. St. John D. Seymour, B.D. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.), whose "Diocese of Emly" was recently noticed in this page, is a collection in good, smooth-reading English, of practically all the cases of demoniac obsession and of witchery reported from Anglo-Ireland. Celtic Ireland, though it did not lack superstitions of its own, never appears to have produced—certainly it never persecuted—witches. All the classic Anglo-Irish cases are here quoted, from ancient Dame Alice Kyteler's and Florence Newton's of Youghal to Mary Butter's of Carnmoney in the nineteenth century. The chief Irish cases of ghostly apparition are added. In those the author ought have included the Curraghmore Ghost story—more famous than any he has given. It is not to the stories that the student of folklore will chiefly turn, but to the author's illuminating introduction wherein he will find some five and twenty thoughtful pages devoted to a consideration of the witch in Ireland.

JUDGED by the volume of its literature Folk Lore bids fair to become the most popular branch of archæology, or shall we say—of ethnology. This is due, not entirely to the attractiveness of folklore—though the latter is palpable enough—but is to be attributed to increasing recognition of the subject's importance. In "Ulster Folk Lore" (Elliot Stock, London), Elizabeth Andrews furnishes an interesting contribution to the Irish section of the subject. Evidently the author, like her predecessors, has found that collecting of tales is easier work than analysis, and deduction of scientific conclusions. Her work, in other words, is a collection of

tales rather than the synthetic survey of the subject we have been waiting for. A development or elaboration of the matter of her introduction, for instance, would be an acceptable contribution to the literature of Irish folk lore. The authoress holds, in common with many foreign folklorists, that the legends of fairies and such wee folk are really filmy traditions of pigmy races—Tuatha De Danaan, Pictish or Finnish. She thinks too that the tales of fairy-captured women and children are really faint echoes of a warfare in which stealthy raids were made and captives carried to the coal-dark souterrain.

THERE is not a town or township within the four seas of Ireland which would not be a more agreeable, because a more interesting, place to its people if it possessed a James Collins to write about it as his prototype has written on his native Dublin. "Life in old Dublin" (Dublin, James Duffy & Co), though to some extent based on Gilbert's researches, is, in all ordinary sense of the words, an original work very full and accurate, and written in a graceful, lively, and beguiling strain. Perusal or study of so informing and attractively written a work makes us realise by contrast how trashy a production is the ordinary so-called Irish Guide Book.

"ARLEN'S chart of Irish History" (Boston, U.S.A., Arlen & Co.), is an attempt to present in hang-up chart form all the chief events of Irish history from 2000, or so, B.C. to the passage of the Home Rule Bill in 1913. A somewhat similar table, though smaller, was published in Dublin about seventy years ago. For comprehensiveness this present wonderful chart leaves little to be desired; it seems to contain everything—even to an elaborate index! Its price, I have been requested to state is twelve shillings, and, though American in origin, it can be procured from Arlen & Co., 187, Upper Thames Street, London.

AMONG articles of special or local antiquarian interest in current magazines, &c., I may mention some notes (with drawings) of

Co. Waterford Souterrains by Mr. Gordon W. Forsayeth in the Journal R.S.A.I. for June, two papers on St. Columbanus and his Rule and School by Geo. Metlake in the Ecclesiastical Review (American) for October and November, a continuation of Rev. Thomas Gogarty's study of the Dawn of the Reformation (Irish) in the Irish Theological Quarterly for October, and Mario Esposito's "On the so-called Psalter of St. Caimin" in the R.I. Academy proceedings, No. 5, September, 1913.

JUST as our last pages are going through the press come two or three additional volumes seeking a word of welcome and this with much pleasure is herewith extended to them. "The Race of Castlebar" (London, John Murray), is an historical tale of hapless Ninety-Eight by the Hon. Emily Lawless and Shan Bullock. It is not, of course, in its capacity as a work of fiction that the book is noticed here, but in its character of historical narrative. The authors, finding Irish history at this point dramatic enough for novel purposes, have given us a chapter of cotemporary events in which, to add a more living interest, a number of fictitious figures are made to move and act their parts. There is not much plot, but interest is excited and sustained. The scene of the story is—Killala and the west, and the theme—the landing of the French under Humbert.——"Broadsheet Ballads" (Dublin, Maunsel & Co.), by Padraic Colum, is a collection of Irish street songs with an introductory essay on the class of literature to which they belong. Truth to tell, Irish broad-sheet songs are, with few exceptions, sorry stuff indeed, though, to some extent, they indicate the current of popular aspiration. The songs in the collection under notice are the few exceptions and it was a happy thought to gather them together and a still happier to give us ten luminous pages on the genesis, life history and philosophy of the Irish street ballad. "Patrick Sheehan," the often sought "Peeler and the Goat," "Under the Willow Tree," and "Allalu Mo Waulen" are all included. In the last named a blind beggarman laments his bag stolen from him at Dungarvan and in the concluding stanza he thus, in unambiguous terms, expresses his kindly feelings towards that town:—

"My curse attend Dungarvan,
 Her boats her borough and her fish,
 May every woe that mars man
 Come dancing down upon her dish !
 For all the thieves behind you
 From Slaney's banks to Shannon's tide
 Are but poor scholars, mind you,
 To the rogues you'd meet in Abbeyside."

———The Journal of the British Archæological Association for September contains a good paper on the Cambridgeshire Dykes ; the paper has this special interest for us that the Dykes in question bear some resemblance to our Rian Bo Phadraig. The author, Professor McKenny Hughes, is, however, obliged to leave still undecided the question of their object.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Waterford Watchman's Rattle.—There has recently come into my possession a curious relic of old Waterford civic life in shape of the watchman's rattle illustrated as frontispiece to the present issue. The instrument resembles the "clapper" or rattle in use in some churches and religious houses on Good Friday, and illustrates in a practical way the expression—"to spring a rattle." In the centre is a thin tongue of hard elastic wood which is sprung by wooden cogs wound by the handle. The body or frame of the rattle is ten inches long by about three and a half inches in width, and the handle projects six inches approximately. On the upper edge is a small circular mortise hole now vacant; this probably contained a wooden peg with a ring by which the antique machine could be suspended from the watchman's neck. The sound is as loud as a modern police whistle but the tone is more unpleasant—a grating claque, very disagreeable to sensitive ears and nerves. Probably there is no one now living who remembers the watchman's rattle in actual use—though there are some who remember the watch and their supplanting by the "peelers." The rattle bears impressed the name of its maker, "I. Sutton, Bristol." P.

A Turkish Inscription in Waterford.—Mr. A. B. Hamilton, The Glen Bacon Factory, Waterford, sends me a curious inscribed tablet discovered recently in a yard adjoining the factory. The yard in question is now the property of St. John's College. A labourer working in the yard found the tablet, which he was

about to break up, when he was stopped by Mr. McElroy, the factory engineer. The tablet, a hard gritty stone, is about twenty inches long by eleven inches wide with the inscription of six lines in relief. The bottom line is almost completely broken off. It only remains to add that the slab has no air of great antiquity about it, that the lettering looks comparatively fresh and that the back of the slab displays rather recent chisel marks.

Through the good offices of Rev. P. Boylan, D.Ph., Professor of Oriental Languages, Maynooth College and National University of Ireland, I am able to present a translation of the text which is Turkish :—

“Here lieth the wife of Amin Arha deceased (blessed ?) from Rum-elli. May the Most High, Merciful Lord be gracious to her.” The translation Arha is only an approximation to the original. There seems to be no indication of date. On the whole it is a rather commonplace tomb inscription. P.

St. Cuangus (of Lismore?)—In the Codex Salmanticensis as edited by the Bollandists De Smedt and De Backer, at the instance and charges of the Marquis of Bute, there begins at p. 96 an acephalous, and otherwise imperfect, “Life” of a St. Cuannathi or Cuangus, whom the editors style Abbot of Lismore. The “Life,” or what remains of it, is a very curious piece of literature indeed and makes some extraordinary demands on the reader’s credulity, as when it tells of the Saint’s voyage across the ocean with eight companions—on a flagstone, and of Fursey’s exchange of diseases with his friend and correspondent, Magnentius. With incidents in the Life however I am not now concerned but with the title of Abbot of Lismore applied to Cuangus. Lismore here is surely an error for Liathmore and I do not think the editors can have found it in their MS. They must have borrowed it from Dr. Whitely Stokes (or perhaps it is his indexer) for—“aliquando dormitat bonus Homerus.” Stokes in the index to his Martyrology of Oengus equates Cuangus of Liathmore, whose feast falls on March 15th, with a Coana of Lismore, whose day is February 4th. The editors of the Codex Salmanticensis accept the statement of Stokes—deeming the master’s authority sufficient—without verifying the

matter for themselves. The following is the text of Mart. Oeng., at Cuanna :—

Cuanna Cneodal cneeren
(Cuanna pious holy)

and at Cuangus :—

Cuangur cáro co roar
O Liað móir.

(C. the chaste from Liathmore).

By the way, a footnote in Irish appended to the Latin Life and left untranslated by the editors of the latter is important as affecting the question of priority of Latin comparatively with Irish Lives. It appears to have hitherto escaped notice and this, considering its suggestiveness, is rather remarkable.

P.

Vol 16 p 122-128

“Sundrie Priests and Friars, 1610.”—The list as published in the JOURNAL (July to September, 1913) has been printed three or four times, more or less correctly. A fairly good transcript was printed in Battersby's Catholic Directory for 1841.—Rev. Dr. Carrigan and Philip Hore have published most of it. However it may be well to supply addenda et conigenda as follows : At p. 123, Austace Devous (?) is Austace Devereux ; May Touers (?) is May Power's ; Thomas Rartoe is Thomas Rafter, S.J. ; John Coppeyinge is John Coppinger, P.J. At p. 124 Peter Drowham is Peter Druhan. At p. 125, omit : “Raughter may have been, like Nicholas Lincoln, an Augustinian.” Raughter was Father Thos. Rafter, S.J. James Sale (?) is James Sall, S.J. ; and Thomas Seine (?) is Thomas Shine, S.J. At p. 126, John Heis is John Hays, and David Quill is David Doyle. At p. 127 Sr. David Dowell is Father David Doyle. Two other names should be added to the priests in Ross, namely Sr. James Fitz Nicholas (Walshe) and Richard Fitz Henry. Sir John Deece is Rev. John Pierce. Sir Willm. is Rev. Wm. Hampton. Matthew Roche, who is mentioned as maintained at Ross, was Vicar-Apostolic of Leighlin from 1622 to 1642. He is said to have been hanged in December, 1647, by the Confederates, and he was buried in St. John's Church, Dublin, on January 20th, 1648.

W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD.

Rev. Timothy Flannery, P.P., Ballylooby.—The “Clonmel Advertiser” of 20th August, 1811, contains the following obituary notice :—

“Died—yesterday evening, after a tedious illness, at the house of his Cousin, Dr. Flannery, in this town, the Rev. Timothy Flannery, Parish Priest of Ballylooby—much regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing him. As a Pastor, he was distinguished by a devout attention to the instruction of his flock—and as a Gentleman, marked by the most frank and upright desposition.”

In the issue of 27th August, 1811, appears the following :—

“Epitaphium.

Sacrum Memorix

Rev. Timóthei Flannery, P.P.

Qui, in ipso ætâtis flore,

Morti debitum solvit,

12 do. Cal. Sept. 1811.

—
Urbs Loquityr.

Siccine care jaces, mea maxima cura, Timotheu ?

Siccine sub gelido marmore care jaces ?

Ah ! certum est : cœli sed spiritus alta petivit,

Quà datur æternum numine posse frui.

Flet populus sine fine meus, dignissime Præsul,

O flos, O Decus, O Religionis honos !

Flentque tui, pietasque gemit, virtusque, pudorque,

Exemplum gregibus, Præsulibus sacris.

Care vale præsul, similem nunquamne videre,

Donec in excelsis congregiamur, erit,

Care vale (ni flere nefas), nec flere resistam

Aeternum : vivas cum patre ; care vale !

D.H.”

“D.H.” may perhaps be identified with Daniel Hickey of Clonmel, who contributed Latin and Greek verse to Watty Cox’s “Irish Magazine” about 1809.

An English translation of the Latin epitaph on Father Flannery was supplied by “Philonecros” to the “Clonmel Advertiser” of 13th September, 1811, but the version did not meet with D.H.’s approval and four days later his own English translation appeared.

Séamur ua Caparoe.



SIXTEENTH CENTURY BELL, PORTLAW.



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& SOUTH-EAST
OF IRELAND
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APRIL TO JUNE, 1914.



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

DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

By the late Father STEPHEN BARRON, Ord. Cist.

II.—BARRON.

INTRODUCTION.



BY the kind favour of Percy Eustace Barron, Esq., formerly of Belmont Park, the present writer had in his possession, a short time since, the Pedigree of the Waterford Barrons as set forth and authenticated by Sir Bernard Burke—Ulster King of Arms, each sheet of which bore the stamp of the Heralds Office imprinted on it, and the certification and signature of Sir Bernard himself on the seventh page; he was then struck with the unsatisfactory account there given of the descent of the family from a certain Maurice, supposed to be the Black Knight of Kerry. Having obtained all the pedigrees he could of both the Black and White Knight, he still could find no means of tracing the Burchurch family to any of the Kerry branches of the Geraldines, and had almost resigned himself to take the reiterated assertion as a truth, when providentially he heard of the intended paper of G. D. Burtchaell, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer to the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, on the Kilkenny Geraldines.

Writing to Mr. Burtchaell on the subject, he found to his great satisfaction that that Gentleman had discovered in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, the Pedigree of the family down to Captain James FitzGerald, in the Register of the Convent of Kells in Co. Kilkenny, and also the patent of title. How this register of the Convent got into the possession of the College can easily be accounted for: the lands of the Convent fell to the College in persecution times.

We may therefore take Mr. Burtchaell's paper as a very true but brief account of the Family in all those eventful centuries with one or two exceptional statements, to be noted and put right in their proper places. Indeed he has gathered together in order anything that can be found in the public documents of the Country relating to this great Branch of the Geraldines. He writes as follows.

Among the proprietors who lost their estates in the County Kilkenny by forfeiture, consequent upon the political movements of the seventeenth century, were seven gentlemen bearing the name of FitzGerald. Three of them who possessed the largest estates had their principal seats at Brownsford, Gurteens, and Burnchurch respectively. Of these the family of Burnchurch, or more properly Burntchurch, was the most important, that of Brownsford coming next in rank. The heads of both these houses had at one time borne the titular designation of "baron," which was discontinued as a title during the latter half of the preceding century. The name of "Baron," or "Barron," was, however, still used as a surname, generally attached to FitzGerald as an *alias*, a practice which has tended to increase the difficulty of tracing these families. That the designation of "Baron" was a title at all has been called in question, and the right of these families to the name of FitzGerald has also been disputed. But while such assertions have been made, there has been no regular attempt hitherto undertaken to trace the family origin and history. As a necessary consequence most of the references to these families scattered throughout the publications of this Society of Antiquaries and elsewhere, are vague and often altogether misleading.

The statement of their origin, which has been repeated without comment or enquiry, until, by force of repetition, it appears to have acquired a certain amount of weight, rests upon what seems

to be a mere *obiter dictum* of Lodge. In his account of the great Geraldine family, Maurice, the first Knight of Kerry, otherwise the Black Knight, is stated to have been the progenitor of many families of the name, among them that "of the Gurteens in the County Kilkenny, styled Barons of Burnt Church." Not only is there no ground for the assertion that the house of Gurteens was the parent stem of the Kilkenny Geraldines, but we have now available fairly conclusive evidence that that family was originally "mere Irish," and did not adopt the Geraldine name until the middle of the sixteenth century. It is to be observed also that the FitzGerald of Gurteenes were never described by the *alias* of "Baron."

The suggestion has been made that the designation of Baron borne by the houses of Burnchurch and Brownsford was their original patronymic, and not a title, and that the name of FitzGerald was assumed by them at a later period. That "Baron" was in their case originally a title, can be easily established. Among the Royal privileges exercised by the lords of counties palatine was that of creating barons. In Ireland three palatinates were created in the time of Henry II. : the first in Leinster, which was granted to Earl Strongbow ; the second in Meath, granted to Hugh de Lacy the elder ; and the third in Ulster, granted to Hugh de Lacy the younger. Afterwards William the Marshal of England, having married the daughter and heir of Strongbow, had issue five sons and five daughters, and the sons having died without issue, the seigniorie of Leinster descended to the five daughters. On a partition made between them each had an entire county allotted to her, viz. Catherlagh to the eldest, Wexford to the second, Kilkenny to the third, Kildare to the fourth, the territory of Leix, now the Queen's County, to the fifth ; and thereupon each had a separate county palatine, and all the liberties and prerogatives in her separate purparty, as Strongbow and the Marshall had in the entire seigniorie of Leinster. As, "if there are three parceners of a manor, each of them will have a manor and court town in his purparty." Two other palatinates with royal liberties were subsequently erected, the county of Kerry and Desmond granted by Edward I., to Thomas fitz Anthony, and the county of Tipperary granted to the Earl of Ormonde by Edward III.

If we examine the sub-grants made by Strongbow in Leinster, and Hugh de Lacy in Meath, we find that the title of Baron became in nearly every instance associated with the holders of these fiefs, although many of them never became peers nor were even summoned to Parliament among the Magnates of Ireland. In England a similar privilege was exercised. In the county of Chester were the Barons of Halton, Monte Alto, Wich-Malbank, Shipbroke, Malpas, Dunham Massy, Kinderton, and Stockport. In Durham, the Prior of Durham ranked as a Baron, and there were the lay Barons of Hilton, Conyers of Sochburn, Balmer of Brancepeth, Surrese of Dimsdale, and Hansard of Ewenwood. There was also the Baron of Walton in Lancashire. In the "Case of the County Palatine of Wexford" are cited "those many gentlemen as well in Meath as in other territories which have such royal liberties who have the title of Barons, as the Baron of Screen, the Baron of Navan, the Baron of Galtrim in Meath, the Baron of Narow (Narragh), and the Baron of Rhebane in Kildare, the Baron of Idrone in Catherlagh, the *Baron of Burnchurch in Kilkenny*, the *Baron* of Nevill in Wexford, the Baron of Loughmo in Tipperary, the Baron Misset, and the Baron Savage in Ulster."

These barons being inferior to peers were sometimes distinguished by the diminutive title of "Baronett." In a list of the temporal nobility of Ireland, as placed by Sir Henry Sydney, we find immediately following the actual peers, and without any line of distinction drawn between them, the names of "Sentleger, Baron of Slemarge, now quite Irish; Den, Baron of Ponnaston, waxing Irish; *FytzGerald, Baron of Borne Choirge*; Wellisley, Baron of the Narraghe, McCostylaghe, Lord of Nangle, whom Sir Henry Sydney calleth the Angulo, now very Irish; Hussey, Baronet of Galtrim; St. Mychell, Baronet of Raban (Rheban); Marward, Baronet of Scryne; Mr. William Bourke, Lord of Euter Connaught, very Irish; Nangle, Baronet of Navant.

Stanihurst gives a similar list of "certain gentlemen of worship commonly called Baronets, whom the ruder sort doth register among the nobility by terming them corruptly Barons; whereas in very deed they are to be named neither Barons, nor Baronets, but Banrets. He is properly called a Banret whose father was no carpét Knight, but dubbed in the field under the banner or ensign. And because it is not usual for any to be a Knight by

birth, the eldest son of such a knight, with his heirs is named a Banneret or Banret. Such are they that here ensue—Sentleger, Banret of Slemarge, mere Irish; Den, Banret of Ponnanstown, waxing Irish; *FitzGerald, Banret of Burnchurch*; Welleslie, Banret of Narragh; Hussie, Banret of Galtrim; St. Mighell, Banret Scrine, and Nangle, Banret of the Navan." This explanation of the title, however, cannot be accepted.

Among the Carew MSS. is a document entitled "Notes of Ancient Records & Rolls for the Lord of Kerry, Lord of Slane, &c.," which gives some further particulars of "divers gentlemen who had the appellations of Barons of as ancient date as the Baron of Slane pretendeth him to be a Lord, and yet never was any of them Lord Baron or ever summoned to any Parliament, whose posterity to this day have their denominations Barons, as for insample:—divers of the Husseys were called Barons of Galtrim in the years, viz. 18 Ed. I., 4 Ri. II., 9 M. 3 M. 6: Hugh Fitz Owen, Baron of Birr, 4 Ed. III.; divers of the Fipoes Barons of Skrine 6 Ed. III., 22 Ri. II. Marward Barons of the Skrine, 19 Ri. II. Na(n)gles Barons of the Navane Ed. III., 22 Ri. II. Hugh Terrell, Baron of Castle Cnocke, 39 Ed. III. *Roger fitz Melo Baron of Anverck* 31 Ed. III. Thomas St. Leger, Baron of Bargie, 5 Ri. II. Thomas Daniel, Baron of Rathwire, 15 Ed. IV. To whom may be added these ensuing gent. who daily are called Barons and yet no Lords, Barons by appellation, and not Lds. Barons at all, viz.—*Fitz Gerald Baron of Burnchurch*; *Fitz Gerald Baron of Brownsford*; Purcell Baron of Loughmoe; Power Baron of Donail and Rathcormacke; Butler, Baron of Balynoa, with many others. Yea and in England the Baron of Burford, the Baron of Kinderton with divers in Cheshire, all which in their common appellations charters and evidences are called Barons yet not Lords."

A few other names not included in these lists might easily be added, and it would probably be found that all the tenants holding by Knight service in the counties palatine were originally designated Barons, but that the heads of some families were more particular than others in insisting upon being addressed by that title.

Lodge most probably conjectured that the first person he found described in the patent Rolls as "Baron of Burnchurch,"—viz.—William fitz Maurice, whose death occurred some time in or

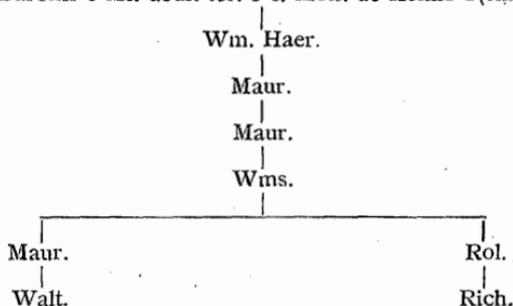
before the year 1375, (Pat. 49 Ed. III., 82; Pat. et Claus. Rot. Canc. Hib. Cal.) was the son of Maurice, first Knight of Kerry. The date would admit of this being so; but all pedigrees of the Knight of Kerry are silent as to an offshoot of that house being established as titular Barons in the county of Kilkenny. The comparatively modern name of Burnchurch is no doubt responsible for causing some of the difficulty. The older name was Kiltrany, or Kiltrany. The family can be traced as being in possession of that fief from the commencement of the thirteenth century, long prior to the birth of the first Knight of Kerry, and their claim to be "lawfully descended in right line from Maurice fitzGerald, Knight, who laboured in the conquest of Ireland," appears not to be without foundation.

Maurice fitzGerald, who led the second band of Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, and who died 1st September, 1177, is said by Lodge to have had four sons—Gerald, William, Alexander, and Maurice. The latest pedigrees, however, give him five, as Lodge omitted the name of Thomas, the founder of the Desmond line, third son of the first Maurice. The two younger sons are said to have died without issue. In fact little or nothing appears to have been known about this Maurice fitz Maurice, the youngest son, beyond his name.

The evidence supplied by the Register of the Monastery of Kells, however, leads to the conclusion that this Maurice did not die without issue, but was founder of the Burnchurch family. The rectory and glebe of Kiltrany, or Burnchurch, was held by the Monastery of Kells down to the time of its dissolution, and in the Register of its charters was recorded that of Maurice son of Maurice, the Baron and Knight, granting the lands of Kiltrany and the church there to the monastery. The witnesses are Lord H(ugh de Rous), Bishop of Ossory (1202-1218); G(ilbert), Archdeacon (1200-1206); O(do), Dean of Ossory; and Mathew fitz Griffin, which fixes the date of the grant in the second decade of the thirteenth century; and William, son and heir of Maurice, confirms the gift of his father. This is no doubt the same Maurice fitz Maurice whose name appears as a witness to the charter granted to the town of Kells by William fitz Geoffrey. The dates are quite consistent with his being the youngest son of Maurice fitz Gerald, the Patriarch of the family, who took part in the

conquest of Ireland. He was probably the original grantee of Kiltrany, & also held the five Knights' fees in the Manor of Morice Castell, in Othoyghfinglass, lying in length from the sea to the summit of the mountain of Croghan, claimed by his descendant in the reign of Henry VI. At the end of the Register the pedigree is given, among those of various other benefactors of the monastery, as follows :—

Maur. f Maur. Baronis e Mil dedit ter. e c. Mon. de Kenlis T(empore) H. ep. os.



William fitz Maurice, son and heir of Maurice fitz Maurice, succeeded his father, and in the extent of the services due to Richard, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford in the county Kilkenny, taken in the year 1247, we find him holding half of one Knight's fee in "Kiltrasthy." (*So Sweetman has printed it. Cal. Doc. relating to Ireland*). His son and successor, Maurice, is possibly identical with Maurice fitz William who held land in Ballylein, of Miles fitz Miles, in the Barony of Overk. To Maurice, the next in descent, we have no reference; and this brings us to his son William.

On the death of Gilbert, last Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, of the De Clare family, who fell at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1313, leaving no issue, his three sisters, the Ladies Alienore (wife of Hugh de Spencer, junior), Margaret (wife of Hugh de Audley), and Elizabeth (widow of John de Burgh), became co-parceners of his inheritance, including the Lordship of Kilkenny. A partition was soon after made between them; and in the extent made upon this occasion, the portion allotted to Sir Hugh de Spencer, junior, and Alienore, his wife, includes "half of one Knights fee in Kiltrany which William fitz Maurice holds." Shortly afterwards we find William fitz Maurice entering into a matrimonial alliance with the famous William Outlawe, the wealthy banker of Kilkenny,

son of Dame Alice Kytcler, the supposed witch. In 1326 a deed was enrolled in Chancery made between William fitz Maurice and William Outlawe, by which it was agreed that Maurice, son and heir of William fitz Maurice, should marry Margaret, daughter of William Outlawe, Outlawe paying to William fitz Maurice 100 marks of silver ; while William fitz Maurice bound himself in a 100 marks of silver not to alienate any of his lands and tenements, which he gave on that day to the said Maurice and Margaret while they lived, except one messuage and sixteen acres of land, which the said William fitz Maurice held in capite from the house of S. John of Jerusalem in Ireland in Hamundsboley.

The name Burnchurch first appears fifty years after this period, when it seems to have been firmly established in place of Kiltrany. The name obviously means the "Burnt Church," and whilst Irish was the spoken language of the pesantry they invariably used the Irish equivalent *Teampall loirgite*. O'Donovan could make no suggestion as to its origin, but the name, almost certainly, appears to commemorate the march of the Scots' Army under King Robert Bruce through the county Kilkenny in the year 1316. The Scots destroyed several churches during the war in Ireland ; and while the destruction of a small parish church would be sufficient to originate a local name, in the general devastation, no chronicler thought the incident important enough to be worthy of special mention. From Castle Dermot in the second week in Lent the Scots marched to Gowran, and without attempting an assault on the strongly fortified and garrisoned town of Kilkenny, marched across the county to Callan. Burnchurch lies on the road from Gowran to Callan, right in the line of their march ; and Clyn records that "they went through all the country burning, slaying, depredating, spoiling towns, castles, and even *churches* as they went and returned." On the return of the Scots from Limerick they passed south of Burnchurch by Kells, where they encamped on Palm Sunday. It is strange that the position of Burnchurch on the road taken by the Scots has not before suggested so obvious an explanation of the name.

According to the pedigree in the Kells Register, the last mentioned Maurice had a son, Walter, who did not continue the line, and a junior branch succeeded. In the pedigree there is a gap, and certainly two generations must have intervened between

William fitz Maurice, whose eldest son was married in 1326, and Roland, who was a minor at the time of his father's death in 1375. We can supply one of these generations in Rowland's father, William, whose name is omitted from the pedigree of the Register. It is quite possible from this William being called fitz Maurice that he was a younger son of Maurice who married the daughter of Outlawe. He is the first we find who is actually styled Baron of Burnchurch. Can it be that he assumed that title in consequence of having extinguished the interest of the heir of De Spencer, and become tenant to the King? In a grant enrolled in 49 Edw. III. the King reciting that he had by letters patent of 10th May, in the 48 year of his reign granted to William Wemme the custody of all lands which belonged to "William fitz Maurice, late Baron of Barnechurch" [sic], deceased who held of the King in capite, with the wardship and marriage of Rowland his son and heir, modifies and extends the grant. This grant was afterwards revoked, or perhaps William Wemme died, for John de Karlell, clerk, held the wardship of "Ralph fitz Morice, Baron of Barnechurche" [sic.] in 1388.

Before 1405 the Baron had come of age, for by patent dated at Tristledermot, 15 October in that year, "Roland fitz Morice, Baron of Brantchierch," Robert Shoitals, John Blancheville, and Nicholas Sweetman, were assigned as Keepers of the Peace in the county Kilkenny. The office of Keeper of the Peace was no sinecure, for Kilkenny was invaded in 1407 by O'Carroll and Walter de Burgh, who devastated a great part of the county, overcame the resistance of Rowland fitz Maurice and imposed a fine upon him of 55 marks, which he was subsequently authorized to levy off the county. In 1410 he was named in a fresh commission as Keeper of the Peace, and in 1413 had licence to absent himself from Ireland for one year.

King Henry VI., in a writ directed to the mayor and bailiffs of the city of Dublin, recites a petition presented by "our beloved and faithful liegeman, Roland fitz Morice Knight lawful heir descended in right line from Maurice fitz Gerod Knight who laboured in the conquest of Ireland," complaining that he and all his ancestors, heirs of the said Maurice, from the time of the conquest possessed five Knight's fees in the Manor of Morice Castell in the territory of Othoyghfynglas, but that in consequence of these

lands being wasted by the Irish enemy he had no means of living except a grant of £12 a year made to him by the Kings grandfather Henry IV. The King accordingly confirms this pension to him for his life.

After this we have no reference to the family until the commencement of the sixteenth century.

The pedigree in the Kells Register makes Rowland the father of Richard ; but from the length of time which elapsed, the next Baron of Burnchurch whose name we meet with must have been at least the grandson of this Rowland.

At a visitation held by Walter, Archbishop of Dublin, in the parish church of Gowran, in the diocese of Ossory, on the 8th August, 1502, Sir Piers Butler, afterwards Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, proved the will of his Father, Sir James Butler, who died in 1487 ; and the testimony of the witnesses having been reduced to writing was published and authenticated in the presence of Richard, Baron of Burnchurch ; Patrick St. Leger, and John Bowland, Vicar of Burnchurch. (*Ormonde Archives*). The Baron here mentioned was probably father of the next we find bearing the name. Although Milo Baron, *alias* FitzGerald, who was raised to the See of Ossory in 1528 has been stated to belong to "that branch of the FitzGerald's who were palatine Barons of Burnchurch," (*Ware*), it seems more likely that prelate was of the family of Brownsford, we therefore defer noticing him for the present.

About the same period the then Baron of Burnchurch, bearing the family name of Rowland, began to take an active part in public affairs.

An instrument made by the freeholders of the county Kilkenny, dated 9th August, 18, Henry VIII. (1526), protesting against increasing the force of horsemen and kerns, or censing them upon the county, is signed by "*Rowland Barron.*" (*Ware & Harris*). He was elected M.P. for the county Kilkenny, to a parliament the exact date of which is not well ascertained, but which appears to have been held while Sir William Skeffington was Lord Deputy. The "Baron of Burnt Church, Knight for the shire of Kilkenny, when on his way to Dublin to discharge his parliamentary duties, while passing through the county Kildare, was seized by an emissary of the Earl of Kildare, and kept in durance and in irons for a considerable period, and deprived of

his horse, money and apparel." (*Carew MSS.*) In 1535 he was appointed sheriff of the county, and held that office for some years. In common with the other gentry of the county, he was guilty of the oppressive exactions of coyne and livery from his tenants. The jury of the commoners of the town of Kilkenny, sworn before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the country in 1537, presented "Rowland, Baron of Burnchurch, Sheryf of Kilkenny," as making these charges; and further, that the Baron of Burnchurch was in the habit of compelling his tenants to sell their victuals, corn and other things, which they had to sell, to one person only, who had paid for this right, and would not suffer them to sell to any other person. The corporation of the town of Irishtown, likewise, presented the Baron of Burnchurch, together with the other freeholders of the county as charging their tenants and "all other the King's subjects within the said county with coyne and livery"; while the commoners of the county of Waterford presented that the Earl of Ossory "letteth the 'scolders' (*sellers*) and others coming hither with linen cloth, and taketh them to fine and tasketh (*taxeth*) them by the Baron of Burnchurch, his farmer."

The Earl of Ossory here mentioned, Sir Piers Butler, who in 1537 was restored as 8th Earl of Ormonde, appointed the Baron one of the executors of his will (*Renald baronê de barnechurch*). In 1543 the Baron was appointed a commissioner to take evidence in the suit by Milo, Bishop of Ossory, and David, Baron of Brownsford, against the inhabitants of Inistioge to establish their right to the fishing in the Nore adjoining their respective lands and was on that occasion described as "Rowlande Baron, Baron of Burnchurch." This Baron married Anastasia St. Leger, daughter, no doubt, of his neighbour St. Leger, of Tullaghanbroge, and dying in 1545 was buried in Burnchurch, where his tomb was formerly to be seen bearing the following inscription:—

'Hic : Jacet Fitz Gerald ; alias : Dominus : de : Burinchurch : et : Anastasia : Sint : Legger : Uxor : ejus : qui : obijt : primo : die : Februarii Miiiiiixlv."

He left sons, some of whom we can with certainty identify. From the similarity of the name one of his sons was most likely Rowland Baron, *alias* FitzGerald, who was appointed Archbishop of Cashel by Queen Mary, by congé de'élire, dated 20 November, in the first year of her reign. On the 29th of November the tempor-

alities of the see were restored to him, and he was consecrated shortly afterwards—in December. On the 31st December he was named one of the prelates commissioned to consecrate John Thonory Bishop of Ossory. Ware states that he was descended from the ancient family of the Geraldines, who were Barons of Burnchurch in the county of Kilkenny, although not parliamentary barons. He died on the 28th October, 1561. His appointment, being by *congé d'élire*, was not confirmed by the Pope, and in the provision at Rome for his successor, the see was considered as vacant during the whole time of his incumbency.

The eldest son of Rowland, Baron of Burnchurch, was also an ecclesiastic. On the 21st March, 1545, William Baron, *alias* FitzGerald, clerk, son and heir of Rowland FitzGerald, Baron of Burnchurch, was presented to the vicarage of Burnchurch, *alias* Kiltrany. In the same year a pardon was granted (12th February) to Peter FitzGerald, otherwise called Peter Baron, of Danganmore, son of Roland FitzGerald, otherwise Roland Baron, late of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny, horseman. This Peter FitzGerald, *alias* Baron, is also included in a pardon in 1549 (12th April), and was again granted a pardon in 1557 (16th May). He was probably father of Walter Baron, of Goslingston (included in a pardon of 6th August, 1594), ancestor of the family seated at Goslingstown until 1653. Some writers appear to have been misled by a reference to this Peter FitzGerald, *alias* Baron of Danganmore, into making the statement that the Comerfords, who were subsequently resident at Danganmore, bore the title of Baron similarly to the Barons of Burnchurch and Brownsford. No confirmation of this statement can be found. The Comerford's connexion with Danganmore was temporary, and they were not, as a matter of fact, styled barons of that place.

The next holder of the title of Baron of Burnchurch was probably also a son of Rowland. John FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, of Burnchurch, was granted a pardon, dated 12th April, 1549, which also included the names of Peter FitzGerald, *alias* Barron of "Deynghynmore"; William FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, of Ballyboggane; and Thomas FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, of the same, gentlemen. John FitzGerald here mentioned was a justice of the peace for the county, and lost his life "in the prosecution of rebels." In the year 1552 he was attacked by a band of Kern of the Graces

at Mallardstown, and there murdered by one Edmond More O'Clery. Some of the same band the following year burned five houses and four stacks of corn value £100, at Danginmore (the residence of Peter FitzGerald belonging to "divers faithful subjects." Presumably some of the perpetrators were brought to justice, but some who were concerned got off, as Peter Grace fitz John, late of Grace Court in the county Kilkenny, Kern, who was indicted for both these outrages, and William Grace fitz John of the same place, Kern, who was accused of taking part in the burning, received pardon 6th October, 1557.

The murdered Baron's eldest son appears to have been a minor at the time of his father's death. Hence we find that between the years 1557 and 1571 Patrick Skerlock is described as "of Burnchurch." He was probably guardian of the minor, but the grant of the wardship to Sherlock is not on record.

A letter forwarded to the Queen in 1569, certifying the quietness of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary since the coming of the Earl of Ormonde, and his good services in effecting that condition, has attached to it the signature of Richard Baron of Burnchurch. A return made about the same time of the names of all the gentlemen inhabiting the county of Kilkenny, with the value of their lands, gives the value of "Richard Baron's lands" at £30. But it is incorrect to place them in the barony of Kells, and equally so to describe them as "holden of the Manor of Callan." (*Carew MSS.*) The same document mentions Patrick FitzGerald's lands in the barony of Gowran valued at £4. Pardons were issued in the year 1571 to all the principal gentry of Kilkenny, no doubt to protect them from implication in the rebellion of James of Desmond, in which he had been joined by Sir Edward and Piers Butler, brothers of the Earl of Ormonde. Among these pardons is one to Richard Baron of "Bornechurch," county Kilkenny, gent., for a fine of £3, dated 2nd January, 1571; and on 11th January following a similar pardon was granted to Milo Baron, brother to Richard Barron, of Burnchurch. In 1578 a pardon to Lord Upper Ossory and several of the FitzPatricks, includes also Richard Baron, *alias* FitzGerald, of the "Burnte Church," and Miles and James Baron *alias* FitzGerald of the same, gentlemen. For the year 1578-79 the Baron of Burnchurch served as High Sheriff of the county. In that year a Commission was issued to him by

the name of Richard FitzGerald, gent., Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, in the usual terms, to execute martial law in the county, while he continued Sheriff. While acting in that capacity he appears to have got into trouble through allowing a convict to escape from his custody, for which an attachment was issued against him. Lord Deputy Pelham wrote from Waterford, 9th February, 1579, touching the attachment of the Baron of Burnchurch, late Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, for suffering a condemned person to escape, who, however, at the last assizes of Kilkenny, being there condemned for burglary, was appointed to be the executioner and hangman for such as were hanged, drawn, and quartered for treason. The letter also mentions that last year the Baron was the taker of the O'Mores that were executed at Kilkenny and that his father had died in the prosecution of rebels. (*Carew MSS.*)

In 1581 a pardon was granted to him on the 18th August, which includes also Myles FitzGerald Baron, of Enissnage, horseman. In 1588 it again became necessary for him to obtain a pardon, which was accordingly granted on 22nd June to Richard FitzGerald, *alias* Baron, of Burnchurch, and twenty-three other persons, among whom are "Nicholas fitz Thomas Geraldine of the Gurtines, and Walter fitz Thomas Geraldine of the same." This is the only instance in which the FitzGeralds of Burnchurch and the Gurteens are mentioned in the same connexion. This is the last mention of him in the *Fiants* or *Patent Rolls*. In a description of Ireland, written towards the end of the century, "Garrett, Baronet of Burnchurch," is mentioned as one of the principal gentry of the county, and Burnchurch is set down among the chief towns. He died before the 19th April, 1602, on which date an inquisition was taken at Wexford before Nicholas Kenny, Esq., Escheator-General, which found that Richard FitzGerald, late of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny, Esqr., was seized in fee of one castle, 40 arces of arable land, 12 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 40 of wood, and 40 of bog in Killeske, Knockagh, Ballynegawnanagh, Drilestown and Ballykingaery, and all the land in Ballyenry in the said county (Wexford), all which were held of the Queen in capite by knight service; William FitzGerald, of Killeske, was his son and heir (by his second marriage with Ismay Browne); was twenty-one years old at the time of his father's death and unmarried,

and Ismay Browne was still surviving. By his first marriage he had a son, Rowland, who succeeded to Burnchurch.

Rowland Baron of Burnchurch is named a Commissioner on the 4th November following (1602), together with Patrick Archer, Henry Shee, and Edward Rothe, to take a surrender from Robert Rothe, of Kilkenny, of his interest in certain rectories with a view to obtaining a new lease from the crown. Rowland Fitz Richard Gerald, of Kilkenny county, gent, is included in a general pardon to several persons dated 14th February, 1605. Livery of seisin of his estate and pardon of intrusion were not granted till 15 June, 1607, when he is described as "Rowland FitzGerald, of Kiltranyheyn, *alias* Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny, Esqr., son and heir of Richard FitzGerald, late of the same, deceased." The fine assessed was 50s. Irish. His name stands first of the jurors for the Barony of Shillelogher, summoned to the summer assizes, 9th July, 1608 (*Carew MSS.*), and his name frequently appears among the jurors sworn before the Escheator-General at the inquisitions taken in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

The extent of the lands of Burnchurch was found by an inquisition taken at Thomastown, 18 August, 1623, by Edward Yorke, Esqr., escheator, and Walter Cottle, feodary. The jury found that Rowland FitzGerald, *alias* Barron of Burnchurch, and Robert Forstall, Peter FitzGerald, and Peter Butler, of Dangin-spiddogy, Thady Donogho, Richard and Philip Walsh, and Patrick St. Leger, were seised in fee of 1 castle, 2 mills, and 24 acres of land, arable, wood, underwood, and pasture, great measure, in Kiltrany, *alias* Burnchurch, Bwolye, *alias* Liffegill, Graige, *alias* Croker's Graige, Heberdstown and Athytibbot and 12s. issuing from the lands of William FitzGerald in Burnchurch; that they had alienated the premises by levying a fine in Michaelmas term, 18 James I. (1622), and that the premises were held of the King in capite by Knight service. (*Chancery Inquisition, Co. Kilkenny, Jas. I., 41*). On the second of December following a pardon of alienation in consideration of a fine of £30 Irish was passed to Rowland and the rest.

After the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641 Rowland FitzGerald, who must then have been about seventy years of age, took no part in the stirring times which followed; his death took place probably soon after. His wife was Anstace, eldest daughter

of Robert Rothe, of Kilkenny, M.P. for the county, 1585-86. He appears to have had at least two daughters—Joan, who married in 1613 Peter Butler, of Dangespidogy, and Ellice, married in 1621 Richard Serment, of Lismacteige (*Public Record Office*)—and two sons, Richard, his heir, and Edward, father of *Captain James FitzGerald*.

Cromwell fixed his headquarters at Burnchurch during the siege of Kilkenny, and, on account of the plague, continued there after the surrender of the city until he withdrew the army to Fethard in the end of March, 1650.

In 1653 Richard FitzGerald, of Burnchurch, was ordered to transplant to Connaught, being an Irish Papist, and had his certificate, signed 26th December in that year for 17 persons with 64 acres of winter corn, 20 cows, 16 garrons, 20 goats, and 34 swine. His estate, according to the Down Survey, comprised the lands of Burnchurch, Bueper, and Bowley, lying in the parish of Burnchurch and barony of Shillelogher, containing in the whole 1,196A. 1R. 8P. plantation measure, all profitable except 24A. 3R. of bog in Bueper. At the same time William FitzGerald of Burnchurch had his certificate dated 2 January, 1653, to transplant with 6 persons, 50 acres of winter corn, 6 cows, 8 garrons, 40 sheep, and 20 swine. The Down Survey found that he was the proprietor of the lands of Oldtown, 197A. and part of the lands of Burnchurch, 13A. 1R. 8P. all profitable.

At this point the history of the family, like many another during the same period, falls into hopeless confusion. In Burke's "History of the Commoners" we find it stated that "Richard FitzGerald, *alias* Baron, of Burnchurch, who lost his estates under Cromwell's forfeitures, appointed at his decease his father-in-law, Robert Forstall, guardian of his two children, who both died, s. p." And there is added in a footnote:—"The following is an extract from the will dated 7th July, 1645, of this Robert Forstall, now in being:—"My will is that my grandchildren, Garrett and Oner Barron, *alias* FitzGerald, is goods and chattels and household stuff which lyeth in my hands, my wife to have the managing of them during her life." In Burke's "Peerage" we have it that "Richard FitzGerald, *alias* Baron of Burnchurch, who was thus deprived of his lands, appointed (by his will, dated 7th July, 1645), his father-in-law, Robert Forstall, guardian to his two children ;

these having died without issue the representation of the family devolved upon his nephew (son of his brother Edward)." Neither of the wills mentioned (which so strangely appear to have been made upon the same day) are now to be found in the Public Record Office, nor is there any trace there of their existence.

According to a list of the gentry of the county Kilkenny, specifying their respective conduct during the troubled period, 1641-51 and probably prepared in view of obtaining compensation for the loss of their property (*Carte MSS.*) Richard FitzGerald of Burnchurch, who is described as grandson of Rowland, is classed among "those who, by their early repentance, redeemed their former failings by submitting to the Cessation in '43, to the peace in '46, to the Cessation with the Earl of Inchiquin, and upon all occasions manifested their good affections to his Majesties service; who constantly upon all occasions opposed the Nuncio and his party and laboured to induce the people to return to their former obedience to his Majesty's government; and who constantly adhered to the Peace of '48." The names of Garrett and William FitzGerald of Burnchurch appear in the same list, but are not classed among those who opposed the Nuncio and his party. These representations were not productive of any redress, and what became of the persons named does not appear.

By an inquisition taken at Gowran on the 13th April, 1664, it was found that Richard FitzGerald, late of Burnchurch, was, on the 23rd October, 1641, seised in his desmesne as of fee of the town and lands of Bowley, and that 23 acres 3 roods and 8 perches were retrenched, valued at 2*d.* per acre per annum over and above the King's quit rent.

The name of Garret or Gerald FitzGerald, of Burnchurch, appears occasionally as a juror in the inquisitions taken before 1641. An inquisition taken at the Black Abbey (then used as the county court house), on 22nd March, 1664, found that Gerald FitzGerald, gent., was, on the 22nd October, 1641, seised in his desmesne as of fee-farm of lands of "Nashestowne," parcel of the manor of Bishopslogh in the parish of Tullaherin and barony of Gowran, held from the Bishop of Ossory by a chief rent of 20*s.* per annum and suit of court; and that the lands were set out and allotted in the year 1655 to Thomas Evans, Esqr., and Godfrey Porte, gent., for the arrears of services by them done in Ireland,

and were then in their possession. According to the Down Survey, the owner of "Nashtowne" was "Marie" FitzGerald. The lands comprised 181a., profitable, and upon them a castle, "but not in good repaire."

Among those to whom transplanter's certificates were granted were Mathew FitzGerald, of Goslingstown, and four others described as having no "substance," and Peter FitzGerald of Goslingstown, and three others likewise having no substance. According to the Down Survey, Peter FitzGerald was the owner of the lands of "Gossingstown" in the parish of "Inshewlaghan and barony of Shelleher," containing 178 acres 1 rood profitable land. Whether he ever actually went to Connaught or not, he died in Kilkenny in 1665, having made his will on the 16th August (proved 18th September) in that year. He desired to be buried in his monument in St. Patrick's Church of Kilkenny. Having been dispossessed of his real and personal estate by the late usurped power, he was then in possession only of a farm of the village and lands of "Gorwaine" (*now Grevine*) in the county Kilkenny, held from the Bishop of Ossory at £16 a-year, which he left to his three younger sons, Richard, Pierce, and Thomas, and his son-in-law, Francis Dun, and an interest in a house in Castle street in Kilkenny, called Mothells House, left to his son Maurice, then in France. His real estate, "when the same shall be recovered (God willing)," he devised to his eldest son Mathew FitzGerald.

PEDIGREE OF THE BARONS OF BURNCHURCH, OR KILTRANY.

Gerald Fitz Walter Constable
of Pembroke: d. 1135. m. circa 1095, Nesta
dau. of Rhys ap Tewdur, Prince of S.W.

William fitz Gerald, d. 1173. Ancestor of Barons of Knocktopher.	Maurice fitz Gerald, d. Sept. 1, 1177; Baron of Naas and Wicklow.	Anghared, m. William de Barri.	David fitz Gerald Bishop of St. David's, 1148.
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William fitz Maurice Baron of Naas.	Gerald fitz Maurice, Baron of Offaly.	Thomas fitz Maurice, Baron of Ogonelloe.	Alexander fitz Maurice, s.p.	Maurice fitz Maurice, Baron of Kiltrany 1218.	Nesta, m. Herve de Marisco.
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William fitz Maurice
Baron of Kiltrany, 1247.

Maurice fitz William, 1304

Maurice fitz Maurice

William fitz Maurice
Baron of Kiltrany, 1314-1326.

Maurice, m. Margret, dau. of W. Outlaw.

Walter fitz Maurice, s.p.

William fitz Maurice; d. 1375; Baron of Burnchurch;
m. Margaret

Rowland fitz Maurice, Baron of Burnchurch.
1374-1448.

Richard.

Richard, Baron of Burnchurch, 1502.

Rowland fitz Gerald; d. Feby. 1, 1545; Baron of Burnchurch; M.P. for
Co. Kilkenny, 1532. High Sheriff 1535; m. Anastasia, dau. of — St.
Leger (of Tullaghanbroge).

William Fitz Gerald, <i>alias</i> Baron. Baron of Burnchurch; Vicar of same. 1545.	John fitz G. <i>alias</i> Baron; murdered 1552. Baron of Burnchurch; J.P. Co. Kil.	Peter fitz G. <i>alias</i> Baron of Dangen- more. 1545-1557.	Rowland fitz Gerald, <i>alias</i> Bawn Archbis. of Cashel, 1553. d. 1561.
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Richard fitz Gerald; d. 1602; Baron of Burnchurch;
H. Sheriff 1597.

m. 1st ———; 2nd 1576, Ismay, dau. of P. Brown of
Mulcrankan, Co. Wexford.

Milo or Miles fitz Gerald
alias Baron of Enisnag
1571-1581.

James FitzGerald, *alias*
Baron. 1578.

Rowland FitzGerald, Baron of Burnchurch; m. circa 1590 Anastace
dau. of Rob. Rothe, M.P. for Co. Kilkenny, 1585.

William Fitz Gerald of Burnchurch
1597-1623.

Richard FitzGerald (Baron of Burnchurch;
will dated July 7, 1645; m. dau. of
Robert Forstall.)

Edward FitzGerald.

Joan, m. 1613, Piers Butler of
Danginspidogy.

Richard FitzGerald of Burnchurch; trans-
planted 1653.

Capt. James FitzGerald of
Burnchurch 1660.
(Ancestor of the Family of
Barron of Co. Waterford.)

Ellice, m. 1621, Richard Ser-
ment of Lismacteige.

In this pedigree we have left out the Barons of Overk and
Knocktopher, as also of Brownsford, confining ourselves to the
Burnchurch Family.

(To be continued.)

Memorial of 1784 for A Mail Packet Service between Waterford & Milford.

Edited by THOMAS J. MORRISSEY, B.L.

The following memorial belongs to a very large collection of documents lately removed from the State Paper Office, Dublin Castle, to the Public Record Office. It is addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of the day, the Duke of Rutland, whose term of office commenced in February, 1784, and lasted until his death in October, 1787. It is not dated, but I find, on referring to Ryland's History of Waterford, that the mayor and sheriffs of the city for 1784 were William Newport and Thomas Price and George Boate respectively, whose names appear below in those capacities at the head of the list of signatories. The memorial therefore must have been presented in that year, and serves to illustrate the great expansion of trade and commerce in this country, which marked the period known as Grattan's Parliament, just then beginning. It contains a good deal of information of a nautical character respecting the port of Waterford and other ports of Ireland and Wales. In view also of the changes which have taken place in the lines of communication between South-East Ireland and England and Wales this plea for the establishment of a regular mail packet service between Waterford and Milford should prove of interest to readers of this Journal.

In the letter books of the Irish government there is a letter dated 9th July, 1785, from Thomas Orde, the Chief Secretary, to the Postmaster-General, in which the opinion of the latter on the subject of the memorial is desired. When, however, the

mail service came to be established Dunmore was the port of call, the mails being carried by land to Waterford. This was the state of affairs until 1837 when the English mails were changed from Dunmore to Waterford, whereby a considerable saving in time was effected. They passed up direct to the city for the first time on the 24th June of that year. (Lewis, Top. Dict.)

I should remark that portion of the document, as it lay folded, has become worn away, and, in consequence, some words have disappeared. Their absence I have indicated by square brackets.

TO HIS GRACE CHARLES DUKE OF RUTLAND LORD LIEUTENANT
GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOUR OF IRELAND.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE MAYOR, SHERIFFS, MERCHANTS & CITIZENS,
OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

SHEWETH,

That there is a very great Trade advantageous both to Great Britain and Ireland now carried on between Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, a great part of the West of England bordering on the Bristol Channel, Exeter, Pool and Milford Haven, and the Port of Waterford, Cork, Youghall, Dungarvan and the other ports in the south and south-west part of Ireland.

That the Correspondence necessary for carrying on this intercourse is now conveyed in a very precarious and dilatory manner, the Letters being either forwarded by Trading Vessels sent thro' London or by the cross Post to Chester and Holyhead, and from thence forwarded thro' Dublin to Waterford, Cork, &c.

That not only the Interest of Trade but the General Political Interest of the two Countries requires that every possible step should be taken which can strengthen and increase their mutual connexion and unite them more closely together.

That nothing can tend more immediately to forward these desirable objects than the rendering the communication between every part of the two kingdoms as easy and convenient as possible.

That upon this principle Packet Boats have been establish^d between Port Patrick and Donaghadee and between Dublin and Holyhead, but that notwithstanding the apparent and public utility of such a measure yet no attention has been paid to the establishing Packet Boats for the same purpose to communicate between the South of Ireland and the West of England altho' it

must clearly appear that such a communication would be not only most easily effected but most highly beneficial to both countries.

It must therefore seem extraordinary to all who consider the situation that Great Britain and Ireland stand in to each other united under the same Sovereign carrying a constant Trade and Intercourse with each other and their shores lying opposite for a great length of coast, yet that there should be but two regular conveyances established for carrying the Mails, and that while care has been taken to open the communication between Scotland and the North of Ireland and between London and Dublin by Holyhead that the South of Ireland and the West of England should not be attended to, altho' the opening the communication between them must evidently be attended with at least equal advantages.

That the passage from Dublin to Holyhead is accounted twenty leagues that from Waterford to m [] but the same distance. Dublin and Holyhead are dry and bar harbours in bad weather (tho' the wind be fair). Vessels cannot approach either with safety before half flood or after half ebb, so that they are obliged at times in dark winter nights on a lee shore and with shallow water to beat against a high sea and stormy winds for four, six or even eight hours and by the shifting of the winds while thus detained are sometimes forced back. Waterford and Milford are both wet or open Harbours into and out of which vessels of great burden can sail at all times of the tide and, as there is no occasion for them to lye on the ground except to clean, vessels with sharp bottoms and in all respects calculated for fast sailing may be employed whereas none but round bottomed vessels will answer for Dublin and Holyhead and such vessels cannot make quick passages with contrary winds.

That in the Harbours of Waterford and Milford on the return of the Tides they run out so strong that a vessel able to carry the least sail may beat out as there is sufficient room for a Frigate to work in either of them and a very great advantage attends these Harbours and the coasts adjacent which is the benefit of the Tide and half Tide for after high water on shore the current continues to run three hours longer in the offing and even four hours on the coast of Milford so that a vessel by taking advantage of such eddies or currents may work along shore so as to get the whole benefit of the true current and run with a scant wind across the channel and if she fall to the leeward of the port she has still the

same advantage in her favour to beat up as on the opposite shore, if forced to leeward by hard gales of southerly or S.W. winds which are the most prevailing there, on the Welch Coast she may find good shelter in Coltop Road, St. Brides Bay eight miles from Haverford West and in Fishgard Road, tho' many leagues still further to Leeward yet not above twelve or fourteen English Miles from Haverfordwest by land, on the coast of Ireland there is good shelter in Bagenbon Bay north side of the smallest Island of the Saltees and in Wexford Bay all convenient to the Waterford and Dublin ro[] northerly winds which seldom blow strong for any length of time, she [] shelter in Dungarvan, Youghall or Cork under the Lee on the Coast of Ireland and in Caldys Tonby & Mumble roads in the Bristol Channel on the Coast of Wales all within a few miles of the London Road from Haverfordwest.

That numbers of Merchants Ships as well as Kings Ships from America, Newfoundland, the West Indies and East Indies frequently fall in with Cape Clear or parts adjacent and are glad to take shelter in Cork, Kinsale, and Baltimore, Kenmare, Limerick, or in many other of the open Harbours that coast abounds with, to refresh their crews and repair damage and to send expresses of their arrival in England in which case by Waterford is not only the most convenient and shortest way of sending them but a fast sailing vessel will cross from that port to Milford while the Dublin or Donaghadee Vessels are lying on the ground.

The advantage to trade and commerce as well as the convenience to passengers of such communication between the ports of Waterford and Milford, so much shorter and more certain, is obvious at all times, but more particularly useful in the time of war, when not only the business of Traders will be greatly assisted by the opportunity of sending orders for Insurance both by Milford and Holyhead and also Bills of Exchange and Duplicates received and giving early intelligence &c., but Government will have advantages also by a much more speedy intercourse with Cork where they have constant business, and where a few Hours in the arrival of a dispatch might be the means of taking or destroying a fleet of the Enemy or saving our own as was the case in the Month of October, 1776, when an express which left London on Thursday reached Waterford by Milford on Saturday, and was at Cork early enough on Sunday to prevent the sailing of a fleet of

Transports and Victuallers which would probably have otherwise fallen into the hands of the Enemy, for which service the Lords of his Majesties Treasury rewarded the Captain of the Tyrone Passage Vessel that brought the Express.

It is conceived that if Mails were established between Waterford and Milford the additional number of Letters which would pass between the two kingdoms, would be more than sufficient to defray expenses.

May it therefore please your Grace to take the establishing of Post Mails between Waterford and Milford into your most serious consideration and Memorialists will Pray.

Jas. Henry Reynet.	Will Newport, Mayor	
John Alcock	Thos. Price	} Sheriffs
Simon Newport J.	George Boate	
Will. Price	James Moore	
James Ramsey	Willm. Paul	
John Burchall		
Ben. Morris		
Will. Morris		
Saml. Boyse		
Saml. Newport Sons	Wyse, Cashin	Hen. Hayden & Bw.
[] Co.	& Quane	Rivers
Wm. Bell	John Crawley	David Jones
David Wilson	Anthy. Sterling	Arthur Barker
Paul King	Thos. Sargent	Wm. Bryan
John O'Neill	Art[]	Jo. Hutchinson
Tho. Lanigan	Peter St. Lenger	Francs. Chambers
Michl. Rivers	Mathw. Hughes	Will. Roche
Geo. Glanville	Edwd. Phair	W. Cuthbert
William Thompson	Jams. Gaffney	Jno. Greene
George Fleury	John Maher	John Wyse
John Chambers	Simon Preston	T. Moore
Chas. Clarke	Wm. Owens	Ed. Irwin
James Lawson	Alexr. Pope	Hu Cormack & Co.
Neh. Clarke	Wm. Clarke	John Roberts, jr.
John King	John Roberts	Wallace & Allen
Wm. Moore	Nichs. Power	Wm. Thomas
Robt. Kent	W. Aug Keating	Sam Carpenter
John Allen	J. Drapes	John Turner
	Saml. Thomson	
	James []	

OLD WILLS,

(Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.)

Continued.

Edited by I. R. B. JENNINGS, J.P.
(From originals in Public Record Office.)

AP^l 23, 1759.

Will of John Connery of Curtiswood, Par. Four-mile-water ; to be buried in Hacketstown Church y^d. To Father James Prendergast £1 : 2 : 9. To fryars of order of S^t Francis in Clonmell, 20/-. To the fryars of Carraheen two Crowns. 30/- a year for four years from 1759 forgiven John Kett & Dennis in holdings from me. £3 be forgiven Maria Hickey the widow. To father James Pendergast £3 yearly during lease of Curtiswood to distribute amongst the poor and needy. To wife Mary Kett £— a year. To nephew Rich^d O'Daniel $\frac{1}{2}$ of s^d holding. To my bror Robin Connery and sisters Joan and Catherine other half. Exec^{rs} Father Pendergast & Rich^d O'Daniel.

21 JAN^y 1765.

Admon to Rich^d O'Daniel.

23 Nov., 1764.

Will of Ann Johnson. To sister Rebecca Roach £20. To John Johnson £10. To nephew, W^m Weekes son of bror John Weekes, my silver watch. To neice, Hannah Weekes, 6 silver spoons, 2 silver table spoons, a silver punch ladle, & 2 gold rings. To her sister Sarah one gold ring. To bror John all my leases, &c., held from Charles Bucknall, Esq. Pres^t Thomas Fowler, Sam. McCollough, W^m Sheppard.

25 JAN^y 1765.

Admon of Andrew Snow, Carpenter's, Goods, Waterford, by Ellina Snow, spinster, his daur.

29 JAN^y 1766.

Will of James Hanlon, Baker, City Waterford. To daur Elizabeth Hanlon, house, linnen, plate, gold ring & £100. All except one large silver cup to son John. To nephew, Stephen Madden, £5. Rest to son John. Exec^s Farcy Keane, John Fryer.

15 MAR., 1765.

Admon of Goods of John Coughlin of Ballygallon, by his father Martin Coughlin.

30 MAR., 1765.

Admon of Goods of John Whitty or Whittle—late of Passage, Mariner, by Ellen Harrahill als Whitty, wife of Edward Harrihill, fisherman, sister & next of kin of dec^d

9 MARCH, 1754.

Will of Maurice Conner of Clotahinny. To son Dennis, sister-in-law Joan White & son-in-law Hannagan my interest in lease of Clatahinny, held on lease from John Keane Esq. To wife Joan—stock, cattle, & Goods. Son Dennis & two sons-in-law executors. Pres^t Rich^d Beere, Patt. Crotty.

8 SEP., 1759.

Will of William Rogers, Gent., Mount Vernon, Waterford. To son-in-law James McCord, houses in High St. & Pierce's Lane. G. daur Elizabeth Hammond. To nephew James Merchant, my silver-hilted sword, case of pistols & small birding piece. Rest to Sarah Rogers my wife & bror-in-law William Merchant, tanner. Pres^t Josiah Porter, And^w Dobbyn, Rich^d Power.

25 JULY, 1759.

Will of William O'Donnell. "In the name of the Father of the Son & the Holy Ghost I William O'Donnell knowing the certainty of death & being ignorant when the Almighty will please to call me out of this unhappy life, as I'm at present in my perfect senses, understanding & memory, I make my last Will & Testament

in the manner following—First, I most freely & willingly give up my soul to the most adorable Trinity, Father & Son & Holy Ghost. I most firmly steadfastly hope for Eternal Salvation through the Infinite Mercy of my dear Good God & the Infinite merits of my most dear Redeemer, Jesus Christ. I resign my body to the earth to be decently buried in the Churchyard of Caher with my good Predecessor the worthy Parish Priest of Caher, if it is the mercy of God to call me out of life in Ireland. Also my worldly substance I leave & bequeath as follows. As the payment of debts is an indispensable duty I desire my just & lawful debts be paid honestly if any such are due by me at my death. I desire & order five Pounds be at once paid to my poor sister Mary Dwyer & a guinea be at once paid to buy cloaths for the poore woman. I desire my Breeding mare & Fole may be given to John Cahill. I desire that my Missel, Pyxes & Ayle box be left my Successor for the use of this Parish of Caher. I desire my smal sett of Breviaries now in Father Jeffry Keatings hands be left with him, he knows on what conditions which I hope he'll perform. I desire my old sett of Breviaris be given to Father Edmond Butler on condition of discharging friendly duty for me. If either of the above will charge himself to discharge duty Masses for my soul let him have my sett of large Breviaris. If neither of the two above named will take than let any other near friend take them on the above conditions. If my poor brother Edmond O'Donnell have any hope or expectation that any of his boys will promise well I desire he'll do all in his power to keep him to school of advancing him in such case & on such prospect. I'd be glad my books would be secured for him—if not let them be valued & disposed of to the priests of the Diocese, by Father Jeffry Keating & Father Dennis Connors at the usual obligation of my soul & the obligation to be discharged as soon as possible after paying my debts & discharging my expenses—paying my sister Mary Dwyer the small sum I bequeathed to her. I leave, &c., to my poor brother Edmond Donnell (to support & maintain his poor, helpless & numerous charge) all my worldly effects, goods, chattels, cash, cloaths, watch, linnen,—except my snuff box & large Silver Dicade both which I desire & order to be given to Lord Caher, as both Box & Dicade was bequeathed to me by his Father. I desire my small ring Dicade to be given in token of

friendship to Father Dennis Connors of Clooheen. As I've undoubted confidence in the truth & honesty of my brother Edmond Donnell of Caher that he'll faithfully perform everything conformable to my desire & Sole Exec^r of this my last Will & testament."

24 SEP. 1765.

Admon by Edmond O'Donnell.

2 JAN^y 1763.

Will of Mathew Welsh, farmer, Coughmakill, Waterford. Wife—Ellenor; sons—William & Robert. Executors brother, Edmond W. & John Dunphy. Pres^t Maurice Ronane, Paul Keating.

13 JAN^y 1765.

Admon of William Lundregan's goods, late of Glindagh, dealer, dec^d, by John Londergan bro^r & next kin.

13 Nov. 1760.

Will of James Hennessy, Ballyquirkeen, Co. Tip., farmer. Wife Sole Exec^x but be advised by Thomas Mandeville, Esq., Ballydine, & Roger Shaw of Ballyneale, Gent. To son Thos. H. £20. To daur Catherine Bourke £1. To daur Ellen Walsh £1.

29 JAN^y 1753.

Will of John Danks, Carrickneshur, Gent.—To wife & children my house &c. & interest in lands by two leases from Rob^t Shaw of Ballyboe, Co. Tip^y. If wife marry again Ho. & lands to be sold in interest of children, John, William, Mary, Elizabeth & George Danks by Rob^t Shaw afores^d & Roger Shaw of Ballyneale. Wife Sole Exec^x.

17 JAN^y 1764.

Will of James Ross of Garrymore, which he leaves to son W^m Ross. Legacies to wife & daur Mary & G^d daurs Allice & Ellen Russell & (in codicil) to James Greene & G^dson James Ross. Has £500 now in hands of Stephen Moore & W^m Markham & £100 with Hercules Beer, Gent. Farms of Garrymore & Garryduff held from Lord Caher. Son had Dromcoman & farm at Ballyboy from Mr. Callaghan. To son John a small silver cupp & to my daur Mary Russel my large silver cupp. To poor of Tulloharton Parish £3. Executors, wife, W^m Ross, & W^m Lunergan of Mullagh.

17 SEP., 1764.

Will of Michael Bourke, fisherman, makes it going to Newfoundland & calling to mind danger of sea & circumstances of life. All to wife Joane Bourke als Kent, sole Exec^x. Pres^t Thomas Purcell, James Habberlin, Oliver Keating.

4 MARCH, 1765.

Admon of Goods to Joan Bourke.

16 MAR., 1765.

Admon of Goods of Martin Connolly, the younger, a minor, dec^d, by his sister Catherine Pattin als Connolly.

1 JAN^y 1756.

Will of George St. Leger. To loving wife Ally St. Leger half my property, plate, household goods, &c.; the other half in legacies to kinsman Mr. John S^t Leger, James S^t Leger, Patrick S^t Leger, George Milbanke & James Reily, Port S^t Mary, Spain. Executors, wife Alley, John S^t Leger, George Milbank & Mr. John Archbold.

18 FEB. 1766.

Admon of Luke O'Donnell's Goods, Gent., of Brenan, Co. Watt^d by Pierce O'Donnell, Maganstown, Co. Tip^y, nephew.

21 FEB. 1765.

Will of James Power of Benvoy. To be buried at Kill. To daur Elen £20. To wife Mary £10 yearly during lease of Lisviron. To loving friend Mr. William Power, of Glinstown, £6. All the stock on Benvoy & Lisviron to son John & should he (or they) not reach 21 yrs. of age, to son Mathew. Brother Maurice & Daniel Fling Exec^{rs}. Pres^t Richard White, Thomas Foran, Patrick Den.

3 JAN^y 1766.

Will of Alice Clancy of Islandtarney, widow. To son Pierce Clancy & daur Anne Power orwise Clancy, wife of W^m Power, Kildrotan, 1/- each. To daur Alice Clancy, interest, &c., in town & lands & Kilbeg & Ballyvoreen & all stock on latter. To son John Clancy, town & lands of Kilbarrymeadan & stock &c. thereon.

To son Richard, town & lands of Islandtarsny & the cows in possⁿ of Dairyman in occupation. The management of s^d lands to son Pierce till debts paid. To daur Catherine Walsh orwise Clancy 1^s & one acre of ground & cabbin on Islandtarsny rent free. To g. child David Walsh, the townland of Crookanocknamgher, (a) but managed by Exec^{rs} until he is 21 yrs. age for his maintenance. To son George Clancy £200 in yrly. payments of £20 every year. Remainder of Real Estate to Alice. Exec^{rs} John Power, of Georgestown, Gent., & Pierce Clancy of Kildermott. Pres^t John Power, Nicholas Power, Hen. Gaul.

14 MAR., 1766.

Admon of foregoing by Peirce Clancy & John Power, Exec^{rs}.

13 MAR., 1765.

Will of Nicholas Christopher of Ballygarran, farmer; to be buried in Par. Church, Kilbarrymeadan. To son Michael (undutiful) 1^s. To daurs Joan & Anastasia £40 each. The rest to Philip Kelly, carpenter, Waterford. Executors Maurice Ronayne, Duagh, Gent., & Philip Kelly afores^d. Pres^t Jeffry Power, Vall. Kelly.

4 AP^t 1766.

Admon of foregoing by Joanna Neville & Anastasia Power, principal legatees. Maurice Ronayne & Philip Kelly lawfully renouncing.

21 AP^t 1760.

Admon of Goods of Richard Ronayne, gent., dec^d. Intestate, of D'Loughtane by his father Patrick Ronayne of D'Loughtane.

9 AUG., 1765.

Will of James Duckett, of Whitestown. Lands of Whitestown, Great & Little Glanaphuca, Graigshoneen, Coolenahorna, Garantorton, Kilnecarrige, to Trustees, Edward Morris of Ballyknevene, & nephew John Elliott (daurs son) of Rathculvin, Co. K. kenny. Daurs sons, Rich^d & Rob^t, & Daurs Judith Stothisbury, Ruth Hearn, Elizabeth Bushell & Catherine Hayes (m^d to W^m

(a) Referred to elsewhere as "Knockane-mahane."

Hayes). Exec^{rs} Rich^d Duckett, Rich^d Elliott, & Rev. Henry Coghlan, Carrick. To be buried in Mothel, where there is a stone lying in Churchyard.

17 JAN^y 1766.

Will of Mich^l Maddock, tanner, City Waterf^d. To two daurs. Anastasia & Mary, £100 each at 18 yrs. age, or married under directions of Rev^d M^r John S^t Leger. To W^m Maddock, Watchmaker, £5. All rest to wife Catherine M., a^{ls} Gaul. Exec^{rs} beloved friend William Maddock & Martin Smyth, tanner, Ballybricken.

27 MAR., 1766.

Will of John Power, Knockanattin, farmer, to be buried in Par. Church of Reask. To wife Julian Power, or^{wise} Butler, during residue of term of Knockanattin, £14 per an. & 6 Plantation acres, also house, grass for 3 cows, & one horse. To eldest son Edmond Power, when 21 yrs. age, all my interest in Kilcarten held from Lord Mount Florence. To 3 younger sons, Richard, William & Maurice & Daurs Ann & Mary £150 at age. To bro^r Peirce Power £5, & Mr. John Clancy, Kilbarrymeadan, Gent., £3 per an. for special purposes. Nephew Rob^t Power, Sister-in-law Ann Power or^{wise} Butler. Exec^{rs} Peirce Clancy, Ballygarran, Gent., & Mich^l Brien, Ballycasheen. Pres^t Maurice Ronan, Vall. Kelly.

23 DEC., 1766.

Will of Arabella Dawson. Leaves all, plate, linnen, furniture, &c., to her bro^r Charles Dawson, Lim^k City, Esq. To neice Berkeley her watch, rings, necklace, ear-rings, trinkets, laces, or worked linnen.

21 FEB. 1766.

Admon of foregoing to Charles Dawson.

28 APL., 1766.

Will of Theobald Butler. All to Catherine Butler, wife, sole legatee. Exec^{rs} Pres^t Sam. Bowman, Nch. Clarke, Alex. Pope.

25 MAR., 1760.

Will of John Cantvel. Wife, Marg^t, Bro^rs John, Thomas, Maurice. Pres^t Darby O'Brien, Edw^d O'Brien.

18 AP^t 1766.

Will of David Connery, Gent., Lisdugan Green, Waterford City. To be buried in Par. Church of Kilbarry. To brother, Thomas Connery for use of bror̄. Robert Connery Share of Stock, Cattle & interest in farm of Coolnasmair, space I hold it, also wearing apparell, linning & woollen for life & then to Res. Leg^{et}. To nephew John C. 1/-. "He made a bad use of what I did give him." To four neices, Catherine Foulow, Joana Connery, Christian Ronayne & Marg^t Ronayne, £50 each. My Ciborium & large Plate Chalice for use of my Par. Chaple in Liberties of Waterford never to be alienated. To my nephew Dr. John Ronayne my interest in lease of Liskeran. To sister, Catherine Ronayne, orwise Connery, my large Plate cup. To Dr. Peirce Creagh £5. To Rev^d Mr. W^m Egan of Clonmell £5. To Catherine Sheil, orwise Foulow, £10. To Peirce Barron, Fagagh, Gent., £5. Rest to nephew Thomas Connery, whom God Bless for he has behaved duly submissive, obed^t & serviceable. Exec^{rs} nephews Dr. John Ronayne, Thomas Connery, Peirce Barron. Pres^t Peter Mac-Namara, Vall. Kelly.

25 JAN^y 1766.

Admōn of foregoing by Dr. John Ronayne & Peirce Barron.

5 AP^t 1766.

Will of Barbara Nugent Shanagan of Dungarvan, widow. To daur̄, Elizabeth Nugent Shanagan £1,000 under my father's will & £500 left s^d daur̄, by my mother. If she die before 21 yrs. age or unmarried, then to my brother Simon Newport, Banker, Waterford. To s^d bror̄ Simon N. £600. To bror̄ Samuel N., merch^t, W.ford £450. To Sister Ann Shawford wife of Jocelyn Shawford, Dungarvan, £450, & to my s^d daur̄ all cloaths, household furniture & gold watch. Exec^{rs} Simon Newport & sister Anne Shawford. Pres^t Thomas Barbon, George Boate.

15 MAY, 1766.

Admōn of foregoing to Simon Newport.

5 JULY, 1766.

Admōn of James Sheehan's goods & interest in farm of Tinna-biny by relict & wid. Jane Sheehan.

21 JULY, 1766.

Admon of William Moran's Goods, Gent., & interest in Teniliry by Mary Moran, wid.

30 July, 1766.

Admon of Thomas Clarey's Goods, farmer, Lissodubber intert. by Julian Clarey, wid.

3 JULY, 1766.

Will of William Dobbyn, Ballynekill, wife Harriett D., orwise Helsham. By 2nd Marriage Sett^t ratified £60 per an. on B. nekill & £40 per an. on Waterford Ho. Prop^y. Legacies to sons & daurs, Harriott, Elizabeth, Ann, Mich^l, Arthur, Catherine, George, Augustus. Held also Townlands of Cullen Castle & Drumrusk. Trustees Shapland Carew, of Woodstown, & Hans Thomas Fell (Rev^d & Dr. Laws) to raise £4,000 on property for younger children. Wife sole Exec^x. Pres^t Dan. Sandoz, John Thomas, Sam. Taylor.

6 Nov., 1766.

Admon of foregoing to widow.

1766.

Will of David Aikenhead, Vintner, Waterford—Son—John, Daurs—Mary Spence, Elizabeth Gartry & Frances Swan (orwise Aikenhead), also Son, Thomas. Wife, Mary, Exec^x. Pres^t Tob^s Langon, Edw^d Cottom, Math^w Scott, John Lymberry.

23 FEB., 1766.

Admon of John Fraher's Goods, Popish Priest, late Dungarvan. Intest by nephew James Walsh.

16 FEB. 1767.

Admon of James Ryan's Goods, farmer, Faithleg, by his daur Honor Dinn, als Ryan, wid.

7 MAR., 1767.

Will of Maurice Hannagan, Clonmell, Merch^t. To Bror-in-law W^m Stapleton, house, &c. Legacies to Mr. W^m Egan, 4 guineas, Pierce Healy 1 gn., Mr. Thos. Lynch 1 gn., Mr. James Kearney for Poor in Poor house outside West Gate 1 gn. Sisters Mary Stapleton, Marg^t Kelly. Pres^t Conn. Neale, Pat Hickey.

25 AP^L. 1767.

Admon of Roger Cunningham's Goods, late of Ballycurrane or Ballynamultinagh, dec^d, his farm, &c., to widow Ellinor.

17 DEC., 1767.

Will of Thomas Bryan, gent., of Moneamaintragh. All to wife Mary B. & son Nicholas. Leg^y to da^{ur}, Martha Britt, a^{ls} Bryan. If son not satisfied by wife & Maurice Ronan of Duagh, one of my Exec^{rs}, gett only £12. Pres^t Maurice Ronayne, W^m Power, Oliver Keating.

9 MAR., 1767.

Admon of foregoing by Maurice Ronayne.

19 MAY, 1767.

Admon of Maurice Power's Goods, late Carrick, Schoolmaster, by David Hearn, Monsborough, Gent. Substitute appointed by Edward English of Munsborough, Gent., hav^g an int^t in dec^{ds} Goods. Catherine Power, a^{ls} Commerford, wid. & relict of dec^d, and children Mary P., Francis P., Walter P.

6 DEC., 1766.

Will of John Aylward, of Callahane. Leaves real & pers^l Estate, stock, cattle, household furniture, plate, & money to Nicholas Power, Gent., second son of David Power of Knockaderry, Gent., & to Gillen Gahon, a^{ls} FitzGerald, City Waterford, Shopkeeper, to be equally divided. Sole Ex^r David Power. Pres^t Greg^y Lymberry, Rich^d Welsh, Anne Lymberry.

2 JULY, 1767.

Admon of foregoing by David Power.

30 JUNE, 1767.

Admon of Rich^d Power's Goods, Gent., late of Cloncardine, by Mary Power, wid.

6 JULY, 1767.

Will of Garret Christopher, Dungarvan. Interest in house & furniture, &c., & 20/- to Pious uses. Library of Books to be disposed of by public cant except such few pious ones as Miss

Joan Bryan & Miss Joany Hore wish for themselves. Proceeds for benefit of my soul as Rev^d James White & Mr. Rich^d Butler direct. Pres^t John Lonergan, John Whelan.

29 JAN^y 1768.

Will of Laurence Dunn, Baker, Waterford, &c., &c., a silver cup which holds about a quart to daur Mary.

28 Nov., 1767.

Will of Felix McCarthy, Merch^t, Waterford. Leg^s to sons & daurs. To Felix £800 10/-. To Anna £800 10/-. To Mary £600 10/-. To Charles £600 10/-. To Wife £800 & Plate on conditions. To daur Anna my Topaz buttons set in gold as "particular mark of affection." Expected a large increase in means by trade ventures then going on. Exec^{rs} Mich^l FitzGerald, James Wyse, John Archbold & wife Mary. Pres^t Patrick Gaule, James Foster. Had a brother in Cork.

10 FEB., 1767.

Will of Marg^t Hagherin, relict of Jeffrey Hagherin, dec^d, Ballyphilip. To be buried with husband at Reask. Sister, Honour Higgins, a^{ls} Power, G.-neice, Elizabeth Murphy. To Mr. Maurice Murphy my brewing pan for life & after to neice Joane Murphy, a^{ls} Carew. To nephew Williams' children entire int^t in Ballyphilip I hold from R^t Hon. Lord Mount Florence. Exec^{rs} Thomas Power, Shanaclune, & Peirce Power fitz Richard of Ballybrunnock. Pres^t George Gamble, Thomas Gamble.

5 MAY, 1768.

Admon of foregoing by Joane Murphy, orwise Carew, neice & principal leg^{ee}, the ors renouncing.

28 MAY, 1768.

Commⁿ issued to Rev^d Paris Anderson & Rev^d Henry Coughlan, Carrick, to swear Marg^t Mandeville, widow of Edward Mandeville late, Carrick, Gent., intestate & to perfect Bond.

30 MAY, 1768.

Admon of foregoing by widow Marg^t Mandeville.

29 JUNE, 1768.

Admon of Michael Fitzpatrick's Goods, late Clonmell, tanner, by his son & next of kin Rich^d Fitzpatrick.

4 JAN^y 1768.

Will of Gideon Richon, clerk, Rector of Fenoagh. To Poor of Par. of Desert, of which I am Vicar £5. To poor of Clonmell where many years Curate £5. To serv^t John Kennedy old Livery Cloaths, &c., &c. All rest, &c., to sister, Mrs. Anne Jourdan, City of Dublin. Exec^r Rev^d Henry Coughlan, Carrick. Pres^t James Bourk, John Carshore, John McCullagh.

29 Nov., 1767.

Will of Elizabeth Loyd, Waterford. Legacies to Major Morcelle, Francis Strahan, Sarah Strahan, Rob^t Strahan, brother Zachariah Wilkinson, nephew John W.son & niece Sarah W.son, & to Anne Sheppard, daur of John Shep^d, £20 to buy a necklace & £20 to her brother to buy a drum. To bror £5, bror Zachariah £5, Ellen W^{son} 1 guinea, Dan^l Croneen $\frac{1}{2}$ gn., Tigie Bawn $\frac{1}{2}$ gn. To niece Ann Richards 12 China cups & 12 saucers, 2 China Punch Bowls & Sugar dish & large Saucer, a black Tea pot, 8 towels, 1 pair sheets, Book "Thomas a Kempis" & my set of Buckles. To Mary Bachas Russell Petty coat & 6 pair new thread Stoe Rings. To Rev^d Henry Young, Bed, bolster, pillow, p^r blankets, quilt. To Sarah Strahan a piece of Drumcondra printed linen. Exec^r Concl^r Henry Alcock. Pres^t George Marjoribanks (Dr. of Physic), Charles Backas.

25 AUG., 1768.

Admon of foregoing by H. Alcock.

14 SEP., 1764.

Will of Francis Lumley, Passage E., Gent., first mar^d to Anne Kinner, (26 June, 1736,) 2nd wife Catherine Izod. To Charlotte only issue of 1st wife, all his Plate, furniture & interest in farm of Crooke only; to issue of 2nd wife, Lionel in Army & Elizabeth, legacies. Exec^{rs} wife Catherine Lumley, a^{ls} Izod & W^m Izod, Esq. Pres^t Silvester Crosse, Edw^d Hussey.

14 OCT., 1768.

Admon of John M^cCragh's Goods, Balanakulky, by James M^cCragh. Wife Bridget M^cCragh, a^ls Moran, Sister Catherine, father Dennis McC., bro^r James McC. Held lands of Knocknesagurt, Clooneengale, Kilnemack, Cooleneburn. Eec^{rs}, father & bro^r. Cod^l—Pres^t James M^cCragh, Thos. Allman, Tho^s Gorman, James M^cCragh.

27 SEP., 1768.

Admon of Mary Maugher, a^ls FitzGerald, formerly widow & relict of John FitzGerald, dec^d, farmer of Killgrovan, by Math^w Maugher of Killgrovan, farmer, lawful husband.

30 JUNE, 1767.

Will of James M^cCragh farmer of Clounaciogeal. Exec^{rs} W^m Osborne, Bart., Newtown, Co. Tip., Rich^d Power, Esq., Clashmore & Mr. Tho^s M^cCragh of Cahirnalegue, Mr. Dennis M^cCragh of Ballinaguilque & my son Thomas M^cCragh of Clounaciogeal. Wife Alice Whelan & 5 children, John, James, Mary, Marg^t & Elizabeth M^cC. Held lands at Glinnenore, Doon, Knockineal, Grenan, Boolenventeen & Castlequarter Sleady. Daur Alice Dee, neice Catherine Dalton, nephew Thomas M^cCragh. To Rev^d Mr. Callaghan £3. To my nephew James & son Thom^s equally Tourneena & divide the Rectorial Tythes of Par^h of Sheskenan, exclusive of p^t of Clonegugale I hold from Rev^d Hovenden Walker. Amongst the poor on every Patron day of Knockbee during my lease of Clonegugale 10/-. G^d children Joane & W^m Keating. Pres^t Darby Callaghan, James M^cCragh.

12 Nov., 1768.

Admon of foregoing by James M^cCragh—saving rights of ors.

25 Nov., 1768.

Admon of Joseph Kett's Goods, formerly of Glannahire, late of Newfoundland, Planter, by Rich^d Daniell, Glannahira, farmer, father of James & John Daniell, minors & nephews of dec^d.

26 JAN^y 1734.

Will of Philip FitzGibbon, Castlegrace, Co. Tip. Wife Aphra FitzGibbon a^ls Gibbon, sev^l sons.

8 FEB., 1769.

Admon of foregoing, Gent., by his son Maurice FitzGibbon, Cgrace.

22 FEB., 1769.

Admon of Richard Power's Goods, late of Williamstown, farmer, by widow Catherine Power.

22 FEB., 1769.

Admon of Thomas Hayes's Goods, late Brownstown, farmer, intest. by widow Ealse Hayes.

27 FEB., 1769.

Admon of Edw^d Hayes's Goods, late Brownstown, farmer, intest.

27 FEB., 1769.

Admon of Edmond Sheehy's (b) Goods, late Lodge, Co. Tip^y Gent., intest., by Marg^t Sheehy, widow.

10 MAR., 1769.

Admon of Anthony Hearn's Goods, late Dungarvan, Apothecary, intest., by Beverly Hearn, father.

10 MAR., 1769.

Admon of William Maxey's Goods, late Ballynattin, Co. Tip., farmer, intest., by Marg^t & Maxey, widow.

15 MAR., 1769.

Will of Mary Power, Waterford City, widow, & relict of John Power, late of Clashmore, Esq., dec^d; to be buried privately in family burying Place in Par. Ch. Killbarrymedin, along with my ancestors; to my dearly beloved daur Catherine P. all my jewells, rings, gold watch, all my house linen & Plate & Mahogany Chest of Drawers & Bureau. Remainder to be sold, &c., &c., leaving to my worthy friend, Mr. Dom^k Farrell of Waterf^d Merch^t & with daur £40 for disposing. To my very good friends, Rev^d Mr. Mich^t FitzGerald & Rev^d Mr. Pat^k Bray, both of Waterf^d, six guineas each. Sole Ex^r Dom^k Farrell. Pres^t Laurence Hearn, Ellen Power.

(b) This was "Buck" Sheehy, unjustly executed in Clogheen three years previously. The delay in seeking probate is significant.—*Ed. JOURNAL.*

30 MAR., 1769.

Admon of foregoing to Dom^k Farrell.

7 DEC., 1764.

Will of William Dobbyn, Waterford City, Gent. To be buried in family vault under Vestory of Cathedral Church, Waterf^d. To eldest son Andrew, attorney, 5/- he having violently & without application for my consent ingrossed & converted to his own use £500 & upwards of my effects. To second son William, house-carpenter & hard-ware Dealer, £150. Other legacies to wife Elizabeth D. als Hoy & son Michael. Remainder to Andrew & heirs, & failing heirs, to William, son of Rob^t Dobbyn, Esq., Recorder of Waterford. To poor of Waterf^d Romans as well as Protestants £10, no more than 5/- nor less than 1/- each. Exec^{rs} Kinsmen & friends Shapland Carew, Esq., & Rob^t Dobbyn, Esq. Pres^t Sam Clayton, Joseph Robbins, Dillon, Oliver Keating.

3 AP^L 1769.

Admon of foregoing by son Michael D.

25 MAR., 1766.

Will of Ally S^t Leger, Waterford, widow. To my bror John Murphy £200. To neice Mary Ronayne als Hore £300 for self & £50 for her son Patrick. To neice Mary Power £200. To sister Xaveria Strange als Murphy for her daur Ally Strange £300 & for her son George S. £30. To nephew Maurice Ronayne £50, to nephews, Joseph Merry £50, Peter Merry £20, Francis Strange £40, Peter S. £10. To Mr. John S^t Leger £30, Mr. Paul Power £20, Anne Archbold £10, James S^t Leger £10, Mr. George Milbank £10. Funeral Exp^s £40. Residue to three neices Mary Ronayne als Hore, Mary Power als Merry & Ally Strange afores^d. Exec^{rs} Mr. John S^t Leger, Geo. Milbank, Jno. Murphy.

11 MAY, 1769.

Admon of foregoing by Maurice Ronayne. John S^t Leger renounced.

22 JAN^y 1769.

Will of Cornelius Donnell, Taylor, Clonmell. Legacies to Mr. W^m Egan, 2 guineas, to Mr. Thomas Lynch & companion 1 gn., to Mr. Maurice Condon ½ gn., &c., &c. Remainder to Mr. W^m Egan, as he thinks proper. Sole Exec^r John FitzGerald. Pres^t William Scanlon, Edmond Sulivan.

18 JAN^y 1767.

Will of Margaret Price, widow of Joseph Price, late Alderman, City of Waterf^d. To son Thomas, Houses, &c. & £750, houses in Cooke Lane, &c., occup^d by Dudley North & John Hamilton, Tide-waiter. To son Thomas £750; to son Francis £750. To son William, Alderman, & Francis & Thomas, shares in Goods & furniture (Plate excepted), to G. daur Marg^t P. (child of son Francis) £50; G. daur Marg^t P. (of son Thomas) £50, to son William for Alice Jones als Price, wife of Philip Jones £10. To Poor householders in St. Peter's Par. Waterf^d City, £5. Rest & residue to son William real & personal & he sole exec^r. Pres^t Thomas Cooke, Loftus Lynn, Ben. Morris.

30 MAY, 1769.

Admonⁿ of John Whelan's Goods, Waterf^d City, Yeoman, by son John W.

3 JUNE, 1757.

Will of William Dixon, Clonmell, Mercht. To wife Phillippa Dixon £20. (Deed of 25 Nov. 1756 between W^m Dixon, elder & W^m Dixon, younger, W^m Bagnell, Lodge, Co. Tip., Gent., Elizabeth Bagnell, elder, Clonacody, & widow Elizabeth Bagnell, daur of s^d Elizabeth B., elder, spinster). Exec^{rs} s^d Phillippa Dixon & Rev^d Rich^d Foulks. Pres^t John Weston, Joseph Keerhine, John Norris.

20 JUNE, 1769.

Admonⁿ of John Funucan, Goods, Waterford City, Gent., dec^d. Intest., by Mary Funucan, sister & next kin.

14 JUNE, 1769.

Admonⁿ of Pat^k FitzGerald's Goods, Waterf^d City, Gent., dec^d. Intest by bror Mich^l FitzGerald next kin.

25 JUNE, 1769.

Will of Richard Burn, brewer, Waterf^d City. All to wife Mary Burns als Hurley, except £10 to nephew Dan^l Burns now in my house. Exec^{rs} wife & Dom^k.Farrell. Pres^t Joseph Hoy, Francis Brennock, Paul Keating.

2 Apr^t 1753.

Will of Peter Derante, Surgeon, Waterford. All to daur^r Mrs. Ann Fortin, widow, to G. daur^r Ann Deraute £10 per an. Imagined that Daur-in-law Mrs. Jane Derante is with child & if latter born alive £10 per an. for life. Sole Exec^r daur^r Ann Fortin. Pres^t Henry Alcock, Tho^s Alcock, Jno. Wallis.

4 JULY, 1760.

Admon^r of Edmond Power's Goods, Clonmel, skinner, dec^d, Intest., by Elizabeth Power, wid. & relict.

7 JULY, 1769.

Admon^r of Francis Kelly's Goods, Waterford, Yeoman, Dec^d, Intest., by his mother Mary Kelly.

25 JULY, 1769.

Admon^r of John Murphy's Goods, late of Waterford, Gent., Intest., dec^d. Promoted by Laurince Hearn & Ellen Shesty, of s^d City, Principal Cred^{rs} against John Murphy, City of Malaga in Spain, Merch^t Math^w & Henry Murphy, Gr^d & lawful children of next-of-kin of dec^d not appearing. Admon^r by Laurince Hearn & Ellen Shesty.

29 JULY, 1769.

Admon^r of John Power's Goods, gardener, Waterford, intest., by Margaret Power, wid.

22 FEB., 1769.

Will of Elinor FitzGerald als Power, of Ballyugown, widow—Has a suit in Court of Chancery ags^t Mary Power als Mansfield, wid., for distribution of personal fortune of her father Rich^d Power, dec^d, intest., & title yet undetermined; if successful to son Rich^d FitzGerald to prosecute same & Marg^t Downings als FitzGerald my daur^r £20, & Catherine O'Flahertie als FitzGerald my daur^r £30, & daur^r Elizabeth £80 & daur^r Anne £100, & son Richard all remainder. To daur^r Ellinor Frazier als FitzGerald £20, & all my children to give something to the Poor of this Parish. Pres^t Simon Ronan, Vincent Russell.

12 AUG., 1769.

Admon of foregoing by Rich^d FitzGerald.

12 OCT., 1769.

Admon of James Archdekin's Goods, Merch^t. Waterf^d. dec^d.
Intest by son James A.

7 JULY, 1734.

Will of Mariery Baxter (Margery)—had leased lands & houses
without Cole Becks Gate. Dafter Mary, G^d dafter Mary Bedscott,
G^dson Eron Bedscott, Daur Mary Griffith. Pres^t Nehemiah East,
John Power.

20 Nov., 1768.

Will of William Comerford—house, lands & Plate to wife &
bror Thomas. Ex^{rs} Rev. F^r Whelan & Thomas C.

3 JAN., 1767.

Will of Richard Kennedy, Rathmoyden. To son Morgan,
lands, stock, &c., at 21 yrs. age or married first. To daurs Catherine
& Anne £300 each & £300 to any child wife bear at my death—
all to be educated & clothed out of farm profits. Father, Morgan
Kennedy. To wife £200 besides marriage articles, also chaise &
chaise-mare & other mare to lead chaise & use of all Plate till Morgan
mar^d or 21 yrs. age. Son Morgan, Res. Leg^{ee}. Exec^{rs} wife &
father, & if either die my trusty friend Rich^d Duckett, Whitestown,
& W^m Hayes, Churchtown. Pres^t James Fortin, Marcus Whitty,
Marcus Lewis. (Same day) Codicil.

18 AP., 1770.

Admon of foregoing to Francis Kennedy, widow.

1 MAR., 1770.

Will of David Barry, Waterford, Shoemaker. To Mr. Francis
Phelan City of Waterford £10. To nephew Garret Barry, living
between Cushgam & Ballinacourt, £4. To nephew John Barry
£3. Ex^r Mr. Rob^t Fleming, Waterford, Goldsmith. To Mr.
Francis Phelan 2 guineas, to Mr. James Sexton 40/-. Pres^t John
Manning, Ann Bedscott.

17 DEC., 1769.

Will of Ellen Snow, Waterf^d, spinster. Had leasehold Int^t. Bills, Cash, Exchanges to Sister Catherine & Anne & £400, & £422 ster^s. To aunts Marg^t Lee & Mary Carroll now living in Brudges in Flanders £125. To nephew And^w Macky £100, & niece Marg^t M, £20 Irish. Rest to s^d sisters. Joint Exec^{rs} Mr. Thomas Power, Aunt Alice Coneny.

21 AP^r. 1770.Admon of foregoing by Exec^{rs}.

14 FEB., 1770.

Will of John Comerford, Carrick-on-shure, Gent. All to daur Mary Comerford. To bror Francis, if he live 31 years, £8 per an. Exec^{rs} Edw^d English, Esq., & Walter Woulfe, Esq. Pres^t John Purcell, Thom Power, Lambert Power.

25 AP^r 1770.Admon of foregoing by Mary Kelly als Comerford daur of dec^d.

18 JUNE, 1767.

Will of Thomas Keating, Aledraper, Waterf^d. Daur Mary Ferns als Keating, widow, dec^d, daur Catherine Power als Keating dec^d. G^dson Thomas Power, wife Mary Keating als Conner. G daur Mary Wilkinson. Exec^{rs} Rev^d Francis Phelan & Jane Stockes, widow.

3 MAY, 1770.

Admon of foregoing to wife Mary, surv^s Ex^r Rev^d F. Phelan renouncing.

21 MAR., 1770.

Will of Morgan Kennedy of Rathenemaiden. Legacy to Marg^t Morrissey who nursed his son John, dec^d, & if dead, to her children. To Thos. Welsh, Woodstock, n^r Dungarvan, 11/4^½. To G^dson James Kennedy near Cappagh £150. To his bror John £150. To G^dson Morgan Kennedy Cappagh, £100. To G^ddaurs Catherine & Mary K. of Cappagh, £50 each. To G. daur Catherine Barron, Dorow, £50 & £50 to her bror Morgan Barron of Dorow. To son

Arthur Kennedy £10, & £20 more as by articles son Rich^d dec^d was bound to give Arthur for 6 plow-garrons on intermarriage. To daurs Mary Barron & Jane Power £10 each, to be paid out of profits of Ballindud. To neices Jane & Joanna Kennedy £20 each if said Joan & Joanna & their mother Mary Duffe give discharge for debts to G^d daur Catherine Kennedy, Waterford City, £150, & to G^d daur Anne K. of same £200. To G^d daur Ann all household furniture & plate & all rest to childⁿ of son John dec^d. £100 to be given in charity immediately after death. Exec^{rs} my dear friends John Kennedy, Whitestown, & Pierce Barron, Fahah. Pres^t John Barron, Peter Kennedy, Pierce Barron. Appoint & empower John Kennedy, Whitestown, & Pierce Barron, Fahagh, to settle all lawsuits & disputes in exec^s s^d will, particularly as to nieces Jeane & Joanna Kennedy & if arbitration signed by two or more Gentlemen will be sufficient discharge. I declare bequest to G^d children, that is to say, the children of my son John Kennedy late of Cappagh, dec^d, in full discharge of claim on any assets. Pres^t John Ronayne, James FitzGerald, Tho^s Hearn.

4 MAY, 1770.

Admon of foregoing by John Kennedy & Pierce Barron.

13 MAR., 1762.

Will of Philip Ryan, Vicar of Ardmore. All to Elizabeth Hacket, daur to my Aunt Hacket, & to Elizabeth Ryan my sister, on obligation to give £5 to Poor of Parish, as can be afforded.

23 JUNE, 1770.

Admon of foregoing by Elizath. H. & Elizabeth R.

29 JUNE, 1767.

Will of William Donogan, Gent., of Tircullin. To sons James & William int^t in Ballynamuck, held by Rich^d Kily, Esq., Lismore. Wife Alice Donogan als M'Grath, sons, Roger, W^m., Dennis. Int^t in Ballynaglerath, Knockatimore, Mountain qr., Sleady, Tourin, & Tirecullin, also in Lower Farnane, Glounnaneor, Carrigarune,

Linesmorane. To daurs Mary D. £200, Bridget D. £200. To David D., whether or not my son, £2 for 20 yrs. ann^{ly}. To Sister Bridg^t Farrell als D., £1 10/- ann^{ly}. Rich^d Kiely, Esq., Lismore, Sole Ex^r & wife Alice D. under him Exec^x. Pres^t Lau. Galway, Tho^s Kitch, Andrew Galway.

26 JUNE, 1770.

Admon of foregoing by Alice Donogan.

29 MAR., 1770.

Will of Charles Freestone, Gent., East Passage. To wife Esther Freestone als Boyd, all ready coined money gold & silver, &c., except lands of Kill S^t Nicholas. Benefit rents after death to revert to sister Marg^t Duggan als Freestone. Pres^t Thomas Hadlock, W^m O'Meara.

9 JAN 1770.

Admon of foregoing by Esther Freestone, Sole Ex^x.

7 JULY, 1770.

Will of John Liewes, Kilmacnicholas, Boatman. To G^d Sons John & Mich^l Keane, market & ferry boats, two colts, & the timber I have. Sole Exec^r Tho^s Nevill, Dasmon. To eldst son Rich^d Liewes one cove & one horse.

14 AUG., 1770.

Admon by Thomas Nevill.

1770.

Will of Thomas Ahern, of Quilly, farmer. Sons & daurs, Mich^l, John, Pat^k, Ellinor, Marg^t, Julianna, Elles. Wife Elles, Daur Mary Curtiss. Ex^{rs} Mr. John Rogers, Tramore, Stephen Curtiss, Cullen Castle, & James Ahern, Kilmarren. Pres^t Pat^k Leahy, Matt Reddin, Thos. FitzGerald.

25 AUG., 1770.

Admon by Stephen Curtiss & James Ahern.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

el 17
after p 46
↑

Sixteenth Century Bell, Portlaw.—Our frontispiece this quarter shows an exceedingly interesting handbell, which for at least the better part of a century, has been the property of the parish of Portlaw. It seems, unfortunately, impossible to trace with absolute certainty the history of the relic previous to 1854. There can however be little doubt the account given by the late custodian, Rev. Thomas Hearn, P.P., is approximately correct. This account, by the way, Father Hearn communicated both orally and in writing to the present writer. It is to this effect:—the bell was handed to the late parish priest by his predecessor in office, Rev. John McGrath, who presumably had it from his own predecessor. Father McGrath's belief, *teste* Father Hearn, was that the bell belonged originally to the private chapel of the Earl of Tyrone at Curraghmore, and that on demolition of the latter the object was *with other articles of church* furniture presented to the old chapel of Portlaw for use therein. The *other articles* in question seem to have disappeared or to have been destroyed when the present church was built in 1856. At any rate there is now neither record nor memory of them. The bell, though undoubtedly pertaining to Portlaw Church, has not been seen or heard within the walls of the latter for many a year. It appears to have been kept in the parish priest's residence and to have been used as a mass-bell in the private oratory for fifty years or more. In connexion with the traditional history of the bell as outlined it deserves to be noted that the parish priests of Portlaw for over a century have had singularly long tenures of office. From 1784, in fact, to 1913, that is, for a period of close on one hundred and thirty years, there were only four parish priests! Rev. John McGrath succeeded in 1852 and Rev. Thos. Hearn in 1882.

Mr. Buckley of the National Museum, to whom a drawing of the bell has been submitted, considers the original to be of Italian origin and workmanship. The date of the object is sufficiently fixed by its inscription which runs round the base in Roman capitals: "ME FECIT JOHANNIES AFFINE A° 1549." The material is a dark bronze, and the dimensions—height 4"; width, at base, 3". The illustration renders unnecessary any description of the ornament.

see also p135 - supplement by Macalister P.

A Welsh "Folacht Fiaidh."—The "Hearth" before disturbance, was a grass-grown mound about fifty feet in diameter, and four feet in its greatest height, situated in a ravine, within two hundred yards and to the east of Crugyfettan Farm House, Eglwyscwmmin, Carmarthenshire, by the side of a rivulet, which gave its name, Parc y Pistil ("The field of the Spring") to the field in which the mound is situated.

Date of Examination.—6th June, 1913.

Present.—William and Guy Clarke of Llandaff, self, and three diggers.

We commenced operations by digging a trench on and around the east side of the mound for drainage purposes. The ground immediately surrounding the mound was of a spongy and boggy nature, suggesting that at one time the rivulet (which now passes the mound on the north side) surrounded it.

We cut five trenches from the circumference to the centre of the mound. We found that it consisted of a lower stratum of yellowish red clay, a foot or more in thickness, which extended beyond the limits of the mound, as did also a layer of blueish grey clay of four to five inches in thickness, which covered the underlying red clay, and which was in turn covered by a mass, two or three feet in thickness, of what looked like charcoal and burnt black dust, thickly intermixed with stones of a brilliant red colour, varying in size from a large marble to a potato.

We cleared off this top stratum of black stuff and red stones, down to the level of the grey clay floor. This we found had been flattened so as to give a level area of about twenty feet in diameter, in which large stones, thirty-two in number, were embedded. Several of the stones were of a white quartz formation, and

none of them showed signs of artificial treatment. These stones (some of which suggested a roughly formed circle) showed no traces of fire, a fact which presented a difficulty in considering the mound as having been used for the purpose of cooking. Neither were there any signs of bones or animal remains, nor was there any water trough or horseshoe formation, such as that shown in the illustration in Colonel Wood-Martin's book "Pagan Ireland," London, 1895, page 240. The clay floor was about three feet above the level of the present stream. Two stones were found within the limits of the mound in the course of digging, one of which suggested a whet stone or hone, and the other a roughly shaped axe head. These Mr. John Ward (the Curator of the National Welsh Museum, Cardiff), considers these as a remarkable instance of the imitation by nature of artificial work.

Specimens of the black stuff, and of the red stones, one specimen of each, were submitted by me—the former to the Curator of the Kew Museum, and the latter to Professor Teale, F.R.S. of the Geological Museum, Jermyn Street, London. Neither of these gentlemen could detect traces of fire, another difficulty in the way of assigning this mound to the class of "Falachda na Feine." Possibly the specimens were not of sufficient quantity and may have been exceptional rather than fairly typical.

GEO. G. T. TREHERNE.

[The Irish "Folacht Fiaidh," though very well known to our antiquaries, remains still a subject almost untouched. Celtic Archæology wants someone to specialise in it and publication of Mr. Treherne's note may possibly stimulate some reader to take the matter up and elucidate it. The writer sends photograph and plan of the mound, but, most unfortunately, motives of necessary economy stand in way of their publication.—*Editor.*]





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GEOFFREY OF WATERFORD.

By Rev. P. POWER.

N

OT now for the first time is the complaint made how curiously oblivious Waterford is, and has been, of her distinguished children. Sherlock, Lombard, the Waddings (except Luke), the Walshes, and the Lincolns, whose fame and learning were Europe-wide, are almost as unknown in the city of their birth as if they had been mediocritics or strangers. Waterford meantime is content to claim as her most illustrious

sons men whose work hardly makes them great at all and whose connexion with the city was practically confined to the mother's accidental and unwilling presence there at time of the child's birth. Legally the accident aforesaid makes the child a Waterfordian and Irish, but, by association and predilection, by education, home influence and sympathy, as well as by race, residence and life work the great man is un-Irish, and not one of those whom instinctively we call our own. It seems undignified, to say the least of it, our anxiety to claim as ours, men who in life and in success acknowledged not, nor in any way tried to serve, the land wherein they first drew breath. These somewhat querimonious observations are suggested, in part at least, by the fate of a remarkable Waterfordman of the thirteenth century, who for hundreds of years has been as completely forgotten in the city of his birth as if birth or city had never been.

Yet Geoffrey's reputation was European and his contributions to continental literature and scholarship are of great value and much importance. No mention of him can be found, far as the writer is aware, in any English work of reference, but Victor Le Clerc ("Hist. Litt. de La France," tom. xxi") devotes several pages to him. He is referred to likewise by Gidel ("Nouvelles Studes," pp. 263-355), Reinsch ("Archiv. für Stud neu Sprach und Liter.," pp. 9-16), and Gastin Paris ("La Litterature Francaise au Moyen Age," pp. 139-145). It is certainly not a little remarkable that one Waterford man, Rev. Dr. Francis O'Hearn, should be the first to use the Flemish tongue for literary purposes, and that another, Geoffrey of Waterford, should be a pioneer in the literature of France. The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to "Hermathena," vol. xvi., for the references to continental sources whence he has been able to procure the material herewith presented.

Geoffrey was a Dominican and was born, as his sobriquet indicates, in Waterford, centuries before that city had yet become the *Urbs Intacta*. He had a fine knowledge, not only of Latin and French, but of Greek and Arabic. Presumably he knew Irish also. We are not told how or where he acquired his knowledge of Arabic; possibly it was in Constantinople where the Dominicans had two houses connected with their missions in the Orient. We do not unfortunately know his exact period nor the events of his life, but some works of his writings—chiefly translations into French—survive in a late thirteenth century MS. preserved (No. 7856) in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris. The MS., quarto size and of 247 pages, is on parchment with the script in double columns.

The translations bearing Geoffrey's name are three in number :

(1) The Secret of Secrets ("Secretum Secretorum" or "De Regimine Principum.")

(2) The "Historia" of Eutropius.

(3) The lost work of Dares Phrygius, purporting to be the true version of the destruction of Troy.

The first of the works enumerated has been ascribed—but erroneously—to Aristotle. Although in Geoffrey's day its Aristotelian origin was universally accepted our Waterford scholar's fine critical sense told him the authorship was wrongly credited.

Geoffrey evidently did more than merely translate; he edited, revised, and, to some extent, amplified his original. He added, for instance, a translation of an allied work of Aristotle's ("Physiognomica") as well as many abstracts from obscure Latin and Arabic sources, and much material of his own. There is, for example, a chapter on wines of no little interest for French viticulturists of our own day because in it the translator gives the results of his own observations together with other original information. He has a curious abstract on dietary from an Arabic treatise by Isaac. There are besides, precepts for health, astrological considerations and incredible recipes—one of the last, v.g., for a pain in the stomach. Our Geoffrey was evidently a bit of a sceptic for he indulges in a discreetly concealed laugh at the idea of planetary influences, &c. Of meats he considers ass-flesh less good than horse's and mule's as the worst of all!

Eutropius, translation of whose history is the next work of our Geoffrey, was, it may be necessary to add, a Roman writer, the contemporary of Constantine the Great. He was author of a compendium of Roman history, still extant and of considerable value as it is compiled with great care. The translator does not take with Eutropius the same liberties that he has taken with the pseudo-Aristotle. Le Clerc ("*Hist. Lit. de La France*," *supra cit.*) advises future editors of Eutropius to betake themselves to Geoffrey's version which is very pure and reliable, where others are not above suspicion.

Dares of Phrygia was a resident of Troy, to whom ancient tradition ascribed a pre-Homeric Iliad. The book is now lost, but there exists a Latin work in prose which purports to be a translation (attributed to Cornelius Nepos) of Dares' famous narrative. The Iliad of Dares by the way, and not the work of Homer, is the source of the mediaeval romances of Troy.

To Geoffrey likewise is ascribed—but conjecturally only—the authorship of some sermons and homilies. Neither these latter, however, nor any of the three works which are certainly his, have so far, ever seen the light in print. The Paris MS. was originally in the Library of Colbert, whence it passed to the Bibliotheque Nationale. Only the first of the three tracts described bears Geoffrey's name appended to the text, but a note at the end states that the Dares and Eutropius are likewise his work.

see *codex* p 183,

OLD WILLS,

(Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.)

Continued.

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

(From originals in Public Record Office.)

31 OCT., 1770.

Admon of Thomas Fowler's Goods, Crobally, by Honor Fowler, wid.

24 DEC., 1770.

Admon of Benjamin Funican's Goods, Ballyscanlon, Gent., by son Benjamin.

19 JAN^y., 1771.

Admon of Pierce Power's Goods, late of Rode Island, orwise Bawnderah, orwise Williamstown, Co. Waterfd., Intest., by Pat^t Power, Waterford City, Merch^t, lawful father & next kin.

12 FEB., 1771.

Admon of James Horsham's Goods, farmer, Intest., Leagh, by Catherine H., widow, relict.

14 FEB., 1771.

Admon of Thomas Husham's Goods, farmer, Intest., Leagh, by Susannah Husham, widow, relict.

20 JAN., 1770.

Will of Thomas Brown, Inn-holder, Clonmell. Son Thomas, G. daurs Marg^t & Elizabeth. Daur Molly to be married with consent of W^m Egan or And^w Hearne. Exr^s Thomas Brown & Mr. John Butler. Pres^t Jno. Smith, Rich. Rivers.

15 MAY, 1771.

Admon of Dan^l Hayden's Goods, late of Kilcash, Co. Tip^y, yeoman, by Cath. H., widow.

26 JAN^y, 1768.

Will of Edward Bushell of Powerstown. Interest in Ptown. to G. nephew John Bushell, third son of nephew Edward Bushell of Ballyvaghan & heirs male, at 21 yrs. of age & if he not alive, to nephew Edw^d B., subject &c., &c. Marg^t B. G.niece., & sisters Elizabeth & Anne; niece Marg^t B., daur of Ralp B., City of Limerick, & sons Edward & Ralph. Kinsmen, James Carshore & W^m C., sons of Rob^t C., Carrick on Sure. Marg^t Andrew, widow, of Ralp Bushell. To nephew Edward Bushell's eldest son Edw^d my gunn, sword & watch. To nephew John Russell's son, Galbooly & his son £15. £55 due by John R's son, John, bequeathed in gavil between children of John R., the elder. Bond on John Edgerton's house in Thurles, ordered be given up. Sole Exec^r my friend, &c., Geo. Loyd, Town of Clonmell. Pres^t, Afra Pene-father, Edw^d Mandevill, Jno. Squib.

6 AP^t, 1771.

Admon of foregoing by Edw^d Bushell. Loyd renouncing.

27 AP^t, 1771.

Admon of Catherine Vye's Goods, wid., dec^d., Intest., by Abraham Denny, Cooper, for of Robert & Michael Vye, minors.

5 MAY, 1771.

Will of Bridget Conner a^ls Flannery, a^ls Walsh, administr^x of Timothy Flannery, dec^d, by Pat^k Walsh of Ballykeroge of such person^l property possessed by dec^d of former husband Timothy Flannery for use of his son Thomas F. Pres^t James Walsh & Pat^k W.

20 MAY, 1771.

Will of Thomas Power, Waterford, Mariner. To be buried in Church of Faithlegg. To sister Ellen Power £5; to sister Ann P. £5, On decease of beloved wife Mary Power a^ls Galgay two-thirds of all houses, &c., I hold from Benjⁿ Moore, Carpenter, to daur

Elizabeth Walsh, orwise Power. To said daur for my son Edmond Power £21 8 3, until he returns home. Hold half interest in the good Sloop or Vessell called the Mary & John of Waterford, 70 tunns burthen, of which James Blake, Mariner, is now Master. Bequeath one-fourth of s^d sloop to my daur Elizabeth Walsh & other fourth to my beloved G^d daur Mary Blake orwise Walsh for her own sole & separate use. But on my said son's safe arrival at home, I bequeath s^d last quarter in s^d sloop to my s^d son. Exec^x wife Mary Power & daur Elizabeth Walsh. Pres^t James Blake, Vall. Kelly.

9 JULY, 1771.

Admon of foregoing by s^d Exectrices.

23 JULY, 1771.

Will of John Andrews, Waterford City, Gent. To wife Mary A. my freehold Estate & int. in lands of Grange & Ballytruckle with^{out} City; to be sold for use of my wife. To neice Jane Hill £20 per an. for life. If property not sold, to wife's use for life, and after her death for the use of power (poor?) of the Par. of Shankill in Town of Lorgan, Co. Armagh. Tenant Owen Johnson's rent to be remitted by £4 per an. (£16 to £12) on my death & after. I direct the bell of Shankill Church to toll on day of my death for ever from 6 o'clock a.m. until 9 at night, without intervals unless during Divine Service. The Sexton to be paid 10/- a year for the trouble. Pres^t James Foster, W^m Budd, Tho^s Keating.

28 JULY, 1771.

Admon of foregoing by Mary Andrews.

26 OCT., 1771.

Admon of Elizabeth Butler's Goods, late of Dungarvan, widow, Intest., by Thomas Reynolds, City of Kilkenny, Gent., Sam^l Sprigg, Waterf^d City, & John Reynolds, Waterf^d City, Gent.

2 OCT., 1771.

Will of Roger Shaw, Ballyneale, Gent. On inter-marriage of my brother Charles Shaw, late of Clonmell, Doctor in Physic, with Rebecca Markham, Spinst^r, daur of W^m Markham of Clonmell,

Gent., by Marr. Sett^l I assigned interest in B^yneale & Lisdober unto Stephen Moore of Marlfield & Rev^d Rich^d Foulk of Shanrahan in Trust at my decease for Charles Shaw & issue, with reservation for my own wife. Borrowed £130 from John Ryan, Ballyquirkeen, Gent., on Ballyneale, jointly with Miss Newcoman, Spinst^r for Mary N., the elder, & Thomas Newcomen both of Dovehill. Nephew Rich^d Shaw, son of Anna Shaw, late of Figlash, wife of James Shaw. Exec^r Rob^t Duckett, Whitestown, Co. Waterf^d. Pres^t John Colton, Mary Allen, John Purcell.

8 Nov., 1771.

Admon of foregoing by James Shaw.

16 Nov., 1771.

Admon of Elizabeth Odcraft's Goods, wid., Intest., Waterford City, by Marg^t Royston.

29 Nov., 1771.

Admon of Thomas Collett's Goods, of Ballyrichard, Gent., by George Collett, Waterford, Gent.

5 Nov., 1767.

Will of George Backas, Aldermⁿ, Waterford City. To sons Robert & Charles B. interest &c. in lands & Estate of Bally O Quin orwise Ballykeen for 3 lives from Rev^d Nath^l Francis, Trustee Charity Blue School. To Rob^t, Die-house at B^ybricken with the Rockfield & thence to Washing Poole & Passage, held from Sir James May & Corporⁿ of Waterf^d, & Premises in John S^t adjoining Mr. Hawtrey's mills, held from Master of Leper Ho., I leave to friend Thomas Boyse, Bishop's Hall, in trust for daur^r Mary Backas. To wife Mary B. rest. Pres^t John Lyon, John Lymberry, John Lyon, junior.

22 JAN^y, 1742.

Will of Brien Kennedy, of Savagetown. To wife Mary K., one third & to children Arthur, Jane & Johannah all rest, & to wife now pregnant a share of the two-thirds. Exec^{rs} loving bro^r Morgan Kennedy & Bro^r-in-law Mich^l Sullivan. Pres^t Rob^t Sullivan, Peter Kennedy, Rich^d Kennedy.

22 MAY, 1742.

Morgan Kennedy swears to truth of foregoing as to execution before Edward Thomas, Commissary.

19 DEC., 1771.

Admon of Bryan Kennedy's (foregoing) Goods unadministered, by Pierce Barron Fahagh & John Kennedy, Whitestown.

4 SEP., 1766.

Will of William Lovezee, Gent., Waterf^d C^y. Leg^s to cousin Nicholas Hawton, Cavansfort, Dublin, musicianer, Cousin Elizabeth Fowlow, Dublin, widow, George Peardon, Waterf^d, writing clerk, & John Beaning, Waterf^d, Block-maker. Rest to wife Joan Susanna Lovezee, Exec^x. Pres^t Thomas Hetherington, John Lonson, Simon Preston.

6 DEC., 1770.

Will of William Bagwell, Clonmell. To bror John Bagwell, Esq., Killmore, & after his death to child or children, male & female, shares alike; on failure of issue to Mr. Phineas Riale of Clonmell. Exec^r & Trust^{ee}, within a month to advertise said interest^s & sell separately. To heir at law John Bagwell any sums paid in cases of sale unto Sister Bagnell if living, and, if not, to sons Mathew & John & daur Hannah, shares alike, & $\frac{1}{2}$ remainder produced to sister Rogerses two daurs & their children. To nephew John White or children remainder of sales. Exec^r Phineas Riale. Pres^t John Feares, Rob^t Boardman, Geo. Shaw.

21 JAN^y, 1771.

Codicils to last. If it be nephew Mr. John Bagwell's (Legatee) pleasure to assign to Trustees the ground unsett adjoining Meeting Ho. in front 6 feet, exclusive of small yard adjoining Meet^g Ho., part of my tenure said 46 feet includes wall, s^d small yard & ground dividing it from Mr. Watson's tenure, s^d assignment to be for use of Protes^t Dissenting Minister officiating as Minister in Congregation now assembling in s^d Meeting Ho. & his successors, this 46 ft. free. It is entirely deferred to his pleasure. I do not mean it should ever be considered apart from s^d John's pres^t subscripⁿ of £15 yr^y to that Congregatⁿ but in itself entire as a future encouragement to that Minist^r.

18 JAN^y, 1772.Admon[—] to Phineas Riale.

1772.

Will of Edmond Walsh, Bridge Lane, Carrick, Merch^t. Many small leg^s. To sister Joan W. £30, nephew James Pendergast, Ballylinch £50. To Maurice Veile's wife £50, neice Mary Veile, Carrickbegg, £5; neice Honor V. £10; Ellin Veale, Whitechurch, Co. Waterf^d, £5; Mr. John Lean, Carrick, £10, to be disposed as I have ordered. To Rev^d Dr. Pierse Creagh & Rev^d Mr. John Lane £3 : 8 : 3 each. To Rev^d Mr. W^m Power, Carrick, £1 : 2 : 9. To P., son of James Pendergast my silver watch. To John Pendergast, son of James P. all my silver Buckles, shoes, & knee, & stock, & or worldly stock after debts paid. Other leg^s to Dr. W^m Egan, Clonmell, & Mr. John Lean, Carrick. Exec^{rs} Laurence Smith, Carrick, & Joseph Hearn, shopkeeper. Pres^t Mich^l Ryan, Pierce Ryan, Cornelius Ryan.

1773.

Admon[—] of foregoing.

19 MAR., 1772.

Admon[—] of Rob^t Fitz Gibbon's Goods, Gent., Batchelor, intest., leaves Castlegrace to Gerald Fitz G., bro^r & next kin.

4 AP^t, 1772.

Admon[—] of Rob^t Power's Goods, Williamstown, Waterf^d, farmer, intest. by Anastacia Power, widow.

25 AP^t, 1772.

Will of William Galwey, City of Waterf^d, Gent. To Mr. Pierse Creagh, Carrick, £10; Mr. W^m Egan, Clonmell, £10; Mr. Francis Phelan, Waterf^d, & Mr. John St. Leger & Mr. Pat^k Bray of same £5 each. To Mr. John Lean, Carrick, £6. To my cousin Mr. W^m Galwey of Dungarvan the family seal of my watch. To his bro^r John G. my watch. Sole Ex^r Mr. W^m Egan, Clonmell.

1 MAY, 1772.

Admon[—] of foregoing to Exec^r.

6 MARCH, 1772.

Will of Honora Veale, Carrick. Legacies to Veales & James Pendergast, cousin, Ballylinch. To Dr. Pierse Creagh £5, to Miss Bridget Creagh, Dublin, £5. To Mr. John Lean, Carrick, right & title to house in Gall's Lane near West Gate, Carrick. To Phil. Brennock, Mr. Hugh Lane, Mr. John Lane, Mr. Mich^l Dooley, Mr. John Scanlon, & Mr. Pat. Walsh £1:2:4 each. To Mr. Tho^s Hearn, Mr. James Shee, Mr. Pierce Walsh, Mr. Ter. Callahan, Mr. W^m Power, Mr. W^m Lonergan, & Mr. James Purcell 11/4½ each. To Martⁿ Walsh on Sir John's Road £1:2:4, the widow Marg^t McCarty 6 small silver tea spoons, John Gall 11/4½, & my God-son, son to s^d John Gall 11/4½. To Executors, remainder to be laid out pursuant to instructions given by me to Mr. John Lean. Sole Exec^{rs} Joseph Hearn & Mr. James Pendergast. Pres^t John Pendergast, Edmond Power, Patt. Donnelly.

27 AP^l, 1772.Admon[̄] to Exec^{rs}.

1772.

Will of Dennis O'Connor, Carrick, Shop-keeper. To nephew Mr. Chas. O'Connor, half my substance, or half to brothers Bryan & Charles O'Connor & sisters Mary & Ellen O'Connor. To Mr. John Lean my field at BallyLynch now held from me by W^m Brett; shall be given up to Mr. John Lean during term of my lease & disposed of by him as Instructed him, also gives him 11/4½ on day of my interment to be distributed as I direct.

14 MAY, 1772.

Admon[̄] by Charles O'Connor.

1777.

Will of William Power, farmer, Kildroughtane. To be buried in Rathcormuck Church. To wife Anne P., £100 & all household furniture, &c., as she wishes to dispose of it. To dau^{rs} Alice & Mary £150 each. To son Maurice £150, & youngest, John P. £150. To eldest son, James, remainder of substance, farm int^t, &c. Exec^{rs} Laurence Power, Bolendesert, & Dan^l Fling, Clonea, & John Clansey, Killbarrymeadan, Gent. Pres^t Thomas Morris, Nich^l Morris.

21 MAY, 1772.

Admon[̄] to Laur. Power & John Clansey

Will of William Bergin, Merch^t, Waterford. To wife Elizabeth B. all. Wife, Sole Exe^x. Pres^t Tho^s. Dykes, Hans Engleharte, John Letrobe.

27 MAY, 1772.

Admon[̄] to Exec^x.

19 MAR., 1772.

Will of Pat^k Murphy, Deraghill, Par. of Kilmaiden, farmer. To wife & children all goods, chattels & substance. Exec^s Peter Murphy, maulster, Water^{fd}, & James Murphy, Kilmeymogue, & Ann Murphy a^{ls} Noady, my wife. Pres^t John Allen, James Talzart, James Walsh.

6 AUG., 1772.

Admon[̄] to Peter Murphy.

2 MAY, 1767.

Will of Thomas Power of Pembrokestown; directs £50 a year for 4 years to pay debts, the residue after 4 yrs. or longer to be divided between wife Mary & three sons. Appoints Rev Mr. Pat^k Fitz Gerald & Rev^d Mr. Pat^k Bray & Mr. W^m Power, of Ballyvoile, or any of them, Exec^{rs} with assistance of my father-in-law Mr. Edmund Walsh, Guardian to wife & children. Pres^t Rob^t Evers, Patt. Paul, Thomas Evers.

7 OCT., 1772.

Admon[̄] to W^m Power.24 AP^t, 1773.

Will of Edward Murphy, of Sporthouse. To be buried in Islandykean; my landlord Mr. David Power, Knockederry, to be secured in his rent. To wife Catherine one-third of substance, money, &c., of Rest. To James Goff, Sporthouse, only 1/-. To Walter Murphy's wife, Kilronan £20 for her children. To daur[̄] Mary Goff a^{ls} Murphy £20, my wife to advance it as she wants it. To daur[̄] Ellen Hease

of Brownstown, 20 guineas. To G^d dāur Ellen Murphy, 30 gns. Cattle & land to be valued, &c. Wife Catherine & son-in-law Walter Murphy, Exec^{rs}. Pres^t Mich^l Bryan, James Quane.

Admon to the Exec^{rs}.

29 MAY, 1769.

Will of Simon Shee, Waterford, my debts to be paid. To my three sisters Ellen Ryan a^{ls} Shee, Rose Roberts a^{ls} Shee, & Marg^t Mooney a^{ls} Shee, 1/-, as it is not in my power to satisfy their expectations. To my old friend & acquaintance Mr. John St. Leger, all Residue in my little worldly substance. Sole Exec^r Mr. Paul Power, Gent., this City.

17 MAY, 1773.

Admon to Paul Power.

Will of Stephen Wright, Waterford, whip-maker; brōr David W., rope-maker & apprentice boy John Coughlin leg^s. Exec^r good friend Sam^l Clayton, goldsmith. Pres^t W^m Thompson, Cath. Thomas, Thomas Brazil.

16 MAY, 1773.

Admon of Goods of Rich^d Power of Feddans, Gent., Intest., by wife & wid. Magdalen Power, Carrick.

25 JULY, 1772.

Will of William Gaffney, Waterf^d City, Joiner & carpenter. To be buried in St. Patrick's Ch. yd. To brōr Pat^k G. my int^t in holdings in Gaffney's Lane & Dwelling Ho. in King's St. for life, during residue of lease from Joseph Foulkes of Cork, Gent., unless auctioned. To cousin Francis Howard 4 gold rings, silver snuff-box, cream ewer, one pot and silver punch Ladle with an oak round-table, corner cupboard, small looking-glass, half a doz. china cups & saucers, small pictures & crucifix. To Rob^t Evers, Gent., £1 : 2 : 9 a year for executing will. Exec^{rs} cousins Keiran Fowler, Evers, & Howard. Pres^t Vall Kelly, Mary Ever.

29 MAY, 1773.

Will of Thomas Dunphy, Druncannon, all to wife Mary D., a^ls Power, & sons John, Jeffery, Nicholas, Thomas, William, & Pat^k. Exec^{rs} Pat^k Leahy, Druncannon & Pat^k Power, Ballynamintragh.

28 AUG., 1772.

Admon to Exec^{rs}.

19 OCT., 1772.

Will of Edward Reily, Lougowna, Par. Caher, farmer. By deed 1770 half int^t in Loughowna, Knockentate & part of Barnoura, purchased of John Heffernan, or half to Bridget, daur, a maid, & £60. To Phillip, child, brood mare & colt & farm. To wife Bridget Reily a^ls Maxey (daur of Nich^s Maxey) Ballynatten, & also to daur Bridget £14 out of same. Exec^{rs} Mr. Gefferry Keating & James Walsh of Ballenemonagh. Pres^t Edmond Doody, Pat^k Connors.

7 SEP., 1773.

Admon renounced by Exec^{rs}, & Bridget Reily, wid & rel., appointed by L^d Bishop of Waterf^d & Lismore to account to Consis^t. Court.

3 DEC., 1772.

Will of Philip Mara, Waterford, dealer. To be buried in St. Patrick's Ch. yd. To daur Ellen Mara £100. Have profit of £20 a year from part of farm in Upper Park, Par^h Rathgormuck, now occupied by W^m Dee. To or daurs Marg^t & Joanna £60 each. Had Dw^s Ho. in Barronstrand St. His bror W^m Mara, Knocknelanally, Par^h of Rakeeran, & Bror-in-law George Power, Waterf^d, Watchmaker, & Ed. Phelan, late bror-in-law, Ex^{rs}. Pres^t John Dinan, Vall. Kelly.

11 SEP., 1773.

Admon renounced by Exec^{rs} & Marg^t Day appointed to account to Consist^t. Court, Waterford & Lismore.

21 OCT., 1773.

Admon of Goods of William Curtis, Ballyvellin, farmer, dec^d. Intest. by Jane Curtis, widow.

12 Oct., 1773.

Admon^{on} of Patrick Britt's Goods, Waterford, late Newfoundland, fisherman, by sister Bridgitt Britt, next kin.

8 Nov., 1773.

Admon^{on} of Stephen McGrath's goods, Kilmachoma, farmer, by Allie McGrath, wid. & relict.

11 Nov., 1773.

Letters ad colligendum, Honora Walsh's Goods (wife of Thomas Walshe, now in Newfoundland, late), by Rich^d Fewer, Aglish, Co. K. kenny, farmer, to surrender & deliver up to Com^r to be disposed of as Consist^d. Court direct.

28 Nov., 1773.

Admon^{on} of Luke O'Dell's Goods, late Ballyduff, Gent., Int., dec^d, by Mary Kelly, als Cooney, lawful cousin, next kin.

27 DEC., 1773.

Admon^{on} of Francis Morris, Goods, farmer, Corballymore, late New York, N. America, Mariner, Batchelor, dec^d., Intest., by Rich^d Wyse, 1st Cousin & one of next kin.

5 JAN^y, 1774.

Will of John Ryan, Ballycurkeen, Gent. Debts to be paid. To son, Bartholomew, interest in Mullagh, now in his possession. To bror James £10. Have already settled on his son Rich^d £400, son Anthony £400, son John £300, when 21 yrs. of age. Said John to be put to a trade or business as soon as convenient. To children of daur Catherine Ryan als Godfrey £50, to daur Mary Ryan als Mandeville £5, having paid her husband for them before. Gave daur Jane Ryan als Mahony £250 str^g. To Mary Anne Pendergast £20 if she marry with her mother's consent. To nephew Rich^d Ryan, chandler, Waterford, £20. These legacies to come out of the profits of Ballycurkeen, & my property lands of Dovehill, Gortnecloohy. All rest to son James, he paying out of profits £500 to son Barthol^w Ryan. Exec^{rs} son James, & nephew Rich^d Ryan. Pres^t William Ready, W^m Fowley.

11 JAN^y, 1774.

Admon to Executors.

14 MAY, 1773.

Will of John Ryan, Clonmell, inn-holder, legacies to sons & daurs & to Philip Ryan beyond the seas, $1/5^{\text{th}}$ part if he return in 13 years. Exec^x Elizabeth Ryan his wife. Pres^t Henry Hoskin, Mich^l Ryan, Simon Ryan.

4 DEC., 1773.

Admon to Elizabeth R., wid. & relict.

10 JUNE, 1772.

Will of Richard Wall, Mocreary, Co. Tip. Wife Mary Wall a^{ls} Power, daur Aalice Quan, a^{ls} Wall, her husband W^m Quan, son-in-law Sam^l Skilton (his daur Aalice S.) To daur Margaret Wall, £200. Or children Rich^d, John, Ambrose, Eloner, the remainder. Bror-in-law, Laurence Power, Boolindessert, Gent., & wife Exec^{rs}.

3 FEB., 1774.

Phillip Corbett, Curroughdobbinn, swore, foregoing to be Rich^d Wall's, Gent., writing.

3 FEB., 1774.

Admon to Mary Wall.

17 AUG., 1769.

Will of William Thompson, Knockneacroy, farmer. To son James & his assigns $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of Int^t in lands of Knocknecroy, during the lease of lives, or $1/3$ to son Francis on marriage. To sons Thomas, Francis, George, William, & daurs Anne mar^d to Pat. Malowny, Jane mar^d to W^m Power, daur Mary mar^d to John Clifford, & daur Elizabeth mar^d to Alexander Thompson 1/- each. To wife $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of stock, furniture, &c. Sole Exec^r James Thompson. Pres^t James Carshore, William Wase, William Carshore.

4 FEB., 1774.

Admon to James Thompson.

3 FEB., 1774.

Will of Stephen Wyse, Ballygunnarmore, farmer. To wife £10 per an. & as Exec^{rs} please to son Thomas. To daur Mary Cashin als Wyse & Anne Wyse 5/- each, & further as Exec^r wish. To daur Elenor Savage als Wyse, & daur Cath. Merrigan als Wyse £5 each. All rest to James Wyse & Roger Cashin to be disposed of to first four-named as Exec^{rs} mutually judge. Exec^{rs} James Wyse & Roger Cashin. Pres^t John Ronayne & Marg^t Quan.

23 Nov., 1773.

Will of Thomas Grant, Waterford City. To daur Catherine G., spinster, £100. Wife Ellen G. Sons Stephen G., Waterford, Gent., Joseph G., Taylor, Martin G., marriner, & Cath. G., shares. The Rev^d Thomas Hearn, Waterford, trustee to carry out legacies. To nephew Michael G., £5. Exec^{rs} John Archbold, Mich^l Roch, Gent., Waterford. Pres^t Daniel Sullivan, Phill Neill.

10 MAR., 1774.

Admon^{or} to Ellen Grant.

30 MAR., 1774.

Will of Henry Commins, Ballynatra. To Elizabeth Blackmore, daur of Peter Blackmore, Cork City, £10. To Miss Elizabeth Smyth, Ballynatra, £50. To Miss Grice Smyth, B^ynatra, £50. To cousin W^m Commins, now or lately of Mallow, £20. Exec^{rs} to erect a Monument at Kilcockan £30, & funeral expenses £50. To Mr. Thom^s Devereux, Tallow, wool-comber, 20 gns. Rest to Miss Elizabeth Smyth, B^ynatra. Exec^r Nicholas Stout, Esq., Youghal. Pres^t Grice Blackeney, Francis Fitz Gerald, John Sullivan.

28 AP^l, 1774.Admon^{or} to Exec^{rs}.

4 MAY, 1774.

Admon^{or} of Michael Fitz Gibbon's, Lisfunchon, Goods, farmer, dec^d., Intest., by Nicholas Fitz Gibbon bror & next kin.

16 MAR., 1774.

Admon^{or} of Elizabeth Hackett, Cahir, Goods, Spinst^r., Int., by Elizabeth Ryan, cousin & next kin.

Will of Luke O'Dell, Ballyduff; to be buried in Kilgobnet; to son Thomas O'D., by Marg^t Tobin £30; to son John O'D. £30; to Luke O'D., by Mary Boice, £20; to daur Catherine O'D, by Catherine Keily, £30. To Marg^t Tobin £3, Mary Boice £2:5:6, & Catherine Kiely £2:5:6—not signed nor dated.

22 JUNE, 1774.

Admon of foregoing by Thomas O'Dell, Dungarvan, yeoman, son & one of principal leg^{ees} in Will of testator.

22 JUNE, 1774.

Admon of John Coghlan's Goods, Doctor of Physic, dec^d., Int., by Ann Coghlan, wid. & relict.

18 AUG., 1769.

Will of John Sprigg, Gent., Waterford City; leaves all to wife Lydia S., son William & daur Mary. To son Samuel S. 1/-. To daur, Catherine Dalton als Sprigg, wife of Thomas Dalton, Kilmington, Co. Kilkenny, 1/-. To daur Ann S., spinst^r, 1/-. Exec^{rs} Shapland Carew, Esq., Woodstown, & Thomas Dalton. Pres^t Thomas Walsh, Nicholas Flanagan, Thomas Keating.

10 JAN^y, 1775.

Admon of William Kerevan's (Reisk) Goods, dec^d., Int., Dairyman, by Marg^t Kerevan, wid. & relict.

11 JAN^y, 1775.

Admon of Pat^k Power's Goods, late Little Plasentra, Newfoundland, Fisherman, dec^d., Int., by Mary Ryan cousin & administ^x.

19 AP^l, 1771.

Admon of John Wall's Goods, Carrick, Gent., Int., by Laurence Power, uncle & administ^r.

29 AP^l, 1775.

Admon of William Sheehy's Goods, Baunefoune, dec^d., Int., by James Fitz Gerald & Hannah Fitz Gerald als Sheehy, lawful daur.

8 JUNE, 1769.

Will of Edward Baron, Woodhouse, &c., &c., recommends his Executors to bury him "decently but privately in same vault with my dearly beloved wife, dec^d., at her right hand as we usually stretched together &, in case I should die before said vault is completed as intended by me, I will & demise my Exec^{rs} within 12 months after my decease have it decently stoned inside & outside, cover the roof with fine light flags well semented, &c., ornamentally, to preserve it, & a marble stone fixed in upper pannell with the following inscription engraved thereon, to wit, 'This Vault was erected by Edward Baron of Woodhouse in June, 1760, for himself & his wife Frances Baron orwise Shanahan & their issue or any they shall direct & for no other person,' and in the large Pannell above the door of said Vault I will & direct an ornamental fine large marble stone be fixed therein with the usual inscription for my most dearly beloved dec^d wife & such as will successively be buried there. And I direct my beloved dec^d brother Edward Nugent Shanahan, Esq., bones to be interred at her left hand & I will & direct a decent serviceable flag be affixed to the door of said Vault to be opened and closed when required. I leave & bequeath Rev^d Thomas Griffan, Rev^d Mr. St. Leger, Waterford, the Rev^d Parish Priest of Stradbally for the time being £400 to be laid out by Survivors or survivor of them with all convenient speed after my Decease in Diocese of Waterf^d & Lismore in such manner as they, &c., think it most fit & useful in Memoriam of 18 September, 1761, and the day I shall die, all Bishops to be totally excluded from any jurisdiction or benefit from any part thereof. (2) To my daur Maria Henrietta £1500 & her mother's Wedding & the two Diamond Rings in my case. To my daur Maria Honora £1,200, as they reach 21 years or married on consent of my Exec^{rs} hereafter mentioned & Mr. and Mrs. Walter Woulfe, Carrick-on-Suir, Miss Ann Leamy, Woodhouse, or Survivors or survivor of them, first had in writing under their hand & seal & witnessed by two credible gentlemen. If either married before 21 yrs. on consent, or if no issue, fortune to revert, $\frac{1}{2}$ to dutiful daur & other $\frac{1}{2}$ to four sons, &c. In case my eldest son or any or son should prevail with their relation Miss Shanahan or any or relative, to their dec^d uncle's Will, in such case any such son so prevailing is only to receive one Eng. Crown in full of his satisfaction, &c.

(3) I direct all stock, Plate, Furniture, Tillage, & residue to pay debts & for sole use of my sons, who are too young for business.

(4) I direct my farms, stocked or out of lease be set to industrious tenants for not more than 7 years, at most that can be got from industrious, reasonably considered solvent tenants, by settling half as many cows therewith as each farm a quarter will reasonably equal to rare if necessary & none to be lett to any one within four degrees affinity or consanguinity to Exec^{rs}, or profits lessened of any except Woodhouse now in my hands, which I will & direct my br^r Stephen shall hold & enjoy with underwood, &c., excepting two rooms and use of Parlour, dining-room & kitchen for use of my children & those to attend them, at a yearly rent of £60. Any lease except as aforesaid to be void as directed by Exec^{rs} or Christopher Musgrave, Esq., until sons reach 18 years when each enjoys the farms I leave him. (5) I leave eldest son

James Baron Shanahan the interest in farms of Woodhouse, Ballyvoile, Up^r & Mid. Clonea, Knockihivan, $\frac{1}{2}$ Grallagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ & Ballindilly, except as devised to son W^m Mat^w Baron, be the s^d Ed^d Baron Shanahan to be subject to $\frac{1}{4}$ of debts. (6) To second son, W^m Mat^w B., I devise int^t in Kilclogher, B^ym^cCarberry, Knocklisheen, Castlereagh, Toureen, Baunclashy, Scartnadreeny, & $\frac{1}{2}$ Grallagh, & $\frac{1}{2}$ the cows sett with same to Dairy. (7) To 3rd son, Mat^w James B., my int^t in Cotteen & Killrossanty with stock sett to Dairy or tenants. (8) To 4th son Francis B. my Int^t in Leagh, Cloheen & Milltown Mills.

(9) I leave my 2 da^{urs} & 4 sons under care & direction of my Exec^{rs} here-after ment^d., Thomas Mathew of Thomastown, Co. Tip., & his heirs & successors in that Estate to be their Guardian, Walter Woulfe, Carrick-on-Suir, & his wife, Miss Ann Leamy, Woodhouse, & Miss Ellen Baron of Waterford, or surviv^r of them to direct food, education, clothing, & subject to Thomas Mathew. (10) If my son Ed^d Baron Shanahan, or any son prevail in suit with their relative Miss Elizabeth Nugent Shanahan or any or relative to their dec^d uncle Nugent Shanahan, such son prevailing to pay back to other br^{rs} the full fortune I bequeath them. (11) In case of any such success to possession of Cloncoskeran Estate, in 3 years after required to pay £1,500 bequeathed by dec^d Nugent Shanahan, to be paid shares alike to sisters or br^{rs}, save £200 of s^d £1,500 to the Par. Priest of Strad-

bally, & direct sum of £3 per an. for frieze for poor of that Parish, & if Elizabeth Nugent Shanahan, my s^d br^{or} in law Edw^d Shanahan's daur die before 21 yrs. age or be married in the future, I bequeath in case of death to my daurs & younger sons. (13) To my kinswoman Miss Ann Leamy now with us, dite, washing, lodging, & £8 yrl^y during pleasure & if disagree £4 for 11 years. (14) To my good house-keeper Mr. Thomas Griffin £5 yrl^y annuity for 11 years and always during ability, to be subject to the usual ceremony extended him, dite, lodgin, &c., to s^d Griffan during his life. (15) To br^{or} Stephen B. my gold watch & £10 for recovering ring & I leave him £4 to be paid over by him to the person from whom I released his watch in Dublin, also £5 yrl^y for 5 years to be laid out by him in frieze to be bought & made fitting for such of the true-born children of Stradbally Par. as want it most & for no others & I request him be buried in my vault. (16) To my kinsman Dan^l Leamy £5 to buy mourning & deliver him his Bond Note my having cancelled it. (17) My four sons to be put to any decent calling as my Exec^{rs} & Walter Woulfe, Esq., direct. (18) To Miss Power, orwise Larkin, £10 & her son Richard—if alive—the well-wished son of my two daughters nursed by her, £5, & to her daur Miss Anne, usually called by my two daurs, £5. (19) To nurse Terry als Walsh £5, Nurse Power als Hally £8, &c., & to nurses who nursed every child, also to servants, men & women." Exec^{rs} William Power, Glynstown, Peirce Barron, Fahagh & Stephen Barron, Knockdrumlea, Gents.

15 Nov., 1770.

Codicil. Daur Maria Henrietta, lately married or to be mar^d to George Bagge of Dromore with whom she is to get £1,200, with £300 already paid by articles of Inter-marriage, exec^d by parties 3 Nov. Bonds given of £1,200 payable 3 Feb. next, payment of s^d am^t to George Bagge's debts.

3 MAY, 1775.

Will of Edmond Baron, Woodhouse, dec^d, proved by Stephen Barron one of Executors.

16 FEB., 1775.

Will of Nicholas St. John; to be buried in Trin^y Church, Fethard, alongside with wife. Exec^{rs} Roger Cashin & Thomas Kennedy,

Waterford. Leg^s to 20 poor housekeepers of Fethard 20/-. To sister Cath. S. John £300 Irish & half inter^t in dwelling ho. & all furniture, china, teables, beds, bedstits, blankeds, & kitchen furniture, looking glass, case silver handled knives & forks, 6 silver table spoons, with a large soup spoon, tou (2) gould rings with green ameril, or one set in diamonds, one black siday gownd, one striped engi silk gownd, one blue silk quilted petticoat, one black velvet cloake, one blue silke cloake & hatt, all the ruffles, handkerchiefs & aprons & tou (2) gowns, one blacke silke cloake & hatt, all these to be at my sister Catherine's disposal; if she should die abroad all to be equally divided between my bror & sister; the or half Int^t in my dwelling house for my bror Thomas St. John with £100 sterg. Irish, & one silver can, one silver bowl, one silver Punch leadle, & my gold-headed kean. I leave my sister Mary St. John £200 Irish sterg., my silver Teable spoon, 1 dozen Tea spoons & tongues & strainer & one Petticoat. To bror John £100 Irish, stg., & my gould watch with £30 due me by James Fitz Gerald of Baunefown, with Cullonell John McDonnells note, & Collonell Hugh note, &c., &c. Pres^t Pat^k Kennedy, Margam Barron.

1 Oct., 1774.

Will of Marg^t Murphy als Oldfield, Town of Dungarvan. To nephews Rob^t Oldfield & Dickson Oldfield, G^d nephew W^m Hubberts, wife Alicia Condon als Oldfield 1/11 each. $\frac{1}{2}$ fishing boat to be sold for £10 & go to cousin Piere Fitz Gerald of Killmalough. Mrs. Mary Butler, Dungarvan, owes a Note of £15. Clothes chest to Jane Collins als Whitehead, Dungarvan. I leave to my good friend Mrs. Mary Power & Miss Ellen Ronayne of this town all the rest, on account of their kindness to me during my illness & sickness. Exec^{rs} Mr. Math^w Kennedy & Mr. Edmund Byrne of this Town. Pres^t Mich^l Morossy, John Kennedy.

Admon by Ed^d Byrne, the other renouncing.

29 AP^t, 1775.

Admon of W^m Sheehy's Goods, Baunefown, gent., dec^d., Intest., by James & Hannah Fitz Gerald (wife) daur.

19 SEP., 1759.

Will of Richard Dobbyn, late of Carrick, now of Savannah, Province of Georgia. Has two houses in Carrick; wills all to Miss

Anastasia Dobbyn also all his property in town of Savannah. Exec^r Capt. Edward Somerville, Savanah. Pres^t And^w Loyer, Thomas Smith, Elizabeth Bough.

Copied before His Exc^y Henry Ellis, Esq., the Captⁿ Gen^l & Govern^r in Chief of said Province. 18 Jan^y, 1767.

27 MAY, 1775.

Admonⁿ of Jane Drake's, a^ls Boyde's, Goods, dec^d., Int., by Darius Drake, Husband.

22 MAY, 1775.

Admonⁿ of Mary Paul's, a^ls Boyde's, Goods, dec^d., Int., by William Paul, Husband.

17 JUNE, 1775.

Admonⁿ of John Power's Goods, Ballycashan, farmer, dec^d., Int., by Pat^k Power, son & adm^r.

12 JULY, 1775.

Admonⁿ of Cornelius Lonergan's Goods, late of Goathill, Co. Tip., farmer, by Thomas Lonergan, of Goathill, Trooper, son & next kin of dec^d.

1 SEP., 1767.

Will of Thomas Roberts, carpenter, Waterford. To wife Sarah Roberts all. Exec^{rs} son John R. & wife. Pres^t. John Leary, John Hardy.

18 MAY, 1775.

Admonⁿ to Sarah Roberts, sole Ex^r.

20 Nov., 1775.

Admonⁿ of Dennis Conner's Goods, formerly of Waterford, late of Trepassy, Newfoundland, Shoreman, dec^d., Int., by Marg^t Conner, widow.

15 OCT., 1775.

Admonⁿ of John Dunphy, formerly of Waterford, late of Renew's, Newfoundland, Spitter of Cood Fish, dec^d., Int., by Ellinor Dunphy, widow.

17 FEB., 1775.

Memo. of Will to be made by James Anthony, Three Mile Bridge. £300 in Trust for wife Anna & children. Trustee W^m Christmas, Esq. Wife to pay sister Mary Cheasty £10. Pres^t Thomas Anthony, Grace Johnston, Joseph Anthony.

18 DEC., 1 .

Admon by Anna Anthony.

20 DEC., 1775.

Admon of Robert Cleary's Goods, Curraghe Dobbin, Co. Tip., dec^d., Int., by Michael Crampton, Ale Draper, Carrick.

12 JAN^y, 1776.

Admon of Benjamin Pyne's Goods, Gracedieu, farmer, dec^d., Int., by wife Ann Pyne.

21 DEC., 1775.

Will of Robert Dobbyn, City of Waterford. To son, Robert Dobbyn, City of Waterford, Recorder, my ground & houses in John St., fields, &c., Samuel Barker's land, lands in Up^r Grange, Houses in Michael St. & Alexander Lane now occupied by David Power, Gent., to which I am entitled under the will of my father William Dobbyn. To son Rob^t all my portion of family pictures & all books, book-case, also my three Silver Costers respectively engraved with the O'Callaghan Arms & also my silver Salver in like manner, engraved with the said Arms which plate I received from my friend Rob^t O'Callaghan, Esq., Clonmeen, Co. Cork, & desire my said son Robert may be careful of the said Plate in regard to the giver, also to s^d Robert £50.

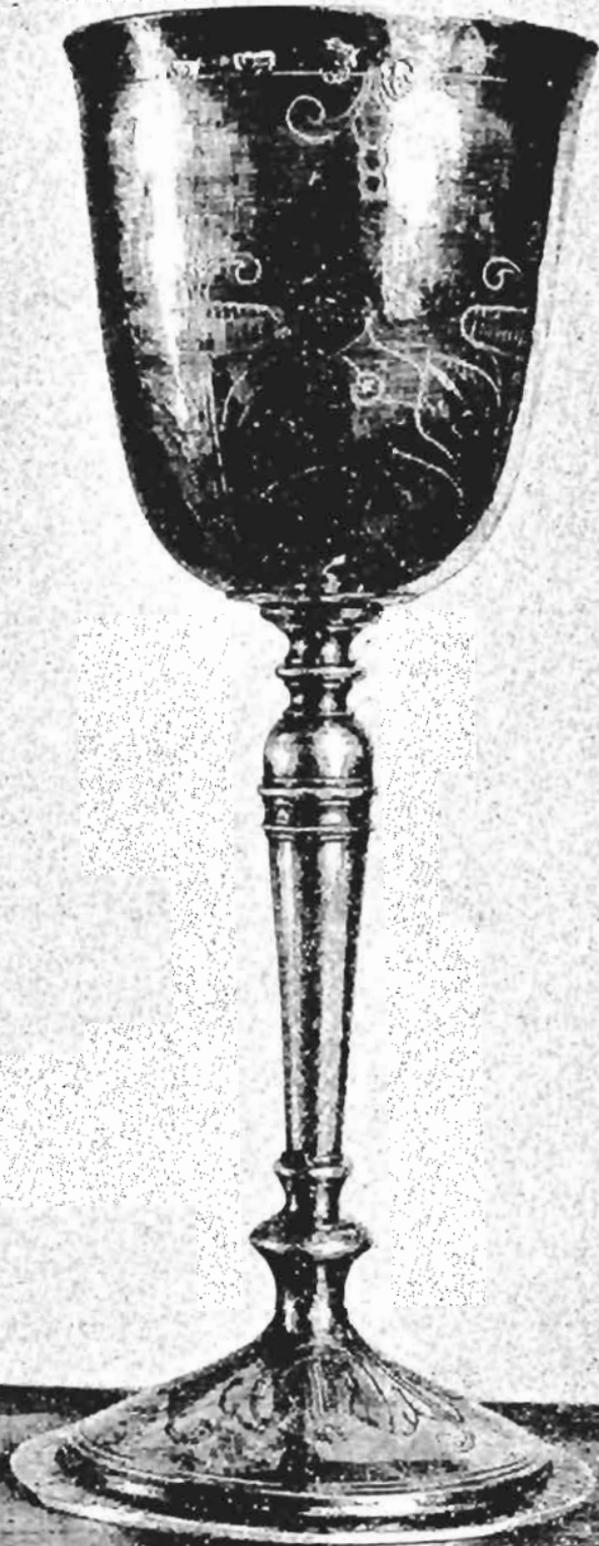


THE MAINE BLUET CHALICE.

By J. J. BUCKLEY, National Museum, Dublin.



It does not often happen that a piece of English silver plate of such peculiar interest as to merit illustration and description in an Irish archaeological journal comes under our notice. Quite recently, however, the National Museum acquired an example, a description of which will have some interest for readers of the Waterford Journal. This is an antique silver gilt drinking goblet of the kind used at table by the wealthy about the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth. Of London make, it bears the full set of punch marks, namely (1) the leopard's head crowned, (2) the lion passant ^{guardant} rampant, (3) the date letter for 1622-3, and (4) the maker's cipher, Fover W. The form of the goblet is very graceful, consisting of a bell-shaped cup supported on a slender baluster stem, with a low conical foot. The lip of the cup is slightly outcurved, a feature which probably did not belong to it originally, but was added when the vessel was converted to use as a chalice. An engraved line runs around just below the curve of the lip, and from it depend three foliate ornaments, whilst underneath are three boldly drawn acanthus leaves each surmounted by a similar ornament. The foot is engraved in the same taste. The height of the goblet is seven and a-half inches.



THE MAINE BLUET CHALICE.

It is a remarkable fact that whilst a very great quantity of English domestic plate of the same period as the piece we are dealing with has survived to our day, very few of these drinking goblets remain. They went out of favour when the use of glass vessels became general. A strikingly similar one bearing the Norwich hall mark (1595-1603) is figured in Jackson's recently published work on English silver. Another, furnished with a "steeple" cover, bearing the London hall mark of 1623, was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club Exhibition of 1901. That a third has escaped the melting pot may be ascribed to its having been diverted from secular to ecclesiastical use, for it is as a piece of altar plate that the vessel under consideration has existed for the past two hundred years, and it is chiefly as such that it claims the attention of the readers of the Journal.

To increase the stability of the vessel on its adaptation for use as a chalice and to minimise risk of spilling the sacred species, the foot was enlarged by the addition of a flat ring or flange, and the hollow of the foot was filled with lead, which is prevented from falling out by a silver pin run through the stem at its junction with the foot. On the upper surface of the added ring is engraved the following inscription: 'Orate pro D. Joanna Maine als Bluet de Waterfordia 29 Junij 1711.' (Pray for Mrs. Joanna Maine *née* Bluet of Waterford, 29th June, 1711). Beyond the facts which the chalice itself discloses nothing can be ascertained of its history. It may be that some member of the Waterford Archæological Society interested in local family history will be able to trace a reference to the pious donor of this valuable piece of altar plate. Both her husband's family name and her own appear in the list of Sheriffs for the City, Thomas Maine having held that office in 1631, and John Bluet in 1638. The latter, or one of the same name, held the office of Mayor in 1647.

Accompanying the chalice is an eighteenth century paten, apparently of Irish make, engraved on the convex surface with the sacred monogram, and having a cross above the H and three nails below it.

[The block for illustration has been courteously lent by the Museum.]

A CARRICKMAN'S DIARY—1787-1809

(Concluded).

Edited by REV. P. POWER.



AFTER an interval of two quarters, during which he has been in retirement, our genial Carrickman makes his bow once more, and perhaps for the last time in these pages, to the archæologically interested public of South-East Ireland. Our last instalment left us in the middle of the Insurrection period, when a patient people goaded beyond endurance, turned at bay, as Satanic policy intended they should—to their own destruction. I have already intimated that the diarist's narrative is not consecutive. It jumps forward and backward in a somewhat bewildering way. Once again it seems better, far as possible, to allow the diarist to tell in his own words his evidently unvarnished tale:—

“On Monday the 9th of September (1799) there were four smith's bellows brought into Carrick from the County of Waterford by the Upper Third Cavalry; the owners were detected or suspected of making pikes.

On Monday, 10th of September, 1798, there were illuminations for that the French who had invaded this kingdom were made prisoners at St. Johnstown or in that neighbourhood, which place is in the County of Longford. Saturday the 6th of October another illumination for the defeat of the French by Nelson the first of Aug. at the mouth of the Nile.

On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd October (1799) the Argyle Fencibles arrived in Carrick to do duty instead of the Dorset Militia who were called home and left Carrick Wednesday, October 2nd, 1799.

On Saturday, the 15th February, 1800, the first division of the Arg. Fencibles marched hence for Dublin or its vicinity and yesterday the 1st division of the North Mayo marched into Carrick there to do duty 'til further orders; remainder came the day following, and the 2nd Div. A. F. marched off on Sun., 16th. They behaved, while in Carrick, well enough. The North Mayo not so well liked as the former regiments.

On Tues. evening the 29th April the Band or some of them, had a scuffle with some of the young men of the Town on the Flags and one of them drew his sword and cut Mr. V. Smyth on the head—a terrible GASH!

On Friday the 19th Sepr. the 1st Div. of the North Mayo marched for Granard; the 2nd on Monday the 29th. The above replaced by the Waterford Regt. came to town on Sat., 27th Sept. A part of the Waterford Regiment went into camp at Garavone on Sat., 16th May, 1801. First div. of the Waterford Regt. marched hence for Cove or Kinsale the 18th June—quiet men."

Then till 1809 Carrick was garrisoned successively by—

Lancashire Volunteers,
Louth Militia,
Lancashire Volunteers,
and Roscommon Militia.

All the militia regiments were disbanded in May, probably the 10th of May, 1802.

"Militia re-embodied in Feb., 1803, the ballot for that purpose took place at Lynch's school-room on Mon., Feb. 20, to ballot for 18 men for the parish of Carrick.

Oct. 19th, 1799 Messrs. Richd. Doyle (soldier) Anth. Gilhooley, and Dn. Cleary went to Waterford to answer to some charges of Treason and Sedition alleged against them by some of the Waterford Orangemen on acct. of some dispute wh. they had at Tramore last Aug. or Sept., and a week later Mr. Tom Prendergast was sent for and he went to Waterford also and was confined for the same, and on Monday, 28th, Mr. Tom Wilson was cited as a witness he having been present at the dispute. On Nov. 19th these prisoners came home from confinement. Mon., 28th Oct. (same year),

Frank Maguire was brought prisoner to Carrick from some part of Co. Kilkenny; he is charged with being aiding and assisting at the depredation committed at Mr. Mansfield's. Wed., Dec. 11 (same year), about 40 prisoners were taken up in Carrick on charges of sedition and united business; the most of 'em were liberated but 8 were sent off to Clonmel Jail among whom were Mr. Matt Kelly, Watchmaker, and on Mon., 16th, Mr. Hunt, schoolmaster, and Tom Payne, baker, were sent off; 'tis said all were taken up on the information of a young man of the name of Wood, a Quaker. Liberated on bail Jan. 3rd, 1800.

Mon. night, Mar. 24th, 1800, several of the Towns people were taken up on charges of Treason and sedition on the information of some stranger. Six were sent to Clonmel Jail who were mostly from the Country and 4 more admitted to bail, namely Richd. Doyle, Pat Murray, Pat Lynch, and —. Kennedy (Ἰνῆσιμ πέ ἑτοις). He also charged three or four country gentlemen.

Friday morning, 19th Aug., 1803, Jno. Brazill brought into Carrick a prisoner, by Capt. Jephson, Mr. Thos. Hearne, and a party of Light Dragoons. The unfortunate young man was at the head of a gang who broke into and rifled Mr. Mansfield's house at Lodge—6th Sept., 1799. He then fled the country, was married about a yr. ago, did not appear publicly in this neighbourhood till this half year; he was carried off to Waterford jail about 2.0 o'clock, escorted by the Marquis of Waterford, Capt. Jephson, Mr. Thos. Hearne, and a party of horse."

So far our diarist and hapless ninety-eight. As the Insurrection left an aftermath of prosecutions, espionage, floggings, and lawless outbreaks, it is not always easy to say where the line between the purely political and the ordinary criminal is, at this period, to be drawn.

The diarist's military notes mostly concern movements, &c., of local militia and yeomanry; therefore their gist will be of interest, and at the same time, quite sufficient, here. On November 5th, 1793, the Waterford Militia, under the Marquis of Waterford, arrived in Carrick on their way to Galway, where they were to be quartered for the season. The commander and all his officers were entertained at the Inn by "the Town." The latter body incorporate the diarist explains as "a set who

subscribed for the purpose; it cost each subscriber a guinea and a crown." A week later the Kilkenny Militia arrived in Carrick to do duty there till the following April. Their commander was Lord Thurles and the diary records that "they behaved while here remarkable well and therefore the Townspeople and they were on a most friendly footing, both officers and privates." In 1795 arrived the South Cork Militia under Lord Barrymore, and of them we are told only that they came and that they went again after a four months' stay. Military rejoicings, on occasions of which the town was illuminated, took place in April, 1789, to celebrate the King's recovery from insanity, in October, 1800, for safe arrival from England of Captain Jephson reported to be dead, and in October, 1801, in celebration of Peace concluded with France. On the occasion last mentioned some non-illuminated windows were broken by the mob. On Monday, April 15th, 1793, there were illuminations also—but this time the celebration was, of course, of a purely popular character—in honour of "the Emancipation of the Catholics from some of the most galling of the Penal Laws." A victory of the English over the Dutch fleet off the Netherlands coast was celebrated in Carrick—volleys being fired on the Green by the Dorset Regiment. In May, 1801, three pieces of plate, in the shape of cups, were presented by the Carrick Yeomanry to Capt. Jephson: a suitable address accompanied the gift which the gallant captain acknowledged in "a spirited, manly" way. On conclusion of the peace with France, already alluded to, the local militia was disbanded, but on the breaking out of war again in 1803 it was once more embodied. The response in men (eighteen only) not however being equal to the exigency a second call or ballot was made, when thirteen additional men were secured. In Co. Waterford the levy was met by subscription and not directly in men as in Carrick. In November the yeomen commenced to do garrison duty in the town. Relays of twelve men took guard in turn. On 14th of the month one man was cashiered for appearing drunk on parade and another for being a liar.

Before saying farewell to olden Carrick and its chronicle I propose gathering in together a number of items from the latter which either escaped inclusion under their proper heads, or are difficult of classification:—

On November 27th, 1800, Mrs. Grace Mullins was committed to Waterford jail "for getting Nicholas Carol drove for rent due

to her brother, John Brazil, and causing the distress to be sold immediately." The next year Thomas Sheehy was sent to Clonmel jail on a much more serious charge—the murder of —Newport; we are not told what was the final issue. In 1806, Mrs. Russel was sent to Clonmel jail—for debt. "Wonderful," the diarist observes, "'tis well known there was no three shops in Carrick these 30 years did half the business as hers." The day of her arrest was the seventeenth anniversary of her husband's (Garret Russel's) death.

"Mr. Jams. Rowley was tried at Clonmell on Monday the 14th July for attempting to rescue himself from Jno. Cosgrave and Harry his son, being their prisoner at the time; he was found guilty of the rescue by a Jury of S——t——W——gs of the town of Clonmel for the most part, if not all! He was sentenced to one Month's Imprisonment and fined 5 Marks. Stephen Hearn was in Kilkenny Gaol since last Lent Assizes for aiding and assisting his Brother, Michael, to run away with Miss Hatchet. Escaped from his confinement the 20th July, 1788. *Stán teat a buacáil!* Mr. Ambrose Wall taken for debt the 25th Oct., 1788, at the suit of Jno. Brisoe, Esq., of the 3 Bridges, and sent to Clonmel Jail. Alas, poor Lad! Lau. Brien, Clothier, was sent to Jail to Clonmel the 1st Nov., 1788, for some cruelty to one of his spinners! Phil Cahill was sent to Jail on Tuesday the 2nd of December charged with a Rape on Mary Brien; he was taken by some of the police constables yesterday, and sent off this morning very early. — Warren, son of Richd. Warren, skinr., was sent to Jail on Wednesday, the 1st June, 1791, being charged with committing a Rape on a daughter of Darley Daniel's, Broaque makr."

The following additional deaths are recorded:—

Mr Pat Power, Bollendesart, September 7th, 1807, buried at Rathgormack.

Mr. Francis White, October 9th, 1807.

Mrs. McDaniel (wife of McDaniel, guager), January 24th, 1808. Her death was sudden and her husband was suspected of giving her "a confounded beating." As however no marks to justify a verdict of murder were found on the deceased, the accused was acquitted. The same night as the last died Mrs. Prendergast (daughter of Mr. Furnice) and the "town or tongue of slander says her death was not unlike the foregoing."

Mr. Thos. Higgins, attorney, February 6th, 1808, "at his house near the chapel."

Henry Briscoe, Esq., 17th February, 1808.

Mr. Michael Cantwell, printer, 29th September (same year); "a well informed man."

George Reid, Three Bridges, 30th September, 1809, after a tedious illness; buried at Knocktopher.

Richard Kennedy, serjeant of the Carrick Infantry, October 17th, 1809; "was interred without military honours."

One marriage record appears to have been overlooked, scil. :— under date September 7th, 1809. On that auspicious day John Power (the Doctor's son) was married to Miss Margaret Magrath of Carrickbeg.

Of very miscellaneous character are the following notes :—

"Mr. Matt. Scott's windows were gilt the week before the Fair of Whitsuntide (14th June, 1791), being the first windows that were gilt with Gold in Carrick since Adam was a Boy!

"Oats reaped at Tincolla so early as 27th July! It was produced from seed which shed last year. The writer, with Mr. Will Hayes, went to see it after it was reaped, and the crop seemed a very good one.

"Monday, 14th June, 1790, I dined at the Deerpark with Mr. Richd. Sause who was shearing sheep there; we sat in the orchard, there were 7 or 8 from Town with him.

"Monday the 6th June, 1791, was Shearing day, I dined with Mr. James Sause as did about 24 others in a tent pitched for the purpose, there were Mountains of Meat and Lakes of Punch!

"Mr. Hutchinson removed the Post Office near Jno. Cosgrave's House at March, 1789, and fitted up the Shop for the Apothecary Business.

"Mr. Kearney removed to Mr. Richd. Kennedy's House, and Miss Meaghar who was joined with him in his former House came to Mrs. Wimmiot's in one of Mr. Harper's new Houses.

"Frank Barron removed to another of Mr. Hayes's Houses in the place of Mr. O'Brien, Grocer, who removed to Clonmell.

"Mat. Ryan removed from Carrickbegg to Bridge lane. All these in March, 1789.

"Pierce Butler removed down from Mr. Voss's to Bridge Lane, 1789 (May), and made two Houses into one, one of which Houses I was part owner of jointly with him, and being measured by Pat

“Mr. West (Cardmaker) came to live in Lough Street about the latter end of Oct., 1788. He’s (except his wife) the only Quaker in Carrick and, perhaps, the first of that sect that ever settled here.

“Capt. Mandeville removed to Carrick at Michaelmass 1788.

“James Fleming left Bridge Lane 1789 (March) having spent a good half year there, and paid his Rent like a *Shoemaker*, i.e. with one good hide and a pair of soals”!

The continuation of the Diary notes that during the long illness of Mr. Ryan (the diarist) many things were omitted which were worth recording—among these particularly were the effects and consequences of the Caravat Fever which raged violently in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, to the latter of which it had spread from the former, and caused loss of many lives. Now, towards latter end of September, 1809, it seems to have entirely abated. Some at least of the outrages reported seem to have been the work of the police, v.g. at Landscape many shots were fired one night but the “outrage” was traced to two policemen, Ryan and Cooney, who were returning by night from Clonmel. The outrage manufacturers were arrested and committed to Clonmel jail; they were however liberated the following day much to the dissatisfaction of the public. Another incident which the continuator notes is the elopement in August, 1809, of Richard O’Donnell, son of Richard O’Donnell of Derrypark, with Miss Judith Smyth. The lady in question died in 1840, leaving a son Valentine O’Donnell who married Miss Alice Power of Tinnahalla, and had one son who was lost at sea.

Mr. P. Hayden, grandfather of the late lamented P. J. Power, M.P., in whose possession, as I have already stated, the Diary was for some time, has also added a few memoranda. He tells us that in 1741 ten men were killed in Carrick and many wounded by soldiers, under orders of Dean Hinton, who fired into a mob. Mr. Hayden also gives from some authority (not quoted) the names of occupiers of land in Carrickbeg in 1699, viz.:—Wm. Hayden, Bryan Maguire, Thomas Madden, John Doogan, Wm. Oldlock, Edmd. Cody, Richd. FitzGerald, Denis Cahil, Pat Cummins, Thos. Ryan, Hugh Walsh, Geoffrey Power, Edmd. Costelloe, John Carey, Timothy Ryan, and Garret Duval, Esq., Culnemuck, papist.

[THE END.]

DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

II.—BARRON.

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

INTRODUCTION (continued).



ANOTHER Peter FitzGerald, of the city of Kilkenny, had his certificate on 26th January, 1653, for 8 persons, 12 acres of winter and 8 acres of summer corn, 6 cows, 6 garrans, and 50 sheep. In the Down Survey of the Liberties of Kilkenny, Peter FitzGerald and Mr. Barron appear as owners of Downhowbeg and Downhowmore, 26 acres 2 roods, and Peter FitzGerald as owner of 84 acres 1 rood 28 perches in Houlding's Rath in the parish of St. Patrick. "The Book of Distribution," St. John's Parish, has a memorandum of "surrounds set forth by the Comrs. to ye Disbanded Soldiers in 1655 in satisfacon of their arrears notwithstanding ye said parcells were not returned by ye Adventurers," which includes Knockhouse, held by Peter FitzGerald, containing 19 acres 3 roods 34 perches. Possibly, Peter FitzGerald of Rathartmore, county Kilkenny, farmer, who paid 4s. hearth-money in

1664 and died in 1675, belonged to this branch of the family, if he be not identical with the last-named Peter FitzGerald. He made his will on 2nd April, 1675, with additions on the 4th and 6th April, and it was proved on the 1st January following. He desires to be buried in St. Mary's "quiere" in his own monument in St. John the Evangelist's Abbey. He mentions no sons, but two daughters:—Margaret married, to Barnaby Shee, & Ellen, married to Walter Cowley. His former mansion-house in Kilkenny he devised to his cousin Richard FitzGerald, perhaps the same as Richard FitzGerald of Ballyflugh, gent., whom he appointed one of his executors.

In the year 1660 "the humble Petition of Coll. James Dempsey in the behalf of himself, officers, and soldrs.," was received and read in Council, the 28th November, as follows:—

"Sheweth—

"Whereas yor Pett^s upon their laying downe Armes in Ireland and betakeing themselves into foreigne parts for Employ^t, and p^rsent subsistence engaged under the comand of the Prince of Conde notwithstanding did make offer to yo^r sacred Majt^{ie} to quitt that service & to engage theirselves under yo^r Majt^{ies} comand.

"The Pet^s most humbly praye Yo^r Sacred Majt^{ie} may bee graciously pleased in relacon to their great sufferings & approved fidelity to grant them respectively the benefit of their Estates in Ireland, and to that effect provision may bee made in the General Declaracon for settlem^t of that Nation. And they shall ever praye, &c."

"A lyst of the officers and souldiers of Coll. James Dempsey's Regiment" is appended, and among them is the name of "Cap^t James FitzGerald of Burnchurch."

From this it would appear that Captain James FitzGerald then claimed to be the proprietor of Burnchurch. This gentleman may be identical with Captain James FitzGerald, a captain in Colonel William Warren's regiment in the Confederate Army in 1646. In a list of prisoners taken 8th August, 1647, there are the names of Captain James FitzGerald, and Lieutenant James Barron, *alias* FitzGerald.

According to the pedigree of the Barron family, certified by Ulster King-of-Arms, this Captain James FitzGerald, of Burnchurch, subsequently settled in the county of Waterford, and there

married Slaney ny Brien, daughter of Donald More O'Brien, of Comeragh, by whom he had issue, which spread over the county Waterford, and relinquishing the name of FitzGerald, assumed that of Barron only. (*Burke's Peerage & Baronetage*, 1892). It is however worthy of observation that a family of the name of Barron had, prior to this period, been settled in the county Waterford. William Barron of Stradbally, county Waterford, gent., made his will on 3 January, 1620, which was proved 8th July, 1623, and in which he mentions his wife Joan Briver, his sons Laurance, Stephen, and Peter, three daughters, and Catherine Barron, daughter of his son Rowland Barron, deceased. The name "Rowland" seems to indicate a connexion with the Burnchurch family. A family named Barron was also long established in Clonmel. Laurence Barron of Clonmel by his first wife, Marian Wadding, was father of Geoffrey Barron, a prominent member of the Catholic confederation, executed at Limerick in 1651, and of Bartholemew (in religion Bonaventura) Barron, a voluminous ecclesiastical writer, who died at Rome, 18th March, 1696.

The following paragraph by Mr. Burtchael requires considerable correction as he had not before him, and did not try to get, the Pedigree as written by Mr. Philip FitzGerald Barron, member of the Royal Irish Academy and publisher of a Periodical named "Ancient Ireland." Philip Barron was a Hebrew scholar, and thoroughly educated gentleman. He was great-grandson of Captain James FitzGerald of Burnchurch, and was contemporary with Pierse Barron of Fahagh, the grandson of Captain James, who died at the age of 83 as late as the year 1809; and therefore must have known thoroughly the links between Captain James and the families descended from him. We shall now continue Mr. Burtchael's account to the end: and then in the continuation of the Pedigree give the names of each individual with those of their wives & places of residence, which will show the "legitimacy" of the descent, on which Mr. Burtchael appears to throw a doubt.

The following opinion was expressed by O'Donovan, no mean authority upon Kilkenny families, but who considered the FitzGeralds of Burnchurch and of Brownsford to be of the same stock. Writing of them (in 1839), he says:—"Henry Winston Barron, M.P., is the supposed representative of this ancient family, but as his family have sprung up into respectability at a comparatively recent

period their pedigree is unknown or uncertain, & it is, perhaps, now impossible to show how, *i.e.* whether legitimately or illegitimately, they descend from the Barons of Burnchurch. Mr. Philip FitzGerald Barron told me that Sir William (*Betham, Ulster King-of-Arms*) offered him a pedigree (*!*), but that as he himself knew more about it than Sir William, he did not wish to put him to useless trouble."

The estate of Burnchurch was included in the grant to Colonel William Warden, who took up his residence there, and was confirmed to him under the act of settlement. By the marriage of his granddaughter to Major Francis Flood, it passed to that family; & the eldest son of this marriage, Warden Flood, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, in accordance with the questionable taste of the period, changed the name of his place to Farmley, by which it is still known. The castle of Burnchurch stands within one of the entrance gates of Farmley demesne. It is a square castle, and contained originally five stories. The third floor is of stone, and still remains. On this floor was the principal room, which has a large fire-place and cut stone chimney-piece. The castle is said to have ten windows & thirty-two loop-holes, but it is now entirely enveloped in ivy, which in the course of a few years must complete its ruin. There are the remains of plaster and white-wash on the lower walls of the interior, and it is said that up to the beginning of the nineteenth century it was occupied by the Parish Priest. At a distance of about twenty yards, at the other side of the avenue leading to Farmley house, is a small round tower, evidently a flanking tower, with walls originally running from each side of the doorway. The churchyard is separated from the castle by the high road, and contains some old tombstones. The old church which was in ruins at the commencement of this century, was finally demolished some sixty years ago, the materials being utilized in building the present structure. Thus far Mr. Burtchaell.

Before proceeding to give the names, &c., of the descendants of Captain James FitzGerald of Burnchurch, we must make some remarks on several statements made above. And first as to the family relinquishing the name of FitzGerald. We have no proof of any such relinquishing: the tradition in every branch of the family being that FitzGerald is the name; but the people, their neighbours and friends, constantly styling them by the old title,

have brought about by degrees that the title should become a surname. This was all the easier done, when Irish was not only generally but altogether the spoken language of the country, and each individual male of the family was styled in that tongue:—mac Baron—the son of the Baron—and each daughter:—ny Baron till she was married.

As regards a family of the name settled in the County of Waterford at Stradbally before Captain James' time, there is now no trace of them there, unless it be merged again in the name of FitzGerald, of which there are several families in the County. Quite lately, a family of Barrons became extinct in the City of Waterford. The father of the last representative was a dyer by trade; the son an agent to Pierse George Barron, Esqr., J.P. & D.L., and it is said they possessed a quantity of curious old family plate. These might be the Stradbally people though their family burying place was in the County Kildare. The last of this family dying, left, as a memorial of their name, a foundation Mass in Mount Melleray Abbey to be said in perpetuity.

Of Mr O'Donovan's statement, as given above by Mr. Burtchael, that Sir Henry Winston Barron, M.P., is now the supposed representative of the family; we have to remark that this is wrong; his branch being quite a junior one, and his Baronetcy dying out with his son Sir Harry. In fact he is but the 6th of the various families in order of succession. The first having died out in the persons of Edmond & Frank Barron sons of Mathew Barron of Woodhouse, the second and now direct line is Eustace William, son of Eustace Barron of San Blas.,—H.M. Consul there,—a family enormously wealthy:—the third line is to be found in the Spanish Barrons of Almeria: the fourth & eldest branch in these countries, is Percy Eustace eldest son of Pierse Marcus Barron, late of Belmont Park, who has issue: fifth the Sarahville Barrons, now extinct: sixth Sir Henry Winston, son of Pierse Barron of Ballydurne: seventh Pierse George, son of John Barron of Ballydurne, extinct: eighth John Netterville Barron, of Ballydavid, Co. Waterford, and Ureqare House, Co. Limerick, and his brother Edward Netterville of Balinacourty, who both leave issue. For the other various families see the pedigree of the descendants of Captain James FitzGerald, *alias* Baron or Barron of Burnchurch.

Mr. Burtchaell says little of Geoffrey Barron the Martyr & of Father Bonaventure his brother, whose actions and heroic deeds fill a volume, as the writings of the latter at one time filled Europe. We may, if time be given us, say something more of them later on.

CERTIFICATE

OF

Sir Bernard Burke as prefixed to Pedigree in possession of Percy Eustace Barron, Esqr., eldest son of Piers Marcus Barron, Esqr., who is mentioned in the Certificate.

I, Sir John Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, and principal Herald of all Ireland, Knight Attendant on the most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, do hereby certify and declare that this Pedigree of the family of "Barron," traced down to the present Eustace William Barron, Esquire of Mexico, has been compiled by me from the records of my Office, and other authentic evidences, and has been duly registered here; And I do further certify and declare, that the Armorial Bearings attached to this Pedigree, and depicted A, do of right belong to the said Eustace William Barron, Esquire, and to Piers Marcus Barron, Esquire.

Witness my hand and seal

this 27th day of June, 1862,

(Signed) J. BERNARD BURKE,

Ulster.

Richard FitzGerald *alias* Barron of Burnchurch, who lost his estates temp. Oliver Cromwell, appointed (by his will dated 7 July, 1645), his father-in-law, Robert Forstall, guardian to his two children; these having died without issue, the representation of the family devolved upon his nephew (son of his brother Edward), viz. :

Captain James FitzGerald, *alias* Barron, who, after having served under the Prince de Conde in France, returned to Ireland from foreign service with Colonel Dempsey and others, and petitioned for the restoration of the Barony and lands of Burnchurch (*See Treasury Office, Dublin, & Burtchaell as above*); but

his claim like those of many other of the Royalist Irish Families was never decided on. He subsequently settled in the County Waterford and there married Slaney ni Brien of the house of Thomond, only child of Donald More O'Brien of Cummeragh and Abbeyside Castle, by whom he had issue, who spread themselves over the Co. of Waterford and there gradually changed the old name of FitzGerald into that of the title, Baron, which they now universally use, but spell—Barron. By this Lady Captain James FitzGerald alias Baron or Barron had three sons.

Note from Burke's Commoners :—"Sir Terence O'Brien, bart. left a jointure to his kinswoman, Slaney ni Brien, who was married to James Barron and this jointure was confirmed to her by certificate amongst the decrees of Innocents, in the reign of Charles II. There was no restoration made to the O'Briens of Commeragh of any part of their possessions. They had forfeited the entire parish of Kilrosenta, the chief portion of which became the property of the Osborne family. The O'Briens of Commeragh were a branch of the Thomond family, and possessed the Castles of Cummeragh & Abbeyside, in the county of Waterford."

(To be continued).



NOTES AND QUERIES.

f p. 92
The Portlaw Bell.—I am interested to see that one of Johan à Fine's bells has turned up in Portlaw. He seems to have been a *Dutch* bellfounder—at least one of his bells, in the possession of the London Society of Antiquaries, has a Dutch inscription. But either he or a namesake was settled at a place called Lye in Sweden, in the graveyard of which is a monument in Runic letters, with his name. See Stephens, *Runic Monuments*, vol. ii., page 748, where the slab is figured and also two of his bells and references to others.

R. A. S. MACALISTER.

Philip Barron's Irish MSS.—There have been several references in this Journal to Philip Barron, the founder of the Irish College at Seafield, near Bonmahon, but there are still several unsolved problems in connection with him and his work. For instance, it is not known what became of his books and MSS. which must have been of considerable importance to Irish scholars.

In No. 1 of his "*Ancient Ireland*" (1835) it is mentioned that he had tried "to procure an ample collection of Irish manuscript works." He had apparently been fairly successful, because in referring to the beauty of Irish lyric poems he said that he had amassed a large collection of them. In No. 4 Barron acknowledged the receipt of two volumes of Irish manuscript poetry from Miss A—, and hoped that he would have many similar obligations to acknowledge.

Barron's "*Harp of Erin*" (1835) had the following note "We have with pleasure and gratitude, to acknowledge the receipt of two large Manuscript Volumes of Irish Songs and Elegies, from CAPTAIN TUCKEY of Kilkenny, the result of many years' collection; and which are the more valuable, from having been taken down

in the districts where they were sung, and familiarly known, and therefore the more pure and original. They are very beautifully written out. The knowledge of the Irish Language, displayed in these Volumes, and the labour devoted to the task (in which we believe, the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan participated), does high credit to a taste and feeling hitherto rare."

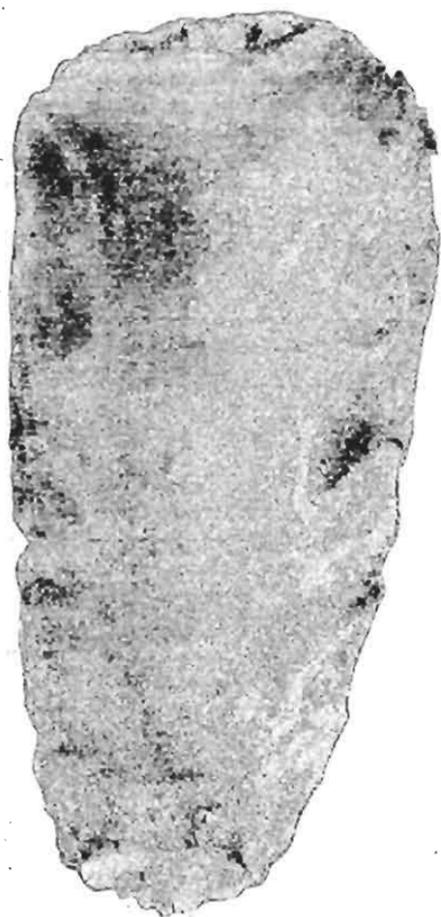
Barron published in the same year (1835) an Irish sermon by the late Rev. John Meany, Parish Priest of Kilrossenty, and mentioned that he had selected it from some collections of sermons which he had got from two or three different quarters.

About this time there was living in Ennistymon, Co. Clare, a well-known Irish scribe named Michael O'Reilly, a native of the North of Ireland, whose tragic end about sixty years ago is mentioned in the North Munster Archæological Journal (1912, vol. ii., No. 2, p. 75). He corresponded with Eugene O'Curry on Irish matters, and some time ago I found among the O'Curry papers in Maynooth College a letter dated 16th July, 1843, in which O'Reilly states that "Mr. Barron robed (*sic*) this part of Clare of all the fragments of Irish it contained and they are lost to him also, for they remained in pledge at the different Hotels, at Ennis, Milltown, and Killrush."

SÉAMUS Ó CASADÓE.

Popular Archæology.—In next issue of Journal it is proposed to commence a series of elementary papers on Irish Archæology. Should the scheme find favour the papers will run through succeeding issues till the whole field of Irish antiquities has been covered. It will be inferred—and quite correctly—that treatment will aim at being clear and popular rather than exhaustive. While scientific accuracy will be maintained the individual specially catered for is the man in the street and his cousin, the man behind the plough. This means that the style will be familiar and that technical terms, when their use is necessary, will be defined and will be illustrated, far as possible, by references to local or, at any rate, South of Ireland examples and monuments.

EDITOR.



STONE CELTS, CO. WATERFORD.



JOURNAL OF
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SOCIETY.

FOURTH QUARTER,
OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1914.



DISTINGUISHED WATERFORD FAMILIES.

II.—BARRON—(Continued).

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

APPENDIX.

HAVING promised an appendix of some sort to the foregoing pedigrees, it is necessary to make some kind of a beginning. On further thought, it would appear that it should be both an appendix and a supplement; for as an appendix we have to continue the pedigree down to date (1898), and as a supplement we have to relate many things not to be found in what we have already written, that regard individuals both before and after the mention of Captain James Fitz Gerald, the last claimant of the title, the confiscated property of Burnchurch and its old castle. Let us therefore begin in order, leaving to the last the continuation of the lists of names, fathers and sons of the present generation.

“Here then we will begin the narration; let this be enough by way of preface: for it is a foolish thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself.” (II Mach. 2, 33).

THE first name at the head of our pedigree is Gerald Fitz Walter, constable of Pembroke. As he must have had ancestors, it is as well we should know something of them, and we cannot go to a

better authority than the Marquis of Kildare's much admired work "The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors," Dublin, 1858. There in the very first page we have a succinct account of those ancestors of Fitz Walter that we want, preceded by the beautiful lines of Thomas Dairs, as follows :—

"Ye Geraldines ! Ye Geraldines ! how royally ye reigned
 O'er Desmond broad, and rich Kildare, and English arts disdained ;
 Your Sword made Knights, your banner waved, free was your
 bugle call,
 By Glin's green slopes, and Dingle's tide, from Barrow's banks
 to Youghal

What gorgeous shrines, what Brehon lore, what minstrel feasts
 there were

In and around Maynooth's proud keep and palace-filled Adare,
 But not for rite or feast ye stayed, when friend or kin were pressed ;
 And foemen fled, when "Crom a boo" bespoke your lance in rest."

The Fitz Gerald, or Geraldines, are descended from "Dominus Oho," or Other, who in 1057 (16th of Edward the Confessor) was an honorary Baron of England (Sir William Dugdale). He is said to have been one of the family of the Gherardini of Florence, & to have passed into Normandy, & thence into England. He was so powerful at that period that it is probable that he was one of the foreigners who came to England with King Edward, and whom he favoured so much as to excite the jealousy of the native nobles. (Hume's England). It is also remarkable that Otho's son, Walter, was treated as a fellow-countryman by the Normans after the conquest. The Latin form of the name of his descendants, "Geraldini," being the same as that of Gherardini, also indicates that he was of that family. Otho possessed three lordships in Surrey, three in Buckinghamshire, two in Berkshire, four in Middlesex, nine in Wiltshire, ten in Hampshire, three in Dorsetshire, and one in Somersetshire.

[Note to the above regarding the Gherardini of Florence :—
 The Gherardini were one of the Baronial families, before Florence became a Republic. Their possessions were chiefly in the Val d'Elsa, where there are still the ruins of several of their castles. Among the families of that name still existing in Tuscany & Lombardy, is that of the Marchese Gherardini. Gammurini thus traces their descent.

Rainerio,	A.D. 910.
Rambuto,	„ 950.
Rainerio,	„ 990.
Gherardo,	„ 1020 (Otho may have been a son of this Gherardo).
Cece, or Caesar,	„ 1050.

&c.]

This pedigree of Otho is given much more fully in 'Geraldine Documents' published by the Revd. Samuel Hayman, B.A., in the Journal of the Royal Historical & Archæological Association of Ireland, 1869, and continued in that Journal for no less than eleven years; it is exhaustive on the subject of the Geraldines, and is well worth close study, being all of it most interesting. Otho's son, Walter Fitz Otho is there mentioned by the Marquis of Kildare:—

In 1078, Walter Fitz Otho is mentioned in "Domesday Book," as being in possession of his father's estates. He was Castellan of Windsor and warden of the forests of Berkshire. He married Gladys, daughter of Rhievat Ion ap Gwyn, Prince of North Wales, and had three sons:—*Gerald Fitz Walter*.—Robert, surnamed "de Windsor," Baron of Eston in Essex—William, also named "de Windsor," ancestor of the family of Windsor.

Gerald Fitz Walter the first at the head of our pedigree, has his history given thus by the Marquis of Kildare:—

Gerald Fitz Walter was appointed by Henry I. Constable of Pembroke Castle, and was sent in command of the English forces against the Welsh. He was afterwards made president of the County of Pembroke. He married Nesta, the daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydh ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales. This beautiful Princess had been mistress of Henry I., and was mother by him of the celebrated Robert of Gloucester, and of Meyler Fitz Henry. She married afterwards Stephen, Constable of Cardigan, by whom she had one son, Robert Fitz Stephen. After the death of her first husband she married Gerald Fitz Walter.

In 1094, the Welsh laid siege to the Castle of Pembroke, which had lately been built by Arnulph de Montgomery, and which was gallantly defended by Gerald, who baffled all their efforts to take it. At Christmas, 1108, Cadwgan op Bleddyn, Prince of Cardigan, having invited the neighbouring Chieftains to a feast at Dyvet, it

was mentioned in the course of the entertainment; that Nesta was the most beautiful woman in Wales; this excited the curiosity of Owen, the son of Cadwgan, who resolved to see her. Under pretence of a friendly visit (she being his cousin), he obtained admittance with his attendants into Pembroke Castle. Finding her more beautiful than he expected, he became deeply enamoured, and determined to carry her off. In the middle of the night he set fire to the castle, and with his followers surrounded the room where Gerald and Nesta were. Gerald awakened by the noise, was about to ascertain the cause, when his wife suspecting some treason, persuaded him to make his escape by letting himself down by a rope. Owen soon broke open the door, and not finding Gerald, seized his wife and two of his sons, and carried them off to Powys, leaving the castle in flames. Whether Nesta yielded to him by choice or force is uncertain, but at her request, he soon after sent back the boys to Gerald. Fearing, however, punishment of this outrage he fled into Ireland.

In 1116 Henry I. ordered Owen ap Cadwgan, who had returned to Wales to apprehend Gruffydh, son of Rhys ap Tudor. He at once set out to join the forces of Robert of Gloucester, whom the king his father, had sent against his uncle. On his march through a wood, he had seized on some cattle, the owners of which, as they fled, met Gerald Constable of Pembroke, who was also on his way to join the royal troops, and implored his assistance to recover their property. He at once availed himself of the opportunity of revenge for the insult to his honour, and entered the wood in pursuit of Owen, who, in the skirmish that ensued, was slain, an arrow having pierced his heart. Gerald had by Nesta three sons.—Maurice—William, ancestor of the families of Carew, Grace, Fitz Maurice and Gerard.—David, consecrated in 1147 Bishop of Saint David's. He died in 1176. This brings us to Maurice Fitz Gerald, first baron of Naas and Wicklow.

In 1168 Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, having persuaded Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, to assist him in recovering his kingdom from which he had been driven by Roderick O'Connor, king of Ireland, was returning to Ireland, when having reached St. David's, he was hospitably received by David Fitz Gerald, Bishop of St. David's, who proposed to Dermot that his brother Maurice and his half brother Robert

Fitz Stephen, should join him with a body of troops in the spring, while Strongbow was preparing his larger armament. Dermot accepted this offer, and promised to grant to them the town of Wexford and two cantreds of land in its neighbourhood.

Some time before this Fitz Stephen had been thrown into prison by his cousin Rhys ap Gruffydh, but now, at the request of Dermot, he was liberated to enable him to prepare for the expedition. In May 1169, he landed in Ireland at the head of four hundred men, and marched against Wexford, which he took by assault. Soon after, Maurice Fitz Gerald arrived at Wexford with two ships, having on board ten knights, thirty men-at-arms, and about a hundred archers. Dermot having invested his two allies with the lordship of Wexford, marched, accompanied by Maurice, to attack the Ostmen of Dublin, while Fitz Stephen remained to build a castle at Carrig, near Wexford, on the cantred which had been granted to him. After taking Dublin, Dermot thinking that Strongbow had given up his projected expedition, offered his daughter Eva in marriage to Fitz Gerald or Fitz Stephen, if they would bring over a force sufficient to conquer the island; but they being already married declined the offer. In a short time Strongbow arrived with a large force, and took Waterford by assault; and in a few days his marriage with the Irish Princess was celebrated in that city, Dermot having arrived from Dublin with his daughter, and accompanied by Fitz Gerald and Fitz Stephen.

In 1171, Maurice and Strongbow were in Dublin when it was besieged by King Roderick O'Connor, at the head of thirty thousand men, and blockaded by sea by the Manx fleet of thirty vessels. Fitz Stephen was at the same time besieged by the Irish in Carrig Castle. Not having been able to obtain fair terms of surrender, Strongbow held a council of war, in which Maurice made the following speech:—"We have not come so far, comrades, for pleasure and rest, but to try the chances of fortune, and under peril of our heads to meet the forces of our enemy. For such is the mutability of human affairs, that as the setting of the sun follows its rising, and then the light in the east dispels the darkness of the west, so we, on whom fortune has hitherto conferred glory and plenty, are now beleaguered by land and sea, and are even in want of provisions; for neither the sea brings succour, nor would the hostile fleet permit it to reach us. Fitz Stephen also, whose courage

and noble daring opened to us the way into this island, is now with his small force besieged by a hostile nation. What should we therefore wait for? Though English to the Irish, we are as Irish to the English; for this island does not show us greater hatred than that. So away with delay and inactivity; for fortune favours the bold, and the fear of scarcity will give strength to our men. Let us attack the enemy manfully; though few in number, we are brave, well armed, and accustomed to hardship and to victory and will terrify the ill armed and unwarlike multitude"! (Cambrensis). This advice was adopted, though their whole force did not exceed six hundred men. Raymond Le Gros, nephew of Maurice, commanded the first division, Milo de Cogan the centre, and Strongbow and Maurice the last and most numerous. They sallied forth at day-break, and attacked Finglas, the headquarters of King Roderick. The enemy was taken by surprise, and fled, their great numbers only adding to the confusion, and the monarch, who was at the time bathing, with difficulty effected his escape. So great was the ardour of Gerald and Alexander, Maurice's sons in the pursuit, that though their station was with their father in the rear, they were soon with the foremost. After this victory they marched to relieve Fitz Stephen, but on their way they heard that he was already a prisoner, having been obliged to surrender his castle. He was in the following October given up to King Henry, soon after he landed in Ireland.

In April 1172 Henry II., on his departure for England, appointed Maurice and Fitz Stephen Wardens of Dublin under Hugh de Lacy, chief governor of Ireland. In the same year a conference was held between de Lacy and Tiernan O'Ruarc, Prince of Breffney, and husband of Devorgilla, whose flight with MacMurrough had been one of the original causes of the invasion, on Tlacta, now the hill of Ward, near Athboy, in the County of Meath. On the preceding night Gryffyth, son of William FitzGerald, and nephew of Maurice, had dreamt that he saw a herd of wild boars rushing against de Lacy and his uncle Maurice, and that one more fierce than the rest was about to kill them, when he saved them by slaying the monster. In consequence of this dream Gryffyth, with seven or eight young knights, who, under his command formed his, (de Lacy's) guard, wheeled round the spot where the chieftains stood, tilting at each other, but prepared for action. Maurice

also, who accompanied de Lacy watched the movements of the Irish Prince, who in the course of the interview became angry, and having made a signal to his followers to approach, advanced with his axe uplifted, towards de Lacy. Maurice drawing his sword, and calling on de Lacy to defend himself, rushed forward, and succeeded in saving him, but not before he had fallen twice. At the first alarm Gryffyth galloped to the spot, and with his lance killed O'Ruarc as he was mounting his horse. (Hanmer's Chr.)

On the recall of de Lacy in 1173, Maurice retired into Wales, in consequence of the jealousy shown by Strongbow to him. In 1176, however, finding that he could not maintain his position without the aid of the Geraldines, Strongbow recalled Maurice, and made him a grant of the barony of Offaly, in which was Rathangan, but from which Kildare was excepted, and the territory of Offelan (Holinshed) in which were Maynooth and Naas. At the same time Maurice obtained a grant of the castle of Wicklow, (Holinshed) in lieu of his share of Wexford, which the king had, together with other towns, claimed and appropriated to himself. Maurice at that time built the castle of Maynooth as a defence for his property. In September, 1177, he died at Wexford, and was buried in the Abbey of Grey Friars, without the walls of that town. Of this Abbey no remains now exist. His death was "not without much sorrow of all his friends, and much harm and loss to the English interest in Ireland. He was a man witty and manful; a truer man and steadfast, for constancy, fidelity and love, left he none in Ireland." (Lodge). "Maurice was indeed an honourable and modest man; with a face sunburnt and well-looking, of middle height; a man well modelled in mind and body; a man of innate goodness; desiring rather to be than to seem good. A man of few words but full of weight, having more of the heart than of the mouth, more of reason than volubility, more wisdom than eloquence; and yet when it was required, earnest to the purpose. In military affairs vallant and second to few in activity, neither impetuous nor rash, but circumspect in attack and resolute in defence; a sober, modest and chaste man; constant, trusty and faithful; a man not altogether without fault, yet not spotted with any notorious or great crime." (Giraldus Cambrensis! like him, too fulsome to be exactly true).

He married Alice de Montgomery (Dr. MacKenzie's Genealogy of the Fitz Gerald's and MacKenzie's MS.), daughter of Arnulph, fourth son of Roger de Montgomery, who was nearly related to William the Conqueror, and who led the centre of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings. He was created Earl of Chichester, Arundel, and Shrewsbury, and gave his name to the town of Montgomery.

By this marriage, Maurice had four sons and one daughter, as follows :—

Gerald, first Baron of Offaly (ancestor of the Earls of Kildare).

William, Baron of Naas (*Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*), to whom his father left the lordship of Naas. He married Allicia, or Basilia, sister of Strongbow, but left no son.

Thomas surnamed "the Great." He married Ellinor, daughter of Sir William Morric, and with her obtained extensive property in Munster. He was ancestor of the Earls of Desmond, the White Knight, the Knight of Glyn, the Knight of Kerry, and the Mac-Kenzies. He died in 1213. (Four Masters).

Alexander }
Maurice } died without issue.

Nesta married, in 1175, Hervey de Clare de Montemaresco, uncle of Strongbow.

Thus far the Marquis of Kildare. But in our pedigree Mr. Burtchaell proves, from MSS. of undoubted authority in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, this Maurice to have been Baron of Kil-traney, and to have been the founder of the Burnchurch family. We have nothing to add to Mr. Burtchaell's history so well worked out and told, till we come to another Maurice who married Margaret daughter of William Outlawe, in 1326. And here comes the episode of the famous witch Dame Alice Kyteler.

Mr. Burtchaell styles her, "the supposed witch." He says all that can be said to free the family from the stain of her blood running in their veins, but I fear he does not prove it ; and as he says : "It is quite possible from this William" (who died in 1375) "being called Fitz Maurice that he was a younger son of Maurice who married the daughter of Outlawe, and grand-daughter of the witch." But as we have nothing whatsoever to lead us to think that the grand-daughter had anything to do with the crimes of the grand-mother, and history, as given us by the Camden Society

for the years 1842-3, does not implicate her in the least, we may and must conclude that Margaret Outlawe was a worthy and pious lady of that period, and as such a meet prop to the house and family she entered and enriched with her fortune and the two sons whom she presented in due time to her husband. That her grandmother on her father's side was a witch of the worst kind strong evidence was given at the trial; the evidence also implicated her father; that he acknowledged his crimes in order to get out of his difficulties, and relapsed is certain; also that he tried to bribe the Bishop, but the Bishop was not to be bribed; that at length he underwent heavy penances and fines, and so was absolved from his sins and excommunication is all true. The papers published by the Camden Society (1843) give ample proof of the ability, the justice and the calm dignity of the brave old Franciscan bishop—Dr. Ledrede. Prior Clyn, a contemporary, informs us, that Dame Alice “was judged, convicted, and condemned as a heretic by Bishop Ledrede in the presence of the justiciary, of John Darcy, the chancellor, and Sir Arnold le Poer seneschal of Kilkenny; and that Petronilla of Meath was condemned by a just judgment, and delivered up to be burned with fire, for heresy, sorcery, and demon worship.” Cardinal Moran, in his article on Bishop Ledrede, gives proof of the state of religion at the time in the Anglo-Norman colony at Kilkenny. They are described as “imbued with the devils’ spirit, robbing the church of Ossory, and more cruel than the Jews or the pagans, paying no respect to the clergy.” The Cardinal also cites a Brief of Pope Benedict XII. to King Edward III. in which it is stated that some of the Anglo-Norman Kilkenny settlers, in addition to other heresies, “endeavour to turn away the faithful from the Sacraments of the Church of Christ to consult the demons after the manner of pagans.”

Notwithstanding what we have said above, it is possible that this William Fitz Maurice was not a son of the daughter of Outlawe, but the probabilities are that he was; and until further evidence is found we must leave the question in doubt.

We now come to Rowland Barron (the first mention of whom is about 1526), M.P. for the County of Kilkenny, when Sir William Skeffington was Lord Deputy; it is worth our while giving the Earl of Ossory's account of the M.P.'s capture by the Earl of

Kildare and ultimate release by Ossory, as it will show us the manners and extreme roughness of those times. I take it from "The History and Antiquities of St. Canice's Cathedral" by Graves and Prim but it is also to be had in the State Papers of Henry VIII. at this date. Ossory wrote a letter from Kilkenny on January 2nd, 1532, in which he complains to Cromwell of Kildare—that he bore him "rancour and malice," and said many other hard things of him, and enclosed in this letter a paper to be shown by Cromwell to the King, in which he says that he had attended Skeffington in a hosting against O'Neill, and boasts much of what he did and how he did it. This paper is full of charges against Kildare of which the two specimens follow. The whole is told in the strangest old English, not at all crabbed as the letters of Archbishop Allen of the same date. I have therefore endeavoured to make it readable:—

"Item, where the Baron of "Brant Church" (Burnchurch), Knight of the Shire of Kilkenny, being going towards the King's Parliament to Dublin, was taken by the Earl of Kildare's servant, called McEnerosse, within the County of Kildare, at the gates of the said Earl's own manor of Castledermot; and persued another companion of the said Baron's into the said Earl's manor where the malefactor had familiar communication with the said Earl's constable, which constable might have taken the malefactor easily, for the same malefactor was alone within the manor a long space. And immediately the malefactor rode to the Earl of Kildare to consult with him, and at his return from the said Earl, the Baron was conveyed further into the heart of the County of Kildare, to a castle called Burdys Castle, and irons brought out of the said Earl's own manor of Kylkaa, to make fast the Baron; where he was kept a long season notwithstanding sundry requests and injunctions of the Deputy to the said Earl and malefactor, unto such time as I prosecuted the cause upon the malefactor and his accomplices to their pains and damages irreparable; having with me such a company, as, if the Earl of Kildare would have interrupted me with his power, which, as I was informed, his purpose was to do, yet he should have found me ready to abide him, without recoiling ("recolyng") unless the Deputy had prohibited and forbidden me. And finally the Baron lost his horse, his money and apparel without restitution; which is a good encouragement to

a malefactor to commit spoils, having the advantage thereof without punishment or restitution."

And so Ossory had to go with a strong body of men—doubtless all his "*power*" to release his friend from prison and "*irons*," and did at the same time a little plundering on his own account, to the "*pains and damages irreparable*" of Kildare and his people! Oh! what a state of things! But Ossory did not have it all his own way, as the following regarding the Burgesses of Kilkenny shows:—

"Item, likewise ("*semblably*") the Burgesses of the town of Kilkenny, returning homewards from the Parliament, were taken by the Earl of Kildare's trusty servant, called Moriart McWoney, Baron, at the gates of the said Earl's town of Athy in the County of Kildare; and the malefactor wished that he had the King in the end of a handlock, and the Deputy in the other end, as fast and sure as he had the said Burgesses; like as O'Connor said before. And immediately the malefactor rode to the Earl of Kildare, upon one of the said Burgesses' horses, and had leisurly communication with the said Earl. Wherefore ensued, that the Burgesses were strictly kept in durance within the County of Kildare, into such time as they were fain to make fine and ransom, which they have paid in ready money, besides the retaining of their horses, jewels, money, and apparel. And the malefactor being at the same Earl's commandment, complaints daily made to him for redress, as well by the said Burgesses, as also by the whole body of the town of Kilkenny; yet there is no redress, but all things tolerated."

Evidently Kildare was taking the value of his losses out of Ossory and his town of Kilkenny.

The second part of Burtchaell's "*Geraldines of the County Kilkenny*," is of little or no interest to us, as it treats of the Barons of Iverk and Knocktopher with whom we have in reality nothing to do: though he takes the notion to derive the Brownsford family from Iverk without giving any proofs, and does give very plain proofs to the contrary. His whole contention is taken from the Bishop's christian name, but that name was in use at that period in the Burnchurch family and afterwards. He appears anxious to deprive that family of the honour of having Milo Baron Bishop of Ossory among their number as well as the Archbishop of Cashel; this in indirect opposition to Ware, one of our greatest historians. As we proceed with the very interesting history of this branch of the family, we shall see that the last of them—Major and Doctor

Fitz Gerald of Carlow College—always professed themselves a junior branch of the Burnchurch family, and as such declared Pierson Eustace Barron the heir of their “honours”—the title. Let us continue Burtchaell’s otherwise able relation, to which we will add “The Last Baron of Cluan,” by the Revd. W. Healy, P.P. of Johnstown.

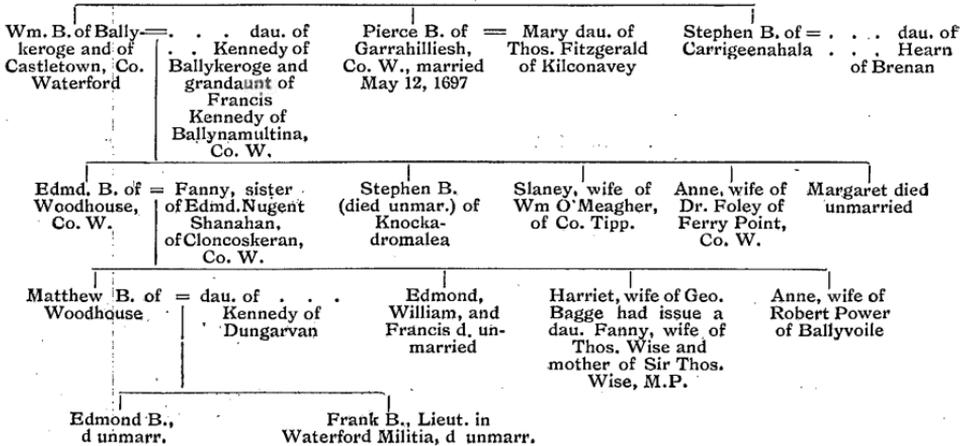
We now come to Captain James Fitz Gerald, alias Barron or Baron, who served under the Prince de Conde in France, and returning home to Ireland with Colonel Dempsey and others, after the restoration of Charles II., petitioned that sovereign for the restitution of the barony and lands of Burnchurch; but his claim was rejected, as were the claims of innumerable others, sufferers in the royal cause. In D’Alton’s Army-list, there is a Captain James Baron in Colonel Edward Butler’s Infantry, and D’Alton makes him of Burnchurch, but gives no authority. There were more than one Captain James in those days. It appears from Sir Bernard Burke that Captain James was married and settled in the County Waterford, and had his wife’s jointure settled on her in the reign of Charles II. His second son Pierson of Garrahillersh, Co. Waterford, was married, 12th May, 1697, and left five sons and one daughter.

It is much to be lamented that we know so little of the life of Captain James Barron and his sons, but what could we expect in such terrible times when both he and his wife were deprived of their ancestral property. His must have been a most adventurous existence, serving under Conde first, in France, and then in Ireland in the last disastrous and disgraceful years of the wretched James II. He appears to have settled down at last under Lord Stuart of Drogheda, and leased property under that family who held and hold large tracts in the County. Thus Faghagh and Carrickbaron became with Ballydurne and Ballyneale, principal residences of the family. Here, as soon as persecution ceased, his descendants became magistrates, and filled other offices of trust in the County, even as in old times they did in Kilkenny. Of some of these we would say a word, as being good men and true they should not be let fall into utter oblivion. But it is time to turn to the second branch of the house of Burnchurch before speaking of the Children of Captain James Fitz Gerald. I shall give the words of Mr. Burtchaell with my own remarks and his authorities in brackets.

THE BARRON FAMILY OF CO. WATERFORD: GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

A.

Capt. James Barron alias Fitzgerald of Fahagh, = Slany ni Brien, dau. of Donald More O'Brien
Co. Waterford of Cumeragh and Abbeyside, Co. Waterford

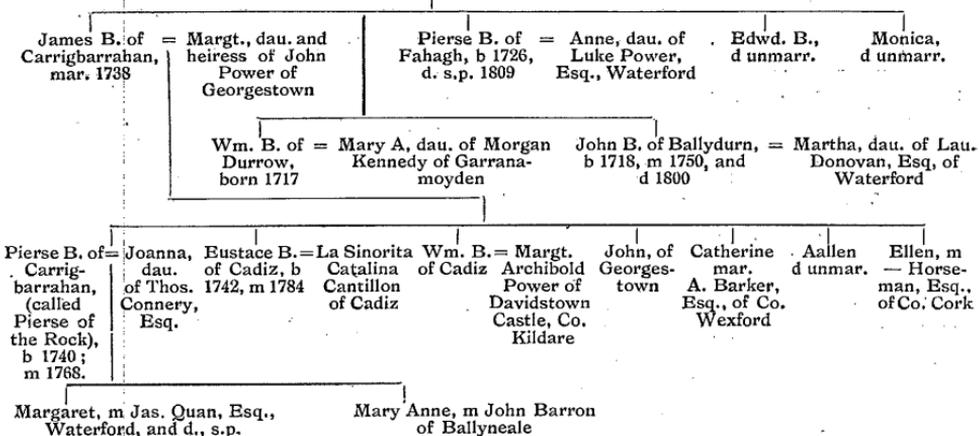


The following epitaph on one of the Burnchurch family commemorates the double appellation of Fitzgerald and Barron:—

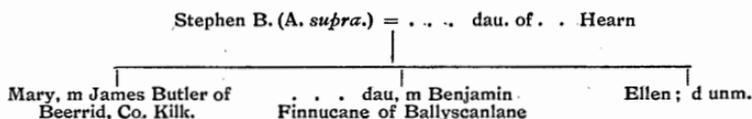
“Hic jacet Geraldine alias Barron, Dominus de Burnchurch et Anastasia St. Leger uxor ejus qui obiit primo die Februarii, 1545,” &c.

B.

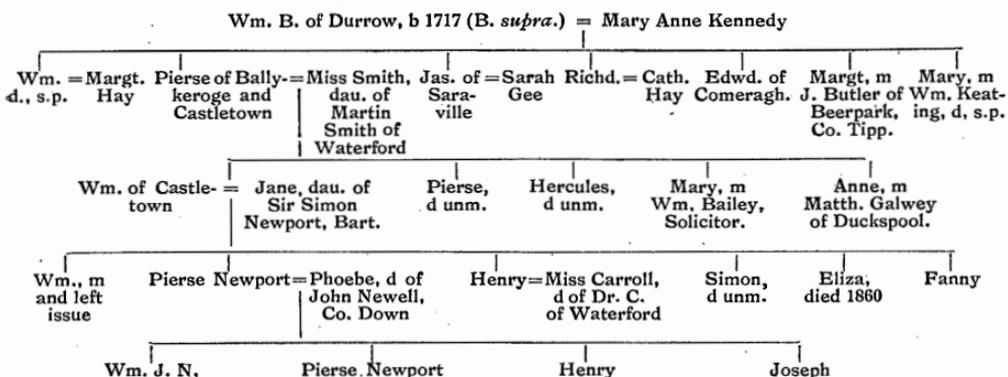
Pierce B. = Mary Fitzgerald (*supra*)



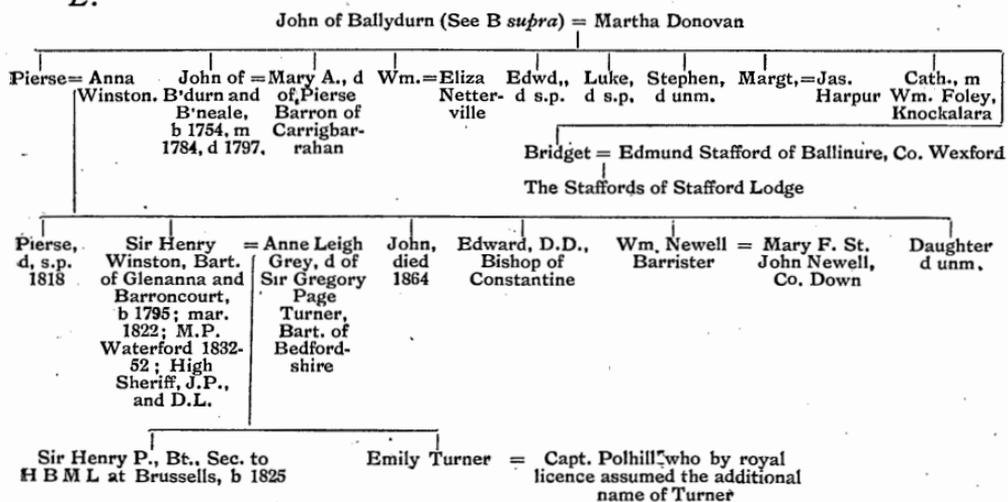
C.



D.



E.



F.

Wm. of Cadiz (See B *supra*) = Margt. Archibold Power

Pierse Marcus, Poor Law Commr., of Shanaclune, Co. W., and of Belmont, Co. Kilkenny	= Kate Lucinda, d of Lawrence Crowe, Esq., Dublin	Wm. Eustace, d unm.	Margarita, m (1) Henry C. H. Aston, and (2) Chevalier de Poggenhahl.	Mariquita, m Lt. General Chevalier de Montenegro	Catalina, d unm. 1823
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Pierse E. L. B. = Ellen Catherine Abney	Joseph Manuel	= Miss Eliza Seymour	Wm. Arthur Archibold	Arthur Harvey Aston	John Marcus Fitzgerald	Eustace Arthur Fitzgerald	Catalina Lucinda Maryanne
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Margarita, a religious	Marie Matilda	Emma Eliza Mary Clare
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G.

John, of Georgestown (See B *supra*) = Miss Mary Maddock

James of Georgestown, J.P.	= Mary d. of Wm. Grant of Montalti, Woodstown	Eustace, m Miss Power, Esq., of Dangan, Co. K., and Seafield, Co. W., d, s.p.	John of Annes-town	Pierse Eustace of Hermitage, d unm.	Wm. of Lacken, Co. W	= Miss Cooper of Ballynure Castle	Edward of Georgestown, m Miss Alley	Catherine, m Lt.-Gen. Halliday	Mary Anne, m Patrick Sheehan, M.D.
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John, d unm.	Pierse Eustace, d unm.	Catherine, m James Harper, Esq.	Wm.	Henry	Kate	Mary
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H.

John of B'durn and B'neale (See E *supra*) = Mary Anne Barron

Pierse George, Esq., J P and DL, m 1815	= Kath. Eliza, d of Cornelius Bolton of Faithlegg, M.P.	John, d unm.	Mary Anne, d unm.
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Eliza, d unm.	Kate = Capt. Godley, Sec. to Lord Monck, Gov. Gen. of Canada	Minnie	Georgie
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I.

Wm. of Carrickbaron, J.P., m 1803 = Eliza, d of Robt. Netterville, Co. Meath, buried at Kilmolash

John N. of Ballydavid, J.P., R.M.	= Miss Emily Watlins	Pierse N., d unm.	Edmd. N.	= Miss Longan of Ballynacourty	Luke N., an Army Doctor	Mary N., m James Corballis, Esq., Co. Meath	Matilda N., d unm.	Eliza N.	= John Johnson, Esq., of Warrenstown, Co. Meath
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Arthur Army Officer, d 1874	Wm. N.,	Chas. = Miss Taylor	Edmd. N. Ord. Cist., b 1835, Professed 1862, Ordained 1866, writer of this pedigree	Percy N.,	Netterville John, Army Officer, m Miss Louisa Twiss	Gerald mar.	Albert mar.	Clare, m R. Eaton, Esq., R.M.	Caroline, m Sam Russell, Esq., Herefordshire
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J.

Edward of Georgetown (See G *supra*) = Miss Alley

John Eustace	Edward Pierse	Harry Richard, d unm.	Eustace .Pierse and Emstace Wm. both d,s.p.	Mary Louisa, m Nicholas Moore, Esq.	Kate married Senor . .	Emily, Harriet, m Mons. Desirée Joseph Lava- lance
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K.

James of Sarahville (See D. *supra*) = Sarah Gee

Edward B. = Miss Gresham	Richd. = Thos.	Cath. 2nd d of Richard Barron of Durrow	Susan. m Capt. Anthony of Seafield	Mary, m Henry Dennehy of Tivoli, Co. W.	Caroline, m Peter Henrion, Esq.	Jane, m — Gardiner, Esq.
James, d unm.	Richard and William ; both murdered in S. America ; the murderers cut younger brother's throat in presence of the elder		Sarah = — Anthony, Esq., and have issue a dau., and so the property (Sarahville) left the Barron family			

L.

Richard of Durrow (See D. *supra*) = Catherine Hay

Philip Baron (see Appendix for account of him), d unm.	Pierse d unm.	Richard d unm.	Mary Anne = Geo. Fanning s.p.	Catherine, m Richard Thos. Barron, J.P.	Eliza, d unm.	Margaret, d unm.
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M.

Edward of Comeragh Lodge (See D. *supra*) = Rose Donovan

William Donovan B. Commissary Gen.	= Miss Cadogan	John D. B.	Mary, m Dominick Talon of Lacken, Co. W., d 1868	Lucinda, m Thomas Staunton	Fanny
Lucinda, m C. Walker, Esq.	Fanny				

“Laudemus viros gloriosos et parentes nostros in generatione sua . . . Homines divites in virtute, pulchrudinis studium habentes, pacificantes in domibus suis. Omnes isti in generationibus gentis suae gloriam adepti sunt, et in diebus suis habentur in laudibus.”—*Eccle. xlv*. This may be truly said of many if not of most of those in the foregoing lists : but, alas—“Et sunt quorum non est memoria : perierunt quasi qui non fuerint, et nati sunt quasi non nati et filii ipsorum cum ipsis.”

THE SUBSOIL OF IRISH HISTORY.

(Papers on Elementary Archæology.)

By Rev. P. POWER.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.



WHAT dabbler in matters antiquarian is there whose friends have not plagued him from time to time for account of his archæological faith! :—What is archæology, what do you see in it and what purpose does its study serve? Is archæology really a science or merely an idle, if harmless, fad, like the folly of those who collect old smoking pipes, or first editions, or wild birds' eggs? Most antiquaries can recall occasions when, because of their archæological proclivities or reputation, they have been asked to express opinion on mineralogical specimens, to identify a fossil or to appraise (in hundreds of pounds, of course) the value of an oil painting. The writer has had brought to him for his inspection—or, better still, for purchase—such diverse and impertinent objects as a Tamil primer, a wood-wasps' nest, a half foot section of the Atlantic cable, and more than once, an ice-scored flagstone. It is to be feared that rather intangible entity—the average man—has very hazy ideas as to the meaning, province and utility of our study of the ancient; very often, though, he has quite decided views as to the mental

balance of the hunter after old stones. He is unaware, poor man, that the despised old stone has a story to tell immensely more interesting and often more reliable than the newspaper's which he deems almost sacrosanct and a necessity of his life.

The word, Archæology, from the Greek *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, a lecture or discourse, expresses in the main the nature and object of the study so designated. Not all ancient things however come within the domain of the archæologist. Geological remains are ordinarily enormously older than any work of man's hand, yet the former do not come within the province of archæology as the term is usually understood. There is a sense indeed, suggested by the derivation of the word, in which archæology might be said to embrace such subjects as geology and palæontology, but this is not the sense in which we ordinarily use the term. On the other hand, till almost the middle of the last century, archæology was commonly understood to concern itself only with the ancient remains of classic lands. Everything outside the art and architecture of Greece and Rome was barbarian and unworthy the attention of the scholar or the artist. The antiquary of the past failed in practice to recognise that men are related the whole world over, that the arts of Greece did not grow up in a night like mushrooms, and that the roots of classic culture are traceable far into the prehistoric past while its branches and leaves, its tendrils and fruit have projected themselves far and wide into, and throughout, the quondam barbarian lands.

As at present understood we may define archæology to be: the science which deduces a knowledge of past times from study of their existing remains in the shape of man's handiwork. Man's ancient handiwork, which it investigates, archæology regards as the expression of the ability and culture of its authors and the eloquent exponent of its own purpose. The most important element in the methods of archæology is observation; then come classification, comparison, association and deduction as in other sciences. Archæology is now almost universally regarded as the study of man's ancient works whether these be classic or otherwise. Special branches of the subject get particular prominence, and a few of these—Egyptology, for instance, and Assyriology, have almost established themselves as independent studies. Of lesser note, but of increasing importance year by year, are

Scandinavian and Celtic archæology. Even America, which we are inclined to regard as the juvenile in nationhood concentered, has its national archæology; not only this but there is a special Government department—the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington—to superintend investigation and to co-relate and publish results. Archæology's field is therefore of great width and immense extent. It embraces all time from the pleiocene, or at any rate the earlier pleistocene, up to the 17th century. It extends over all lands from Japan west to California and from Norway to New Zealand. Finally it covers a multitude of subjects—laws, customs and social life, trade and trade-routes, art, ornament, culture, ritual, weapons, architecture, dwellings, furniture, food, clothing, implements, occupations, religious and burial rites, etc., etc. In each of the foregoing sections and in many others beside research by trained and enthusiastic investigators is leading to remarkable results, shedding a flood of new light upon the past of our race and modifying men's views of the duration of human occupation of European and Asiatic lands. Celtic archæology deals with the ancient remains of the Celtic peoples in Wales, England, Scotland, Gaul, Man, and especially in Ireland. As it is these Irish remains which make the strongest appeal to us it is to their elucidation that I shall more particularly address myself throughout this series of papers.

At the very beginning of our study we are confronted by the question of man's first appearance in Western Europe—how many centuries have since rolled by? This, by the way, is not exactly the same question as the duration of man's occupation of Europe. Regarding our question in the light of archæological evidence, authorities generally postulate an immense duration of time to bridge the interval. When it is added that these authorities differ amongst themselves, in their estimate, by as much as a hundred thousand years it will be realised how impossible it is to say definitely, or even with approximate definiteness what that duration is. The claim for an immense length of time is based mainly on the evidence of (1) alluvial deposits, (2) cave-dwellings, (3) crannoges, and (4) kitchen middens.

1. *Alluvial deposits*.—Remains of man's handiwork in the shape of artificially fashioned flints have been found in natural clay and gravel deposits under circumstances which it is claimed

demand for the existence of man in these places an antiquity of 6,000, 8,000, or 10,000 years. The alluvial clay or gravel is variously known as till, boulder clay, drift, river or glacial drift, &c., &c. We shall have occasion to return to it later. Suffice it here to say that, through the agency of melting glaciers, it was deposited as we now find it, in the far away glacial ages.

The first to report traces of man in these deposits was a French Abbé, Bouchier de Perthe. In 1839 de Perthe reported discovery of artificially wrought flints of the kind known as Palaeoliths in certain gravels deposited, in glacial or immediately post-glacial times, by the River Somme at Abbeville in the north of France. His alleged discovery was received with a shout of dissent and derision. The necessarily enormous age of the palaeoliths was suggested by antiquity of the gravels in which they were found. The Somme at Abbeville, it was answered, has carved out its bed sixty or a hundred feet below the level at which your flints were found. Now calculate the rate of erosion of a river bed! The Thames deepens its bed by one foot in eleven thousand seven hundred years and the Boyne does the same for its basin in six thousand seven hundred years. Suppose erosion by the Somme to have proceeded at a somewhat similar rate we should require something like twenty thousand years for the age of the Abbeville palaeoliths! There is, of course, a fallacy in this argument, which pre-supposes that the rate of erosion was, during the period, uniform with the present rate. The supposition cannot be allowed, for no doubt, in immediately post glacial, as well as in interglacial, times the rate of erosion would have been immensely greater than to-day. When however all allowance is made for variation in the rate of deposit or of wearing away it is certain that the period required for the process must have been of very great duration—many thousands of years.

2. *Cave Dwellings*.—There are in Southern England and on the Continent numbers of limestone and other caverns which for long ages were occupied by primitive men as their dwelling places—at a time when the mammoth and the bear roamed the plains of Europe and this little island of ours was covered with an ice cap extending from the Giants' Causeway to Cork. No cave dwellings of the palaeolithic period have so far been found in Ireland, and their absence is accounted for on the theory that during the glacial

period this country was completely enveloped by the ice-sheet, south England and mid-Europe being at the same time exposed. As an instance of the class of evidence for the antiquity of man afforded by Cave Dwellings we may take the case of the famous Kent's Cavern, near Torquay, in Devonshire. Here, when the cave was systematically explored, was found, as surface, a layer of black earth which yielded fragments of mediaeval pottery, and, lower down, Roman remains and relics of the Bronze age. Two thousand years or so separated the objects of the uppermost from those of the nether layer. Next, underneath the layer of black earth, was a stalagmite floor from three inches to some feet in thickness. This was of course formed, in the course of long ages, by the drip from the limestone roof, and, although efforts have been made to compute the number of years the mass has been in formation, the results have differed by thousands of years. A man named "Robert Hedges of Ireland" entered the cavern in February, 1688, and, after the manner of modern holyday trippers, he cut his name on a stalagmite boss. Since his visit, two centuries and a quarter since, the letters have become coated with a stalagmite layer one twentieth of an inch thick. At this rate of deposit the boss must have begun to form two hundred and forty thousand years ago! We have by no means yet exhausted the testimony of our cave; below the stalagmite floor, of which our inscribed boss forms part, was found when the floor was broken through, a large quantity of charcoal—indicative of ancient fireplace sites, together with a light-red loam called "Cave Earth" in which were palaeolithic, or rough-stone, implements, and the bones of extinct animals. Below this again was met another stalagmite floor—in places, twelve feet thick. For formation of this floor, at the present rate of deposit, more than half a million years would be required; yet beneath this stalagmite bed—in a sandy deposit called *breccia*—were found objects of human manufacture, scilicet, a worked fossil tooth and some flint implements of more primitive and rougher type than those from the cave earth! Wonderful as is the story unfolded by this English cave it is far outdistanced as a marvel by the tale—half told or suggested—by caves of France and Spain

the roofs and walls of which are decorated with palaeolithic pictures and carvings full of life and vigour and of great artistic merit. These paintings and their surprising excellence of execution constitute one of the latter-day problems of archæology. To this subject also, we shall return later.

3. *Crannoges*.—A crannoge or Lake Dwelling is an artificial island constructed in the comparatively shallow water of a lake or river estuary. The crannoge is later than the cave dwelling, and in Ireland it is much later than on the Continent. As the crannoge belongs to the Bronze Age it really does not throw much light on the antiquity of man in Europe. Dr. Keller, the great authority on the crannoges of Switzerland, sets down the period of the earliest as from 1000 to 2000 B.C. In Ireland the crannoge seems to be comparatively modern. Judging by the objects found in them Irish crannoges appear to belong to historic times—generally to the period of the Danes, i.e. from the 8th to the 11th century; some of them indeed, there is evidence to show, were occupied up, or almost, to the time of Elizabeth.

4. *Kitchen Middens*.—There is some little controversy as to the propriety of the name kitchen midden (*Kiökken-mödding*) to designate all prehistoric refuse heaps. The name however signifies little provided we understand what the thing is which is so named. Here it is the rubbish heap, contributed to by the workshop as well as the cooking place, and marking the site of a prehistoric settlement or camp. In Ireland these refuse heaps have been found chiefly along the sea coast—especially along the seaboard of Ulster where many of them have been scientifically explored. Traces of kitchen middens have been found on the Rabbit Burrow of Tramore. Sand dunes, in fact, are always likely places in which to find such remains. Judging by the objects found therein the kitchen-midden is later than the cave dwelling, for the latter is palaeolithic, whereas the kitchen midden is plainly neolithic. Denmark is the region, by excellence, of the kitchen midden; here the middens or middings take the appearance of great mounds which were at one time supposed to be natural formations. Sometimes a single mound attains the length

of a thousand feet, by three hundred feet wide and ten feet high. Myriads of oyster and other sea shells form the staple of the mounds ; then there are bones of the stag and boar, of various birds and of deep sea fishes. The dog is the only domesticated animal of which remains are found. Amongst the further yields of the mounds are axes and other implements of polished stone, awls of bone, pieces of charcoal and of rude pottery. Associated with the polished stone implements are some objects of unpolished stone (called scrapers) which are very interesting in this connection—as indicating that the kitchen-midden folk had not long passed the line of demarcation between the palaeolithic and neolithic, and that with their neolithic implements they still continued to use some of the implements of an earlier and still wonder age.

With palaeolithic man we are not far from the mearing of archæology with geology, and, at this point, it will be necessary to introduce a little of the latter science. As the intelligent reader is aware the latest of the fossiliferous, or fossil-bearing, strata of the earth's surface is the Quaternary—as it is styled, and this is the only geological stratum or deposit in which *undoubted* remains of man have been found. It is, of course, claimed that remains of man's work have been also recovered from the Tertiary (Miocene or Pleiocene), but, since the claim has not been quite satisfactorily established, we may pass it by for the present. Regarding these alleged Tertiary relics, which are always chipped flints, it may, in passing, be observed that, and as a condition necessary to their recognition it must be proved (1) that they are the work of man's hand, and (2) that the stratum in which they have been found deposited is really Tertiary. We should require to learn much more than we at present know of nature's operations to warrant us in dogmatic assertions in every case as to the cause of the chipping or flaking—whether the latter was natural or artificial.

Flint is one of the hardest of stones ; it has a fairly wide distribution and possesses the peculiar quality of breaking easily into knife-like flakes with sharp cutting edges. No wonder therefore that primitive man, all the world over, wherever flint was to be had, should have used it as his material for cutting implements.

He soon discovered how to strike it at the proper angle for production of arrow heads, axes, and knives. Doubtless he soon found too that flint possessed another useful quality—that, when struck by iron stone, it produced fire which it could be easily made communicate to tinder. Where flint was not procurable primitive man substituted and worked in the way indicated the hardest stone he had at hand. Flint is generally found in the form of nodules (all sizes) in the chalk formation. These nodules were first broken by deft strokes into rough hemispheres. Then chipping commenced; the hemispheric moiety is laid, base downwards, on a hard surface and the curved outer portion chipped all round till the hemisphere has become a truncated cone. This cone we call the *core*; from it long knife-like pieces, called *flakes*, are detached by successive clever strokes of the hammer stone. Each flake as it becomes detached carries away with it, on its inner side, near the point of percussion, a small conical protuberance called the *bulb of percussion*; it has also a kind of raised midrib or backbone which runs down its whole length. It is largely the *mark* and *bulb* of percussion and the possession of the characteristic midrib that distinguish the artificially dressed flint. I may go to the foot of a chalk cliff about Dunluce Castle and pick up a hatful or two of broken flints; probably less than one per cent. of these is fractured in the way I have described; they are of nature's breaking. On the other hand I pick up a similar quantity of broken flints from a midden site at Whitepark Bay a few miles to the east. Here a very large proportion, fifty per cent. possibly, possess the percussion bulb and mark or the characteristic intentional midrib. The primitive craftsman, having secured his flake, possesses in it a rude but serviceable stone knife with at least one cutting edge. He may instead elect to work his flake into a spear, javelin or arrow head, or perhaps into a harpoon for fishing. How he accomplishes this and various other processes in neolithic art we shall see when we come to study in detail the weapons and implements of the stone age.

This is presumably the place to say something of the well known division of prehistoric and semi-historic time into the

Stone, Bronze and Iron periods. This famous division, though formally of quite recent origin, is in reality as old as classic times or even more ancient. Hesiod, the Greek, and Leucetius, the Roman, have references to times when bronze had not yet been superseded by iron, and indeed to successive stone, bronze and iron stages of human culture. As corroborative, to some extent, of archæology's verdict on the gradual development of human culture, the testimony of Holy Scripture too has been appealed to, scil. :—the statement of Genesis that there were no artificers in brass or iron before the days of Tubal Cain, etc.

By the *Stone Age* is meant that primitive period, or stage, of human development during which man, or a particular race,—as yet unacquainted with metals—used chiefly stone implements and weapons. The stone age is sub-divided primarily into the *palæolithic* and *neolithic* periods; in the former only roughly dressed or unpolished implements were known, while in the latter primitive man had learned to polish his stone axes and spear-heads. In the *Bronze Age* implements etc., of copper, gold or bronze, have succeeded the implements of stone, and man's, or the race's, culture and social condition have immensely improved. It is obvious of course that in the bronze age, especially in the earlier portion of it, objects of stone may have continued in use side by side with implements and utensils of metal. The *Iron Age* is the period, or stage, in which a harder and more plentiful metal—a metal too, capable of keener edge—supplanted bronze as the latter had supplanted stone. It will, of course, be understood that transition from one of these stages to another was not a sudden jump but a slow and gradual process. Again, it will be obvious, that there is no hard and fast line of cleavage between the co-terminous ages but that the latter overlap to a certain extent, stone running some distance into the bronze period and bronze similarly running some short way into the period of iron. Likewise it will be readily understood that one nation, race or people may be in the stone stage at the same time that another race is in the age of bronze and a third in the iron period; for instance, though Europe has been in the iron age for thousands of years,

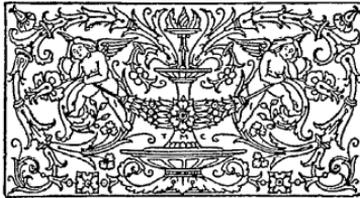
there are races on earth to-day who have not yet risen beyond the stage of stone. Finally, it will be realised that it is not necessary for every country or race to pass systematically through the various stages of stone, bronze, and iron ; many peoples have passed directly from stone to iron. We seem however to find traces of a former stone age in every part of the world.

The formal division of prehistoric time into the three periods enumerated we owe apparently to some Scandinavian antiquaries, to whom it was first suggested by observation of certain phenomena in the turf bogs of Denmark. Here, in these Danish turbaries, it was noticed that the tree remains in the lowest strata were of Scotch fir—a tree which will not now flourish in Denmark and has not been native of that country within historical times. In the next ascending layers or strata the tree remains were of oak. The oak is now rather rare in Denmark and grows there rather niggardly. In the uppermost layers the tree remains were of beech, which still grows freely in the country. This remarkable stratification of vegetable remains suggested to these investigators the great variations in temperature which have taken place in Europe since the turf formation commenced. This, however, is by no means the whole story which the turbaries had to tell. It was observed that, with the remains of fir in the lowest stratum, were associated stone objects and implements of human workmanship, that, in the middle strata with oak remains, were found objects of bronze, and, finally, with beech in the highest strata,—iron implements. Hence the three classes of strata came to be regarded as indicative of three main stages in human progress—stages, however, separated from one another by immense intervals of time during which great changes of temperature and climate took place. To designate the successive stages the terms—stone age, bronze or copper age, and iron age were invented. Some people objected to the nomenclature and some perhaps object to it still, but its appositeness is recognised by the majority of archæologists and it has been almost universally adopted.

Assuming the evolutionary character of human civilization it is most interesting to follow the development of society and of the

home and domestic life, including the knowledge and use of fire, house and clothing, the domestication of animals and the tillage of the soil. With some of these matters we shall have to deal in detail as we advance. Concerning the stages of development it is to be observed that the first is always the longest, the most difficult and the slowest; that is why races remained such an immense length of time in the rude stone stage. Soon as man commenced to make better, because more effective, implements—polishing his axes, etc., his progress became faster, and, when at last he discovered fire and metals, his advance became really rapid. It is invariably the first step in the ladder of progress which is the most painful to negotiate; succeeding steps grow infinitely quicker and easier.

(To be continued.)



NEW GENEVA.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO ITS FOUNDATION.

By M. BUTLER.



PRESSURE of other work compelled me sometime since to suspend the publication of papers relative to the foundation of "New Geneva," or "Geneva Barracks" as it is more popularly known. That pressure has now been somewhat relieved, but not entirely removed. Sufficient relief has however been given me to permit of the resumption of my work on elucidating the early history of this ruin, and as the publication of the letters in their entirety tends to monotony I shall in the subsequent pages give the dates of the letters, the writers, the recipients, and a *resume* of the subject matter.

The Genevans had at this time made an application to the Genevan Commissioners for a loan of money to enable them to carry on business. Their contention was that as £50,000 was voted by parliament to enable them to settle in Ireland, a portion of this should be applied to aid them in their business, and they proposed to borrow the money and hence their application. The Commissioners did not see their way to grant this concession, in

fact they did not know whether the powers conferred on them enabled them to grant loans. They therefore at a meeting in the Council Chamber on March 29th, 1784, passed a resolution asking Mr. Order (a) to obtain for them the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the point.

The matter was duly put before the Attorney General (b), and on March 31st he sent his considered opinion to the Crown Solicitor to be by him transmitted to the Genevan Commissioners. He states that he has perused a copy of the King's letter granting the sum of £50,000 for the purposes mentioned, and also a copy of the Letters Patent appointing the Genevan Commission, and he is clearly of opinion that no part of this money can be lent by the Commissioners, as the reasons advanced to induce the parliament to grant this money clearly indicated that the Genevans who would settle in Waterford had private capital which would enable them to carry on their ordinary business and manufactures.

On April 1st, 1784, Mr. Thomas Themmis, Crown Solicitor, transmits the opinion of the Attorney-General to the Genevan Commissioners.

The next letter is dated April 9th in the same year, and is written by the Chief Secretary to the Genevan Commissioners, intimating that the Lord Lieutenant has acceded to Major Ferrier's application for certain allowances and expenses while assisting Mr. Cuffe in taking the necessary steps to establish the city of New Geneva: (c)

There is now a hiatus in the correspondence, the next letter bearing date June 5th, 1784, and is from the Secretary of the Genevan Commissioners to Sackville Hamilton, Esq., requesting

(a) Chief Secretary for Ireland.

(b) John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Lord Clare. He succeeded Yelverton as Attorney General in 1783 and finally rose to the Lord Chancellor.

(c) Mr. Cuffe was not pleased with his allowances and salary either, for in the reports of the Hist. MSS. Com., vol. 19, p. 229, the following letter from Lord Mornington is found:—

“ April 10th, 1784.

Nota Bene. The emigrants when settled will have a considerable interest in the County Waterford. Cuffe's salary has occasioned some contest as I understand; he receives £3 a day, as he says, by your Lordship's promise. *A propos.*—The last named gentleman is much out of humour because he is not a *Confidential Minister.*”

him to lay before the Lord Lieutenant a resolution adopted by the Commissioners at a meeting held in the Council Chamber on that date.

Things were evidently getting out of hand, for though £50,000 was vested in the Commissioners, they seem to have had no voice in the spending of the money, nor were they able to compel anybody to account for the money spent. Hence they appeal to the Lord Lieutenant in the resolution in question to direct a particular account to be rendered to them of the money spent; by whose authority it was spent; to whom the various sums were paid; and stating the balance in the hands of the officer to whom the spending was entrusted.

The next letter in chronological order is from Jos. Paul of Ballyglan, near Waterford, and is dated June 17th, 1784. He was evidently a "guide, philosopher and friend" to the tenants on the lands on which New Geneva was being built, a man to whom they could go in their troubles confident that he would do all he could to ameliorate these troubles. The letter is sent to the secretary of the Commissioners and enclosed are two petitions—one from the general body of tenants and the other from two of the tenants on their own account. Mr. Paul thinks it his duty to put before the Commissioners that he knows the matters mentioned in the petition to be true, and says that the tenants expect that they will get ample compensation for any disturbance to which they have been subjected.

This role has not often been adopted by landlords in Ireland towards the tenantry, and it is as well to put it on record when such has occurred.

The general petition states that it is

"The humble petition of the severall occupyers or under-tenants of the ground now marked out for the intended town of new Geneva."

It points out that

(1) A meeting of these tenants and six of the Genevan Commissioners was held at the Exchange, Waterford, on February 12th last.

(2) The tenants agreed to sell their several interests at a price mutually agreed upon.

(3) In entering into this agreement the tenants were afraid that if they did not sign the agreements then and there they would be unceremoniously flung out on the roadside without any compensation.

(4) Being unacquainted with such matters and having to ascertain at a moment's notice the loss and damage they would sustain through disturbance of their holdings the agreement was unfair to them.

(5) Part of the said agreement was that the purchase money was to be paid inside a month.

(6) They were told by the Commissioners that the Agreement was not binding on either party until confirmed by a Board meeting of the Commissioners to be held in Dublin, and a notice of the date of meeting would be sent to the tenants in ten days.

(7) They were not to give up possession of their holdings until the money was paid.

(8) Since that date they had not been called upon to attend the meeting of the Commissioners in Dublin, and therefore the latter had not fulfilled their agreement.

(9) On the twenty ninth (*d*) day of March last several persons came on their ground and claimed possession of it under colour of being contractors or persons employed by Contractors for building a town on said ground.

(10) The petitioners thereupon complained to a member of the Commission who lived in the neighbourhood, who said he had no information relative to the proceedings, but that he did suppose the persons were contractors for such work.

(11) The tenants believing in the justice of the Board, and unwilling to delay the carrying into execution of His Majesty's intention of settling Genevans in the kingdom, suffered the contractors and their workmen to level several ditches, make roads, build lime kilns, quarry stone, make brick, and to occupy houses on their several holdings by which a most promising field of six acres sowed with wheat had been destroyed; their pasture grounds laid open, the best part of their ground "cutt" up; and they

(*d*) The words "twenty ninth" and "March" are written in a different handwriting from that of the body of the petition, evidently by Mr. Paul as the writing is very like that of his covering letter.

obliged to sell their cattle at a considerable loss; their families put to very great inconvenience to make room for the workmen; and by the uncertainty of the proceedings of the said six commissioners they (the tenants) had lost the season for sowing their spring crops and the opportunity of providing other farms for themselves.

(12) The landlords whom they held under were now calling for rent due, and on account of the proceedings detailed above they were unable to pay it.

This petition is unsigned but it shows that in nearly one hundred and fifty years the dark and devious ways of Government Boards in Ireland have advanced very little.

The other petition was from Margaret Meade (*e*), widow, and James Morris, farmer. It pointed out that they had a joint interest in the lands on which the town of New Geneva was to be erected, that five and a half year's of their joint lease had yet to run, that they paid a rent of £74 for 84 acres of the lands in question, that they were in possession of that farm from time out of mind, that they would be put to great inconvenience by quitting their native place, that they attach a schedule showing the losses they have sustained, and if their case was taken into consideration, and their losses allowed them they would be for ever grateful.

It is signed by James Morris and the schedule is as follows:

“ There are on the premises the following buildings which have been valued by a mason now working on the town of New Geneva at the following rates—

	£	s.	d.
To the dwelling house	36	0	0
„ Barn	10	0	0
„ Dairy or Milk house	10	0	0
„ Stable	5	0	0
„ Cottiers house	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£71	0	0

(*e*) The Meade family are still in Crooke. They were at least one hundred years there in 1784, and must therefore be at least two hundred and fifty years in the district.—M.B.

“We make bold to show your honours what would be this year's produce of the farm had we been left in the quiet possession of it.

			£	s	d.
To 30 Milk Cows at £3 per cow	....	....	90	0	0
„ 6 “Heffiers” at £1. 2. 9. each	....	....	6	16	6
„ 6 acres of wheat	....	....	48	0	0
„ 6 acres intended for barley	....	....	42	0	0
„ 2½ acres potatoes	....	....	25	0	0
„ 3 acres of oats	....	....	15	0	0
„ 1½ acres of barley	....	....	10	10	0
„ 4 horses at £3 each	....	....	12	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£249	6	6

“Your honours will be pleased to take notice that servants wages and the several contingencies affecting sd. farm woud arrise to much more and the loss of the farm with the cattle will greatly affect addresser's which they humbly hope your honrs. will consider.”

(To be continued).



OLD WILLS,

(Diocese of Waterford and Lismore.)

Continued.

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

(From originals in Public Record Office.)

6 FEB., 1776.

Admon by Robert Dobbyn.

Will of Frances Dobbyn (wife of foregoing Rob^t D. & daur of Samuel Barker, Esq., and bror of Francis Barker)—leaves all money to husband Rob^t D. To daur Mary, my gold watch, Rings, jewells, trinkets & ornaments & (after his death) £300 & my picture in miniature of my s^d husband, set round in Diamonds, I wore as a bracelet. To daur Marg^t D. £300 with Diamond Ear-rings & my gold Etwee. To son Rob^t £150 & my gold snuff-box. To Daur Frances Lyon £5 & gold watch & chain. To son W^m Augustus D. £150. Sole Exec^r my husband Rob^t Dobbyn. Pres^t Mathias Anderson, Michael Dobbyn.

7 FEB., 1776.

Admon of foregoing by Rob^t Dobbyn, Sole Exec^r of Will of his father Rob^t Dobbyn, dec^d.

16 MAR., 1776.

Admon of James Cody or Archdeacon's Goods, late of Halifax, N. America, Carpenter, dec^d, by Anastasia Cavanagh—als Cody, als Archdeacon, wife of Math^w Cavanagh, Cooper, Waterford, sister & next of kin.

28 JAN^y, 1776.

Will of John Toole, Malster, Waterford. Leaves 100 guineas apart for his son John T. to be lodged with Mr. John St. Leger, Gent., of this City; mentions son Francis, dau^r Ellen Knox als Toole. Exec^{rs} John Power, Ale-seller & Son-in-law W^m Knox, cooper

11 MAY, 1761.

Will of Mary Butler, wid., sole Exec^x of Will of dec^d husband Richard Butler late of Dungarvan. To be buried in ch. y^d of Dungarvan near dec^d husband. Leave to Elena Ronayne spinster, niece of my dearly beloved husband, all my houses, tenements, leaseholds, & Int^t & terms of years I die possessed of & all money, plate & chattels, subject to my own & husband's debts. Sole Exec^x Elenor Roynane. Pres^t James White & Mich^l Keane.

11 DEC., 1765.

Codicil. To my sister Catherine Quirk als Ronayne £5, & if she be dead to dec^d husband's nephew James Ronayne, also to s^d James Ronayne £10. Pres^t James White, Abraham Anthony.

30 MAR., 1776.

Admon of foregoing by Elenor Ronayne.

13 AP^L, 1776.

Admon of John Malone's Goods, City of Waterford, Yeoman, by Owen Malone, bror & next kin.

12 JAN^y, 1776.

Admon of John Lean's Goods, late Parish Priest of Carrick, Gent., dec^d., Intest., by Francis Lean lawful bror & next kin.

24 JAN^y, 1776.

Admon of Richard Butler's Goods, late of Robertstown, dec^d., Intest., by Mary Butler, wid. & relict.

8 MAY, 1772.

Will of Thomas Costigan, Glazier, Waterford. Wife Priscilla C., son James C., daur Barbara C. Leave to apprentice John Cheasey one of my lead Vices & one pair of lead molds and my diamond & "I aquit him." Sole Ex^x wife. Pres^t W^m Moore, W^m Butler, Alex^r Pope.

28 JUNE, 1776.

Admon of John Lander's Goods, Alderman, City of Waterford, by Ann Lander, widow.

13 SEP., 1776.

Will of Honour Grainger, City of Waterford, wid. & relict of W^m Grainger, Waterford; a number of small legacies & £2 to Catherine Murphy als Ronayne, now living in Parliament St.

15 AP^L, 1770.

Will of William Walsh, Tanner, Dungarvan, &c., &c. Exec^{rs} Robert Longan, Ballynacourty, Pierce Barron, Faha, & John Ryan, Dungarvan.

11 OCT., 1776.

Admon of foregoing by John Ryan.

14 DEC., 1776.

Admon of W^m Power's Goods, Ballykock, by Richard Power, son.

14 DEC., 1776.

Admon of Cornelius Bryan's Goods, Glynnballynultory, by Thomas Brien, son.

14 MAY, 1771.

Will of Jeffery Merrigan, Kilbarry, farmer; leaves all to Patrick Mullowney, Ale-dråper, Waterford. Sole Exec^r Edward Hartrey, Kilbarry, Dairyman.

1766.

Will of John Power, Knockanattin, farmer, to be buried in Reaiske. To dearly loved wife Julian Power, als Butler £14 a year for the time I have to run in Knockanathin & 6 acrs., Planta-

tion, about the house during widow-hood, & if she take an after husband, only effects & £14. To eldest son Edmund, when of age, all my interest in the lands of Kilcarton, under lease from Lord M^t Florence.

20 SEP., 1767.

Will—non-cupative—of Miss Mary Curry of City of Cork at Aglish, Co. Waterford. (1) To James O'Flaherty of Aglish all the Legacy entitled to under Will of Edw^d O'Flaherty of Aglish, (2) my Watch to Miss Mary Ann Moylan, daur of Mr. David Moylan, late City of Cork, Mercht., (3) Ring to Miss Mary O'Flaherty, daur of James, (4) all rest, &c., to my bror Mr. James Curry, City of Cork.

15 MAR., 1777.

Admon of foregoing by Patrick Curry bror & Res. Leg^{ee}.

9 JULY, 1772.

Will of William Power, Glynnstown, to be buried in Mothill ch. y^d near the coffins of father & mother. To Daniel Flynn of Clonea, my right, interest & titles in lands of Ross, Boulinlounuckly (held of John Usher, Esq., dec^d), pay^s to my wife Anne Power £40 per an. Clonea (held of Capt. James Wall) to wife also Bedsteads, hangings, Escritoire, 6 large silver spoons, 6 Tea spoons, One saddle-horse & Riding furniture, & after her death £10 per an. to Mr. John Barron of Ballydurn & the Par. Priest of Mothill, during Clonea Lease. My Interest in Coollabrid & Bridgetown (except Pierce Power's part of Clonea he owns) and Kilclooney to said David Flynn, paying £100 to William Power of Cadiz, son of Robert Power late of Dungarvan. My Interest in Joanstown, Corduff East, paying my sister Ellinor Power of Carrick, her heirs & assigns £300 & to sister Catherine Fling als Power £10 per an. My Interest in Glynnstown to pay Rev^d W^m Lonergan, Par. Priest of Carrickbeg & Rev^d John Scanlon Par. Priest of Mothill, £10 per an. whilst my term of Glynnstown lasts. My nephew to sell the stock at Kilcloney, Ross, Joanstown, Corduff, Boulinlounuckly & pay debts & £100 to Rev^d John Lean, I owe him by Bond & Warrant. Expend £30 in Buriall & immediately on decease distribute £20

amongst the poor of Mothill Parish. To pay to the Charitable Society of St^t Nicholas in Carrick £5 sterg., and to the Charitable Society of St. Quane in Par. of Mothill £5 sterg. To Austace Power als Anthony £5. To James Power, the cooper, if he return to Ireland £20. To bear expenses of burying Ellenor Keane als Butler. Immediately within a month after decease, £100 to be collected & paid to my relative & trusty friend Rev^d W^m Lonergan, Par. Priest Carrick-beg, & my trusty friend Rev^d John Scanlon, Par. Priest, Mothill, to be their own property for ever—appoint my beloved cousin John Power of Woodstown, Gent., & nephew Daniel Flynn of Clonea, Adm^{rs} & Exec^{rs} & £5 each for mourning.

4 Nov., 1775.

Codicil. To Mathias Hearn's daurs £10 each when married. Have got Reversion lease of Ross & Boulounickly with Honora English for 31 years. Nephew to pay Anty Power, Cath. Power & Mathew Power, sister's children £30—£10 each per an. during my said lease.

23 Nov., 1775.

Codicil. Each of the three last to pay £6 each to discharge the Spiritual Debts of their own parents & mine. Where I have ordered within named Exec^{rs} John Power & David Flynn, to whom I join as Exec^r Mathias Hearne, Kilmoire, & John Power, Benvoy, farmers, to sell my stock on lands mentioned. Out of part of said sales of stock for 5 years after death, 20 poor old men to get 6 yards of black frieze to make them outside coats to be distributed about Michaelmas every year & I order to 40 poor women, 3½ yards of flannel for 5 years, persons to be preferred be old men & old women.

19 AUG., 1777.

Admon^{on} of foregoing by Dan^l Fling, ors renouncing.

7 AP^l, 1775.

Will of Charles Baggs, of Lismore, Gent., leaves all to son James Baggs, to daur^{er} Harriett B. £20 per an. for life, & to sister Jane B. £12 per an. for 6 years & £100 to son W^m B. Exec^r Rev^d. Archdeacon Gervaise.

13 JULY, 1770.

Will of Mary Preston, widow, Waterford. Sister, Elizabeth Croshier, City of Limerick. Residue to nephew George Bispham, City Waterford, apprentice to John Londrigan, Cordwainer. Brór Aron Bedscott, Waterford, Cordwainer, & son Aron Bedscott, Perukemaker. Exec^{rs}, Sam^l Sprigg & W^m Roche, Gentⁿ. Pres^t James McNab, Amy Sprigg.

31 MAR., 1778.

Will of John Power, Ballymacarbry, Gent. To be buried with parents in Newcastle Par. Church. To wife Ellen Power, a^{ls} Dannill, my real & personal fortune, she may dispose of lands of Croan, Co. Tip^y. To Mary Fling a^{ls} Dannill, daur to Mr. Richard Dannill, Maganstown, Co. Tip., £6 per an. during my lease of Curraghteskine. To Mr. James Prendergast of Baneard £4 11/-. To Mr. Francis Kearney £5, $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly during same lease, to pay a debt he knows I owe. To John Guiry, his house & garden at Curraghteskine at 10/- a year during lease. To my servant Joseph Dee my best suit of clothes & £3 : 8 : 3, & the next suit to Laurence Keating. Exec^{rs} Mr. Charles Prendergast, Garryduff, Co. Tip., Mr. Francis Kearney, fourmilewater. Pres^t William Bourk, Patrick Dannill, Michael Mulcahy.

5 DEC., 1778.

Letters of Guardianship of Laurence Bryan, a Minor, his person & fortune granted his mother Joan Bryan & his G.father Patrick Bryan of Hellvick.

6 JUNE, 1773.

Will of Henry Gee, Lisserow, Gent., to eldest son James 5/-, to son Thomas 5/-. To beloved wife Anne Gee all interest in Lisserow held by lease from Thomas Welsh, Esq., Woodstock, & all furniture, plate, ready-money, Bills, Bonds, & Stock, subject to paying debts. Exec^s, wife Anne Gee & James Ronayne of Ballyquin, Gent. Pres^t W^m Keane, Pat Hicky, William Hennessy.

6 SEP., 1778.

Probate to Anne Gee.

1778.

Will of Maurice Walsh, Ballyphillip, Gent., to be buried where Exec^{rs} think fit. To bror^r Peter Walsh the money he has of mine except £28, of which £5 to neice Mrs. Neale, £5 to neice Mrs. Dunford, & £7 to niece Mrs. Kennedy of Dungarvan. Rest £11 as specified by me to Exec^{rs}. My Books & Tabernacle I order be sold or canted & applied for or to the uses by me specified, except the few English Books I leave to my nephew Maurice Phealan, also my money in his hands & entire household goods, chairs, tables. To Bror^r Peter Walsh my share & interest in Ballyphillip. I do order 5 Masses be applyed for me every Patron Day, when I am buried during lease of Ballyphillip to be paid for by my bror^r. Chattels to be appraised or valued & sold & £6 to be distributed amongst the poor of my relatives. Exec^{rs} Bror^r Peter Walsh, & nephew Owen O'Neale, both of Waterford City.

11 SEP., 1778.

Probate to Exec^{rs}.

13 SEP., 1776.

Will of John Ronayne, City of Waterford, Doctor of Physic. To wife Mary Ronayne a^ls Dobbyn, da^r of Rob^t Dobbyn late Recorder of City of Waterford, dec^d, all right I may have to her fortune & £50 immediate on death. To cousin Lucy Hudson of Cork £20. To Poor of Parishes of Clashmore & Kinsalebeg £5 each. Discharge my bror^r Mathew Ronayne of all Debts or money he owes me. Remainder in trust to Richard Power of Clashmore, Esq., Nicholas Stout, Esq., Youghall, & Rob^t Longan of Ballynacourty, Esq., out of my Interest in Losgeran to pay my half-sister Catherine Connery, by ½ yrly. payments £10 per an. for life if term continue, & as to rest if wife Mary Ronayne a^ls Dobbyn be with child or issue, during minority, &c., or married, to assign such residue. If no child Exec^{rs} to pay her Mary Ronayne £300 & remainder to Mat^w Ronayne or issue. Exec^{rs} Rich^d Power, Nicholas Stout & Rob^t Longan (afores^d).

Codicil. To my good friend Mrs. Marg^t Ronayne, Laughtane, £20 to buy mourning & to Miss Elizabeth Cummins my own plain gold watch. My Trustees to pay for gold watch bespoke of

W^m Maddock, Waterford, which I bequeath to my wife Ronayne orwise Dobbyn. Pres^t Patt Lawler, Th^o Fitz Gerald.

29 SEP^R, 1776.

Codicil. To beloved friend & relative Patrick Ronayne, D'Laughtane, Esq., one of the Hogsheads of claret now in my possession in Waterford. To my beloved relative Nicholas Stout, Esq., Youghal, my riding mare, Bridle & saddle. To Rich^d Power, Esq., Clashmore, my gold-headed cane now with Mr. Fleming, Waterford. To Marg^t Echingham serv^t maid to Mrs. Ronayne £5. If bro^r Mat^w have no issue to succeed him, then to cousin Lucy Hudson, Youghall (Cork ?) £50, & cousin Sophia Foulow £50 & not orwise & in like manner £50 to Rob^t Longan in trust for his children I am god-father to. Above named Exec^{rs} & Trustees. Pres^t Thos. Fitz Gerald, W^m Barrett.

17 SEP., 1778.

Probate to Richard Power.

8 DEC., 1773.

Will of Elizabeth Roderick als Osburn, widow of David Roderick, Esq.; (1) to be buried with father & mother in Killgobenit, (2) to pay debts (3) to Mr. W^m Power of Ballyvoile £20 to buy mourning (4) to Mrs. Mary Veale als Power wid. of Tho^s Veale, Stradbally, £20 (5) to Mrs. Honora Bourk als Power, wife of Mr. John Bourk of Kilinrosinty £20 (6) to Mr. Pat^k Power, son of Mr. W^m Power, Ballyvoile, £10 to buy mourning (7) to Miss Mary Power, his daur £10, to buy mourning (8) to Mr. Arthur Hearn £10, do. (9) to Mr. Rob^t Longan, Ballinacourty £10, do. (10) to Mr. Edward Haraher, Dungarvan, £20 for past services (11) Serv^t maid £2: 10: 0 (12) Poor of Dungarvan Par. £10 (13) Poor of Kilgobenit £10 (14) Poor of Stradbally Par. £5 (15) Mrs. Ann Power als Longan all my plate, linen, wearing apparel & my worst clothes to my fosterers & maid as Mrs. Ann Power directs (16) to Mrs. Ellen Rodgers my best ring & Burow (17) to Miss Sally Hearn my 2nd best ring & big arm-chair to Mrs. Marg^t Longan (18) to Mr. Rob^t Longan afores^d £80. Remainder to Mr. W^m Power, Ballyvoile. Exec^{rs} Mr. W^m Power, Mr. Rob^t Longan, Arthur Hearn.

5 DEC., 1778.

Probate to William Power.

6 JAN^y, 1779.

Admon^{on} of Ellen Londergan's Goods of Killurney, Co. Tip.,
Widow, dec^d., Int., by son Mich^l Londergan, next kin.

9 JUNE, 1755.

Will of Elizabeth Newport, wid. of Simon Newport. To
daur^{er} Sun Newport £500 & plate & $\frac{1}{2}$ house-hold furniture, &c.,
to daur^{er} Barbara Nugent Shanahan Int. for life of £500, & my
grand-daur^{er} Elizabeth Nugent Shanahan if she survive her mother
—if not to my daur^{er} Barbara to have power to leave it to any of
her children or where she likes; to son Simon Newport £500 & my
3rd of dubious debts due with my decease, to cozins Shees & Mary
Barker £20; to my son Samuel Newport all my substance, bonds,
notes, or any or mortgage, remaining after legacies.

27 JAN^y, 1779.

Probate to Samuel Newport one of Exec^{rs}, Rebecca Barker
making oath as to writing of above before Surrogate, George
Fleury.

1778.

Will of John Magrath, Waterford City, Gent., to be buried in
Par. Ch. of Owing or as Exec^{rs} decide, to wife Joan Magrath a^ls
Butler £20 per an from Leasehold rent, rec^d from tenants & after
death to Res. Legatee. I leave her the two rooms I now occupy
in house in John St. known by the name of the "Spinning Wheel"
with, &c., &c., & after to Res. Legatee. To two nephews David &
Edmond Magrath £100, £50 to each; to g. nephew Michael son of
Ed^d Magrath £20; to nephew Philip Magrath, Owing, said farm
after wife's decease & residue of lease from Shapland Carew of
holdings in John St. & £300 Bond due by him—also interest in
John St. from Thomas Wyse & £300 due on two Bonds from Thomas
and John Wyse & said John Wyse and Francis Wyse. Residue to
nephew Philip Magrath, Exec^r & under inspection & direction of
Anthony Clifford, Waterford City, Gent.

19 AP^L, 1770.

Codicil includes nephew Edmond & then David Magrath failing issue to Philip.

5 FEB., 1778.

Probate to Philip Magrath.

12 DEC., 1778.

Will of Mary Cody, widow. To niece Catherine Habberly, feather bed, Drawers, & 43 y^{ds} linen of which Anne Gaul, Catherine Fling & Mary Draper have one shift each. To Anne Gaul one large Table Cloth, pair of silver beads, looking glass & chest. To sister Ellinor Cody a pair of silver beads in pledge with me for half-a-guinea & one Hood & one Pettycoat. To Mary Draper, my new pair of sheets, I am to be waked in, after being buried. To daur Elinor Barry 10 gns. The meal in the house to be baked for use at my wake & given. Rest to niece Cath. Habberly. Exec^{rs} Rev^d W^m Whelan, & Ed^d Power. Pres^t John Keeff, Thomas Delandre.

FEB. 9, 1779.

Probate to Edmond Power.

10 FEB., 1779.

Admon^{or} of Mathew Power's Goods, late Pembrokestown, Fisherman, dec^d. Intest. by Pat^k Power, bror^r & next kin.

1779.

Will of George Wilkinson, Aldermⁿ, City Waterford. To be buried in Killoteran Ch. or Christ Church, near Aldermⁿ Backas & my brothers. By Indent. 10 June, 1761, before inter-marriage with my wife, Mary Bareing, £20 per an. settled on her on my decease. Bequeath her one silver two-handled cup, value about £5, one silver cann, value £3, one large soop spoon, value £2, which plate I rec^d on her fortune & I return them to her. To daurs Jane & Susannah Wilkinson all my real estate & int^t in Mount Wilkinson orwise Cross, shares alike, except John Gibbon's house to bror Zach. Wilkinson's daur^r for life. To son-in-law James Richards to his wife my daur Ann Richards £20 a year out of

Cross—lease out 9 yrs. from 25 March, 1777. To poor of Par. Kill St. Nicholas £5. I will six very poor people will bare me to my grave of which James Wade to be one if he please & to each I will a strong great coat of eyther Ratteen or good frieze & also a Scarfe of good strong linen & a hatt. Exec^{rs} Thomas Carew, Esq., Ballynamony, & my two daurs. Pres^t Theo Cooke, John Plest, Ben Wilkinson.

16 MAR., 1779.

Probate to daurs.

29 MAR., 1779.

Admon^{or} of Pierce Keating's Goods, late Knocka, Co. Tip., Gent., dec^d. Intest. by Cath. Keating, wid. & relict.

15 MAY, 1774.

Will of Cornelius Bolton, the elder, Faithlegg,—to be buried in family Bur^l Place in Par. Ch., Faithlegg. To son Cornelius Bolton heirs & assigns, Ballycanavan now in my own possession, offices, garden, stables, coaches & coach-horses, about 93ac. 28phs. lately surveyed (& bounded by part of B^ycanavann, now in Aldermⁿ W^m Barker's possession) subject to paying £200 per an. for ever to son Henry Bolton, also all Plate, Pictures, & Ho.-hold furniture in D^w Ho. B^ycanavan, also Int^t in house in Peter St. Waterf^d held on term of years at £23 per an. to Lord Villiers and heirs & its household furniture & ratified by Deed of Sett^t 1 May, 1774, for lands of Faithlegg, Kilmacomb, Ballynamoyntragh, Ballyvelly, Garrangaruff, Killure, on son Cornelius B. 1st part, & Sir James May, Mayfield, Bart., & Rev^d W^m Downes, Waterford City, Clerk, 2nd part & Rich^d Kearney, s^d City, Ex^t, 3 Part & residue part of Ballycanvan not specified subject to £87 yr^{ly} to Rev^d Crowther Dowding & Rev^d W^m Buckner, heir & assignes. Devises, &c., same to Bolton Lees, Rich^d Kearney, &c., to son of s^d Henry, & after death, &c., to or sons & daurs & mentions Deeds of 23 Oct., 1738, between Cornelius Bolton, the elder—Elizabeth Barker, City of Waterf^d, widow, & Elizabeth Bolton by names Elizabeth Barker s^r daur^{or} of s^d Elizabeth Barker, j^r, 2nd part Samuel Barker, 3rd part Ambrose Congreve, Esq., 4 part—also mentions daurs Hariot Bolton & same

deed to daur Frances Dobbyn als Bolton £200 on marriage with Rob^t Dobbyn, Esq., also to daur Sophia Stone als Bolton mar^d to James Barclay Stone, Esq., & daur Jane Hassard. Pay James Kearney, Grantstown, £200. Sole Exec^r son Cornelius Bolton. Pres^t John Roberts, Will Price, Geo. Thomas.

1 FEB., 1779.

Will of Charles Backas, Doctor of Physic. His bror Rob^t Backas & John Lymberry, Trustees. Bequeaths his Int. in lands of Portnescolly, Curleddy, Dangoly, Portnaholly, Co. K.kenny, & houses, &c., in Waterford for daurs Ellinor & Martha Backas. His wife Martha B.

15 JULY, 1779.

Memorand: that John Walsh, Trinity Without, was sick & makes Will. To be buried in Par. Church of Island de Keane. To his nephew Mich^l Fling £5. To help building a stone wall round Church y^d Island de Keane 2 guineas. Rest to his sisters Ellen Hunt & Mary Flyng als Welsh after paying two gns. to cousins Walter & And^w Murphy. Pres^t Denis Callahan, Thomas Connary.

4 DEC., 1778.

Will of Margaret Robinson, widow. Leaves the Interest from the principal sum of £400 to Rev Archdeacon George Fleury, Rev^d Rob^t Draper, & W^m Murphy, Merch^t, Waterford, to be disposed of to build a House in convenient place in the Liberties to contain 8 or 10 widows of Protestant Tradesmen. To Almshouses in Waterford £200, & remaining £200 to be kept at Interest to pay ground rent keep repaired, & provide coal for such widows.

26 JULY, 1779.

Probate to Archdeacon Fleury & W^m Murphy.

23 AUG., 1779.

Admon of James Power's Goods, late Knockaderry, Gent., Batchelor, dec^d. Intest. by David Power, father & next-kin.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Stone Celts from Co. Waterford.—For some reason or other Waterford County is singularly poor in implements of the Stone Age. The writer is not able to trace the finding of many more than a dozen celts in the whole county and finds of arrow heads are apparently rarer still. This fact will excuse publication as frontispiece to present issue of a drawing to illustrate two recent neolithic finds within the county confines. The circumstances under which the smaller axe was found have been already detailed in the *JOURNAL*, vol. xiv., p. 95. This object hails from neighbourhood of Carroll's Cross. The second specimen which comes from near Dungarvan, is a larger and better—but also a worse injured—implement. It has recently been presented to the writer by Mr. Wm. Morrissey of Brown's Pike, Dungarvan. Mr. Morrissey received it from the finder, Mr. James Bowe of Currabaha, parish of Kilgobinet, who unearthed it during tillage operations on his own farm. This fine axe is of an exceedingly hard basalt—probably from Antrim—and measures seven inches in length by three and a-quarter inches wide at the cutting edge and seven inches in circumference; the weight is $1\frac{5}{16}$ lbs. Unfortunately extensive chipping—some of it evidently due to recent menial use—considerably mars the appearance of what was a very beautifully polished specimen.

P. POWER.

Du Noyer's Waterford Sketches.—Forming portion of the Du Noyer series of sketches preserved in the Library, Royal Irish Academy, are more than a score of unpublished drawings of Waterford, and local, antiquities. The following list is, I think,

complete for Co. Waterford ; all the drawings here catalogued will be found in portfolio vii. of the collection :—

Ballylaneen, Ancient Font,

Kill-St.-Lawrence (two sketches) showing “external angles of door and window so broadly chamfered” that the church must be set down as of 13th or early 14th century,

Ballyphilip Cromlech,

Ballynageeragh „

Tower in Railway Yard, Waterford ; “embattled merlons between embrasures, remarkably lofty,”

St. John's Church Ruin,

Crook Church (13th century),

Faithlegg Church (two sketches),

Old Font in Faithlegg Church,

Gaulstown Coomlechs (three sketches),

Knockeen Cromlech,

Seskinane Church, &c. (several sketches),

Kilbunny Church,

Holy Ghost Hospital (a number of coats of arms),

Some Miscellaneous Coats of Arms.

South Tipperary is represented by the following :—

Ballybacon, ancient font,

Tubrid, Tablet, Keating Chapel,

Baptist Grange Church,

Pecaun (several sketches),

Tullaghmelan Church, 15th century doorway.

P. POWER.

Geoffrey of Waterford.—My statement in last issue of Journal, that I remembered no mention of Geoffrey in any English work of reference was not quite accurate ; it should have been modified by addition of the clause—except Harris (Ware, by the way, knew nothing of Geoffrey). My error, such as it is, arose from failure (I wrote from memory and had no copy of Harris by me, though I had Ware), to equate Gotofrid with Geoffrey. p 95-97

I might also have quoted a second exception—that very valuable—I might almost call it, wonderful—little work, Anderson's "Historical Sketches of the Native Irish."

P. POWER.

The Bluet Chalice.—On page 118 of this volume there was one little slip in my note about the chalice. In describing the London hall marks, I meant to say of one of them that it represented a lion "passant *guardant*," not "passant rampant."

J. J. BUCKLEY.

Clonmel Printing.—The chronicler of local printing may be interested in the following advertisement which appeared in Flyn's "Hibernian Chronicle" (Cork) on 28th December, 1789:—

"Edward Collins, of Clonmell, returns grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the favors he has experienced, in the Wine and Printing Business, and begs to inform them, that in order he may the better be enabled, to attend to his other engagements, he will, on the 31st inst. resign those Branches of Trade, to his Son and Nephew, Stephen Collins, and George Heaslop, whom, he takes the liberty to recommend, having full confidence, their utmost exertions will be used to render satisfaction to such as may please to favor them with their Commands. All who stand indebted to the said E. Collins, are requested forthwith to pay the amount to Messrs. Collins and Heaslop, and those to whom he is indebted, are desired immediately to furnish their Accounts, that they may be discharged. Dec. 28, 1789."

The following marriage announcement appeared in the February, 1806, issue of Walker's "Hibernian Magazine":—

"On Sunday 16th February, at Kilworth, Mr. T. Gorman, of Clonmell, printer and bookseller, to Miss Roche, daughter of William Roche, esq."

SÉAMUS Ó CASADÓE.