

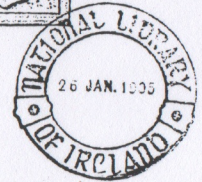
who sustained a two months' siege, which commenced on January 20th, 1645, and ended on the 19th of March following, when it was surrendered to the Confederate Catholics, commanded by General Thomas Preston, who, the same day, took possession of it, and found in it twenty-two battering guns, some of brass, but little powder, as it had been exhausted, but there was abundance of corn, cheese, and tobacco. During the course of the siege there was expended 176 iron balls, 19,000 pounds of powder, and 162 stone balls. The account states that there was little or no wine, as the besieged could not cook their meat in sea water and were obliged to use wine for that purpose.

The records of Duncannon are followed by the chronicles of the Parish of Templetown, or Kilclogan, commencing with the charter of Henry II., A.D. 1172, shortly after which the Preceptory of Kilclogan was founded by (Connagher) O'Moore for Knights of the Temple, on or near the site of the Church of St. Elloc, which dated from the end of the fifth century. It continued up till 1541, when it was suppressed and dissolved along with the other abbeys, monasteries, and religious houses in the county.

Fethard (Fṡṡṡ Ḃṡṡ, "high wood") is next treated. It is a town situated two and a quarter miles south-east of Duncannon, and is one of the earliest built towns of the Anglo-Norman colony in the county. Shortly after incorporation as a borough, it was granted for armorial bearings a Roman Soldier holding a shield *or*, charged with a Cross *gules*, in allusion to the supposed Roman origin of the Anglo-Norman chieftains. The castle of Fethard was for several hundred years that of the Sutton family, of whom Richard Sutton, Esq., of Fethard, received a grant of land in 1379, being the estate of Great Clonard, etc., to be held by military service for half a knight's fee. He was ancestor of the Suttons who emigrated to France and became Counts Clonard and Sutton. A list of the members of the Irish Parliament for Fethard from anno 1613 to 1800 is given, wherein Hugh Rocheford and Ns. Stafford, Esqres., were by an act of the house, 22nd June, 1642, found to be either in open rebellion or indicted for high treason, and were considered as "Rotten and unprofitable members of this Honourable House, and only fit to be cut off," and were expelled and excluded, and a warrant issued for a new election in their place. The Chronicles of Fethard commence in 1228, and are continued to 1798. Illustrations of the church plate are given, and represent a chalice, paten on foot, and flagon: the former has the Dublin date letter for 1639-40, and the inscription, "Calix parochialis Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Templetown in Comitatu Wexfordiæ Ex dono Nicolai Loftus de Kilcloggan Armigeri, Anno Sulatis 1639," engraved with his family arms. Weight, 15 oz. 12½ dwt. The flagon is also Dublin, 1707, and was "The gift of Mrs. Margaret Thorold, a widow, to ye Church of FFethard, in ye county of Waxford, she being ye daughter of Nicholas Loftus, of FFethard, deceased."

This volume also embraces the history of Redmond's—now Loftus—Hall, Galgystown, the Parish of Hook, with its ancient tower and lighthouse, and concludes with that of the townland of Slade and its castle, and Baginbun Head, where there are good grounds for supposing Raymond le Gros landed; and, lastly, the history of what was the Corporate and Parliamentary Borough of Bannow. The book is profusely illustrated from ancient drawings (some coloured) and photographs. It is printed in a clear, distinct antique type, strongly and neatly bound, and, what is a most important adjunct to such a valuable work of reference, is fully and completely indexed.

R. D.



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Kilmacabea, Co. Cork.

By J. M. DURKE, B.A., B.L.



HE present Catholic parish of Kilmacabea comprises the two ancient parishes of Kilmacabea and Kilfaughnabeg, and some townlands belonging to the civil parish of Ross, viz., Tralong, Ballyvireen, Ballinaclogh, Keamnabricka, Rowry Glen, and Killeenleigh.

The two parishes just named, Kilmacabea and Kilfaughnabeg, must be comparatively modern, as they are not mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., A.D. 1291, nor in the Taxation printed in the Calendar of State Papers, A.D. 1302. A parish called Drumfegna is mentioned in the earlier Taxation, which Dr. Brady in his "Records" suggests might be Kilfaughnabeg. But this cannot be the case, as Drumfegna was situated in the Bere portion of the diocese of Ross, and properly comes in between Kilcaskan and Kilnahanagh.

A manuscript of 1591 in Trinity College, Dublin, quoted in Dr. Brady's "Records," mentions Kilmacboighe, which is described therein as a "locus vastus." The "Royal Visitation Book" of 1615 enumerates

Kilmaccabee and Kilfaughnan; and in Bishop Dive Downe's Diary, 1700, it is recorded that Dermot O'Driscoll, Popish priest of Creagh, Tullagh, and Cape Clear, goes also to Castlehaven, which was the parish of John Connolly, the late Popish Vicar-General of Rosse—the same Connolly who served Myross, Rosse, Kilmaccabee, and Kilfaughnabeg. With regard to this Connolly, it may be mentioned that the Grand Jury of Cork County presented on August 13th, 1701, that John Connolly, formerly Vicar of Rosse, was still remaining in the Kingdom, contrary to the Act.

In Speed's map, 1610, scarcely any place in these parishes is marked, unless Doren is intended for Glandore. But if so, it is entirely misplaced. An unnamed river, probably the Rowry, is shown between the two promontories, viz., Donin (Downeen, parish of Ross) on the east, and Catts' on the west. The latter is perhaps the headland of Reenogreena, part of which is still called Carraig-na-gcat, or Cat's Rock. The Ordnance map marks there a disused graveyard, called Killcarrignagat.

The derivation of Kilmaccabee has defied the best etymologists; but Killfaughnabeg is, of course, Cill Fachtna beag, the little Church of (Saint) Fachtna, who founded the See and School of Ross.

The Genealogy of Corca Laidhe informs us that Tuat h-úi Conneid, i.e., an garra, extends from Cean Mara to Loc an bricin, and from Midros to Bel an Ata Solais. O Conneid is its chief. These are its hereditary leaders, viz., O Muimnic, O Drocruaimnig, O Fuailcin, Ua Caingni, and Ua Duibconna.

Tuat Ruis, i.e., Tuat Indolaig, extends from Loc an bricin to Fiad Ruis; and from Traig long to Sed na bfear-bfinn. O'Laegaire is its chieftain. These are its hereditary leaders, viz., O'Ruaidri, O'Lonain, O'Laidad, O'Torpa, O h-Urmoltaic, O Mirin, O'Tuaraide, O Macdairic, O Trena, O h-Uanidi, and O Cerdin (vide "Celtic Miscellany," pages 50—53). These tuatha, or tribal districts, it is evident, included the parish of Kilmaccabee.

O'Conneid's district, we are told, was also called An Garrga, i.e., "the Garden," which is still the name of a fertile spot in the adjoining parish of Myross. According to the "Carbriae Notitia," it is called the garry, or garden, from its being much better land than the rest of Carbery (vide Smith's "History of Cork," book ii. cx., and "Celtic Miscellany," page 51).

The western limit was Ceann Mara, i.e., head of the sea. Dr. John O'Donovan observes that this was the ancient name of the head of Cuandor, or Glandore, Harbour at O'Donovan's Leap. The context,

however, contradicts this. The place referred to is the pretty inlet of the sea near Rinneen, at the head of Castlehaven Bay, called Peicin na mara, which is still the western boundary of Myross parish. Of the eastern limit Dr. John O'Donovan writes, Loch an Bhricin, i.e., lake of the troutlet, as obsolete. The name, however, still survives in Loch a Vrikeen, a little lake on the eastern portion of Kilfaughnabeg, between Glandore and the river Rowry. The southern boundary, Midros, is Myross, "a townland containing the ruins of an old church in a parish of the same name, on the west side of Glandore Harbour." Of the northern boundary Mr. J. Swanton observes, "it is now Aughsollis, a ford on the river llen, to the west of Skibbereen." This is incorrect, as Assolas is a ford over the river Saivenose, in the townland of Dreeminida, parish of Drimoleague.

Tuat Ruis, the tribal land of Ross, was also called Tuat Indolaig, a name, according to the Rev. Mr. Quarry, still preserved, being that of "a rock in the bay of Ross, west of Galley Head, known to country people as Carragain Indolaig, or in an abbreviated form, Doolig." Its eastern limit was Fiad Ruis, the wood of Ross. This tuath was probably just to the east of Rosscarbery, as the western limit of the next tuath was Fearsaid Ruis, i.e., the sand pit, ferry, or trajetctus of Ross, which was the ancient name of the passage at the head of Ross Bay, over which the causeway now runs. Traiglong, or the ship strand, is now Tralong; and Sid na bfear bfinn, or hill of the fair men, according to Dr. J. Donovan, is Sheehill, meaning, probably, the Sheehy Hills, near Inchigeela, whose Irish name Canon Lyons states is Cnoc na segie.

In the "Annals of Innisfallen" this district (in which St. Fachtna was born) is called Ui luegaire Ruis. Ib luogaire, Bishop O'Brien states in his Irish Dictionary, is a district in the County Cork possessed till the late revolutions by the O'Learys, a branch of the old Lugadian race, whose first possessions were the ancient city of Rosscarbery, its liberties and environs. After the Norman invasion the O'Learys were driven to Iveleary, in Inchigeela, parish of Muskerry.

Many of the sept names above-mentioned have now become obsolete, such as Ua Tuaraide, O Trena, O Maicdairic, O Drocruaimng, O Fuailcin (which Mac Firisigh writes O Tuailcin), and O'Conneid, for which latter he writes O Cendidig, or Kennedy. For O Ruaidri he writes O Ruaire, which to Dr. John O'Donovan seemed more correct. The former form is still preserved, however, in a local name mentioned later on. O Caingni is probably Cagney; O Lonain, Lenane, Lannin,

or Leonard; O Torpa, Torpey; O Laidid, Leddy or Laddy; O Mirin, Mirreen; O h'Uainidi, O'Horney, anglicised Green; O Cerdén, Curdín. None of these names now exist in the parish, nor indeed in West Cork, excepting Lannin and Leonard. For Ua h'Urmoltaic the "Book of Ballymote" and MacFirbis have O Turmoltaigh, which is anglicised Tromulty and Hamilton. The latter name still survives here. O Muimnig is now Meany, and is still applied as a nickname to some of the MacCarthys living here. Ua Duibconna is now Doheny.

The "Annals of Innisfallen" state that in 1215 Barrett, one of the Anglo-Normans, who became very powerful in Munster in the reign of King John, built the Castle of Cloc a truga baile, i.e., the stone castle of Town Strand at Cuan Dor, i.e., Glandore. In 1261 Finghin MacCarthy, of Ringrone (so-called a loco occisionis) inflicted a crushing defeat on the English at the battle of Callan, after which their power in the South rapidly declined, and was all but annihilated during the Wars of the Roses. Finghin's policy was to cripple the settlers by destroying the strongholds they had erected to protect their possessions, and, amongst others, he demolished the Castle of Cuan Dor.

About this time new invaders appeared here in the persons of the O'Donovans, and their followers, the O'Collinses and O'Connollys. Driven from their ancestral homes in the County Limerick, they marched south of the Lee about 1178, and proceeded to carve out new possessions for themselves. John Collins, of Myross, the historian of the O'Donovans, asserts that at a period subsequent to this, Crom O'Donovan was in possession of Croom Castle, Co. Limerick, but according to the "Annals of Innisfallen," Crom was killed about the year 1254 by the O'Mahonys at Inis an beil, now Pheale, near Enniskean, Co. Cork. This Crom was ancestor of all the O'Donovan family of the County Cork, and of several others in Leinster. He gave a name to Gleann a Croim, in the parish of Fanlobbus, which afterwards became the property of a branch of the MacCarthys, who had their principal seat at Dunmanway, vide "Annals of the Four Masters," 1848, pp. 2437-8. Yet there was a Lugadian sept of O'Dondaman, or O'Dondubain, settled in Tuath O'Fihelly, east of Rosscarbery, according to the "Celtic Miscellany," page 55; and Dr. J. O'Donovan remarks that "It is highly probable a great number of the O'Donovans of the County Cork are of this family. The Hy Figeinte may in general be distinguished from them by the small hands and feet and a peculiar formation of the toes by which the race of Cairbre Aebdha are infallibly known to each other" ("Four Masters," p. 2483).

Crom O'Donovan had three sons:—I. Cathal, the eldest, a quo Clan Cahill, which means the families sprung from Cahill and the district occupied by them. They owned Castle Donovan, in Drimoleague parish, and Rahine Castle, in Myross. This Cahill never had any possessions in the original territories of Hy Figeinte or the Cairbre Aebdha, Co. Limerick. "He seems to have acquired a considerable tract of mountain territory in Corca Luighe, the original principality of the O'Driscolls, to which he transferred the tribe-name of his family, Ui Cairbre, which, by a strange whim of custom, was afterwards applied to a vast territory, now forming four baronies in the County Cork (Ibid, page 2439).

II. His second son, Aineslis, had four sons, viz., Donagh More, Rickard, Walter, and Raghnael (Randal), who became the founders of four distinct septs, who all bore the generic tribe-name of Sliocht Aineslis Mic a Croim. . . . The head of this sept possessed a small district of seven plowlands in the parish of Kilmacabean, which bore the tribe-name of Slught Eneslis Mac Icrym, or Clann Eneslis Mac Irim (Ibid, p. 2438).

III. Loughlann was his third son, from whom came the Clanloughlin referred to later on.

Cahill, the eldest, had two sons, viz., Teigue, his successor, and Imar (Ivor), also called Giolla riabac. The latter, according to John Collins, built Castle Ivor, now Castle Eyre, in Listarkin, parish of Myross in 1251. His clan, called the Sliocht Imair, Slught Ivryne, or Slew-Iryn, remained in possession of this Castle till the sixteenth century, when they were ousted from it by Domnal na gCroiceann (i.e., of the skins), chief of Clancahill, 1560—1584. Ivor was a great trader, and his magic boat appears every seventh year in Loch Cluhir, near which Castle Eyre stands ("Four Masters," pp. 2439—2441).

Aenghus O'Donovan, son of Conor, Chief of Clancahill, founded the sept who held the district of Gleann a Muillinn (Glanivoolen in the MacCarthy Reagh Inquisition, and Clanmoylan in the Calendar of State Papers), in the parishes of Kilmeen and Castleventry, and had their residence at Clasharusheen.

After the decline of English power here, the Castle of Traigh-Bhaile passed into the hands of the Clan Loughlin O'Donovans. "The Clan Loughlin," Dr. J. O'Donovan writes, "originally possessed a small territory of 36 plowlands situate between the river Rowry and Glandore." The chiefs of this branch, in order of succession, were (1) Lochlainn, third son of Crom; (2) Donogh, of Lough Crot, near Drimoleague;

(3) Cahill; (4) Diarmaid; (5) Donogh; 6 and 7 unknown; (8) Donnell na Carton, of Cloghatrabbally, who died in 1580; (9) Donnell na Carton Oge, died 1629; (10) Murtagh Mac Donnell Oge; (11) Donnell Mac Murtagh, of Cloghatrabbally and Rinogreny, who, resulting from the civil war of 1641, was attainted for rebellion. The attainder, however, was not carried out; and (12) Jeremy Donovan, M.P. for Baltimore in King James the Second's Parliament. He was a Protestant, and was appointed Registrar of the Admiralty in Ireland by James the Second (vide "Four Masters," pp. 2469 and 2477).

The MacCarthy Reagh Inquisition enumerates the following as parcels of Clan Loughlin, most of which are in the present Catholic parish of Kilmacabean, viz., Cappynybohy, Keamemore, Banfune, Ballenloghy, Slught-Ivrine, Cullane, Cullane killy, Ballynygorenagh, Criggantra, Twomealye, Killincally, Killbegg, Droummullihy, Maulemoryne, Carriglosky, and Aghytubrid.

In 1616 Donnell Oge surrendered his lands to the Crown, and obtained a re-grant. The following, amongst other parcels of land, are named in the re-grant—Aghetobredmore, Aghetobredbegg, Rushane, Carriglosky, Rinegreny, Carrowgarraff, Ballirerie, Keamore, Kippaghebohie, Knockskeagh, Droummullihie, Inshinanowen, Killbeg, Mealmarin, Tooghmealhie, the Killeans, Cullane kelly, Banefune, Maulnagearha, Ballinloghie, the three south gnives of Curituck, Droummullihy, one-third part of Cahirnibologie, containing four gnives in the quarter of Kilnac Ibe in Slught Eneslis Mac Irim, Caherkaniva, half parcel in Killekbeh qr. in Slught Eneslis Mac Irim; Gortinahen, three gnives in Brooley in Slught Eneslis Mac Irim; Classnecally, one gnive in said Brooley, Gortineduig, Carrigarchen, otherwise Carrigacaren, and Milnihelan. Several of these parcels were erected into the Manor of Cloghatrabbally, with 500 acres in demesne, power to create tenures and to hold courts leet and baron.

An Inquisition held at Bandon August 14th, sixth of Charles I., omits some of the aforementioned lands, but specifies the following not included in the re-grant, viz., Milleenen, Cloniteishe, Dromtycloghie, Malegowan, Killcousane, and Gortyowen, and also Rynangadanaghe, between Maulmoreen and Tuoghmealie.

It is difficult to follow out the ownership of some of these townlands, for the re-grant of Donnell O'Donovan, of Clancabill, in 1616, grants to him Clounty, Mealgoone, Drometecloghie, and Killicoosane, which are stated to be in Clancabill; it also gives him Carren, Balliroe, Keamnabrickie, Classnecallie, and Tonebracke. Again, the probate of

the will, dated 1639, of Teige O'Donovan, of Drishane, second son of O'Donovan of Clancabill, disposed of ten gnives in the quarter of Kilmacbie, called Cagher-Cairbrie, Cahernebologie, Carrighbane, in the qr. of Revolder, and the three qrs. of Dirireloge in qr. of Kilmacbie.

It seems impossible to discover where the septs of Aineslis were settled. The MacCarthy Reagh Inquisition mentions Clane Eneslis, 6½ plowlands, in Clancabill, and it names as parcels, Mayny, i.e., Moynies, Killskohonoughty (Killscohanaght), and Derrycloghaghtragh (Derryclogagh Lower). The Clancabill Inquisition of 1607 mentions that the Clan Eneslis hold of Castle Donovan the parcels of Bernyhuila (Bearnahulla, or Butler's Gift), Muyny, and Derrycloghaghtragh. None of these are in Kilmacabean, yet it is clear that they held some lands here, e.g., Cahernebologie and Cahir-kanwa, now obsolete.

Mawletrihane, Clonkeene, and Shrilane belonged to the Clandermott MacCarthy's. Gortroe and Dungannon were held by the MacCarthy's Reagh, and probably formed part of the demesne of the Castle of Bendoruff, in the parish of Ross.

Towards the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century the Copeners, or Coppingers, descendants of a family of early Danish merchants settled in Cork, acquired large estates in West Cork by mortgage, purchase, or grant. The tradition in West Cork is that Sir Walter Coppinger was, in his younger days, valet to Sir Fineen O'Driscoll, Chieftain of Cullymoe; but this cannot be correct. Sir Walter first appears in local records as the mortgagee of the castle and lands of Cloghane, pledged to him by Cormac and Donogh, sons of the celebrated Sir Cormac Mac Teige of Muskerry, to whom they had been granted by Queen Elizabeth. In 1612 Murtagh O'Driscoll mortgaged to Sir Walter the castle, hall and town of Auld Courte, i.e., Old Court Castle, parish of Cragh. In 1614 Sir Walter surrendered his estates, which were duly re-granted to him. They included the Castles of Cloghane, Rincolisky, Kilfinan, and Lettertintlis, and lands in Clancabill, Clandermott, Collybeg, etc., including several townlands in the parishes of Kilmacabean and Kilfaughnabeg, all of which were erected into the Manors of Cloghanmore and Kilfinan. In the same year the King made a further grant to Sir Walter Coppinger of extensive lands, including the Castles of Dunbeacon, Dunmanus, Leamcon, Mounteen, etc. Sir Walter had also several dealings with the O'Driscolls of Baltimore, and he became involved in a great lawsuit about them, the details of which, it appears, have not been too accurately recorded by Smith, Gibson, Bennett, or Dr. Denis O'Donovan.

In 1618 the English inhabitants of a "Plantation in Carbery" petitioned the Privy Council for relief, reciting that Sir John Skinner, knight, deceased; Thomas Crook, John Winthrop, James Salmon and other English gentlemen had, in 1608, purchased several parcels of land in Carbery with intent to erect English towns; but divers Irish recusants, and chief among them one Walter Copinger, of Cloghane, had combined to oppose said plantation, and had by manifold unlawful means sought to banish the English settlers, in consequence of which Copinger and divers of his confederates had been censured in the Star Chamber, notwithstanding which Copinger, continuing his malicious and covetous desires, "has by many forgeries, champerties, maintainers, and other like corrupt and unlawful courses, for which he is as yet uncensured, gotten several pretended titles to all their lands."

Sometime in the early part of the seventeenth century Sir Walter built Copinger's Court (vide "History of the Copingers," 1885; Donovan's "Sketches in Carbery," and "Cork Historical and Archæological Journal," 1892).

The surname O'Donovan is still very common, if not the most frequent, in this parish, the various families being distinguished by sobriquets, such as ruad (red), buide (yellow), donn (brown), na sgairte (of the rough land), stuacac (boorish), merigeac (standard-bearer), fiadan (wild), a gleanntain (of the valley), diabal (devil), etc.

In an elegy written by Teige O'Cainte (Canty) on the death of Conor O'Connolly, harper to Donnell O'Donovan, Chief of Clancahill (1584—1640), the O'Donovans are styled Curaid O Cuan Dor, i.e., heroes from Glandore. The unusual Christian name, Raignall, or Randal, still survives among them.

The most distinguished native (according to the general belief) of this parish was Thomas O'Herlihy, Bishop of Ross 1561—1579, whose surname is still not uncommon in Kilmacabea. Sir James Ware records, under 1552, that "this year died Dermot MacDomnaill, Bishop of Ross, the See being vacant for many years afterwards. But at last Thomas O'Herlihy, a learned man and educated in Italy, succeeded him." The immediate predecessor of O'Herlihy was, however, Maurice O'Hea, or Hayes, who was Bishop from 1569 to 1571. The Barberini Acts, in which he is styled Thomas O Hycellachte, Canon of Cork, record the date of his appointment as December 17th, 1561. The Corsini Acts refer to him as "Thomas Hierllahius, de nobili genere ex utroque parente procreatus, vita et scientia idoneus," and state that he was then present at Rome, where he was consecrated. After his consecration he pro-



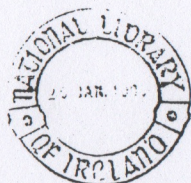
REMAINS OF COPPINGER'S COURT.



GLANDORE HARBOUR

ceeded, in May, 1562, to the Council of Trent, which was then sitting, the only other Irish Bishops that took part in this famous assembly being Donald Mac Gonigal, of Raphoe, and Eugene O'Hart, of Achonry. In the Acts of the Council Bishop O'Herlihy signed himself Thomas O'Verrlaith, Hibernicus, Episcopus Rossen (his name in Irish would be Tomas Ua h Iarflata). On his return to Ireland he was assiduous in carrying out the Decrees of the Council of Trent, until he was seized and imprisoned by the authorities. In Rothe's "Analecta," written in 1616, there is a notice of O'Herlihy, of which the following is a summary: Thomas O'Herlihy was born of the middle classes, in a thinly populated part of Carbery. On his return from Trent he was subjected to such persecution that he was compelled to take refuge in a solitary island near the coast (probably Dursey). Here he was arrested by O'Sullivan More's elder son, and brought before Sir John Perrott with a chain on his neck and fetters on his feet. This was in 1571. Conveyed to London, he was cast into the Tower, and confined in a windowless, fireless, and bedless dungeon. Primate Creagh was a fellow-prisoner with him. Tempting offers were made to O'Herlihy, provided he renounced his doctrines; but the prelate rejected every attempt at bribery. After an imprisonment of three years and seven months he was released through the influence of Sir Cormac Mac Teigue, Lord of Muskerry. On his release O'Herlihy determined to proceed to Belgium; but he was prevented by illness and old age. He returned to Dublin, where he was re-arrested and imprisoned till letters confirming his release arrived from London. He lived for a short time with the Lord of Muskerry; but the life in an Irish castle ill suited the prelate who loved prayer, fasting, and mortification. He hired a little farm in Muskerry, near "Densi Saltus," where he constructed a small house of twigs and wickerwork, roofed with sods, and cemented with mud. Here he spent a life of the humblest kind. During the long and devastating Desmond wars he tended the wounded and sheltered many a fugitive. On feast days he sometimes went to a neighbouring church, and on one occasion he exorcised an evil spirit from a young girl."

Philip O'Sullivan Bear writes of him in his "Historia Catholica" as follows:—"Of far different moulds were Miler Magrath and Thomas O'Herlihy, who was present at the famous Council of Trent. On his return to Ireland he too perished in the reign of Elizabeth. It is incredible how zealously he struggled against heresy, by administering the Sacraments, preaching, and ordaining priests. Long hunted by the English, he was eventually arrested and taken to the Tower. . . .



Thrown into his former bonds, he was long tortured with hunger, thirst, and foul-smelling darkness; owing to the filth of the place, his body was covered with vermin, and the soles of his feet were gnawed by rats. At length he was released, some of the Queen's Council thinking he was a fool or an idiot. I do not know if it be true, as I heard, that some of the Queen's Council were corrupted by a bribe from Cormac, son of Thady, Irish Chief of Muskerry. Freed from his chains, he for some years discharged his duty and accomplished his mission."

Dr. Brady states that in April, 1575, Bishop O'Herlihy had special faculties conferred on him by the Pope. Luke Wadding, in his notice of Kilcrea Abbey, notes that "in this place was buried, in 1579, Thomas O'Herlihy, Bishop of Ross, who died in the district of Muskerry, after a life spent in holiness, and after he had most resolutely borne many persecutions for the Catholic faith."

Sanders, the Papal Legate, writing in 1509, remarked that the Bishops of Ardfer, Killaloe, and Ross, share in all the privations of the camp; and ten years earlier, February, 1569, Sir Walter St. Leger wrote from Cork to the Lord Deputy: "The Bishop of Ross, in Carbery, was conveyed to Kerry by James Fitzmaurice, who intends to send him to Spain." Doubtless his intimacy with the arch rebel Fitzmaurice, whose sister was married to Sir Donogh MacCarthy Reagh, the then overlord of Carbery, led to the arrest, in 1571, of O'Herlihy, who was the last Catholic Bishop that held the temporalities of Ross.

The fact that O'Herlihy was a Canon of Cork, that it was through the good offices of the Chief of Muskerry he was released from prison, that it was to Muskerry he withdrew, and that it was there he was buried, would seem to show that he was some way connected with the O'Herlihs of Ballyvourney. But, on the other hand, Bishop Rothe, who was partially his contemporary, states that it was in Carbery he was born.

A more recent well-known ecclesiastic, whose name is inseparably connected with this parish, was the Rev. John Power, who died in 1831, a saintly man, who is said to have effected many miraculous cures. He has been accorded popular canonisation; and on St. John's Eve every year large crowds of people pay "rounds" at his tomb in Rosscarbery. Father Power was for many years the pastor of Kilmacabea parish, in whose Catholic church a chalice of his is still used. Father Power, remarks Marcus Keane in his "Round Towers of Ireland," seems to have eclipsed St. Fachtna.

The two principal villages in Kilmacabea parish are Glandore and

Leap, the former of which has been celebrated in verse by the late Rev. P. Murray, D.D., a learned Professor of Maynooth College, and by Dr. Dan O'Donovan, the author of "Sketches in Carbery." In the "Annals of Innisfallen" Glandore is called Cuan Dor; and in the Genealogy of Corca Laidhe it is referred to as Dor:—Conall Claen, son of Gearan, son of Duach, had ten sons, five to the west of Dor and five to the east of Dor. Cuan Dor means the harbour of the oaks, or, according to others, the harbour of gold. Sir Richard Cox, in his "Hibernia Anglicana," states that the Munster rebellion of 1642 broke out in Glandore, where the rebels gagged several English to death, then seized a Scotch minister, broiled a piece of his flesh and forced him to eat it!!!

In 1851 a rorqual whale, 75 feet long, was captured in Glandore Harbour (O'Donovan's "Sketches in Carbery").

Leap was anciently called Leim ui Donnobain, i.e., O'Donovan's Leap, "from a person of that name having formerly accomplished a wonderful jump across the deep ravine near the village" (Ibid). The ravine is now bridged over. The little stream which flows through it is called the Cappanaboha. It rises in Ballinlough lake, and forms the boundary between the baronies here. The leap is frequently mentioned in old writings. Dymmock's Treatise refers to "the Country of Carbery on both sides the Leape." In Captain Flower's account of his march through Carbery, in April, 1600, we read: "From Rosse we marched over the Leape into O'Donovan's Countrey, where we burned (burnt?) all those partes, and had the kyllying of many of their chorles and poor people, leaving not therein any one grayne of corne within ten myles of our waye wherever we marched, and tooke a preye of 500 cowes, which I caused to be drowned and killed for that we would not trouble ourselves to dryve them in that jorney. Beyond the Leape we stayed three days" ("Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Mor," page 242). Again, in Carew's account of his march to Dunboy, he writes: "The 26th (April, 1602), we departed Rosse over the Leape to Glanbrean" (i.e., Glenbarrahane or Castlehaven). It is also referred to by the Rev. Urban Vigors (1642), and in the diary of Ensign Cramond (see this "Journal," February, 1894, and July, 1896).

The principal river in Kilmacabea parish, the Rowry, rises in Corran lake, flows south through the little village of Cononagh, sweeps through the wild and romantic Rowry glen, where it forms a beautiful cascade, passes under Copinger's Court, and finally enters the sea at Millcove. The Rev. Mr. Quarry derives its name from O'Ruaidhre, the hereditary leader named above (see "Celtic Miscellany," page 89). The will of

James Copinger, dated 1665, mentions "two mills at Rowrie-bridge, built by Daniel MacShane O'Donoghue."

There are several lakes in this parish, the principal ones being Ballinlough, Corran, Adereen, Doolough (Dubloc), Knockskagh, and Clounties. "Ballinlough lake was formerly celebrated for its large red trout. It was also called Aghill Lough, aghill being a species of fresh-water eels, which abounded in it. Shell-fish are found in its waters, especially winkles similar to those found on the sea beach" ("Sketches in Carbery"). On the south-east corner of this lake is a large, high, cone-shaped rock, called Carrigenrour, i.e., the thick little rock; and round the edge of the lake large boulders are strewn. Pike abound in Corran lake; and otters are said to frequent Knockskagh lake.

Lough Adereen, which is about two miles to the east of Ballinlough, had formerly a large number of floating islets in it. Patterns and fairs used to be held on its eastern side. This lake was, and is, regarded with superstitious awe for some unknown reason; and few, if any, ventured to angle in its waters.

ANTIQUITIES AND PLACE-NAMES OF KILMACABEA.

Aghatubrid (Acad Tioppaid), i.e., field of the well, is the townland in which stood the castle of Cloghtragh a bhaile, now completely modernised, and known as Glandore Castle. It lies to the west of Glandore, on the estate of the Barry minors; and is now occupied by Mr. D. MacCarthy, R.D.C. A little to the west of the castle stands the Protestant church, with an entrance hewn right through the rock. In this townland is the graveyard of Kilnafaughnabeg, with the ruins of the old parish church. There is here a tomb of the De Burghs of Kilfinan. The manganese mine in this townland is now disused.

On Mr. White's farm at Knockskagh, Cnoc Sceac, or Hawthorn Hill, about two miles to the north-west of Leap, there is a "lis," and at the southern limit of the townland, on a steep hill north of and overlooking Ballinlough lake, is the fine "lis" called lios an iarla, i.e., the Earl's lis, on Mr. J. Callaghan's farm. The surrounding ditch or fosse, now quite dry and all but filled in, was about eight feet broad. The mound is raised about five feet; the circumvallating dyke or rampart is about twelve feet high from the outside, and about seven feet from the inside. It is about ten feet broad. The inner side is formed of stones

closely fitted together, without mortar. The mound is circular, about 200 feet in diameter. The enclosure is full of irregular little earthen mounds, and contains several depressions. These mounds were probably the sites of buildings, and the hollow openings or subterranean passages, one, scarcely large enough to admit a man's body, being still open. These passages, according to the general belief, led to Ballinlough lake, and it is said that a dog which made his way into one of these passages emerged at length by the lake. One of the residents here informed me that when a boy he went down one of the openings, and made his way into a chamber in which he was just able to stand upright. There was an opening leading from this chamber which he was unable to get through. This particular "lis" was doubtless the residence of some powerful chieftain in ages long gone by. Its name is a very suggestive one, Lios an Iarla. Iarla is clearly a borrowed word, from the Anglo-Saxon eorl, or Scandinavian "jarl." In the "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill" (1867), we read that the Danes spread themselves over Munster and built duns and daingean and caladh-phorts; so that it is not impossible that Lios an iarla may have been erected by a Danish leader.

On Knockanacrohy (cnocan na croice), or Gallows Hill, as it is now commonly called, it is believed that the celebrated Taduige dub O'Dubhan was executed. There are two lisses in this townland, one in the centre of a field on Mr. Rickard O'Donovan's farm, about sixty feet in diameter, and four feet high. The inside is about two or three feet high. There are still faint traces of the fosse. The other is on Mr. Jeremiah Crowley's holding, and stands in the corner of two fields, the fence between which runs right through it. Part of this "lis" appears to have been cut away by a little road which bounds the fields. The rampart is completely gone; the mound remains in some places six feet high, in others about eighteen inches. Its form seems to have been oval, and in its original state it must have been nearly as large as Lios an iarla. There are no traces of souterrains in connection with either of these lisses.

Corran (Carn, a monumental pile) has three townlands assigned to it on the Ordnance map, viz., Corran North, Mid Corran, and Corran South. Locally it is divided into Reid ban (white mountain flat), Corran-aveigh (Carn of the deer, or na-bfiac, of the ravens), Filedorrig (red cliff), and Corran. In South Corran, just to the north of Corran lake, on Mr. James W. Tobin's land, on a little peak, the highest in this part, is a fine cairn. The rock on which it stands is named Stuaicin a cairn,

i.e., peaklet of the cairn. It is about twenty feet in diameter at its base, is conical in form, and is formed of small stones closely and regularly fitted, reaching to a height of fifteen feet. Some of the top is now broken away, and the sides have been excavated by treasure-seekers imagining that there was gold buried under this mass of stones.

Reavoulder (Reavouler, or Reavoulder) is the most northern townland in this parish. The same root occurs in Carhoovouler, parish of Desertserges, which Dr. John O'Donovan says signifies Boulder's Quarter. It probably comes from Reid Balldair, i.e., Balldar's flat. Balldar ua Cobtaig is mentioned in the Genealogy of Corca Laidhe, page 59, and the Clann Balldair as sprung from Finn O'Driscoll (page 12). Dr. John O'Donovan translates this name as Walter. Walter was also a name in the O'Donovan pedigree. There are still families of O'Donovan (Boulder) and O'Driscoll (Boulder) in West Cork. There is a lis, I have been informed, in this townland of Reavoulder.

Ballyverine (O'Mirriner's land?) is in the south-east limit of the parish. Here stand the imposing ruins of Copinger's Court, built, as already stated, by Sir Walter Copinger in the first half of the seventeenth century. Dr. Smith tells us that in his time it was the largest house in Carbery. The ruins are still very imposing, though the floors are gone and the courtyard turned into a field. It is said that he intended to build a market town here, and turn the Rowry into a canal. If tradition is to be relied on, Sir Walter Copinger was a cruel despot, and the peasantry of the district will tell you of dark deeds, ruthless executions, and callous imprisonments perpetrated by him. The date of Sir Walter's demise is not known. The local belief is that he died of an apoplectic fit brought on by passion as he was leaving church one Sunday. The Court was pillaged in 1642, and little is known of its subsequent vicissitudes.

Carhoogariff (Ceathramad garb), the rough quarter, is in the north-east part of this parish. This rugged district is famous as having been at one time the residence of William Thompson, the Communist, whose story is too long to tell here. Of the round tower which he built for a dwelling-place here, called Thompson's Turret, Mr. J. Crowley, national teacher, informs me that "it was erected on the edge of a rock about 100 feet high, on the lands of Mr. Michael O'Hea. It was circular in shape, 35 feet in diameter, 30 feet in height, and had a conical roof. After Mr. Thompson's death it went to decay; the walls were demolished for building purposes; and only traces of it now remain. Thompson made a hobby of science, especially research work. He noticed, from a

crude analysis, that the composition of wood and bone were somewhat similar. So he formulated a scheme of building up the bones of living animals cheaply and rapidly by means of pulverized wood, straw, and peat. In order to test the value of his discovery, he procured a large number of pigs, which he fed entirely on sawdust, heath, straw, and turf, but to his amazement he found that the animals rapidly lost condition."⁽¹⁾ In this townland is a lis called Lios pairc na luacra, i.e., the lis of the field of rushes. It is about sixty feet in diameter, five feet high, and the surrounding wall seven feet high, with no traces of a fosse or of subterranean passages.

About two miles to the east of Leap, in the townland of Gortroc, near a ford over the Rowry river, is the little village of Cononagh, the nearest derivation of which I can suggest is Can na neac, the pool of the horses, as if there were here a watering-place for horses. Near it is a lis, of which Mr. James Barry, national teacher, has written to me as follows: "About 400 yards from the village of Cononagh (Co ata na neac, joint fords of the horses), there is a little 'fort,' called Liosin na n'arm, the small fort of the arms or armies. It is circular, and about 25 yards in diameter. The mail car road from Leap to Rosscarbery passes by it. In fact, part of the lios must have been cut away by the construction of the road. The enclosing embankment is about ten feet high, and is in perfect preservation. There also exist the remains of a fosse. The lis is situated at an angle of a large field belonging to Mr. David Jennings. This field is called 'The Bleach.' The tradition is that after the battle of Kinsale Colonel — coming from the east with the intention of reducing the castles which still held out, was met there by the MacCarthys, O'Driscolls and others. A fierce battle was fought in this field, which is over fifteen acres in extent. The slain were left unburied so long that the people gave it the name of 'the Bleach,' from the whitened bones of the unburied. It would appear that the victors—which side is not stated—forced their opponents to the lis, where they made a final stand, but ultimately laid down their arms, whence the name of the lis. Within view of this are two other forts, fairly well preserved, one on the top of a hill on a farm of Mr. John Lambert, of Barley Hill, the other on that of Mr. John Callaghan, of Inchinanune. The one on Lambert's farm was a beautiful construction. The entrance is lined with uncemented stones. Inside, at a distance of about twelve

⁽¹⁾ A sketch of William Thompson, the Communist, appeared in the "Dublin Penny Journal," No. 49, March 7, 1903.

feet, are two niches let in at the side. To enter you must crawl in. Inside is an apartment about nine feet square, but you cannot stand upright in it. A dog in pursuit of rabbits here came out on the side of the hill about 440 yards away. This would show that the excavations extended much further than the boundary of the fort. The local belief is that this fort is connected with Liosin na n'arm by means of underground passages. The fort on Callaghan's land is small, and is used as a burial ground for still-born children."

Reenogreena, according to Dr. John O'Donovan, means O'Greny's headland, on which there is an old ruined signal tower. A steep cliff near it is called File a touke (Faile a t-seabaig), the hawk's cliff.

Tralong, Traig long, is the ship strand. A big chasm in the land here is called West Pouladav, Poll a Daim, i.e., hole of the ox, probably because cattle fell into it.

Cluain, often translated pratum by Latin writers, and rendered in English meadow or lawn, whose exact meaning, Dr. Joyce says, is a fertile spot of land, appears in the names Clounties (na Cluainte, the meadows), and Clounkeen (cluain caoin), smooth meadow. In the latter townland, on the farm of Mr. Florence MacCarthy, is a fine "lis," about 250 yards in diameter, whose enclosing rampart is nearly twelve feet high.

Meall, a hill, and its diminutive millin, appear in several names—Maulagow, Meallagoone, Maulatrohane, Milleenahilan, Milleenanimrish, Maulmoreen, and Maulnagirra.

Gort, an enclosed tillage ground, occurs in four townlands—Gortroe, Gortyowen, Gortnadihy, and Gorteenaduig. The Ordnance Survey map marks a "lis" in Gortyowen, named Lisparkatranna.

Cnoc, a hill, occurs in Knockmore, Knockaruddane, and Knockavohar (Cnoc a boitir), i.e., hill of the road. Botar, according to Cormac MacCuilleannain, signifies a road or passage of such a breadth that "two cows fit on it, one lengthwise and the other athwart; and their calves and yearlings fit on it along with them."

Carraig, a rock, occurs in Carrigbawn, Carrigeens, and Carriglusky.

Baile, a place, town, or townland, occurs in Ballyrree (the town of O'Ruaidhre, O'Rogers, or Rory); Ballinlough, in old grants Ballinloghy; Ballyroe, and Ballinaclough, which some now call Stoneville.

Even with the aid of native speakers, it is at times difficult to distinguish between Coill, a wood, and Ceall, or Cill, a church, churchyard, or burial place. Keelfaudeen, the Keel of little Pat, is marked on the Ordnance map as a children's burial ground. Kilfinan is probably the church of Finan. There were several saints of this name, the principal

ones being Finan the Leper and Finan Cam. Lewis's "Top. Dict." speaks of there being a castle here; and the Coppinger grants also mention a castle as having been here. Then we have Killeenleigh, Keelnacollie, Killacoosane, Kilbegg, and Killinga. In this last-named place there was a lis in a field, called Parknafoyle. I have been told that horses ploughing here have sunk into deep holes, probably subterranean passages.

Coil, translated by P. O'Sullivan Beare as angulus, a nook, occurs in Cooladereen and Coolnabro. Cregg means a rock; Tullig, a hill; Rushanes, a diminutive of Ros, a wood or headland; Coomshal, a low lying knoll; Inchinanoon, from Inse, a strip of meadow near a river; and Droum, from Drom, a ridge. In old grants this last is written Droumiticloghie, i.e., ridge of the stone house. Part of it is called Lackendota, i.e., burnt hillside. A little creek between it and Ahatubrid is called Goleen, i.e., inlet of the sea.

Ceam, a mountain pass, occurs in Keamore, formerly Keamemore, and in Keamnabricka. With regard to this latter place, Mr. James Barry, national teacher, writes to me: "On the side of a hill, just facing the 'lios' I have mentioned on Lambert's land, is a large white stone, weighing several tons, called the bric, from breac, ie., speckled. It is split in two; and around it is band-dressed as if for an iron band. It has also distinctly marked on it the five fingers of an uncommonly large hand. The story goes that Oscar and some other giant had a challenge at 'casting.' The latter boasted that if Oscar could lift the stone he would cast it from the top of Carrigfaña, where it then was, into the sea, a distance of five miles. Oscar not only raised it, but also threw it three miles, to its present position, and then challenged his opponent to cast it thence to the sea. Unfortunately, the concussion of Oscar's cast burst the stone. They then tried to put a band around it, but failed, so that the other giant's strength remained untested. The townland where the stone lies is still called Geim na bricc, from the roar, geime, which the stone gave out when it fell. The modern word, Keamnabricka, is a corruption of the older name."

Other place names here are Cullane, from Collan, a hazlegrove; Shreelane, a streamlet; Mealisheen, Shanlarig, Cappanabohy, the plot or clearance of a hovel; Droumillihy, Madranna, and Brulea, the brink of the calves. This latter touches the sea.

Three Gneeves is the name of part of a townland formerly called Coorthurcke, i.e., the boar's knoll. Three gneeves of it were granted to the MacCarthys of Gleannacroim. The re-grant of 1616 conveyed

to the O'Donovans of Clanloughlin "the three south knives of Coor-thurck." These now constitute the townland of Three Gneeves.

Cashel, Dungannon, and Dunmore are place-names here which have well-known namesakes in other parts of Ireland; whilst Dunsillib comes from Scollb, a block of fir, or else a wattle used in thatching.

Among the inlets of the sea to the east of Glandore are Coosatarrif, or Bull's Cove; Coosafreeson, meaning Prison Cove, as it is now called; and Poultonicane, i.e., the hole of the steep rocks.

An Old Galway Silversmith.

By ROBERT DAY, F.S.A.



OME thirty years ago I met with a silver chalice in Dublin having marks upon it which were unpublished, and, so far as I was able to ascertain, unknown. It bore an inscription, "Pray for ye good intintion of Mary Gabriel Skerrett, who preserved ys Chalice and a vestiment for ye use of her Nephew, Fr. Mark Skerrett, 1732." Knowing that the Skerrett family ranked among the thirteen tribal clans of Galway, it was highly probable that the chalice was of local manufacture, and the anchor, one of its impressed stamps, the trade-mark adopted by the maker, whose initials were R. I. twice repeated; but so far, I had failed to ascertain his name.



A few months after, when on a visit to the Rev. Charles Laurence, of Lisreahan, Laurencetown, Co. Galway, this conviction was strengthened on finding among the family plate a silver cruet frame with the same anchor marks; and now, again, through the courtesy of the Rev. I. J. Ryan, President of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, I am enabled to describe a chalice which he most kindly brought for my inspection. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with a diameter at the foot of $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; the cup is tulip-shaped, and is supported on an octagonal stem, with a correspond-

ing plain central reeded knop. The base is also composed of eight fan-shaped spaces, one of which has engraved upon it the crucifixion with emblems of the passion, while encircling it is inscribed, "Pray for Patk. Prendergas and his wife, Mary Ann, who ordered ys to be made, 1725," and below, upon a circular foot, an engraved floriated border of chevrons. It bears the closest possible resemblance to the Skerret chalice, and both have the octagonal form carried out in stem, knop, and base, upon which is the crucified Redeemer, with emblems of the passion, and around the foot a leaf-pattern engraved border. Both are clearly marked on cup and foot with the anchor and initials twice repeated. To discover, if possible, who this R. I. was, I consulted Hardiman, but could find no records of either a goldsmiths' guild, assay office, or any plate mark register, except that the arms of the Corporation of Goldsmiths occur upon a monumental stone in the Franciscan Friary, dated 1579, to Walter and Margaret Davin. But, upon a closer search, I was rewarded by finding in a footnote to p. 15 the desired information, contained in a most interesting and eventful biographical notice of a member of the Joyce family, of which Hardiman gives a historical account, and relates the following particulars:—

"Several individuals of this name have long felt grateful to the memory of William III. from the following circumstance. On the accession of that monarch to the throne of England, one of the first acts of his reign was to send an ambassador to Algiers, to demand the immediate release of all the British subjects detained there in slavery. The Dey and Council, intimidated, reluctantly complied with this demand. Among those released was a young man of the name of Joyes, a native of Galway, who, fourteen years before, was captured on his passage to the West Indies by an Algerine corsair. On his arrival at Algiers, he was purchased by a wealthy Turk, who followed the profession of a goldsmith, and who observing his slave, Joyes, to be tractable and ingenious, instructed him in his trade, in which he speedily became an adept. The Moor, as soon as he heard of his release, offered him, in case he should remain, his only daughter in marriage, and with her half his property; but all these, with other tempting and advantageous proposals, Joyes resolutely declined. On his return to Galway he married and followed the business of a goldsmith with considerable success, and having acquired a handsome independence, he was enabled to purchase the estate of Ragoon (which lies about two miles west of the town), from Colonel Whaley, one of Cromwell's old officers. Joyes having no son, bequeathed his property to his three daughters, two of whom only were